

o! oh! interj. o! (in gen., as exclamation whenever we feel affected), proh! (chiefly implying indignation), heu! (in complaining, lamenting), ohe! (expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time); after an interjection we use either the voc., when we invoke the thing itself, or the accus., when we say, e.g. —, unfortunate that I am! o (or heu) me miserum or me perditum! or me miserum! —, certainly, sane quidem, scilicet quidem (in gen. ironically); —, no, minime vero; —, I shall come, ego vero veniam; —, it is already done, atque jam factus est.

oak, n. querens, -ūs, f. (= the common —); of —, oaken, querens or querus, querucus (= of the common —). **oak-apple**, n. galla (Plin.).

oakum, n. stuppa; made of —, stuppere.

oar, n. remus (in gen., — of a ship, boat), scalmus (= a round piece of wood, a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself), nullum scalnum vidit, he saw no —, i.e. boat; palma (lit. = blade); bank of —s, seat for rowers, transtrum, also sedile; hole for an —, columbarium (late); stroke of the —, pulsus, -ūs, remorum.

oath, n. iurisjurandum, gen. jurisjurandi (= the — taken by subjects and soldiers), sacramentum (military), religio, iurisjurandi verba (= the form of an —); a false —, falsum iurisjurandum, perjurium; to put one to his —, iurisjurandum ab alio exigere, iurisjurandum alci deferre; to swear or take an —, iurisjurandum dare or jurare, sacramentum or sacramento dicere (Liv.); to swear a false —, falsum jurare, pejerare or perfurare; to take the truest —, verissimum iurisjurandum jurare, ex animi sententiā jurare; to take the — (i.e. according to the usual form), verbis concepitis jurare (so pejerare); to swear allegiance, in verbis alci (to his dictation) jurare (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), sacramentum dicere apud alqm, sacramento or sacramentum dicere alci (of soldiers); to administer the of fidelity, alqm in sua verba iurisjurandum adiungere; to refuse to take the —, sacramentum detrectare (of soldiers); to bind by —, jurejurando alqm adstringere, obstringere, obligare; to bind oneself by an —, se jurejurando obstringere.

oats, n. avēna. **oatmeal-porridge**, n. aveana p̄uls. **oatmeal-gruel**, n. cromor aveana.

obdurate, adj. see OBSTINATE.

obedient, adj. oboediens, dicto audiens, dicto audiens atque oboediens, obtemperans, obsequens (all with dat.). Adv. oboediens. **obedience**, n. oboediensia (= submission to masters, etc.), obtemperatio (to anything, alci rei); the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, legibus, obsequium, obsequientia (= resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions), officium (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors, the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, in officio retinēri or contineāti; to bring back to —, ad obsequium redigere. **obey**, v.tr. alci parēre, oboediare (obed-), dicto audiensem esse (= to — anyone's commands), obtemperare (= to comply with anyone's wishes), obsequi (= to yield to anyone's advice), alqm audire, alci auscultare (= to listen to anyone's entreaties), alci morem gerere, morigerari (= to gratify), very often comb. to increase the force, parēre et oboediare, oboediare et parēre, obtemperare et oboediare, obsequi et oboediare, dicto audiensem atque oboediensem esse.

obeisance, n. see BOW.

obelisk, n. obeliscus (Plin.).

obelus, n. obelus (late) vergula censoria (Quint.).

obese, adj. see FAT.

obituary, n. perhaps ratio Libitinæ; to be registered in the —, in rationem Libitinæ venire (Suet.).

object, I. n. 1. = something presented to the mind by the senses, res; the —s around us, res externæ; to be the — of is variously rendered; by esse and dat. (e.g. to be an — of care, contempt; to anyone, alci esse curae, odio, contemptui), by esse and in (e.g. to be an — of hatred with anyone, in odio esse apud alqm); to become an — of hatred, in odium venire, pervenire), by nouns already involving the idea (e.g. — of love, amor, deliciae; — of desire, desiderium), by circumloc. with verbs (e.g. to be the — of anyone's love, ab aliis amari, diligi); 2. = ultimate purpose, finis, -is, m. (and f. mostly poet. or ante and post class.), consilium, or by circumloc. with id quod volo or cupio (= the design); proposition, or by circumloc. with quod specto or sequor or peto (= end, aim); finis (= the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, domus finis est usus; but not = proposition = the aim or — we have in view); the — of anything, consilium alci rei (in a subjective sense), id cuius caus(s)y alq alqd facimus (in an objective sense); with what —, quo consilio; with the — of, eo consilio ut; to have an —, constitutum sequit, certum alq alqd constitutum propositum (of persons), agere, petere (= to seek), velle or spectare alq (= to regard, also of things); to have a great — in view, magnum quidquam spectare (of persons); the laws have this — in view, hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt; to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), a proposito aberrare; to make anything one's —, alq sibi proponere; 3. in metaphysics, quod sub sensu cadit. II. v.tr. contra dicere, in contrarium partem afferre (= to have something to say on the other side), respondere (= to answer); I have nothing to — against it, nihil impedit, non repugnat (with quominus and subj.; also ne, and after a negative quin, with subj. non recusabo quin or quominus); but someone may —, sed fortasse quispiam dixerit, dicat alq forte; but one might —, simply al (enim). **objection**, n. quod contra dicitur, excusatio (= excuse against accusations and orders), exceptio (= exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, sine mordi, sine ullâ dubitatione, hanc container (cuncti), non dubitantes; to raise an —, contra dicere; I'll hear no —! nihil audio! (Com.); see also HINDRANCE. **objectionable**, adj. malus (= evil); see BAD. **objective**, adj. sub sensu cadere or res externæ; — case, casus accusativus (direct), casus dativus (indirect). Adv. res externæ (e.g. the world); — considered, res externas dico. **objector**, n. qui alq alci contra dicit.

objurgate, v.tr. objurgare.

oblation, n. see SACRIFICE.

oblige, v.tr. 1. = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, obligare alqm alci rei, or with ut; alligare, obstringere (strictly), devincere (so that we cannot escape it); also by cogi (e.g. he was —d (= compelled by force) to destroy himself, coactus est ut vitâ se ipsâ privaret); the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, coacti sunt Campani portas egredi; or by the active cogere (e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas); 2. = to do anyone a favour, alqm sibi obligare or obstrin-

gēre or *devincire* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officis*) ; to be very much — to anyone, *alii multum or multa beneficia debērunt* ; I am very much — to you (as answer), *gratissimum illud mihi fecisti*, or (in declining an offer) simply *benigne*. **obligation**, n. = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium, debitum, religio* (= moral —); I am under the —, *meum est, debeo*; to impose the — upon anyone, *imponere alii officium, obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; see **DUTY**. **obligatory**, adj. render by **OBLIGE**. **obliging**, adj. *humanus, comis* (= courteous), *facilis* (= easy), *officiosus* (= ready to oblige); an — letter, *littera terrena humaniter scripta* or *humanitatis plenae*; see **KIND**. Adv. *humane, humaniter, comiter, facile, efficaciter*. **obligingness**, n. *humanitas, comitas, facultas*; see **COURTEOUSNESS**.

oblique, adj. 1, *obliquus* (= slanting, opp. *rectus*) ; 2, fig. per ambages; 3, in gram. — cases, *census obliqui*; — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint.). Adv. *obliquè, ex obliquo, in obliquum*. **obliquity**, n. *obliquitas, iniquitas*; see **INQUITY**.

obliterate, v.tr. = to erase, *delere* (lit. and fig.); see **ERASE**, **BLOT OUT**, **EFFACE**, **DESTROY**.

oblivion, n. *oblivio, + obliuivm*. **oblivious**, adj. *inmemor, oblivious*; see **FORGETFUL**.

oblong, adj. *oblongus* (Plin.).

obloquy, n. *odium* (= hatred), *opprobrium, convicinium, maledictum* (= abuse); see **ABUSE**.

obnoxious, adj. 1, = subject, *alii rei obnoxius*; 2, = hurtful, *noxious*; see **HURTFUL**.

obol, n. *obolus*.

obscene, adj. *obscenus*; see **FOUL**. Adv. *obsecere*. **obscenity**, n. *obscenitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*); see **FILTH**, **FILTHY**.

obscure, I. adj. 1, lit. = without light; see **DARK**; 2, fig. = not easily understood, *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *cæcus* (e.g. *morbis, carmen*), *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= hidden), *ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *perplexus* (= confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermones, carmen*), *incertus* (= vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (= rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *vulnus obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); 3, = not noted, *obscurus*. Adv. *obscure, perplexe, ambiguè, dubie*; — born, *obscuro loco natus*. II. v.tr. *obscurrare* (lit. and fig.), *alii rei tenebras confundere, obducere* (fig. = to make indistinct). **obcurity**, n. 1, *obscuritas*; see **DARKNESS**; 2, fig. *obscuritas, oratio involuta, etc.*; see **OBSCURE**, 2; 3, of birth, *obscuritas, humilitas, ignobilis*.

obsequies, n. see **FUNERAL**.

obsequious, adj. and adv. by *alii adulari* (= to flatter). **obsequiousness**, n. *adulatio*.

observe, v.tr. 1, (*ob*)*servare, asservare* (= carefully), *animadvertere* (= to attend to a thing), *spectare, contemplari* (= to — as a quiet spectator), *considerare* (= to look at carefully); to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (= to spy out his plans); 2, = to keep to, maintain, (*ob*)*servare, conserve, custodire* (= to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (= to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. off. *prætermissere*), to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, iusjurandum (con)servare*; 3, = to remark; see **REMARK**, **MENTION**. **observance**, n. *mos* (= habit), *ritus, -us* (= manner), *conservatio* (= maintenance); see **HABIT**. **observant**, adj. see **OBEYING**, **ATTENTIVE**, and under **OBSERVE**. **observation**, n. 1,

observatio, animadversio (= act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *notatio naturae et animadversio*; power of —, *ingenii acumen or acies* (= acuteness), *sagacitas* (= sagacity); 2, = remark, *dictum*; see **REMARK**. **observatory**, n. *specula astronomica*. **observer**, n. *custos, -odis, m. and f.* (= guard, keeper), *animadversor* (= who gives heed to, e.g. *vitiorum*, Cic.), *spectator* (= a looker-on), *speculator* (= who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturae*; — of the sky and stars, *spectator caeli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception); a conscientious — of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*.

obsolete, adj. *obsolete* (lit. = worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis*; fig. *verba*), *ab usu quotidiani seruatis jam diu intermissus* (= long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus* (= far-fetched from bygone times; both of words).

obstacle, n. *impedimentum*.

obstinate, adj. *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness), *pervicax* (= resolute), *obstinatus, affirmatus* (= steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbis longinquus* (= long); to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*. Adv. *pertinaciter, pervicaciter, obstinata, obstinato animo, affirmata voluntate, obstinacy*, n. *pertinacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas affirmatio*.

obstreperous, adj. *tumultuosus*.

obstruct, v.tr. 1, = to block up, *obstruere, obstare, officere* (with dat.), *obscipere* (*obsep*), *intersepiere*; to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere luminibus alcijs*; 2, = to retard (e.g. progress), see **HINDER**, **OPPOSE**. **obstruction**, n. *impedimentum*; see **STOPPAGE**, **HINDRANCE**. **obstructive**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*.

obtain, I. v.tr. *compotem fieri alcijs rei, patiri alqđ re* (= to get possession of), *adipisci* (= to — what one desires), *alqd assegi, consequi* (by an effort), *nancisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (= to get what was requested), *obtinere* (= to — and keep what we claimed), *ausferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *acquirere* (in addition to what one has), *exprimere* (= to extort, e.g. money, *nunnumilos ab alqđ*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (anything from anyone, *alqd ab alqđ*); to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*. II. v.intr., see **PREVAIL**. **obtaining**, n. *adeptio, impletatio* (of what we requested).

obtrude, v.tr. see **INTRUDE**.

obtuse, adj. *hebes* (dull); lit. of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium, obtusus, retusus* (lit. = blunted, of a sword, angles, etc.; then fig. of things, e.g. *ingenium*; all three lit. and fig., opp. *acutus*), comb. *obtusus et hebes* (e.g. scythe, *falx*). **obtuseness**, n. see **DULNESS**, **STUPIDITY**.

obverse, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), *nummus aversus*.

obviate, v.tr. *alii rei occurrere* or *obviare* (= to prevent), *præcarere alqđ* (= to prevent by precaution); see **HINDER**.

obvious, adj. *apertus, manifestus, clarus, perspicuus*; see **CLEAR**, **EVIDENT**. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, clare, perspicue*.

occasion, I. n. 1, see **TIME**, **OPPORTUNITY**; 2, = incidental cause, *occasio, caus(s)a, auctor* (= author, of persons); to give an — for, *ansam*

dare or **praebere alejs rei** or with *ad alq̄d faciem* dum (= to afford a handle for), **occasione dare** or **praebere alejs rei** (*e.g. sui opprimenti*, of suppressing him), **locum dare** or **facere alej rei** (= to give room for); on every —, **quotie(n)scumque (-cunque) potestas data est.** **II.** v.tr. **auctorem esse alejs rei** (= to be the author of, e.g. a war, *belli*; anyone's return, *alejs redditū*), **creare** (= to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*), **movēre** (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war, *bellum*), **caus(um) sum alejs rei inferre** (= to give the first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgii*); see **CAUSE**. **occasional**, adj. render by *occasione datā* or *oblitā*, si occasio fuit or *tulerit*, or by *opus occasio-nem*; see **ACCIDENTAL**, **CASUAL**. **Adv. raro** (= seldom), **subinde**, **aliquando** (= now and then).

occident, n. see **WEST**.

occiput, n. *occipitum* (Plin., opp. *sinciput*), *aversa pars capitidis*.

occult, adj. *occultus*; see **ABSTRUSE**, **OBSCURE**.

occupy, v.tr. **1.** = to hold or possess, *habēre*, *tenēre*, in *manibus habēre*, *possidēre*; **2.** = to take, *capere*, *occupare*, *expugnare* (*urbem*), *potiri re*; to be quite occupied with anything, *studio alejs rei teneri* or *trahi*, *studio* or *amore alejs rei captum esse*. **occupancy**, n. *pos-sessio*. **occupation**, n. **1.** (of a place) *occupatio*, *expugnatio* (= storming); **2.** (in business) *negotium*; see **BUSINESS**, **OCCUPIER**, **POSSESSION**.

occur, v.intr. **1.** = to come into one's mind, render by *in mentem mihi alqd venit*, *mihi in opinione alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animus cogitatio*, *in mentem* or *in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= the thought comes into my mind), *mihi* or *animō* or *in mentem occurrit alqd*, *mihi succurrat* (= it just strikes me), *subit recordatio*, *recordor* or *reminiscor alejs rei*; **2.** of passages in books, *repertiri* (= to be found), *legi*; **3.** = to happen, *feri* (= to become), *accidēre*, *evenire* (= to happen). **occurrence**, n. *casus*, *-us*, *res gesta* (= thing that has happened; in context also *res*), *eventum* (= event).

ocean, n. *oceanus*.

ochre, n. *ochra* (Plin.).

octagon, n. *octogōnos* (*octag-*). **octagonal**, adj. *octogōnōs*, *-on*.

octave, n. (in music) **1.** = an interval of an eighth, *diapason*; **2.** = the eight notes, *o: v' es or soni*.

octennial, adj. *octo annorum*.

October, n. (*mensis*) *October*.

octogenarian, n. *octoginta annorum* (in gen.), *octoginta annos natus* (= 80 years old).

ocular, adj. by *oculus* (e.g. to give — evidence of, *alī alqd ante oculos proponere*); see **VISIBLE**. **oculist**, n. *medicus qui oculis medetur*.

odd, adj. **1.** = uneven, *impar* (e.g. number); **2.** = remaining, left over; — moments, *tempora subsecivū* (*subsec-*); see **SURPLUS**; **3.** see **SINGULAR**, **STRANGE**, **EXTRAORDINARY**. **oddity**, n. **1.** = **ODDNESS**; **2.** = queer fellow, *homo mirabiliter moratus*. **oddness**, n. see **SINGULARITY**, etc. **odds**, n. see **ADVANTAGE**, **SUPERIORITY**.

ode, n. *ode* or *oda* (late), *carmen*; see **SONG**, **POEM**.

odious, adj. *odiosus* (= hateful), *invitus* (= detested), *invidiōsus* (= exciting envy and dislike), *offensus* (of what has given offence and is therefore hated); to be —, *odium* or *invidiā habēre* (of things); not to be —, *odii* or *invidiāe*

nihil habēre (of persons and things); to be — to anyone, *alī esse odiosum* or *invitus* or *offensum*, *alī esse odio* or *in odio*, *apud alḡm esse in odio*, *alī esse invidiāe*. **Adv.** *odiose*, *invidiōse*. **odiousness**, n. *odium*, or render by **ODIOUS**. **odium**, n. *invidia*.

odour, n. = smell, *odor*; see **SMELL**. **odoriferous**, **odorous**, adj. † *suavolens*, † *odorus*, *odoratus* (= sweet-smelling; poet.).

Odyssey, n. *Odyssēa*.

of, prep., by the genitive; after a verb or an adjective by the case or preposition the Latin word requires; after partitive words, including comparatives and superlatives, by the genit. or a prep. according to the rules of syntax; by an adjective (e.g. a basin — marble, *labrum marmoreum*); this preposition is sometimes used for others (e.g. a temple constructed — (out of) marble, *aedes ex marmore extacta*; I have heard nothing — (about) that affair, *ed de re nihil audiū*).

off, adv. = away from, out of, *ab*, *de*, *ex*; to go —, *decēdere*; to go — secretly, *subterfūgēre*; to bring —, *auferre*; to slip —, *elabi*; to get —, *evadēre*; to bear, carry —, *auferre*; to be well —, *divitiae* or *locupletem esse*, *alḡa re abundare*; to lie — (of geographical position), *adjacēre alej loco*; far —, *longe* or *procūl*; to be far —, *longe abesse*.

offal, n. of meat, perhaps *caro ad vescendum non apta*.

offend, v.tr. *offendere* (= to put a stumbling-block in a person's way), *laedēre* (= to wound the feelings), *violare* (= to outrage), *pungēre* (= to sting), *mordēre* (= to bite); without —ing you, *pace tuā dixerim*; to be —ed, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*; to have in if something which —s, *habēre alqd offensionis*. **offence**, n. **1.** = anger, etc., *offensio*, *ira*; to take —, *irasci*; to give —, *laedere*; see **ANGER**; **2.** = a fault, *peccatum*, *delictum*, *culpa*; see **FAULT**. **offender**, n. *reus* (= accused person); see **CULPRIT**. **offensive**, adj. **1.** *quod offensionem alej aferit*, *odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= — to good manners); that is more — to me, *id aegrius patior*; see **LOATH-SOME**, **ODIOUS**; **2.** of war, *bellum* alone, except where opposition to defensive is strongly expressed, then by verb (e.g. *bellum arcebant magis quam inferebant* = they waged a defensive rather than an — war). **Adv.** *putide*, or by adj. **offensive**, n. by adj.

offer, I. v.tr. *offerre*, *profiteri* (= to propose voluntarily), *polliceri* (= to promise; all *alci alqd*), *porrigere* (= to — with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, *assēm*), *praebere* (= to hold out, e.g. *manūm*, *os*; then fig. = to profuse), *praestare* (= to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, *aves leviores cibūm praestant*), *dare* (= to give); to — violence to, *rim alej offerre*; to — one's services to anyone, *alī operam suam offerre*; to — one's services in, at anything, *ad rem* or in *alqd re operam suam profiteri*; to — one's goodwill, *studium profiteri*; to — anything to a person of one's own free will, *alqd alej ultro offerre* or *polliceri*; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pugnam provocare*; to — hospitality to anyone, *alqm invitare hospitio* or *in hospitium*; to — up, *afferre* (= to bring as a contribution), *offerre*. II. v.intr. = to present itself, *offerri*, *dari* (of things, e.g. of an opportunity), *ol(jici* (accidentally), *suppetere* (= to be in store, at hand). III. n. *condicio* (also = an — of marriage); to make an — to anyone, *condicēre alej ferre*, *defere* or *offerre* or *propōnēre*. **offering**, n. see **SACRIFICE**.

office, n. **1.** *munus*, *-eris*, n. (= function), *officium* (= what one has to do), *partes*, *-ium* (= particular sphere), *provincia* (duty imposed upon

one), *sors, -is*, f. (= duty allotted to one), *locus* (= appointment), *magistratus, -us* (= magisterial —, opp. *imperium*, a military command during war), *honos* (honor); that is my —, *hoc meum est*; **2**, = a kindness, *beneficium, officium*; see **KINDNESS, DUTY**; **3**, = place of business, *domus, -is* (irreg.); at anyone's —, *apud alijm.* **officer**, I, n. = military —, *praefectus militum* or *militaris, praepositus militibus*, or by some special term (e.g. *centurio, tribunus*); naval —, *praefectus classis on navis*; **2**, = civil —, rendered by *magistratus, -us*; for particular —s, see their titles. **official**, I, adj. = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *litterae publicae*; to make an — report, *referre de alij re, deferre de alij re*. **II**, n. = officer, render by **OFFICE**, or a special title. Adv. *publice, publica auctoritate*. **officialate**, v.intr. render by **OFFICE**, e.g. to — instead of another, *alijc officio fungi*; see **OFFICE**. **officialis**, adj. *molescit, alijc statidiosus* (= desirous of serving one). Adv. *molescit*. **officialness**, n. *studium* (towards one, erga or in alqm.).

offing, n. (*mare*) *altum*.

offscourings, n. *purgamenta, -orum* (lit. and fig.).

offspring, n. *progenies, stirps, liberi* (= children).

oft, often, adv. *saepe, saepenumero* (= often-times), *crebro* (= repeatedly), *multum* (= many times); to be — with a person, *multum esse cum alio*; I do a thing —, *soleo alij facere*; also by the adjs. *creber* and *frequens*; see **FREQUENT** (e.g. he was — in Rome, *erat Romae frequens*); in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs (e.g. to read —, *lectitare*; to visit —, *frequentare*); more —, *saepius, crebrius; very* —, *saepissime, persaepi, creberrime, frequentissime*.

ogle, v.tr. *oculis limis intueri* or *a(d)spicere* (= to look sideways).

ogre, n. *umbra quadam tetricissima*.

oil, I, n. *oleum* (in gen., but lit. = olive —), *olivum* (= olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius*; to paint with — colours, *pigmentum oleatum inducere atci rei*. **II**, v.tr. *oleo ungere, oleo perfundere* (all over). **oilman**, n. (*mercator*) *olearius* (Plin.). **oilpainter**, n. *pictor qui pigmentis oleatis uitetur*. **oil-painting**, n. *pictura pigmentis oleatis facta*. **oily**, adj. *olearius* (= of oil), *oleaceus* (= like oil; Plin.), *oleosus* (= full of oil; Plin.).

ointment, n. *unguentum, nardus* (of nard oil) — for the eyes, *collyrium*.

old, adj. = that which has long been, *vetus, vetustus, inverteratus, antiquus* (= ancient), *priscus* (= primitive), *pristinus* (= at the first), *soletus* (= gone out of use); in comparative, —er (that which was before another thing), *prior, superior* (e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior*); an — soldier, *veteranus miles*; an — evil, *malum inverteratum*; an — custom, *mos a patribus acceptus*; as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long, *grandis, comp. grandior* (with or without *natu*), *acte gravis* (= weighed down with years), *grandaevus, vetulus* (contemptuous term); an — man, *senex*; an — woman, *anus, anicula, vetula*; to be of a certain age, *natus esse* (with the time in the accus.); *octo annos natus est*, — he is eight years old, or *octo annorum est*; see **ELDERS, ANCIENT**. **old age**, n. *senectus, -tis*. **old-fashioned**, adj. *obsoletus* (= out of fashion), *antiquus, priscus* (= old). **olden**, adj. *priscus*; see **OLD**. **older**, comp. *major* (with or without *natu*); the oldest (or eldest), *maximus natu*.

olfactory, adj. *quod ad odorem pertinet.*

oligarchy, n. *pauorum potentia or potestas* or *administratio or dominatio, res publica quae pauorum potestate regitur* (as a state). **oligarchieal**, adj. e.g. to become —, *in pauorum jus ac dicionem cedere*.

olive, I, n. *oliva, olea*, — tree, *oleum*, *oliva*; the wild — tree, *oleastris*; — grove, *olivetum*; — season, harvest, *oleitas, olivetas*. **II**, adj. *oleaginous*.

Olympiad, n. *Olympias, -iādīs*, f. **Olympic**, adj. *Olympicus*; the — games, *Olympia, -orum*.

omelet, n. *lagnum*.

omen, n. *omen* (in gen. = a prognostic token), *ostentum* (= a portentous prodigy), *auspiciūm, augurium* (= augury), *portentum, monstrum, prodigium* (= prodigy). **ominous**, adj. *ominosus*. Adv. *ad omino*.

omit, v.tr. **I**, = to neglect, *mittere* or *omittēre alij*, or with infin.; see **NEGLECT**; **2**, = to leave out, *omittēre, praetermittēre, praeferre, transire* (= to pass over), *intermittēre* (for a time).

omission, n. = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, *officii*); = leaving out, *praetermissio*.

omnipotent, adj. see **ALMIGHTY**. **omnipresent**, adj. *ubique praesens*. **omnipresence**, n. to feel God's —, *Dei numeri et spiritum ubique diffusum sentire*. **omniscient**, adj. *cujus notitiam nulla res effugit, qui omnia videt et audit* (= who sees and hears all things), *omnia et providens et animadvertisens* (= who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God). **omniscience**, n. by adj.

on, I, prep. of place, *in* with ablat. (e.g. *in saxe*, — the rock; *in terrā*, — the ground, e.g. *fructus in terrā est*); *in scaenā* (scen-), — the stage; *in capite*, — the head; *in equo*, — horse-back; *in līmitē*, — the borders; “on” is sometimes rendered by *ex* (e.g. to hang — the tree, *pendere ex arbore*); as denoting time, — is expressed by the ablat. without a preposition (e.g. — the fourth day, *quarto die*); = after, by *ex* (e.g. *statim ex consulatu*, — the expiration of his consulship), or by abl. abs.; *a* or *ab* often represents — (e.g. — the side, *a part*; — the left hand, *ab laeva*; — the wing, *a latere*; to be — anyone's side, *stare ab alio* [= to take part with one]); bad — the part of = in disposition, *ab ingenio improbus*; near, or in the direction of, *ad, juxta* (e.g. *ad meridiem*, — the south; *ad Tiberim*, — the Tiber); to speak — or upon anything, *de alij re loqui*; — account of, *propter, ob, per alij, de, pro, pae alij re, causā, gratiā, ergo* (*alejci rei*, the two former also with pers. pron., e.g. *meā, gratiā*, all placed after their case, *ergo* only ante class.); — account of fear, *propter timorem* (*prae metu*); so *propter recūcum*; *propter hereditatem contentio oritur*, a strife arises — the inheritance; *amicitia propter se expedita*, friendship is to be sought for — its own account; — account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mīhi non licet*; — certain reasons, *certis de causā*; — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *prae strepitu vix audiri potest*. **II**, adv. or **onwards**, *porro*.

one, adj. as a numeral, *unus, -a, -um*; a certain —, *quidam*; some —, *aliquis*; some of you, *aliquis ex vobis*; any —, *quispiam* (e.g. forsitan *quispiam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say; so *dicit aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say); each —, *quisque*; after *si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi*, and generally in conditional prepositions, even without a conjunction, use *quis* instead of *aliquis* or *quispiam* (e.g. *ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet* = when once

any— has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed); in negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, “any —” is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and “any” alone as adjective by *ullus* (e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? so *an est ultra res tanti?* is there anything so important?); “as any—” is rendered *quam qui maxime* (e.g. *tam sum amicus reipublicae quam qui maxime*, = I am as friendly to the state as any—); *no* —, *nemo* —; *— alter* when there are only two objects (e.g. *altero pede claudus*, = lame in — foot); *unus ille*, = that — (e.g. *unum illud addam*, = I will add only that — thing); *uno verbo*, = in — word; not even —, *ne unus quidem*, *non ullus*, *nemo unus* (= not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *ii nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (= both together); some—, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alius post alium*, *alius ex alio*; *singuli*, = — by —; — as much as the other, *uterque pariter*, *ambo pariter*; the — . . . the other, *alter . . . alter*; *hic . . . ille*; *prior . . . posterior*; *alii . . . alii*; *ali . . . pars* (or *partim*); *pari . . . alii*; *quidam . . . alii*; — . . . the other, *alter alterum* (of two), *alius alium* (e.g. *alter alterum* or *alius alium adjuvauit*, = the — assists the other); so *inter se* (e.g. *timent inter se*, = they fear — another); if “other” refer to a substantive, repeat the substantive (e.g. *manus manum lavat*, = hand washes the other; so *civis civi patet*; at — time . . . at another, *alias . . . alias* (e.g. *alias beatus*, *alias miser*); — and the same, *unus atque idem*, *unus idemque*; *unde edemque tempore*, = at — and the same time; it is — and the same, *idem est*, *par est*; — . . . and other, *aliud . . . aliud*; to be — and the same, *nihil differre*, *nihil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest aliud inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *meā nihil interest*; — might have thought, *crederes*, *putares*; — or the other, *alteruter*. **once**, adv. 1, as numeral, *semel*; — and for all, *semel*; — more, *iterum* (= again, for the second time), *denuo*, *de novo* (= anew, afresh); more than —, *semel atque iterum*, *semel iterumve*, *semel et saepius*, *non semel* (= not —, but often, e.g. *pati aliud*); — or, at all events, not often, *semel*, *aut non saep certe*; not —, *non semel*, *ne semel quidem* (= not even —); at —, all at —, *repente*, *subito* (= suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at —? *quid repente factum?*); *statim*, *ii(Dico) simul* (= at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum victor*, *Liv.*); all the people at —, *omnes simul* (= at the same time), (*omnes*) *universi*, *cuncti* (together); one at a time (or at —), *singuli*; many at —, *multi simul*; 2, of time, *aliquomodo*, and after *ne* or *si* *simil quando* (= some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. did you — hear of him? *num ex eo audiavisti aliquando?*); *quandoque* (= some time or other, e.g. he will — (i.e. some time) remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficij memor futurus est*); *quondam* (= some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *fuit ista quondam in hac reipublica virtus*), *olim* (= at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc*, *nuper*; hence in fables or narratives — upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*. **one-eyed**, adj. *uno oculo captus, luscus*. **oneself**, pron. *ipse*. **one-sided**, adj. see *UNEQUAL*, *UNFAIR*.

onion, n. *caepa* (*caepa*).

only, I. adj. *unus*, *solis*, *unicus*, *solus*, *singularis* (also = distinguished); (he said that) he was the — person, etc., who, *unum se ex omnī civitate Aeduorum qui*. III. adv. *solum*, *tandum*

(*modo*); not — . . ., but also, *non tantum* (*solum*) . . ., *sed etiam*.

onset, onslaught, n. *incursio*; see **ATTACK**, **ASSAULT**.

ontology, n. * *ontologia* (t.t.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *scientia illius quod per se ex(s)istit*). **ontological**, adj. * *ontologicus* (technical).

onward, adv. see **ON**.

onyx, n. *onyx* (Plin.).

ooze, v.intr. *manare*, † *(de)stellare*, † *sudare*, *emanare* (also fig.). **oozy**, adj. *uliginosus*.

opal, n. *opalus* (Plin.).

opaque, adj. *haud pellucidus* or *translucidus*.

open, I. adj. 1, = not closed, (*ad)apertus* (= not shut, not cloaked or covered, opp. *clausus*, *involutus*), *patens* (= standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), comb. *patens et apertus*; (*pro)patutus* (= lying —, free of access), comb. *apertus ac propatulus*; *hians* (= wide —, yawning); an — door, *fores apertae* (= not shut), *fores patentes* (= wide —); an — field, *campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (= a plain); in the — street, *in aperto ac propatulo loco* (= in the —, public place), *in publico* (= in the middle of the street, in public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (poet. *aperta oceani* = not surrounded by lands), *alium* (= the high sea); — eyes, *oculi patentes*; — mouth, *os hians*; to be, stand —, *apertum esse*, *patere* (= wide —; fig. his ear is — to the complaints of all), *patent aures ejus querulis omnium*; 2, = accessible, e.g. anything is — to me, *patet mihi aliud* (e.g. a post of honour); 3, = manifest, *apertus*, *manifestus*, *clarus* (e.g. to catch anyone in the — act, *in manifesto facinore reprehendere*, *in re manifesta tenere*); see **CLEAR**; 4, = candid, *apertus*, *simplex*, *candidus*; see **CANDID**. Adv. *aperte*, *manifesto*, *simpliciter*, *candidè*, *palam*, *propatam*. II. v.tr. 1, *aperire* (= to uncover, unclose), *patefacere* (= to lay —, both opp. to *operire*, *resarcere* (= to unbolt, opp. to *obserare*), *recludere* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*; all these of a door, gate, etc.), *(ex) pandere* (= to expand, — wide), *evolvere*, *revolvere* (= to unroll, e.g. a book); to — a letter, *lit(ter)as aperte*, *resignare*, *solvire*; *insecare*, *incidere* (= to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigit* (opp. *digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, *lit. oculos aperte*; fig. *meliora alqm docere*, = to teach anyone better; to — one's ears to flat-terers (fig.), *aures patefacere assentatoribus*; to — a vein, *venam secare*, *incidere*; to — the entrance to anything, *aditum ad aliud patefacere* (lit. and fig.); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperte ferro*; to — one's heart to anyone, *se* or *sensus suos alci aperire*, *se alci patefacere*; 2, = to explain, etc., *aperire*, *detegeare*, *retegere* (e.g. *conjurationem*), *explicare*, *interpretari* (= to expound); see **EXPLAIN**; 3, med. t.t., to — the bowels, *alrum de(j)icere*, *purgare*; 4, to — a church, etc., *augurare*, *consecrare*, *dedicare*; 5, = to begin, *exordiri*; see **BEGIN**. III. v.intr. *se aperire*, *aperiri* (in gen.), *patefieri* (of a gate), *pandi*, *se pandere* (= to — wide, to unfold oneself; also of blossoms, Plin.), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehisce* (= to burst —, of the earth); to — again (of wounds), *recrudi*, *descrudi*; to — out, *patescere* (e.g. *campus*); to — outside, *aperturam habere in exteriorem partem*. **opening**, n. 1, as an act, *aperto* (*patefactio* only fig. = public announcement); the — of the hand, *digitorum porrectio* (opp. *digitorum contractio*); also rendered by verbs (e.g. at the — of the body, *in apertendo corpore*); 2, = aperture, *apertura* (in architecture), *foramen* (in gen.), *os*, *oris*, n. (= mouth of a river, etc.); to make

an — in anything, *alqd aperire* (in gen.), *alqd perforare* (= to make a hole through); to have an —, *valere* (= to stand open), *hiare* (= to yawn); see **HOLE**, **BREACH**, **FISSURE**; **3**, the — of a church, etc., *consecratio*, *dedicatio*; **4**, = opportunity; to see a good — in business, *quaestrum petere*; see **GAIN**; **5**, = beginning, *initium*, *exordium*; **6**, med. t.t. — of the bowels, *purgatio (alvi)*. **openness**, n. *simplicitas* (rare in class. period), † *candor*, *animus simplex* or *candidus*.

opera, n. *drama (-ātis, n.) musicum* or *meli-cum*.

operate, v.intr. **1**, *vim habēre ad alqd* or *in alqā re*; see **ACT**; **2**, in war, *rem agere*; **3**, in surgery, to — upon, render by *seccare alqm* or *alqd* (= to cut a person or thing), *scalpellum admō-re*, *adhibēre alci rei* (= to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb, Cels.). **operation**, n. **1**, *res agenda*, *res gerenda* or *gesta* (= an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); by the — of anyone, *per* with accus. (= by means of) or *a(b)* with ablat. (= by); see **PROCESS**; **2**, in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); plan of —s, *omnis* or *totius bellī ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —s, *rei agendae ordinem componēre*, *totius bellī rationem describere*; **3**, in surgery, see **OPERATE**. **operative**, I. adj. see **PRACTICAL**. II. n. see **WORKMAN**, **LABOURER**.

ophthalmia, n. *oculorum inflammatio* (Cels.), *lippitudo*.

opiate, n. *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

opinion, n. *opinio*, *sententia*, *existimatio*, *judicium* (= decision), *dogma*, -ātis, n., *praecep-tum* or *decreatum* or *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc.; see **MAXIM**); a false —, *opinio falsa*, *pravum judicium*, *error* (=error); false —s, *opiniones falsae*, *opiniorum commenta* (=dreams); a firmly-rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi*, *sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting anything, *omnium opinio de alqā re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; according to the general —, *ad vulgi opinionem*, *ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meū quidem opinione*, *(ex or de) meū sententia*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*, *ut opinor*, *ut puto*, *quantum equidem judicare possum* (= as far as I can judge); to have a correct — of anything, *vere* or *recte* *judicare de alqā re*; to form an — of anything merely by guess, *de alqā re conjecturā* *judicare*; to have a good — of anyone, *bene de algo existi-mare*; to have a high — of a person or thing, *magnum de alqā habēre opinionem*, *magna est alqā de alqā re opinio*; to have a high (no mean) — of oneself, *multum sibi tribuēre*, *se alqm esse putare*, *magnifice de se statuēre*; to be of —, *opinionem habēre*, *opinari*; that is indeed my —, *mihi vero sic placet*, *sic hoc mihi videtur*; to give one's —, *sententiam dicere*, *dare*, *sententiam ferre* (by voting tablets), *dico quod sentio*, *sententiam meam aperio*, *expono quae mihi videtur* (= I say what I think of a thing); to ask anyone his —, *querēre quid alqā sentiat*; to speak in favour of anyone's —, *in alqā sententiam dicere*; to turn a person from his —, *alqm de sententia mōvēre*, *deducere*; I bring someone over to my —, *alqm in sententiam meam adduco*, *alqm ad sententiam meam traduco*; to get an — into one's head, *in sententiam venire*. **opinonated**, adj. render by *homo opinioribus inflatus*. **opine**, v.tr. see **THINK**, **IMAGINE**.

opium, n. *opium* (*opion*, Plin.).

opponent, n. *adversarius*, in speeches of an advocate *iste*; see **ANTAGONIST**.

opportune, adj. *opportūnus* (in gen.), *com-modus* (= convenient), *idoneus* (= suitable); *tempestivus*. Adv. *opportūne*, *commodē*, *tempestivē*. **opportuneness**, n. *opportunitas*, *commoditas* (= advantage). **opportunity**, n. *opportunitas* (in gen.), *occasio* (= unexpected —; *opp.* exists before an action and leads to it, whereas *occ.* presents itself during an action and facilitates it; *occ.* should therefore be used in speaking of the events of a war, etc.), *casus*, -ās (= a casual —), *potestas*, *facultas*, *copia* (all three = suitableness for carrying out anything), *ansa* (lit. = handle, fig. = occasion, in the connexion *ansam praebēre* or *darē alqās rei* or *ad alqā*; all these nouns are construed with *gen.* of the object); a good, favourable —, *opportunitas idonea*, *occasio comoda et idonea*, *occasio bona et optata*, *temporis opportunitas*, *tempus opportūnum*, also simply *occasio*, *opportunitas*, *tempus*; when the — serves, *per occasiōnem*, *occasiōnē datū* or *oblata*, *si occasio fuerit* or *tulerit*; at the first —, *at primum occasio* or *potestas data est* (*erit*), *primo quoque tempore date*, *ubi primum opportūnum* (*Sall.*); to seek an —, *occasiōnē querēre* or *circumspicere*; to find an — for anything, *alqā rei (facienda) causam reperi* (= to find a cause, e.g. for making a war, *bellandi*); to seize an —, *occasiōnē arripiēre*; to avail oneself of an —, *opportunitate occisiōnē uti*; to lose an —, *occasiōnē deesse*, *occasiōnē amittēre*, *praetermittēre*, *dimittere*.

oppose, v.tr. *alqd alci (rei) ob(j)iēre* (lit. and fig. = to oppose anything to anyone or anything), *adversari alci*, *repugnare alci rei* or *contra alqd* (= to fight against a thing), comb. *adversari et repugnare*, *resistere* (= to resist), *obstēre* (= to place oneself against), *obnīti* (= to strive against with all one's might), *obesse*, *obstare* (= to stand in the way); (all the above with *dat.*); *obductari*, *reluctari*; I don't — it, *per me licet, nihil impedio*; to be —d to each other, *repugnare inter se* (of two things that contradict each other), *obtractare inter se* (of two rivals in a state); to — in public disputation, *adversario respondere*. **opposer**, n. see **OPPONENT**. **opposite**, adj. **1**, *adversus*, *oppositus*, *objectus*; an island — to Alexandria, *insula objecta Alexandriae*; — to, *e regione* (with gen. or *dat.*, e.g. *us, nobis*); on, to the — side of, *trans*, *ultra* (see **BEYOND**, **OVER**); **2**, see **ADVERSE**, **CONTRARY**. **opposition**, n. **1**, — the act of opposing, *oppositio*, — difference, *repugnatio*, *discrepanzia*; see **RESISTANCE**; without —, *nemine obloquente*; **2**, — the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in gen.), or *factio adversa* or *adversaria* (during a revolution); where possible use special terms (e.g. *optimates*, -īum, pl. = the *Tory* —).

oppress, v.tr. *premēre*, *opprimēre*, *rexare*, *affigere*. **oppression**, n. *rexatio*, *injuria* (= injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratum*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*; see **TYRANNY**. **oppressive**, adj. *molestus* (= troublesome), *magnus* (= great), *iniquus* (= unjust), *gravis* (= heavy), — cold, *frigoribus vis*; to be burdened with an — debt, *aere alieno premi*; — government, *dominatus (-us) crudelis*. Adv. *moleste*, *graviter*, *iniquite*. **oppressor**, n. *qui dominatum crudelē exerceat*, *tyrannus* (= sole ruler, may at times serve).

opprobrium, n. (*opprobrium*; see **IGNOMINY**). **opprobrious**, adj. *probrosus* (= disgraceful); see **IGNOMINIOUS**.

optative, adj., the — mood, *modus optativus* (Gram.).

optics, n. *optice*, -es, f. **optical**, adj. in gen. by *oculus* (e.g. — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, *nervus oculorum*). **optician**, n. *optices gnarus*.

option, n. *optio, (eligiendi) optio et potestas, potestas optioque (all = right of choice), arbitrium (= free-will); see CHOICE.* **optional**, adj., render by *alij rei eligendas optionem alij dare, alij permittere arbitrium alij rei, facere alij potestam optionemque ut eligat, facere alij arbitrium in eligendo.*

opulent, adj. *opulentus; see RICH, WEALTHY.*
opulence, n. *opulentia; see RICHES, WEALTH.*

or, conj. *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, soldiers, we must conquer — die, *hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*) ; *vel* (implies that it is indifferent which of two or more than two things is chosen ; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = “— even,” e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam* ; — rather, *vel potius* ; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *ve* (enclit., generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. merriment — laughter, *hilaritas risus*; hence with numerals it is = “— at most,” e.g. five each, *quaterni quinque*), *sive, seu* (arising from *vel* and *si*, always with a verb expressed or understood ; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother — the stepmother, *mater seu noverca* ; be it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve* (e.g. laziness — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nihil loci est negligiae neque socordiae*) ; — not, *neve, neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb) ; — at least, *aut certe* (or *aut* alone), *vel certe* ; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo* (= nay even), or simply *aut* ; either . . . , *aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel, sive . . . sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. they thought either to induce the Allobrogians by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut patarentur*, etc. (i.e. it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, laboribus erudunt juvenitatem*; respecting “—” in double questions, see WHETHER.

oracle, n. *oraculum* (in gen.), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = by drawing lots, then in gen. = prophecy); *responsa oraculi* or *sorsum*, or *responsum* alone in the context (as answer to a question); to give an —, *oraculum dare or edere*; to pronounce anything as an —, *alqd oraculo edere*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question), *petere* (from someone, *ab alio*); to seek an — at Delphi (through ambassadors), *mittere Delphos consultum or deliberaatum*; according to an —, *oraculo edito*; — the place where an — was given, *oraculum* (also fig. of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an — for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an —, *deus qui oracula edit*. **oracular**, adj. *qui oracula edit*.

oral, adj. *praesens*; to have — communication, *coram sermonem cum algo habere, or praesens cum praesenti colloqui*.

orange, n. *malum aurantium* (Linn.).

oration, n. *oratio, contio* (before a popular meeting). **orator**, n. *orator*. **oratorical**, adj. *oratorius*. **oratory**, n. 1, *doctrina dicendi*

(Cic.), *ratio dicendi, ars oratoria* (Quint.); see RHETORIC; 2, = house for prayer, *aedes sacrae*.

orb, n. *sphaera, globus, orbis*. **orbed**, adj. in *orbem circumactus*. **orbit**, n. in astronomy, *orbis, -is, m.*, or less exactly *cursus, -is, circulus, ambitus, -is, comb. circulus et orbis*.

orchard, n. *pomarium*.

orchestra, n. 1, = the place, *suggestus (-is) canentium*; 2, = the music, *symphonia*; = the singers, *symphoniaci*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

orchid, n. *orchis* (Plin.).

ordain, v.t. 1, see DECREVE, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, INSTITUTE; 2, *in sacerdotum numerum recipere, ordinare* (Eccl.). **ordinance**, n. see DECREVE, EDICT, RULE. **ordination**, n. *ritus quo als in sacerdotum numerum recipitur, ordinatio* (Eccl.).

ordain, n. 1, * *judicium Dei* (Med. Lat.); 2, fig. by circumloc., one who has passed through many —s, *multis periculis spectatus*; see PROOF.

order, I. n. 1, *ordo, -inis, m.*; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum quasi structura*; to set in —, *disponere, digerere*; to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*; to march without —, *sine ordine iter facere*; in, according to —, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of —, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); — regular mode of proceeding, acting, *disciplina bona*; love, spirit of —, *bonae disciplinae studium*; — in one's mode of living, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *vita institutum or rationem servare, a vita ratione non discedere*; — in one's affairs, *rerum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to keep anyone in — under strict discipline, *algm severa disciplina coercere, algm in officio continuere* (in submission); 2, = division, class; — in architecture, *columnarum genus, -ris, n.*; the Doric —, *columnae Doricae*; see CLASS, KIND, RANK; 3, = rank, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius, equestris*); = fraternity, *collegium*; an — of knights, *ordo equestris*; 4, = command, *fussum, mandatum, imperatum* (= military —), *edictum* (= decree), *senatus consultum* (= of Parliament), *praeceptum* (= maxim); to follow an —, *jussum essequit*; to reject an —, *jussum spernere, abnuere*; to execute, accomplish an —, *jussum efficiere, patrare, peragere*; see COMMAND, DECREVE, PRECEPT; 5, in business, *mandatum* (= commission), to give an — at shop, *algd emere*. “In — or that” is rendered by *ut or qui* with subj. or by the fut. act. part., e.g. we eat in — to live, but we do not live in — to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador in — to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; by the gerundive, or by the gerundive in *di* with *caus(s)i*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenen mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi caus(s)i tres legiones misit*; Gracchus marched out with the legions in — to devastate Celtiberia, *Gracchus duxit ad depopulandum Celtiberiam legiones*; by the supine in *im* after verbs of motion (e.g. they came in — to ask, *venerunt rogatum*); “in — not to” is rendered by *ne* with subj. (e.g. in — not to say, mention it, *ne dicam, ne commemorem*).

II. v.t. 1, = to arrange, *ordinare, componere, disponere*; see above; 2, = to command, *jubere, praecepere* (= to enjoin), *imperare, praescribere* (= to direct, prescribe), *edicere* ut (= to decree); to

— the army to any place, *exercitum in alij locum indicere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam (caen-) alici imperare*; he — his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus suis fuisse, ne, etc.* (with subj.). **orderly**, I. adj. = well arranged (of things), *compositus, dispositus, descriptus* (=arranged with precision), *honestus* (=honourable), *modestus* (=unassuming), *diligens, accuratus* (=painstaking), *sobrius* (=temperate); see **METHODICAL**. II. n. perhaps minister (= servant), or better *optio* (=adjutant).

ordinal, I. adj. — number, *nummerus ordinalis* (Gram.). II. n. *formula sacrorum*. **ordinance**, n. see **EDIT**, **DECREE**.

ordinary, I. adj. 1. *usitatus* (=usual), *cotticulus* (*quoti-*, = daily), *vulgaris, communis* (=belonging to all); 2. = mediocre, *mediocris*; see **CUSTOMARY**, **COMMON**, **REGULAR**, **USUAL**. II. n. 1. see **JUDGE**, **CHAPLAIN**; 2. = meal, *cena*. **ordinarily**, adv. *ferme, fere*.

ordnance, n. see **ARTILLERY**.

ordure, n. *stercus, -oris, n.*

ore, n. *aes*.

oread, n. *oreas*.

organ, n. 1. in anatomy; — of the voice, *vox*; interior —s of the body, *viscera, -um*; the — of speech, *lingua*; see **MEANS**, **INSTRUMENT**; 2. in music, **organum pneumaticum* (the nearest class. equivalent is perhaps *lyra* = lyre). **organic**, adj. (e.g. — bodies, *animalia, -um*, or *nascientia, -um*; — disease, *vittium naturae, or insitum*); see **NATURAL**. Adv. *naturā, per naturam*. **organize**, v.tr. *ordinare, constitüre, componere* (=to arrange); to — a state, *civitatis statum ordinare, describere, rempublicam constitüre or componere, rempublicam legibus temperare*; a well—d state, *civitas bene constituta, civitas legibus temperata, civitas quae commodius rem suam publicam administrat*. **organisation**, n. *descriptio, temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio, natura et figura corporis*; — of the state, *reipublicae forma*. **organism**, n. *compages, -is* (= framework, e.g. *corporis*), *natura* (=nature), *figura, forma* (=form), comb. *natura ac figura*.

orgies, n. *bacchanalia, -ium*; see **REVELRY**.

Orient, n., **Oriental**, adj. see **EAST**, **EASTERN**.

orifice, n. see **HOLE**.

origin, n. *origo, ortus, -üs, fons, -ntis, m.* (=source), *principium* (=first beginning), *caus(s)a, figura* (=cause), *unde fit algid* (=whence a thing arises); to derive its — from, *ortum or natum esse ab algid re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animarum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest*; see **BEGINNING**, **BIRTH**, **CAUSE**, **SOURCE**. **original**, I. adj. 1. *primus, principalis* (=the first, e.g. cause, *caus(s)a*, meaning, significatio; *primigenitus, ante, and post class.*), *pristinus* (=former), *nativus* (=natural, e.g. barrenness, sterilitas); 2. = one's own, *proprius* or (*sui*) *ipsius*, = new, *novus*, or perhaps *mirus* (=wonderful); a history from — sources, *historia ab ipsis temporibus repetita*; 3. = clever, *ingeniosus*; — genius, *ingenium, indoles, -is*. Adv. *initio, principio* (=at the beginning), *primum, primo* (=at first), *mirum in modum* (=wonderfully). II. n. Cic. uses *ἀρχέτυπον*, and Pliny *archetypum*; — text, *chirographum* (=the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (=pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (=an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic *ἰδέα*). **originality**, n. render in gen. by **ORIGINAL**; — of genus, *proprietas* (=peculiarity), *indoles, -is* (=natural

talent); see **ORIGINAL**, I. **originate**, I. v.tr. see **CREATE**, **PRODUCE**, **BEGIN**. II. v.intr. to — in or from a thing, *(ex)oriri ab algid re, emanare or fluerē de or ex algid re, profici ab algid re* (=to proceed, spring from), *fieri or effici or sequi or consequi ex algid re* (=to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *originem accepisse ab alio*. **originator**, n. *auctor*; see **AUTHOR**.

orisons, n. *preces, -um, f.*

ornament, I. n. *deucus, -oris, n.* (=adorning by its innate beauty), *ornatus, -üs* (=ornaments in gen., then of speech, *afferre ornatum orationi*, Cic.), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), comb. *deucus et ornamentum, insignis* (=honorary decoration, of things), comb. *insigne atque ornamentum*; *lumen* (lit. = light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), comb. *lumen et ornamentum, or deucus et lumen*; the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta fanorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, deucus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *lumina civitatis*; Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Graeciae totius lumen*; virtue is the only real —, *verum deus in virtute positum est*; to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostrae aetatis gloriā*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci or alici rei decori* or *ornamento esse, deucus afferre alci or alici rei*. II. v.tr. (*ex)ornare, decorare*; see **ADORN**. **ornamental**, adj. render by verbs. **ornate**, adj. (*per)ornatus*; an — style, *nitidum quoddam verborum genus et laetum*; or *genus orationis pictum et expolitum*. Adv. *ornate*.

ornithology, n. by *aves, -ium, f.* (=birds, e.g. a book on —), *liber de avibus scriptus*.

orphan, I. n. *orbus, fem. orbis* (=bereft of parents), an — in respect of father, mother, *orbus (orba) patre, matre*; —s, *orbis*; to become an —, *orbari parentibus*; asylum for —s, *orphanotrophium* (Jct.). II. adj. *orbus, orbatus, parentibus orbatus* (=bereft of parents).

orthodox, adj. *orthodoxus* (Eccl.), *veram Christi legem sequens, legis Christianae studiosus* (both of persons), *legi Christianae convenientia* (of things, e.g. doctrine). **orthodoxy**, n. *orthodoxia* (Eccl.), *in Christianam legem studium*.

orthoepy, n. *vera loquendi ratio*.

orthography, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (=knowledge of —), *formula ratioque scribendi* (as a system, Quint.).

oscillate, v.intr. 1. lit. *agitari*; 2. fig. see **DOUBT**, **HESITATE**. **oscillation**, n. 1, *agitatio*; 2, *dubitatio*.

ostier, I. n. *vinem*. II. adj. *vimineus*.

osprey, n. *ossifragus* (Plin.).

osseous, adj. *osseus* (Plin.).

ossify, I. v.tr. *in os mutare*. II. v.intr. *in os mutari or transire*. **ossification**, n. use verb.

ostensible, adj. *simulatus, fictus* (=feigned). Adv. *simulate, ficte, per speciem*. **ostentation**, n. *sui jacatio, ostentatio, venditatio*. **ostentious**, adj. *gloriosus, jactans*. Adv. *glorioso*.

ostler, n. *agaso*; see **GROOM**.

ostracion, n. *testarum suffragia, -orum*; of the Athenian custom; = expulsion, in gen. by *expelli*.

ostrich, n. *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).

other, adj. *alius* (in gen.), *alter* (the — one of the two, opp. *uterque*, =both; also indefinitely =another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an—, *si cum altero contrahas*), *ceteri, rel(l)iquis*, the — (*ceteri* represents the — part as acting reciprocally with

the first; *reliqui* or *reliqui*, simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *eterus* not used, sing. in gen. rare), *secundus* (= second), *diversus* (= quite different), *alienus* (= belonging to some one else); —s, *alii*; the —s, *ceteri*, *reliqui*. If — = one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* or *onus* (e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; another *Camillus*, *onus Camillus*); all —s, *omnes alii*, *ceteri* (= all the remainder); on the — hand, *rursus* (= again), *e contrario* (= on the contrary). **otherwise**, adv. *alter* (also = in the other case), *alioquin(n)* (= in other respects), *cetera*, *ceteroquin(v)* (= in other respects), *quod nisi ita est or fit, quod nisi ita esset* (= if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences); see ELSE.

otter, n. *lutra* (*lyt*—, Plin.).

ottoman, n. *lectus*; see COUCH.

ought, v. aux. *débère*, or by gerund. or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, = virtue — to be practised; *parvendum est mihi*, I — to obey); by *oportet*, by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see MUST), or by *licet* (of persons, e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licet hoc facere*); you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri*; you — to have taken this road, *haec via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumelias onerasti quem patris loco colere debetas*; — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *débère* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g. I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see MUST, OBLIGE.

ounce, n. *uncia*; half—, *semuncia*; two —s, *sextans*; three —s, *triens*; four —s, *quadrans*; five —s, *quinqueuns*; six —s, *semis*; seven —s, *septuna*; eight —s, *bes*; nine —s, *dodrans*; ten —s, *dextans*; eleven —s, *deunx*; twelve —s, as.

our, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostrī* (= those of — party, household, country, etc.); *nostrates* (= countrymen); Cicero just mentioned, *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostrā* (or *nostrī*) *caus(a) propter nos*; for — part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*), of — country, *nostras*. **ourselves**, pron. see WE, SELF.

ousel, n. *merula*.

out, I. adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, = in, on the inside); — or —wards may be also rendered by *foris*, *foras*, *peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exiis foras* (= out of doors); to work —, *perficiere*; to breathe —, *expirare*, *respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to break —, *ex loco*, *vinculo carceris rumpere*; to break — in anger, *stomachum, iram effundere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; to break — into laughter, *in risus (or cachinnos) effundi*; to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; in comp. by *ex* (e.g. *excogitare*, to think —; *exire*, to go —); to spread —, *(ex) pandere*. II. (of), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), *ex* or *ex* (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go — of the ship; *so ex urbe, vitâ*; *extorquere arma e manibus*; *ej(c)icere alij(e) civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), *extra* (properly = — side of, opp. *intrâ*, = within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen, ordinem, noxiām, teli factum* (= — of range), *consuetudinem, numerum, etc.*). Sometimes “— of” has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case (e.g. *navi egredi*, = to go — of the vessel; so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, *e, ex, a, ab*, also *propter* and *prae* (e.g. — of fear, *prae metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *metu coactus* (so *pudore adductus*); to

be — of one's mind, *sui or mentis non competent esse, non apud se esse* (Ter.); to be — of one's mind for joy, *laetitia ex(s)ultare, efferi*; from anger, *prae iracundia non esse apud se*; from flight, *metu exanimatum esse*; to put a person — of his mind, *perturbare algm*; to be put — of one's mind, *perturbari*; to go — of the country, *peregre abiire*.

outbid, v. tr. *licitatione vincere*.

outbreak, n. *eruptio* (= act of breaking forth), *initium, principium* (= beginning, e.g. *belli*, — of war), *seditio* (= sedition); — of illness, *morbo opprimenti, affligi*.

outcast, n. *exsul, extorris, profugus*.

outcry, n. *clamor, vociferatio, voces*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*.

outdo, v. tr. *superare, vincere algm*.

outer, adj. *exterus* (*externe nationes*), *externus* (*res externae*, Cic.; so *externa, -orum*, = outer things, opp. *interiora*); see EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL.

outface, v. tr. *impudentia vinclere*.

outflank, v. tr. *circumire, circumvenire*.

outgrow, v. tr. use *circumloc*. (e.g. he outgrew his clothes, *illi vestitus grandior jam opus erat*).

outhouse, n. *pars aedilis adjecta*.

outlandish, adj. *peregrinus, barbarus*.

outlast, v. tr. *diutius durare*.

outlaw, I. n. *proscriptus, relegatus, ex(s)il* (= exile). II. v. tr. *proscribere, aquā et igni alci interdicere*. **outlawry**, n. *proscriptio, aquae et ignis interdictio*.

outlay, n. *sumptus, -ūs*; see EXPENSE.

outlet, n. *exitus, -ūs, egressus, -ūs* (in gen.), *effluvium* (Plin., Tac.; rare), *emissarium, os, ori, ostium, caput* (of rivers).

outline, I. n. *lineamentum* (e.g. *tu operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the —s of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.; compare *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*); *adumbratio* (= sketch). II. v. tr. *describere, adumbrare* (lit. and fig.); see SKETCH.

outlive, v. tr. *alci superesse*.

outlook, n. I. to have an — of a place, *ad, in* or *inter alq(d) spectare*; 2, to be on the —, *omnia circumspicere*; 3, fig. spes (e.g. *bona — good —, nulla = poor —*).

outlying, adj. *longinquus* (= far removed); — districts, *regiones quae circa algm locum sunt*.

outnumber, v. tr. *numero (numeris) or compututatione superare, multitudine superare*.

outpost, n. *statio* (of troops), *propugnaculum* (scil. *navium*; *propugnaculum oppositum barbaris*; *propugnaculum imperit*).

outrage, I. n. *injuria, contumelia* (= al. front). II. v. tr. *alci afferre injuriam, algm injuria afficere, probrii conficerere*. **outrageous**, adj. *immanis, contumeliosus, immoderatus, indignus*; see MONSTROUS. Adv. *indigne, immoderate*.

outride, v. tr. *equitando algm superare*. **outriders**, n. *qui alci equitando praeveunt or algm equitando deducunt*.

outright, adv. *penitus, prorsus, omnino*.

outrun, v. tr. *algm cursu superare or vincere*.

outsail, v. tr. *navigando superare algm*.

outset, n. *initium*; see BEGINNING.

outside, I. adj. *externus*; as a noun, the —, *externa, -orum, superficies* (= the surface; e.g. *aqua, testudinum, corporum, forma, species*

(=show; lit. and fig.). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, foris* (with verbs of rest; *foras*, with verbs of motion) ; on the —, *extrinsecus*.

outskirts, n. see SUBURB.

outspoken, adj. see FRANK.

outspread, adj. *passus* ; with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis* ; with — hands (in entreaty), *supplexibus manus*.

outstanding, adj. of debt, by *aes alienum* ; see DEBT.

outstrip, v.tr. **1.** alqm *cursu superare* or *vincere*, alqm † *praevertere* ; **2.** fig. see EXCEL.

outtalk, v.tr. *multilogio vincere* alqm.

outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.

outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm praevertere*.

outward, I. adj. *exterus, externus*; an — show, species. **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; a ship — bound, *navis ad exteris nationes destinata* ; see OUTSIDE, II.

outweigh, v.tr. *graviori esse alqā re* (lit.) ; *vincere* (fig. of opinions) ; Cato alone —s in my opinion hundreds of thousands, *unus Cato mīhi pro centū millibus est* ; *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare).

outwit, v.tr. *circumvenire* (= to deceive); see DECEIVE.

outworks, n. *munimenta (exteriora)*.

oval, I. adj. *ovatus* (= like an egg, Plin.).

II. n. *figura ovata*.

ovation, n. *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig. to receive an —, *magnis clamoribus excipi*.

oven, n. *furnus* (for baking), *clibānus* (= small portable —).

over, I. adv. *super, supra* ; to be — (= remaining), *superesse, rel(iquum) (relicte) esse* ; — to be done with, *actum esse de algo or alqā re*, when the battle was —, *confecto proelio* ; — and — again, *etiam utque etiam* ; —much, *praeter modum* ; often expressed in comp., — *tinidior*, *timidior*; a little — or under, *hacut multo plus minusve*. **II.** prep. *super, supra* with accus. (*super* also with ablut, but chiefly poet.), *trans* (= across) with accus., *amplius* (with numerals; e.g. — a hundred, *amplius centum*) ; *inter cenan (coenā)*, — dinner; *per* with accus. (= through, of place); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*.

overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complēre, terrēre, coercere, comprimēre*.

overbalance, v.tr. *praeponderare* ; see OUTWEIGH.

overbear, v.tr. *alqm vincere, superare, compriēre, coēcere*. **overbearing**, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbus*.

overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.

overboard, adj. to throw anything —, *alejs rei iucturam facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere*.

overboiled, adj. (or part.) *nimiris coccus*.

overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax*.

overburdened, adj. *praegravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.

overcast, adj. † *(ob)nubilus* (of the sky).

overcharge, v.tr. **1.** to put too high a price, *nimiris vendere* ; **2.** to load too heavily, *nimiris pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se vino ciboque onerare*.

overcoat, n. *amiculum*; see CLOAK.

overcome, v.tr. (*de*)*vincere, superare, profigere*; not to be —, *inxepugnabilis* (both of place and persons), *insuperabile, invictus*.

overdo, v.tr. *nimiris labore se fatigare* (= your-

self); to — a thing, *nimirum laborem in rem conferre, modum excedere in alqā re* ; = to overcook, *nimiris coquere*.

overdraw, v.tr. **1.** see EXAGGERATE ; **2.** to — an account, *aes alienum contrahēre* or *conflare* (= to incur debt).

overdress, v.tr. *nimiris splendide se ornare*.

overdrink, v.intr. *vīno se obvūre*.

overdrive, v.tr. (*de*)*fatigare*.

overdue, adj. *pecunia quam alqas jam solvēre debuit*.

overeat, v.reflex. *heluari* (= to be gluttonous).

overfill, v.tr. *supra modum implēre*.

overflow, I. n. *inundatio fluminis*, (*col*)-*luvio*; the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas disfluit, flumen alveum excedit*. **II.** v.tr. *inundare*; the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agro inundavit*. **III.** v.intr. **1.** *efundī, t inundare*; the fountain —s, *fons exundat* ; **2.** fig. *algo re abundare, suppeditare, redundare*.

overgrow, v.intr. **1.** see OUTGROW ; **2.** to be — with foliage, *frondibus contextum, obſitum esse*.

overhang, v.intr. *imminēre, impendēre*.

overhasty, adj. *praeproperus*. Adv. *praepropera*.

overhaul, v.tr. see EXAMINE, INSPECT.

overhead, adv. *supra, desuper, insuper*; see OVER, I.

overhear, v.tr. *excipere, subauctulare*.

overheat, v.tr. *alqā nimiris cal(e) facere*; to — oneself, by *sudare* (= to perspire).

overjoyed, adj. *laetitiae affectus or ex(s)ultans*.

overland, adj. *terrā* (opp. *mari*).

overlap, v.tr. *alci rei imminēre or impendēre* (= to overlap).

overlay, v.tr. **1.** — to smother, *incubando op̄ primēre or suffocare ; **2.** — to spread over, *alqā dei rei inducere, t illinere*; to — with gold, *inaurare*.*

overload, v.tr. *nimiris or nimirum onerare, onus nimiris grave alci (rei) imponēre*. **overloaded**, adj. *nimiris oneratus, pondere nimiris gravi oppressus*; to be — with business, *negotii obrutum esse*; see OVERCHARGE.

overlong, adj. *praelongus*.

overlook, v.tr. **1.** = to oversee, *servare, obser-vare* (= to watch), *custodire* (= to guard), *praeseſſo alci or alci rei* (= to superintend), *inquirēre in alqā, scrutari, inspicere alqā* (= to examine thoroughly) ; **2.** = to command a view of, *alci rei imminēre, alqā prospicere* (e.g. *ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem*) ; **3.** = to pardon, *alci rei or alcis alci rei veniam dare or condonare, alci rei or alci alqā ignoscere, con(n)ivēre in alqā re* (= to shut one's eyes, wink at); see INDULGENCE, PARDON ; **4.** = to pass by inadvertently, *praetereire, omittēre, praetermittēre* (= to leave unnoticed; also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished).

overlooker, n. *custos, ōdīs*, m. and f., *curator, praeses, ūdis*, m. and f., *prefectus, ex-actor* (= one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister, rector* (= instructor), *curator viarum* (= surveyor of the public roads), *aedilis* (in Rome = superintendent of the public buildings and police).

overmuch, I. adj. *nimiris*. **II.** adv. *nimiris, nimium*.

overnight, adv. *vesperī* (= in the evening).

overpay, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvēre*.

overpeopled, adj. use *circumloc*. (e.g. *tanta erat multitudo hominum quanta victus non suppeditabat*).

overplus, n. see SURPLUS.

overpower, v.tr. opprimere, frangere, profigare, vincere, debellare. **overpowering**, adj. see OVERWHELMING.

overprize, v.tr. pluris quam par est aestimare.

overrate, v.tr. nimium alicui rei tribuere; to oneself, immodicum sui esse aestimatorem.

overreach, v.tr. circumvenire, circumscripti-
bere, fraude capere alqm; see CHEAT.

overripe, adj. qui jam maturitatem excessit.

overrule, v.tr. = to bear down, (de)vincere.

overruling Providence, n. Providentia omnia administrans or gubernans.

overrun, v.tr. 1, = to outrun, cursu prae-
terire; 2, = to swarm over, (per) vagari; 3, to be — (of plants), alqd re obsumt esse.

overscrupulous, adj. use compar., dili-
gentior, etc.; see SCRUPULOUS.

oversee, v.tr. (pro)curare. **overseer**, n.
custos, (procurator); — of the highways, curator
viarum.

overshadow, v.tr. 1, † obumbrare, † inum-
brare alqd; 2, fig. alicui re officere.

overshoes, n. tegumenta calceorum.

overshoot, v.tr. iactu or sagittati scopum
transgredi; to oneself, consilio labi.

oversight, n. error, erratum, incuria; — of a business, curatio, procuratio, cura.

oversleep, v.intr. diutius dormire.

overspread, v.tr. 1, obducere, inducere;
see OVERLAY; 2, see OVERRUN, 2.

overstrain, v.tr. nimis contendere; to —
one's strength, vires nimis intendere.

overt, adj. apertus, manifestus.

overtake, v.tr. assequi, consequi; = to sur-
prise, opprimere, comprehendere alqm, supervenire
alicui. **overtaken**, adj. praeventus; to be —
with sleep, somno opprimi.

overtask, v.tr. majus justo pensum alicui in-
() Jungere.

overtax, v.tr. ini quis oneribus premere.

overthrow, I. v.tr. 1, = to cast down,
prostigare, dep(ri)cere; 2, = to demolish, diruere,
subverttere, demoliri; 3, = to defeat, (de)vincere,
prosternere, opprimere. II. n. clades, -is, strages,
-is.

overtop, v.tr. eminere, † supereminere.

overture, n. 1, condiciones ad agend agen-
dum propositae; — of peace, pacis condiciones;
to make —s, condiciones ferre or proponere; 2, to
an opera, (dramatis musici) exordium.

overturn, v.tr. evertire, subverttere alqd.

overvalue, v.tr. nimis magni aestimare.

overweening, adj. superbus; see PROUD.

overwhelm, v.tr. obruire, opprimere, de-
mergere, (sub)mergere. **overwhelmed**, part.
obrutus, mersus, demersus, submersus; — with
grief, dolore or tristitia oppressus. **over-
whelming**, adj. by superl. of adj. or circum-
loc. (e.g. — grief, magno dolore affectus).

otherwise, adj. qui peracutus videri vult.

overwork, I. n. labor immoderatus. II.
v.intr. and reflex. nimis laborare; see WORK.

overworn, adj. e.g. — with age, aetate or
senio confectus.

overwrought, adj. or part. nimis elaboratus
(= wrought too highly), laboribus coniectus (=
worn down by labours).

overzealous, adj. nimis studiosus.

owe, v.tr. debere (= to be in debt; to anyone,

alci); to — something to a person, debere alicui alqd (in gen., of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, pecuniam; gratiam, compassion, misericordiam); to — much money, aere alieno demersum or obrutum esse; to — anyone a great deal, grandem pecuniam alicui debere (lit.), multa alicui debere (fig.); owing to, by per; it was owing to you, per te stetit quominus or tibi alqd acceptum refero, or by propter with accus. or alicj beneficio. **owing**, adj. see DUE.

owl, n. ulula, noctua, strix, -gis, f., bubo; like an —, nocturnus (e.g. oculi). Plaut.

own, I. adj. 1, = belonging to one by nature or
by one's course of action, proprius; but generally by meus, tuus, suus, etc., or by ipsius or
meus ipsius, etc. (e.g. it was written by his —
hand, ipsius (or suā ipsius) manu scriptum erat,
ipse scripsit); I saw it with my — eyes, ipse
hinc oculis egomet vidē (Com.); I quote the
emperor's — words, ipsa principis verba refero;
through my — fault, mea culpa; 2, = what we
have for our — use, proprius (opp. communis or
alienus); in Cic. with genit., in other writers also
with dat.), peculiarius (of what one has acquired
for his — use), privatus (of private property,
opp. publicus), domesticus (= relating to one's
family or home), comb. domesticus et privatus
(e.g. domesticae et privatae res, one's — private
matters, opp. publicae), privus (= belonging to any
one individual); my, your — people, ser-
vants, mei, tui, etc.; he has taken from us every-
thing that was our —, ademit nobis omnia
que nostra erant propria. II. v.tr. 1, see ACK-
NOWLEDGE, CONFESS; 2, see POSSESS, CLAIM.
owner, n. possessor, dominus; to be the — of
anything, possidere alqd. **ownership**, n. pos-
sessio (in gen.), dominium (Jct.), auctoritas (=
right of possession), mancipium (= right by
purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or
possession, usucapio.

ox, n. bos, bovis, m. and f.; a young —, ju-
venus; a driver of —en, bulbus. **oxhead**, n.
armamentarius.

oyster, n. ostrea, † ostreum. **oyster-bed**,
n. ostrearium (Plin.). **oyster-shell**, n. testa.

P.

pabulum, n. pabulum; see FOOD.

pace, I. n. gradus, -ūs, passus, -ūs (= the
act of stepping out in walking; in the prose
of the golden age only the step; as Roman
measure of length = 5 Roman feet); gressus,
-ūs (= the act of making strides, walk); to
keep — with anyone, alicj gradus aequare
(lit.), parem esse alicui (fig. = to be equal to any-
one); at quick —, pleno or citato gradu; at
a slow —, tarda, lenta; see STEP. II. v.intr.
gradī (= to walk with an equal and bold step),
radere (quickly and easily), incedere, ingredi,
ambulare, spatiari (= to walk about); see
MARCH, WALK. III. v.tr. passibus metiri alqd.
pacer, n. perhaps Asturco (= an Asturian
horse).

pacific, adj. by pacis (e.g. — propositions, pacis
condiciones), pacificus, † pacifer; see PEACEABLE.

pacification, n. pacificatio, compositio, pac.

pacifier, n. pacificator, pacis auctor (Llv.),
pacis reconciliator (Liv.). **pacify**, v.tr. placare
(= a man when angry); to — a country, pacare;
= to restore peace (e.g. to a province), sedare,
componere.

pack, I. v.tr. 1, imponere in alqd (= to put or
load into), condere in alqd or alqd re (= to put into

END OF E-TEXT



This Text was Scanned and Processed by
Jorge and Ray at **www.Brainfly.net**

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please

send us an email to:

primarysources@brainfly.net

TEACHER'S DISCOUNT:

If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher's discount. Click on **Teacher's Discount** on our website (www.Brainfly.net) and we will send you a full copy of *Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature AND our 5000 Classics CD, a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt), for the discounted price of \$55.95 with Free Shipping*