

# LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

## A

**A** a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet.  
**a** as an abbreviation, see the Table.

**a, ah**, interj. *Ah!* Verg.

**ā, āb, abs**, prep. with abl. (*a* stands before consonants except *h*; *ab* before vowels, *h*, and consonants; *abs* only before *c*, *q*, *t*). *Ab* denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point (opp. *ad*). **I.** Lit., in space. **A.** Of motion, *1, away from*; *fuga ab urbe*, Cic.; **2, a, from** . . . to; *ad carceres a calce revocari*, Cic.; *ab aliquo* (esp. *a me*, *a te*, *a se*, *a nobis*, *a vobis*), *from the house of*, Cic. With verbs of taking, hearing, etc., such as *accipio*, *emo*, *audio*, *cognosco*, *comperio*; *a me*, *from my purse*, Cic.; of dependents or disciples, *Zeno et qui ab eo sunt*, *Zeno and his school*, Cic.; **2, down from; *suspendere columbam a malo*, Verg.; **c**, *usque ab, right away from*; *plausus usque ab capitolio excitatus*, Cic. **B.** **1**, of direction, *from*; *a superno mari Flaminia (via)*, *ab infero Aurelia*, Cic.; **2**, *on the side of*; *a septentrionibus*, *on the north*, Caes.; *a fronte*, *a tergo*, *a latere*, *a dextro cornu*, Cic.; *ab novissimis*, *in the rear*, Caes. **C.** Of distance, *from*; **1**, Lit., *from a point*, with such verbs as *abesse*, *distare*, and with *procul*, *longe*, *prope*; *ab millibus passuum*, *a thousand paces distant*, Caes.; **2**, Transf., to express difference, with such verbs as *differe*, *discrepare*; *quantum mutatus ab illo*, Verg.; **3**, of number or position, *after*; *quartus ab Arcesila*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1**, with reference to dication, *from*; *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, Cic.; *a pueris*, *from boyhood*, Cic.; **2**, with reference to distance of time, *from*; *cuius a morte hic tertius et tricesimus annus*, Cic. **B.** Of various relations implying the notion of starting from a point; **1**, of agency, with *pass*, and *intrans. verbs*, *by*; *reprehendi ab aliquo*, Cic.; *interire ab aliquo*, Cic.; **2**, of origin, *from*, *of*; *a, id facinus natum a cupiditate*, Cic.; **b**, of naming, *puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen*, Liv.; **3**, *in relation to*; *imparati quum a militibus tum a pecunia*, Cic.; **4**, *from, out of* (of part of a number); *nonnulli ab novissimis*, Caes.; **5**, *in relation to the part of the body with which a person serves*; *servus a pedibus*, *footman*, Cic.; *a manu servus*, *amanuensis*, Suet.**

**ābactus** -a -um, partic. of *abigo*.

**ābācus** -i, m. (*ἀβάξ*). **1**, a counting-board, Pers.; **2**, a gaming-board divided into compartments, Suet.; **3**, a sideboard, Cic.; **4**, in architecture, **a**, mosaic panelling; **b**, the square slab on the top of a column.

**ābāliēnatio** -ōnis, f. alienation of property, Cic.

**ābāliēno**, **1**, to separate. **A.** Lit., **1**, to separate, Plaut.; **2**, to alienate (property); *agros populi*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to deprive; *abalienati iure civium*, Liv.; **2**, to estrange; *aliquem ab aliquo*, Cic.

## abe

**Ābas** -antis, m. king of Argos, father of *Acrisius*; hence, **a**, adj., **Ābanteus** -a -um; **b**, **Ābantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of *Abas*, *Acrisius* (son of *Abas*), *Perseus* (great-grandson of *Abas*).

**ābāvus** -i, m. a great-great-grandfather, Cic.; and in general, *forefather*, Cic.

**Abdēra** -orum, n. plur. (*Ἀβδῆρα, τὰ*). **I.** a town in Thrace (now *Polystilo* or *Asperosa*), birth-place of *Protagoras* and *Democritus*, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; *hic Abdēra, here reigns stupidity*, Cic.; also **Abdēra** -ae, f. Ov. **II.** a town in Spain (now *Adra*). **Abdērītes** -ae (abl. -a), m. an inhabitant of *Abdera*, Cic.

**abdicatio** -ōnis, f. **1**, disowning of a son, Plin.; **2**, renouncing of an office; *dictaturae*, Liv.

**1. abdicō**, **1, 1**, to renounce, disown; *aliquem patrem*, Liv.; **2**, to abdicate (a magistracy by a formal declaration), *se non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate*, Cic.; in Sall. and Liv. with simple accusative, *magistratum*, Sall.; *dictaturam*, Liv.; absol., *ut abdicarent consules*, Cic.

**2. abdicō** -dixi -dictum, **3**, t. t. of augury, to refuse assent to, disapprove of (opp. *addicō*); *quum tres partes (vineae) aves abdicissent*, Cic.

**abditē**, adv. secretly, Cic.

**abditivus** -a -um, removed, separated, Plaut.

**abditus** -a -um, p. adj. (of *abdo*), concealed, secret. **I.** Lit., *vis abditu quaedam*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., *res abditae et obscurae*, Cic.; neut. plur., *abditæ rerum*, *deep thoughts*, Hor.

**abdo** -didi -ditum, **3**. **A.** Gen., to put away, withdraw, remove; *copias ab eo loco abditas*, Caes.; hence, **1**, of a weapon, to drive in; *lateri capulo tenus ensem*, Verg.; **2**, reflex., *abdere se in aliquem locum*; to withdraw oneself, to retire; in *intimam Macedoniam*, Cic.; in *bibliothecam*; in *litteras* (or *litteris*), Cic. **B.** To secrete, to hide; *ferrum veste*, Liv.; *se in scalarum tenebras*, Cic.

**abdomēn** -inis, n. the belly, Plant.; especially as seat of the appetite, *gluttony*; *manebat insaturabile abdomen*, Cic.; *natus abdomini suo, whose god is his belly*, Cic.; *abdominis voluptates, pleasures of appetite*, Cic.

**abdūco** -duxi -ductum, **3**, to lead or take away. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1**, aliquem *e foro*, Cic.; **2**, to take away for punishment; *collegam vi de foro*, Liv.; in *lautumias*, Cic.; **3**, to clope with; *filiam mimi Isidori*, Cic.; **4**, to steal; *mancia*, Cic.; *armenta*, Ov. **B.** Transf., to seduce a person from his allegiance; *equitatum Dolabellæ ad se*, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, *Ab. lo rillèle!* *animum a sollicitudine*, Cic. **B.** to bring down, to lower; *artem ad mercedem atque quaestum*, Cic.

**Ābella** -ae, f. town in Campania (now *Acella Vecchia*). Adj., **Ābellanus** -a -um.

**abēo** -ī -itum -ire, to go away. **I. A.** Lit., **1.** Gen., ex agris atque urribus, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de Sicilia, Cic.; comitio, Liv.; si abis periturus, if you go to death, Verg.; imper., **ibi, a,** good, very well; non es avarus, abi, Hor.; **b,** be off with you, so abin (for abisne); abi in malam rem, go to the devil, Plaut.; abi hinc cum tribunatibus ac rogationibus tuis, Liv. Of things, abeuntia vela, Ov.; sol abit, Plaut.; cornus sub altum pectus abit, Verg.; **2.** Esp., **a,** to come off (e.g. from a battle); Romani semper victores certamine abire, Liv.; uenio non donatus abibit, Verg.; absol., abiturum cum non esse, si accessisset, he could not have got off unpunished, Cic.; **b,** to retire from a public office; consulatu, Cic.; **c,** of the dying, to depart; ad deos, Cic.; ad plures, to "the great majority," Petr.; e vita, Cic.; **d,** in auctions, not to be knocked down to; si res abiret a manipe, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** Gen., non longe abieris, you have not far to go (for an example), Cic.; quorsum abeant, on which side will they range themselves? Hor.; **2.** Esp., of a discussion, to digress; illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor.; quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.; etiam fu hinc abis, will you also go away? Cic. **II.** With notion of disappearing: **1.** of time, to pass away; abiit ille annus, Cic.; **2.** of diseases, jam abiit pestilentia, Cic.; **3.** of other things, to disappear, vanish; sensus abiit, Cic.; timor, fides abiit, Liv.; **4.** of the consequences of an action, non posse istace sic abire, be without consequences, Cic. **III.** With notion of transference from one person or thing to another, **1.** to go over; **a,** to a person, ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor.; **b,** to a thing, vigor ingenii velocis in alas et pedes abiit, Ov.; **2.** to change into; sic deus in flammis abiit, Ov.

**abēquīto**, **1.** to rule off, Liv.

**aberratio**, -onis, f. an escape or relief from anything irksome, Cic.

**aberro**, **1.** to wander, lose one's way. **I.** Lit., peccare, Liv.; aberrantes ex agmine naues, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** to deviate from; a proposito, Cic.; **2.** to free oneself from something irksome; a miseria quasi aberrare, Cic.

**abhin**, adv. from hence. **I.** Of space, sufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. **II.** Of time, reckoned from the present moment backward; annos tres, trimum, annis tribus abhinc, three years ago, Cic.

**abhorreo**, **2.** **I.** Lit., to shrink back from, to be disinclined to; a pace, Caes.; a duccenda uxore, Cic.; with abl. alone, spectaculorum oblectamentis, Tac.; absol., omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be inconsistent with or opposed to; oratio abhorret a persona hominis gravissimū, Cic.; a fide, to be incredible, Liv.; spes ab effectu haud abhorrens, hope capable of being realised, Liv.; orationes abhorrent inter se, are inconsistent with one another, Liv.; with simple abl., neque abhorret vero, Tac.; with dat., hinc tam pacatae profectio abhorrens mos, Liv. Pres. part., as an adjective, unreasonable, inappropriate; absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.

**abiegnus** -a -uni (abies), made of fir wood or deal, Cic.

**abies** -ētis, f. **I.** the fir-tree (Pinus pieca, Linn.), Liv. **II.** Meton., anything made of deal; a letter, because formerly written on wood, Plaut.; a ship, Verg.; a spear, Verg. (Abiētis, abiētē, trisyll., Verg.)

**abigo** -ēgi -actum, **3.** (ab and ago). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., to drive away; volucres et feras, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** pecus, to steal cattle, Cic.; **2.** partum medicamentis, to procure abortion, Cic.; **3.** uxorem, to divorce, Suet. **II.** Fig., to banish,

get rid of; pauperiem epulis regum, Hor. Abacti oculi, deep-sunk eyes, Stat.

**abitio** -ōnis, f. = abitus (q.v.).

**abito**, **3.** to go away, Plaut.

**abitus** -ūs, m. (abeo), **1.** a going away, departure; post abitum huius, Cic.; **2.** place of egress (opp. aditus), Verg.

**abjectē**, adv. abjectly, in a spiritless and cowardly manner, Cic.; meanly, Tac.

**abjectio** -ōnis, f. **I.** Lit., a throwing away, rejection. **II.** Transf., animi, despondency, despair, Cic.

**abjectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abjicio), **1.** of position, low, common; familia abjecta atque obscura, Cic.; **2.** of character, cowardly, mean-spirited; animus, Cic.; **3.** despicable; contemptus atque abjectus, Cic.; **4.** without force, prosaic; versus, Cic.; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

**abjicio** -jēci -jectum, **3.** (ab and jacio), to throw down, or away. **I.** Lit., **1.** sentum, arma, Cic.; se ad pedes alieuius, Cic.; **2.** to throw down violently; aliquem ad tribunal, ad pedes tuos, ad terram virgis et verberibus, Cic.; so in battle, to strike to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** to pronounce cruelly, to break off abruptly; verum, Cic.; ambitus non est abjiciendus, the period must not be broken off abruptly, Cic.; **2.** to get rid of, to dispose of; pecuniam, Cic.; **3.** to give up, to let go; memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.; to abandon; Scaurum, Cic.; **4.** to dash to the ground, to deprive of all power; senatus auctoritatem, Cic.; with reference to character, to dishearten; se periculum atque abjectum esse sentit, Cic.; abjecta metu filia, desponding, Cic.; **5.** Fig., to throw away; cogitationes in rem tam humilem, Cic.; se abjicere, to degrade oneself, Cic.

**abjūdo**, **1.** (opp. adjudico), as a judge, to give sentence against any one; to take away by a judgment; aliquid ab alique, Cic.; sibi libertatem, Cic.

**abjungo** -junxi -junctum, **3.** **I.** to unhar-ness; juvenum, Verg. **II.** Transf., to estrange, detach; abjungo Labienum, Caes.; se ab hoc dicendi genere, to keep from, Cic.

**abjūro**, **1.** to abjure, deny on oath; pecuniam, Cic.; creditum, Sall.

**ablātivus** -a -um, ablative. Subst., **ablātivus** -i, m. (sc. casus), the ablative, the sixth case of the Latin noun, Quint.

**ablégatio** -ōnis, f. **I.** Gen., a sending away; juvenutis ad bellum, Liv. **II.** Esp., banishment, = relegatio, Plin.

**ablego**, **1.** **I.** Lit., to send away, remove to a distance; honestos homines, Cic.; pueros venatum, Liv.; aliquem a penatibus suis, Liv. **II.** Fig., **1.** haec (legatio) a fratris adventu ne ablegat, prevents me from being present on my brother's arrival, Cic.; **2.** milit. t. t., to dislodge; aliquem, Liv.

**abligurio**, **4.** to consume in luxury; patria bona, Ter.

**ablōco**, **1.** to let on loose, Suet.

**ablūdo**, **3.** Lit. to be out of tune with, hence to be unlike; haec a te non multum abludis imago, Hor.

**ablūo** -lūi -lūtum, **3.** to wash. **I.** In the sense of cleansing, pedes alieuius, Cic.; pass., abluī, to be washed clean, Cic. **II.** In the sense of removing, to wash away. **A.** Lit., maculas e veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac.; poet., sitis de corpore abluitur, is quenched, Lucr. **B.** Transf., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, Cic.

**ablūtio** -ōnis, f. a washing away, ablation, Plin.

**abnegō**, 1. to deny, refuse; alicui conjugium et dotes, Verg.; nec comitem se abnegat, Hor.; absol., abnegat, Verg.

**abnepos** -ōtis, m. great-great-grandson, Suet.

**abneptis** -is, f. a great-great-granddaughter, Suet.

**Abnōba** -ae, m. a range of mountains in Germany, where the Danube rises.

**abnocto**, 1. to stay out all night, Sen.

**abnormis** -e (ab and norma), irregular, unconventional; abnormis sapiens, one of Nature's philosophers, Hor.

**abnūo** -nūi -nūturus, 3. to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny; manu abnūtū quidquam opis in se esse, gave a sign with his hand that he could not help, Liv.; regi pacem, Sall.; nemo abnūtū a se commissum esse facinus, Cic.; spes abnūtū, it does not admit of hope, Tib.; of soldiers, to refuse to fight, Liv.

**abnūto**, 1. to deny (by a nod) repeatedly, Plaut.

**ābōlēo** -ēvi -itum, 2. to destroy. **I.** Lit., Pop-paeae corpus non igni abolitum, Tac.; viscera undis, to cleanse, Verg. **II.** Fig., to do away with; magistratum, Liv.; dedecus armis, Verg.; ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.

**ābōlesco** -ēvi, no sup., 3. to perish; non aboletet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.

**ābōlitio** -ōnis, f. a removing, abrogating, annulling, abolition; legis, repeal, Suet.; tributum, Tac.; facti, amnesty, Suet.

**ābolla** -ae, f. cloak of thick woollen cloth, worn by soldiers; prov., facinus majoris abollae, a crime on a larger scale, Juv.

**abōmino** = abominor (q.v.).

**ābōminor** -atus sum, 1. dep. (ab and omen), 1. to deprecate an unfavourable omen; aliquid, Liv.; quod abominor, God forbid, Ov.; 2. to hate, detest, abominate (opp. optare), Liv.; abominandus, detestable, Liv.; abominatus, detested, Hor.

**Abōrigines** -um, m. (Ἀβόριγνες), the Aborigines, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended; hence original inhabitants of a country (cf. ἀβρόχθες), Plin.

**ābōrior** -ortus sum, 4. dep. (opp. exorior), 1. of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear, Varr.; 2. to perish by untimely birth, Plin.; 3, poet., of the voice, to fall, Lucr.

**ābōriscor** = aborior (q.v.).

**ābōrtio** -ōnis, f. an untimely birth, miscarriage, Cic.

**ābōrtivus** -a -um, prematurely born; Sisyphus, Hor.; ovum, adled, Mart. Subst., **ābōrtivum** -i, n. (sc. medicamentum), drug for procuring abortion, Juv.

**ābōrtus** -ūs, m. a miscarriage, Cic.

**abrādo** -rasi -rasum, 3. **I.** Lit., to scrape off, shave; supercilia, Cic. **II.** Transf., to squeeze money out of a person, to extort; nihil se ab A. Caecina posse litium terrore abrādere, Cic.

**abripio** -rīpti -reptum, 3. (ab and rapio), to snatch away, tear off, drag off. **I.** A. Lit., abripui fluminē, Caes. **B.** Transf., Romulum si natura ad humanum exitum abripuit, Cic. **II.** A. to rob; non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum, Tac. **B.** 1. to drag away; Cappadocem de grege venalium, Cic.; 2. to drag away to punishment; aliquem de convivio in vincula, Cic.; 3. to take away by force; filios e complexu parentum, Cic.

**abrōdo** -si -sum, 3. to gnaw off, away, Pers.

**abrōgatio** -ōnis, f. an annulling or repealing; legis, Cic.

**abrōgo**, 1. **A.** 1. to repeal a law wholly, to annul; legem, Cic.; huic legi nec abrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.; 2. to deprive (a magistrate of his office); si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. **B.** Transf., to take away; fidem, to take away a man's credit, Cic.

**abrōtōnum** -i, n. and **abrōtōnus** -i, f. (ἀβρότονον), southern-wood, an aromatic herb, Lucr., Hor.

**abrumpeo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** to break off, loosen, separate. **A.** Lit., ramos, Ov.; vincula, Liv. **B.** Transf., se latrocinio Antonii, to break away from, Cic. **II.** to tear off, to separate forcibly, to sever. **A.** Lit., pontem, Tac. **B.** Transf., 1, to violate; fas, Verg.; 2, to break off prematurely, to destroy; vitium, Verg.; medium sermonem, to break off in the middle of a speech, Verg.

**abruptio** -ōnis, f. (abrumpeo). **I.** a tearing away; corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. **II.** Transf., divorce, Cic.

**abruptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abrumpeo), torn off; hence, **I.** steep, precipitous. Subst., **abruptum** -i, n. a steep ascent or descent; sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen. only subst., abruptum -i, n. a precipice, the precipice of danger, the road to ruin; in abruptum tractus, Tac. **B.** Of character, rough; contumacia, Tac.

**abscēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, depart. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of persons, a curia, e foro, Liv.; as milit. t. t., to withdraw, retire; a Capua, Liv.; impers., Regio abcessum est, Liv. **B.** Of things, to retire; quantum mare abscedebat, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** of persons, 1. to retire from an office or employment; non militariis modo sed civilibus quoque numeribus, Liv.; 2. to desert one; Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov. **B.** Of things, 1. to go away; sonitus ut abcessit, Ov.; 2. to desert; cives earum urbium quae regno abscedunt, Liv.

**abscēssio** -ōnis, f. (abscēdo), a going away, a separation, Cic.

**abscēssus** -ūs, m. (abscēdo), a going away; 1. of persons, going away (especially in battle), withdrawal; Rutulum, Verg.; continuus abscēssus, Tac.; 2. of inanimate objects, solis, Cic.

**abscido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (abs and caedo), to cut off. **I.** Lit., funes, Caes.; aquam, Liv.; caput, Liv. **II.** A. Transf., to separate; intersceptis munimentis hostis pars parti abscisa erat, Liv.; abscisus in duas partes exercitus, Caes. **B.** to take away; regibus spem auxilii sui, Liv.

**abscindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off, wrench away. **I.** Lit., tunicam a pectore, Cic.; vestem humeris, Verg.; venas, to open the veins, Tac.; poet., abscissa comas, with her hair torn, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to divide; terras Oceanō, Hor. **B.** to separate; inane soldo, Hor. **C.** to take away; rōditus dulces, Hor.

**abscisus** -a -um, p. adj. (from abscido), cut off, hence precipitous; rupes, Liv.

**absconditē**, adv. obscurely, abstrusely, Cic.

**abscondo** -condi (-condidi) -conditum (-consum), 3. **I.** to conceal; gladios, Cic. **II.** A. to obscure; galea frontem abscondit, Juv.; hence pass. of stars, to set, Verg. **B.** to lose sight of; Phaeacum arces, Verg. **C.** to keep out of sight; quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic.

**absens** -entis (absum), p. adj. absent, Cic.

**absentia** -ac, f. (absum), *absence*, Cic.

**absilio**, 4. (ab and salio), *to spring forth*, or *away*, Lucr.

**absimilis** -e, *unlike*; non absimili forma, Caes.

**absinthium** -i, n. (ἀψίνθιον), *wormwood*, Lucr.

**absisto** -stiti, -stitum, 3. **I.** *to go away*, followed by ab or the abl. alone; finire, Verg.; ab signis, Caes.; absol., tandem abstiterunt, Liv.; of things, ab ore scintillae absistunt, Verg.; **2.** *to desist from*; with abl., obsidione, spe, Liv.; with infin., absiste moveri, *cease to be moved*, Verg.; with gerund, sequendo, *from following*, Liv.; accensator abstittit, *the accuser withdrew* (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

**absolūte**, adv. *perfectly, completely*; vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic.

**absolūtio** -onis, f. (absolvo), **1.** *acquittal*; inajestatis, *on the charge of treason*, Cic.; **2.** *perfection*; virtus quae rationis absolutio delinuitur, Cic.

**absolūtōrius** -a -um, *relating to acquittal*; tabella, *the voting-tablet that acquits*, Suet. Subst., **absolūtōrium** -ii, n. (sc. remedium), *means of escape from*, Plin.

**absolūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (absolvo). **I.** *perfect, complete*; vita, Cic. **II.** *unfettered, unconditional, absolute*; causa, Cic.

**absolvo** -solvi -solutum, 3. **A.** Lit., *to loosen*. **B.** Transf., **1.** *a, to free*; se a Fannio judicio, Cic.; aliquem regni suspicione, Liv.; **2.** *to acquit*; improbitatis, Cic.; capitis, Nep.; reos culpa, Ov.; de praevicatione, Cic.; **2.** *to dispose of in narration, to relate*; de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvum, Sall.; **3.** *to complete, to finish*; tectum, Cic.; opera, Caes.; absolve beneficium tuum, Liv.

**absōnus** -a -um. **I.** Lit., *inharmonious*; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., *disagreeing with, not corresponding with*; absoni a voce motus, Liv.; with dat., nihil absonium fidei divinae originis fuit, Liv.

**absorbēo** -ūi, 2. *to swallow, to gulp down*. **I.** Lit., placentas, Hor.; Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., hunc absorbit aestus gloriae, *carried him off*, Cic.; tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, *absorbs, engrosses*, Cic.

**absque**, prep. with abl. *without*; absque argumento, Cic.

**abstēmius** -a -um (abs and temum = temetum), *one who abstains from intoxicating liquors, temperate, abstemious, moderate*, Ov., Hor.

**abstergēo** -tersi -terum, 2. *to wipe off, to dry by wiping*. **I.** Lit., cruorem, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to remove something disagreeable*; omnes senectutis molestias, Cic.

**absterrēo** -terrui -territum, 2. *to frighten away, to drive away by fear*. **I.** Lit., hostes saxis, Liv.; neminem a congressu meo, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to frighten from, keep off from*; eos a tam detestabili consilio, Liv.; animos vitiis, *from vices*, Hor.; aliquem bello, Tac.

**abstinens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abstineo), *abstinent, continent, temperate*, Cic.; with genit., pecuniae, Hor.

**abstinentēr**, adv. *abstinently, continently*, Cic.

**abstinentia** -ae, f. **I.** *abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance*; absol., *fasting*; abstinentia vitam finire, Tac. **II.** *uprightness*, Cic.; *freedom from avarice*, Cic.

**abstinēo** -stinui -tentum, 2. (abs and teneo), *to hold back, to keep away from*. **I.** Transf., manus, Liv.; gen. with a and the abl. or with the abl. alone, militem a praeda, Liv.; manus a se, *to abstain from suicide*, Cic. **II.** Reflex., *abstingere se, or simply abstinere*; a, with the abl. or with ab and the abl., se scelere, Cic.; a legatis violandis, Liv.; publico, *not to go out*, Tac.; b, with genit., irarum, Hor.; c, with acc., liberas urbes, Liv.; d, with acc. of thing and dat. of person, Aeneae Antenorique omne jus belli, c, *with ne and the subj.*, Liv.; f, absol., *non tamen abstinuit*, Verg.

**absto**, 1. *to stand at a distance, stand aloof*, Hor.

**abstrāho** -traxi, -tractum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to drag away*; aliquem de matris complexu, Cic.; naves e portu, Liv.; aliquem a penetrabilibus, Liv.; liberos in servitute, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, *to exclude*, Cic.; animus a corpore abstractus, Cic.; a bono in pravum, Sall. **B.** 1, *to estrange*, copias a Lepido, Cic.; 2, *to restrain*; ingressos in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat, Liv.; a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit; 3, *to draw away from*; a bonis, Cic.; se a sollicitudine, Cic.

**abstrūdo** -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *to push away from any place, to hide*. **I.** Lit., se in silvam densam, Cic.; semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis, Verg. **II.** Transf., penitus abstrusus animi dolor, *deep-seated grief*, Cic.

**abstrūsus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from abstrudo). **A.** Lit., *concealed, secret*, Plin.; **B.** Transf., 1, *abstruse*; disputatio abstrusior, Cic.; 2, of character, *reserved*, Tac.

**absum** (abfui, ābēse, āfui, āfūtūrus, āfōrem, āfōre, etc., also occur). **I.** With regard to motion, *to be away, to be absent*. **A.** Gen., ab urbe or ex urbe, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to take no part in*; ab hoc concilio, Caes.; ab his studiis, Cic.; toto bello, Caes.; 2, *not to help*; quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed you, the less you helped me*, Cic.; longe iis paternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, *would be of no avail*, Caes.; 3, *to be wanting*; studium semper sit, cunctatio absit, Cic.; semper aves quod abest, Lucr.; neque corpus neque animus a vobis aberit, Sall.; abest historia nostris litteris, Cic. **II.** As regards position, **A.** Lit., *to be distant*; ab urbe milia passuum ducenta, Cic.; quadridui iter Laodicea, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to be far from*; longe a spe, Cic.; so the impers. phrase, tantum abest ut — ut, e.g. tantum abest ab eo ut malum sit mors ut verar, *so far is death from being an evil that I fear*, etc., Cic.; so laud multum, or procul abest, or paulum abest, or minimum abest quin, etc.; laud multum afuit quin interficeretur, *he was nearly killed*, Liv.; 2, *to be free from* (a fault); a culpa, Cic.; a cupiditate pecuniae, Nep.; 3, *to be far removed* (especially in phrases expressing a wish); procul absit gloria vulgi, Tib.; nomen ipsum crucis absit non modo a corpore civium Romanorum, etc., Cic.; 4, *to be firmly opposed to*; a consilio fugiendi, Cic.; 5, *to be inconsistent with*; quod certe abest a tua virtute et fide, Cic.

**absumēdo** -inīs, f. *consumption*, Plaut.

**absumo** -sumpsi -sumptum 3. *to take away*. **I.** **A.** *to lessen, destroy, consume*; res maternas atque paternas, Hor.; absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv. **B.** Of time, *to waste*; tempus dicendo, Cic. **II.** *to destroy utterly*. **A.** Of things, incendium domos absumpsit, Liv. **B.** Of living beings, *to kill*; multos pestilentia absumpsit, Liv.

**absurdē**, adv. **1.** *harshly, discordantly*;



canere, Cic.; **2**, in bad taste; absurde et asperse responderere verbis vultuque, Cic.

**absurdus** -a -um. **I.** Lit., that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., foolish, unreasonable. **A.** Of things, vestrae istae absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.; haud absurdum est, it is not out of place, Sall. **B.** Of persons, incapable; homo, Cic.; ingenium haud absurdum, Sall.; absurdum ingenio, Tac.

**Absyrtus** -i, m. (Ἀψύρτος), brother of Meleus, killed by his sister on her flight from Colchis.

**abundans** -antis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (abundo). **I.** Lit., of rivers, overflowing; annis abundantissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** abundant, rich; with abl., locus fontibus abundans, Cic.; with genit., lactis, Verg. **B.** 1, abounding in (thoughts, devices, etc.); abundantior consilio, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, overabundant; non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic. **C.** numerous; abundante multitudine freti, Liv.; abundantes voluptates, Liv.

**abundantē**, adv. 1, abundantly; abundantius occurrere, Cic.; **2**, of discourse, copiously; loqui, Cic.

**abundantia** -ae, f. 1, abundance, richness, plenty; omnium rerum quas natura desiderat, Cic.; voluptatum, Cic.; **2**, riches, wealth, Tac.

**abundē**, adv. copiously, excessively, extravagantly; promittere, Lucr.; satisfacere, Cic.; with adj., abunde magnus, Sall.; tibi abunde est, you are more than satisfied, Plin.; abunde libertatem ratus, thinking liberty more than enough, Sall. Subst. with genit., terrorum ac fraudis abunde est, Verg.

**abundo**, 1. to overflow. **I.** Lit., flumina, Lucr.; abundat aqua, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to grow in abundance; de terris abundant herbarum genera, Lucr. **B.** to abound; porco, Cic.; ingenio et doctrina, Cic.; absol., to be rich; quum ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, Cic.

**abūsiō** -ōnis, f. (abutor), in rhetoric, a false use of words, Cic.

**abusquē**, prep. with abl. = usque ab, from; 1, as regards position, Oceano abusque, Tac.; **2**, as regards time, Tiberio abusque, Tac.

**abūsus** -ūs, m. (abutor), using up, wasting, Cic.

**abūtor** -ūsus sum, 3. dep., with abl. **I.** to use; nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, Cic. **II.** to make full use of, to use fully. **A.** In a good sense, sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, to waste; militum sanguine, Cic.; insolenter et immodice indulgentia populi Romani, Liv. **C.** to use a word wrongly; verbo, Cic.

**Abýdus** (Abydos) -i, f. and **Abýdum** -i, n. (Ἀβύδος). **I.** a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (modern Aidos or Avilo). **II.** a town in Egypt. Adj., **Abýdēnus** -a -um; juvenis or absol., Leander, Ov.; plur., **Abýdēni** -orum, the inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.

**Ābýla** -ae, f. (Ἀβύλα), a mountain on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, forming one of the so-called Pillars of Hercules (now Sierra Zimiero).

**ac**, v. atque.

**Ācadēmīa** -ae, f. (Ἀκαδημία), the Academy, a grove near Athens where Plato taught; hence, meton., the Academic school of philosophy, Cic.; hence, too, a gymnasium on Cicero's estate at Tusculum, called after the Athenian Academy.

**Ācadēmīcus** -a -um (Ἀκαδημικός). **I.** belonging to the Academy at Athens; philosophi,

Cic.; hence plur. subst., **Ācadēmīci** -ŕum, m. the Academic philosophers. **II.** belonging to Cicero's gymnasium, called the Academy; hence plur. subst., **Ācadēmīca** -ŕum, n. a treatise of Cicero on the Academic philosophy.

**Ācadēmūs** -i, m. (Ἀκάδημος), a Greek hero, after whom the Academia was named.

**ācālānthīs** -idis, f. (ἀκαλανθίς) = acanthis, q. v.

**Ācāmās** -antis, m. (Ἀκάμας), **1**, son of Theseus and Phaedra, Verg.; **2**, promontory in Cyprus, Plin.

**ācanthis** -idis, f. (ἀκανθίς), a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, Plin.

**1. ācanthus** -i, m. (ἀκανθος), **1**, bear's foot, a plant, Verg.; **2**, a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, Verg.

**2. Ācanthus** -i, f. (Ἀκάνθος), a town in the Macedonian peninsula—Chalcidice.

**ācapnōs** -ōn (ἀκαπνος), without smoke; ligna, burning without smoke, Mart.

**Ācarnānes** -um, m. (Ἀκαρνανες), Acarnanians; Acarnanum annis, the Achelous, Ov.; sing., **Acarnān** -anis, an Acarnanian, Verg.; hence **Acarnānia** -ae, Acarnania, a country on the west of Greece, between Epirus and Actolia. Adj., **Acarnānicus** -a -um.

**Ācastus** -i, m. (Ἀκάστος). **I.** son of the Thessalian king Pelias, father of Laodamia, brother of Alceus. **II.** a slave of Cicero.

**Acca Lārentia**, a Roman goddess of the fields, according to the legend, the wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and the nurse of Romulus and Remus. **Lārentalia** or **Accalia** -ium, n. her festival at Rome in December.

**accēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. (ad and cedo), to approach; to come near. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, with the accusative and ad; ad urbem, Cic.; alicui ad aurem et dicere, to approach any one to whisper, Cic.; with in, in aedes, Cic.; in funus, to join the funeral procession, Cic.; with simple accusative, scopulos, Verg.; Jugurtham, Sall.; absol., to approach, Cic.; **2**, of lifeless subjects, febris accedit, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to come as a suppliant; senatus supplex accedit ad Caesarem, Cic.; quo accedam aut quos appellem, Sall.; **2**, to come as an enemy; usque ad castra, Caes.; with simple acc., loca hostiliter, Sall.; **3**, to come to an auction to bid; ad illud scelus sectionis, Cic.; ad hastam, Liv.; **4**, to approach the city (Rome) as a candidate for a triumph; ad urbem, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, ad amicitiam Philippi, Nep.; sed propius accedam, de his nostris testibus dicam, Cic.; **2**, of lifeless subjects, accedit manus extrema operibus, Cic.; fervor accedit capiti, the wine mounts to his head, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1**, of time, to approach; quo propius ad mortem accedam, Cic.; **2**, to enter upon some work; ad rem publicam, to begin public life, Cic.; ad vectigalia, to engage in the collection of the taxes, Cic.; **3**, to assent to; ad conditiones, Cic.; **4**, to be added, to increase; ad eas (naves) captivae Massiliensium accesserunt sex, Caes.; quo plus aetatis ei accederet, the older he became, Cic.; iis tantum fiducia accessit ut, etc., Caes.; hence the phrases, huc accedit, eo accedit, huc accedit summus timor, Cic.; often followed by ut and quod, with the meaning of simply moreover; **5**, to fall to one's share, to come to one; nun tibi stultitia accessit, Plaut.; alicui animus accedit, Cic.; **6**, to approach, to become like; propius ad deos, Cic.

**accēlĕro**, 1. **I.** Trans., to quicken, to accelerate; iter, Caes.; consilium alicui, Tac. **II.**

Intrans., *to hasten*; si accelerare volent, Cic.; accelerata, signifer, Liv.

**accendo** -cendi -censum 3. (ad and \*cando, causat. of candeo), *to kindle, to set on fire*. **I.** A. Lit., faces, Cic.; tus, Liv. **B.** Met., *to lighten up*; luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to kindle as a light*; virtutum quasi scintillulae et quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.**, *to inflame*; plebis animum, Sall.; animos bello, *to excite to war*, Verg.; ira accensus, Liv.; **2.**, *to provoke*; spem invidiam, Liv.; studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, *the enthusiasm of the N. for J.*, Sall.; **3.**, *to increase*; quum eo magis vis venti accensa esset, Liv.

**accensēo** -censum, **2.** *to reckon in addition*; accensor illi, *I am his comrade*, Ov.

**1. accensus** -a -um, part. of accenso. **I.** Generally used in plural, **accensi** -orum, lit. *those numbered with*; originally, *the fifth class of Roman citizens, who in battle stood in the last ranks, and were also employed in constructing public roads, hence the supernumeraries*, Liv. **II.** **accensus** -i, m. *a subordinate public officer (in the service of the decemviri, consuls, and praetors)*, Cic.

**2. accensus** -a -um, part. of accendo.

**acceptio** -ōnis, f. *a reception, acceptance*, Cic.; frumenti, *receipt*, Sall.

**accepto**, **1.** (intens. of accipio), *to receive*, Plant.

**acceptor** -ōris, m. *one who approves*, Plant.

**acceptrix** -icis, f. *she who receives*, Plant.

**acceptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accipio), *welcome, pleasant, agreeable*; **1.**, of persons, with the dat., qui maxime plebi acceptus erat, Caes.; **2.**, of things, nihil est deo acceptius quam, etc., Cic.

**accereso** = accresco (q.v.).

**accessio** -ōnis, f. (accedo), *a going or coming to*. **I.** Lit., suis accessionibus, *by the audiences which he gave*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *increase*; dignitatis, Cic.; pecuniae, Nep. **B.** *addition, appendage*; accessionem adiunxit aedibus, Cic.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit, Liv. **C.** *addition to a tax*; decumae, Cic.

**accessus** -ūs, m. (accedo), *an approach to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** ad urbem nocturnus, Cic.; accessus stellarum et recessus, Cic.; accessus et recessus aestium, *ebb and flow*, Cic. **B.** *admittance to a person*; dare alicui accessum, Ov. **C.** *means of approach, entrance*; omnem accessum hustrare, Verg. **II.** Transf., ad res salutare, *inclination to*, Cic.; ad causam, *leading up to a subject*, Cic.

**1. accido** -cidi -cisum, **3.** (ad and caedo), **1.**, Lit., *to hew or hack at*; aut ab radicibus subruere aut accidere arbores, Caes.; **2.** Transf., *to weaken, ruin*; Latiorum etsi pariter accisae copiae sint, Liv.; res accisae, Cic.

**2. accido** -cidi, no sup. **3.** (ad and cado), *to fall down, to fall to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., ad terram, Plant. **B.** Esp., **1.**, of missiles, tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv.; **2.**, *to fall at the feet of, to ask assistance*; ad pedes omnium, Cic.; **3.**, *to come to the ears or notice of*; vox accidit ad hostes, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to happen* (generally of misfortunes, opposed to evenio); si quid adversi accidisset, Caes.; impers., **1.**, accidit, followed by ut, casu accidit ut id primus nuntiaret, Cic.; by quod, accidit perincommode quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic.; by infinitive, nec acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic.; **2.**, si quid alicui accidat, *if anything happens, i.e. if he dies*, Cic. **B.** *to fall out*; ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, Caes.

**accēō**, **2.** obs. form of accio (q.v.).

**accingo** -cinxī -cinctum **3.** **I.** Lit., *to gird to or on*; ensem lateri, Verg.; miles non accinctus, unarmed, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to equip, to arm*; reflex., se accingere, and pass. accingi; **a.**, *to arm one's self*; studio popularium accinctus, Tac.; magicas accingier artes, Verg.; **b.**, *to make one's self ready*; accingi ad consulatum, *to strive for the consulship*, Liv.; accingunt operi = se accingunt, Verg. (Infinit. pass., accingier, Verg.)

**accio** -ivi (-ii)-itum, **4.** *to call to, summon, fetch*; haruspices ex Etruria, Cic.; aliquem in adoptionem, Tac.; with double acc., aliquem doctorem filio, Cic.

**accipio** -cēpi -ceptum, **3.** (ad and capio). **I.** *to take, receive*. **A.** Gen., **1.**, accipere pecuniam, Cic.; **2.**, of business transactions, aliquid (alicui) acceptum referre, *to enter on the credit side of an account book*, Cic.; hence subst., **acceptum** -i, *what is received*; codex accepti et expensi, *an account book*, Cic.; **3.**, where the thing received is a person, ejus abavi manibus esset accepta (Mater Idaea), Cic.; **4.**, *to receive in or on a part of the body*; alvus omne quod acceptit cogit atque confundit, Cic.; aliquem gremio, Verg.; **5.**, *to receive in a friendly manner*; **a.**, Romanos in arcem, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in deditionem, Caes.; **b.**, of places, pavidos Samnites castra sua accipere, Liv.; **c.**, *to receive as a guest*; hospitio, Cic.; **6.**, *to treat, a.*, in a friendly way; aliquem leniter clementerque, Cic.; **b.**, in a hostile way; aliquem verberibus ad necem, Cic.; **7.**, with reference to the senses, *to hear*; orationem, Cic.; pronis auribus accipi, *to be willingly listened to*, Tac.; of the understanding, *to grasp*; quae parum accipi, Cic.; of the judgment, *to take*; aliquid in bonum partem, *to take in good part*, Cic.; verisimilia pro-veris, Liv.; with double acc., beneficium contumeliam, *to take a kindness for an insult*, Cic. **B.** *to accept, not to reject*; pacem, Liv.; omni, Cic.; legem, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, *to get, receive, obtain*; **1.**, lucrum, Cic.; adulterinos munus pro bonis, Cic.; **2.**, *to feel*; dolorem, Cic.; **3.**, *to hear*; multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse, Cic.; ut accipi a senibus, Cic.; **4.**, *to learn*; primas artes ab iisdem magistris, Ov.; usum ac disciplinam ab aliquo, Caes.

**accipiter** -tris, m. **I.** Lit., *a hawk*, Cic. **II.** Transf., pecuniae, *an avaricious person*, Plant.

**accitus** -ūs, m. *a summons*, Cic.

**Accius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Accius, a celebrated dramatic poet (born a.c. 170)*. Adj., **Accianus** -a -um, of Accius; versus, Cic.

**acclāmatio** -ōnis, f. *a loud cry*; **1.**, *an outcry against*; non modo ut acclamatione sed ut convicio et maledictis impeditur, Cic.; **2.**, *a cry of approbation*, Liv., Cic.

**acclāmo**, **1.** (ad and clamo), **1.**, *to cry out at (in derision or disapproval)*; alicui, Cic.; populus cum risu acclamavit ipsa esse, Cic.; **2.**, *to cry out in approval*; omnes acclamaverunt gratias se inter cetera etiam ob hoc agere, quod, etc., Liv.; **3.**, with acc. of person, *to name by acclamation*; aliquem servatorem liberatoremque, Liv.; si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac.

**acclāro**, **1.** *to make clear, to reveal (of omens)*, Liv.; uti tu signa nobis certa acclarrassis (for acclaraveris), Liv.

**acclinis** -e. **I.** Lit., *leaning on anything*; trunco arboris, Verg. **II.** Transf., *inclined to*; acclinis falsis animus, Hor.

**acclino**, **1.** (ad and \*clino). **I.** Lit., *to lean on anything*; se in illum, Ov.; castra tumuli sunt acclinata, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to incline to*; haud gravate se acclinatos ad causam senatus, Liv.

**acclivis** -e (ad and elivus), *gently inclined upwards*; pars vias, Cic.; collis ientiter ab inclino acclivis, Caes.

**acclivitas** -ātis, f. *acclivity, gentle inclination upwards*, Caes.

**acclivus** -a -um, v. *acclivis*.

**accōla** -ae, m. (ad and colo), *one who lives near, a neighbour*; Oceani, Liv.; Ceres, near the temple of Ceres, Cic.; as adj., pastor accola ejus loci, dwelling near that place, Liv.; accolae fluvii, neighbouring rivers, Tac.

**accōlo** -cōlūi -cultum, 3. *to live near*; locum, Cic.; gentes quae Macedoniam accolunt, Liv.

**accommodātē**, adv. *agreeably to*; ad veritatem, Cic.

**accommodatio** -ōnis, f. 1, *a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another*; verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem acc., Cic.; 2, *courteousness, complaisance*; ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum, Cic.

**accommodatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accommodo), *adapted, suitable to*; 1, of things, with ad and the acc., puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatisque accommodatae, Caes.; with dat., oratio hominum sensibus ac mentibus accommodata, Cic.; 2, of persons, with ad and the acc., homo ad Verris flagitia libidinesque accommodatus, Cic.; with dat., servus viliissimus nec cuiquam serio ministerio accommodatus, Tac.

**accommodo**, 1. (ad and comodo), *to fit, put on*. I. Lit., insignia, Caes.; coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.; lateri ense, Verg. II. Transf., *to make suitable, to adjust*; testes ad crimen, Cic.; orationem auribus auditorum, Cic.; in omnem eventum consilia, Liv.; se accommodare or accommodari, *to adapt oneself*; ad voluntatem alicuius et arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

**accommodus** -a -um, *fit, adapted to*, Verg.

**acerēdo** -didi -ditum, 3. (ad and eredo), *to believe, give evidence to*; alicui, Hor.; absol., vix acercedens, Cic.

**acerescere** -erēvi -erētum, 3. (ad and cresco), *to grow, to increase*. I. Lit., flumen subito accrevit, Cic. II. Transf., quum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis varia aceresceret fides, Liv.; trimetris acerescere jussit nomen iambi, *ordered to be joined to*, Hor.

**acerētio** -ōnis, f. (acerescere), *increase*; lunulus, Cic.

**accūbitio** (accubatio) -ōnis, f. *the art of reclining at table*, Cic.

**accūbitus** -ūs, m. = accubitus (q.v.).

**accūbo**, 1. (ad and cubo), *to lie by the side of*. I. Gen., humi, Liv.; of wine, Sulpicii horreis, Hor. II. Esp., *to recline at table*; in convivio, Cic.; cum aliquo, next to, Plaut.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.; accuba, take your place, Plaut.

**accūdo**, 3. *to hammer together*, Plaut.

**accumbo** -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. (ad and cubo), *to lie down*; 1, in via, Plaut.; 2, especially used of the Romans at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow; in sinu alicujus, *to sit next to any one at table*, Liv.; cum aliquo, next to, Mart.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.

**accūmūlātē**, adv. *abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

**accūmūlātor** -ōris, m. *one who heaps together*; opum, Tac.

**accūmūlo**, 1. (ad and cumulo), *to heap up, to accumulate*. I. Lit., auget, addit, accumulatur,

Cic. II. Transf., 1, *to heap on a person, give in abundance*; alienas res, Liv.; alicui summum honorem, Ov.; 2, *to overwhelm*; animam nepotis his donis, Verg.; 3, *to increase*; caedem caedis, Lucr.; curas, Ov.

**accūrātē**, adv. *carefully, exactly, accurately*; aliquid studiosae accurate facere, Cic.; praescribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

**accūrātio** -ōnis, f. *accuracy, carefulness*, Cic.

**accūrātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accuro), *careful, exact, accurate*; oratio, Cic.; accuratorem delectum habere, Liv.; accuratissima diligentia, Cic.

**accūro**, 1. (ad and curo), *to take care of, to prepare with care*; victum et cultum, Cic.

**accuro** -curri and -cucuri -cursum, 3. (ad and curo), *to run to, to run up, to hasten up*; ad praetorem, Cic.; equo admisso ad aliquem, Caes.; of things, *to occur*; istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simulataque velimus, accurant, Cic.

**accursus** -ūs, m. *a running to, concourse*, Tac.

**accūsābilis** -e, *blameworthy*, Cic.

**accūsatio** -ōnis, f. I. *an accusation*; accusationem facitare, Cic.; comparare atque constitnere, *to prepare with evidence*, Cic.; plur., acres accusationes, Cic. II. Met., *the indictment*; accusationis quinque libri, of the orations against Verres, Cic.

**accūsator** -ōris, m. 1, *an accuser* (strictly only in regard to state offences, while petitor is a plaintiff in a private suit); petitoris personam cupere, accusatoris deponere, Cic.; 2, *an informer*, Juv.

**accūsatoricē**, adv. *after the manner of an accuser*; loqui, Cic.

**accūsatorius** -a -um, *pertaining to an accuser*; lex, Cic.

**accūsatrix** -icis, f. *a female accuser*, Plaut.

**accūsito**, 1. (freq. of accenso), *to accuse frequently*, Plaut.

**accuso**, 1. (ad and causa), *to accuse* (generally in public cases); 1, aliquem ad populum (of the tribunes), Liv.; a, with genit., of the offence, aliquem ambitus, Cic.; b, with abl., de veneficiis, Cic.; c, with propter, propter injurias, Cic.; d, with inter, inter sicarios, of assassination, Cic.; e, with genit., of the punishment, capitis, *on a capital charge*, Cic.; 2, *to blame, find fault with*; aliquem asperere et acerbe in senatu, Cic.; followed by quod and the subj., and by cum with the subj., Cic.

1. **acer** -ēris, n. *the maple tree*, Ov.

2. **acer** -cris -ēro (from root AC, as acuo, acies, etc.), *sharp, cutting*. I. Lit., of sharp tools, hastas acri ferro, Tac. II. Transf., A. Of the senses; 1, of taste, biting; rapula, Hor.; 2, of touch, sharp; dolor corporis corporis morsus est acerrimus, Cic.; 3, of hearing, shrill; vox, Lucr.; flammæ sonitus, *crackling*, Verg.; 4, of smell, penetrating; unguenta summa et acerrima suavitate condita, Cic.; 5, of sight, keen; acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. B. Relating to the feelings; 1, of emotions, painful; cura, Lucr.; 2, of the understanding, vigorous; iudicium acrius et certius, Cic.; 3, of the character, a, energetic; homo ad perdisendum acerrimus, Cic.; in ferro, brave in fight, Cic.; b, passionate; acerrima uxor, Plaut.; so of the passions themselves, amor gloriæ, Cic.; c, hence of abstraction, supplicium, Cic. Subst., **acre** -is, n. *acrimony, severity* (opp. to ridiculum), Hor.

**acerbē**, adv. **I.** *bitterly, harshly*; acensare, Cic.; acerbius inveni in aliquem, Cic.; acerbissime dicere, Caes. **II.** *with difficulty or pain, aliquid ferre*, Cic.

**acerbitas** -ātis, f. **I.** Lit., *bitterness of taste*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** *harshness*; morum, Cic.; **2.** *painfulness*; temporis Sullani, Cic.; in plur., calamities, Cic.

**acerbo**, **1.** *to make bitter, to aggravate or heighten*; crimen, Verg.

**acerbus** -a -um. **I.** A. Lit., **1.** *bitter in taste*, sour, used especially of unripe fruit; hence = *raw, unripe, immature*; uva, Phaedr.; partus, premature, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1.** *of the voice, harsh*; stridor, Plin.; acerba sonans, Verg.; **2.** *of the touch, rough*; frigus, Hor.; **3.** *of the look, dark, gloomy*; vultus acerbi, Ov.; acerba tuens, *with angry look*, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** *of persons, morose*; acerbos e Zenonis schola exire (of the Stoics), Cic. **B.** *Of things, 1. painful, severe, harsh*; acerbissima tributa, Cic.; **2.** *of speech or writing, bitter*; minaces et acerbae litterae, Cic.; **3.** *of events, painful*; incendium, Cic.

**acernus** -a -um (l. acer), *made of maple wood*, Verg., Hor.

**acerra** -ae, f. *a casket for keeping incense*, Cic.

**Acerrae** -ārum, f. *town in Campania, on the river Clanis (now Acerra)*.

**acersēcōmēs** -ae, m. (ἀκερσεκόμης), *having unshorn hair*, Juv.

**acervālis** -e, *that which is heaped up* = *σπεύτης*, an argument by accumulation, Cic.

**acervātim**, adv. **I.** Lit., *in heaps*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., *dicere, to sum up, to speak comprehensively*, Cic.; multa acervatim frequentans, *crowding together a number of thoughts*, Cic.

**acervo**, **1.** *to heap up*; promiscue acervati cumuli hominum, Liv.

**acervus** -i, m. (connected with ἀκρίω), *a heap*. **I.** Lit., *tritici*, Cic.; insepulti acervi civium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *a multitude*; facinorum, Cic. **B.** *Logical term, argument by accumulation*, Cic.

**acesco** acēti, 3. (aceo), *to grow sour*, Hor.

**Acesta** -ae, f. (Ἀκίστη), *an old town in the north of Sicily, also called Egesta and Segesta (now Castel a Mare di Golfo)*; hence **Accestenses** -ium, *inhabitants of Acesta*.

**Acestes** -ae, m. *king in Sicily, of Trojan descent*.

**acētum** -i, n. (aceo), **I.** Lit., *vinegar*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *acuteness, wit*; Italo perfusum aceto, Hor.

**Achaei** -ōrum, m. (Ἀχαιοί). **1.** *The Achaeans, inhabitants of the Greek country of Achaia*, Liv.; also, **a.** *the Greeks in general*, Plin.; **b.** *the inhabitants of the Roman province of Achaia*, Cic.; **c.** *inhabitants of a Greek colony on the Euxine*, Ov. **II.** Hence, **1.** **Achaeus** -a -um, *a, belonging to the Greek country of Achaia*, Lucr.; **b.** *Greek, belonging to the Roman province of Achaia*, Cic.; **2.** **Achaia** -ae, f. (Ἀχαια), or **Achaja** -ae, f. **a.** *the Greek country of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnese*, Ov.; **b.** *after 146 B.C., the Roman province of Achaia (including the whole of Greece except Thessaly)*, Cic.; **3.** **Achaiās** -ādis, f. *a Greek woman*, Ov.; **4.** **Achaiēus** -a -um, *Greek*, Cic.; **5.** **Achais** -idos, *an Achaean woman*, Ov.; poet. = *Greece*, Ov.; **6.** **Achaius** -a -um, *Greek*, Verg.; **7.** **Achivi** -orum, *m. the Homeric Greeks* (genit. plur., Achivon and Achivum). Adj., **Achivus** -a -um, *Greek*, Ov.

**Achaemenēs** -is, m. (Ἀχαμένης), *grandfather of Cyrus and founder of the Persian line*

*of the Achaemenidae*. Hence adj., **Achae-mēnius** -a -um, *Persian*, Ov.

**Ācharnae** -orum, f. (Ἀχαραί), *a town in Attica*. Hence adj., **Acharnanus** -a -um, *born at Acharnae*.

**Āchātes** -ae, m. (Ἀχάτης), **1.** *river in Sicily*; **2.** *friend of Aeneas*.

**Āchēlōus** -i, m. (Ἀχελῷος), *a river between Acarnania and Aetolia*; hence, **A. Achēlōiās** -ādis, f. *daughter of the river-god Achelous*, Parthenope, Ov. **B.** **Achēlōius** -a -um, *belonging to the river-god Achelous*, Ov. **C.** **Achēlōides** -um, f. *the Sirens*, Ov.

**Āchēron** -ontis, m. (Ἀχέρων), **1.** *a river in Thesprotia, flowing through the swamp Acherusia (now Gurla, or river of Suli)*; **2.** *a river in Brutii (now Mucone or Lese)*; **3.** *Mythol., river in the lower world, hence the lower world itself*; Acheronta movebo, Verg.; *fugere Acheronta, to become immortal*, Hor.

**Āchērōntia** -ae, f. *a small town in Apulia*, Hor.

**Āchērūns** -untis, m. and f. *Latin form of Acheron, the lower world*. Hence adj., **Āchērūsīus** -a -um. Subst., **Acherusia** -ae, f. **a.** *a swamp in Thesprotia*; **b.** *a lake in Campania*; **c.** *a cavern in Bithynia*.

**Āchilles** -is, m. (Ἀχιλλεύς), and **Āchillēus** -ēi, m. *a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis*; appell., *a brave handsome man, a hero*, Verg.; hence, **1.** **Achillēus** -a -um, *relating to Achilles*; **2.** **Achillides** -ae, m. (Ἀχιλλεύδης), *a descendant of Achilles*.

**Achivus** -a -um = *Achaeus* (q.v.).

**Achradina** -ae, f. (Ἀχραδίνη), *the most important part of the city of Syracuse*, Cic.

**Ācidālia** -ae, f. (Ἀκιδάλια), *a surname of Venus, from the fountain Acidalia in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, bathed*. Adj., **Acidālius** -a -um, *belonging to Venus*; nodus, *the girdle of Venus*, Mart.

**ācidus** -a -um (aceo), *sharp*. **I.** Lit., *sour in taste, acid*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *disagreeable, unpleasant*, Hor.

**ācies** -ēi, f. (AC, root of acu), *keenness, edge*. **I.** Lit., *of a sharp instrument, securis*, Cic.; fig., *patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *Of the eye, 1. piercing look*; ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes.; **2.** *vision*; bonum incolunt acies, malum caecitas, Cic.; poet., *the twinkling of the stars*, Verg.; **3.** *the pupil of the eye*, Cic.; met., *the eye itself*, Verg.; hence, **4.** *of the mind, insight, keenness*; animi, ingenii, mentis, Cic. **B.** *Milit. t.t., 1. an army drawn up in line of battle*, **a.** *a single line*; prima, Caes.; *novissima*, Liv.; and **b.** *the whole army*; aciem instruere, Cic.; **2.** *battle*; Pharsalica, Cic.; *in acie vincere*, Caes.; poet., *Vulcania, mass of fire*, Verg. Transf., *a battle in words*, Cic.

**Ācilius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1. Man. Acil. Glabrio, Consul a.C. 192, conqueror of Antiochus and the Aetolians; 2. C. Acil. Glabrio, author of a Roman history in Greek.*

**Acilla**, and **Ācylla**, and **Ācholla** -ae, f. *town of the Carthaginians in Byzacium (near modern Elalla)*.

**ācinācēs** -is, m. (ἀκινάκης), *a short Persian sabre*, Hor.

**ācinus** -i, m. and **ācinum** -i, n. *a berry (esp. grape)*, Cic.

**ācīpenser** -ēris (ācīpensis -is), *m. a fish, highly prized by the Romans, the sturgeon according to Cuvier*, Cic.

**Ācis** -īdis, m. (Ἀκίς), 1, a river in Sicily, near Actua, famous for its cold water (now Fiume di Jaci), Ov.; 2, Mythol., a beautiful shepherd, lover of Galatea, Ov.

**āclys** -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from ἀκκυσίς), a small javelin, Verg.

**Acmonia** -ae, f. a town of Phrygia, on the road from Dorylaeum to Philadelphia (now Ahatkoi); hence **Acmonensis** -e, relating to Acmonia.

**Acmonides** -ae, m. (Ἀκμονίδης), one of the workmen of Vulcan.

**acōnitum** -i, n. (ἀκόνιτον), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, aconite, Plin.; poet. = poison, Verg.

**acquiresco** -quēvi -quētum, 3. (ad and quiesco), to rest, repose; 1, physically, a, of persons, tres horas, Cic.; euphem., to die; anno acquievit sexagesimo, Nep.; b, of things, aures in eo acquiescant, Cic.; rem familiarem acquiescere, not to be seized, Liv.; 2, mentally, a, mentis agitatio quae nunquam acquiescit, Cic.; b, to find rest or comfort in; in his (litteris tuis) acquiesco, Cic.; c, to be satisfied or pleased with; in adolescentium caritate, Cic.; Clodii morte, Cic.

**acquirō** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ad and quaerō). I, to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed; dignitatem, Cic.; vires acquirit eundo, Verg. II. A. Gen., to acquire, get; triumphos de populis, Tac. B. Absol., to amass money; acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.

**acra** -ae, f. (ἄκρα), a summit, height, promontory, Plin.

**Acraeus** -a -um (Ἀκραῖος), that which is upon a height, surname of Jupiter and Juno, Liv.

**acratophōron** -i, n. (ἀκρατοφώρον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

**acredūla** -ae, f. a bird (variously explained as the thrush, the owl, or the nightingale), Cic.

**acricūlus** -a -um (2. acer), somewhat sharp, violent; ille acriculus, Cic.

**acrimōnia** -ae, f. 1, sharpness of taste or pungency of smell, Plin.; 2, energy of speech and demeanour, Cic.

**Acrisius** -ii, m. (Ἀκρίσιος), a king of Argos, father of Danaë. Hence, 1, **Acrisionē** -es, f. Danaë; 2, **Acrisioniades** -ae, m. Perseus, son of Danaë; 3, adj., **Acrisioneus** -a -um, ares, Argos, Ov.

**acriter**, adv. (2. acer), sharply, violently, strongly; 1, of the senses; a, of the sight, acriter interui solem, steadfastly, without being dazzled, Cic.; b, of touch, painfully; caedunt acerrime virgis, Cic.; c, of hearing, penetratingly, Plin.; 2, of the mind, etc.; a, of the understanding, with sharp insight; videre vitia, Cic.; b, of action, courageously; se morti offerre, Cic.; c, of the passions, passionately; acerrime expectare, longingly, Cic.; in speech, violently; vituperare, Cic.

**acroāmā** -ātis, n. (ἀκρόαμα), that which is heard with pleasure; Esp., 1, an entertainment at table of reading or music, Cic.; 2, Meton., the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer, Cic.

**acroasis** -is, f. (ἀκρόασις), an assembly of persons to listen to reading aloud, Cic.

**Acrocerania** -orum, n. 1, part of the Ceraunian mountains, v. Ceraunius; 2, appell., a dangerous place; haec Acrocerania vita, Ov.

**Acrocorinthus** -i, f. (Ἀκροκόρινθος), the citadel of Corinth, Liv.

1. **acta** -ae, f. (ἄκτῃ), the sea-shore, the beach, especially as a place of recreation, Cic.; hence, meton., the pleasures of life at the seaside, Cic.

2. **acta** -orum, n. (part. of ago), 1, actions; Caesaris non modo acta verum etiam cogitata, Cic.; 2, public acts, ordinances; servare, Cic.; especially the register of these acts; a, of the senate, Tac.; b, of the people, Cic.; c, of courts of justice, Cic.; acta diurna, a kind of official gazette published daily in Rome, Tac.

**Actaeon** -ōnis, m. (Ἀκταίων), son of Aristaeus, a hunter, who for seeing Diana while bathing was turned into a stag, and torn to pieces by his dogs.

**Actē** -ēs, f. (Ἀκτῇ), coast land, an old name of Attica; hence, a, **Actaeus** -a -um, belonging to Attica or Athens; subst., **Actaei** -orum, the people of Attica; b, **Actiās** -ādīs, f. Attic, Verg.

**Actiacus** -a -um, v. under Actium.

**actio** -ōnis, f. (ago). I, motion, hence the action of the body; 1, of an orator, gesture, Cic.; 2, of an actor, action, Cic. II. A. Gen., doing, action; gratiarum, giving of thanks, Cic.; primas eius actiones horreo, Cic. B. Esp., public action; 1, the action of any magistrate, proposal; consularis, Cic.; actio de pace sublata est, Liv.; 2, action in a court of justice; a, the bringing of an action; inquieta urbs actionibus, Tac.; b, the action itself; actionem instituit, constituere, intendere, Cic.; and so, c, the formula used in bringing an action; actiones componere, to draw statements of claim, Cic.; and gen., a legal formula; actiones Hostilianae, Cic.; d, the speech on an indictment; actiones Verrinae, Cic.; e, the permission or right to bring an action; actionem habere, postulare, dare, accipere, restituere, Cic.; f, the hearing of an action; altera, tertia, Cic.

**actito**, 1. (freq. of ago), to be busy in pleading or acting, used of the theatres and courts of law; causas multas, Cic.; tragoedias, Cic.

**Actium** -ii, n. (Ἀκτίον), 1, a promontory in Aegaeon, on which stood a temple of Apollo; hard by was fought the naval battle (A.C. 31) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. II. a roadstead near Coreyra. Hence adj., 1, **Actiacus** -a -um; frondes, the leaves of the bay tree, sacred to Apollo, Ov.; legiones, those that fought at Actium, Tac.; 2, **Actius** -a -um; bella, the battle of Actium, Verg.

**actor** -ōris, m. (ago), 1, a driver; pecoris, Ov.; 2, an actor; secundarum et tertiarum partium, Cic.; 3, a, one who accomplishes anything; rerum, Cic.; b, a public speaker, Cic.; c, the plaintiff in an action, Cic.; d, the manager of property or finances; actor publicus, one who manages public property, Tac.

**Actōrīdēs** -ae, m. (Ἀκτορίδης), a descendant of Actor, e.g., Menelaus (son of Actor), or Patroclus (grandson of Actor), Ov.

**actuāriōla** -ae, f. (dim. of actuaria), a small skiff, Cic.

**actuārius** -a -um (ago), easily moved, swift; actuaria navis, a swift-sailing vessel, Caes.; navigium actuarium, Caes. Subst., **actuāria** -ae, f. Cic.

**actūōsē**, adv. actively, with energy, Cic.

**actūōsus** -a -um, active; virtus, Cic.; of a speech, effective, Cic.

**actus** -ūs, m. (ago). I, motion; fertur magno mons improbus actu, Verg. II. putting in motion. A. 1, driving of cattle; levi adinonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, Cic.; 2, Meton., right of way for driving cattle, carts, etc., Cic. B. movement of the body; of an actor or orator, gesture, Liv. C. 1, esp., presentation of a piece on the stage; fabellarum, Liv.; 2, division of a piece, an act; in extremo actu corruere, Cic.; 3, Transf., extremus actus actatis, Cic.

**actūtum**, adv. *immediately, directly*, Liv.

**aculēatus** -a -um (aculeus). **I.** Lit., of plants and animals, *provided with prickles or stings*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *sharp pointed, stinging*; litterae, Cic.; sophisma, *hair-splitting*, subtle, Cic.

**aculēus** -i, m. (dim. of acus), *sting*. **I.** A. Of animals, apes, Cic. **B.** Of missiles, *point*; sagittae, Liv. **II.** Transf., especially in plur., **A.** sarcasm; aculei in C. Caesarem, Cic. **B.** sting; sollicitudinum, Cic. **C.** deep impression (of a speech); orator cum delectatione aculeos relinquit in animis, Cic.

**acūmen** -inis, n. (acuo), *the sharp point of anything*. **I.** Lit., still, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** point (of something witty); etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen, Cic. **B.** sharpness of understanding; ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. **C.** cunning, trickery; argutiae et acumen ejus, Cic.

**acūo** -nī -ūtum, 3. (AC, root of acus and acies), *to sharpen to a point*. **I.** Lit., *to whet* (a cutting instrument); gladios, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to sharpen, practise*. **A.** linguam exercitatione dicendi, *to make more fluent*, Cic.; ingenia adolescentium, Cic. **B.** *to inflame*; iram hostis ad vindicandas injurias, Liv. **C.** *to encourage, incite*; juventutem ad dicendum, Cic.

**acus** -ūs, f. (AC, root of acuo and acies), *a needle, a bodkin; vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur*, Cic.; acu pingere, *to embroider*, Verg.; acu rem tetigisti, *you have hit the right nail on the head*, Plant.

**acūtē**, adv. (acutus), *keenly*. **I.** Of the senses, *cernere*, Lucr.; of the voice, *shrilly*; sonare, Cic. **II.** Of the understanding, *keenly*; acute arguteque respondere, Cic.

**acūtulus** -a -um (dim. of acutus), *somewhat subtle*, Cic.

**acūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from acuo), *sharpened, pointed, acute*. **I.** Lit., sagitta, Ov.; of anything pointed, cornua lunae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of physical sensations, **I.** referring to particular senses; **a.** of hearing, *shrill*; vox, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., *resonare triste et acutum*, Hor.; **b.** of touch, *peregrine*; gelu, Hor.; **2.** of the whole body, *painful*; morbus, Hor.; poet., *acuta belli, the hardships of war*, Hor. **B.** Of mental perceptions, **1.** sharp, keen; populi Romani oculos esse acres atque acutos, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., *cernis acutum, you have keen sight* (for the failings of others), Hor.; **2.** of persons, *keen-sighted, vigorous*; homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic.; of orators, *effective*; orator, Cic.

**ad**, prep. with acc., expressing direction, *towards, to*. **I.** Of space, **A.** Lit., **1.** of motion, *towards*; concurrere ad euriam, Cic.; ad Dianae venire, *to the temple of Diana* (sc. aedem), Ter.; ad me, ad te, etc., *to my house*, Cic.; so of extension, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; **2.** of rest, *in the direction of, near*; sedere ad latus ejus, Cic.; esse ad portas (of Roman generals waiting outside Rome for a triumph), Cic.; esse ad aliquem, *to be on a visit to a person*, Cic.; ad iudicem, *before a judge*, Cic.; ad tibiam, *to the sound of the flute*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to express direction or extent; **a.** of direction (AC) esp. with verbs implying motion, *as movere, ducere, etc.*; (**β**) of striving after an object, with such nouns as cupiditas, aviditas, etc., and such adjectives, as acer, propensus, etc.; (**γ**) of aim or purpose, *to, for*; adiutorem ad injuriam, Cic.; so with adj. like natus, aptus, etc., and verbs as adjuvare, etc.; ad id, *for that object*, Liv.; quid ad rem? *what is the object of this?*; quid ad me, *what has this to do with me?* Cic.; so (aa) of medicines, *for,*

*against*; radicum genera ad (to cure) morbus bestiarum, Cic.; (**ββ**) of occupation, *to, for*; servos ad remum dare, Liv.; (**δ**) *in relation to*; impiger ad labores belli, Cic.; (**ε**) *in comparison with*; scuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata, Liv.; **b.** of extent, *to, up to*; (**a**) virgis ad necem caedi, Cic.; ad extremum, ultimum, *entirely*; homo non ad extremum perditus, Liv.; ad summum, *on the whole*, Cic.; (**β**) of numbers, *to the amount of, etc.*; ad unum omnes, *all to a man*, Cic.; ad assen perdere, *to lose your last farthing*, Hor.; (**γ**) *near to, about*; (fuinus) omnino ad ducentos, Cic.; **2.** **a.** *in addition to*; ad cetera hanc quoque plagam infligere, Cic.; ad hoc, *besides*, Sall.; **b.** *in consequence of*; ad famam belli novas legiones scribere, Liv.; **c.** *according to* (some standard); ad istorum normam, Cic.; ad verbum, *literally*, Cic. **II.** Of time, **1.** **a.** of extent, *up to*; ab hora octava ad vesperum, Cic.; ad hoc tempus, *till now*, Cic.; quem ad finem? *how long?* Cic.; **b.** of duration; ad paucos dies, *for a few days*; **2.** of point of time, **a.** *at, towards*; nos te hic ad mensem Januarii expectamus, Cic.; ad lucem, *in the morning*, Cic.; ad tempus, *in due time*, Cic.; **b.** *within*; ad annum tribunum plebis fore, Cic.

**adactio** -ōnis, f. (adigo), *a driving to, compulsion; jurisjurandi (obligation)*, Liv.

**adactus** -ūs, m. (adigo), *a bringing to*; dentis, *a bite*, Lucr.

**adaequē**, adv. *in like manner*, Liv.

**adaequo**, 1. **A.** Lit., *to make equal with*; moles moonibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to equalise*; **a.** with cum and the abl., cum virtute fortunam, Cic.; **b.** with dat., se virtute nostris, Cic.; so *to compare*; formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis, Tac.; **2.** *to come near to*; altitudinem muri, Caes.; deorum vitam, Cic.

**adamantēus** -a -um, *hard as steel*, Ov.

**adamantinus** -a -um (ἀδαμάντινος), *made of hard steel, adamantine*, Hor.

**adamas** -antis, m. (ἀδάμας), **1.** *the hardest steel, adamant*; nexae adamantinae catenae, Ov.; poet., *anything that is firm, unyielding, and durable*; in pectore ferrum aut adamantina gerit, Ov.; vocis sua adamantina movere, *a heart of steel*, Mart.; **2.** *the diamond*, Plin.

**adambūlo**, 1. *to walk by or near anything*, Plant.

**ādāmo**, 1. **I.** *to fill in love with*; aliquem, Liv. **II.** *to flut pleasure in*; equos, Cic.; gloriam, Cic.

**adamussim**, v. amussis.

**adāpērio** -pēriū -pertum, 4. *to open fully*; • adaperiae fores portae, Liv.

**adāpērtilis** -e, *that which is capable of being opened*; latus tauri, Ov.

**adapto**, 1. *to fit to, adapt*, Suet.

**ādāquo**, 1. *to supply with water, to give to drink*, Plin.

**ādāquor**, 1. dep. *to fetch water*; of soldiers, Caes.

**ādāuctus** -ūs, m. (adaugeo), *an increase*, Lucr.

**ādāugēo** -auxi -auctum, 2. **1.** *to increase, to augment*; bonum, Cic.; **2.** of sacrifices, *to devote*, Plant.

**ādāngēscō**, 3. *to begin to increase*, Cic. poet.

**ādābīto** -bībī -bībitum, 3. **1.** Lit., *to drink, drink in*, Ter.; **2.** Transf., of the ears; verba puro pectore, Hor.

**adbitō**, 3. *to go near*, Plant.

**addēcet**, v. impers. *it becomes, suits*, Plant.

**addensēo**, 2. and **addenso**, 1. *to make thick, or compact*; *extremi addensent acies*, Verg.

**addico** -dixi -dictum, 3. *to assent to*; 1. *t.t. in angury, to promise favourably* (of the omens of birds), Liv.; 2. *to award*; **a.**, of a judge, especially the praetor (whose formula was *do, dico, addico*); *alieni bona*, Cic.; *liberum corpus in servitatem*, Liv.; *esp., to award a debtor as a slave to his creditor*; *ob creditam pecuniam addici*, Liv.; *addictus, a debtor thus adjudged a slave*, Liv.; **b.**, of an auctioneer, *to knock down to a bidder*; *fundum alieni*, Cic.; *alicui aliquid nummo sestertio, or simply nummo, to give* (by a fictitious sale), Cic., Hor.; *to put up for sale* (of the vendor); *aedes*, Cic.; *transf.*, *regna pecunia*, Cic.; 3. *to give up or over*, *alienius bona in publicum, to confiscate*, Cic.; *aliquem perpetuae servituti*, Caes.; *so addictus, bound, pledged*; *nullius addictus jurare in verba ministri*, Hor.; *se alicui in a bad sense, to give oneself up to slavery*; *se senatui*, Cic.

**addictio** -onis, f. (*addico*), *the judge's award*; *honorum possessionumque*, Cic.

**addictus** -a -um, v. *addico*.

**addisco** -didici, *no sup.* 3. *to learn in addition*; *artem*, Cic.

**additamentum** -i, n. *an addition*; *Ligus, additamentum inimicorum meorum*, Cic.

**addo** -didi -ditum, 3. 1. *to give to, to give, to place*. **A.** Lit., *epistolae in fasciculum*, Cic.; *solum pedi*, Ov.; *of persons, alieni comitem*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to inspire, to cause, produce*; *alieni alacritatem scribendi*, Cic. **II.** *to add, increase*, Liv. **A.** Lit., 1. *unum granum*, Cic.; *gradum, to hasten*, Liv.; 2. *of writing, to add*; *in orationem quandam, to make some additions*, Cic.; 3. *of reckoning, to add*; *addendo deducendoque, by addition and subtraction*; *videre quae reliqui summa fiat*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. *hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera*, Caes.; *sceleris scelus*, Liv.; 2. *to give us a respite* (of time); *paucos dies ad rem publicam gerendam*, Cic.; 3. *to add to something said, to say in addition*; *addunt etiam de Sabini morte*, Caes.; *with acc. and infin.*, *addit etiam illud, equos non optimos fuisse*, Cic.; *adde, or adde huc, or eo, with acc. subst. or quod, add to this*; *adde eo exsilia, luctus*, Cic.

**addōcēo**, 2. *to teach in addition, to teach*, Hor.

**addūbito**, 1. *to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt*; followed by *de*, *in*, *num*, *an*, *utrum*, *quid*; *res addubitata, a question undecided*, Cic.

**addūco** -duxi -ductum, 3. 1. *to draw to oneself*. **A.** Gen., *parvis colla lacertis* (of children embracing their mother), Ov. **B.** Esp., 1. *to draw tight to oneself*; *balistae et reliqua tormenta contenta atque adducta vehementius*, Cic.; 2. *to draw together, to wrinkle*; *adducti cutem macies*, Ov. **II.** *to bring* (as a guide), *or lead a thing or a person*. **A.** Lit., 1. *of persons, aliquem in conspectum populi*, Liv.; *aliquem in ius or iudicium, or simply aliquem, to bring to justice*, Cic.; 2. *of things, aurum secum*, Liv.; *esp. of bringing water* (by an aqueduct, etc.), *aquam*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. *to bring to a certain condition*; *aliquem in vituperationem, invidiam*, Cic.; *eo adduxit eos ut, etc.*, Cic.; *se suumque regnum in ultimum discrimen*, Liv.; 2. *to bring a person to a certain state of mind*; *in retum, in metum*, Cic.; *adduci ad suspicandum*, Cic.; *followed by ut and the subj.*, *adducis me ut tibi assentiar*, Cic.; *with infin.*, *in spem adduci, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore*, Cic.; *with genit.*, *in spem adductus conficiendi belli*, Sall.; *so adductus, influenced*; *spe mercedis*, Cic.; *absol.*, *adducor igitur et prope modum assentior*, Cic.

**adductus**, adv. compar. (*adductus*), *more severely*, Tac.

**adductus** -a -um, p. adj. (*from adduco*), *of persons, severe*, Tac.

**ādēdo** -ēdi -ēsum, 3. *to nibble, to gnaw*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *adesi favi*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *scopolus adesus aquis*, Ov. **II.** *to consume, waste away*; *non ades a jam sed abundanti etiam pecunia*, Cic.

**adēptio** -ōnis, f. (*adimo*), *a taking away*; *civitatibus*, Cic.

1. **ādēo**, adv. (*ad* and *eo*, old dat. of *is*), *to that point, so far*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *Of space, so far*, Ter. **B.** *Of time, so long, so followed by ut*, Cic.; followed by *dum, donec, quoad*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of degree, a, so much, so, followed by ut*, Cic.; **b.**, *even, what is more*; *ducenti hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videntur*, Cic.; **c.**, *used enclitically with pron.*, *just*; *ad adeo*, Cic.; *with conj.*, *si, nisi, sive, aut, vel*, Cic.; **d.**, *to such an extent, so*; *adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis fuit*, Liv.; **e.**, *with non, much less*, Tac.

2. **ādēo** -i -itum, 4. *to go or come to, approach*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *ad istum fundum*, Cic.; *curiam*, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1. *adire in praetorem in ius*; *or simply in ius, to go to law*, Cic.; 2. *to travel to, to visit*; *casas aratorum*, Cic.; 3. *to go to some one for counsel or help*; *praetorem*, Cic.; *or for consulting about the future*; *magos*, Cic.; *or for prayer for help*; *aras*, Cic.; 4. *to approach an enemy*; *ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum adire audeo*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1. *to undertake some business*; *ad causas privatas et publicas*, Cic.; *ad rempublicam, to enter public life*, Cic.; 2. *to come to some condition, to undergo, incur*; *periculum capitis*, Cic.; 3. *legal t. t.*, *adire hereditatem, to enter on an inheritance*, Cic.

**ādēps** -īpis, c. (*connected with ἀλείφω*), *the soft fat of animals*; *meton.*, *Cassii adipem, the corpulent Cassius*, Cic.

**ādēptio** -ōnis, f. (*adipiscor*), *attainment, obtaining*; *filii*; *commodi*, Cic.

**ādēquito**, 1. *to ride to*; *with dat.*, *ipsis portis*, Liv.; *with ad*, *ad nostros*, Caes.; *absol.*, Liv.

**ādesdum**, *or ades dum, come hither*, Ter.

**ādēsūrio**, 4. *to hunger after anything*, Plaut.

**adf**, v. under *aff* . . .

**adg**, v. under *agg* . . .

**adhacerēo** -haesi -haesum, 2. *to hang to, stick to, adhere*. **A.** Lit., *manus oneri adhaerentes, frozen to*, Tac.; *saxis*, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1. *to border on, to be near*; *modica silva adhaerebat*, Tac.; 2. *to keep close to a person, to be always at the side of*; *lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, to sit on the neck of*, Liv.; *so nulli fortunae adhaerebat agnomin, depended upon*, Liv.; *of things, eni canis cognomen adhaeret, the nickname clings to him*, Hor.; *of an appendage, summusque in margine versus adhaesit, was written on the edge for want of room*, Ov.; *so, of persons, te vix extremum adhaesisse*, Cic.

**adhaceresco** -haesi -haesum, 3. *to hang to, to adhere*. **A.** Lit., *gravis lateri craterae linus adhaesit*, Hor.; *of burning missiles, ad turrin*, Caes.; *fig.*, *in me uno consulares facies . . . in me omnia conjunctionis tela adhaeserunt*; *of shipwrecks, ad saxa sirenum*, Cic.; *fig.*, *ad quaeumque sunt disciplinam quasi temperate delati, ad eam tam quam ad saxum adhaeserunt*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. *to cling to, to remain*; *in hic locis adhaerescere*, Cic.; *justitiae honestatique, not to swerve from*, Cic.; *ad omnium vestrum studium, sympathise with*, Cic.; 2. *of an orator, to stick fast, stop*, Cic.

**adhæsiō** -ōnis, f. (adhaereo), *clinging to; atomorum, Cic.*

**adhæsus** -ūs, m. (adhaereo), *an adhering, Lucr.*

**adhībēō** -īi -ītum, 2. (ad and habeo), *to bring one thing to another, to apply to. I. Gen., manus genibus, Ov.; manus vectigalibus, to lay hands on, to seize, Cic.; adhibete animos et mentes vestras, non solum aures, Cic. II. Esp., A. to join, associate, add; studio adhibito atque usu, Cic. B. 1, to apply something to some particular end or object; orationem ad vulgus, Cic.; alieui vinū, Cic.; morbis remedia, Cic.; iambum in fabulis, Cic.; fidem, Cic.; 2, to employ or call a person to help or advise, etc.; aliquem in consilium, Cic.; aliquem in convivium, to invite, Cic.; medicum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem patronum, Cic.; Siciliam testem, Cic.; with adv., to treat; aliquem liberaliter, Cic.*

**adhinnīō**, 4. *to neigh after. I. Lit., Ov. II. Transf., sic ad illius orationem adhinnivit, neighed with joy at, Cic.*

**adhortatiō** -ōnis, f. *an exhortation, Cic.*

**adhortātor** -ōris, m. *one who exhorts; operis, Liv.*

**adhortor**, 1. dep. *to exhort, encourage (especially of soldiers); omnes cohortes ordinesque, Caes.; in bellum, Tac.; ad defendendam rempublicam, Cic.*

**adhūc**, adv. (ad and hūc, shortened to huc), *thus far, hitherto; properly of place, but generally used of time, hitherto; 1, up to the present time, till now; a, of the actual present, usque adhuc, adhuc semper, adhuc dum, Cic.; used with unus, non, neque, nihil, nullus, Cic.; b, of the historic present, fluctuans adhuc animo, Liv.; 2, of something which is continuing, still; adhuc de consuetudine exercitationis loquor; nondum de ratione et sapientia, Cic.; followed by ut or qui with the subj. = so far that, Cic.*

**Adiābenē** -ēs, f. (Ἀδίαβηνή), *a province of Assyria (now Kurdistan). Adj., Adiābenus -a -um, Adiabentan.*

**adiciō** = adjicio (q.v.).

**adigō** -ēgi -actum, 3. (ad and ago), *to drive to. A. Lit., 1, of cattle, pecus ē vicis longinquioribus, Caes.; 2, of men, aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Verg.; so legal t. t., arbitrum (old Lat. for ad arbitrum), adigere aliquem, to summon before an arbiter, Cic.; 3, of things, triremes per aestuaria, Tac.; quodam loco turri adacta, Caes. B. Transf., 1, to drive to, to compel to; ad mortem, Tac.; absol., adigit ita Postumia et Servius filius, Cic.; legal and milit. t. t., aliquem ad iusjurandum, Caes.; or iusjurandum, Cic.; or iusjurando, or sacramento, Liv., to put a man on his oath, to swear in; 2, to fashion; in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, Prop.*

**adimo** -ēmi -ēptum, 3. (ad and emo), *to take away; 1, something painful; vincula canibus, Ov.; dolores, Hor.; 2, to take away (property); alieui pecuniam, vitam, Cic.; with a and the abl., Cic.; 3, to take away (a person), aliquem alieui, Cic.; esp. of death, hence ademptus, poet. dead, Hor.*

**adipātus** -a -um (adepts). **I. Lit., fatty, greasy.** Subst., **adipāta** -orum n. *pastry made with grease, Juv. II. Transf., of style, bombastic; adipatae dictionis genus, Cic.*

**adipiscor** -eptus, 3. dep. (ad and apiscor). **1, to come up to, to overtake; fugientem, Liv. II. Transf., to obtain; laudem, Cic.; gloriam ex aliqua re, Nep.; quod adeptus est per seculus, Cic.; with genit., rerum adeptus, Tac.; part., adeptus, used passively, eandem accusant adeptam, when reached, Cic., De Sen. ii. 4.**

**aditio** -ōnis, f. *a going to, an approach, Plaut.*

**aditus** -ūs, m. (2. adeo), *a going to, an approach, access. I. A. Lit., 1, difficiles aditus habere ad pastum, Cic.; 2, right or possibility of entrance to; aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic.; of audience of a person, homo rari aditus, difficult of access, Liv.; faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic.; aditus ad aliquem intercludere, Cic.; petentibus non dare, Nep.; ad aliquem postulare, Tac. B. Meton., entrance to a place, approach; aditus insulae muniti, Cic.; aditus templi, Cic.; ad castra, Caes.; in Siciliam, Cic.; omnes aditus claudere, or intercludere, Cic. II. Transf., opportunity of obtaining; ad honorem, Cic.; laudis, Cic.*

**adjācēō**, 2. *to lie by the side of, to be adjacent; ad ostium Rhodani, Caes.; with acc. alone, Etruriam, Liv.; with dat., agro Romano, Liv.; absol., adjacente Tibri, Tac. Subst., adjācēntia -ium, n. *the neighbourhood, Tac.**

**adjectiō** -ōnis, f. (adjicio), *an adding to; adjectione populi Albani, Liv.; illiberali adjectione, a paltry advance, Liv.; Hispaniensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, incorporated new families, Tac.*

**adjectus** -ūs, m. (adjicio), *an adding to, Lucr.*

**adjiciō** -jēci -jectum, 3. (ad and jacio), *to throw to. I. A. Lit., telum, Caes. B. Transf. 1, to cast a longing look upon; oculum hereditati, Cic.; 2, to direct the thoughts to; dictis mentem, Ov. II. A. to apply; stimulus frementi, Ov. B. to add; 1, Lit., aggerem ad munitiones, Caes.; 2, Transf., a, ad belli laudem doctrinae et ingenii gloriam, Cic.; b, to add to what has been said, Liv.; 3, to outbid at an auction; supra adjecit Aeschrio, Cic.*

**adjudicō**, 1. *to award as a judge, adjudicate, to decide as a judge. I. Lit., causam alieui, in favour of any one, Cic.; regnum Ptolemaeo, to assign the kingdom to Ptolemy, Cic. II. Transf., Italis adjudicat armis, assigns to the Roman power, Hor.; alieui salutem imperii hujus atque orbis terrarum, Cic.*

**adjūmentum** -i, n. (adjuvo), *help, assistance; alieuius rei, ad aliquid, alieui rei, in aliqua re, Cic.*

**adjunctiō** -ōnis, f. (adjungo), *a joining to. I. addition to, union; a, naturae ad hominem, Cic.; b, a rhet. figure = συνεκφυγέωρ, where the predicate stands either at the beginning or the end of a clause. II. a joining to, adding to, connexion, union; a, verborum, Cic.; b, in rhet., a limitation, restriction, Cic.*

**adjunctor** -ōris, m. (adjungo), *one who joins, connects; ille Galliae ulterioris adjuctor (i.e., Pompeius, who caused Gallia Ulterior to be added to Caesar's province), Cic.*

**adjunctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from adjungo), *bound to, belonging to; propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora, Cic. Subst., adjuncta -orum, n. *things closely connected with, or suitable to, anything, Cic.**

**adjungo** -junxi -junctum, 3. *to join to, bind to. I. Lit., 1, of animals, postello mures, Hor.; 2, of vines, ulnis vites, Verg. II. Transf., to join, add. A. 1, of space; a, of things, parietem ad parietem communem, Cic.; adjunctus fundus, neighbouring, Cic.; b, of persons, beluis adjuncto humano corpori, Cic.; juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedesque manque, Cic.; 2, of time, pass., to be near in age; ei proxime adjunctus Drusus frater fuit, Cic. B. to express any connection or relation; 1, of things, a, in speaking, to join; verba ad nomen adjuncta, epithets, Cic.; similitudines adjungemus,*



Cic.; **b**, in argument, *to connect*; rebus praesentibus adungere atque annexere futuras, Cic.; **c**, of territory, *to add*; Ciliciam ad imperium populi Romani, Cic.; agros populo, Cic.; **d**, *to connect* in any kind of relation, *to give*, *to attribute*; fidem visis, Cic.; sibi auxilium, Cic.; insolentiam honestati, Cic.; animum ad aliquod studium, Ter.; **2**, of persons, **a**, *to bring in as a participator*; aliquem ad suos sermones, Cic.; **b**, *to bind, unite*; urbem ad amicitiam, Liv.; aliquem sibi socium, or simply socium, Cic.; with double acc., *se comitem fugae*, Cic.

**adjūro**, 1. **1**, *to swear in addition*, Liv.; **2**, *to swear, to promise on oath*; qui omnia adjurant, Cic.; **a**, with acc. and infin., adjuras id te invito me non esse facturum, Cic.; **b**, with per and the acc., per Jovem, Plaut.; **c**, with the simple acc., adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Verg.

**adjutābilis** -e, *full of help, serviceable*, Plaut.

**adjūto**, 1. *to be serviceable, to help*, Plaut., Ter.

**adjutor** -ōris, m. (adjuvo), *a helper*; **1**, victoriae populi Romani, Cic.; **a**, with in and the abl., in re gerenda, Cic.; **b**, with ad and the acc., adjutores ad injuriam, Cic.; **c**, with contra and the acc., his adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, Cic.; **2**, *a regular assistant*; one who played secondary parts on the stage, Hor.; esp., the assistant of a public officer, deputy; P. Manlius in Hispaniam ceteriorem adjutor consuli datus, Liv.

**adjūtrix** -icis, f. (adjutor), **1**, of persons, she that helps, a female assistant, a helper; Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, Cic.; **2**, of things, aid; quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic.; **3**, name of reserve legions under the empire, Tac.

**adjūvo** -jūvi -jūtum, 1. *to help, assist, support*. **I**, aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; ad bellum, Liv.; followed by ut with the subj., Cic.; maerorem nationis lacrimis suis, Cic. **II**, *to be of service, to avail*; jam nihil te Neronis judicium adjuvat, Cic.; philos. t. t., causae adjuvantes, mediate, Cic.; impers., followed by the infin., nihil igitur adjuvat procedere et progredi in virtute, Cic.

**adi**, v. under all . . .

**admātūro**, 1. *to hasten*; admaturari perfectionem, Caes.

**admētior** -mensus, 4. dep. *to measure out to*; frumentum alieni, Cic.

**Admētus** -i, m. (Ἀδμητος), **1**, ruler of Pherae, in Thessaly, husband of Alcistis, who died for him; **2**, king of the Molossi, friend of Themistocles.

**admigro**, 1. *to wander to, to come to*, Plaut.

**adminicūlo**, 1. *to support, prop*; vitem, Cic.

**adminicūlum** -i, n. (ad and \*mineo). **I**, Lit., *a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained*, Cic. **II**, Transf., aid, help; ad aliquod tanquam adminicūlum anniti, Cic.; egere adminiculis, Tac.

**administer** -stri, m. an attendant, an assistant; Jovi se consilium atque administrum datum, Cic.; in a bad sense, audaciae satellites atque administer tuae, Cic.

**administra** -ae, f. (administer), she that helps; artes hujus administratae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

**administratio** -ōnis, f. **1**, the giving of help; sine hominum administratione, Cic.; **2**, direction, government; navis, Caes.; belli, Cic.; mundi, rerum, reipublicae, Cic.

**administrātor** -ōris, m. an administrator, manager; quidam belli gerendi, Cic.

**administro**, 1. **1**, *to help, assist*, Plaut.; **2**, *to manage, direct, administer*; rempublicam,

Cic.; navem, *to steer*, Caes.; of war, bellum cum Cimbris, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; of other things, provinciam, Cic.; leges et judicia, Cic.; omnem mundum, Cic.

**admirābilis** -e, *worthy of admiration, admirable*; **1**, admirabilis et singularis sapientia, Cic.; **2**, astonishing, strange (to translate παράδοξα), Cic.

**admirābilitas** -ātis, f. admirableness, Cic.; haec animi despicientia magnam admirabilitatem facit, excites wonder, Cic.

**admirābilitē**, adv. **1**, admirably, wonder fully; laudari, Cic.; **2**, strangely (Gr. παράδοξως), Cic.

**admirandus** -a -um (admiror) = admirabilis, *worthy of admiration*; homo, Cic.

**admiratio** -ōnis, f. **1**, admiration; summam hominum admirationem excitare, Cic.; habere, Cic.; in magna admiratione esse, Cic.; plur., admirationes, outbursts of admiration; clamores et admirationes efficere, Cic.; **2**, wonder, astonishment; tam atrocis rei, at so cruel a deed, Cic.; admiratio consulem incescit quod, Liv.; admiratio orta est, followed by acc. with infin., Liv.; fit clamor et admiratio populi, followed by acc. with infin., Cic.

**admīror**, 1. dep. **1**, *to admire*; res gestas, Cic.; **2**, *to be astonished at*; with adv., leviter, vehementer, magnopere, etc., aliquid, Cic.; nihil, Cic.; in aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with quod, eum, quo pacto, unde, Cic.

**admiscēo** -miscēi -mixtum (-mistum), **2**. **I**, *to mix with, to add to by mixing*. **A**, Lit., aequo admixtus calor, Cic. **B**, Transf., to join; admisceantur plebei, Liv.; ad id consilium admiscere, Cic. **II**, *to mix with something*. **A**, Lit., ar multo calore admixtus, Cic. **B**, Transf., urbes maritimae admiscuntur novis sermonibus ac disciplinis, become familiar with, Cic.

**admissārius** -i, m. (admitto), a stallion; fig., a lascivious man, Cic.

**admissio** -ōnis, f. an audience, esp. of a royal person, Plin.

**admissum** -i, m. a crime, Cic.

**admitto** -mīst -missum, 3. *to send to*. **I**, to let go. **A**, Lit., **1**, *to let a horse go at full speed, to urge on, to put to a gallop*; equo admisso, Cic.; **2**, *to hurry*; admisso passu, with hurried step, Ov. **B**, Transf., *to let go*; quod semel admissum coerceri reprimere non potest, Cic. **II**, *to let in, to give access to*. **A**, Lit., **1**, aliquem ad capsas, Cic.; **2**, *to give audience to*; aliquem, Cic.; **3**, *to admit a person to share in an undertaking, etc.*; aliquem ad consilium, Cic. **B**, Transf., **1**, of words, entreaties, etc., *to allow to reach*; eas condiciones vix aurius, Liv.; **2**, of an act, *to allow*; litem, Cic.; of omens, admittunt aves, the auguries allow it, Liv.; **3**, *to commit a crime*; in te tantum facinus, Cic.

**admixtio** -ōnis, f. (admisceo), a mingling, an admixture; corporis, Cic.

**admōdēratē**, adv. appropriately, Lucr.

**admōdēror**, 1. dep. *to moderate*, Plaut.

**admōdum** adv. (ad and modum), *up to the measure, up to the mark*; hence, **I**, With numbers, about; turres admodum CXX., Caes. **II**, Of degree, completely, quite; **A**, Gen., **1**, with adjectives or adverbs, forma admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; admodum raro, Cic.; with nihil and nullus, litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, entirely ignorant of, Cic.; of age, puer admodum, a mere boy, Liv.; non admodum grandis natu, Cic.; **2**, with verbs, me admodum diligunt, Cic. **B**, In affirmative answer, certainly, Ter.

**admoenio**, 4. to besiege, Plaut.

**admōlior**, 4. dep. to move to, Plaut.

**admōnēo** -ti -itum, 2. to admonish, remind, call the attention to; 1, aliquem alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, cam rem, multa, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Liv.; or relative sentence with quantus, qui, Cic.; 2, in business language, to remind of a debt; aliquem aeris alieni, Cic.; 3, a, to advise to do something; followed by ut or ne and the subj., or by the simple subj., by ad or in and the acc., or by the infin., Cic.; ad thesaurum reperiendum admoneri, Cic.; b, to urge or incite; telo bijugos, Verg.

**admōnitio** -ōnis, f. a reminding; 1, Gen., Cic.; 2, friendly admonition; admonitio in consilio dando familiaris, Cic.; in plur., nec precibus nec admonitionibus nostris reliquit locum, Cic.

**admōnitor** -ōris, m. one who reminds, Cic.

**admōnitum** -i, n. an admonition, a calling to mind, Cic.

**admōnitus** -ūs, m. a reminding; 1, locum admonitu, Cic.; 2, admonishing, warning; amici tali admonitu, Cic.; mortis, Ov.

**admordēo** -morsum, 2, 1, to bite at, to gnaw, Prop.; 2, to fleece, Plaut.

**admōtio** -ōnis, f. a moving to; digitorum, playing on the harp, Cic.

**admōvēo** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move, bring to. **A.** Gen., 1, fasciculum ad nares, Cic.; alicui stimulus, Cic.; manum operi, to engage in a work, Ov.; manus nocentibus, to lay hands on the guilty, Liv.; so manus vectigalibus, Cic.; aspitem ad corpus, Cic.; angues curibus, to yoke, Ov.; with acc. alone, ignem, Cic.; aurem, Cic.; 2, to direct, devote; mentes suas, non solum aures, ad haruspicum vocem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., to bring up war-machines; opus ad turrim hostium, Caes.; to bring up soldiers; armatos muris, Liv.; 4, of sacrifices, to bring to the altar; filiam victimam aris, Liv.; 5, to bring near, place near; urbem ad mare, Cic. **B.** 1, to apply; eurationem ad aliquem, Cic.; orationem ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos, Cic.; 2, of time, in the pass., to draw near; admotus supremis, drawing near to death, Tac.; se amovere, to draw near; se applicare et propius amovere, Cic.

**admūgio**, 4. to bellow after, Ov.

**admurmūratio** -ōnis, f. a murmuring (either of approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

**admurmūro**, 1. to murmur at (in approval or disapproval), Cic.

**admūtulo**, 1. to shear, shave; hence, transf., to fleece, Plaut.

**adn**, v. agn or ann . . .

**ādōleo** -ūi, 2, 1, Intrans., to smell, Plaut.; 2, Trans., to make to smell, to set on fire, to burn (of sacrifices); viscera tauri flammis, Ov.; honores Junoni, to honour by burning sacrifices to, Verg.; so of the altar itself, to light up with sacrificial fire; altaria flammis, Lucr.; flammis Penates (= focos), Verg.; cruore captivo aras, to feed the altars with, etc., Tac.

**ādōlescens** (ādōlescens) -entis (part. of adolesco). **A.** Adj. (with compar.), young; admodum adolescens, Cic.; adolescentior academia, Cic. **B.** Subst., 1, masc., a young man (without reference to any particular age); puer sive iam adolescens, Cic.; adolescens vel puer potius, Cic.; used (like junior in English) to distinguish a person from some one of the same name, but older; P. Crassius adol., Caes.; 2, fem., a girl, gen. as an attribute; filia adol., Cic.

**ādōlescētia** -ae, f. youth; cētius adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepat, Cic.; ineunte adolescentia, Cic.; ab adolescentia, a prima adol.; ab ineunte adol., from youth upward, Cic.; meton., the young, Cic.

**ādōlescēntula** -ae, f. a very young girl, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**ādōlescēntulus** -i, m. a very young man; applied by Cic. to himself in his 27th year, and by Sallust to Caesar when Caesar was about 33 or 35; ab adolescēntulo, from youth upward, Cic.

1. **ādōlescō** -ōlēvi -ultum, 3. to grow, to grow up to maturity. **A.** Lit., 1, of men, is qui adoleverit, Cic.; 2, of plants, viriditas herbescens quae sensim adolescit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to grow, increase; of time, to advance; cum natura adoleverit aetas, Verg.; ver donec adolesceret, Tac.; of the mind, to be developed, to come to maturity; ratio quum adolevit aetate perfecta est, Cic.; ea cupiditas adolevit una cum aetatibus, Cic.

2. **ādōlescō** -ēre (adoleo), to blaze; adoleseunt ignibus aras, Verg.

**Adōneus** -ēi, m. = Adonis (q.v.).

**Adōnis** -idis (*Adōnis*), and **Adōn** -ōnis, m. (*Adōn*), a beautiful youth, son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar, but changed after death by Venus into a flower (adonium).

**ādōpērio** -pērui -pertum, 4. 1, to cover; capite adoperto, Liv.; humus floribus adoperta, Ov.; 2, to close, adoperta lumina somno, Ov.

**ādōpinor**, 1. dep. to guess, Lucr.

**ādōptatiōis** -a -um, adopted as a child, Plaut.

**ādōptatiō** -ōnis, f. = adoptio (q.v.).

**ādōptio** -ōnis, f. the adoption of a child; emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, to give in adoption, Cic.; asire aliquem in or per adoptionem, to adopt, Tac.

**ādōptivus** -a -um. **I.** relating to adoption; filius, pater, frater, soror, adopted son, etc., Suet.; sacra, the rites of the family into which the person was adopted, Cic.; nobilitas, Ov. **II.** Transf., of plants, grafted, Ov.

**ādōpto**, 1. **I.** Gen. to choose for one's self; sibi aliquem patronum, Cic.; of things, Etruscas opes, to take to one's aid, Ov. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., to adopt as child or grandchild (per aes et libram, by a fictitious sale, or testamento, by will); sibi filium, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, from the natural father, Cic.; in regnum, Sall. **B.** Transf., 1, in jest, C. Stalenus qui ipse se adoptaverat et de Staleno Aellum fecerat, had changed his name by adopting himself, Cic.; frater, pater adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quique facetus adopta, adopt him by calling him brother, father, etc., Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart.; 2, of plants, to graft; fac ramus ranium adoptet, Ov.

**ādōr** -ōris, n. a species of grain, spelt (Triticum spelta, Linn.), Hor.

**ādōratiō** -ōnis, f. a praying to, adoration, Plin.

**ādōrēa** (ādōria) -ae, f. (adoro), reward of valour, glory; ille dies . . . qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

**ādōrēus** -a -um (adoro), relating to spelt; liba, Verg.

**ādōrior** -ortus, 4. dep. to rise up. **I.** to attack; a, aliquem fustibus, gladiis, Cic.; a tergo, Cic.; pagum, Caes.; b, to besiege with entreaties, threats, etc.; aliquem minis, Tac.; aliquem tumultuosissime, Cic. **II.** to attempt, undertake; hoc ipsum, Cic.; majus nefas, Verg.; followed by infin., convellere ea, etc., Cic.

**adorno**, 1. *to prepare, furnish, provide*. **I.** Gen., naves onerarias, Caes.; Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis, Cic.; accusationem, Cic. **II.** *to adorn*. **A.** Lit., forum magno ornatu, Cic.; aliquem insigni veste, Liv. **B.** Transf., justi honores aliquem adornant, Liv.

**adōro**, 1. **A.** Gen., *to speak to*. **B.** Esp., 1, *to address a deity, to entreat, to ask for*, a, with acc. of person and acc. of thing; pacem deum, Liv.; b, followed by ut and the subj., Liv.; 2, *to honour*; Phoebum, Ov.

**adp**, v. under app.

**adq**, v. under acq.

**adr**, v. under arr.

**adrādo** -rāsi -rāsium, 3. *to scrape, shave*; adrasum quandam, Hor.

**Adrāmyttēum** -i, n. (Ἀδραμύττειον), town on the coast of Mysia, not far from the foot of Mount Ida (now Adramitt or Edremit). Hence **Adramyttēnus** -i, m. *a native of Adramyttēum*.

**Adrastus** -i, m. (Ἀδραστος), king of Argos, father-in-law of Polyneices and Tydeus, one of the Seven against Thebes, and the only one who escaped, afterwards one of those who destroyed Thebes in the war of the Epigoni. Adj., **Adrasteus** -a -um.

**Adria** = Hadria (q.v.).

**Adrūmētum** (Hadrūmētum) -i, n. town on the coast of the Roman province of Africa.

**ads**, v. under ass.

**adsc**, v. under asc.

**adsp**, v. under asp.

**adst**, v. under ast.

**adt**, v. under att.

**Adūātūci** -ōrum, m. people in Gallia Belgica, in modern South Brabant, Caes.

**adulatio** -ōnis, f. **I.** fawning (of dogs), Cic. **II.** cringing, flattery, Cic., Liv.; so of oriental prostration, humi jacentium adulationes, Liv.; used with adversus or in and the acc.; adversus superiores, Tac.; patrum in Augustum, Tac.

**adulātor** -ōris, m. *a base flatterer*, Suet.

**adulātorius** -a -um, *flattering*; dedecus, Tac.

**adulescens**, etc., v. adolescens.

**adūlo**, 1. *to fawn*; pinnata cauda nostrum adulat sanguine, wipes off our blood fawningly (of a dog), Lucr.

**adūlor**, 1. dep. **A.** Lit., *to fawn* (of dogs and other animals); ferae adulantes, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, *to greet with servile prostrations*; more adulationem procumbere, Liv.; 2, *to flatter, to cringe before*; a, with acc., omnes, Cic.; plebem, Liv.; fortunam alterius, Cic.; b, with dat., plebi, Liv.; c, absol., aperte adulus, Cic.

**adulter** -ēri, m., **adultera** -ae, f. *an adulteress*, **I.** Subst., sororis, Cic.; in nepoti Augusti, Tac.; Dardanius adulter, Paris, Verg.; Laeana adultera, Helen, Hor.; poet., a gallant, Hor. **II.** Adj., *adulterous*; virgo, Ov.; crimes, the locks of an adulteress, Hor.; mens, Ov.; clavis, Ov.

**adulterīnus** -a -um (adulter), 1, *adulterous*, Plin.; 2, *not genuine, forged*; nummus, Cic.; signum, a forged seal, Cic.; clavis, a double key, Sall.

**adulterīum** -ii, n. *adultery*; in adulterio deprehēdit, Cic.; Mutiliae, adultery with, Tac.

**adulterō**, 1. **I.** Intrans., *to commit adultery*, Cic. **II.** Trans., **A.** Of animals, adulteretur et columba miluo, let the kite wed the dove, Hor.;

adulteratus nidus (of a nest where the cuckoo has laid its eggs), Plin. **B.** Transf., *to falsify, corrupt*; jus civile pecunia, Cic.; faciem arte (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov.

**adultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (adulesco). **I.** grown up, adult; virgo, Cic. Plur. subst., **adulti**, adults, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, puer aetate adulta, near manhood, Cic.; aestas, midsummer, Sall., Tac. **B.** Fig., of growth; 1, in power, Athenae, Cic.; pestis (of Catilina), Cic.; Parthi nondum adulti, Tac.; 2, of mental development, populus, Lucr.

**ādumbrātim**, adv. in outline, Lucr.

**ādumbrātiō** -ōnis, f. a sketch, Cic.

**ādumbrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (adumbro), 1, *sketched, imperfect*; imago gloriae, Cic.; adumbratae intelligentiae rerum, imperfect, confused notions, Cic.; 2, *shadowy, unreal*; opinio, Cic.; laetitia, Tac.

**ādumbro**, 1. *to shade, esp. to sketch, to sketch in words*; fictos luctus dicendo, Cic.

**āduncitas** -ātis, f. a bending inwards; rostrorum, Cic.

**āduncus** -a -um, bent inwards, crooked; unguis, Cic.; nasus, an aquiline nose, Ter.

**ādurgēo**, 2. *to press to, or against*; poet., to pursue closely; aliquem remis, Hor.

**ādūro** -issi -ustum, 3. *to set fire to, to kindle, consume by burning*; sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.; candente carbone sibi capillum, to singe, Cic.; panis adustus, burnt bread, Hor.; of frost or wind, to nip, Verg.; fig., of love, Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor.

**ādusquē** = usque ad; 1, prep. with acc. as far as, Verg.; 2, adv. = usque, thoroughly, entirely, Ov.

**ādustus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from aduro), burnt by the sun, brown; hominum color, Liv.

**advectitius** -a -um, that which is brought from a distance, foreign; vinum, Sall.

**advecto**, 1. (intens. from advaho), to convey often; rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

**advectus** -ūs, m. a conveying, carrying, Tac.

**advēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. 1. *to carry, bring, convey to a place*. **I.** Act., frumentum ex agris Romam, Cic.; ultrices unda advexit rates, Ov.; frumentum Romam, Cic. **II.** Pass., advahi, be borne to a place (on horseback, in a chariot, on a ship, etc.); advecta classis, Verg.; e Pompeiano navi in Luculli hospitium, Cic.; citato eoque in eam partem, Liv.; Coreyram insulam advehir, reaches, Tac.; with dat. of person, quum tibi tota cognatio serraco advaherat, Cic.; with acc. of person, Dardanos, Verg.; so ut quosque advectus erat, Tac.

**advēlo**, 1. *to draw a veil over*; poet., to crown; tempora lauro, Verg.

**advēna** -ae, c. (advēno), 1, of men, a stranger, foreigner (opp. indigena), Cic.; indigenae advēnaeque, Tac.; dei advēnae, foreign gods, Cic.; 2, of birds, a bird of passage; grus, Hor.; 3, of things, Tibris, Ov.; amor, love for a foreigner, Ov.

**advēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. *to come to*. **A.** Lit., 1, of men, advenis modo? Cic.; ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic.; in provinciam belli gerendi causa, Cic.; with acc. only, Tyrium urbem, Verg.; with dat., Tac.; 2, of things, esp. of ships, a quibus adveniat navis Miletida sospes ad urbem, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, to come; interea dies advenit, Cic.; 2, of events, to happen, to come near, to break out; urbi periculum advenit, Sall.; morbi advenientes, Cic.; 3, of

acquisitions, *to come to*; res sua sponte mox ad eum advenit, Liv.

**adventicius** -a -um (advenio), *coming from without*. **A.** Gen., *outward*; externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.**, *coming from a foreign country, foreign*; auxilia, Cic. doctrina transmarina atque adventicia, Cic.; **2.**, *casual, extraordinary, accidental*; pecunia, money not inherited, Cic.

**advento**, 1. (intens. of advenio), *to approach, arrive at*, gen. with notion of haste; ad Italiam, Cic.; with dat. of person, Parthis, Tac.; in subsidium, Tac.; of things and abstractions, quod fere jam tempus adventat, Cic.

**adventor** -ōris, m. (advenio), *one who arrives, a visitor*, Plaut.

**adventus** -ūs, m. (advenio). **I.** *an arrival*; nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.; in plur., invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, Cic.; of things, veris, Hor.; in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic. **II.** Transf., malorum, Cic.

**adversarius** -a -um (adversus), *turned towards*. **I.** Subst., **adversaria** -orum, n. (*that which is always open, or lying in front of one*), a day-book, journal, memorandum; adversaria negligenter scribere, Cic. **II.** Adj., *opposed, contrary*; with dat., Cic.; factio, Nep. Subst., **adversarius** -ii, m. *adversary, rival, antagonist*, Cic.; plur., *enemies*, Cic.; **adversaria** -orum, n. *the assertions of an opponent*; adversaria evertere, Cic.

**adversor**, 1. dep. (adversus), *to oppose, resist*; absol., of persons, non adversante collega, Cic.; of things, adversante fortuna, Cic.; with dat., alieni infestius, Cic.; legi, Cic., Liv.; cum duae causae perspicuis et evidentibus rebus adversentur, Cic.

**1. adversus** -a -um, p. adj. (advorto), *turned towards*. **A.** Lit., *fronting, opposite*; dentes, the front teeth, Cic.; adversa vulnera, wounds in the front, Cic.; solen adversum intueri, to look straight at the sun, Cic.; adversos concitare equos, to ride towards, Liv.; adversis hostibus occurrere, to meet the enemy, Caes.; adverso colle, on the front of the hill, Caes.; adverso flumine, against the stream, Caes.; venti adversi, contrary winds, Liv.; with prep., in adversum, against, Verg., Liv.; ex adverso, over against, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** of persons, *opposed*, adversus alicui, Cic., adverso Marte, Verg.; adverso senatu, against the will of the senate, Liv.; **2.** of things, **a.**, *unfavourable, unpropitious*; adversis auribus, Liv.; valetudo, ill health, Liv.; bellum, cruel, Hor.; proelium, unsuccessful, Caes.; res adversae, Cic., fortuna adversa, Verg., *misfortune*; with dat., res plebi adversa, Liv.; **b.**, *hated*, quis omnia regna adversa sunt, Sall. Subst., **adversum** -i, n. *misfortune*; si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.

**2. adversus, adversum** (advorto), *opposed to*. **I.** Adv., *against*; nemo adversus ibat, Liv.; adversus arma ferre, Nep. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of direction, **1.** as regards place, *towards*; adversus elivum, Caes.; **2.** of action, etc., *against*; adversus quem ibatur, Liv.; adversus rempublicam facere, Caes.; respondere adversus ea, to answer to, Liv.; adversus legem, Cic.; adversus quod . . . convenisset, against the agreement, Liv.; adversus blanditias incorruptus, Tac.; munus adversum alicui, or aliquid, Sall. **B.** Of position, **1.** as regards place, *over against*; adversus aedes publicas, Liv.; **2.** of comparison, quid autem esse duo prospera in tot saeculis bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Romani, compared with, Liv.; **3.** of behaviour, in the presence of; quoniam modo me gerem adversus Caesarem, Cic.; so of respect to, *towards*; reverentia adversus homines, Cic.

**advorto** (advorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn towards*. **A.** agmen urbi, Verg.; esp. used of ships, *to steer*; classeni in portum, Liv.; pass., notae advertuntur arenae, they steer to, Verg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. **B.** Of the senses and thoughts, etc., *to direct*; **1.** of the senses, especially the eyes, lumina in quaecunque aedis partem, Ov.; of the gods, malis advertite numen, *direct your powers to*, Verg.; aures ad vocem, Ov.; **2.** of the mind, animum, and (sometimes) mentem *advertere*; **a.**, *to direct one's attention to*; animos ad religionem, Lucr.; with dat., animos monitis, Ov., followed by ne and the subj., animum animadvertant, ne quos offendant, take care not to, etc., Cic.; absol., Cic.; **b.**, *to perceive*; alicui in conditione stantem, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Cic.; or relative clause, Cic.; with animo or animis, animis advertite vestris, Verg.; **c.**, *to punish*; in alicuiem, Tac.; **d.**, *to draw the attention of* some one else; gemitus et planctus etiam militum aures oraque advertere, roused the attention of, Tac.

**advesperascit** -āvit, 3. (impers. and incept.), *evening approaches*, Cic.

**advigilo**, 1. *to watch by, to guard*. **I.** Lit., parvo nepoti, Tib.; ad custodiam ignis, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to be vigilant*, Plaut.

**advocatio** -ōnis, f. *calling to one's aid*. **I.** summoning persons to advise; maximum rerum, on the most important points, Cic.; frequentissimae advocaciones, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.**, *legal advice*; advocacionem postulare, petere, dare, consequi, Cic.; **2.**, *coner.*, the bar, Cic.

**advocatus** -i, m. *one who is called in to help in a legal process, whether as advocate or as witness*, Cic.

**advoco**, 1. *to summon, to call*. **I.** Gen., contionem populi, Cic.; alicui in consilium, Cic.; advocare ad obsequendum, Cic.; with dat., advocari ego, Ov.; gaudis, Hor.; non desiderat fortitudo iracundiam advocatam, called to its aid, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Legal f. t., of a judge, to ask the opinion of a jurist, Cic.; of the parties to an action, to consult an advocate; alicuiem contra alicuiem, Cic.; with dat., alicui sibi, Plaut.; absol., aderat frequens, advocabat, Cic. **B.** Of the gods, to ask for help; deum sibi, Cat.; deos, Liv.

**advolātus**, abl. -ū, m. *a flying to*, Cic. poet. **advolo**, 1. *to fly to*. **I.** Lit., of birds and insects, ad eas aves quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., *to hasten towards, to fly to*; **1.** of persons, absol., advolone an maneo, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; rostra, Cic.; **2.** of things, fama mali tanti advolat Aeneae, flies to the ears of, Verg.

**advolve** -volvi -volutum, 3. *to roll to*; robor a focus, to the hearth, Verg.; ornos montibus, from the mountains, Verg.; hence advolvi, or se advolvere, to throw oneself at the feet of; genibus alicuius, Liv.; genua alicuius, Sall.

**advorsum**, advorsus, advorto = adversum, adversus, advorto (q.v.).

**adytum**, -i, n. (ἀδύτον = not to be entered). **I.** Lit., gen. in plur., the inmost and holiest portion of a temple; the shrine, Verg., Hor.; adytis ab imis, from the bottom of a grave, Verg. **II.** Transf., ex adyto tamquam cordis, from the bottom of the heart, Lucr.

**Aeacus** -i, m. (Αἰακός), a mythical king of Aegina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death lived in the infernal regions; hence **Aeacides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeacus, one of his sons; as Peleus or Phocus, Ov.; his grandson, Achilles, Verg.; his great-grandson, Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus), Verg.; one of his remote descendants, Pyrrhus (king of Epirus), Enn.;

*Perseus*, king of Macedonia, Verg. **B. Aeaēci-deiūs** -a -um; regna (Aegina), Ov. **C. Aeaēdimus** -a -um.

**Aeaē** -ēs, f. (Αἰαῖν νῆος), the island of the sorceress Circe, or of Calypso; hence **Aeaenus** -a -um; **a**, surname of Circe, Verg.; Aeaēae artes, Aeaēae carmina, sorceries, Ov.; Aeaēus Telegonus, son of Circe, Prop.; **b**, surname of Calypso; puella, Prop.

**Aeās** -antis, m. (Αἶας), a river in Greece, flowing by Apollonia.

**Aebura** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cuerba, Liv.

**Aeculanum** -i, n. town of the Hirpini in Samnium, Cic.

**aedēs** (aedis) -is, f.; originally, a building. **I.** Sing., **A.** a room, Plaut. **B.** a temple; gen., where the context is not clear, with the name of some god, or with sacra; aedes sacra, Cic.; aedes Minervae, Cic.; in plur., complures aedes sacrae, Cic.; aedes alone, the temple of the Palatine Apollo, Hor. **II.** Plur., **A.** Lit., a house, Cic.; aedes liberae, empty, Liv. **B.** Meton., **1.** the family, Plant.; **2.** Transf., **a**, the cells of bees, Verg.; **b**, the chambers of the ears, the ears, Plant.

**aedicula** -ae, f. (dim. of aedes), a small building; **1.** a small temple; Victoriae, Liv.; also a niche, or shrine for the image of a god, Cic.; **2.** in plur., a little house, Cic.

**aedificatio** -ōnis, f. (aedifico), building; **1.** Abstr., the act of building; consilium aedificationis, Cic.; aedificationem deponere or abjicere, to give up building, Cic.; **2.** Concr., the building itself; domus tua et aedificatio omnis, Cic.

**aedificatiuncula** -ae, f. (dim. of aedificatio), a small building, Cic.

**aedificator** -ōris, m. (aedifico), **1.** a builder, architect; fig., mundi, Cic.; **2.** one who has a passion for building, Juv.

**aedificium** -i, n. (aedifico), a building; aedificia publica privata, sacra profana, Cic.; opposed to inhabited houses, aedes aedificiaque, Liv.; opposed to a number of houses together, vicis aedificibus incensis, Caes.; opposed to the site, ejus (domus) amoenitas non aedificio sed silva constabat, Nep.; opposed to a palace, plebis aedificis obseratis, patentibus atris principum, Liv.

**aedifico**, **1.** (aedes and facio). **I.** Lit., to build, erect, establish, villam, porticum, domum, urbem, navem, hortos, Cic. **II.** Fig., aedificare mundum, to create, Cic.; rempublicam, to frame, Cic.

**aedilicius** -a -um (aedilis), relating to the aediles; munus, Cic.; vectigal, tax paid by the provinces for the shows of the aediles, Cic. Subst., **aedilicius** -i, m. one who has been aedile, Cic.

**aedilis** -is, m. (aedes), an aedile, a public officer at Rome who had the superintendence of the buildings of the city, the roads, markets, theatres, dramatic performances, and police; under the Republic there were four, two aediles curules (originally patricians, but afterwards patricians and plebeians), and two aediles plebis, or plebei, or plebeii.

**aedilitas** -ātis, f. (aedilis), the aedileship; aedilitate fungi, Cic.

**aeditimus** (aeditumus) -i, m. an old form of aedituus (q.v.).

**aedituens** -entis, m. = aedituus (q.v.).

**aedituus** -i, m. (aedes), the keeper or guardian of a temple, Cic.

**Aedui** (Haedui) -ōrum, a Gallic people between the Arar (Saône) and the Liger (Loire), whose chief town was Bibracte.

**Aeēta** -ae, m., and **Aeētēs** -ae, m. (Αἰήτης),

king of Colchis, father of Medea; hence, **A. Aeētias** -adis, f. Medea, Ov. **B. Aetēne** -ēs, f. Medea, Ov. **C. Aeētēus** -a -um, belonging to Colchis; fines, Colchis, Cat.

**Aefūla** -ae, f., and **Aefūlum** -i, n. town in Latium, north of Praeneste; hence **Aefūlanus** -a -um, belonging to Aefula.

**Aegae** (Aegaeae, Aegēae, Aegīae) -ārum, f. (Αἰγαί, Αἰγαιαί), **1.** town in Macedonia; **2.** town in Aeolis; **3.** town in Cilicia, now Castle of Ajas Kala.

**Aegaeon** -ōnis, m. (Αἰγαῖον), another name for Briareus, Verg.; a sea-god, Ov.

**Aegaeus** -a -um (Αἰγᾶος), Aegaeus; mare, the Aegaeus Sea, the Archipelago, Cic. Subst., **Aegaeum** -i, n. the Aegaeus Sea, Hor.

**Aegātes** -ium, f., and **Aegātes** -ārum, f. (with or without insulae), a group of three islands on the west coast of Sicily, near which the decisive battle of the first Punic war was fought (241 B.C.).

**aeger** -gra -grum, sick, ill. **A.** Of physical illness; **1.** of persons; **a.** of persons themselves, homines aegri gravi morbo, Cic.; ex vulnere, Cic.; pedibus, Sall.; oculis, Liv.; manum, Tac. Subst., **aeger** -gri, m. an invalid, Cic.; **b.** of bodies or parts of the body, corpus, Cic.; dens, Mart.; so of states regarded as bodies; pars reipublicae, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; **c.** of bodily conditions, valetudo, Cic.; anhelitus, Verg.; **2.** of plants, seges, Verg.; **3.** of things, quid in toto terrarum orbe validum, quid aegrum, un-sound, Tac. **B.** Of ailments of the mind, ill from any cause, love, hope, fear, sorrow, etc.; **1.** of persons, mortales aegri, Verg.; aegra animas, Verg.; aegra municipia, mutiniosa, Tac.; animo magis quam corpore aeger, Liv.; amore, Liv.; animi, in mind, Liv.; consilii, Sall.; **2.** of conditions, or relations, or abstractions, painful; amor, mors, Verg.; aegris oculis, with envious eyes, Tac.

**Aegeus** -ēi, m. (Αἰγεύς), king of Athens, father of Theseus; hence **Aegidēs** -ae, m. Theseus, or any one of the descendants of Aegeus.

**Aegimūrus** -i, f., and **Aegimōrōs** -i, f. (Αἰγimoupos and Αἰγimorpos), an island near Carthage, now Al Djemur or Zimbira.

**Aegina** -ae, f. (Αἴγινα), an island near Athens; hence **Aeginensis** -e, belonging to Aegina; **Aeginenses** -ium, m. Aeginetae -ārum, m. natives of Aegina.

**Aeginium** -ii, n. (Αἰγινιον), town in Macedonia, on the borders of Epirus, now Erkinia; hence **Aeginienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Aeginium.

**Aegion** (Aegium) -ii, n. (Αἰγιον), one of the twelve Achaean towns on the Corinthian Gulf, now Vostiza.

**aegis** -idis, f. (αἰγίς). **A.** the aegis, or shield; **1.** of Jupiter, Verg.; **2.** of Minerva with the Medusa's head, Ov. **B.** Transf., a protection, bulwark, Ov.

**Aegisos** -i, f. (Αἰγισσος), an old town in Moesia, on the banks of the Danube, now Isacce.

**Aegisthus** -i, m. (Αἰγισθος), son of Thyestes, murderer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of Clytemnestra, himself murdered by Orestes, Cic.

**Aegium** = Aegion (q.v.).

**Aegle** -ēs, f. (Αἴγλη), name of one of the Naiads.

**Aegōcērōs** -ōtis, m. (αἰγocερος), a sign of the zodiac, Capricorn, Lucr.

**aegrē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (aeger). **I.** painfully; aegrē est mihi or meo animo, I am grieved, Plaut.; aegrē ferre, to be distressed. **II.** **1.** with difficulty; aegrē divelli, aegrus depelli, Cic.; **2.** hardly, scarcely (by itself and with vix);

se tenere, Cic., **3**, *unwillingly*; ferre aliquid, Cic.; aegre ferre, föll. by acc. and infin., *to take it ill that*, etc., Cic.

**aegreō**, 2, (aeger), *to be sick*, Lucr.

**aegresco**, 3, (aegro), *to fall ill*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to become worse, more violent*; violentia Torni aegrescit medendo, Verg. **B.** *to be disturbed in mind, to trouble one's self*; longiore sollicitudine, Tac.

**aegrīmōnia** -ae, f. (aeger), *grief, trouble of mind*, Cic.

**aegrītūdo** -inis, f. (aeger), *sickness*. **I.** Of body, Plaut., Tac. **II.** Of mind, *grief*; se totum aegritudini dedere, Cic.; aegritudine emori, Cic.; in aegritudinem incidere, Cic.; aegritudinem levare, lenire, sedare, adimere alicui, depellere, efficere, Cic.; plur., aegritudines leniores facere, Cic.

**aegror** -ōris, m. (aeger), *sickness*, Lucr.

**aegrotātio** -ōnis, f. (aegroto), *sickness*. **I.** Of body, Cic. **II.** Of the mind, Cic.

**aegrotō**, 1, (aegrotus), *to be sick or ill*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of the body, *graviter, vehementer* diuque, leviter, periculose, Cic.; of cattle, Hor.; of plants, Plin. **B.** Of the mind, *ea res ex qua animus aegrotat*, Cic. **II.** Of abstractions, aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr.

**aegrotūs** -a -um (aeger), *sick, ill*; **1**, in body, Cic.; **2**, in mind, Ter.; of abstract things, respublica, Cic.

**Aegyptus** -i (Αἴγυπτος). **A.** Mythol., m. son of Belus, brother of Danaus. **B.** Geogr., f. Egypt. Adj., **1**, **Aegyptiacus** -a -um; **2**, **Aegyptius** -a -um, *Egyptian*, Cic. Subst., **Aegyptius** -i, m. *an Egyptian*, Cic.

**aelinus** -i, m. (αἰλινός), *a dirge*, Ov.

**Aemiliānus** -a -um, *relating to the gens Aemilia, a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by the elder Scipio Africanus*.

**Aemilius** -a -um, gens, *name of one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome*; Aemilia via, and simply Aemilia, a road made by the consul M. Aem. Lepidus, leading from Ariminum to Placentia; pons, a bridge near the pons sublevis, Juv.; ratis, the ship in which the spoils of Perseus were brought home by Aem. Paulus, Prop.; ludus, a gladiatorial school founded by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor.

**Aemōnia**, etc., v. Haemōnia.

**aemulātio** -ōnis, f. (aemulo), *a striving after or up to, emulation*. **I.** In a good sense, laudis, Nep.; gloriae, Liv. **II.** In a bad sense, *jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry*, Cic.; plur., *rivalries*, Cic.

**aemulātor** -ōris, m. (aemulor), *a rival*; Catonis aemulator, an imitator, Cic.

**aemulātus** -ūs, m. (aemulor) = aemulatio (q.v.).

**aemulor**, 1. dep. (aemulus), *to rival, emulate, strive to attain to*. **I.** In a good sense, aliquem, Nep.; ejus instituta, Cic.; Albanum vinum, to come near to, Plin. **II.** In a bad sense, *to envy*; with dat., alicui, Cic.; cum aliquo, Liv.; inter se, Tac.

**aemulus** -a -um, *emulous, vying with, rivaling*. **I.** In a good sense, **A.** Lit., gen. with genitive, mearum laudum, Cic.; with dat., dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, Tac. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m.; alicuius, Cic.; esp., *a zealous follower of a philosophical system*; cuius (Zenonis) inventorum aemuli Stoici nominantur, Cic. **B.** Transf., *coming near to, approaching to* (in excellence, etc.); tibia tubae aemula, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, *zealous, rivaling*; Carthago aemula

imperii Romani, Sall.; aemula senectus, *jealous*, Verg. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m. and **aemula** -ae, f. *a rival in love*, Cic. and Ov.

**Aemus** = Haemus (q.v.).

**Aenāria** -ae, f. *a volcanic island on the west coast of Italy, opposite Campania* (now Ischia).

**Aenēa** -ae, f. (Aivēia), *a town in Chalcidice*; hence, **Aenēates** -um, m. (Aivēatāi), *inhabitants of Aeneia*.

**Aenēas** -ae, m. (Aivēas), *son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Vergil's Aeneid*, myth. ancestor of the Romans; Aeneae mater, Venus, Ov.; Aeneae urbs, Rome, Ov.; hence **A. Aenēades** -ae, m. *descendant of Aeneas*; **a**, his son Ascanius, Verg.; **b**, Augustus, Ov.; plur., Aeneadae -arum, m.; **a**, the companions of Aeneas, Verg.; or the Trojans, Verg.; **b**, the Romans, Verg., Ov. **B. Aeneis** -idos, f. Vergil's Aeneid. **C. Aeneiūs** -a -um, *relating to Aeneas*. **D. Aenidēs** = Aeneades.

**āenēator** -ōris, m. (aeneus), *a trumpeter*, Suet.

**āenēus** and **āhēnēus** -a -um (aenum, ahenum). **I.** Lit., **1**, *made of brass, copper, or bronze*, Cic.; **2**, *of a bronze colour*, Suet. **II.** Transf., **1**, *hard as metal*; murus, Hor.; **2**, *aenea proles*, the brazen age, Ov.

**Aeniānes** -um, m. (Aivāvēs), *a Greek race in the south of Thessaly*.

**aenigma** -ātis, n. (αἰνγμα), *a riddle*. **I.** Quint. **II.** Transf., *what is obscure, mystery*; somnium, Cic.

**āenīpes** (āhēnīpes) -pēdis (āenēus and pes), *brazen-footed*, Ov.

**1. āenus** (āhēnus) -a -um (aes), **1**, *made of brass, copper, or bronze*, Verg. Subst., **āenum** -i, n. *a brazen vessel*, Verg.; **2**, *firm, inexorable*; manus, Hor.

**2. Aenus** -i. **I.** Aenus (Aenōs) -i, f. (Aivōs), *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, now Enos*; hence **Aenii** -orum, m. *its inhabitants*. **II.** Aenus -i, m. *a river between Vindelicia and Noricum* (now the Inn).

**Aeōles** -um, m. the *Aeolians, one of the chief races of the Greeks, the most important settlements of whom were in Boeotia and Lesbos*; hence, **a. Aeolicus** -a -um, and **b. Aeolius** -a -um, *Aeolic*, with special reference to Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

**Aeōlia** -ae, f. (Aivōlia), **1**, *the north part of the coast of Asia Minor, opposite to Greece*, Cic.; **2**, plur., **Aeōliae insulae**, *a group of volcanic islands on the north coast of Sicily (the Lipari isles)*; myth. seat of Aeolus and Vulcan.

**Aeōlis** -idis, f. (Aivōlis), *a part of Mysia, in Asia Minor, north of the Hermus*, Liv.

**Aeōlus** (Aeōlōs) -i, m. (Aivōlos). **I.** son of Helen, myth. founder of the Aeolian race. **II.** son or grandson of Hippotas, ruler of the Aeolian islands and of the winds. **III.** a Trojan, Verg.; hence, **A. Aeolides** -ae, m. *a descendant of Aeolus*; **1**, his sons, Sisyphus, Ov.; Athamas, Ov.; Salmoneus, Ov.; his grandsons, Cephalus, Ov.; Ulysses, Verg. **B. Aeōlis** -idos, f. *female descendant of Aeolus*; **1**, his daughters, Canace, Ov.; Alcyone, Ov. **C. Aeōlius** -a -um, *belonging to Aeolus*; **1**, *belonging to Aeolus* (**I.**); postes (of Athamas), Ov.; pennis, the golden fleece, Mart.; **2**, *belonging to Aeolus* (**II.**); virgo, his daughter Arne, Ov.; tyrannus, Aeolus, Ov.; antra, the caves where the winds were kept, Ov.; procellae, Verg.

**aequābilis** -e (aequo), *like, similar, equal*; **1**, *praeclae partitio*, Cic.; **2**, *that which is equal to itself, uniform, equitable*; amnis, Cic.; **3**, *fair, just*; nihil ea jurisdictione aequabilis, Cic.; of persons, cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, Tac.; in suis, *affable*, Tac.

**aequābilitas** -ātis, f. (aequabilis), *uniformity, equality*; motus, Cic.; hence, **a**, juris, *impartiality*, Cic.; **b**, equality of political rights, Cic.; **c**, *equanimity*, Cic.

**aequabiliter**, adv. with compar. (aequabilis), *equally, uniformly, fairly*; praedam dispartire, Cic.; aequabilibus provinciae regentur, Tac.

**aequaevus** -a -um (aequus and aevum), of equal age, Verg.

**aequalis** -e (aequo), equal. **I**, level; loca, Sall. **II**, equal in height, size, etc.; **1**, corresponding to; with dat., pars pedis aequalis alteri parti, Cic.; with inter, virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic.; **2**, of the same age with; with dat., exercitus aequalis stipendiis suis, that had served as many campaigns as he himself, Liv.; with genit., calo quidam aeq. Hieronymi, Liv.; of things, aequali corpore nymphae, of the same age and growth, Verg.; with genit., sacrificium aequale huius urbis, contemporary with, Cic.; with dat., cui (Ennio) si aequalis fuerit Livius, Liv.; with genit., Philistus aequalis temporum illorum, Cic.; memoria aequa illius aetatis, Cic. Subst., **aequalis** -is, c. a comrade, person of the same age; P. Orbilius meus fere aequalis, Cic.; **3**, uniform; imber lentior aequaliorque accidens auribus, Liv.; nihil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor.

**aequalitas** -ātis, f. (aequalis), **1**, evenness, smoothness, Plin.; **2**, equality; similitudo aequalitaeque verborum (of a pun), Cic.; paternae, complete harmony in thought, etc., Cic.; equality of age, Cic.; **3**, equality of political privileges, Tac.

**aequaliter**, adv. (aequalis), **1**, evenly; collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, gently sloping, Caes.; **2**, equally; distribuere, Cic.; **3**, uniformly; oratio aequaliter constanterque ingreditens, symmetrically, Cic.

**aequānimitas** -ātis, f. (aequanimus, from aequus and animus), **1**, impartiality, Ter.; **2**, calmness, Plin.

**aequatio** -ōnis, f. (aequo), a making equal; honorum, communism, Cic.; juris, Liv.

**aeque**, adv. (aequus), in like manner, equally. **I**, **1**, duae trabes aequae longae, Caes.; aequae dolere, Cic.; with adv., aequae libenter, Cic.; **2**, in comparison, just as, equally with; **a**, foll. by et, atque, ac si, quam, quam ut, etc.; eosdem labores non esse aequae graves imperatori et militi, Cic.; hi coluntur aequae illi, Cic.; with cum and the abl., ut aequae mecum haec scias, Plaut.; with abl. alone, Plaut.; with compar., homo me miserum nullus est aequae, Plaut.; **b**, when the object of the comparison is to be understood, pauci quibuscumque essem aequae libenter (sc. ac tecum), Cic. **II**, fairly, justly; societate conditionis humanae munificet et aequae tuens, Cic.

**Aequi (Aequicūli, Aequicoeli, Aequicoulani)** -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars; hence, **a**, **Aequicus** -a -um, *Aequian*; **b**, **Aequiculus** -a -um, *Aequian*.

**aequilibras** -ātis, f. the equal distribution of natural forces = *ισορροπία*, Cic.

**Aequimaecium** -ii, n. an open space in Rome, on the west side of the Capitol, where the cattle for the sacrifices were kept, Cic.

**aequinoctialis** -e (aequinoctium), *equinoctial*, relating to the equinox, Cat.

**aequinoctium** -ii, n. (aequus and nox), the equinox, Cic.

**aequipāro (aequipāro)**, **1**, (aequus and paro), **1**, to compare; with ad and the acc., suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut.; with dat., mari tranquillo quod ventis concitat multitudine Aetolorum,

Liv.; **2**, to equal, aliquem, Liv.; nec calami solum sed voce magistrum, Verg.

**aequitas** -ātis, f. (aequus), **1**, uniformity, symmetry; membrorum, Suet.; **2**, *equanimity* (with or without animi), Cic.; **3**, *impartiality, equity, fairness, justice*; causae, Cic.; conditio-num, Caes.; servare aequitatem, Cic.

**aequo**, **1**, (aequus). **I**, to make level; locum, Caes.; aequata agri planities, Cic.; aequare frontem, milit. t.t., to form a line, Liv. **II**, to make equal with something else. **A**, **1**, to distribute equally; sortes, to shake up the lots, Cic.; pecunias, Cic.; aequato omnium periculo, Cic.; **2**, to make things of different kind equal; **a**, of height, solo, to level with the ground, Suet.; fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be abolished, Liv.; machina aequata caelo, as high as the heavens, Verg.; fig., aliquem caelo laudibus, to extol to the heavens, Verg.; **b**, of number, qui (libri) se iam illis aequarunt, Cic.; per somnum vinumque dies noctibus, to turn day into night by sleeping and drinking, Liv.; nocti ludum, to spend the whole night in play, Verg.; **c**, of rights, to make equal; inventum est temperamentum quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.; **d**, to compare; Hannibali Philippum, Liv. **B**, to equal, to come up to; Appit odium, Liv.; sagitta aequans ventos, Verg.; aliquem passibus, Verg.; aliquem equestri gloria, Liv.

**aequor** -ōris, n. (aequus), a flat surface. **I**, Gen., spectulorum, Lucr. **II**, Esp., **1**, the flat surface of a plain (with campi), camporum patetium aequor, Cic.; poet. (without campi), inmensum aequor, of a desert, Verg.; **2**, poet., the flat surface of the sea, the sea; with ponti or maris, vastum maris aequor, Verg.; oftener without maris, etc., Ionium, Lucr.; vastum, Verg.; plur., saeva aequora, Verg.; meton., the sea-water in a ship; aequor refundere in aequor, Ov.; rarely, the surface of a river, as the Tiber, Verg.

**aequorēus** -a -um (aequor), belonging to the sea; genus, fishes, Verg.; rex, Neptune, Ov.; Britanni, sea-girt, Ov.; Achilles, a son of Thetis, Lucan.

**aequus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. equal. **I**, equal in itself. **A**, Lit., **1**, of the surface of the ground, level; aequus et planus locus, Cic.; ex aequo loco loqui, to speak in the senate (opp. to ex inferiore loco, in the presence of the judges, and ex superiore loco, in the presence of the people), Cic.; ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, public and private conversations, Cic. Neut. subst., **aequum** -i, n. level ground; facile in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.; **2**, of other things, level; aequa frons, milit. t.t., a straight line, Liv. **B**, Transf., **1**, of places, favourable, advantageous; locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes.; et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv.; **2**, of character, quiet, contented; concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic.; aequum rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor.; esp. in the phrase aequo animo, patiently, with resignation; pati or ferre with acc., and acc. with infin., Cic.; tolerare, Sall.; accipere, Sall.; spectare, Cic.; animo aequissimo mori, Cic.; in plur., animis lubentibus aut aequis aliquid remittere, Cic. **II**, equal to something else. **A**, Lit., equal, in breadth, height, etc.; aequo fere spatio abesse, Caes.; sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, with shorter steps, Verg.; urbs nullibus aequa, as high as the clouds, Ov.; aequis portionibus or pensionibus (equal payments), dare, solvere, etc., Liv.; foll. by atque, quam, cum; aequo et pari cum civibus jure vivere, Cic.; quam aequam partem tibi sumperis atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. **B**, Transf., **1**, in aequa laude ponere, Cic.; aequa pugna, an indecisive battle, Liv.; **so**

aerquo proelio or marte discedere, *to fight an indecisive battle*, Caes.; so aequa manu, or aequis manibus, Tac. and Liv.; adv., ex aequo, *equally*; sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque, *was equally distant*, Ov.; **2**, of behaviour, etc., *equal, impartial*, a., of persons, *fair*; se alicui aequum praebere, Cic.; praetor, iudex, testis, Cic.; **b**, of things, iudicia, Cic.; lex, Cic.; aequum est, *it is just*; with the acc. and infin., aequum esse eum et officio meo consulere et tempori, Cic. Subst., **aequum** -i, n. *fairness*; quid in iure (*strict law*) aut in aequo (*equity*) verum aut esset aut non esset, Cic.; per aequa per iniqua, *by fair means or foul*, Liv.; gravior aequo, *than is right*, Sall.; aequum et bonum, *what is right, fit*; reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex jure gentium Bomilcar, Sall.; as a legal formula, quod or quantum aequius melius, *as is more equitable*, Cic.; so aequi bonique facere aliquid, *not to find fault with*, Cic.; **3**, *favourable to others, propitious*; nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, Cic.; non aequa Pallas, Verg.; minus aequi animis auditus est Scipio, Liv.; meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, *I hear them with the greatest pleasure*, Cic.; with dat., aequa Venus Teucriis, Ov.; ipsis est aer avibus non aequus, *harmful to*, Verg. Plur. subst., **aequi**, friends in the phrase aequi iniquique, friends and enemies, Cic.

**aër**, aëris, n. (αἶρ), *the lower air, the atmosphere around us*; crassus, Cic.; purus et tenuis, Cic.; temperatus, Cic.; aer summus arboris, *the airy summit of a tree*, Verg.; aere septus obscuro, *surrounded by a cloud*, Verg.

**aera** -ae, f. (αἶρα), *a weed growing among grain, darnel, tares*, Plin.

**aeramentum** -i, n. *bronze or copper ware*, Plin.

**aerāria** -ae, f., v. aerarius, I. B. 2.

**aerārīum** -ii, n., v. aerarius, II. B. 2.

**aerārīus** -ii, m. (aes). **I**, belonging to brass or copper. **A**. Adj., lapis, copper, Plin.; structurae, copper mines, Caes. **B**. Subst., **1**, aerārīus -ii, m., a worker in brass, Plin.; **2**, aerāria -ae, f. *smelting-works*, Plin. **II**, belonging to money. **A**. Adj., ratio, standard of the copper coinage, Cic.; milites, mercenaries, Varr.; illa vetus aeraria fabula, *the old tale about the copper coin that Vettius gave to Clodia*, Cic. **B**. Subst., **1**, aerārīus -ii, m. gen. in plur., aerarii, the citizens of the lowest class in Rome, who had no votes, but had to pay a certain sum for the expenses of the state, a class to which citizens of the higher ranks might be degraded by the censors for punishment; aliquem aerarium facere, *to degrade*; aliquid in aerarios referri jubere, Cic.; **2**, aerārīum -ii, n. a., the exchequer, treasury, at Rome, under or behind the temple of Saturn, where the treasures and archives of the state were kept; pecuniam in aerarium referre, inferre, deferre, redigere, Cic.; decreta patrum ad aerarium deferre, Tac.; meton., the money in the treasury, Cic.; **b**, any public treasury, Cic.

**aerātus** -a -um (aes), **I**, covered or fitted with brass or bronze; navis, Caes.; lecti, with bronze feet, Cic.; poet., acies, an armed line of troops, Verg.; **2**, provided with money, rich, tribuni non tam aerati, quam ut appellantur aerarii (with a play on the words, vide aerarius II. B. 1), Cic. **II**, made of brass or bronze; securis, Verg.; transf., as firm as brass; nodi, Prop.

**aerēus** -a -um (aes), **1**, made of brass or copper, signa aerea et marmorea, Liv.; **2**, covered with brass; puppis, Verg.

**aerifer** -fēra -fērūm (acs and fero), bearing brazen cymbals, Ov.

**aerificē**, adv. (aes and facio), skilfully (of work in brass). Varr.

**aerīnus** -a -um (αἶρινος), made of darnel or tares, Plin.

**aeripes** -pēdis (aes and pes), brazen-footed, Verg., Ov.

**aërius** (aëreus) -a -um (aer), **1**, belonging to the air, airy; alterum (animantium genus), penguinum et aerium, living in the air, Cic.; domus, the heavens, Hor.; aeras vias carpere, *to fly through the air*, Ov.; mel (from the belief that honey fell in dew from the sky), Verg.; **2**, high in the air, lofty; Alpes, Verg.

**aero** -ōnis, a wicker basket, Plin.

**Aëropē** -ēs, f. and **Aëropā** -ae, f. (Ἀερόπη), mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

**aerōsus** -a -um (aes), rich in copper; aurum, mixed with copper, Plin.

**aeruginōsus** -a -um (aerugo), covered with verdigris or copper-rust, Sen.

**aerūgo** -iuis, f. (aes). **I. A.** the rust of copper, verdigris, Cic. **B.** Meton. = rusty money, Juv. **II.** Transf., **1**, envy, Hor.; **2**, avarice, Hor.

**aerumna** -ae, f. hard labour, toil, hardship; Herculis perpeti aerumnas, Cic.

**aerumnābilis** -e (aerumna), calamitous, pitiable, Lucr.

**aerumnōsus** -a -um (aerumna), full of hardship and calamity; Regulus, Cic.

**aes**, aeris, n. copper. **I**, Lit., copper ore, and the alloy of copper, brass, or bronze; pedestris ex aere statua, Cic.; poet., of the brazen age, ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum, Hor. **II**, Meton., something made of bronze, etc. **A**. Gen. (esp. in poets), a vessel, statue, etc., made of bronze, etc.; aes cavum, kettle, Ov.; aera aere repulsa, cymbals, Ov.; Corybantia, cymbals used in the service of Cybele, Verg.; eius aera religere, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved, Cic.; aes publicum, public inscriptions, Tac.; aere ciere viros, with the trumpet, Verg.; dempto aere, the helmet, Ov. **B**, Esp. money, **1**, copper or brass money; aes grave, the as (of a pound weight), which was weighed instead of counted; denis millibus aeris gravis reus condemnavit, Liv.; quinquaginta millia aeris (for assium), Liv.; argentum aere solutum est, three-fourths of the debts were remitted by payment of a (copper) as for a (silver) sesterce, Sall.; small change (cf. Engl., coppers); aera dabat olim, Ov.; **2**, money generally, gravis aere dextra, Verg.; pueri qui nondum aere lavantur (= boys under four years, who use the baths without paying), Juv.; esp. **a**, aes meum, my property; est aliquis in meo aere, he is bound to me, Cic.; aes alienum, debt; facere, contrahere, in aes alienum incidere, esse in aere alieno, Cic.; solvere, Cic.; so aes mutuum, Sall.; **b**, pay, Juv.; esp. soldiers' pay; aera militibus constituere, dare, Liv.; **c**, aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the money-changers, who had their booths round the forum, Cic.; **3**, plur., aera, counters, Cic.

**Aesācos** and **Aesācus** -i, m. (Αἰσάκος), son of Priam, husband of Asterope or Hesperia.

**Aesār** -āris, n. a river in Brutii, now Esaro; hence adj., **Aesārēus** -a -um, belonging to the river Aesar.

**Aeschines** -is and -i, m. (Αἰσχίνης), **I**, an Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates. **II**, a Neapolitan philosopher, pupil of Carneades. **III**, the celebrated Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes. **IV**, an orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.

**Aeschylus** -i, m. (Αἰσχύλος), **I**, an Athenian tragic poet (born about A.C. 525); hence **Aeschyleus** -a -um, belonging to Aeschylus; cothurnus, Prop. **II**, a rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero.



**Aesculāpium** -ī, n. a temple of Aesculapius.

**Aesculāpius** -ī, m. (Ἀσκληπιός), the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis, worshipped at Epidaurus.

**aesculētum** -i, n. (aesculus), an oak forest, Hor.

**aesculēus** -a -um (aesculus), relating to the winter oak, Ov.

**aesculus** -i, f. the winter or Italian oak, Verg.

**Aesernia** -ae, f. town in Samnium, now Isernia; hence **Aeserninus** -a -um, belonging to Aesernia; surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner at Aesernia; name of a celebrated gladiator, Cic.

**Aesis** -is, m. river in Picenum, now Esino or Fiumesino; hence adj., **Aesinās** -ātis.

**Aeson** -ōnis, m. (Αἰσών), a Thessalian prince, father of Jason; hence, **a**, **Aesonides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeson (Jason), Prop.; **b**, **Aesōnius** -a -um, relating to Aeson; heroes, Jason, Ov.

**Aesōpus** -i, m. (Αἰσώπος). **I**, a celebrated Greek fabulist of Phrygia, supposed to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C. **II**, Claudius (Clodius) Aesopus, a tragic actor in Rome, contemporary and friend of Cicero.

**aestas** -ātis, f. (connected with αἶθω = to burn, and aestus), summer. **I**, Lit., inerte, Cic.; novā, at the beginning of summer, Verg.; mediā, Cic.; adultā, Tac.; summā, Cic.; exactā, at the end of, Sall.; esp. used of the summer as the time for military operations; unis litteris totius aestatis (summer campaign) res gestas ad senatum perscribere, Cic.; so quae duabus aestatibus gasta, Tac. **II**, Meton., clear summer weather, Verg.; summer heat, Hor.

**aestifer** -fēra -fērūm (aestus and fero), heat-bringing, Verg.; ignis, Lucr.

**aestimābilis** -e (aestimo), valuable, Cic.

**aestimātio** -ōnis, f. (aestimo). **I**, Lit., an appraising according to value in money; aequam aestimationem facere, Caes.; census, the valuation of the census, Cic.; frumenti, valuation of the corn allowance for the governor of a province, or the amount to be paid by the aratores of the province instead of this allowance, Cic.; litis, assessment of damages, Cic.; so, multae, Liv.; possessionis, valuation of property, Cic.; praedia in aestimatione ab aliquo accipere, to take estates at the higher valuation that prevailed before the civil war, Cic. **II**, Transf., **1**, the valuation of a thing, a person, according to its true value; honoris, Liv.; **2**, as a philosoph. t. t. (Gr. αἴα), propria aestimatio virtutis, the absolute worth of virtue, Cic.

**aestimātor** -ōris, m. (aestimo), **1**, one who estimates, an appraiser; frumenti, Cic.; **2**, one who values a thing according to its worth; fidei, Liv.

**aestimātus** -ūs, m. = aestimatio (q.v.).

**aestīmo** (aestūmo), **1**, (aes), to appraise, estimate the value of anything. **1**, to estimate pecuniary value; frumentum (vid. aestimatio frumenti), Cic.; with abl. or gen., of value; aliquid temis denariis, Cic.; ut liceat, quanti quisque velit, tanti aestimet, Cic.; with adv., tenuissime, at a very low rate, Cic.; with ex and abl., aliquid ex artificio, according to the standard of workmanship, Cic.; item alieni or alieuius, legal t. t., to assess the damages in a law-suit, Cic.; pugnatum est ut lis haec capitis aestimaretur, should be held a capital charge, Cic. **II**, In a wider sense, **1**, to value according to any standard; with abl. or gen., magno, Cic.; magni, Cic.; with adv., carius, Cic.; levius tempestatis quam

classis periculum, Caes.; with ex and abl., vulgus ex veritate paucis, ex opinione multa aestimatur, Cic.; virtutem annis, Hor.; satis aestimare, to estimate at full value, with acc. and infin., Tac.; **2**, to judge, sicuti ego aestimo, Sall.

**aestiva** -ōrum, n., v. aestivus.

**aestivē**, adv. (aestivus), as in summer, Plaut.

**aestivo**, **1**, (aestivus), to pass the summer, Pin.

**aestivus** -a -um (aestus), relating to summer; tempora, Cic.; aura, Hor.; saltus, summer pasturage of cattle, Liv.; aurum, the gold ring of the military tribunes, worn for six months, Juv.; aestivum tonat, it thunders as in summer, Juv. Plur. subst., **aestiva** -orum, n.; **a**, (sc. castra), a summer camp, Cic.; meton. (because the ancients generally waged war only in the summer), a campaign, Cic.; **b**, summer pastures for cattle, Varr.; meton., the cattle in summer pastures, Verg.

**aestuārium** -ī, n. (aestus). **1**, low ground covered by the sea at high water, morass; itinera aestuariis concisa, Caes.; **2**, a firth, creek, or part of the river up which the tide flows; in aestuario Tamesae, Tac.

**aestūo**, **1**, (aestus), to boil, to be hot. **I**, Of fire, aestuat ignis, Verg.; or the results of fire; ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, is heated, Lucr.; si dixeris "aestuo" (I am warm) sudat, Juv. **II**, **A**, Lit., of liquids, to boil, or (of the sea) to rage; gurgies aestuat, Verg. **B**, Fig., of the passions, to be inflamed or excited; ut desiderio te nostri aestuare putarem, Cic.; nobilitas invidia aestuabat, Sall.; so of love, rex in illa aestuat, burns with love for, Ov.; aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.

**aestuōsē**, adv. with compar. (aestuosis), hotly, Hor.

**aestuōsus** -a -um, adj. with superl. (aestus), **1**, hot; via, Cic.; **2**, agitated; freta, Hor.

**aestus** -ūs, m. (αἶθω). **I**, heat; **1**, of fire, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt, Verg.; **2**, of the sun, meridiē aestus, Liv.; plur., hot days, Verg.; **3**, of fever, aestu febrigue jactari, Cic. **II**, **1**, seething and raging, of the sea; ferentes aestibus undae, Ov.; minuenē aestu, the storm lessening, Caes.; **2**, Transf., **a**, rage; civilis belli, Hor.; of love, pectoris, Ov.; **b**, fervor; ne aestus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, Cic.; **c**, unrest, anxiety; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erant, Cic.; magno curarum fluctuat aestu, Verg.

**aetas** -ātis, f. (contr. from aeivitas, from aeivum), age. **I**, **A**, lifetime; **a**, breve tempus aetatis, Cic.; aetatem agere, degere, contere, consumere, Cic.; aetas mea, tua = I, you, Plaut.; **b**, a generation (gen., 30 years; sometimes, in poets, 100); tertiam jam aetatem hominum vivebat, Cic. **B**, the age of a man; **1**, Lit., **a**, filius id aetatis, of that age, Cic.; sometimes, youth; qui aliquid formae aetatis artificieque habebant, Cic.; carus eris Romae donec te deserat aetas, Hor.; sometimes, old age; nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati, nusquam senectus est honoratio, Cic.; sometimes, mirthood; in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; **b**, with narrower meaning, inueni aetas, youth, Cic.; so flos aetatis, bona aetas, Cic.; ad petendum (magistratum) legitima aetas, Cic.; aetas militaris, the seventeenth year, Sall.; quaestoria, the twenty-fifth, Quint.; senatoria, the twenty-fifth, Tac.; consularis, the forty-third, Cic.; adulta, Cic.; ingrayescens, Cic.; aetate jam affecta, far advanced in years, Cic.; **2**, Meton., the persons of a particular age; vestra, Cic.; puerilis, boys, Cic.; senilis, old men, Cic. **II**, the time at which a person lives; clarissimus imperator suae aetatis, Liv.; **1**, nostra aetas, the men of our time, Liv.; verborum vetus aetas, obsolete words, Hor.; **2**, used gen. for time; aurea, the golden age, Ov.; omnia fert aetas, Verg.

**aetātūla** -ae, f. (dim. of aetas), *youthful age*; prima illa aetātula sua, Cic.

**aeternitas** -ātis, f. (aeternus). **I.** *eternity*; ex omni aeternitate verum esse, Cic. **II. a.**, *immortality*; animorum, Cic.; alicui aeternitatem immortalitatemque donare, Cic.; **b.**, in imperial times, *a title of the Emperor*, similar to majestas, divinitas, etc., Plin.

**aeterno**, **I.** (aeternus), *to make eternal*, *to immortalize*, Hor.

**aeternus** -a -um, adj. with compar. (centr. from aeternus), *eternal*, *immortal*. **I.** deus, Cic. **II.** *everlasting*, *lasting*, *undying*; bellum, Cic.; urbs, Rome, Tib.; amore aeterno, Cic.; in aeternum, *for ever*, Liv.; so aeternum, Verg.; aeterno, *everlastingly*, Plin.; neut. plur. subst., aeterna moliri, *to do deathless deeds*, Cic.

**aether** -ēris, acc. -ēra, m. (Αἰθήρ). **I. A.** *the upper air*, Cic.; poet. *heaven*; Jupiter aethere summo despicens, Verg.; meton., *the gods*; oneravit aethere votis, Verg. **B.** Poet. (= aer), *the lower air*; verberare aethera penitus, Verg.; *the upper world* (opposed to the infernal regions); aethere in alto, Verg. **II.** Proper name, **Aether**, son of Erebus and Night, identified with Jupiter.

**aethērīus** (aethērēus) -a -um (Αἰθέρειος). **I.** *ethereal*, relating to the ether; natura, Cic.; esp., relating to the heavens as the abode of the gods, heavenly; domus, heaven, Hor.; ignes, heavenly inspiration, Ov.; equi, the horses of the sun, Ov. **II. l.**, *belonging to the air*; aqua, rain, Ov.; **2.**, *belonging to the upper world* (as opposed to the lower world); vesci aura aethera, *to live*, Verg.

**Aethiōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Αἰθίοπες), *the inhabitants of Aethiopia*, Cic.; sing., **Aethiops** -ōpis, m. *a black man*, Juv.; cum stipite Aethiopo, *stupid*, Cic.; hence, **1. Aethiopia** -ae, f. in wider sense, *all the land to the south of the world as known to the ancients*; in narrow sense, *the country south of Egypt*; **2. Aethiopicus** -a -um, *Aethiopian*; **3. Aethiopsis** -idis, f. *a plant, a kind of sage*, Plin.

**1. Aethra** -ae, f. (Αἰθήρα). **I.** *daughter of king Pittheus of Troezen, mother of Theseus by Aegeus*. **II.** *daughter of Oceanus, mother of the Hyades and of Hyas*.

**2. aethra** -ae, f. (αἰθήρα), *the upper air, the clear sky*, Verg.

**Aetna** -ae, f. (Αἴτνη). **I.** *Aetna, a volcano in Sicily*, according to one legend, the mountain that Jupiter cast on the giant Typhoeus (or Typhon), or Enceladus; so proverb, omnis Aetna gravior, Cic.; according to another legend, the interior was the workshop of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, who there forged Jupiter's thunderbolts; hence **Aetnaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aetna*; fratres, the Cyclopes, Verg.; pastor, the Cyclops Polyphemus, Ov.; meton., tellus, Sicily, Ov. **II.** *a town at the foot of Mount Aetna, also called Inessa*; hence **Aetnensis** -e, *belonging to the town of Aetna*.

**Aetoli** -orum, m. (Αἰτωλοί), *the Aetolians, the inhabitants of Aetolia*. Adj. **Aetolius** -a -um, *Aetolian*; plagae (alluding to Meleager and the hunt of the Calydonian boar), Hor.; arma, cuspid (of the Aetolian Diomedes), Verg.; urbs or Arpi, a town in Apulia, said to have been founded by Diomedes, Verg.; hence, **1. Aetolia** -ae, f. *Aetolia, a country in the west of Greece, between Oolian Locris and Acarnania*; **2. Aetolicus** -a -um, *Aetolian*; bellum, Liv.; **3. Aetolis** -idis, f. *an Aetolian woman*, Deianira, daughter of Oeneus king of Aetolia, Ov.; **4. Aetolius** -a -um, *heros, Diomedes*, Ov.

**aevitas** -ātis, f. old form of aetas.

**aevum** -i, n. (αἰών). **I.** *eternity*; in aevum, *for ever*, Hor. **II. time**. **A. 1.**, *time of life*; degere, Cic.; perbrevis aevi Carthagineum esse, Liv.; **2.**, *a generation* (thirty years); ter aeo functus, Hor.; **3. age**; a, flos aevi, *youth*, Lucr.; integer aevi, *in the bloom of youth*, Verg.; primo extingui in aevo, *in early youth*, Ov.; **b.**, esp., of old age, aevo macieque senescunt, Lucr.; aevi maturus, *far advanced in years*, Verg. **B. 1.**, *time at which a person is living*; omnis aevi clari viri, of every age, Liv.; **2.**, *time in gen.*, veteris non inscius aevi, Ov.

**Afer**, v. Afri.

**affabilis** -e, adj. with compar. (affor), *easy to be spoken to, affable*; in omni sermone affabilem et jucundum esse velle, Cic.

**affābilitas** -ātis, f. (affabilis), *affability*; comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

**affābre**, adv. (ad and fāber), *in a workman-like way, skilfully*; factus, Cic.

**affātim**, adv. (ad and fatim), *sufficiently, enough*; satisfacere alicui, Cic. Subst. with genit., copiarum affatim esse, Liv.

**affātus** -ūs, m. (affor), *an address, speech, accosting*, Verg.

**affectatio** -ōnis, f. (affecto), *a violent desire and striving*; quietis, Tac.; Germanicae originis, *eagerness to pass for Germans*, Tac.

**affectātor** -ōris, m. (affecto), *one who strives after anything*, Quint.

**affectātus** -a -um, p. adj. (affecto), in rhet., *elaborate, studied*, Quint.

**affectio** -ōnis, f. (afficio). **I.** *Active, influence*; praesentis mali sapientis affectio nulla est, the wise man is not affected by evil, Cic. **II.** *Passive, condition*; **1.**, *relation*; quaedam ad res aliquas affectio, Cic.; **2.**, *state*; caeli, Cic.; **3.**, *condition*; a, of the body, firma corporis affectio, good health, Cic.; b, of the mind, with or without animi, favourable disposition of the mind, Cic.; nulla affectione animi, without predilection, Tac.

**affecto** (adfecto), **1.** (afficio). **I.** *to grasp*; ubi nulla datur dextra affectare (navem) potestas, Verg.; viam, *to aim after*, Plaut.; eam rem, *to meddle with*, Liv.; regnum, *to obtain*, Liv. **II.** *to strive after*; **1.**, munditiam, non affluentiam, Nep.; spes potiendae Africae, *to entertain hopes*, Liv.; bellum Hernicum, *to try to get the command of the war*, etc., Liv.; imperium, Liv.; **2.**, *to affect*; in verbis effusione cultum, Quint.

**1. affectus** -ūs, m. (afficio), *a condition, disposition*; of the mind, **1.**, animi, Cic.; **2.**, *ab-sol., feeling*; veri affectus, Tac.; **2.**, *emotions, passions*; anoris, avaritiae, metus, Quint.; desire, Tac.; **3.**, *affectio*, Plin.

**2. affectus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (afficio). **A.** *provided, furnished with*; virgins, Plaut.; virtutibus, vitis, Cic. **B.** *disposed in any way as to mind or body*; **1.**, of the body, a, num manus recte affecta est quum in tumore est, Cic.; transf., quomodo affecto caelo compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, under what disposition of the stars, Cic.; **b.**, *indisposed, disordered*; Caesarem graviter affectum jam videram, Cic.; valetudine affectus, Caes.; transf., civitas aegra et affecta, Cic.; **c.**, *near completion*; bellum affectum videmus et, ut vere dicam, paene confectum, Cic.; **2.**, of the mind, *disposed*; eodem modo erit sapiens affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum, Cic.

**affēro**, attūli, allātum, afferre (ad and fero), *to carry, or bring to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of persons, aliquid domum, Cic.; epistolam, litteras, to

bring a letter, Cic.; is qui litteras attulit, the bearer of this letter, Cic. **B.** Of things, si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to bring; animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas, Cic.; manus afferre alicui or alicui rei, to seize, Cic.; manus sibi, to commit suicide, ap. Cic.; manus suis vulneribus, to tear open, Cic.; alicui vim, to offer violence to, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to bring news; alicui non iucundissimum nuntium, Cic.; eo de Hortensii morte mihi est allatum, news was brought me, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., Caelium ad illum attulisse se quaerere, etc., Cic.; 2, to bring as an excuse or reason; rationes, cur hoc ita sit, Cic.; aetatem, to allege in excuse, Cic.; 3, to produce, cause; alicui mortem, Cic.; 4, to bring as a help; ad bene vivendum aliquid, Cic.; 5, to bring as an addition; quis attulerit, who added the clause to the bill, Cic.

**afficio** -feci -fectum, 3. (ad and facio). **I.** to do something to; in rhet., to connect; eae res quae quodammodo affectae sunt ad id de quo quaeritur, Cic. **II.** to influence. **A.** aliquem aliqua re, to affect in any way; aliquem maxima laetitia, Cic.; quanta me molestia affecerit, Cic.; cives Romani morte, cruciata, cruce, Cic.; aliquem sepultura, to bury, Cic.; aliquem capitali poena, to punish, Liv.; so in passive, morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse, Cic.; magna difficultate affici, to be placed in a difficult position, Caes.; beneficio affici, to be benefited, Cic.; pio dolore affectum, Cic. **B.** aliquem, to affect the body or mind; 1, the body, exercendum corpus et ita afficiendum est ut, etc., Cic.; aestus, labor, fames, sitis afficiunt corpora, weaken, Liv.; 2, of the mind, litterae tuae sic me affecerunt ut, etc., Cic.

**affectio** -ōnis, f. an adding to, Phaedr.

**affigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. (ad and figo), to fasten to, affix. **I.** Lit., litteram illam (k) ita vehementer ad caput, ut, etc., to brand, Cic.; Prometheus (Caucaso), Cic.; cruci, Liv.; of trophies of war, signa affixa delubris, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, Ithaca illa in asperissimis saxis tamquam nidulus affixa, Cic.; alicui affixum esse tamquam magistro, not to leave the side of, Cic.; b, of the mind, to imprint, ea maxime affigi animis nostris, Cic.

**affingo** -finxi -fictum, 3. (ad and fingo), to form, feign, invent in addition, to add to. **I.** Lit., of artists, partem corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., to invent; qui nihil opinione affingat assummatque ad aegritudinem, Cic.; multa rumore affingebantur, Caes.

**affinis** -e (ad and finis). **I.** Lit., neighbour-  
ing; gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, related by marriage; alter mihi affinis erat, Cic. Subst., **affinis** -is, m. brother, sister, father, mother-in-law; cognati et affines, blood relations and connections by marriage, Cic.; 2, connected with, pricy to; hujus suspicionis, Cic.; huic facinori, Cic.

**affinitas** -atis, f. (affinis). **I.** neighbour-  
hood, Vari. **II.** A. relationship by marriage; affinitate sese devincere cum aliquo, Cic.; in affinitatem hominulus pervenire, Cic.; plur., conjunctio hominum inter homines scripit sensum foras, cognationibus primum, deinde affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, Cic.; meton., relations by marriage, Plaut. **B.** union of any kind; litterarum, Quint.

**affirmatē**, adv. with superl. (affirmatus), certainly, positively, promittere aliquid, Cic.

**affirmatio** -ōnis, f. asseveration, positive assertion, Cic.

**affirmo**, 1. (ad and firmo). **I.** to strengthen; societas jurejurando affirmatur, Liv. **II.** a, to support a statement, to prove; quod breviter dictum est rationibus affirmatum, Cic.; b, to assert

as true; quis rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet, Liv.; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (followed by acc. and infin.), Cic.; with de and the abl., quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare.

**affixus** -a -um (p. adj. from affigo), fixed to, closely joined to, affixed; Pyrenaeum, closely adjacent to, Plin.

**afflatus** -ūs, m. (afflo). **I.** a blowing or a breathing on; maris, sea breeze, Plin.; denegat afflatus ventus et aura suos, Ov.; used of the breath of men and animals, Ov. **II.** inspiration; sine aliquo afflatu divino, Cic.

**afflō** -flēvi -fletum, 2. (ad and fleo), to weep at, Plaut.

**afflictatio** -ōnis, f. (afflicto), bodily pain, torture, Cic.

**afflicto**, 1. (intens. of affligo). **I.** to strike or beat. **A.** Lit., afflictare se, to beat one's breast in grief, Sall. **B.** Transf., affliccare se, or afflicari, to be troubled; de quibus vehementer afflictor, Cic. **II.** to damage by striking. **A.** Lit., onerarias (naves) tempestas afflictabat, Caes. **B.** Transf., to harass, to torment; gravius vehementiusque afflicari (morbo), Cic.

**afflictor** -ōris, m. (affligo), a destroyer; dignitatis et auctoritatis, Cic.

**afflictus** -a -um, p. adj. (affligo), 1, damaged, shattered; fortuna, amicitia, Cic.; 2, broken down, spiritless, desponding; aegritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic.; 3, vile, contemptible; homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

**affligo** -flixi -flictum, 3. **I.** A. to strike, dash against; vasa parietibus, Liv. **B.** to dash to the ground; statuum, Cic.; equi virique afflicti, struck down in battle, Sall. **II.** to ill-treat, damage. **A.** fusti caput alienius, Tac.; naves quae gravissime afflictae erant, Caes. **B.** Transf., to weaken, discourage, injure; non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos afflixit, Cic.; non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus, Cic.; causam susceptam, to drop a law suit, Cic.; vectigalia bellis affliguntur, suffer through war, Cic.; animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic.

**afflo** (ad-flo), 1. **I.** to blow on. **A.** Lit., afflabat acior frigoris vis, Liv.; odores qui afflarentur e floribus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, intrans., to blow propitiously; felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib.; 2, Trans., to bring; rumoris nescio quid afflaverat commissione Graecorum frequentiam non fuisse, Cic.; 3, to breathe, to communicate secretly; laetos oculis afflatat honores, Verg. **II.** A. to breathe on; velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor.; nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg.; of fire and heat, saucii afflaticque incendio, scorched, Liv. **B.** to inspire; afflata est numine quando jam propiore dei, Verg.

**affluens** -entis (p. adj. of affluo), rich, affluent, abundant, plentifully provided with, full of; opibus et copiis, Cic.; omni seelere, Cic.; ex affluenti, in abundance, Tac.

**affluenter**, adv. with compar. (affluens), richly, abundantly, voluptate affluentiis haurire, Cic.

**affluentia** -ae, f. (affluens), overflow, abundance; omnium rerum, Cic.

**afflūo** (ad-fluo) -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow to. **A.** Lit., 1, of rivers, Aufidus amnis utrisque castris affluens, Liv.; 2, a, of the concourse of atoms in the Epicurean philosophy, Lucr.; b, of men, to flock together; affluente quodlibet multitudinem ad famam belli spemque praedae, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to come; nihil ex istis locis non modo litterarum, sed ne rumoris quidem affluxit, Cic.; 2, to abound; quum domi otium et divitiae affluerent, Sall.; unguentis affluens, dripping with unguents, Cic.; voluptatibus, Cic.

**affor** (ad-for), 1. dep., to accost, address; versibus aliquem, Cic.; esp., to say farewell to the dead; affari extremum, Verg.; to pray to; deos, Verg. (1st pers. of pres. indic. not found; only used in the other persons of the pres. indic., the 1st pers. imperf. indic., the 2nd pers. imper., the infin., and partic.).

**afformido**, 1. to be in fear, Plaut.

**affrico** -fricui -fricatum, 1. to rub, Plin.

**affricus** -ūs, m. (africo), a rubbing on, Plin.

**affulgēo** -fulsi, 2. to shine, glitter. **A.** Lit., Venus (the planet), affulsit, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1. of a deity, to look favourably upon; vultus ubi tuus affulsit, Hor.; 2. of hope, to appear; consuli rei majoris spes affulsit, Liv.

**affundo** -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour into. **I.** Lit., venenum vulneri, Tac.; colonia amne affusa, washed by a river, Plin. **II.** 1. of men, to add; ut equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac.; 2. affundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself on the ground; affusaque poscere vitam, Ov.

**Afrānius** -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most famous of which were **I.** L. Afranius, a Roman comic poet (born probably about 130 A.C.), contemporary of Terence. **II.** L. Afranius, dependent and legate of Cn. Pompeius, killed after the battle of Thapsus.

**Afri** -ōrum, m. the dwellers in Africa, especially in the narrow sense of the district round Carthage; sing., dirus Afer, Hannibal, Hor. Adj., **Afēr** -fra -frum; aqua, sea between Sicily and Africa, Ov.; avis, guinea-fowl, Hor.; sorores, the Hesperides, Juv. Hence **A. Africa** -ae, f. 1. in wider sense, the continent of Africa, Sail.; 2. in narrower sense, Africa propria or Africa provincia, the country around and formerly belonging to Carthage; and in a narrower sense still, the district of Zeugis with its capital Carthage. **B. Africānus** -a -um, belonging to Africa; bellum, Caesar's war against the Pompeians in Africa, Cic.; gallinae, guinea-fowl, Varr. Subst., **Africanae** -arum, f. (sc. bestiae), African wild beasts, lions, etc., used in the circus at Rome, Liv. As a surname, Africanus, see Cornelius. **C. Africus** -a -um, African; bellum, the second Punic war, Liv.; Caesar's war against the Pompeians, Caes.; mare, south-west part of the Mediterranean sea, Sail.; ventus Africus or Africus alone, the S.W. stormy rain-wind; princeps, Hor.

**Agamemnon** -ōnis, m. (Ἀγαμέμνων), a king of Mycenae, leader of the Greek expedition to Troy; hence, 1. **Agamemnonides** -ae, m., a son or descendant of Agamemnon, Orestes, Juv.; 2. **Agamemnonius** -a -um, relating to Agamemnon; puella, Iphigenia, Prop.

**Aganippē** -ēs, f. (Ἀγανίπη), a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, Verg.; hence, 1. **Aganippis** -idis, f. Aganippean, Ov.; 2. **Aganippeus** -a -um, relating to Aganippē, sacred to the Muses; lyra, Prop.

**agāso** -ōnis, m. (ago), a horse-boy, groom, Liv.; donkey-driver, Liv.; awkward servant, Hor.

**Agathoclēs** -is and -i, m. (Ἀγαθοκλῆς), 1. a tyrant of Syracuse, born 361 A.C.; 2. a Greek philosopher and writer on husbandry; 3. a Greek historian.

**Agāthyrna** -ae, f. (Ἀγάθurna), or **Agāthyrnum** -i, n. (Ἀγάθρνον), a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now S. Agatha.

**Agāthyrsi** -ōrum, m. (Ἀγάθυρσοι), a Scythian people living on the Maris, in modern Hungary, who tattooed themselves blue; picti, Verg.

**Agāvē** -ēs, f. (Ἀγανή), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Pentheus, whom she killed in a Bacchic frenzy.

**Agendicum** -i, n. capital of the Senones, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Sens.

**Agēlastus** -i, m. (ἀγέλαστος, never laughing), surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, said to have laughed only once in his life.

**āgellus** -i, m. (dim. of ager), a little field, Cic.

**āgēmā** -ātis, m. (ἀγμα), a corps in the Macedonian army, Liv.

**Agēnor** -ōris, m. (Ἀγήνωρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa; urbs Agenoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agenore natus, Cadmus, Ov.; hence, 1. **Agēnorides** -ae, m. a son or descendant of Agenor, Cadmus, Ov.; Perseus, as descendant of Danaus, nephew of Agenor, Ov.; 2. **Agēnorēus** -a -um, relating to Agenor; domus, house of Cadmus, Ov.; bos, the bull that bore away Europa, Ov.; aenum, the kettle used for the Phoenician purple dye, Mart.

**āgens** -entis (partic. of ago), lively, active; acer orator, incensus et agens, Cic.

**āger**, agri, m. (ἀγρός). **I.** 1. land in cultivation, a field, piece of land; colere, Cic.; homo ab agro remotissimus, knowing nothing of agriculture, Cic.; 2. open country in opposition to the town; vastati agri sunt, urbs assiduus exhausta funibus, Liv.; 3. the land opposed to the sea; arx Crotonis una parte inhumilis mari, altera parte vergente in agrum, Liv.; 4. in agrum, in depth (opp. in frontem, in length), Hor. **II.** the territory of a state, Tusculanus, Cic.

**Agēsilaus** -i, m. (Ἀγσιλάος), a king of Sparta who conquered the Persians on the Paclolus in Asia Minor (A.C. 395), and the Boeotians, Athenians, and other Greeks at Coronea in Boeotia.

**Agēsimbrotus** -i, m. (Ἀγσιμβροτος), commander of the Rhodian fleet against Philip of Macedon.

**Agēsipōlis** -pōlidis, m. (Ἀγσιπόλις), son of Cleombrotos and king of Sparta about 195 A.C.

**aggēmo** (ad-gemo), 3. to groan at, to weep at, Ov.

**agger** -ēris, m. (2. aggero). **I.** material brought together to form a heap or mound; aggerem comportare, petere, Caes.; paludem aggere explore, Caes.; poet. moliri aggere tecta, to build and fortify with a mound, Verg. **II.** 1. a mound, rampart; apparare, jacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquinii, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by Tarquinius Superbus to protect Rome; 2. a rampart to protect a harbour, Verg.; the bank of a river, gramineus ripae agger, Verg.; the causeway of a road; agger viae, Verg.; 3. poet., any kind of elevation; tumuli ex aggere, Verg.; aggeres Alpini, Verg.; arenae, Verg.; a funeral pile, Ov.

1. **aggēro**, 1. (agger), to form a mound, to heap up. **I.** Lit., Tac.; cadavera, Verg. **II.** Fig., to increase; dictis iras, Verg.

2. **aggēro** (ad-gero) -gessi -gestum, 3. (ad and gero). **I.** Lit., to carry to, bring to; luta et limum, Cic.; with dat., aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to load, heap on; probra, Tac.

**aggestus** -ūs, m. (2. aggero), a carrying to, accumulation; pabulae, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

**agglōmēro** (ad-glomero), 1. Lit. to wind on a ball, to add; addunt se socios et lateri agglomerant nostro, throng to our side, Verg.

**agglūtino** (ad-glutino), 1. to glue to, to fasten to, Cic.

**aggravesco** (ad-gravesco), 3. *to become severe, to grow worse* (of sickness), Ter.

**aggrāvo** (ad-gravo), 1. **I.** Lit., *to make heavier*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *to make worse*; inopinam sociorum, Liv.; *to heighten*; summam invidiæ ejus, Liv.

**aggrēdio**, 3. active form of *aggredior* (q.v.).

**aggrēdiōr**-gressus sum, 3. dep. (ad and gradiōr). **A. 1.**, *to go to, approach*; ad alique[m], Plaut.; non repellitur quo aggredi cupiet, Cic.; **2.**, *to approach a person*; **a.**, in a friendly manner, quem ego Romæ aggrediar, Cic.; alique[m] pecunia, Sall.; Venerem dictis, *to address*, Verg.; **b.**, in a hostile manner, *to attack*; eos inpeditos et inopinantes, Caes.; murum, Sall. **B.** Transf., *to begin, to undertake, to attempt*; ancipitem causam, Cic.; facinus, *to begin*, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad causam, ad crimen, ad disputationem, ad historiam, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, ad dicendum, Cic.; followed by the infin., oppidum altissimis moenibus oppugnare, Caes.

**aggregō** (ad-grego), 1. *to add to, join with*; **a.**, with adv., eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos, Cic.; **b.**, with in and the acc., ego te in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, Cic.; **c.**, with ad and the acc., se ad eorum amicitiam, Caes.; **d.**, with dat., se Romanis, Liv.; **e.**, absol., alius alia ex navi, quouscunque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Caes.

**aggressio** -ōnis, f. (*aggredior*), *the introduction to a speech*; prima aggressione animos occupare, Cic.

**āgilis**-e (ago). **A.** Of things, **1.**, *easily moved, light*; classis, Liv.; **2.**, *quick*; rivus agilior, Plin. **B.** Of persons, **1.**, *light, nimble*; dea, Diana, Ov.; Cyllenius, Mercury, Ov.; **2.**, *active*; oderunt āgilē gnavitūque remissi, Hor.; nunc āgilis fio, busti, Hor.

**āgilitas**-ātis, f. (*agilis*), *the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility, lightness*; naviū, Liv.; naturæ, Cic.

**Āgis**-īdis, m. (Ἄγες), *name of three kings of Sparta*.

**āgitābilis** -e (*agito*), *easily moved, light*; aer, Ov.

**āgitātiō** -ōnis, f. (*agito*). **M. Act.**, **A.** Lit., *motion*; anceps telorum armorumque, Liv. **B.** *management*; rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, Cic. **II.** Pass., *state of motion*. **A.** Lit., *agitatio et motus linguae*, Cic.; tantas agitationes fluctuum, Cic. **B.** Transf., *activity*; nunquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic.

**āgitātor** -ōris, m. (*agito*), **1.**, *one who sets in motion, a driver*; aselli, Verg.; **2.**, *a charioteer, who contended for the prize in the circus*, Cic.

**āgitātus** -ūs, m. = *agitatio* (q.v.).

**āgitō**, 1. (intens. of ago), *to put in constant motion, to drive about*. **I.** Lit., **1.**, of animals, *to drive*; spumantem equum, Verg.; or *to hunt*; aquila insectans alias aves et agitan, Cic.; **2.**, of the wind on the sea, *to agitate, toss up and down*; mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.; **3.**, *to stir up in any way, to move hastily*; quod pulsu agitur externo, Cic.; corpora huc illuc, Sall. **II.** Transf., **1.**, *to vex, agitate, harass*; ut eos agitent insectenturque furiae, Cic.; Tyrthenam fidem aut gentes agitare quietas, (in trouble), Verg.; seditionibus tribunicis atrociter res publica agitabatur, Sall.; *to ridicule*, quas personas agitare solemus, non sustinere, Cic.; **2.**, in speech, *to handle, treat of, argue, discuss*; agraria lex vehementer agitabatur, Cic.; **3.**, in thought, *to think about, consider* (with or without in corde, in mente, in animo, or simply

animo or mente); in animo bellum, Liv.; rem mente, Cic.; **a.**, with infin., aliquid invadere magnam mens agitat mihi, Verg.; **b.**, with de, de inferendo bello, Liv.; **c.**, with rel. sent., id plebes agitabat quoniam modo, etc., Liv.; **4.**, *to practise, exercise*; quibus agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.; **5.**, of festivals, *to keep*; dies festos, Cic.; **6.**, *to manage, observe, keep*; imperium, Sall.; gaudium atque lætitiā, *to express*, Sall.; praecepta parentis mei, *to observe or practise*, Sall.; **7.**, of time, *to live*; sub legibus aevum, Verg.; **8.**, (sc. se), *to pass time, stay*; laeti neque procul Germani agitant, Tac.; libyes propius mare agitant, Sall.; **9.**, *to act* (on the stage), Plaut.

**Āglāīē** -ēs, f. (Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαΐη), *the oldest of the graces*, Verg.

**aglaspsis** -īdis, m. (ἀγλαή ἀσπίς, a bright shield), *soldiers with bright shields, name of a division in the Macedonian army*, Liv.

**agmēn** -īnis, n. (ago), *something driven or moved, a mass in movement*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of things with life, **1.**, of men, a band, a throng; stipatus agmine patriciorum, Liv.; Eumenidum agmina, Verg.; **2.**, of animals, agmen ferarum, Ov.; aligerum agmen, swans, Verg.; graniferum agmen, ants, Ov. **B.** Of things without life, **1.**, a large stream of water, leni fluit agmine flumen, Verg.; so of rain, immensum agmen aquarum, Verg.; **2.**, of the atoms, Lucr.; **3.**, of the clouds, Lucr.; **4.**, of the movement of oars, Verg.; **5.**, of the gliding of snakes, extremae agmina caudae, Verg. **II.** As milit. t. t., an army. **A.** Abstr., *the march of an army*; citato agmine, Liv.; rudis agminum, Hor. **B.** Concr., **1.**, the army on march; **a.**, of infantry, phalanx agmen magis quam acies (acies, the army in line of battle), Liv.; agmine ingredi, ire, Liv.; agmine instructo, ready for march, Liv.; agmine facto, in close marching order, Verg.; tripartito agmine, a march in three columns, Tac.; agmen pilatum, Verg., or justum, an army in close marching order, Tac.; quadratum, a march in a hollow square, Sall.; primum, the vanguard, Caes.; medium, the centre, Caes.; extremum or novissimum, the rear, Cic.; ducere, to lead, Cic.; cogere, to act as vanguard, Caes.; so fig., ut nec duces sumus nec agmen cognamus, Cic.; **b.**, of cavalry, equitum, Liv.; **2.**, of a fleet, Liv.; **3.**, of the baggage of an army, impedimentorum, Tac.; rerum captarum, Liv.; **4.**, Transf., of animals marching in order, decedens agmine magno corvorum exercitus, Verg.; and so of things personified, venti velut agmine facti, qua data porta, ruunt, Verg.; stellae quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov.

**agna** -ae, f. (agnus), *a female lamb*, Hor.

**Agnālia** -ium = Agonalia (q.v.).

**agnascor** (ad-agnascor) -nātus, 3. *to be born in addition to, legal t. t. of children born after their father's will, either in his lifetime or after his death*, Cic.

**agnātiō** -ōnis, f. (agnascor), *relationship reckoned through males only*, Cic.

**agnātus** -i, m. (agnascor), **1.**, *a relation descended from a common ancestor in the male line*, Cic.; **2.**, *a child born into a family where a regular heir already exists*, Tac.

**agnellus** -i, m. (dim. of agnus), *a little lamb*, Plaut.

**agninus** -a -um (agnus), *relating to a lamb*, Plaut. Subst., **agnina** -ae, f. (sc. caro), *lamb's flesh*, Hor.

**agnitio** -ōnis, f. (agnosco). **1.**, *recognition*; cadaveris, Plin.; **2.**, *knowledge*; animi, of the nature of the mind, Cic.

**agnōmen** (ad-nomen) -inis, n. surname, name given to a man for some service, e.g. Africanus, Asiaticus.

**agnosco** (ad-gnosco) -nōvi -nitum, 3. (ad and gnosco = nosco). **I.** to perceive (in its true character), to recognise; deum ex operibus suis, Cic.; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum, Verg.; parvam Trojam, Verg. **II.** to recognise as true or genuine, to acknowledge; filium quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum dixerat, Nep.; aliquem non duces, Liv.; of things, crimen, Cic.; quod meum quoddammodo agnosco, Cic.; with acc. and infin., et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, Cic.

**agnus** -i, m. a lamb; collect., abundare agno, Cic.; prov., agnum lupo eripere velle, to wish for the impossible, Plant.

**āgo**, ēgi, actum (ἀγο), 3. to set in motion. **I.** Lit., **A.** to drive, **1.** cattle, etc.; boves Romam, Liv.; **2.** to lead or drive men, agmen agere, to set an army in motion, Liv.; se agere, to go, Plaut.; **3.** to ride a horse or drive a carriage, to set a ship in motion; equum, Tac.; carpentum, Liv.; naves, Liv.; **4.** of things, to put in motion, drive, vines turreque, Caes.; nubes ventus agens, Lucr. **B.** **1.** to drive with force or violence; turba fugientium, actus, Liv.; animam agere, to give up the ghost, Cic.; glebis aut fastibus aliquem de fundo, Cic.; **2.** Esp., to plunder, to drive away cattle, often with ferre or portare, res quae ferri agique possunt, Liv.; **3.** to construct, build, lay; fundamenta, Cic.; **4.** of plants, to strike root, Plin.; fig., vera gloria radices agit, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., as regards actions, to drive, incite; in arma, Liv.; aliquem in fraudem, Verg.; se agere or agere absol., to live; multo et familiariter cum aliquo, Sall. **B.** **1.** of time, to pass; quartum annum ago et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic.; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; **2.** to act, to do; quid vos agitis? Cic.; quid agam? Ter.; absol., industria in agendo, Cic.; male, bene, praeculare agere cum aliquo, to treat a person well or badly, Cic.; nihil agere, Cic.; id agere ut or ne, to give attention to, to do one's best; id agunt ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.; **3.** of outward expression, a, of orators, to declaim, agere eum dignitate ac venustate, Cic.; b, of actors, to play, represent, deliver, nunquam agit Roscius hunc versum eo gestu quo potest, Cic.; fabulam, to play in a piece (comedy), Cic.; primas partes, to play leading parts, Ter.; agere aliquem, to represent some character; ministrum imperatoris, Tac.; c, to express gratitude; grates, Cic.; **4.** a, of a festival, to keep; festos dies anniversarios, Cic.; b, to keep, observe, pacem, Sall.; c, to keep watch, Sall.; vigiliis, Cic.; d, to hold a meeting, to execute some function, to transact; forum or conventum, to hold the assemblies, Cic., Caes.; esp., agere bellum, to have the conduct of a war, Liv.; **5.** a, to treat with; ut agerem cum Luccelo de vestra vetere gratia reconcilianda agente Servilia, through the agency of Servilia, Cic.; b, in politics, to bring questions before the senate or people for decision; in senatu de aliqua re, Ov.; cum populo, Cic.; nihil omnino actum est de nobis, Cic.; agere causam aliquini, to take the side of some politician, Cic.; c, in law, agere causam, to plead some one's cause, Cic.; absol., agere, to bring an action, to sue; ex syngrapha, Cic.; non enim gladii tecum sed iudicis agetur, Cic.; used esp. with iure and lege, agere lege in hereditatem, Cic.; with genit. of accusation, furti, to indict for theft, Cic.; qua de re agitur, the point at dispute, Cic.; in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, is at stake, Cic.; acta res e., or actum est, the transaction is finished, so followed by de, it is all over with; acta ne agamus, act when it is too late, Cic. Im-

perat., age, agite, used with dum, as an interjection, come! well! good! Cic.

**agōn** -ōnis, m. (ἀγών), a contest in the public games, Plin., Suet.

**Āgōnālīa** -ium and -ōrum, n. the festival of Janus; hence adj. **Āgōnālīs** -e, relating to the Agonalia; Agonalis lux, the day of the Agonalia, Ov.

**Agōnīa** -ōrum, n. **1.** the animals for sacrifice; **2.** = Agonalia, Ov.

**āgōrānōmus** -i, m. (ἀγοράνομος), a market inspector in Greece, Plaut.

**āgrārīus** -a -um (ager), relating to land; lex, law relating to the division of the public land, Cic.; res, the division of public lands, Cic.; triumvir, the officer who presided over the division, Liv. Subst., **āgrārīi** -ōrum, m. the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people, Cic.; **āgrārīa** -ae, f. (sc. lex), an agrarian law, Cic.

**agrestis** -e (ager), relating to the fields or country. **A.** **1.** wild; taurus, Liv.; **2.** savage; vultus, Ov. **B.** **1.** belonging to the country, rustic; hospitium, Cic.; homo, Cic. Subst., **agrestis** -is, m. a countryman, Cic.; **2.** rough, boorish, clownish; servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; agrestiores Musae, the mauses of the coarser, practical arts, e.g. eloquence, opposed to mansuetiores Musae, e.g. philosophy, Cic.

**1. agricōla** -ae, m. (ager and colo), a tiller of the fields, farmer; agricola et pecuarius, Cic.; deus agricola, Silvanus, Tib.; caelites agricolae, the gods of the country, Tib.

**2. Agricōla** -ae, m. Gnaeus Julius (40-93 A.D.), father-in-law of Tactius, governor of Britain.

**agricultio** -ōnis, f. = agricultura (q.v.).

**agricultor** -ōris, m. = agricola (q.v.).

**agricultura** -ae, f. agriculture, Cic.

**Agriġentum** -i, n. (Gr. Ἀκράγας and Lat. Acrāgās), a flourishing Greek town on the south coast of Sicily. Adj., **Agriġentinus** -a -um, and **Acrāgāntinus** -a -um, Agrigentine.

**agripēta** -ae, m. (ager and peto), a land-grubber, Cic.; a settler or squatter, Cic.

**Agrippa** -ae, m. **I.** Roman family name. **A.** Menenius Agrippa, the author of the fable of the belly and the members, by which he was said to have reconciled the plebeians and patricians, Liv. ii. 32. **B.** **1.** M. Vipsanius Agrippa, (63-12 B.C.), the friend and adviser of Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, and daughter, Julia, he successively married, a celebrated general and statesman, who adorned Rome with many large buildings. **2.** Agrippa Postumus, son of the above, banished to Planasia by Augustus, said to have been murdered there at the beginning of Tiberius's reign. **II.** Name of two kings of the Herod family in Judaea, Herodes Agrippa I. and Herodes Agrippa II.

**Agrippina** -ae, f. the name of several Roman women. **I.** A. daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by his first wife, wife of Tiberius. **B.** daughter of Agrippa by Julia, and wife of Germanicus, banished to Pandataria after her husband's death. **II.** The granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina (I. B.), gen. known as the Younger Agrippina, wife of her uncle, the Emperor Claudius, murdered by order of her son, the Emperor Nero; hence **Colonia Agrippinensis**, a town of Germany (now Cologne), named in honour of Agrippina (II.).

**Āgyīeus** -ēi or -ēos, m. (Ἀγυῖεύς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets, Hor.

**Āgylla** -ae, f. (Ἀγύλλα), Greek name of the

*Etruscan town Caere.* Adj., **a**, **Agyllinus** -a -um, relating to *Agylla*, urbs = *Agylla*, Verg.; **b**, **Agylleus** -eos, m. epithet of *Apollo*, who had a temple at *Agylla*, Hor.

**Agýrium** -ii, n. (*Ἀγύριον*), a town in Sicily, birth-place of the historian *Diodorus*, now *S. Filippo d'Argiro*; hence **Agýrinensis** -e, relating to *Agýrium*.

**ah**, interj., ah! oh!

**Ahala** -ae, m., C. *Servilius*, the master of the horse under the dictator *Cincinnatus*, B.C. 489, who slew *Sp. Maelius*.

**Aharna** -ae, f. a town in *Etruria*, now *Bargiano*.

**Ahenobarbus**, v. *Domitius*.

**ai** (ai), ah! an interjection of grief, Ov.

**Aíax** -ícis, m. (*Αἴας*), the name of two *Homeric* heroes: **1**, *Aíax Telamonius*, son of *Telamon*, king of *Salamis*, who committed suicide because of Achilles in the contest with *Ulysses* for the arms of *Achilles*; **2**, *Aíax Oileus*, king of the *Loeri*.

**aiens** -entis (partic. of *aiō*), affirmative, Cic.

**aiō**, defective verb. **I**. to say yes, to affirm (opp. *nego*), *Plant.* **II**. to say, to assert, to state, Cic.; ut aiunt, as the people say, Cic.; quid ais? what is your opinion? Ter.; aiñ, ais-ne, do you really mean it? is it possible? Cic.

**Aíus Lóquens** or **Aíus Locútus**, m. (*aiō* and *loquor*), the speaker saying, i.e. the voice which is said to have warned the *Romans* of the coming of the *Gauls*, afterwards honoured as a god in a temple erected to it, Cic.

**ala** -ae, f. (for *ag-la*, from *ago*). **I**. a wing; of birds, *galli plausu premunt alas*, Cic.; of gods, *hic paribus nitens Cyllenius alas constitit*, Verg.; poet., of the oars of a ship, *classis centenis remiget alis*, Prop.; or the sails, *velorum pandimus alas*, Verg.; and to express anything swift, *fulminis ocelis*, Verg.; used of death, Hor.; of sleep, Tib. **II**. Transf., **A**. the shoulders and armpits of a man; sub *ala fasciculum portare librorum*, Hor. **B**. Milit. t. t., the cavalry (originally disposed on both sides of the legions like wings); a squadron (generally composed of allied troops), Cic.

**Alābanda** -ae, f., and -orum, n. (*Ἰ* and *τὰ Ἀλαβάνδα*), a town in *Caria*, near the *Maender*, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by *Alabandus*, son of *Eurippus* and *Callirrhoe*; hence, **1**, **Alābandensis** -e, belonging to *Alabanda*; **2**, **Alābandeus** -eos, m. born at *Alabanda*. Plur. Gr. nom., *Alabandis* (*Ἀλαβανδείς*), the inhabitants of *Alabanda*, Cic.

**Alābarches** (*Arabarches*) -ae, m. (*Ἀλαβάρχης*), a magistrate of *Arabia*, a tax-gatherer, a nickname applied to *Pompey*, who largely increased the revenue by his Eastern conquests, Cic.

**ālābaster** -stri, m., and **ālābastrum** -i, n. (*ἀλάβαστρος* and -ον), **1**, a pear-shaped perfume casket, Cic.; **2**, a rose-bud, Plin.

**ālācer** -cris -ere and (rarely) **ālācris** -e, adj. with compar. **I**. Gen., excited; multos *alacres expectare quod statuetur*, Cic. **II**. quick, cheerful, lively; **a**, of men, *Catilina alacer atque laetus*, Cic.; with *ad* and the gerund, *ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus*, Caes.; *voluptas*, Verg.; **b**, of animals, equus, Cic.

**ālācritas** -ātis, f. (*alacer*), quickness, briskness, eagerness, alacrity; **1**, of men, *quae alacritas civitatis fuit?* Cic.; with genit., *reipublicae defendendae*, Cic.; *ad* and gerund, *nira alacritate ad litigandum*, Cic.; **2**, of animals, canum tanta alacritas in venando, Cic.

**Ālāmānni** (*Ālāmāni*, *Alēmānni*) -orum, m. name of a German confederacy between the *Danube* and the *Rhine*.

**Ālāni** -orum, m. a *Seythian* race, originally from the *Caucasus*.

**ālāpa** -ae, f. a box on the ear, *Juv.*; given by a master to his slave on the manumission of the slave; hence, *multo majoris alapae necum venenit, I sell freedom at a much higher price*, *Phaedr.*

**ālārĭus** -a -um, and **ālārĭs** -e (*ala*), belonging to the wings of an army; equites, Liv.; cohortes, Cic.; hence **ālārĭi**, allied troops, Caes. See *ala* II. **B**.

**ālātus** -a -um (*ala*), winged, Verg.

**ālāuda** -ae, f. (a Celtic word), a lark. **I**. Lit., Plin. **II**. Transf., the name of a legion formed by *Caesar* in *Gaul*, *Suet.*; hence, the soldiers of the legion; *Alaudae*, Cic.

**ālāzon** -ōnis, m. (*ἀλάζων*), a braggart, boaster, *Plant.*

**Alba** -ae, f. (connected with *albus*, *ἀλφός*, *alp*, a high mountain). **A**. *Alba Longa*, the oldest Latin town, according to the legend built by *Ascanius* on a ridge of the *Monts Albanus*, the mother city of *Rome*, said to have been destroyed by *Tullus Hostilius*; hence, **a**, **Albanus** -a -um, *Alban*; mons, a holy mountain of the *Latins* (now *Monte Cavo*); lacus, the lake at the foot of *mons Albanus* (now *Lago di Albano*); municipium, a later town, not far from the site of *Alba Longa*; **Albanum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), name of the villa of *Pompeius*, and afterwards of *Nero* and *Domitian*; **b**, **Albensis** populi, the people of *Ladium*, who kept the *feriae Latinae*. **B**. *Alba Fucentina* or *Albensium Alba*, a town of the *Marsi*, afterwards a Roman colony, in *Samnium*; hence **Albensis** -e, belonging to *Alba F.*

**1**. **Albāni**, sc. *Alba*.

**2**. **Albāni** -orum, m. the *Albanians*, inhabitants of *Albania*; hence, **a**, **Albania** -ae, f. a country on the west of the *Caspian* sea (now *Daghestan*); **b**, **Albanus** -a -um, *Albanian*.

**albātus** -a -um (*albus*), clothed in white, Cic.

**albēo**, **2**, (*albus*), to be white; *membra in eum pallorem albensia ut*, etc., Tac.; *albente coelo*, at daybreak, Caes.

**albesco**, **3**, (*alber*), to become white; *albescent capillus*, Hor.; *lux albescit, day dawns*, Verg.

**albicērātus** -a -um, or **albicēris** -e, or **albicērus** -a -um, whitish yellow, Plin.

**albĭco**, **1**, (*albĭ*), **1**, to make white, Varr.; **2**, to be white; *prata canis albicant pruinis*, Hor.

**albĭdus** -a -um (*albus*), whitish, Ov.

**Albĭnōvānus** -i, m. **I**. C. *Pedo Albinovanus*, an epic poet, contemporary and friend of *Ovid*. **II**. *Celsus Albinovanus*, a secretary in the retinue of *Tiberius*, to whom *Horace* addressed one of his *Epistles*.

**Albinus** -i, m. the name of a family of the *gens Postumia*. *Aulus Postumius Albinus*, consul 151 B.C., writer of a Roman history in Greek.

**Albĭon** -ōnis, f. (from *alb*, i.e. high), the "high" country, old name of *Britain*, from its cliffs, Plin.

**Albis** -is, m. the *Elbe*, Tac.

**albĭtudo** -inis, f. (*albus*), whiteness, *Plaut.*

**Albĭus** -ii, m. name of a Roman gens; **1**, *Albĭus Tibullus*, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet; **2**, *Staius Albĭus Oppianicus*, of *Laternum*, whom *Cluentius* was accused of murdering; hence adj., **Albĭanus** -a -um, relating to *Albĭus*.

**albōr** -ōris, m. (albus), *the white of an egg*, Plin.

**albūlus** -a -um (dim. of albus), *whitish*; columbus, Cat.; freta, *foaming*, Mart.; hence as proper name, **I. Albula** -ae, f. (sc. aqua), *old name of the Tiber*; fluvius Albula quem nunc Tiberim vocant, Liv. **II. Albula** -ae, m. and f., or **Albulae** aquae, or **Albulae** -arum, f. medicinal springs near Tiber (Tivoli), now Solfatara di Tivoli, or Acqua Zofa.

**album** -i, n., v. albus.

**Albūnea** -ae, f. *a prophetic nymph to whom was dedicated a fountain and grotto at Tibur*.

**Alburnus** -i, m. *a high mountain of Lucania, near Paestum (now Monte di Postiglione)*.

**albus** -a -um (root ALB, connected with ἄλφος), *white, dead white* (opp. candidus = glittering white). **I. Adj.**, **A. Lit.**, **1.** *white*; equi, Liv.; nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis, *slaves who came to Rome with feet chalked to show they were for sale*, Juv.; prov., alba avis, *a white bird, a rarity*, Cic.; albis dentibus deridere, *to laugh so as to show the teeth*, i.e. heartily, Plaut.; filius albae gallinae, *a lucky fellow*, Juv.; albis equis praecurrere, *to surpass greatly* (referring to the triumphal general whose car was driven by a white horse), Hor.; **2.** *grey*; barba, Plaut. **B. Esp.**, **1.** *pure*; albus ora pallor inficit, Hor.; **2.** *bright*; admissos Lucifer albus equo, Ov.; *so making bright*; notus, Hor.; and fig., *fortunate*; stella, Hor. **II. Subst.**, **album** -i, n. **A.** *white colour*; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; esp., **1.** *white paint or cement*; columnas albo polire, Liv.; **2.** *a white spot in the eye*, Col.; **3.** *album oculi*, *the white of the eye*, Cels.; **4.** *album ovi*, *the white of an egg*, Cels. **B.** *a white tablet*, esp., **1.** *the tablet on which the pontifex maximus at Rome published the events of the year*, Cic.; **2.** *album* (praetoris), *the tablet on which the praetor published his edict*; **3.** *album senatorium*, *the list of senators*, Tac.; *album judicium*, *the jury-list*, Suet.

**Alcaeus** -i, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), *a Greek lyric poet of Mytilene, flourishing about 610-602 B.C.*; hence **Alcaicus** -a -um, metrum, *a metre named after him*.

**Alcāmēnēs** -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), *a sculptor, scholar of Phidias*.

**Alcāthōē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθόη), *a mountain in Megara named after Alcaethous, poet. for the whole district of Megaris, Ov.*

**Alcāthōus** -i, m. (Ἀλκάθοος), *son of Pelops, rebuilder of Megara after it had been destroyed by the Cretans*; hence urbs Alcathoi, Megara, Ov.

**Alcē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκη), *town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

**alcedō** -inis, f. (= alcyon, ἀλκυών), *the kingfisher*, Plaut.; hence **alcedonia** -arum, n. (sc. tempora). **I.** *the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm*. **II.** *Transf., quietness, calm*, Plaut.

**alces** -is, f. *the elk*, Caes.

**Alcestis** -tidis, f. and **Alcestē** -ēs f. (Ἀλκίστης or Ἀλκήστη), *wife of Admetus, king of Phæae, whose life she was said to have saved by dying for him, sent back to life by Proserpina, or, as in another legend, rescued from Hades by Hercules*.

**Alcēus** -ei and -eius, m. (Ἀλκεύς), *son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules*; hence **Alcoidēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Alcæus, Hercules, Verg.*

**Alcibiādes** -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). **I.** *an Athenian, son of Cleinias, cousin of Pericles, pupil of Socrates*. **II.** *a Lacedaemonian living at the time of the war of the Romans with the Achæans.*

**Alcīdāmas** -antis, m. (Ἀλκιδάμος), *a Greek rhetorician of Elaea in Acolis, pupil of Gorgias*.

**Alcīmēdē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμέδη), *daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, mother of Jason*.

**Alcīnōus** -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), *king of the Phæacians, the host of Odysseus, noted for his gardens and orchards, hence poma dare Alcinoi, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.*; Alcinoi sylvæ, orchards, Verg.; juvenus, *luxurious young men*, Hor.

**Alcmaeo** and **Alcmaeōn**, lengthened to **Alcūmaeo** (Alcūmēo, Alcūmēo) -ōnis, m., and **Alcūmeus** -i, m. (Ἀλκμαίων). **I.** *son of Amphicraus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the wish of his father and with the approval of the oracle, and was afterwards driven mad*; hence adj., **Alcmaeōnius** -a -um. **II.** *a Greek philosopher and physician of Croton, pupil of Pythagoras*.

**Alcēmān** -ānis, m. (Ἀλκμάν), *an old Greek poet of Sardis, in Lydia (circ. 670-640 B.C.)*.

**Alcēmēna** -ae, f., and **Alcēmēnē** -ēs, f., lengthened to **Alcūmēna** -ae, f. (Ἀλκμηνή), *wife of the Theban Amphitryon and mother of Hercules by Jupiter*.

**Alco** and **Alcōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀλκων). **I.** *a son of Atreus*, Cic. **II.** *a sculptor of Sicily*, Ov. **III.** *a shepherd*, Verg. **IV.** *a slave's name*, Hor. **V.** *a Sapphic line*, Liv.

**alcýon**, **alcýōnia** = alcedo, alcedonia (q.v.).

**Alcýōnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκυώνη), *daughter of Aeolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceyx, drowned, and was changed with her husband into a kingfisher*.

**ālēa** -ae, f. **1.** *a game with dice, hazard*; ludere alea, Cic.; aleam exercere, Tac.; de alea condemnatus (*dice-playing being forbidden at Rome by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia*), Cic.; **2.** *Transf., chance, risk, uncertainty*; rem in aleam dare, to risk, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubium imperii servitutie aleam ire, Liv.

**ālēātor** -ōris, m. (alea), *a dicer, hazard-player*, Cic.

**ālēātōrius** -a -um (aleator), *relating to a dicer; damna, losses at play*, Cic.

**ālec** (allec) -eicis, n. *a sauce prepared from fish*, Hor., Plin.

**Ālectō** (Allecto), acc. -ō, f. (Ἀλκτω, or Ἀλληκτω), *one of the three furies*. (Only found in nom. and acc.)

**āles**, ālītis (gen. pl. alitum, Verg.) (ala). **I. Adj.**, winged. **A. Lit.**, winged; Pegasus, Ov.; dens, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor. **B. Transf.**, swift, quick; auster, Verg.; passu alite, Ov. **II. Subst.**, *a bird* (m. only in poetry), mostly of large birds; regia, the eagle, Ov.; Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.; Dauidas, the night-gale, Ov.; Junonia, the jaycock, Ov.; initatrix, rara, the parrot, Ov.; sacer, the hawk, Verg.; cristatus, the cock, Ov.; Palladis, the owl, Ov.; Caystrus, the swan, Ov.; ales Maeonii carminis, *a poet of Homeric strain*, Hor. In augury, birds whose flight was examined (while oscines = birds whose note was observed), Cic.; hence, poet., a sign, an omen; so bona or secunda alite, with favourable omen, Hor.

**ālesco**, 3. (alo), to grow up, Lucr.

**Ālēsia** -ae, f. *town of the Mandabii in Gallia Lugdunensis, now St. Reine d'Alise*.

**Ālēsus**, v. Halesus.

**Alētrium** (Alatrium) -ii, n. *an old town of the Hernici in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium, now Alatri*; hence **Alētrīnās** -ātis, relating to Alētrium.



**Alévās** -ae, m. (Ἀλέως), a descendant of Heracles who ruled in Larissa.

**Alexander** -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος). **I.** Mythol., Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. **II.** Hist., 1, Alexander of Pherae, tyrant in Thessaly from 370-357 B.C.; 2, Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, prince of the Molossi, uncle of Alexander the Great; 3, Alexander the Great (b. 356, d. 323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, who conquered the Persians and extended the Macedonian empire to the Indus; hence **A. Alexandria** or **-ea** -ae, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), name of several cities founded by Alexander, the most famous of which was the Egyptian city, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, capital of the kingdom of the Ptolemies. **B. Alexandreus** -a -um. **C. Alexandrinus** -a -um, belonging to Alexandria.

**alga** -ae, f. 1, sea-weed, Hor.; used for a thing of little worth; vilior alga, Hor.; 2, the sea-coast, Juv.

**algens** -tis (partic. of algeo), cold, cool, Plin.

**algeo**, ἄσι, 2, to be cold, Juv.; transf., probitas laudatur et alget, i.e. is neglected.

**algesco**, alsi, 3. (incl. of algeo), to become cold, Ter.

1. **algidus** -a -um (algeo), cold, Cat.

2. **Algidus** -i, m. (sc. mons), a range of mountains in Latium, from Tusculum to Praeneste (now Monte Compatri); hence, a, **Algidum** -i, n. a town of the Aequi on one of the mountains in this range; b, **Algidus** -a -um, belonging to Algidus.

**algor** -ōris, m. (algeo). **I.** the sensation of cold, Sall. **II.** that which causes cold, frost, Lucr.

**algosus** -a -um (alga), abounding in sea-weed, Plin.

**aligus** -ūs, m. = algor (q.v.).

**aliā**, adv. (alius), sc. via, by another way, Liv.

**aliās** (sc. vices), adv. **I.** at another time, Cic.; aliās . . . alius, at one time . . . at another time, Cic.; alius aliās, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, elsewhere, Cic.; 2, non aliās quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non aliās nisi, not otherwise than, as if, Tac.

**alibi**, adv. (alius), 1, elsewhere, at another place, Cic.; alibi . . . alibi, here . . . there, Liv.; alibi alio, one here, the other there, Liv.; alibi atque alibi, now here, now there, Plin.; 2, in other respects, Liv.

**ālīca** (hālīca) -ae f. 1, spelt, a kind of grain, Plin.; 2, a drink prepared from spelt, Mart.

**ālīcārius** (hālīcārius) -a -um, belonging to spelt. Subst., a, **ālīcārius** -ī, m. one who grinds spelt; b, **ālīcāria** -ae, f. a prostitute; one who sat before the spelt-mills, Plaut.

**ālīcūbi**, adv. (aliquis and ubi), anywhere, somewhere, Cic.

**ālīcūla** -ae, f. (ἀλλή), a light upper garment, Mart.

**ālīcundē**, adv. (aliquis and unde), from anywhere, from somewhere, Cic.

**ālīenatio** -ōnis, f. (alieno). **I.** Active, a transference or alienation of property; sacrament, transfer of the sacra gentilitia from one gens to another, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, mentis, mental alienation, loss of reason, Plin.; 2, a separation between persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of feeling; tua a me alienatio, Cic.

**ālīenīgēna** -ae, m. (alienus and gigno), strange, foreign; hostis, Cic. Subst., a foreigner; qui alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic.

**ālīenīgēnus** -a -um (alienus and geno = gigno), of different elements, heterogeneous, Lucr.

**ālīēno**, 1. (alienus), to make something another's. **I.** Lit., **A.** to take away; usus fructus jam mihi harum aedium alienatus est, Plaut.

**B.** 1, legal term, to transfer property; vectigalia, Cic.; 2, to sell a child or slave to a new family, Liv.; 3, alicius mentem, to cause a person to lose his reason; Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; oftener in pass., alienari, to go out of one's mind; mente alienata, Caes.; velut alienatis sensibus, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remove from the mind, to banish; alienatis a memoria periculi animis, having forgotten danger, Liv. **B.** to estrange, put at variance; omnes a se bonos, Cic.; with dat., alienati Romanis, Liv.; alienari ab interitu, to have a repugnance to, to shun, Cic.

**ālīēnus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (alius), that which belongs or relates to another (opp. meus, tuus, suus, proprius). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., domus, Cic.; aes, debt, Cic.; nomina, debts contracted in the names of others, Sall.; alienis mensibus aestas, the winter months, Verg.; alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another, Verg. Subst., **ālīēnum** -i, n. another man's property, Cic. **B.** 1, not related (opp. propinquus); with dat., non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.; with a and the abl., alienissimus a Clodio, Cic.; 2, foreign; domi atque in patria malem, quam in externis atque alienis locis, Cic. Subst., **ālīēnus** -i, m. a, a stranger, civis potiores quam peregrini, propinquus quam alieni; b, a foreigner, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** of persons, 1, not at home in, not acquainted with, strange to; in physicis totus alienus est, Cic.; 2, estranged, unfriendly; with ab and the abl., ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; with dat., homo mihi alienissimus, Cic. **B.** Of things, unfavorable; alieno loco proelium committere, in a disadvantageous place, Caes.; aliena verba, unsuitable, Cic.; non alienum est, followed by the infin., it is not out of place to etc., Cic.; aliena loqui, to talk nonsense, Ov.; with ab and the abl., labor alienus non ab acetate soli in nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic.; with simple abl., dignitate imperii, Cic.; with dat., quod maxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit., aliena firmac et constantis assensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

**ālīgēr** -gēra -gērūm (ala and gero), winged; amor, Verg.

**ālīmentārius** -a -um, relating to food; lex, with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, ap. Cic.

**ālīmentum** -i, n. (alo), 1, food (gen. used in the plural); alimenta corporis, Cic. alimenta arcu expedire, to get food by the bow, Tac.; used of fire, ignis, Liv.; transf., seditious, Tac.; 2, maintenance, hence (like Gr. τροφή), the return due by children to their parents for their bringing up, Cic.

**ālīmōnīum** -ī, n. (alo), nourishment, Tac.

**ālīō**, adv. (alius), to another place. **I.** Lit., si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; alius alio, one in this direction, the other in that, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to another person; quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, Liv.; 2, for another end; nusquam alio natus quam ad serviendum, born only for slavery, Liv.; 3, to another object; si placet sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

**ālīōquī** (ālīōquū), adv. (alius and quoi or quī, alius and quoine or quine). **I.** 1, otherwise, in other respects, introducing an exception; nunc pudore a fuga contineri, alioquin pro victis haberi, Liv.; 2, concessive, triumphum de Tiburtibus, alioquin mitis victoria fuit, Liv. **II.**

*get, besides, moreover, else, in general; Caesar vocatus aliquoquin sperendis honoribus, Tac.*

**aliorsum** and **aliorsus**, adv. (contr. from *alioversum* (*alioversum*) and *alioversus* (*alioversus*), **1**, in *another direction, elsewhere*; *mater ancillas jubet aliam aliorsum ire, in different directions, Plaut.*; **2**, in *another manner, Ter.*

**alipēs** -pēdis (*aia* and *pes*), **1**, *having wings on the feet; deus, or absol., Mercury, Ov.*; **2**, *swift of foot; equi, Verg.* Subst., **alipēdes**, *horses, Verg.*

**Aliphēra** -ae, f. (Ἀλῑφῑρα or Ἀλῑφῑρα), *a town of Arcadia not far from the border of Elis.*

**alīpta** -ae, m., and **alīptēs** -ae, m. (Ἀλῑπτῑς), *the anointer in the wrestling-school or the baths; hence the master of the wrestling school, Cic.*

**aliquā** (*aliquis*), adv. **I**, *by some road*; *evolare, Cic.* **II**, *in some way; nocere, Verg.*

**aliquamdiū**, adv. (*aliqui* and *diu*), *for a moderately long time, Cic.*

**aliquammultus** or **aliquam** (sc. *partem*) **multus** -a -um (*aliqui* and *multus*), *considerable in number or quantity, a pretty good many; vestrum aliquam multi, Cic.*

**aliquando**, adv. (*aliquis*). **I**, **1**, *at any time, at some time, once; sero, verum aliquando tamen, Cic.*; *si forte aliquando, if by chance ever, Cic.*; **2**, *once; dicendum aliquando est, Cic.*; **3**, *sometimes, occasionally; scribe aliquando ad nos quid agas, Cic.* **II**, *at times, on some occasion; aliquando . . . aliquando, at times . . . at times, Cic.*

**aliquantillus** -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), *a very little, Plaut.*

**aliquantispēr**, adv. (*aliquantus* and *per*), *a moderately long time, Plaut.*

**aliquanto**, **aliquantum**, v. *aliquantus*.

**aliquantulus** -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), *little, small. Adv., aliquantulum, a little, Cic.*

**aliquantus** -a -um (*alius* and *quantus*), *moderate, not small; timor aliquantus, spes amphior, Sall.* Subst., **aliquantum** -i, n. *a good deal; nummorum, Cic.*; *temporis, Liv.*; acc. *aliquantum* and abl. *aliquanto, considerably, somewhat; qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, had made considerable progress towards, Cic.*; *epulamur intra legem et quidem aliquando, not sparingly, Cic.*; esp. with comparative, *aliquanto majorem locum occuparis, Cic.*; *aliquanto post or ante, some time after or before, Cic.*

**aliquatēnus**, adv. (sc. *parte*; from *aliquis* and *tēnus*), *to a certain degree, in some measure, Sen.*

**aliqui**, *aliquae*, *aliquod* (*alius* and *qui*), *some, any; 1, masc., dolor aliqui, Cic.*; *aliqui ex nostris, Caes.*; **2**, *fem., aliquae res, Lucr.*; **3**, *neut., simulacrum aliquod, Cic.* (For other cases see *aliquis*.)

**aliquis**, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, pron. indef. (*aliquis*), *some one, something, any one, anything. I, Gen., **1**, *used by itself, a*, subst., *quisquis est ille, si modo aliquis, if he be any one at all, Cic.*; **b**, adj., *aliquis deus, Cic.*; *aliqua republica, if only the state is in existence at all, Cic.*; **2**, *strengthened by alius, aliquid aliud videbimus, Cic.*; **3**, *by unus, aliquis unus pluresve divitiores, Cic.*; **4**, *partitive with ex, aliquis ex vobis, Cic.*; **5**, *like the Gr. τις (Engl. some), to express an unascertained number, tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.*; **6**, *aliquid with genit. of a subst. or adj., aliquid virum, Cic.*; *falsi aliquid, Cic.*; **7**, *with adj., aliquid divinum, Cic.*; **8**, *with si or nisi, acc. aliquid, in any respect; si in nro**

*aliquid offendistis, Cic.* **II**, Esp., **1**, *some person or other; dixerit hic aliquis, Cat.*; **2**, *somebody or something great or significant; si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, Cic.*; hence, **a**, *esse aliquem or aliquid, to be somebody, to be something, Cic.*; *est aliquid nupissime Jovi, Ov.*; **b**, *dicere aliquid, to say something weighty, Cic.*; *Vestriori aliquid significes, say something agreeable, Cic.*

**aliquō**, adv. (*aliquis*), *some or any whither; aliquem secum rus aliquo educere, in some direction or other, Cic.*; *aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis, Cic.*

**aliquot**, numer. indef. indecl., *some, several; aliquot epistolae, Cic.*; *aliquot diebus ante, Cic.*

**aliquoties**, adv. (*aliquot*), *several times; aliquoties ex aliquo audisse, Cic.*

**alīs**, alid, old form of *alius*, *aliud*.

**aliter**, adv. (from *alis* = *alius*), **1**, *otherwise, in another way; non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.*; *alius aliter, in different ways, Cic.*; in comparisons, *aliter . . . atque, aliter rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected, Cic.*; *so aliter . . . quam, Cic.*; *aliter . . . atque ut, Cic.*; *non (or haud) aliter . . . quam si, quam quum, ac si, just as, Ov.*; *non aliter . . . nisi, Cic.*; *quod certe scio longe aliter esse, is far from being the case, Cic.*; *aliter evenire, to happen differently, Sall.*; **2**, *otherwise, else; jus semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim aliter jus esset, Cic.*

**alīubi**, adv. (*alius* and *ubi*), *elsewhere, Plin.*

**aliunde**, adv. (*alius* and *unde*), *from some other direction; alii aliunde cōitant, from different directions, Liv.*; *aliunde quam, from a different direction from, Cic.*; *aliunde . . . aliunde, Liv.*

**alius** -a -ud (genit. *alius*), *another, other. I, Lit., **A**, Gen., **1**, *distributively, one, another; aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.*; *alii . . . alii, some . . . others, Cic.*; *also, alii . . . reliqui, Cic.*; *alii . . . quidam, Liv.*; *alii . . . pars, Sall.*; *alii . . . alii quidam, Cic.*; *aliud alio melius, one is better than the other, Cic.*; *alius alia via, the one in this way, the other in that, Liv.*; *alius ex alio, Cic.*; *super alium, Liv.*; *post alium one after another, Sall.*; *alius atque alius, now this, now that, Cic.*; **2**, *followed by ac, atque, et, after a negative by nisi, quam, praeter, or the abl.; x longe alia est solis et lychorum, there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps, Cic.*; *alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic.*; *nec quidquam aliud philosophia est praeter studium sapientiae, Cic.*; *nec quidquam aliud libertate quaesies, anything else but liberty, Cic.*; *tribunatus Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic.*; **3**, *plur., alia, subst., si alia desint, Liv.*; *acc. plur., alia, in other respects; alia clarus, Tac.*; **4**, *aliud, subst. with genit., aliud commodi, Cic.* **B**, Esp., **1**, *of auguries, alio die, si unus augur alio die dixerit, if an augur pronounces the word "on another day," i.e. postpones the comitia on the ground of unfavourable omens, Cic.*; **2**, *of another nature, different; alium facere, to change, transform, Plaut.*; *alium fieri, to be transformed, Cic.*; *in alia omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion (in the Roman senate), Cic.* **II**, Transf., **1**, *the rest; Divitiaco ex alii (Gallii) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.*; **2**, *= alter, one of two; alius Ariovistus, a second Ariovistus, Tac.*; *duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv.**

**aliusmodi** (*alius* and *modus*), *of another kind, Cic.*

**allābor** -lapsus, **3**, *to glide to, come to, flow to; augures duo ex occulto allapsi, Liv.*; *with*

dat. and acc., antiquis allabinaur oris, *we land on*, Verg.; *tama allabatur aures*, Verg.

**allāboro** (ad-lāboro), 1. *to labour at*, Hor.

**allācrīmo** (ad-lācrīmo), 1. *to weep at*, Verg.

**allapsus** -ūs, m. (allabor), *a gliding approach*, Hor.

**allātro** (ad-lātro), 1. *to bark at*; fig., *to rail at*; *magnitudinem Africani*, Liv.

**allaudābilis** (ad-laudābilis) -e, *praiseworthy*, Lucr.

**allaudo**, 1. *to praise*, Plaut.

**alico**, v. alce.

**allecto** (allicio), 1. *to entice*, Cic.

**allectus** -a -um (partic. of 2. allego), plur., *members elected into any collegium*, Varr.; *under the empire, persons raised by the emperor to a higher rank*, Plin.

**allegatio** -ōnis, f. (1. allego), *a sending of a person on a mission*; *quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent*, Cic.

**allegatus**, abl. -ū, m. (1. allego), *instigation*, Plaut.

1. **allego** (ad-lēgo), 1. **I. A.**, *to send on private business, to commission* (lego of state business); *aliquem ad aliquem or aliquid*, Cic.; *postrem allegando fatigare, by sending messages*, Cic.; *allegati, deputies*, Cic. **B.**, *to instigate, to suborn*, Ter. **II.** Transf., *to adduce or allege in excuse*; *numera, proces, mandata regis sui Seyrothemidii allegant*, Tac.

2. **allego** (ad-lēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. *to choose, to elect*; *de plebe omnes*, Liv.; *with in and the acc.*, *aliquem in senatum*, Suet.

**allēvamentum** -i, n. (allevio), *a means of alleviation*, Cic.

**allēvatio** -ōnis, f. **A.** Lit., *a lifting up*, Quint. **B.** Transf., *alleviation*; *doloris*, Cic.

**allēvo** (ad-lēvo), 1. **A.** Lit., *to lift up, to erect*; *circumstantium humeris*, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to lighten, to alleviate*; *solicitudines*, Cic.; *pass.*, *allevari, to be cheered*; *allevor, quum loquer tecum absens*, Cic.

**Allia** (Alia) -ae, f. *river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, b.c. 389*; *infaustum Alliae nomen*, Verg. Adj., **Alliensis** -a.

**allicefacio**, 3. *to entice*, Sen.

**allicio** -lexi -lectum, 3 (ad and \*lacio), *to allure, entice, draw to oneself*; *ad se allicie et attrahere ferrum* (of the magnet), Cic.; *fig.*, *oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam*, Cic.

**allido** -lisi -lisum, 3. (ad and laedo). **A.** Lit., *to strike against, dash against*; *allidi ad scopulos*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *allidi, to suffer damage*; *in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est*, Cic.

**Allifae** -arum, f. *a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus, now Allife in the Terra di Lavoro*; hence **Allifanus** -a -um, *relating to Allifae*. Subst., **Allifana** -orum, n. (sc. pocula), *earthenware drinking-vessels of some size*, Hor.

**alligo** (ad-ligo), 1. *to tie to, bind to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *aliquem ad palum, bind a criminal to the stake for punishment*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to make fast*; *unco dente velut manu ferrea injecta alligavit aterius proram*, Liv.; *unco non alligat (naves) ancora morsu*, Verg.; 2, *to bind by a fastening*, a, of a wound, vulnus, Cic.; b, of fetters, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to fetter, bind*; *videas civitatis voluntatem solum, virtutem alligatam*, Cic.; *tristi palus inamabilis unda alligat, confines, imprisonment*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, *to bind by friendship or obligations*; *non modo*

*beneficio sed etiam benevolentia alligari*, Cic.; 2, in rhet., of the constraints of metre, *ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa lego versus*, Cic.; 3, *to bind by promise, oath, etc.*; *lex omnes mortales alligat*, Cic.; *sacris alligari, to pledge oneself to perform the sacra gentilitia*, Cic.; *alligare se scelere, to become an accomplice in a crime*, Cic.; *alligatus, implicated or involved in a crime*, Cic.

**allino** (ad-lino) -lēvi -litum, 3. *to smear on, or over, to bedaub*, Cic.

**allium** -i, n. *garlic*, Plin.

**Allōbroges** -um, m. *the Allobroges, a Gallic people between the Rhone and the Isère*; nom. sing., **Allōbrox**, Hor.; *Ciceronem Allobroga (i.e. speaking bad Latin) dixit*, Juv. Adj. **Allōbrogius** -a -um, as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, conqueror of the Allobroges.

**allōcūtio** -ōnis, f. (alloquor), *an address, a speaking to*, Plin.

**allōquium** -i, n. (alloquor), *exhortation, encouragement, consolation*; *benigni voltus et alloquia*, Liv.; *alloquio firmare militem*, Tac.

**allōquor** -loquitus sum, 3. *to address, exhort, encourage*, Cic.; *aliquem benigne, leniter*, Liv.; *patriam maesta voce ita miseriter*, Cat.

**allūbesco**, 3. incho. (ad and lubet), *to begin to please*, Plaut.

**allūcēo** -luci, 2. *to shine at, or upon*; *Fortuna faculam tibi allucet, offers thee a favourable opportunity*, Plaut.

**alludo** (ad-ludo) -lūsi -lūsum, 3. 1, *to jest at, to sport with*; *Galba alludens varie et copiose*, Cic.; 2, of waves, *to play or dash upon*; *alludentibus undis*, Ov.; *quae fluctus salis alludent*, Cat.

**allūo** (ad-lūo) -ui, 3. *to wash*; *used of the sea, alluuntur a mari moenia*, Cic.; *fig.*, *Massilia quum barbariae fluctibus alluatur, exposed to barbarians*, Cic.

**allūviēs** -ei, f. (alluo), *a pool caused by the overflow of a river*, Liv.

**allūvio** -ōnis, f. (alluo), *alluvial land, earth deposited by water*, Cic.

**Almo** -ōnis, m. *a small brook on the south side of Rome, now Aquataccia*.

**almus** -a -um (alo), *nourishing*; *ager*, Verg.; *fair, gracious, propitious, kind*; *Venus*, Hor.

**alnus** -i, f. *the alder*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Meton., *a ship of alderwood*, Verg.

**ālo**, ālūi, altum and ālitum, 3. *to nourish, support*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *Of living things*, 1, *to rear*; *alius educatusque inter arma*, Liv.; 2, *to keep*; *anserem in Capitolio*, Cic.; *magnam numerum equitatus suo sumptu*, Caes.; *se alere or ali*, with abl., or ex and the abl., *to support oneself*; *se suosque latrocinis, to live by brigandage*, Caes. **B.** *Of things*, 1, of land, etc., *to provide means of existence*; *cum agellus eum non satis aleret*, Cic.; *venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit*, Tac.; 2, of the earth, *to nourish*; *tollus humida majores herbas alit*, Verg.; 3, *to support*; *a, plants, gramei erat circa quod proximus humor alebat*, Ov.; *b, of rivers, amnis lumbes quem super notas aliere ripas, have swollen*, Hor.; *idem (Libanus mons) amnem Jordanem alit funditque*, Tac.; *c, of fire, flammam*, Ov.; 4, of the means that support the body, *to give strength to*; *otia corpus alunt*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to increase, promote, advance*; *honos alit artes*, Cic.; *hos successus alit, encourages*, Verg.; *civitatem, promote the good of the state*, Caes.; *alere spem mollihus sententis*, Cic.

**ālōē** -ēs, f. (ἀλόη), *the aloe*; transf., *bitterness*; *plus aloes quam mellis habet*, Juv.

**Alcœus** -œi, m. (Ἀλκοεύς), a giant, son of Neptune. **Aloidae** -arum, m. sons of Aloecus (Otus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

**Alōidae** -arum, m. (Ἀλωεῖδαι), v. Aloeus.

**Alōps** -ēs, f. (Ἀλόπη), a town in Opuntian Locris.

**Alpēs** -ium, f. (Keltic alp, alp = height, high mountain), the Alps; hence **A. Alpinus** -a -um. **B. Alpius** -a -um, Alpine.

**alpha**, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Juv.; prov., the first, Mart.

**Alphēus** -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), the principal river of the Peloponnesus flowing through Elis to the sea; the river-god Alpheus was said to have dived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arethusa, and to have come up in Sicily; hence **Alpheias** -idis, f. surname of the nymph Arethusa. Adj., **Alphēus** -a -um, belonging to the river Alpheus, Verg.

**Alsiūm** -ii, n. one of the oldest towns in Etruria (now the village Palo), near which Pompeius had an estate; hence adj., **Alsiensis** -e, belonging to Alsiūm, villa (of Pompeius), Cic. Subst., **Alsiense** -is, n. (sc. praedium), the estate of Pompeius, Cic.

**alsius** (alsus) -a -um, frosty, cold, Lucr., Cic.

**altānus** -i, m. a S.W. wind, Suet.

**altāria** -ium, n. (altus). **I.** the slab upon the altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted, Quint. **II.** a high altar; ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebæ, Verg.; an altar, Cic.

**altē**, adv. (altus). **I.** on high, highly. **A.** Lit., cadere, from a height, Cic. **B.** Transf., spectare, to have high aims, Cic. **II.** deeply. **A.** Lit., sulcus altius impressus, Cic. **B.** Transf., quod verbum in Jugurthae pectus altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall.; petere, to seek far and wide, Cic.; altius perspicere, to see farther, Cic.

**alter** -tera -terum (genit., alterius, in poetry also alterius; dat., alteri), one of two, the one, the other. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., consulum alter, Liv.; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other; so alter . . . ille or hic or iste, or a subst.; in plur., alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case, alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, alter ambove, S. E. V., a form in the senate, one of the consuls, or both, si eis videbitur, Cic.; 2, the second; fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, you will be second to him, Verg.; unus et alter dies, one or two, Cic.; 3, used appellat., another, a second; ne sient alterum parentem diligit, a second parent, Cic.; tanquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; 4, the other, i.e. the opposite; ripa, Caes.; pars, the opposite faction, Cic.; quoties te speculo videris alterum, changed, Hor. **II.** Transf., another, in the sense of your neighbour, fellow creature; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.

**altercātio** -ōnis, f. (altercor), 1, a dispute, wrangling, debate; magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., cross-examination in a court of justice, Cic.

**altercātor** -ōris, m. (altercor), a disputant, Quint.

**altercor**, 1, dep. (alter), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., altercari cum aliquo, Caes. **B.** Transf., poet., altercare libidinibus pavore, contending with, Hor. **II.** Legal t. t. to cross-examine, to cross-question; in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.

**alterno**, 1. (alternus). **I.** Trans., to do first one thing, then another; fidem, make at one time credible, at another not, Ov.; vices, Ov. **II.**

Intrans., **A.** Lit. to change; illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent, changing sides, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hesitate; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, Verg.

**alternus** -a -um (alter). **I.** one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging; sermones, dialogue, Hor.; versibus, in alternate song, Verg.; alterni motus, mutual fear, Liv.; alternio pede terram quatunt, first with one foot then with another, Hor.; alterna loqui cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Hor. **II.** **A.** Of metre, elegiac verse, where hexameter and pentameter alternate; pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic.; canere alternio carmine, Ov. **B.** Legal t. t., rejicere alterna consilia or alternos judices (of plaintiff and defendant), to challenge a number of jurors, Cic.

**altētrūter, altētrūtra** (altera utrā), alter-ātrum (alterum utrum); genit., altētrūtris, one of two, Cic.

**Althaea** -ae, f. (Ἀλθαῖα), wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, mother of Meleager.

**alticinctus** -a -um (altus and cingo), high girt; hence busy, Phaedr.

**altilis** -e (alo). **A.** Of domestic animals, fattened, fed up; hence subst., **altilis**, f. (sc. avis), a fowl, Hor. **B.** Transf., rich, Plaut.

**altisōnus** -a -um (alte and sono). **I.** sounding from on high; Juppiter, Cic. **II.** Transf., high-sounding, sublime; Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv.

**altitōnans** -tis, thundering from on high, Lucr.

**altitūdo** -inis, f. (altus). **I.** height. **A.** Lit., montium, Cic. **B.** Transf., sublimity; orationis, Cic. **II.** depth. **A.** Lit., fluminis, Caes. **B.** Transf., altitudo animi, secrecy, reserve, Cic.

**altiuscūlus** -a -um (dim. of altus), a little too high, Suet.

**altivōlans** -antis (altus and volo), flying high, Lucr.

**altor** -ōris, m. (alo), a nourisher, a foster-father; omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator et altor est mundus, Cic.

**altrinsecūs**, adv. (alter and secus), on the other side, Plaut.

**altrix** -icis, f. (altor), a nurse, foster-mother; terra altrix nostra, Cic.

**altrovorsum**, adv. (alter and versus), on the other side, Plaut.

**altus** -a -um (alo). **I.** high. **A.** Lit., Cic., Caes.; with acc. of measure, signum septem pedes altum, Liv. Subst., **altum** -i, n. height; a, aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; b, esp., the height of the heavens; ab alto, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of position, altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; 2, of the voice, shrill; altiore voce, Quint.; 3, of gods and exalted persons, Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; 4, of speech, elevated; nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; 5, of character or intellect, lofty; te natura excelsum quandam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor.; 6, ancient; altior memoria, Cic.; aliquid ex alto petere, Verg. **II.** deep. **A.** Lit., flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure, quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. Subst., **altum** -i, n. depth, esp. the deep sea; in portum ex alto provehi, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of quiet, etc., deep; sonnus altus, Liv.; 2, deep-seated; pavor, Tac.; 3, secret; si altior istis sub precibus venia ulla latet, Verg.; 4, depth (of mind); ex alto dissimulare, to dissimulate profoundly, Ov.

**alucinatio** -ōnis, f. (alucino), hallucination, delusion, Sen.

**alucinor**, 1. dep. (connected with *ἀλύνω*), to wander in mind, dream, to talk idly; ego tamen suspicor, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.

**alumna** -ae, f., v. *alumnus*.

**alumnus** -a -um (alo), a nursing, a foster-son. **I.** Masc., **A.** Lit., child of a country, inhabitant, Verg.; Italia alumnū suū videret, Cic.; sutrinae tabernae, a cobbler, Tac.; legionum, brought up in the camp, Tac.; of animals, parvi alumni, the young of the flock, Hor. **B.** Transf., pupil, disciple; Platonis, Cic.; fig., ego, ut ita dicam, pascis alumnus, Cic. **II.** A. Fem., foster-child; nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia, Plaut.; aquae dulcis alumnae, frogs, Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam eloquentia, Cic. **III.** Neut., nomen alumnū, Ov.

**Aluntium** (Haluntium) -i, n. (Ἀλούντιον), a town on the north coast of Sicily, now *Caronia*. Adj., **Aluntinus** -a -um.

**ālūta**, -ae, f. a kind of soft leather, Caes.; hence, meton., 1, a shoe, Ov.; 2, a purse, Juv.; 3, an ornamental patch, Ov.

**alvēcārium** -i, n. a beehive, Verg.

**alvēcātus** -a -um (alveus), hollowed like a trough, Cato.

**alvēolus** -i, m. (dim. of alvens), 1, a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket, Juv., Liv.; 2, a gaming board, Cic.

**alvēus** -i, m. (connected with alo), a hollow, an excavation; 1, a trough, Liv.; 2, a boat, Verg.; the hold of a ship, Sall.; 3, a bathing-tub, Ov.; 4, the bed of a stream; quia sicco alveo transiri poterat, Liv.; 5, a beehive, Tib.; vitiosae illic alveo, the hollow of a tree in which bees settled, Verg.; 6, a gaming-table, Plin.

**alvus** -i, f. (alo), 1, the belly. **A.** Lit., purgatio alvi, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, the womb, Cic.; 2, the stomach, Cic. **II.** the hold of a ship, Tac. **III.** a bee-hive, Plin.

**Alvātēs** -is or -ei, m. (Ἀλυσάτης), king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

**Alyzia** -ae, f. (Ἀλυσία), a small town of Acarnania, with a temple of Hercules, now *Porto Candello*.

**amābilis** -e (amo), amiable, lovable; amabilior mihi Velia fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi, Cic.; amabile carmen, lovely, Hor.

**amābilitās** -ātis (amabilis), amiableness, Plaut.

**amābilitēr**, adv. (amabilis), 1, amiably, Hor.; 2, lovingly, Cic.

**Amalthēa** -ae, f. (Ἀμαλθεία), a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete, according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared; the cornu Amalthaeae or Copiae was placed among the stars; hence **Amalthēa** -ae, f., and **Amaltheum** or **Amalthium** -i, n. a sanctuary of Amalthēa, in Epirus, near to the estate of Atticus.

**amandatio** -ōnis, f. (amando), a sending away, Cic.

**amando**, 1. to send away, to send to a distance; aliiquem Lilybaeum, Cic.; transf., natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic.

**amans** -antis, p. adj. (amo), 1, loving, fond, affectionate. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., pater amantissimus, Cic.; with gen., amantissimus reipublicae, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, mea fidelissima atque amantissima consilia, Cic. **II.** Subst., c. a lover, Cic.

**amantēr**, adv. (amans), lovingly, Cic.

**Amantia** -ae, f. (Ἀμαντία), a town in Illyria, now *Niviza*; hence **Amantiāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Amantia*.

**amānūensis** -is, m. = a manu servus, a secretary, clerk, Suet.

**Amānus** -i, m. (Ἀμανος), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria (now *Alma Dagh*); hence **Amāniēnsis** -ium, m. the mountaineers of Mount *Amanus*.

**āmārācinus** -a -um, made of marjoram. Subst., **āmārācinum** -i, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr.

**āmārācus** -i, c., and **āmārācum** -i, n. (ἀμαράκος), marjoram, Verg.

**āmārantus** -i, m. (ἀμάραντος, unfading), the amaranth, Ov.

**āmāre**, adv. (amarus), bitterly, Sen.

**āmāritūdo** -inis, f. (amarus). **I.** Lit., bitterness of taste, Varr. **II.** Transf., a, that which is bitter, unpleasant, Plin.; b, in rhet., vocis, an excessive vehemence, harshness of voice, Quint.

**āmāror** -ōris, m. (amarus), bitterness, Lucr., Verg.

**āmārus** -a -um, bitter. **A.** Lit., 1, of taste, Cic.; 2, of smell, pungent; fumus, Verg.; **B.** Transf., 1, disagreeable, unpleasant; historiae, tedious, Hor.; curae, Ov. Neut. plur., **āmara** -ōrum, what is unpleasant, Hor.; 2, irritable, susceptible; amariorem me senectus facit, Verg.; 3, of speech, biting, acrimonious; lingua, Ov.

**Amāryllis** -idis, acc. -ida, f. (Ἀμαρυλλίς), name of a shepherdess.

**Amārynthis** -idis, f. surname of Diana, from *Amarynthos*, a place in Euboea where Diana was worshipped.

**Amāsēnus** -i, m. a river in Latium, now *Amaseno*.

**Amāsis**, acc.-im, abl. -i, -e, or -idē, m. (Ἀμασις), one of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

**amāsius** -ii, m. (amo), a lover, Plaut.

**Amāstris** -idis, f. (Ἀμαστρίς), a town in Paphlagonia, now *Amusserah*; hence **Amāstriacus** -a -um, belonging to Amāstris; oraē, coasts of Pontus, Ov.

**Amāta** -ae, f. myth. wife of king Latinus, mother of Lavinia.

**Amāthūs** -untis, f. (Ἀμαθούς), a city of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Venus; hence

**Amāthūsia**, Venus; **Amāthūsiaeus** -a -um, Amathusian.

**amātio** -ōnis, f. (amo), love-making, intrigue, Plaut.

**amātor** -ōris, m. (amo), 1, one who loves, a friend; vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.; amatoris huic (Catonis) desunt, admirers, readers of his works, Cic.; so of a thing, puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pascis, Cic.; 2, lover of a woman, parva-mour; virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.

**amātorcūlus** -i, m. (dim. of amator), a little lover, Plaut.

**amātoricē**, adv. (amatoris), amorously, Cic.

**amātorius** -a -um (amator), loving, amorous; sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoriam, Cic.

**amātrix** -icis, f. (amator), a mistress, sweet-heart, Plaut.

**Amāzon** -ōnis, f., gen. in plur., **Amāzōnes** -um (Ἀμαζόνες), myth. nation of female warriors; hence, 1, **Amazōnis** -idis, f. = *Amazon*, Verg.; 2, **Amazōnicus** -a -um, Amazonian; 3, **Amazōnius** -a -um, Amazonian; vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.

**amb**, **ambi**, and **ambe**, an inseparable preposition, entering into the composition of words, around, round about (as in *ambedo*, etc.).

**ambactus** -i, m. a vassal, Caes.

**ambādēdo**, 3. to eat round, consume utterly, Plaut.

**ambāges**, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found, complete in the plur.), going round, roundabout way, winding. **I.** Lit., varium ambage viarum, of a labyrinth, Ov. **II.** Transf.,

**A.** circumlocution; missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, Hor. **B.** obscurity, ambiguity; ambages canere, of the Sibil, Verg.; immemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; **C.** shifts, prevarication; falsi positus ambagibus oris, Ov.

**Ambarri** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people east of the Aedui, with whom they were related.

**ambēdo** -ēdi -ēsūm, 3. to eat round, consume, Verg.

**Ambiāni** -ōrum, m. people in North Gaul, on the Somme.

**Ambibari** -ōrum, m. Gallic people in Normandy (whence the modern Ambières).

**ambigo**, 3. (amb and ago). **I.** Lit., to go about or round. **II.** Transf., **A.** to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain; jus quod ambigitur, Cic.; ambigitur, impers., followed by de and the abl., or with relative or infinitive clause, or with negative followed by quin and the subj., quum de vero ambigitur, Cic. **B.** to dispute, contend, at law or otherwise; cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

**ambiguē**, adv. (ambiguus), **1.** ambiguously; scribere, Cic.; **2.** indecisively; equites ambigue certavere, Tac.

**ambiguitas** -ātis, f. (ambiguus), ambiguity; verborum, Cic.

**ambigūus** -a -um (ambigo). **I.** moving from side to side, of doubtful nature; Proteus, Ov.; virgo, Siren or Sphinx, Ov.; viri, Centaurs, Ov.; ambiguum promisit Salaminia, a second Salamis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** uncertain, doubtful; ambiguis tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; imperandi, not resolved on, Tac. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. uncertainty; non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. **B.** Of speech, ambiguous, obscure; oracula, Cic. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. ambiguity; ex ambiguo dicta, Cic. **C.** uncertain, untrustworthy; fides, Liv.; tribuni, Tac.; res possessionis haud ambigua, with a clear title, Liv.; res, insecure, Tac.; aquae, changing, Ov.

**Ambiliati** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Somme.

**ambio** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (amb and eo, but conjugated regularly acc. to the 4th conj. except imperf. ambibat, Liv.). **I.** to go round. **A.** Lit., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to surround; silvas profunda palus ambibat, Tac.; vallum armis, Tac. **II.** **A.** to go round canvassing for votes, or help; ad id quod agi videbatur ambientes, Liv.; pass., populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, Cic.; **B.** to address individuals; reginam afflatu, Verg.; te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, approaches with prayer, Hor.

**Ambiorix** -rīgis, m. prince of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica.

**ambitio** -ōnis, f. (ambio). **A.** a canvassing for office in a lawful manner; opp. ambitus (q.v.). me ambitio et forencis labor ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahebat, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours; **1.** after public office, desire for office; me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.; **2.** desire for fame, display, pomp; funerum nulla ambitio, no empty pomp, Tac.; **3.** factiousness; non puto existimare te ambitione me labi, Cic.; **4.** striving after something; conciliandae provinciae ad novas spes, Tac.

**ambitiōsē**, adv. (ambitiosus), **1.** aspiringly; petere regnum, Liv.; **2.** with a view to one's interest, selfishly; non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic.

**ambitiōsus** -a -um (ambitio). **1.** twining around; lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.; ambitiosa ornamenta, excessivae, Hor.; **2.** a, eager for public office, ambitious; patres mollem consulem et ambitiosum rati, Liv.; **b.** vain, ostentatious, pretentious; amicitiae, interested, Cic.; mors, ostentatious, studied, Tac.; **c.** eager to win favour, seeking after popularity; dux indulgens ambitiosusque, Liv.; rogationes, meant to win popularity, Cic.; **d.** striving after anything; Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, Ov.; amor, Ov.

**ambitus** -ūs, m. (ambio), a going round. **I.** Gen., **A.** Abstr., circuit, revolution; siderum, Cic. **B.** Concr., **1.** course, orbit; stellarum rotundi ambitus, Cic.; transf., circumlocution; multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.; **2.** circle, edge; extremus ambitus campi, Tac.; esp., the space left round a house, Cic.; **3.** extent, castra lato ambitu, Tac. **II.** going round to entreat. **A.** Lit., illegal canvassing for office, bribery; lex de ambitu, Cic.; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours, Plin.; popularity-hunting, Tac. **C.** striving for, with genit., ambitu remanendi aut eundi, Tac.

**Ambivareti** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, allies of the Aedui.

**Ambivariti** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Maas, near modern Breda.

**Ambivius**, L. Ambivius Turpio, a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence.

**ambō** -ae -ō (ἀμφω), both, two together (utrumque, two considered separately); hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.

**Ambrācia** -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), town on the south border of Epirus, near the sea, now Arta; hence, **1.** adj., **Ambraciensis** -e, Ambracian; **2.** **Ambraciōsus** -a -um, Ambracian; **3.** subst., **Ambraciōtes** -ae, m. inhabitant of Ambracia.

**Ambrones** -um, m. a Celtic people defeated by Marius in the war with the Cimbri.

**ambrosia** -ae, f. (ἀμβροσία), **1.** ambrosia, the food of the gods, Cic.; orator ambrosia aletudis, of a distinguished orator, Cic.; **2.** a miraculous unguent, giving divine beauty and making immortal, Verg.

**ambrosius** -a -um (ἀμβρόσιος), divine, immortal, ambrosial; dapes, Mart.; comae, adorned with ambrosia, Verg.

**Ambrysus** -i, f. a town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

**ambubajae** -arum, f. (Syrian abub, anub, the flute), Syrian music women and prostitutes in Rome, Hor.

**ambulācrum** -i, n. a walk shaded with trees, Plaut.

**ambulatiō** -ōnis, f. (ambulo), **1.** a walk, Cic.; **2.** a place for walking, a promenade, Cic. **ambulatiuncula** -ae, f. **1.** a little walk, Cic.; **2.** a little promenade, Cic.

**ambulator** -ōris, m. (ambulo), one who walks about, a loungeur, Cic.; pedlar, Mart.

**ambulatorius** -a -um (ambulo), movable, Plin.

**ambulātrix** -icis, f. a guiding woman, Cato. **ambūlo**, **1.** (dim. of ambio). **I.** to go backwards and forwards, to walk, Cic.; defessus sum ambulando, Ter.; bene ambula, bon voyage, Plaut.; ergo ambula, be off with you, Plaut.; ambulare in jus, to go to law, Plaut.; of soldiers, to march; eodem modo ambulat

Caesar ut, etc., Cic.; *to travel over, to traverse*; with acc., quum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of things, Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. **B.** *to go for a walk, in hortis cum Galba, Cic.*

**ambūro** -ussi -ustum, **I.** **A.** *to burn round, to scorch, to burn up*; ille domi suae vivus exustus est; hic sociorum ambustus incendio tamen ex illa flamma peritque evasit, Cic.; ambusta tigna, Liv.; of lightning, *to scorch*; ambustus Phaethon, Hor. Subst., **ambustum** -i, **n.** *a burn, Plin.* **B.** Of cold, *to nip, numb*; ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to injure*; ambustus fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic.; damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, Liv.

**ambustus** -a -um, partic. of amburo.

**ānellus** -i, **m.** *the purple Italian starwort, Verg.*

**Āmēnānus** -i, **m.** (Ἀμένανος), *a river of Sicily, now Indicello*; also used as an adjunct, *Amenana flumina, Ov.*

**amēns** -entis, *mad, insane, senseless*; metu, Liv.; animi, *in mind, Verg.*; homo audacissimus atque amantissimus, Cic.; consilium amantissimum, Cic.

**amentia** -ae, **f.** (amens), *insanity, madness, folly*; in istam amentiam incidere, Cic.

**āmēto**, **l.** (amentum), *to furnish with a strap*; hastae, Cic.; and (in a figure) hastae amentatae, *ready-made arguments, Cic.*

**āmētum** -i, **n.** (for agimentum). **I.** *a strap, thong, Caes.* **II.** *a shoe-tie, Plin.*

**Āmēria** -ae, **f.** *a town in Umbria, now Amelia*; hence adj., **Āmērianus** -a -um, *belonging to Amēria.*

**Āmēriola** -ae, **f.** *a town in the Sabine country.*

**āmēs** -ītis, **m.** *a forked pole, for suspending fowlers' nets, Hor.*

**Āmēstrātus** -i, **f.** (Ἀμίστρατος), *a town on the north coast of Sicily, on the Helaeus, now Mes-tretta*; hence **Amēstrātinus** -a -um, *belonging to Amēstratus.*

**āmēthystinus** -a -um, **l.** *amethyst-coloured*; vestes, Mart. Subst., **āmēthystina** -rum, **n.** (sc. vestimenta), *dresses of that colour, Juv.*; **2,** *set with amethysts, Mart.*

**āmēthystus** -i, **f.** (ἀμethystος), *an amethyst, Plin.*

**amfractus** = anfractus (q.v.).

**āmica** -ae, **f.** (v. amicus).

**āmice**, *adv.* (amicus), *in a friendly manner*; amico facis, Cic.; amice pauperem pati, willingly, Hor.; with dat., vivere vitae hominum amice, *as the friend of man, Cic.*

**āmicio** -lei and -ixi -ictum, **4.** **I.** *to clothe, wrap round*; amictus toga, laena, pallio, Cic.; **2,** Transf., *to cover, conceal*; nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur in-epitis, *wrapped up in, Hor.*

**āmicitōr** = amice (q.v.).

**āmicitia** -ae, **f.** (amicus), *friendship*. **I.** Lit., *a friendship between persons*; est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissolvere, Cic. **B.** In politics, *friendship between states*; omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civilis Aeduae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv.; **C.** Of inanimate things, *sympathy, Plin.* **II.** Meton., *friends*; parcat amicitias et dignitates, Cic.

**āmicities** -ei, **f.** = amicitia (q.v.).

**āmictus** -ūs, **m.** (amicio). **A.** *putting on of*

*a garment, Cic.*; esp., *the manner of wearing the toga*; nihil est facilius quam amictum imitari alienius aut statum aut motum, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1,** *a garment, Verg.*; **2,** *covering*; nebulae amictus, Verg.

**āmīcūla** -ae, **f.** v. amicus.

**āmīcūlum** -i, **n.** (amicio), *a mantle, cloak, Cic.*

**āmīcūlus** -i, **m.**, and **āmīcūla** -ae, **f.** (dim. of amicus), *a little friend, Cic.*

**āmīcus** -a -um (*amici*). **I.** *friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to*. **A.** Absol., amicus amicissimus animus, Cic.; homines sibi conciliare amiciores, Cic. **B.** With inter se, or erga aliquem, or dat., velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic.; amica luto sus, Hor.; of things, silentia lunae, Verg.; amicum est mihi, *it pleases me*; secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **āmīcus** -i, **m.**, **a, a friend**; intimus, Cic.; veritatis, Cic.; of states, socius atque amicus, Cic.; **b,** in plur., *the retinue of a Roman governor, Suet.* **C.** *the courtiers of the emperor, Suet.* **B.** **āmīca** -ae, **f.** *a friend or a mistress, Cic.*

**Āminaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aminaea, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine, Verg.*

**Amisia** -ae. **I.** **m.** (Ἀμισία), *a river in North Germany, now the Ems.* **II.** **f.** *a place at the mouth of the Ems.*

**āmīssio** -ōnis, **f.** (amitto), *a loss*; oppidorum, Cic.; esp. of *a loss through death*; liberorum, Cic.

**āmīssus** -ūs, **m.** = amissio (q.v.).

**Āmisus** (Ἀμισός) -i, **f.** (Ἀμισός), and **Āmīsum** -i, **n.** *a town in Pontus, now Samsun.*

**āmīta** -ae, **f.** *a father's sister* (opp. matertera, q.v.), *an aunt, Cic.*

**Āmiternum** -i, **n.** *a town in the Sabine country, birthplace of the historian Sallust*; hence adj., **Āmiterninus** -a -um, and **Āmiternus** -a -um, *Amiternian.*

**āmīto** -misi -missum, **3.** *to send away, to let go*. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., *to give up*; omnes has provincias, Cic. **II.** *to let go, to let slip*. **A.** Lit., praedam de manibus, Cic.; occasionem, Cic.; tempus, Cic. **B.** *to lose*; vitam, Cic.; litem, Cic.; mentem, Cic.; fidem, credi, Phaedr.; esp. *to lose by death*; filium consularem, Cic.

**Āmmianus Marcellinus** -i, **m.** *historian of the fourth century A.D., who wrote a history of Rome from Nerva to Valens (91-378 A.D.), the first books of which are lost.*

**Āmmōn** (Hammōn) -ōnis, **m.** (Ἄμμων), *a Libyan deity, with a temple in the Oasis of Siwah, worshipped in Rome under the name of Jupiter Ammon, Cic. Adj., Āmmōniacus* -a -um.

**āmmīcōla** -ae, **c.** (amnis and colo), *dwelling by the river-side*; salix, Ov.

**āmmīcūlus** -i, **m.** (dim. of amnis), *a little river, Liv.*

**āmmis** -is, **m.** (orig. apnis, from same root as Lat. aqua, Skr. ap). **A.** *a stream of water, a river*; non tenuis rivulus sed abundantissimus amnis, Cic. **B.** Poet., *the stream*; secundo amni, down stream, Verg.; the ocean, Verg.; a torrent; ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg.; water, Verg.

**āmo**, **l.** *to love from inclination or passion* (diligere, *to love from esteem*); me non diligis solum, verum etiam amari, Cic.; **1,** **a,** *aliquem mirifice, Cic.*; **b,** *amare se, to love oneself selfishly, Cic.*; **c,** *aliquem de, or in aliqua re or quod, to feel obliged or bound to a person*; te multum amamus, quod ea abs te diligenter parvique curata sunt, Cic.; amabo te, -er

**amabo**, *please, be so good*; **amabo** te, *advola*, Cic.; **d**, *to love something*; **amavi** amorem tuum *prout ipse amabat* litteras, Cic.; **amat** janua *lumen*, *clings to*, Hor.; with *infin.*, **hic** ames *dici pater atque princeps*, Hor.; **e**, *to be wount, accustomed*; *quae ira fieri amat*, Sall.; **2**, *to love passionately, sensually*; *ibi primum insepuit exercitus populi Romani* *amare, to lust*, Sall.

**amoenē**, *adv.* (amoenus), *pleasantly*, Plaut.

**amoenitas** -ātis, *f.* (amoenus). **I.** Gen., *pleasantness*. **II.** Esp., **a**, of situation, hortorum, Cic.; urbium, Liv.; plur., amoenitates orarum ac litorum, Cic.; absol., *pleasant situation*, Cic.; **b**, of other things, vitae, Tac.; as a term of endearment, mea amoenitas, Plaut.

**amoenus** -a -um. **I.** Gen., *pleasant, delightful*. **II.** Esp., **a**, of place; locus, Cic. Subst., **amœna** -orum, *n. pleasant places*, Tac.; **b**, of other things, vita, Tac.; cultus, *luxurious, splendid*, Liv.; **c**, of persons, Venus, Plaut.

**amoliōr**, *d. dep. to remove*. **I.** Lit., objecta onera, Liv.; *se, to take oneself off*, Plaut. **II.** *to get rid of*. **A.** Of persons, Octaviam uxorem, Tac. **B.** Of something unpleasant, *to remove*; dedecus, Tac. **C.** In speech, *to pass over*; *amoliōr et amoveo nomen meum*, Liv.

**amomum** -i, *n.* (ἀμομον), *a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared*, Verg.

**amōr** (amos) -ōris, *m.* (amo), *love from inclination (caritas, love from esteem)*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *noster in te amor*, Cic.; *ampliōr et prosequi aliquem amore*, Cic.; *habere aliquem in amore*, Cic.; *habere amorem erga aliquem*, Cic.; *in amore esse alieni, to be loved by some one*, Cic.; *in a bad sense, passion*; *amore perdit a*, Plaut.; plur., *amores hominum in te*, Cic.; *mili est in amoribus, he is loved by me*, Cic.; *in a bad sense, amores et haec deliciae quae vocantur*, Cic.; personif., *the god Cupid*, Verg. **B.** Meton., *the object of love, darling*; *amor et deliciae generis humani* (Titus), Suet.; esp. in plur., *amores et deliciae tuae*, Cic. **II.** *love for something, desire*; consulatus, Cic.; cognitionis, Cic.; scribendi, Hor.

**amōtiō** -ōnis, *f.* (amoveo), *a removing*; doloris, Cic.

**amōvō** -mōvi -mōtum, *2. to move away, remove*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **1**, of things, *neque in amovendo neque in exportando frumento*, Cic.; **2**, of persons, *aliquem ex istis locis*, Cic.; *aliquem ab altaribus*, Liv.; *amato patre, in the absence of the father*, Tac.; *se amovere, to depart*, Ter. **B.** Esp., **1**, euphem., *to steal*; *boves per dolum amotae*, Hor.; **2**, *to banish*; *in insulam*, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to remove something unpleasant*; *ab se culpam*, Liv. **B.** Partic., **1**, of things, *sensum doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo*, Cic.; **2**, of persons, *to remove from a post*; *Saturnium quaestorem a sua frumentaria procuratore*, Cic.

**Amphīārāus** -i, *m.* (Ἀμφιάραος), *a celebrated Argive soothsayer, son of Oicles (or Apollo) and Hypermnestra, husband of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphiloehus, participant against his will in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; when flying from Polyclymenus he was, by the order of Zeus, taken up from the earth and made immortal*; hence, **a**, **Amphīārāus** -a -um, *belonging to Amphīārāus*; **b**, **Amphīārēādes** -ae, *m. son of Amphīārāus = Alcmaeon*, Ov.

**amphībōliā** -ae, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία), *ambiguity, double meaning*, Cic.

**Amphictyōnes** -um, *m.* (Ἀμφικτύονες), *the Amphictyons, a religious assembly of representatives of the Greek states, held first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi*.

**Amphīlōchi** -ōrum, *m. a people in Acarnania*; hence **Amphīlōchiā** -ae, *f. their country*; and **Argos Amphīlōchium**, or **Amphīlōchicum** -i, *n. its chief town*, now *Phitokia*.

**Amphīōn** -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀμφίων), *king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe*; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre; hence *arces Amphionis, i.e. Thebes*, Ov. Adj., **Amphīōnius** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*.

**Amphīpōlis**, *acc. -im, f.* (Ἀμφίπολις), *Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon*.

**amphisbaena** -ae, *f.* (ἀμφίσβαινα), *a kind of African snake*, Plin.

**Amphissa** -ae, *f.* (Ἀμφισσα), *a town of the Ozolian Locrians, near modern Salona*; hence **Amphissius** -a -um.

**amphithēātrālis** -e (amphitheatrum), *belonging to the amphitheatre*; spectaculum, Plin.

**amphithēātrīcus** -a -um = amphitheatralis (q.v.).

**amphithēātrum** -i, *n.* (ἀμφιθέατρον), *an amphitheatre, an oval building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles*, Tac.

**Amphitrītē** -ēs, *f.* (Ἀμφιτρίτη), *the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea*; hence, *the sea*, Ov.

**Amphitryōn** and **Amphitruō** -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀμφιτρυών), *king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules by Jupiter*; hence **Amphitryoniādes** -ae, *m. the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules*, Verg.

**amphōra** -ae, *f.* (ἀμφορεύς), **A.** *a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, generally made of clay or glass, chiefly used for wine*, Hor.; hence, *meton., wine*, Hor.; used also for honey, Cic.; oil, Cato. **B.** **1**, *a measure for liquids*, 2 urnae or 8 congii or 48 sextarii, about 5½ gallons; **2**, *measure of the tonnage of a ship, as we use ton, about 80 Roman pounds*; *naves onerariae* *quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum*, Cic.

**amphōrālis** -e (amphora), *containing an amphora*, Plin.

**Amphrysōs** -i, *m.* (Ἀμφρυσός), *a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus*; pastor ab Amphrysos, Acont, Verg. Adj., **Amphrysus** -a -um; *Amphrysia rates, the Sibyl (beloved by Apollo)*, Verg.

**amplē**, *adv.* (amplus), **I.** *richly, amply*; *amplissime dare agrum, most liberally*, Cic. **II.** *magnificently, splendidly, exornare triclinium*, Cic.; of oratory, *elate et ample loqui, with dignity and weight*, Cic. Esp. in compar., **amplius**, **1.** *more*; *amplius aequo lamentari*, Lucr. **II.** **A.** Of space or time, *more, farther*; *non luctabor tecum amplius*, Cic.; **a**, *amplius pronuntiare, a judicial formula, to adjourn the hearing of a case*; *quum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent*, Cic.; **b**, *a formula in contracts, sales, etc.*, *amplius non peti, that no further claim is made*, Cic.; **c**, esp. of definite measures of time, with *nom.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, *genit.*, generally without *quam*; *amplius centum cives Romani*, Cic.; *non amplius pedum DC.*, Caes.; *triennio amplius*, Cic.; absol., *xvi. non amplius legiones, 16 legions and no more*, Liv. **B.** *further, more, in addition*; *quid est quod jam amplius expectes*, Cic.; hence the formulae, **a**, *non dico amplius, I say nothing further*, Cic.; **b**, *hoc or eo amplius, besides, moreover*; esp. *t. t.* in the senate, *Servilio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, I give my adhesion to Servilius' proposal, but make an addition to it*, Cic.

**amplector** -plexus sum -plecti, **3. dep.** (amb and plecto). **I.** Lit., *to surround, encircle*. **A.** *with the arms or hands, to embrace*; **1.** *aram*,



Tac.; dextram, Verg.; **2**, to embrace lovingly, Ov. **B**, to surround; tellurem alis (of night), to cover, Verg.; hostium aciem, Liv.; of fire, ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. **II**. Transf. **A**, to welcome, receive; libenter talem amicum, Cic. **B**, **1**, to love, esteem; aliquem amare, Cic.; **2**, to prize; tanto amore suas possessiones, Cic.; **3**, to embrace in thought, to consider; si iudex non omnia amplectetur consilio, Cic.; **4**, to embrace, in the sense of to include or comprise; quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.; **5**, to embrace or touch on in discourse; argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communiter, Liv.

**amplexor**, 1. dep. (intens. of amplexor); **1**, to surround, encircle, embrace, Cic.; transf., Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic.; **2**, to honour, esteem; aequalitatem juris, Cic.

**amplexus** -ūs, m. (amplector). **A**, a surrounding, encircling, embrace; draconis or serpentis, Cic.; aliquem amplexibus necare (of a snake), Ov. **B**, Transf., terrarum amplexu, the circuit of the earth, Liv.

**ampliatio** -ōnis, f. (amplio), the adjournment of a suit, Sen.

**amplificatio** -ōnis, f. (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. **I**. Lit., rei familiaris, Cic. **II**. Transf., **a**, an enlarging, heightening; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; **b**, in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification, Cic.

**amplificator** -ōris, m. (amplifico), one who enlarges; dignitatis, Cic.

**amplifico** 1. (amplus and facio), to enlarge. **A**. Lit., civitatem, Cic.; divitiarum, Cic. **B**, Transf., **1**, to increase; voluptatem, Cic.; **2**, in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify; aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

**amplio**, 1. (amplus), to make wide, enlarge, increase. **I**. Lit., civitatem, Plin.; equitum centurias, Liv. **II**. Transf., **a**, to glorify; nomen, Mart.; **b**, legal t.t., to adjourn the hearing of a case (see under ample II. A.); causam, Cic.

**ampliter**, adv. = ample (q.v.).

**amplitudo** -inis, f. (amplus), breadth, size. **A**. Lit., simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. **B**, Transf., **1**, amplitudines quaedam bonorum, increase of property, Cic.; **2**, greatness; nominis, Cic.; **3**, dignity, grandeur; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; **4**, dignity of expression; Platonis, Cic.

**amplus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., large, spacious, ample. **A**. Lit., **1**, of space, size, etc.; domus, Cic.; **2**, of number, height, quantity, etc.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; ampliores copiae, Caes. Neut. subst., **ampli**us, imponebat amplius quam ferre possent, Cic.; with genit., si amplius obsidum dare vellet, Caes. **B**, Transf., **1**, great, important; occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall.; **2**, honourable; praemia, Cic.; amplum Tuscis ratus, thinking it an honour for the Etruscans, Liv.; **3**, excellent, highly esteemed; amplae et honestae familiae, Cic.; amplissimi viri, men of the highest position, Cic.; especially of public offices, amplissimus honor, the consulship, Cic.

**Ampsancti** (sc. lacus), or **Ampsanctus** -i, m. a lake in the country of the Hirpini, said to be one of the entrances to the lower world.

**ampulla** -ae, f. (dim. of amphora; amp(h)-orula, amphora, ampurula, ampulla). **A**, a flask, bottle, Cic. **B**, Transf., bombast; prociat ampullas, Hor.

**ampullaceus** -a -um (ampulla), bottle-shaped, Plin.

**ampullarius** -i, m. (ampulla), a bottle-maker, Plaut.

**ampullor**, 1. dep. (ampulla, B.), to speak bombastically, Hor.

**amputatio** -ōnis, f. (amputo), a cutting off, pruning, Cic.

**amputo**, 1. to cut off. **A**. Lit., **1**, of plants or trees, to lop or prune; ramos inutilis, Hor.; fig., non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic.; **2**, to cut off a part of the body; caput, Tac.; as medical t. t., to amputate; in corpore quidquid est pestiferum, Cic. **B**, **1**, to shorten, diminish; multitudinem sententiarum, Cic.; **2**, amputata loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

**Amphyceus** -i, m. (Ἀμϕυκος). **I**, son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Pentalus. **II**, one of the Lapithae, father of Mopsus; hence, **Amphyceides** -ae, m. a descendant of Amphyceus, i.e. Mopsus.

**Amphyx** -pŕeis, m. (Ἀμϕυξ). **I**, a comrade of Phineus, turned into stone by the Medusa's head at the wedding of Perseus. **II**, one of the Lapithae, killed by the centaur Otis at the wedding of Pirithous.

**amuletum** -i, n. (Arab. hamalet = a pendant), a charm, amulet, Plin.

**Amulius** -ii, m. king of Alba Longa, who drove his elder brother, Numitor, from the throne, and exposed in the Tiber Numitor's grandsons, Romulus and Remus.

**amurea** -ae, f. (ἄμωρη), the oil-press, Plin.

**amussis** (acce. -im), f. a carpenter's rule; ad amussim, exactly, Varr.

**Amyclae** -arum, f. (Ἀμυκλαί). **I**, a town in Laconia, south-east of Sparta; myth., home of the Dioscuri and of Helena. **II**, an old town in Latium (said to have been founded from Amyclae I.). Adj. **Amyclaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amyclae, Amyclaeus; pluma, of the swan, in allusion to the story of Jupiter and Leda, Mart.; fratres, the Dioscuri, Verg.; hence poet. Laconian; canis, Verg.

**amygdaalum** -i, n. (ἀμυγδαλον), an almond, Ov.

**Amymonē** -ēs, f. (Ἀμυμώνη), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, who in her honour caused a fountain to spring out of the rock near Argos.

**Amyntas** -ae, m. (Ἀμύντας), name of several Macedonian kings, the most famous of whom was Amyntas II., father of Philip of Macedonia, and grandfather of Alexander the Great; hence **Amyntiades** -ae, m. Philip.

**Amyntor** -ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ), king of the Dolopes, father of Phoenix; hence **Amyntorides** -ae, m. a son of Amyntor = Phoenix, Ov.

**amystis** -idis, f. (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, Hor.

**Amynthaeon** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμύνθαιον), father of Melampus, Bias, and Aeolia; hence, **Amynthaeonius** -a -um, son of Amynthaeon.

**an**, conj. or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, or of a sentence implying doubt. **I**. **A**. Of sentences implying doubt; **1**, after utrum, utrumne and ne, honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, Cic.; **2**, without a verb of doubt, or rather; non plus quibus an tribus mensium, Cic. **B**. Elliptically, where the first clause is to be understood, dubito an, haud scio an, or nescio an, I don't know whether it is not, perhaps, possibly; haud scio an satis sit, eum qui accesserit, injuriae suae poenitere, Cic.; with a negative, I don't know whether it is; dubitet an turpe non sit, whether it is base, Cic. **C**. Like num, whether

(poet. or in post-Augustan prose), quis scit an adjuceant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi, Hor. **II.** In direct or indirect questions.

**A.** Where both sentences are expressed; **1.** in direct questions, utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, id utrum Romano more locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first part of the question is suppressed, often to express irony or astonishment, or then?; an etiam id dubium est? Cic.; an censes nihil inter nos convenire? Cic.

**anābathrum** -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised seat. Juv.

**Anacharsis** -idis, m. (Ἀναχάρσις), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

**Anacreōn** -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a lyric poet of Teos in Ionia (559–478 B.C.). Adj., **Anacréontius** -a -um, Anacreontic.

**anādēma** -ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα), an ornament or fillet for the head, Lucr.

**Anagnia** -ae, f. (Ἀναγνία), a town in Latium, capital of the Hernici, now Anagni. Adj., **Anagninus** -a -um, belonging to Anagnia.

**anagnostēs** -ae, m. (ἀναγνώστης), a reader, Cic.

**anālecta** -ae, m. (ἀναλέγω), a slave whose duty it was to collect and remove crumbs after a meal, Mart.

**anālōgia** -ae, f. (ἀναλογία), proportion, comparison, analogy, Varr., Quint.

**anancæum** -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, πινυτοῖδον), a large drinking cup, bumper, Plaut.

**anapaestus** -a -um (ἀνάπαιστος), pes, or simply anapaestus, a metrical foot, an anapaest (ο - υ -). Cic. Subst., a, **anapaestus** -i, m., a verse composed of anapaests, Cic.; b, **anapaestus** -i, n., a poem in anapaestic verse, Cic.

**anāphorā** -ae f. (ἀναφορά), **1.** the rising of the heavenly bodies, Plin.; **2.** in rhetoric, the repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences (as in Cic. Verr. ii. 26).

**Anāphē** -ēs, f. (Ἀναφή), an island east of Thera, one of the Sporades, now Naxos, or Anafi.

**Ānāpus** -i, m. (Ἄναπος), a river in Sicily, near Syracuse, now Anapo.

**Anartes** -ium, m. (Ἀναρτοι), a people in Dacia.

**1. Ānās** -ae, m. (Ἄρας), a river in Spain, now Wandiana or Guadiana.

**2. ānas**, ānātis, f. a duck, Cic.

**anāticūla** -ae, f. (dim. of anas), a little duck, Cic.

**anātōcismus** -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest, Cic.

**Anaxagōras** -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a philosopher of the old Ionian school, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

**Anaxarchus** -i, m. (Ἀνάρχος), a philosopher of Abdera.

**Anaximander** -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Thales.

**Anaximēnes** -is, m. (Ἀναξίμενης), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander.

**anceps** -cipitis, abl. sing. -cipiti (an and caput). **I.** Lit., two-headed; Janns, Ov.; acumen montis, two-peaked, Ov. **II.** Transf., with two sides. **A.** two-edged; securis, Ov. **B. 1.** coming on both sides, behind and before; quum anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urgetur, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.; **2.** of two natures; bestiae quasi

anceps, amphibious, Cic.; anceps faciendi dicendi, Cic. **C. 1.** ambiguous; oraculum, Liv.; **2.** uncertain, undecided; belli fortuna, Cic.; proelium, Liv.; **3.** unsettled; Lucaeus an Apulus anceps, uncertain whether a Lucanian or an Apulian, Hor.; **4.** dangerous, hic locus tam anceps, Cic.

**Anchiālos** (-ūs) -i, f. (Ἀγχιάλος), a small town of Thrace on the Pontus Euxinus, now Akiali.

**Anchisēs** -ae, m. (Ἀγκίσσης), son of Cygnus and father of Aeneas; hence **1.** adj., **Anchiseus** -s -um, belonging to Anchises; **2.** **Anchisiadēs** -ae, m., a descendant of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas, Verg.

**ancile** -is, n. (connected with \*ancus, curved), **1.** a shield which fell from heaven in the time of Numa, on the preservation of which the safety of the Roman empire was supposed to depend, Liv.; **2.** any oval shield, Verg. (heterocl. genit. plur. anciliorum, Hor.).

**ancilla** -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave, Cic.; used as an attrib., mulier ancilla, Sall.

**ancillārīolus** -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants, Mart.

**ancillāris** -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant; artificium, Cic.

**ancillor**, 1, dep. (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; hence, to serve slavishly, Plin.

**ancillūla** -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant, Liv.; fig., idcirco istam juris scientiam tamquam ancillulam pedesquequaque adjuvisti, Cic.

**ancisus** -a -um (amb and caedo), cut round, Lucr.

**Ancoñ** -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Ancona** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the Adriatic Sea; hence **Anconitanus** -i, m., an inhabitant of Ancona.

**ancōra** -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor; ancoram jacere, Caes.; ligere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes.

**ancōrāle** -is, n. (ancora), a cable, Liv.

**ancōrārius** -a -um (ancora), belonging to an anchor; funis, Caes.

**Ancus** (see Marcius).

**Āncyra** -ae, f. (Ἄγκυρα). **I.** the chief town of the Tectosages, capital of Galatia, now Angora; hence, **Ancyranus** -a -um, belonging to Ancyra; Ancyranum monumentum, an inscription put up by Augustus at the entrance to his temple at Ancyra, relating the chief events of his life. **II.** a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Mysia and Lydia.

**andābatā** -ae, m. a kind of gladiator who fought with a helmet that had no openings for the eyes, Cic.

**Andania** -ae, f. (Ἀνδάνια), an old town in Messenia, between Megalopolis and Messene, now Andorossa.

**Andecavi** -ōrum, m. and **Andes** -ium, m. a Gallic people on the Loire with a town of the same name, now Angers.

**1. Andes**, v. Andecavi.

**2. Andēs** -ium, f. town in the Mantuan country, birthplace of Virgil, now Pietola.

**Andraemōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). **I.** father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope. **II.** (also Andremōn) king of Calydon, father of Thoas.

**Andrisceus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος), a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and caused the Third Macedonian War, which ended with the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province by Metellus.

**Andrōgēōs**, or **-gēus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως), son of Minos and Pasiphaë, killed by the Athenians, who were consequently attacked and subdued by Minos, and forced to pay a tribute of youths and maidens to the Minotaur.

**andrōgýnus** -i, m. (ἀνδρόγυνος), a hermaphrodite, Liv., Cic.

**Andrōmachē** -ēs and **-cha** -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομάχη), wife of Hector, and, after the capture of Troy, the captive of Pyrrhus and subsequently wife of Helenus; appell., a young and beautiful wife, Mart.

**Andrōmedē** -ēs, f., and **-da** -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομέδη), daughter of the Aethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus (acc. -an, Ov., Met. iv. 671, and Ars Am. i. 53.)

**Andrōnicus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρονίκος), L. or T., Livinus, the earliest of the Roman tragic poets, a native of Magna Graecia, the slave of M. Livius Salinator (about 240 B.C.).

**Andrōs** and **Andrus** -i, f. (Ἄνδρος), the most northerly of the Cyclades, now Andro; hence adj., **Andrius** -a -um, *Andrian*; subst., **Andria** -ae, f., the Woman of Andros, name of one of Terence's comedies.

**anellus** -i, m. (dim. of anulus), a little ring Hor.

**ānethum** -i, n. (ἀνῆθος), dill, uoise, Verg.

**anfractus** -ūs, m. (an and frango). **A.** a turning, bending; solis, revolution, Cic.; anfractus curvus vallis, winding, Verg.; recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, no tortuous windings, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, legal intricacies; judiciorum, Cic.; b, prolixity, Cic.

**angellus** -i, m. (dim. of angulus) a little corner, Lucr.

**angina** -ae, f. (ἀγχόνη), the quinsy, Plaut.

**angiportum** -i, n. and (rarely) **angiportus** -ūs, m. (ango and portus), a narrow street, Cic.

**Angitia** (**Ancitia**, **Anguitia**) -ae, f., a goddess of the dwellers round the lake Fucinus (now Lago di Celano), of the Marsi and Marrubii; nemus Angitia, a grove on the west bank of lake Fucinus (now Selva d'Albi).

**Anglii** -ōrum, m. a branch of the Suevi, living in modern Altmärk.

**ango**, 3. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angulus, angustus, ἀγχω). **I.** to press together, to throttle; a, guttur, Verg.; b, to distress; ea collisio mistorum omnis generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confertum in arta tecta aestu ac vigilis agebat, Liv. **II.** to torment, make anxious; alieuius animum and alieuium, Cic.; angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae, Liv.; pass., angī animi or animo or simply angī, to be grieved or troubled; alieuius decessu, Cic.; de Statio manu misso et nonnullis aliis rebus, Cic.; me angit or angor, followed by quod, or the acc. and the infin., Cic.

**angor** -ōris, m. (ango). **I.** 1, a pressing together of the gullet, throttling, Plin.; 2, physical distress; aestu et angore vexata, Liv. **II.** mental distress, anguish, trouble; confici angoribus, Cic.

**Angrivarii** -ōrum, m. a German tribe on the Weser.

**angūicōmus** -a -um (anguis and coma), having snakey hair, Ov.

**angūiculus** -i, m. (dim. of anguis), a little snake, Ov.

**anguifer** -fēra -fērum (anguis and fero), snake-bearing; Gorgo, Prop.

**angūigēna** -ae, c. (anguis and geno = gigno), snake-born, Ov.

**anguilla** -ae, f. an eel, Plant.

**angūimānus** -ūs, m. snake-handed; elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

**angūinēus** -a -um (anguis), pertaining to a snake, snakey, Ov.

**angūinus** -a -um = anguineus (q.v.).

**angūipes** -pēdis (anguis and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

**anguis** -is, c. (ango). **I.** a snake, Cic.; prov., frigidus latet anguis in herba, there is danger, Verg. **II.** 1, the constellation Draco, Verg.; 2, the constellation Ophiuchus, Ov. (abl. angue, rarely—but sometimes in Cicero—angui).

**Angūitēnus** -entis, m. (anguis and teneo, translation of Gr. Ὀφιοῦχος) the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus, Cic.

**Angūitia**, v. Angitia.

**angūlātus** -a -um (angulus), angular, cornered, Cic.

**angūlōsus** -a -um (angulus), full of corners, Plin.

**angūlus** -i, m. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angulo, angustus, ἀγχω). **A.** a corner, angle, Caes. **B.** 1, an angle in mathematics, Cic.; 2, the extremity or corner of a country; extremus angulus agri Brutii, Liv.; 3, a bastion, Liv.; 4, a retired spot; in ullo angulo Italiae, Cic.; fig., ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos, Cic.

**angustē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (angustus), narrowly, in a confined manner. **I.** Lit., **A.** of space, sedere, Cic. **B.** Of number or quantity, sparingly; uti re frumentaria, Caes. **II.** **A.** in a narrow, circumscribed manner; angustus apud Graecos valere, Cic. **B.** briefly; dicere, Cic.

**angustia** -ae, f., gen. pl. **angustiae** -ārum, f. (angustus), narrowness. **A.** Lit., fretorum, Cic.; spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.; absol., defiles, narrow passes, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, obscure or narrow reasoning; tantas in angustias et stotoicorum dumeta (orationem) compellimus, Cic.; 2, of time, shortness; angustiae temporis, Cic.; 3, of circumstances, straitened condition, poverty; pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris, Cic.; absol., poverty, ap. Cic.; 4, difficulty, distress; in angustias adduci, Cic.; 5, of disposition, narrow-mindedness, Cic.

**angusticlāvius** ii, m. (angustus and clavus), wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic; epithet of a plebeian military tribune, Suet.

**angustus** -a -um (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angō, ἀγχω, angulus), narrow. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, narrow, strait (opp. latus): pons, Cic.; 2, of other things, habena, tightly drawn, Tib.; spiritus angustior, short breath, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. a narrow space; in angustia tendere, to encamp in a narrow space, Liv.; angusta viarum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, in angustum deducere perturbaciones, to bridle, Cic.; in angustum concludere, to confine, limit, Cic.; 2, of time, short; nox, Ov.; 3, of circumstances, straitened, poor, scarce; res frumentaria, Caes.; angustus civium domos, Tac.; liberalitas angustior, Cic.; 4, of other things, precarios, critical, uncertain; res angustae, Cic.; fides angustior, Caes.; 5, of character, narrow-minded; alii minuti et angusti, Cic.; of perception, sensus, Cic.; 6, of speech, a, concise; disputationes, Cic.; b, petty, narrow, subtle; concertationes, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. difficulty; res est in angusto, Caes.

**anhēlatiō** -ōnis = anhelitus (q. v.).

**anhēlātor** -ōris, m. (anhelo), *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin.

**anhēlītus** -ūs, m. (anhelo). **A.** *short, quick breathing, puffing, panting*; anhelitum ducere, Plaut.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; *asthma*, Plin. **B.** Transf. **1.** *breath*, Ov.; **2.** *exhalation, vapour*; terrae, Cic.

**anhēlo**, 1. (am and helo). **I.** Intransit., *to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant*. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Of lifeless objects, *to roar*; fornicibus ignis anhelat, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to produce with panting*; verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravitus, Cic. **B.** *to pant for, desire eagerly*; seclūs, Cic.

**anhēlus** -a -um (anhelo) = anhelans. **I.** *puffing, panting*; equi, Verg. **II.** Meton., *causing to pant*; febris, Ov.

**ānicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of anus), *a little old woman*, Cic.

**Aniēn** -ēnis, v. Anio.

**Aniēnsis, Aniēnus**, v. Anio.

**Anigrōs** -i, m. (Ἄνιγρος), *a river in Triphyliā (Elis)*.

**ānilis** -e (anus), *belonging to or like an old woman*; vultus, Verg.; rugae, Ov.; esp. with the notion of superstition or folly, superstitio, Cic.; fabellae, *old wives' tales*, Cic.

**ānilitas** -ātis, f. (ānilis), *old age (of women)*, Cat.

**āniliter**, adv. (ānilis), *like an old woman*; id dicitis superstitiose atque aniliter, Cic.

**ānima** -ae, f. (connected with *āo, āqu*). **I.** Lit. **A.** *wind*; impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, the north winds, Hor.; quantum ignis animaeque valent, of Vulcan's bellows, Verg. **B.** **1.** *the air as an element*, Cic.; **2.** *the breath*; animam ducere, Cic.; continere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *the vital principle, the soul (anima, physical; animus, spiritual)*; **1.** Lit., **a.** *neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia*, Cic.; *the spirits of the dead*, Suet.; *the vital principle in plants*, Plin.; **b.** *life*; animam edere, *to give up the ghost*, Cic.; animam agere, *to be in the agonies of death*, Cic.; trahere, *to drag on existence*, Liv.; dum anima est, *as long as he is alive*, Cic.; of the blood as the source of life, purpuream vomit animam, *life-blood*, Verg.; **2.** Meton., *a living being*; ova parire, non animam, Enn.; used as a term of endearment, *soul*; vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egregiae animae, Verg. **B.** (Like animus), *the rational soul*; anima rationis consilicque particeps, Cic.

**ānimābilis**, -e (animo), *animating, giving life*; natura, Cic.

**animadversio** -ōnis, f. (animadverto). **I.** *perception, observation*; excitare animadversionem et diligentiam ut ne, &c., Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *punishment*; censoria, Cic.; Dolabellae in audaces sceleratos, Cic.; vitiorum, Cic.; used euphem. for capital punishment, Cic. **B.** *censure, blame*, Cic.

**animadversor** -ōris, m. (animadverto), *an observer*, Cic.

**ānimadverto (ānimadvorto)** -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. (for animum adverto). **I.** *to take notice of, attend to*; non animadverto in pace, Cic.; followed by relat. sent.; ut animadvertam quae fiant, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., animadvertant ne callida assentatione capiantur, Cic.; t. t., of the lictor, *to clear the road for the consul*; consul animadvertere proximum licetorem iussit, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to perceive*; equid animadvertis horum silentium, Cic.; with acc. and infin., animadvertit

Caesar unos Sequanos nihil eorum rerum facere, Caes.; with rel. sent., animadvertant quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic.; with quum and the subj., animadversum saepe est, quum cor animantis alicujus evulsum palpitaret, Cic. **B.** **1.** *to take notice of, i. e. to take measures against, to punish*; generally followed by in; in iudices quosdam, Cic.; res animadvertenda, Cic.; euphem. *to punish with death*, Tac.; **2.** *to blame*; ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, Cic.

**ānimāl** -ālis, n. (for animale, from anima), **1.** *a living being, animal*; quum inter inanimatum atque animal hoc maximum intersit, quod animal agit aliquid, Cic.; **2.** *an animal, as opposed to a man*, Cic.; so contemptuously of an animal (like English brute, beast), funestum illud animal, Cic.

**ānimālis** -e (anima), **1.** *consisting of air, airy*; natura, Cic.; **2.** *belonging to life, living*; intelligentia, Cic.; exemplum, Cic.

**ānimans** -antis (p. adj. from animo), *living*. **I.** Adj.; mundus, Cic. **II.** Subst., masc., fem., and neut., *a living being, animal*; masc., alius animans, Cic.; fem., ceterae animantes, Cic.; neut., animantia omnia, Cic.

**ānimatiō** -ōnis, f. (animo). **I.** Lit., *an animating*. **II.** Meton. (= animal), *a living being*; divinae animationis species, Cic.

**1. ānimātus** -a -um (p. adj. from animo), **1.** *alive, animated*; anteponantur animata inanimis, Cic.; **2.** *disposed in mind, inclined*; **a.** *morally or politically*, Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; with erga and acc., Cic.; with in and acc., Cic.; **b.** *courageously inclined, courageous*, Cic.

**2. ānimātus** -ūs, m. (animo), *life, animation*, Plin.

**ānimo**, 1. (anima and animus), **1.** *to animate, give life to*; omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; animare in, with acc., *to change a lifeless into a living thing*; guttas animant in angues, Ov.; **2.** *to endow with a particular disposition*; pueros orientes animari atque formare, Cic.

**ānimōse**, adv. (animosus), *courageously*; animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

**ānimōsus** -a -um (animus), *courageous, high-spirited, ardent, passionate, furious*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov. **B.** Transf., of winds, poet., ventus, Ov.; Euri, Verg.; with abl., *proud of*; animosus spoliis, Ov. **II.** Esp., *intent on*; corruptor, a briber who spares no expense, Tac.

**ānimūla** -ae, f. (dim. of anima). **I.** *a little soul*, ap. Cic. **II.** *a little life*; tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, *have refreshed me a little*, Cic.

**ānimūlus** -i, m. (dim. of animus), *a term of endearment*; mi animale, *my life*, Plant.

**ānimus** -i, m. (root AN, connected with anima and ἀνεμος). **I.** *the spiritual principle of life in man*, opposed to corpus, the body, and to anima, the principle of physical life; credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; rarely of animals, bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. **II.** **A.** *the soul as the seat of feeling*; **1.** animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, Cic.; genit. animi (almost pleonastic) with adj. or subst., aeger animi, Liv.; dubius animi, Verg.; animi metus, Cic.; with animo or animi and a verb, animo tremere, Cic.; animi or animis pendere, *to be anxious*, Cic.; **2.** *character, disposition*; apertus et simplex, Cic.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; poet., transf., *nature*; exuerint silvestrem animum, Verg.; **3.** *inclination towards some*

one; bono (or alieno) animo esse in aliquem, Caes.; mi anime, "my dear," Plaut.; 4, *courage, confidence, spirit*; fac animo magno fortique sis, Cic.; neutris animus est ad pugnam, Liv.; so in plur., animi cadunt, *courage sinks*, Cic.; transf., *fire or vivacity* in a speech, quae vis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori defuit, Cic.; poet., of a top, dant animos plagae, Verg.; so (esp. in plural) *pride, arrogance, uxor, inflated* adhuc regis animis et mullebrī spiritū, Liv.; Jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, Cic.; pone animos, Verg.; 5, *wish, desire*; militum animis expletis, Liv.; animi voluptatisque causa, Caes. **B.** the soul as the seat of the will; ad omnia et animo et consilio paratus, Cic.; eo ad te animo venimus ut, &c., with the resolve to, &c., Cic.; habeo in animo, with intent, I am resolved, Cic.; so in animum habeo, Liv.; est mihi in animo, Cic.; avert animus, with intent, Cic.; inclināt animus, with ut and the subj., Liv.; ex animo, willingly, Cic. **C.** the soul as the seat of the thoughts; 1, omnium mentes animosque perturbare, Caes.; 2, consciousness; deficientibus animis, Liv.; thought, memor in bene meritis animus, Cic.

**Anio** -ōnis (or -ōnis from original Sabine form Anien), m., poet., **Aniēnus** -i, m. the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber. Adj., 1, **Aniensis** -e, 2, **Aniēnus** -a -um, belonging to the Anio.

**Anius** -ii, m. priest of Apollo, and king of the island of Delos, friend of Anchises and Aeneas.

**Anna** -ae, f., a, sister of Dido; b, Anna Perenna, a Roman goddess.

**annālis** -e (annus). **I.** Adj., **A.** lasting a year, Varr. **B.** relating to a year; lex, the law which determined the minimum age for the great offices of state, Cic. **II.** Subst., **annālis** -is, m. (sc. liber) and plur. **annales** -ium, m. (libri) yearly records, annals, in early times kept by the Pontifices (hence annales pontificum or annales maximī), in later times composed by the so-called annalists (as Q. Fabius Pictor), Cic.

**annātō**, 1. (ad-nato), 1, to swim to, Plin.; 2, to swim by the side of, Sen.

**annāvigo**, 1. (ad-navigo), to voyage to, Plin.

**annecto** (ad-necto) -necxi -nexum, 3. to bind to, connect with. **I.** Lit., stomachus ad linguam annectitur, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, physically, animos corporibus, Lucr.; 2, to connect, in a speech, rebus praesentibus futuras adjungere atque annectere, Cic.

**annexus** -ūs, m. (annecto), a binding to, a connection, Tac.

**Annibal**, v. Hannibal.

**Annīcērii** -ōrum, m. ('Αννικέριοι), a sect of Cyrenaic philosophers.

**annīcūlus** -a -um (annus), one year old; neptis, Nep.

**annitor** (ad-nitor) -nisis or -nisis, 3. dep. **I.** Lit., to lean upon; ad aliquod tamquam ad miniculum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to strive after; de triumpho, Cic.; with ad and the acc. of the gerund, ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.; foll. by ut or ne, with the subj., Liv.; also by the infin., Liv.

**Annīus** -a -um, gens. an old plebeian family at Rome, of which T. Annius Milo was a member, v. Milo. Adj. **Annianus** -a -um, belonging to an Annius or Annia.

**anniversārius** -a -um (annus and verus), recurring every year; sacra, Cic.; arma, Liv.

1. **anno** (ad-no), 1. **I.** to swim to, or near; with acc., naves, Caes.; with dat., vestris oris, Verg.; navibus, Liv.; generally with ad and

the acc., ad eam urbem, Cic. **II.** to swim with, or alongside of; pedites annantes equis, Tac.

2. **Anno**, v. Harno.

**annōna** -ae, f. (annus). **I.** yearly produce, crop; 1, Gen., Col.; 2, means of subsistence, esp. grain; annonae caritas, dearthness, Cic.; vilitas, cheapness, Cic. **II.** Meton., price of provisions; annona salaria, price of salt, Liv.; esp. of corn; annonae varietas, fluctuation in the price of corn, Cic.; esp. high price of corn; solatium annonae, Cic.; annonam queri, to complain of the high price of corn, Liv.; fig., villis amicorum annona, friends are to be had cheap, Hor.

**annōsus** -a -um (annus), full of years, long-lived; cornix, Hor.

**annōtātio** (ad-notatio) -ōnis, f. (annoto), remark, annotation, Plin.

**annōtātor** -ōris, m. (annoto), one who remarks, an observer, Plin.

**annōtinus** -a -um (annus), a year old, belonging to last year; naves, Caes.

**annōto** (ad-noto), 1. to note down. **I.** Lit., annotatum est, with acc. and infin., Tac.; librum, to make remarks on a book, Plin. **II.** Transf. to remark, take notice of, Plin.

**annūmero** (ad-numero), 1. **I.** to count out, pay; tibi denarios, Cic. **II.** to reckon with; with dat., aliquem his duobus, Cic.; with in and the abl., aliquem patronorum in grege, Cic.

**annuntio** (ad-nuntio), 1. to announce, tell, relate, Plin.

**annūo** (ad-nuo) -ūi, 3. **I.** to nod to; simul atque sibi annuisset, Cic. **II.** **A.** to assent by a nod or sign; id toto capite, Cic.; with dat., of person, petenti, Verg.; of the thing, quibus (praemiis) etiam rex ipse annuerat, Liv.; annue coeptis, be favourable to our undertaking, Verg.; with fut. infin., quum annuisset se venturum, Liv. **B.** aliquid aliquid, to promise; caeli arcem, Verg. **C.** to point out by a sign; quos iste annuerat, Cic.

**annus** -i, m. (root AN connected with annulus); revolution of time, hence year. **I.** Lit., exeunte anno, Cic.; anno superiore, Cic.; omnibus annis, annually, Caes.; tempus anni, time of the year, season, Cic.; adv. phrases, 1, anno, a whole year, Liv.; in each year, yearly, Liv.; so, in anno, in each year, Cic.; annum, a full year, Cic.; in annum, for a year, Liv.; ad annum, next year, Cic.; intra annum, within the space of a year, Liv.; 2, of the years of a person's life; annos LXX natus, seventy years old, Cic.; Hannibal annorum ferme novem, when nine years old, Caes.; habere annos viginti, Cic.; annum agere quartum et octogesimum, Cic.; hence, like aetas, old age, confectus annis, Sall.; 3, the year of a person's life at which he could stand for a magistracy; is enim erat annus, quo per leges ei consulere fieri liceret, Caes.; annus meus, tuus, suus, Cic.; so, the year of office; prorogare annum, Cic.; 4, a year with relation to the weather, healthiness, &c.; locuples frugibus, Hor.; gravissimus et pestilentissimus, Cic.; 5, annus magnus, a cycle of years, Cic. **II.** Transf. (poet.), 1, time of year: pomifer, autumn; hibernus, winter, Hor.; 2, the growth of a year, Cic.

**annūto** (ad-nuto), 1. (intens. of annuo), to nod to, make a sign to, Plaut.

**annūtrio** (ad-nutrio), 4. to nourish at or near to, Plin.

**annūus** -a -um (annus). **I.** lasting for a year; magistratus, Caes. **II.** returning every year, annual; labor agricolarum, Cic.; hence, subst., **annūus** -i, n. or **annia** -ōrum, n. a yearly salary, v. sibi, annuity, Plin.

**anquiro** -quisivi -quisitum (an and quaero), 3. to search carefully, to inquire after. **I.** Lit., omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Transiit, to investigate; mens semper aliquid anquirat aut agit, Cic. **B.** Intransit, legal t. to set an inquiry on foot; de perduellione, Liv.; capite or capitis, on a charge involving capital punishment, Liv.

**ansa** -ae, f. a handle, haft. **I.** Lit., ansa poculi, canthari, Verg.; crepidae, the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed, Tib. **II.** Transf., occasion, opportunity; habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

**Ansantici**, v. Ampsancti.

**ansatus** -a -um (ansa), provided with a handle; homo, a man with handles, i.e., with arms akimbo, Plaut.

1. **anser** -ëris, m. a goose, Cic.

2. **Anser** -ëris, m. a wanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius.

**anserinus** -a -um (anser), relating or belonging to a goose, Plin.

**Antaeus** -i, m. (Ἀνταῖος), a powerful giant, ruler of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him, at last slain by Hercules, who, observing that each time Antaeus fell on the earth he gained new force, held him aloft in the air and so killed him.

**Antandros** (us) -i, f. (Ἀντανδρος), a town of Mysia, now Antandro; hence adj., **Antandrius** -a -um, of Antandros.

**anté** (old form, anti, whence antidea, antideo, connected with ἀντα, ἀντί, ἀντήρ), prep. & adv. before. **I.** Adv., **A.** Of place, ante aut post pugnare, Liv. **B.** Of time, a, before; multis ante saeculis, Cic.; ante quam, before that; ut te ante videret quam a vita discederet, Cic.; anno ante quam mortuus est, Cic.; b, very rarely used as adj., neque ignari sumus ante malorum (= τὸν πρὶν κακῶν), of former sufferings, Verg. **II.** Prep., before. **A.** Of place, **I.** Lit., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, before a judge, Cic.; **2.** Transf., of preference, quem ante me diligo, whom I love more than myself, Cic.; so ante alios, Liv.; ante omnes, Tac. **B.** Of time, ante lucem, Cic.; ante me, before my time, Cic.; often with a partic., ante urbem conditam, before the founding of the city, Cic.; esp. a, ante annum, a year ago, Plin.; b, ante rem, before the fight, Liv.; ante tempus, before the right time, Liv.; c, ante diem, (a) before the day, Ov., (B) before the day fixed by fate, Ov.; d, ante id tempus, up to the present time, Caes.; e, ante certam diem, within a fixed time; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; f, so to mark the date, ante diem quartum Idus Martias (A.D. IV. Id. Mart.), the fourth day before the Ides of March, i.e. the twelfth of March, Cic.

**antēa** (ante and abl. eā), adv., before, formerly, Cic.; followed by quam, Cic.

**antēambulo** -ōnis, m. (ante and ambulare), a running footman to clear the way, Mart.

**antēcānem** (translation of ποικύων), a star, the little dog, Cic.

**antēcāpio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. **I.** Lit., to seize beforehand; pontem Mosae fluminis, Tac.; locum castris, Sall. **II.** Transf., a, to anticipate, to prepare beforehand; quae bello usui forent, Sall.; to excite, or provoke beforehand; ea omnia (famen aut sitina, etc.) luxu, Sall.; to use beforehand; noctem, not to wait for, Sall.; b, philosoph. t. t., antecaptam animo rei quandam informationem, preconceived idea, Cic.

**antēcēdens** -entis, p. adj. (from antecedo), preceding. **I.** Plin. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t.,

causa, the antecedent cause. Subst., **antēcēdens**, the antecedent cause; oftener in plur. antecedenia, Cic.

**antécēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., in space, agmen, Caes.; absol., stellae tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. **B.** Transf., in time (with dat. and acc.), alicui aetate paulum, Cic. **II.** Esp. to hasten before, to overtake. **A.** Lit., nuntios oppugnatī oppidi famamque, Caes. **B.** Transf., to excel; with dat., quantum natura hominis pectus reliquisque bestis antecedit, Cic.; with acc., aliquem scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; absol., et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

**antécēlo** -ēre, no perf. or sup., to distinguish oneself, excel; **1.** of persons, with dat. of person and abl. of thing, omnibus ingenii gloria, Cic.; with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing, omnes fortuna, Tac.; with abl. of thing alone, militari laude, Cic.; **2.** of things, duae aedes sacrae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.

**antēcēssio** -ōnis, f. (antecedo), **1.** a preceding or going before; quae in orbitibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic.; **2.** the antecedent cause; homo causas rerum videt earumque praegressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

**antēcēssus** -ūs, m. (antecedo), a going before; in antecessum, in advance, Sen.

**antécursor** -ōris, m. (antecurro), one who runs before; plur. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Caes.

**antēō** -ivi (and gen.) -ii, -ire (old form, antideo), to go before. **I.** Lit., alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to go before in time; alicui aetate, Cic.; aliquem aetate, Cic.; si antecessit delicta, had happened before, Tac. **B. 1.** to excel; alicui sapientia, Cic.; omnes intelligentia, Cic.; absol., to distinguish oneself; operibus, by actions, Cic.; **2.** to anticipate; damnationem veneno Tac. (in poets and post-Augustan prose, the syllable after ante disappears, antēat, Ov.; antibo, Tac.).

**antéfēro** -tūli -lātum, -ferre. **I.** to carry before; viginti clarissimarum familiarium imagines, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to prefer; longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pecuniam iustissimo bello, Cic. **B.** to anticipate, consider beforehand; quod est dies allatura, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

**antēfixus** -a -um, fastened in front; truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Subst., **antēfixa** -ōrum, n. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses; antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

**antēgrēdiōr** -gressus -grēdi, dep. (ante and gradior), to go before. **I.** Lit., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. **II.** Transf., causae antegressae, antecedent causes, Cic.

**antēhābēo**, 2. to prefer, Tac.

**antēhāc** (old form, antidhac), adv. (ante and abl. hāc), before this time, formerly, Cic.

**antēlātus** -a -um, v. antefero.

**antēlūcānus** -a -um (ante and lux), happening before daybreak; tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

**antēmēridiānus** -a -um, before noon, Cic.

**antēmīto**, more properly separated, ante and mitto q.v.

**Antemnae** -arum, f. Sabina. born at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber; hence, **Antemnaes** -iun, m. the inhabitants of Antemnae.

**antenna** (antemna) -ae, f. (an = ἀντα and tendere), a sail-yard; antemnas ad nuntios destinare, Caes.

**Antenor** -ōris, m. (Ἀντίνορ) a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua); hence, **1. Antenorēus** -a -um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian; **2. Antenorides** -ae, m. (Ἀντινορίδης), a descendant of Antenor.

**antēpagmentum** -i, n. the lining of a door or post, a jamb, Cato.

**antēpēs** -pēdis, m. the forefoot, Cic.

**antēpilāni** -ōrum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, Liv.

**antēpono** -pōsui -pōsitum, **3. I.** to place before; alicui prandium, Plaut. **II.** to place in front. **A.** Lit., equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. **B.** Transf., to prefer; se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.

**antēpōtens** -entis, very powerful, very fortunate, Plaut.

**Antērōs** -ōtis, m. (Ἀντέρωσ), **1.** the genius or avenger of slighted love, Cic.; **2.** a kind of amethyst, Plin.

**antes** -ium, m. rows or ranks, e.g. of vines, Verg.

**antesignānus** -i, m. (ante and signum), plur. antesignani, chosen soldiers who fought in front of the line to support the cavalry, skirmishers, Caes.; hence, sing., a leader, Cic.

**antesto (antisto)** -stīti, **1.** to stand before; transf., to surpass; with dat. of person and abl. of thing, multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.), Cic.; absol., to be prominent, Cic.

**antestor**, **1.** dep. (contr. from antestor), legal f. t., to call to witness, Hor. The formula was "licet antestari?" used by the demandant, and the person whose witness was required held up the lap of his ear to express his consent: used once by Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

**antēvēnio** -vēni -ventum, **4. I.** Lit., **A.** to come before, to get the start of; per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, prevent; consilia et insidias hostium, Sall. **B.** to excel; per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.

**antēverto**, **antēvorto** -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), **3.** and dep. **antēvortor** -vorti. **I.** Lit., to come or go before, to precede; stella tum antevertens tum subsequens, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, hinder by anticipating; atque id ipsum quum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevortit, Cic. **B.** to prefer; Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caes.

**Anthēdōn** -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), town and state of the Boeotian league on the river Messapius, now Lukist.

**Anthēmūsia** -ae, f. and **Anthēmūsias** -adis, f. a town in Mesopotamia.

**anthiās** -ae, m. (ἄνθιας), a sea-fish, Ov.

**anthōlōgica**, genit. -ōni, n. (ἀνθολογικά), anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems, Plin.

**Antianus, Antias**, v. Antian.

**Anticāto** -ōnis, m. the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Cato, Juv.

**anticipātiō** -ōnis, f. (anticipo), a preconception, innate idea, Cic.

**anticipo**, **1.** (ante and capio), **1.** to take or receive before, anticipate; quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, Cic.; viam, to travel over before, Ov.; ludos, to celebrate before their time, Suct.; **2.** to come before, Lucr.

**Anticlēa** and **-clia** -ae, f. (Ἀντίκλεια),

daughter of Antolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses.

**anticus** -a -um (ante), forward, in front (opp. posticus), pars, Cic.

**Anticyra** -ae, f. (Ἀντίκυρα), a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore, now Aspro Spiti, Hor.

**antidea, antideo, antidhac**, v. antea, anteo, antehac.

**antidōtum** -i, n. (ἀντιδότης), an antidote, Suet.

**Antigēnēs** -is, m. (Ἀντιγένης). **I.** a general of Alexander the Great, Nep. **II.** a shepherd, Verg.

**Antigēnidas** -ae, m. and **-idēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιγηνίδης), name of two celebrated flute-players, one of whom, a Theban, flourished about 440 B.C., the other, a son of Dionysius, about 338 B.C.

**Antigōnē** -ēs, f. and **Antigōna** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνη). **I.** daughter of Oedipus, sister of Polyneices and Eteocles, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes. **II.** daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, changed into a stork by Hera.

**Antigōnea** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόχεια or Ἀντιγονία), name of several towns, the most important of which were—**a.** a town on the Celyndus, in Epirus; hence, **Antigōnensis** -e, belonging to Antigonia; **b.** a town in Macedonia.

**Antigōnus** -i, m. (Ἀντιγόνοσ), name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom was Antigonus I., born 335 B.C., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ruler of Phrygia, and, after Alexander's death, of Pamphylia and Lycia, killed at Ipsus 301 B.C.

**Antilibānus** -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβαρος) a mountain range in Phoenicia, running parallel to Mount Libanus, now Dschebel Escharhi.

**Antilōchus** -i, m. (Ἀντίλοχος), son of Nestor, friend of Achilles.

**Antimachus** -i, m. (Ἀντιμαχος), a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato.

**Antinōus** -i, m. (Ἀντινόος), a beautiful youth, beloved by the emperor Hadrian, who gave him divine honours on his early death.

**Antiochia** -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχεια), name of several towns. **I.** Antiochia Epiphanes (ἡ ἐπὶ Δάφνης, Plin.), capital of Syria, on the river Orontes, now Antakia. **II.** town of Curia, on the Maeander; hence, adj., **Antiochensis** -e and **Antiochinus** -a -um, belonging to Antioch.

**Antiochus** -i, m. (Ἀντίοχος). **I.** name of thirteen Syrian kings, the most important of whom were—**a.** Antiochus III., Magnus, protector of Hannibal in his exile, conquered by L. Corn. Scipio; **b.** Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, who was deterred by the Roman envoy, L. Popilius, from seizing Egypt; **c.** Antiochus X., whose son, Antiochus XIII., came to Rome with his brother to uphold their claims on Egypt. **II.** name of several kings of Commagene. **III.** Antiochus of Ascalon, the last philosopher of the Academic school of philosophers, teacher of Varro and Cicero; hence **1. Antiochus** -a -um, belonging to the philosopher Antiochus. Subst., **a.** **Antiochii** -orum, m. the disciples of Antiochus; **b.** ista Antiochia, the dogmas of Antiochus; **2. Antiochinus** -a -um, a., belonging to Antiochus III.; **b.** belonging to the philosopher Antiochus.

**Antiope** -ae, f. and **Antiope** -ēs, f. (Ἀντιόπη), **1.** daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphiion and Zethus; **2.** mother of the Pierides.

**Antipater** -tri, m. (Ἀντίπατρος). **I.** name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the confidant of Philip and Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia after Alexan-

der's death. **II.** name of several Greek philosophers; **a.** Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus; **b.** Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. **III.** L. Caelius Antipater, v. Caelius.

**Antipáttria** -ae, f. (Ἀντιπατρία), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

**Antiphátēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιφάτης). **I.** ruler of the cannibal Leucopygones. **II.** a son of Sarpedon, killed by Lyrus.

**Antiphon** -ontis (Ἀντιφών), **1.** a celebrated Athenian orator, 479-411 B.C.; **2.** a sophist, contemporary and adversary of Socrates; **3.** a freedman and actor.

**Antipólis** -is, f. (Ἀντιπολίς), town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes.

**antiqúariús** -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. Subst., **antiquarius** -ii, m. and **antiquaria** -ae, f., an antiquary, Juv., Suet.

**antiqué**, adv. (antiquus), in an ancient manner, Hor.

**antiquitas** -átis, f. (antiquus). **I.** antiquity, ancient times, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** the history of ancient times, Cic.; hence plur. the ancients, Cic.; **2.** the good old times, primitive virtue, integrity, Cic.; **3.** great age; generis, Cic.

**antiquitús**, adv. (antiquus), **1.** formerly, in ancient times, Caes.; **2.** from antiquity, Liv.

**antiquo**, **1.** (antiquus), to leave in its former state; hence, to reject a bill; legem, rogationem, Cic.

**antiquus** -a -um (for anticus, from ante). **I.** that which excels all other things in worth; in compar. and superl., more or most weighty, important, preferable; id antiquus consuli fuit, the consul preferred that, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquius, more important, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquius quam (followed by the infin.), Cic.; navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. **II.** that which is before in point of time. **A.** Relative, old, ancient previous, once existing; **a.** antiquae munitiones, Caes.; causa antiquior memoria tua, Cic.; subst., nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, Cic.; **b.** esp. with the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent; antiqui homines, Cic. **B.** Absol., having existed for a long time, old, ancient, venerable; tuus antiquissimus amicus, Cic.; esp. of towns, urbs, Verg. Subst., **antiqui** -orum, m. the people of old time, ancient authors, old statesmen, men of old, Cic.

**Antissa** -ae, f. (Ἀντίσσα), a town on a small island near Lesbos; hence, **Antissaci** -orum, m. the Antissaeans.

**antistēs** -stítis, c. (antisto). **I.** a presiding priest or priestess; sacrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., master in any art; artis dicendi, Cic.

**Antisthénēs** -is and -ae, m. (Ἀντισθένης), a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school.

**antistita** -ae, f. (antistes), a presiding priestess, Cic., Ov.

**antisto**, v. antestor.

**antithēton** -i, n. (ἀντίθετον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, Cic.

**Antium** -ii, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast, now Torre or Porto d'Anzio; hence, **1.** **Antíanus** -a -um; **2.** **Antias** -átis, belonging to Antium.

**antlia** -ae, f. (ἀντλή), a pump, Mart.

**Antoniaster** -tri, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, Cic.

**Antonínus** -i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are, **1.** Antoninus Pius, ruled from 138-161 A.D.; **2.** M. Aurelius

Antoninus Philosophus, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled from 161-180 A.D.; **3.** M. Aurelius Antoninus, v. Heliogabalus.

**Antónius** -a -um, gens, the name of a Roman family, the most distinguished members of which were: **(1)** M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born B.C. 144, put to death by Marius and Cinna 88; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore. **(2)** M. Antonius Creticus, son of **(1)** despatched against the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean in 74 B.C. **(3)** C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, the accomplice of Catiline, colleague with Cicero in the consulship, B.C. 63. **(4)** M. Antonius Triumvir, son of **(2)**, born B.C. 83, the bitter enemy of Cicero, after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus, defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium (B.C. 31); killed himself shortly after. **(5)** Iulus Antonius, son of **(4)**, by Fulvia, brought up by the elder Octavia; hence, adj., **Antoníanus** -a -um, of or relating to Antonius.

**antrum** -i, n. (ἄντρον), a cave, Ov., Verg.; transf., the hollow of a tree; exesae arboris antrum, Verg.; of a litter, veli clauso antrum, Juv.

**Anúbis** -bídís, m. (Ἄνουβις, Egyptian Anup, or Anuppu), an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head; latrator A., Verg.

**anúlariús** -a -um (anulus), belonging to a seal ring; scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. Subst., **anularius** -i, m. a ring maker, Cic.

**anúlátus** -a -um (anulus), be ringed, ornamented with rings; aures, Plaut.

**ánulus**, **annúlus** -i, m. (**1.** anus), a ring, Esp. **I.** a finger or signet ring; in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; vilissima utensilium anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equestris, the gold ring which was the sign of a knight in Rome, Hor.; anulum invenire, to be raised to the rank of a knight, Cic. **II.** Of objects similar in form, **1.** a curtain ring, Plin.; **2.** the link of a fetter, Plin.; **3.** a ringlet of hair, Mart.

**1. anus** -i, m. the fundament, Cic.

**2. ánus** -ús, f. an old woman, Cic.; anus Cumaea, the Sibyl, Ov.; in apposition, old; sacerdos, Verg.; of animals and things, cervæ, Ov.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

**anxiē**, adv. (anxius), anxiously, Sall.

**anxiétas** -átis, f. (anxius). **I.** anxiety, anxiousness, as a trait in a person's character, while angor is the transitory feeling of anxiety, Cic.; also = angor, grief, anguish, Ov. **II.** Transf. painful accuracy, Quint.

**anxifer** -fēra -fērum (anxius and fero), causing anxiety, Cic.

**anxitúdo** -ínis, f. (anxius), anxiousness, Cic.

**anxius** -a -um (ango). **I.** anxious, uneasy; anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquid, to make anxious, Tac.; anxius animo, Sall.; with abl. of cause, ira et metu, Sall.; with genit., furti, Ov.; with de and the abl., de successore, Suet.; with pro, pro mundi regno, Ov.; followed by ne, Sall.; an . . . an, Tac.; -ne (enclitic) . . . an, Sall.; quoniam modo, Tac.; unde, Hor. **II.** Transf., causing anxiety or anguish; aegritudines, Cic.

**Anxúr** -úrís, m. and n. **I.** m. Anxur (Axur), and Anxurus, a deity of the Volscians, identified with the Etruscan Vejovis; Anxurus Jupiter, Verg. **II.** n. an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Terracina, Adj., **Anxurnās** -átis, belonging to Anxur.

**Áon** -ónis, m. (Ἄων), son of Poseidon, an old Boeotian hero; hence **1.** **Áōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Aōres), Boeotians; **2.** **Áōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀῶνια), mythic name of Boeotia, in which were



the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses; **3**, **Aōnidēs** -um, f. the Muses; **4**, **Aōnios** -a -um ('Aōnios) belonging to Aonia; vertex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; juvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; fons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.

**Āornos** -i, m. and f. (ἄορνος, without birds), the lake of Avernus, Verg.

**Āous** -i, m. (Ἄος), a river in Illyria, now Viosa or Vorussa.

**āpāgē**, interj., away with thee! be off! Ter., Plant.

**Āpāmēa** and **-īa** -ae, f. (Ἀπάμεια), **1**, a town of Syria on the Orontes, now Afamiah or Famit; **2**, a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; **3**, a town of Bithynia. Adj., **Āpāmensis** -e and **Āpāmēnus** -a -um, belonging to Apamea.

**Āpelles** -is, m. (Ἀπελλής), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj., **Āpelleus** -a -um.

**Āpenninīcōla** -ae, c. (Apenninus and colo), an inhabitant of the Apennines, Verg.

**Āpenninīgēna** -ae, c. (Apenninus and gigno), one born upon the Apennines, Ov.

**Āpenninus** -i, m. (connected with Celtic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Apennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

**āper**, apri, m. a wild boar, Cic.; prov., uno in saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut.; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to do something absurd and perverse, Verg.

**Āperantī** -ōrum, m. (Ἀπεραντοί), a people in northern Aetolia; hence **Āperantia** -ae, f. their country.

**āperio** -pērū -pertum, 4. (ad-pario, from root PAR, whence pario). **I.** to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view. **A.** Lit., caput, to uncover, Cic.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., se aperire et middle aperiri, to reveal one's true character; studioque aperimur in ipso, Ov.; memet ipse aperio quis sim, Liv. **II.** to open what was shut, to uncover. **A.** Lit., fores, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; fundamenta templi, to excavate, Liv.; fig., fontes eloquentiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., to open up a country, render it accessible; Pontum, Cic.; Syriam, Tac.; locum asylum, to throw open as an asylum, Liv.; ludum, to open a school, Cic.; annum, to begin the year (poet., of the constellation Aries, because, on the entry of the sun into it the new year began for the farmer), Verg.

**āpertē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (apertus), **a**, openly; mentiri, Cic.; **b**, without concealment, straightforwardly; scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

**āperto**, l. (intens. of aperio), to lay bare, Plaut.

**āpertus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from aperio), open, uncovered. **I.** **A.** Lit., aether, caelum, clear, Verg.; naut. t.t., naves, undecked, Cic.; milit. t.t., undefended; latus, humerus, unshielded, exposed, Caes. **B.** Transf., clear, unconcealed, manifest; **a**, actio, Cic.; **c**, apertum latrocinium, Cic.; apertum est, it is clear, followed by acc. and infin., esse aliquid numen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, (a), to be evident; quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall.; (β), to be practicable; fessos hieme hostes aggredi, Tac.; **b**, of speech, clear, intelligible, unconcealed; narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; **c**, of character, frank, straightforward, open; animus, Cic.; homo, Cic.

**II.** unclosed, open, free, unhindered, accessible. **A.** Lit., **a**, vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. Subst., **āpertum** -i, n. an open space; in aperto castra locare, Liv.; **b**, milit. t.t., open; proelium, Liv. **B.** Transf., open, accessible; beate vivendi via, Cic.

**āpex** -icis, m. the top or summit. **I.** Gen., montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. **II.** Esp., **A.** the top of the conical cap of the Roman flamines, hence the cap itself; lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialecti alicui imponere, to make a person flamen of Jove, Liv.; also the tiara of eastern kings and satraps, regum apices, Hor.; so fig., crown; apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. **B.** a helmet, Verg. **C.** Gramm., the long mark over a vowel, Quint.

**āphaerēma** -ātis, n. (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grits, Plin.

**Āphāreus**, -ēi, m. (Ἀφαρεύς). **I.** a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas; hence **Aphareus** -a -um, belonging to Aphareus. **II.** a Centaur, whose arm was broken by Theseus at the wedding of Pirithous.

**aphractus** -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat, Cic.

**Āphrōdisia** -ōrum, n. (Ἀφροδίσια), the festival of Aphrodite, Plaut.

**Āphrōdisias** -adis, f. (Ἀφροδισιάς), name of several towns; **1**, a town on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, now Gheira; hence **Āphrōdisiens** -ium, m. the people of Aphrodisias; **2**, a harbour in Cilicia, near Porto Cavaliere.

**āpiacus** -a -um (apium), like parsley, Cato. **āpiānus** -a -um (apis), relating or belonging to bees, Plin.

**āpiarius** -ii, m. (apis), a bee-keeper, Plin.

**āpicatus** -a -um (apex), adorned with the priest's cap, Ov.

**Āpicinus** -ii, m. a Roman name; M. Gabius Apicius, a celebrated epicure in the time of Tiberius.

**Āpidānus** -i, m. (Ἀπιδανός), a river in Thesaly, tributary of the Peneus.

**āpinae** -arum, f. trifles, Mart.

**Āpiōlae** -arum, f. a town in Latium.

**Āpiōn** -ōnis, m. surname of Ptolemaeus, king of Cyrene.

**1. āpis** -is, f. (ἐμπίς), a bee, Cic.; Verg.

**2. Āpis** -is, acc. -im, m. (Ἄπις), a sacred bull of the Egyptians at Memphis.

**āpiscor**, aptus, 3. dep. **I.** to attain to, come up to, reach; mare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to lay hold of, grasp, Lucr.; **2**, to attain to (the object of one's desire), ejus (finis bonorum) apiscendi causa, Cic.; summum honorem, Liv.; once in Tac., with genit., dominations.

**āpium** -ii, n. parsley, Hor.

**āplustrē** -is, n. (ἀφλαστρον), generally plur. aplustria -ium, n. and aplustria -orum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lucr.

**āpōclēti** -ōrum, m. (ἀπόκλητοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League, Liv.

**āpōdŷterium** -i, n. (ἀποδŷτήριον), the dressing-room in a bath, Cic.

**Āpollo** -inis (-ōnis), m. (Ἀπόλλων), Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana, god of archery, music, poetry, prophesying and the sun, born at Delos; hence, Delius vates, Verg.; and simply Delius, Cic.; ad Apollinis (sc. aedem), to the temple of Apollo, Liv.; aperitur Apollo, the temple of Apollo becomes visible, Verg.; promontorium Apollinis, a promontory north of Utica, over against Sardania, now Cape Zibib, Liv.; hence, **A.** Adj., **Āpollināris** -e, sacred

to Apollo; ludī, games held in honour of Apollo on the 15th of July, Cic. Subst., **Āpollināre** -is, n. a place sacred to Apollo, Liv.; **B. Āpollīneus** -a-um, pertaining to Apollo; urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

**Āpollōdōrus** -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος), 1, a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus; 2, grammarian and mythological writer of Athens, about 140 B.C.

**Āpollōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀπολλωνία), 1, citadel near Naupactus, Liv.; 2, town in Illyria, now Polonia or Polina, Cic.; 3, town in Macedonia, now Polina, Liv.; hence, a, **Āpollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; b, **Āpollōniēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

**Āpollōnis** -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia; hence **Āpollōnidēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

**Āpollōnius** -ii, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), 1, Apollonius Alabandensis, Greek rhetorician, living about 120 B.C.; 2, Apollonius Molo, a Greek rhetorician, living about 110 B.C.; 3, Apollonius Rhodius, author of the Argonautica; 4, Apollonius Tyanensis, philosopher and magician in 1st cent. A.D.

**āpōlōgus** -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, a fable, in the manner of Aesop, Cic.

**āpōphōrēta** -ōrum, n. (ἀποφώρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, Suet.

**āpōprōēgmēna** -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπροηγμένα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to proegmena), Cic.

**āpōthēca** -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, Cic.

**appārātē**, adv. with compar. (apparatus), with much preparation, splendidly; ōpipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

**appārātio** -ōnis, f. (apparō), preparation, popularium munusculum, Cic.

1. **appārātus** -ūs, m. (apparo). **I.** Abstr. a preparation, preparing; operis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; **II.** Concr., preparation, provision, equipment. **A.** Gen. tenuiculus, Cic.; omnis apparatus opugnandorum urbium, Liv.; plur. apparatus regii, Cic. **B.** Esp. brilliant preparations, splendour, magnificence, pomp; 1, Lit. pomp; regius, Cic.; 2, Transf., of a speech, display, parade; dixit causam illam nullo apparatu pure et dilucide, Cic.

2. **appārātus** -a-um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from apparō), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, sumptuous, splendid; domus apparator, Cic.

**appārēo** (ad-pārēo) -ūi -itum, 2. to become visible, to appear. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. equus mecum demersus rursus apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person, anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic.; so of appearance before a court of justice, in his subellissi me apparere nollem, Cic.; of daylight, stars, &c., Tib. **B.** Transf., 1, to be visible, to show itself, be manifest; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; 2, res apparet and apparet, with acc. and infin. or relat. sentence, it is clear, plain, manifest, Cic. **II.** Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve; a, saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; b, to serve a magistrate, as lictor, clerk, &c.; with dat. of person, consulibus, Liv.; with dat. of thing, quaestioni, Cic.

**appārīo**, 3. to get, obtain, Lucr.

**appārītio** -ōnis, f. (appareo, No. II.). **A.** A waiting upon, serving, Cic. **B.** Meton. plur. = apparitores, servants, Cic.

**appārītōr** -ōris, m. (appareo, No. II.), a servant; esp. a public servant, e.g., a lictor, etc., Cic.

**appāro** (ad-pāro), 1. to prepare for, get ready for, provide; convivium, Cic.; bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, get up charges, Cic.; toll. by infin., Caes.

**appellātio** -ōnis, f. (1. appello), an addressing. **I.** with words, speaking to. **A.** Gen. hanc nactus appellatōnis causam, Caes. **B.** Legal t.t., appeal; tribunorum, to the tribunes, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds. **A.** Pronunciation, litterarum, Cic. **B.** Naming; hence, meton. = nomen, name, title; inanis, Cic.; plur., regum appellatōnes, Cic.

**appellātor** -ōris, m. (1. appello), an appellant, Cic.

**appellito** 1. (freq. of 1. appello), to be accustomed to name, Tac.

1. **appello** 1. (intens. of 2. appello). **I.** to address, accost, with words. **A.** Gen. 1, singulos appellare, Cic.; nominatim, Cic.; 2, to ask a person to do something, to make a proposal to a person; a, aliquem, Cic.; aliquem de proditiōe, Liv.; b, legal t.t., to appeal to; praetorem, Cic.; tribunos, Liv.; a praetore tribunos, Cic.; de aestimatione et solutiōibus, Caes.; c, to apply to for payment; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.; d, to sue; cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds, 1, to pronounce, litteras, Cic.; 2, to name, entitle; aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, Liv.; hence, to mention by name; quos ideo non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significatoneque, to make known, Cic.

2. **appello** (ad-pello), -pūli -pulsus, 3. to drive to, bring to. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. turres ad opera Caesaris, Caes. **B.** Transf., animum or mentem ad aliquid, to direct the mind to something; mentem ad philosophiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., Nautical t.t., to bring to land; navem ad ripam, Cic.; classem in insulam, Liv.; poet., aliquem, with dat., hinc me digressus vestris Deus appulit oris, Verg.; pass., appelli, of the ship; navis appellitur ad villam, Cic.; of the persons in the ship, alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic.; refl., se appellere, in portum classe, Liv.; absol., huc appelle, put in here, Hor.

**appendicūla** -ae, f., (dim. of appendix), a little addition, Cic.

**appendix** -icis, f. (appendo), an appendage, addition, an appendage to anything; vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Olcadum, smaller contingents, Liv.

**appendo** (ad-pendo), -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh to; anrum alicui, Cic.; transf., non enim ea verba me annumerare, pay out, like small coin; lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, weigh out, like whole bars, Cic.

**appētens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appetō), 1, desirous of; gloriae, Cic.; 2, desirous of gold, avaricious; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

**appētentēr**, adv. (appetens), greedily, Cic.

**appētēntia** -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing, laudis, Cic.

**appētītio** -ōnis, f. (appeto), 1, grasping at, Cic.; 2, longing for, desire; with genit., principatus, Cic.

**appētītus** -ūs, m. (appeto), a passionate longing, passion, appetite; voluptatis, Cic.

**appēto** (ad-peto), -ivi and -i -itum, 3. to reach to. **I.** Gen. to grasp at, seize on; **A.** Lit., solem manibus, Cic.; haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, to have their hands

kissed, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to desire, seek*; regnum, Cic.; with infin., ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *to mock for or go to a place, to go to, arrive at*; Europam, Cic.; mare terram appetens, *pressing on the land*, Cic. **B.** *to attack*; aliquem lapidibus, Cic.; transf., ignominis omnibus appetitus, Cic. **C.** *to draw near, of time*; dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cic.

1. **Appia (Apia)** -ae, f. *a town in Phrygia*; hence **Appianus** -a -um, *of Appia, Appian*.

2. **Appia**, fem. of Appius.

**appingo** (ad-pingo)-phixi-pictum, 3. *to point to, or upon*. **I.** Lit. delphinum silvis, Hor. **II.** Transf., *to write in addition*; aliquid novi, Cic.

**Appius** -ii, m., **Appia** -ae, f. *a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, v. Claudius*; hence, 1. **Appius** -a -um, *Appian*; via, the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundisium, constructed a.u.c. 442 by the Censor, App. Claudius Caecus; aqua, a conduit constructed by the same, Liv.; Appii Forum, v. forum; 2. **Appias** -atis, f. *the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the above-mentioned aqueduct, Ov.*; b. **Appiades** deae, *statues in the temple of Venus, which stood near this aqueduct, Ov.*; 3. **Appianus** -a -um, *belonging to an Appius, Appian*; libido (of the Decevir App. Claudius), Liv.

**Appiētas** -atis, f. *the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero to flatter Appius*.

**applaudo** (ad-plaudo) -plausi -plausum, 3. **I.** Trans., *to strike upon, to clap*; cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II.** Intrans. *to applaud*, Plant.

**applicatio** -ōnis, f. (applico). **I.** *inclination*; animi, Cic. **II.** *ius applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client, Cic.*

**applicatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from applico), *applied to, lying near*, Varr.

**applico** (ad-plico) -avi -atum and -ui -itum, 1. **I.** *to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to*. **A.** Lit., **a.** *se ad flammam, Cic.*; oscula ferreto, *to kiss*, Ov.; enseum capulo tenus, *to drive in*, Verg.; milit. t.t., corpora corporibus, *to close up the ranks*, Liv.; **b.** *in passive, esp. in partic. perf., lying near, situated near, built near*; Leucas colli applicata, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1. *to connect*; voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; 2. *se ad and se alieni, to attach oneself to*; se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic.; se ad alieujus familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, Cic. **II.** *to turn or direct towards*. **A.** Lit. nautical t.t., *to steer a ship towards, to bring to land*; naves ad terram, Caes.; navem ad aliquem, Cic.; absol., *to land*; quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audisset, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to devote oneself to*; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.; (perf. applicui, only once in Cic.; sup. applicuitum and partic. applicuitus not used by Cic.).

**applo, 1.** *to lament, deplore, Hor.*

**appōno** (ad-pono) -pōstui -pōsitum, 3. **I.** *to place near, to put to*. **A.** Gen. gladium, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a.** *to serve, put on the table*; patellam, Cic.; appositā secunda mensa, Cic.; **b.** *in writing, to place near*; notam ad versum, or epistolis, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** **a.** *to appoint*; custodem me Tullio, Cic.; **b.** *to procure, suborn*; calumniatores, Cic. **B.** *to put to, add to*; 1. Gen., annos alieui, *Hor.*; vitis modum, Cic.; lucro, *reckon as a gain*, Hor.; 2. *to add, by way of command, aqua et igni interdictum reo appositumque, ut teneretur insula, Tac.*

**apporrectus** -a -um (ad and porrigo), *extending near, Ov.*

**apporto** (ad-porto), 1. *to carry, bring to*; lapidem, signa, Cic.

**apposco** (ad-posco), 3. *to ask in addition*, Hor. **appōsitē**, adv. (appositus), *appropriately, appositely*; dicere appositae ad persuasionem, Cic.

**appōsitus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appono), *placed near*. **I.** Lit., *situated, or lying near*; castellum flumini app., Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *audacia fidentia non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic.*; **B.** Esp., *fit, appropriate, apposite*; menses apppositi ad agendum, Cic.; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic.

**appōtus** (ad-pōtus) -a -um, *very drunk*, Plant.

**appreco** (ad-præcor), 1., dep. *to worship, pray to*; rite deos, Hor.

**apprehendo** (ad-prēhendo) -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and poet. **apprendo** (ad-prendo) -prendi -presum, 3. *to seize, lay hold of*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *claviculis adminicula tanquam manibus, Cic.* **B.** Esp., *to take possession of*; Hispanias, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of discourse, to bring forward, allege*; ut quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat, Cic.

**apprimē** (apprimus), adv., *by far, above all, exceedingly*, Plaut., Nep.

**apprimo** -pressi, -pressum, 3. (ad and premo), *to press to*; dextram alieujus, Tac.

**approbatio** -ōnis, f. (approbo). **I.** *approbation, approval, assent, Cic.* **II.** Esp., philosoph. t.t., *proof*; quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.

**approbator** -ōris, m. (approbo), *one who approves or assents*; profectiois meae, Cic.

**approbe**, adv. (ad and probus), *very well*; illum novisse, Plaut.

**approbo** (ad-prōbo) 1. 1. *to approve of, assent to*; consilium alieujus, Cic.; esp. *of a deity, to bless, approve of*; quod actum est dii approbent, Cic.; 2. *to prove, to establish*; propositionem app. et firmare, Cic.

**appromitto** (ad-promitto) -misi -missum, 3. *to promise in addition, i.e. to promise also in one's own name, Cic.*

**appropro** (ad-propōro) -avi, -atūm, -āre. **I.** Trans., *to hasten*; coeptum opus, Liv.; **II.** Intrans., *to hasten*; approperare, Cic.; appr. ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.

**appropinquatio** -ōnis, f. (appropinquo), *approach*; mortis, Cic.

**appropinquo** (ad-prōpinquo), 1. *to approach, draw near*. **I.** Of place, ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat. Januae, Liv.; Oceano, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a.** of time, hiems appropinquat, Caes.; illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic.; **b.** of persons, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, *is near to seeing, Cic.*

**appugno** (ad-pugno), 1. *to storm, assault*; castra, Tac.

**Appulējus, or Apulējus** -i, m. *a Roman name*; 1. **L.** Appulejus Saturninus, *tribune of the people, 100 B.C.*; 2. *a Roman writer, born about 130 A.D., at Madaura, in Africa.* Adj. 1. **Appulējus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Appulejus*; lex (de majestate) introduced by the tribune Appulejus; 2. **Appulējanus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Appulejus*.

**Appulia, Apulia** -ae, f. *a country in the south of Italy.* Adj., **a.** **Appulicus** -a -um, *mare, the Adriatic Sea, Hor.*; **b.** **Appulus** -a -um, *Apulian*.

**appulsus** -ūs, m. (2. appello). **I.** *a driving towards*. **A.** *an approach*; quod pars earum (regionum) appulsus solis exarsit, Cic. **B.** *in-*

*fluence produced by approach*; caloris, Cic. **II.** *landing on, landing*; litorum, Liv.

**āpricatio** -ōnis, f. (apricor), *a basking in the sun*, Cic.

**āpricitas** -ātis, f. (apricus), *sunniness, sunshine, warmth*, Plin.

**āpricor**, 1, dep. (apricus), *to sun oneself*, Cic.

**āpricus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (for apericus, from aperio). **I.** Lit., *Of places, open to the sun, sunny*; locus, Cic.; in aprium proferre, *to bring to light*, Hor. **II.** *Transf., loving the sun*; flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.

**Aprilis** -e (aperio), Aprilis mensis or subst., *the month of April*, Cic.

**āprinus** -a -um (aper), *relating or belonging to a wild boar*, Plin.

**āprūgnus** -a -um (aper), *belonging to a wild boar*, Plaut.

**Apsus** -i, m. (Ἄψος), *a river of Illyria, now Berzatinò*.

**aptatus** -a -um (partic. of apto), *fitted, appropriate*, Cic.

**aptē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (aptus), *fitly, appropriately*; facere, dicere, Cic.

**apto**, 1, (intens. of \*apo), *to fit to, adapt to, adjust*. **I.** Gen., corpori arma, Liv.; enses dexteris, Hor. **II.** *to prepare, get ready*. **A.** Lit., arma, Liv.; classem velis, Verg.; se armis, Liv. **B.** *Transf., to make fit or appropriate*; hoc verbum est ad id aptatum quod, etc., Cic.

**aptus** -a -um, 1, (partic. of obsolete verb, \*apo). **I.** Partic., 1, Lit., *fastened to*; gladius e lacunari seta equina aptus, Cic.; 2, *Transf., depending upon*; honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone, rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic. **B.** *connected, joined, allied*; 1, Lit., a, omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic.; b, *prepared, equipped, fitted out*; omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta et parata, Cic.; caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, *adorned with*, Verg.; 2, *Transf., Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus*, Cic. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., *suitable, appropriate, fitting*; with ad and the acc., milites minus apti ad hujus generis hostem, Cic.; id pallium esse aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic.; with in and the acc., in quod (genus) minus apti sunt, Liv.; with dat., haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic.; absol., verbis quam maxime aptis, Cic.

**āpūd** (aput), prep., with acc. (root AP, whence apo, aptus, apud thus meaning *being fastened to, near to*), *at, near, by, with*, chiefly used of persons. **I.** *Of nearness to persons*, 1, apud aliquem sedere, *near, Cic.*; plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.; hence a, *apud me, at my house*, Cic.; apud se esse (fig.), *to be in possession of one's faculties*, Plaut.; b, *apud exercitum esse, to be serving as a soldier*, Cic.; 2, *before, in the presence of*; apud iudices, Cic.; 3, *with*; consequi gratiam apud bonos viros, Cic.; hence, *with = in the time of*; apud patres nostros, Cic.; 4, *of an author, in the works of*; apud Xenophontem, Cic.; 5, *to*; apud aliquem queri, Cic. **II.** *Of places*, 1, *in the neighbourhood of*; apud Alyziam, Cic.; 2, *at, in*; apud villam, Cic.

**Āpūlejus**, v. Appulejus.

**Āpūlia**, v. Appulia.

**āqua** -ae, f. (akin to Keltic ach and Sanscrit apa = water), water. **I.** Lit., a, *water in the broadest meaning of the word*; pluvia, Cic.; marina, Cic.; plur., aquae dulces, Cic.; special phrases, a, *aspergere alicui aquam, to re-animate*, Plaut.; b, *aquam praebere, to entertain*, Hor.; c, *aqua et ignis, the necessities of life*; non aqua, non

igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; hence, (a) *aqua et igni interdicere alicui*, Cic.; or aqua et igni aliquem arcere, Tac.; *to banish*; (β) *aquam terramque petere* or poscere ab aliquo, *to demand submission from the enemy*, a Persian custom, Liv.; d, *aqua haeret, there is a difficulty or a hitch*, Cic.; e, *in aqua scribere, to write in water*, Cat. **B.** *water in a narrower sense*; 1, a, *the sea*; ad aquam, *on the sea-coast*, Cic.; b, *a lake*; Albanae aquae deductio, Cic.; c, *a river*; secunda aqua, *down stream*, Liv.; 2, *rain*, Hor.; 3, *plur., aquae*; a, *springs*, Verg.; b, *hot medicinal springs*; ad aquas venire, Cic.; hence as a proper name, Aquae Sextiae, &c.; 4, *of an aqueduct, aquam ducere non longe e villa*, Cic.; 5, *water in the water-clock*; hence, aquam dare, *to give time*, Plin.; aquam perdere, *to lose time*, Quint.; 6, *tears*, Prop. **II.** *Transf., Aqua, a constellation*, Cic. poet.

**āquaeductus** -ūs, m.: 1, *an aqueduct*, Cic.; 2, *the right of conveying water to a place*, Cic.

**āquālicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of aqualis), *a small water-vessel*; hence, *the belly*, Pers.

**āquālis** -e (aqua), watery. Subst., **āquālis** -is, c. a wash-bowl, Plaut.

**āquārius** -a -um (aqua), *belonging to water*.

**I.** Adj., provinciae, *superintendence of the supply of water*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **āquārius** -ii, m. 1, *a water-carrier*, Juv.; 2, *an inspector of conduits*, ap. Cic.; 3, *the constellation so called*, Hor.

**āquaticus** -a -um (aqua). **I.** *living in water, aquatic*; lotos, Ov. **II.** *full of water, watery*; auster, *bringing rain*, Ov.

**āquatilis** -e (aqua), *living or growing in the water*, Cic.

**āquatō** -ōnis, f. (aquor). **A.** *a fetching of water*, Caes. **B.** Meton., *a place whence water may be fetched, a watering-place*, Plin.

**āquatōr** -ōris, m. (aquor), *a person that fetches water*, Caes.

**āquīla** -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of aquilus), *an eagle*. **I.** Lit., in mythology, the bearer of the lightning of Jove, Cic. **II.** *Transf., 1, an eagle as the standard of each Roman legion*, Cic.; Meton., a, *a legion*, Plin.; b, *the post of standard-bearer*, Juv.; 2, *the Eagle, a constellation*, Cic.; 3, *plur. aquilae, the eagle on the front and rear of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which seemed to support the gable*, Tac.

**Āquileja** -ae, f. *a town in the north of Italy, now Aquileja or Aglar*; hence adj., **Āquilejensis** -e, *of or belonging to Aquileja*.

**aquilifer** -fēri (aquila and fero), m. *an eagle or standard-bearer*, Cic.

**āquīlinus** -a -um (aquila), *relating to an eagle*, Plaut.

**Aquilus** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were—1, C. Aquilius Gallus, friend of and colleague with Cicero in the praetorship (66 B.C.), a famous orator and jurist; 2, Aquilius Regulus, an informer under the empire*; hence, **Āquiliānus** -a -um, *belonging to Aquilius*.

**āquīlo** -ōnis, m. (connected with aquilus, the black stormy one); 1, *the north wind*, Cic.; meton., the north, Cic.; 2, **Aquilo**, as a myth. person, husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes.

**āquīlōnālis** -e (aquilo), *northern*, Cic.

**Āquīlōnia** -ae, f. *a town in the country of the Hirpini, now Carbonara*.

**āquīlōnius** -a -um, 1, *northern*, Cic.; 2, *belonging to Aquilo (2)*; proles, Calais and Zetes, Prop.

**āquīlus** -a -um, *dark-coloured, blackish*, Plaut.

**Aquīnum** -i, n. *town in Latium, now Aquino.* Adj., **Aquinās** -ātis, *belonging to Aquinum.*

**Aquitāni** -rum, m. *inhabitants of Aquitania; hence Aquitānia* -ae, f. *Aquitania, the south-west part of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.*

**āquor**, 1. dep. (aqua), *to fetch water*, Caes.

**āquosus** -a -um, adj. *with compar. and superl. (aqua), full of water, watery*; Orion, Verg.; Eurus, *rain-bringing*, Hor.; mater, *Thetis*, Ov.

**āquīla** -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), *a little water, a small stream*, Cic.

**āra** -ae, f. (connected with *αἶρω*, *I raise*); 1, *an elevation of earth, stone, &c.*; a, *ara sepulchri, a funeral pyre*, Verg.; 2, plur., *arac, rocks*, Verg.; 3, *a monument of stone; virtutis*, Cic.; 4, *an altar*; a, *aram consecrare deo*, Cic.; pro *aris et focis, for hearths and homes*, Cic.; fig., *a refuge, protection*; legum, Cic.; b, *transf. a constellation*, Cic. poet.

**Ārābarchēs** -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρχης), *an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector*, Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tribute paid to Rome), Cic.

**Ārābes** -um, m. (Ἀραβες), *the inhabitants of Arabia, the Arabs*; hence, 1, **Ārabs** -ābis, *Arabian*; 2, **Ārābia** -ae, f. (Ἀραβία), *the country of Arabia, in the south-west of Asia, used loosely for any country inhabited by nomadic tribes akin to the Arabs*; 3, **Ārābicus** -a -um, *Arabian*; 4, **Ārābius** -a -um, *Arabian*; 5, **Ārābus** -a -um, *Arabian*.

**ārābilis** -e (aro), *that can be ploughed, arable*. Plin.

**Ārachnē**, -ēs, f. (Ἀράχνη), *a Lydian maiden who entered into a contest in spinning with Minerva and was turned into a spider*.

**Ārādus** -i, f. (Ἀραδός), *a Phoenician town, now Ruad*. Adj., **Ārādus** -a -um.

**ārānea** -ae f. (ἀράχνη), 1, *a spider*; 2, *the spider's web*, Plaut.

**ārānēola** -ae, f. (dim. of aranea), *a little spider*, Cic.

**ārānēolus** -i, m. (dim. of aranea), *a little spider*, Verg.

**ārānēosus** -a -um (aranea), 1, *full of cobwebs*, Cat.; 2, *like a cobweb*, Plin.

1. **ārānēus** -i, m. *a spider*, Lucr.

2. **ārānēus** -a -um, *relating to a spider*, Plin. Subst., **ārānēum** -i, n. *a cobweb*, Phaedr.

**Ārār** and **Ārāris**, -is, m. *a river in Gaul, the Saône*.

**ārātio** -ōnis, f. (aro). 1. *ploughing, agriculture*, Cic. 2. **Ārātio**, *Meton.*, *a ploughed field*, Plaut.; esp., *arationes* = *the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce*, Cic.

**ārātor** -ōris, m. 1. *a ploughman, a husbandman*, Cic.; appel. *taurus*, Ov.; 2, *aratores, tenants of the arationes*, q.v., Cic.

**ārātrum** -i, n. *the plough*; *aratrum circumducere*, Cic.; *aliquem ab aratro accersere*, Cic.

**Ārathrus** -i, m. (Ἀραθρός), *a river in Epirus, now Arta*.

**Ārātus** -i, m. (Ἀρατος). 1. *a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Φαινόμενα was translated by Cicero*. Adj., **Ārātus** and **Ārātius** -a -um, *belonging to Aratus*; *carmina*, Cic.; and absol., *nostra quaedam Aratea*, Cicero's translation of the poem, Cic. 2. *a celebrated Greek general, founder of the Achaean League*.

**Āraxēs** -is, m. (Ἀράξης), *a river in Armenia*.

**arbitēr** -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go). 1. *a witness, spectator, hearer*; *locus ab arbitris remotus*, Cic.; *remotis arbitris*, Cic. 2.

**A.** Legal t. t., *an umpire, arbitrator*; *arbitrator litis*, Cic.; *aliquem arbitrum adigere*, Cic.; *arbitrum dare*, Cic.; *sumere*, Cic.; *esse in aliquam rem arbitrum*, Cic.; *ad arbitrum confugere*, Cic.; *nti aliquo arbitro*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, 1, *a judge of any matter*; *formae* (of Paris), Ov.; *armorum*, Ov.; 2, *ruler, lord, master*; *bibendi*, Hor.; *Adriae, the south wind*, Hor.; *elegantiae*, Tac.

**arbitra** -ae, f. (arbitr) *a female witness*, Hor.

**arbitrārius** -a -um, *depending on the will, arbitrary, uncertain*, Plaut.

**arbitrātus** -ūs, m. *approval, will, choice, wish*; *tuo arbitratu*, Cic.; *cujus arbitratu sit educatus*, Cic.

**arbitrium** -i, n. **A.** *The umpire's decision*; *aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium*; *iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, 1, *any decision, judgment, free choice*; *arbitrium eligendi*, Tac.; *libera arbitria de aliquo agere*, Liv.; *res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae*, Cic.; *arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral*, Cic.; 2, *might, mastery, authority*; *arbitrio suo*, Cic.

**arbitror**, 1. dep. (pass. Plaut., Cic., arbitro, Plaut.). 1. *to hear, perceive*, Plaut. 2. *Transf.*, *to express an opinion as witness*, Cic.; hence, *to think, be of opinion*; *qui se natos ad homines iuvandos arbitrantur*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitretur*, Cic.

**arbōr** (arbos) -ōris, f. *a tree*. **A.** Lit., *fici*, *a fig tree*, Cic.; *Jovis, the oak*, Ov.; *Phoebe, the laurel*, Ov.; *Palladis, the olive*, Ov. **B.** *Meton.*, *infelix, the gallows*, Cic.; *mali, a mast*, Verg.; *arbor, an oar*, Verg.; *a ship*, *Pelias, the Argo*, Ov.

**arbōrēus** -a -um, *relating to trees*, Verg.; *cornua, branching*, Verg.

**arbusum** -i, n. (arbor), *a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees*, Cic.

**arbusus** -a -um, *full of trees*; *ager*, Cic.

**arbutēus** -a -um, *relating to the arbutus*, Ov., Verg.

**arbutum** -i, n., 1, *the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree*, Verg.; 2, *the wild strawberry tree or arbutus*, Verg.

**arbutus** -i, f. *the wild strawberry or arbutus tree*, Verg.

**arca** -ae, f. (root ARC, whence also arceo). 1. *a chest, box*. **A.** Genl., Cic. **B.** Esp., a, *a coffin*, Liv.; b, *money coffer*, Cic.; *meton. = the money in the coffer*; *arcae nestræ confidito*, Cic. 2. *a cell for close imprisonment*, Cic.

**Arcādia** -ae, f. (Ἀρκασία), *a country of the Peloponnesus*. Adj., 1, **Arcādius** -a -um; 2, **Arcādicus** -a -um; *deus, Pan, Prop.*; *juvenis, a simpleton*, Juv.; *virgo, Arethusa*, Ov.; 3, **Arcās** -ādis, *tyrannus, Lycæon*, Ov. Subst., **Arcās** -ādis, *Mercury*, Mart.; **Arcādes** -um, *m. the Arcadians*, Cic.

**arcānō**, adv., *secretly*, Cic.

**arcānus** -a -um (arca, arceo), 1, *silent*; *homo, Plaut.*; *nox*, Ov.; 2, *secret*, Cic.; *arcana consilia*, Liv.; *sacra*, Ov. Subst., **arcānum** -i, n. *a secret*, Liv., Juv.

**Arcās** -ādis, m. (Ἀρκάς), *son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the star Arctophylax*.

**arcēo** -ēū, 2. (root ARC, whence arca). 1. *to shut in, shut up*; *alvus arcet et continet quod recipit*, Cic. 2. **A.** *to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent*; *copias hostium*, Cic.; *followed by ut with subj.*, Liv.; *with the*

acc. and ab with the abl., aliquem ab urbe, Cic.; with the acc. and abl. alone, hostem Gallia, Cic.; with dat., Verg. **B.** to protect from; aliquem periculis, Verg.

**Arcēsīlās** -ae, m. (Ἀρκεσίλας) and **Arcēsīlās** -i, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος), a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aetolia (316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy.

**Arcēsīus** -īi, m. (Ἀρκέσιος), father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses.

**arcessītor** -ōris, m. one who calls or fetches, Plin.

**arcessītus**, abl. -ī, m. calling for, summons; ipsius rogatu arcessitque, Cic.

**arcesso** (**arcesso**) -īvi -ītum, 3. (arcedo), to fetch or call to a place, to summon, **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., aliquem litteris Capua, Cic.; aliquem in senatu, Cic.; sacra ab exteris nationibus asciscere et arcessere, Cic. **B.** Transf., of a thought, to bring, derive; argumentum usque a capite, Cic.; hence arcessitus, strained, far-fetched; dictum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1.** to bring the dead from the lower world, Verg.; **2.** to bring the bride to the bridegroom's house, Ter.; **3.** legal t. t., to summon, bring before a court of justice; aliquem iudicio capitis, Cic.; aliquem capitis, Cic.

**Archēlāus** -i, m. (Ἀρχέλαος), **I.** a Greek philosopher of Miletus. **II.** King of Macedonia from 413 B.C., friend of Euripides. **III.** General of Mithridates. **IV.** Son of **III.**, husband of Berenice. **V.** the grandson of **IV.**, the last king of Cappadocia.

**archētȳpus** -a -um (ἀρχέτυπος), original, Juv.

**Archias** -ae, m. (Ἀρχίας), **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero. **II.** a celebrated cabinet-maker, hence **Archīacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Archias.

**archigallus** -i, m. a high priest of Cybele, Plin.

**Archilōchus** -i, m. (Ἀρχίλοχος), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse. Adj., **Archilōchius** -a -um, Archilochian; appel., sharp, biting, Cic.

**archimāgirus** -i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος), head cook, Ov.

**Archimēdes** -is, m. (Ἀρχιμήδης), celebrated mathematical and mechanical philosopher, killed on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (212 B.C.).

**archimimus** -i, m. (ἀρχίμμος), chief mime or buffoon, Suet.

**archipirāta** -ae, m. (ἀρχιπειρατής), chief pirate, Cic.

**architectōn** -ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτεκτων), **1.** master-builder, Plaut.; **2.** a master in cunning, Plaut.

**architector**, 1. dep. **A.** to build. **B.** Transf., to devise, to prepare, provide; voluptates, Cic.

**architectūra** -ae, f. architecture, Cic.

**architectus** -i, m. (ἀρχιτεκτων), **1.** an architect, master-builder; architecti operum, Cic.; **2.** Transf., an inventor, author, maker; hujus legis, Cic.; quasi arch. beatæ vitæ, Cic.

**archōn** -ontis, m. (ἀρχων), an archon, one of the chief magistrates of Athens, Cic.

**Archytas** -ae, m. (Ἀρχύτας), a philosopher of Tarentum (about 400-365 B.C.).

**arcitēnētis** -entis (arcus and teneo), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana, Verg., Ov.

**arct** . . . = arct . . . q.v.

**Aretōs** -i, f. (ἄρκτος), **1.** the great and little bear, Verg., Ov.; junctæ Aquilonibus Aretos, the North Pole, Ov.; opacem excipere Arcton, to be towards the North, Hor.; **2.** the night, Prop.

**Aretōus** -a -um (ἀρκτώος) belonging to the north pole, northern, Mart.

**Aretūrus** -i, m. (ἄρκτοῦρος), **1.** the brightest star of the constellation Boötes, Cic.; **2.** Boötes, Verg.

**arcūātus** -a -um (partic. of arcuo), bent like a bow, curved; currus, Liv.

**arcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of arca), **1.** a casket for money, jewels, or perfume; arculae muliebres, Cic.; **2.** Transf., rhetorical ornament; omnes (Isocrati) discipulorum arculae, Cic.

**arculārius** -i, m. a casket maker, Plaut.

**arcūo**, 1. to bend or shape like a bow, Plin.

**arcūs** -ūs, m. **I.** a bow; **a.** arcum intendere, Cic.; adducere, Verg.; arcus Haemonii, the constellation Sagittarius, Ov.; **b.** the rainbow, Cic.; **c.** an arch, vault, triumphal arch, Suet. **II.** Transf., **1.** anything arched or curved, Verg., Ov.; **2.** a mathematical arc, Sen.; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, Ov.

**1.** **ardēa** -ae, f. a heron, Verg.

**2.** **Ardēa** -ae, f. (Ἀρδέα), town of the Rutuli in Latium. Adj., **a.** **Ardēas** -ātis, **b.** **Ardēatinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ardea.

**ardēlio** -ōnis, m. a busybody, Mart.

**ardens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (ardeo), hot, glowing. **A.** Lit., lapides, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.** of the eyes, glowing; oculi, Verg.; **b.** of colour, glittering; apes ardentes auro, Verg.; **c.** of wine, strong, fiery; Falerum, Hor.; **d.** of passions, &c., burning, eager, hot; odium, Liv.; avaritia, Cic.; ardentes in aliquem litterae, Cic.; ardentes equi, spirited, Verg.; **e.** of oratory, fiery; orator, Cic.; oratio, actio, Cic.

**ardenter**, adv., with compar. and superl. (ardens), hotly, violently; cupere, Cic.

**ardēo**, arsi, arsum, 2. to burn, glow, be on fire. **I.** Lit., faces, Cic.; domus, Cic.; mare arsit eo anno, Liv.; jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of U., Verg.; ardent altaria, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** of the eyes, to glow, Cic.; **2.** of colours, to flash, sparkle, glow; ardebat murice laena, Verg.; **3.** of feelings, **a.** of the body, quum omnes artus ardere viderentur, be in pain, Cic.; **b.** of the mind, amore, dolore, furore, Cic.; ardere in proelia, eagerly to desire fight, Verg.; esp. in poets, to burn with love; ardere aliqua or in aliqua or aliquam, Hor., Verg., Ov.; ardere invidia, to be heated, Cic.; **c.** of conspiracies, wars, &c., to burst out; quum arderet conjuratio, Cic.; quum arderet Syria bello, be in a state of excitement, Cic.

**ardēōla** -ae, f. (dim. of ardea), a heron, Plin.

**ardesco**, arsi, 3. (inch. of ardeo), to take fire, kindle. **I.** Lit., arsi arundo, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** to glitter; fulmineis ignibus ardescunt undae, Ov.; **2.** of the passions, to become inflamed; tuendo, Verg.; libidinis, Tac.

**ardor** -ōris, m. flame, burning, heat. **I.** Lit., solis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** the glow of the eyes, oculorum, Cic.; **2.** gleam, glimmer; stellarum, Cic.; **3.** of the feelings or passions, ardour, fierceness; cupiditatum, Cic.; animorum et armorum, Cic.; pugnandi, for fighting, Liv.; with ad and the acc., mentis ad gloriam, Cic.; ad bellum armaque, Liv.; esp. the passion of love, Ov.; virginis, for a maiden, Ov.

**Ardūenna** -ae, f. a forest in Gallia Belgica, now the forest of Ardennes.

**ardūus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (root Ar, Gr. ἄρ, whence ardea, ἀραι), steep. **I.** Lit., **A.** collis, Liv.; ascensus difficilis atque arduus, Cic. Subst., **ardūum** -i, n. a steep place; per arduum ducuntur, Liv. **B.** Poet., lofty; aether, Ov.; nubes, Hor.; sese arduus infert (Turnus), with proud mien, Verg. **II.** Transf., difficult to undertake or reach; res

arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; arduum videtur, or est followed by infin., Sall., Liv. Subst., **arduum** -i, *n.* what is difficult to accomplish, Hor., Ov.

**ārea** -ae, f. (Root AR, Gr. AP, whence arduus and ἄρα), a high-lying open space, surface. **I.** Gen. collemque super planissima campi area, Ov. **II.** Esp., 1, an open space in a town, Liv.; 2, a site for a house, Cic.; 3, the court-yard, Liv.; 4, threshing-floor, Cic.; 5, the part of the circus where the games were held; fig., sphere, scope, Ov.

**ārefāciō** -feci -factum, 3, to make dry, Lucr.

**Ārelātē**, n. and **Ārelās** -atis, f. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles. Adj., **Ārelātensis** -e.

**Āremōricus** -a -um (from Keltic are = on, and mor = sea), lying on the sea; civitates, Gallic states on the coast of the English Channel.

**ārena** -ae, f. sand. **I.** Lit., saxa globosa arenae immixta, Liv.; arenae carae, the sands of Pactolus, Ov.; prov., arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, a sandy place; arenam aliquam aut paludes emere, Cic.; 2, the sea-shore; optata potiri arena, Verg.; 3, the arena in the amphitheatre (covered with sand); promittere operas arenae, Tac. **III.** Transf., the scene of any contention or struggle, Plin.

**ārenārius** -a -um, relating to sand, sandy. Subst., **ārenāria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand pit, Cic.

**ārenōsus** -a -um, sandy, Verg.

**ārens** -entis, p. adj. (areo), dry. **I.** Gen. rivus, Verg. **II.** dry with thirst; ora, Ov.; poet. siliis, Ov.

**ārēō**, 2, *A.* to be dry; aret ager, Verg. **B.** Esp., to be dry with thirst, Liv.

**ārēōla** -ae, f. (dim. of area), a little open space, Plin.

**Ārēōpāgus** -i, m. (Ἀρειος πάγος), Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called **Ārēōpāgites** held its sittings, Cic.; hence, **Ārēōpāgites** -ae, m. a member of the court, Cic.

**Āres** -is, m. (Ἄρης), the Greek god of war, appell., a warrior, Plaut.

**aresco**, 3, (inch. of areo), to become dry; cito areseet lacrima, Cic.

**Ārestōridēs** -ae, m. (Ἀρεστωρίδης), a descendant of Arestor, i.e., Argus, his son.

**ārētālōgus** -i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, Juv.

**Ārēthūsa** -ae, f. (Ἀρεθούσα), a fountain in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; myth, a Nereid beloved by the river Alpheus, who dived under the sea in pursuit of her. Adj., 1, **Ārēthūsīs** -idis; 2, **Ārēthūsīus** -a -um, of or belonging to **Ārēthūsa**.

**Ārēus** -a -um, relating to Mars; iudicium, the **Areopagus**, Tac.

**Arganthōnius** -ii, m. (Ἀργανθώνιος), a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.

**Argēi** -ōrum, m. 1, chapels of local deities in Rome; 2, figures of men, thrown into the Tiber every year on the Ides of May.

**Argentānum** -i, n. a town in Bruttium, now Argentino.

**argentārius** -a -um, 1, relating to silver; metalla, silver mines, Plin.; 2, relating to money; inopia, Plaut.; taberna, a banker's stall, Liv. Subst., **A. argentārius** -ii, m. a money-changer, banker, Cic. **B. argentāria** -ae, f. 1, (sc. taberna), a banker's office, Liv.; 2, (sc. ars), a banker's trade, Cic.; 3, (sc. fodina), a silver mine, Liv.

**argentātus** -a -um, 1, ornamented with silver; milites, with silvered shields, Liv.; 2, provided with money, Plaut.

**argentōus** -a -um, **I. 1**, made of silver; aquila, Cic.; nummus, Varr.; denarius, Plin.; or simply argenteus, Tac.; 2, ornamented or covered with silver; scena, Cic.; 3, of the colour of silver; anser, Verg. **II.** Transf., belonging to the Silver Age; proles, Ov.

**argentifōdina** -ae, f. a silver mine, Varr., Plin.

**argentōsus** -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver, Plin.

**argentum** -i, n. (ἀργός), silver; **I.** signatum, stamped with a pattern, Cic.; **II.** Esp., 1, silver plate, Cic.; 2, silver coin, and generally money, Cic., Liv.

**Argilētum** -i, n. a part of Rome where were many booksellers' shops. Adj., **Argilētānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Argiletum.

**argilla** -ae, f. (ἀργιλλος), white clay, potter's clay, Cic.

**argillāceus** -a -um, clayey, of clay, Plin.

**Arginussae (Arginūsae)** -ārum, f. (Ἀργινούσαι), islands on the coast of Aetolis, scene of a naval victory of the Athenians over the Spartans.

**Argō** -ūs, f. (Ἀργώ), the ship Argo, in which many Greek heroes sailed to Colchis, under Jason, to fetch the Golden Fleece. Adj., **Argōus** -a -um.

**Argōnautae** -ārum, m. (Ἀργοναῦται), the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argo.

**Argōs**, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. **I.** the capital of Argolis, a country of the Peloponnese. Adj., **A.**

**Argēus** -a -um. **B. Argivus** -a -um, Argive; augur, Amphiarus, Hor.; plur. substes, Argivi -orum, and poet. -um, m. the Argives. **C. Argōlis** -idis, f. 1, Adj., Argolic; 2, Subst., the district Argolis; hence adj., **Argōlicus** -a -um, Argolic. **II.** Argos Amphiloichium, a town in Epirus.

**argūmentatō** -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof; argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, Cic.

**argūmentor**, 1, dep. **I.** Intransit. to bring forward a proof; quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit, Cic. **II.** Transiit. to allege as a proof, Liv.

**argūmentum** -i, n. (arguo), 1, an argument, proof, Cic.; afferre argumenta, Cic.; multis argumentis deos esse docere, Cic.; argumenta atque indicia sceleris, Cic.; 2, subject, contents, matter; a, epistolae, Cic.; b, subject of a drama; fabulae, Ter.; c, a drama itself; explicare argumenti exitum, Cic.; d, subject of a work of art, ex eborē diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs), Cic.

**argūō** -ūi -itum, 3, (connected with ἀργός), to put in clear light. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. to maintain, prove; speculatores non legatos venisse, Liv. **B.** Transf. to betray, prove; degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg.; laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. **II.** Esp. **A.** to charge, accuse, expose, convict; with gen., summi sceleris, Cic.; with abl., hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.; with double acc., id quod me arguis, Cic.; with infin., Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem, Cic. **B.** to censure, complain of; culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

**Argus** -i, m. (Ἄργος), the hundred-eyed guardian of Io, slain by Mercury.

**argūtatiō** -ōnis, f. a rustling, Cat.

**argūtē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (argutus), sagaciously, acutely; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

**argūtiae** -ārum, f. 1, liveliness, animation; digitorum, quick movement of the fingers, Cic.;

**2, a**, *cleverness, subtlety, sagacity*; hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, *cunning, quibbling*, Cic.

**argūtor**, 1. dep. to chatter, Plaut.

**argūtulus** -a -um, somewhat acute; libri, Cic.

**argūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (arguo), **1**, in relation to the senses: **a**, to the eye, *expressive, lively*; manus, oculi, Cic.; **b**, to the ear, *piercing, penetrating, shrill*; hircundo, Verg.; forum, noisy, Ov.; poeta, melodious, Hor.; **2**, relating to the mind, **a**, *significant, clear*; of omens, argutissima exta, Cic.; **b**, of the understanding, **a**, in a good sense, *sagacious, acute*; argutus orator, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, *sly, cunning*; meretrix, Hor.

**argyraspides** -pidum, m. (ἀργυράσπιδες), name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield, Liv.

**Āriādna** -ae, & **Āriadnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀριάδνη), daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur, but was deserted by him and then beloved by Bacchus.

**Āriārathēs** -is, m. (Ἀριαράθης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.

**Āricia** -ae, f. town in Latium at the foot of the Alban Mount. Adj. **Āricinus** -a -um, belonging to Aricia.

**āridūlus** -a -um (dim. of aridus), somewhat dry, Cat.

**aridus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (areo), dry, arid. **I**, Lit., **1**, folia, Cic.; poet. sonus, a dry, crackling sound, Verg.; **2**, dry with thirst; viator, Verg.; **3**, shrivelled, fleshless; crura, Ov.; absol., exsiccati atque aridi, Cic. Subst., **aridium** -i, n. dry ground; naves in aridum subducere, Caes. **II**, Transf., **1**, of manner of living, poor, meagre; vita, Cic.; **2**, intellectually dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.; **3**, avaricious, Ter.

**ārīēs** -ētis, m. (ἄρην, ἄρρη). **I**, Lit., a ram, Cic. **II**, Transf. **A**, a battering ram, Caes. **B**, a prop, beam, Caes. **C**, one of the signs of the zodiac, Cic.

**ārīetatio** -ōnis, f. a butting like a ram, Sen.

**ārīeto**, 1. to butt like a ram, Verg.

**Ariminum** -i, n. town and river in Umbria. Adj., **Ariminensis** -ae, belonging to Ariminum.

**Āriōbarzanēs** -is, m. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia, and of one of Armenia.

**Ārion** or **Ārio** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). **I**, Myth. a harp-player, saved from drowning by a dolphin. Adj., **Ārionius** -a -um, belonging to Arion. **II**, a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

**Āriovistus** -i, m. a German prince, conquered by Caesar.

**Ārisba** -ae, and **Ārisbē** -ēs, f. (Ἀρίσβη), town in the Troad.

**ārīsta** -ae, f. **I**, **A**, the point of an ear of corn, Cic. **B**, Meton., the ear itself, Verg. **II**, Transf., bristly hair, Pers.

**Āristacus** -i, m. (Ἀρίστας), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping.

**Āristarchus** -i, m. (Ἀρίσταρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria; appell. a severe critic, Cic.

**Āristides** -is, m. (Ἀριστείδης), **I**, a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. **II**, a poet of Miletus.

**Āristippus** -i, m. (Ἀρίστιππος), a philosopher of Cyrene (about 380 B.C.) founder of the Cynic school. Adj., **Āristippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.

**Āristo** and **Āristōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar; hence adj., **Āristonēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristos.

**Āristodēmus** -i, m. (Ἀριστοδῆμος). **I**, a tragic actor at Athens. **II**, a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, about 502 B.C.

**aristolōchia** -ae, f. (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in childbirth, Cic.

**Āristophānēs** -is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). **I**, the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj., **Āristophāneus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. **II**, a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

**Āristotēlēs** -is and -i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj., **Āristotēlēus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

**āriθmētica** -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (ἀριθμητική, se. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sen.

**āriθmētica** -ōrum, n. arithmetic, Cic.

**āritūdo** -inis, f. dryness, Plaut.

**arma** -ōrum, n. (Root AR, Greek AP, cf. τὰ ἄρματα), tools, implements. **I**, Gen., arma equestris, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools, Cic. **II**, implements of war. **A**, In the broadest sense, Liv. **B**, In a narrower meaning, *defensive armour* (tela, offensive weapons), **1**, Lit. arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or decernere, Cic.; in armis esse or stare, to be under arms, Liv.; CL milia habere in armis, Liv.; arma deponere, Liv.; tradere, Liv.; ad arma "to arms," Caes.; **2**, Meton., war; arma civilia, Cic.; **3**, military power; Romana arma ingruere, Liv.; **4**, soldiers; levia, light-armed troops, Liv.; **5**, Fig. defence; arma prudentiae, Cic.

**armāmenta** -ōrum, n. implements, tackle; esp. of a ship, vela armamentaque, Caes.

**armamentarium** -i, n. an armoury, Cic.

**armāriōlum** -i, n. (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard, Plaut.

**armārium** -i, n. a cupboard, chest, Cic.

**armātūra** -ae, f. **A**, equipment, armour; Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. **B**, Meton., armed soldiers; armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic.

**1. armātus**, abl. -ū, m. armour. **A**, Lit., haud dispari armatu, Liv. **B**, Meton., armed troops; gravis, heavy-armed troops, Liv.

**2. armātus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (armo), armed, equipped. **A**, Lit., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg. **B**, Transf., erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.

**Armēnia** -ae, f. (Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia; hence, **Armēnius** -a -um. **A**, Adj., Armenian. **B**, Subst., an Armenian.

**armētālis** -e, belonging to a herd; equae, Verg.

**armementum** -i, n. cattle living in herds; Esp. oxen and horses; **1**, sing. collective, a herd; Pan erat armenti custos, Ov.; **2**, plur., oxen; greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic.

**armifēr** -fēra -fērum (arma and fero), bearing arms, warlike, Ov.

**armigēr** -gēra -gērum (arma and gero), bearing arms. Subst., **a**, armiger -geri, m. an armour-bearer, Cic.; Jovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catilinae, adherent, Cic.; **b**, armigera -ae, f. a female armour-bearer, Ov.

**armilla** -ae, f. a bracelet, worn by both men and women, Cic., Liv.



**armillatus** -a -um, adorned with a bracelet, Suet.; canes, wearing a collar, Prop.

**armilustrum** -i, n. (arma and lustrum), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

**armipotens** -entis, mighty in arms, warlike; Mars, Verg.; diva, Minerva, Verg.

**armisónus** -a -um, resounding with arms, Verg.

**armo**, 1., 1., to provide with implements, to equip; naves, Caes.; 2., to arm, prepare for battle; a, aliquem in rempublicam, Cic.; milites, Caes.; servum in contra dominum, Cic.; equum bello, for battle, Verg.; gladiis dextris, Liv.; b, trans, to supply, arm; multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.; se eloquentia, Cic.

**armorácia** -ae, f. (cium -i, n.), horse-radish (cochlearia armoracia, Linn.), Plin.

**armus** -i, m. (ἀπὸς), 1., the shoulder-blade; latos huic hasta per armos tremit, Verg.; in animals, the shoulder; ex humeris armi flunt, Ov.; 2., the side of an animal, Verg.

**Arnus** -i, m. (Ἄρνος), the chief river of Etruria, now the Arno. Adj., **Arniensis**, -e.

**áro**, 1. (ἀρόω), to plough. A. Lit., 1., arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere, Cic.; prov., non profecturis litora buvas aras, to labour uselessly, Ov.; 2., to farm, cultivate; Falerni melle fundi jugera, Hor.; absol., cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands, (cf. aratio), Cic. B. Transf., 1., to furrow, wrinkle; rugae quae tibi corpus arent, Ov.; 2., of ships, to plough the sea; vastum maris aequor, Verg.

**Arpi** -órum, m. a town in Apulia. Adj., **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpi.

**Arpinum** -i, n. a town in Latium, birthplace of Cicero and Marius. Adj., **Arpinas** -atis, **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpinum.

**arquatus**, v. arcuatus.

**arra**, v. arrha.

**arrectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from arriŕgo), steep, Liv.

**arrepó** (ad-repo), -repsi, -reptum, 3. to creep to, to glide gently to; quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, Cic.

**Arrétium** -ii, n. a town in Etruria, birthplace of Maecenas.

**arrha** -ae, f., and **arrhábo** -ónis, m. earnest money, Plaut., Ter.

**arridéo** (ad-ridéo), -rīsi -rīsum, 2. to laugh to; 1., to laugh with; ridentibus arrident, Hor. II. to laugh at, either in approval or ridicule. A. Lit., with dat. of pers., vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv.; with acc. of the thing, video quid arriseris, Cic. B. Transf., a, to be favourable; quum tempestas arridet, Lucr.; b, to please; "inhibere" illud tuum quod mihi valde arriserat, Cic.

**arrigo** -rexi -rectum, 3. (ad and rego). A. to erect, lift up; aures, comas, Verg. B. Transf., a, to excite; arrexere animos Itali, Verg.; b, to encourage, animate; aliquem oratione, Sall.

**arripio** -rīpi -reptum, 3. (ad and rapio). 1. to seize on, lay hold of, snatch. A. Gen. arma, Liv.; cibum unguium tenacitate, Cic.; aliquem manu, Liv.; tabulam de naufragio, Cic.; cohortes arreptas in urbem inducere, Liv.; terram velis, to seize quickly to, Verg. B. Transf., a, to seize upon, appropriate, take; facultatem laedendi, quaecumque detur, Cic.; maledicta ex trivio, Cic.; b, to comprehend quickly; celeriter res innumerabiles, Cic.; litteras Graecas, take to with zeal, Cic.; II. to seize with violence; a, of diseases, &c., dolor, qui simul arripuit interit, Cic.; b, legal t.t. to drag before a tribunal, accuse, Cic.;

c, transf., to satirize; primores populi populi lumque, Hor.

**arrior** -ōris, m. one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sen.

**arródo** (ad-ródo) -rōsi -rōsum, 3. to gnaw at; mures Antii coronam auream arrosere, Liv.; fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

**arrógans** -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from arŕgo), assuming, arrogant, haughty; Indutiorum iste minax atque arrogans, Cic.

**arróganter**, adv. arrogantly, haughtily; dicere aliquem, Cic.; scribere ad aliquem, Cic.; facere, Caes.

**arrógantia** -ae, f. arrogance, assumption, pride, haughtiness; ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia oritur, Cic.

**arrógo** (ad-rógo), 1. I. 1., sibi aliquid, to appropriate to oneself something to which one has no claim; sibi sapientiam, Cic.; 2., alicui aliquid, to claim, confer upon; decus imperis, Hor. II. 1., to ask, Plaut.; 2., to associate one public officer with another; cui unico consuli dictatorem arrogari laud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv.

**arrósor** -ōris, m. one who gnaws at, Sen.

**Arrúns** (Ārúns) -ántis, m. name of a younger son of Tarquinius Superbus.

**ars** -tis, f. (stem AR, whence ar -mus, artus; Gr. ἄρτις, ἀρτίος, ἀρτην). I. A. a trade, profession, art; disserendi, dialectics, Cic.; artes sordidae, mean occupations, those of slaves, Cic.; ingenuae, liberales, honourable occupations, Cic.; urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric, Liv.; artem aliquam facitare, Cic.; exercere, to practise, pursue, Hor. B. Meton., 1., art, knowledge, theory (opp. practice); res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocris, Cic.; ex arte (dicere, scribere, &c.), according to the rules of art, Cic.; hence as title of treatises on a subject, artes oratoriae, Cic.; 2., skill, cleverness; opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic.; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; arte canere, Ov.; 3., plur., artes, works of art, Cic.; 4., Artes, the Muses, Phaed. II. Transf., 1., conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad; bonae artes, good qualities, Sall.; haec arte Pollux attigit arces igneas, Hor.; 2., absol., cunning, deceit, Verg.

**Arsáces** -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians; hence, 1., **Arsáides** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; 2., **Arsácius** -a -um, Parthian.

**Artaxáta** -órum, n. (-a -ae, f., Tac.), capital of Armenia on the Araxes.

**Artaxerxes** -is, m. (Ἀρταξέρξης), name of three Persian kings.

**arté** (arcté), adv. with compar. and superl. (artus), narrowly, tightly, closely. I. Lit. artius complecti aliquem, Cic.; signa artius collocare, Sall.; fig., artius astringere rationem, Cic. II. Transf., a, fast, soundly; dormire, Cic.; b, shortly; artius appellare aliquem, to cut a name short, Ov.; aliquem arte colere, stingily, Sall.

**artería** -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία), 1., the wind-pipe, Cic.; neut. plur., heterocl. arteria, Lucr.; 2., an artery, Cic.

**arthriticus** -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, Cic. **articuláris** -e, relating to the joints; morbus, gout, Suet.

**articulátum**, adv. A. limb by limb, piecemeal, Plaut. B. Transf., in a manner properly divided, distinctly; articulation distincteque dici, Cic.

**articúlo**, 1. to articulate, speak distinctly, Lucr.

**articúlus** -i, m. (dim. of artus). I. Lit. 1., a joint; articulorum dolores, gouty or rheumatic

*pinis*, Cic.; plur. meton., *the limbs*, esp., *the fingers*, Lucr., Ov.; **2**, of plants, a knob, knot, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, a division of a discourse; articuli membraque, Cic.; **2**, of time, a moment, crisis; in ipso articulo temporis, Cic.; **3**, of other abstractions, *part, division, point*; per eosdem articulos et gradus, Suet.

**artifex**-ficiēs (ars and facio). **I**, **1**, an artist, artificer, painter, sculptor; artifices scenici, actors, Cic.; artifex equus, a trained horse, Ov.; with genit. of gerund; Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic.; **2**, the maker, author, contriver; probus ejus (mundi) artifex, Cic.; **3**, a master of any art; tractandi animos artifices, Liv.; artifex conquiendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; artifices ad corruptum iudicium, Cic. **II**. Of inanimate objects, **1**, active, clever, skilled; artifex stilus, Cic.; **2**, passive, skilfully wrought or made; artifices boves, Prop.

**artificiosē**, adv. skilfully; id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

**artificiosus** -a -um. **A**. skilful, accomplished; rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic.; opus, Cic. **B**. Transf., artificial (opp. to natural); ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic.

**artificium** -i, n. **I**. an occupation, handicraft; ancillare, Cic. **II**. Esp., **A**. theory, system; componere artificium de iure civili, Cic. **B**. a, cleverness, skill, art; simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificisque perfectum, Cic.; **b**, dexterity, and, in a bad sense, cunning, craft; artificio simulationis, Cic.; **c**, work of art; haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

**arto** (arcto), **1**, (artus), **1**, to press together, reduce to small compass, Lucr.; **2**, to abridge, curtail; in praeniis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

**artolāgānus** -i, m. (ἀρτολάγανον), a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper, Cic.

**artopta** -ae, m. (ἀρτόπτης), **1**, a baker, Juv.; **2**, a baker's vessel, Plaut.

**1**. **artus** (arctus), -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence **2**. artus, arma, &c.), narrow, tight, close. **I**. Lit., catena, Ov.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artus, Cic.; vallis, Liv. Subst., **artum** -i, n., narrow space; pugna in arto, Tac. **II**. Transf., **a**, fast, sound; somnus, Cic.; **b**, oppressed by care; animus, Hor.; **c**, small, meagre; numerus, Tac.; comineatus, Liv.; **d**, difficult, distressing; res, Ov. Subst., quum in arto res esset, Liv.

**2**. **artus** -ūs, m. (root AR, Gr. ἄρθρον), usually plur., artus -ūum, the joints; dolor artuum, gout, Cic.; omnibus artibus contremisco, I tremble in all my limbs, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic.; poet., limbs; salus per artus sudor iit, Verg.

**ārūla** -ae, f., (dim. of ara), a little altar, Cic.

**ārundifer** -fēra -fērum (arundo and fero), reed-bearing; caput, Ov.

**ārundinēus** -a -um, reedy; canales, Verg.; carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

**ārundinōsus** -a -um, full of reeds, Tac.

**ārundo** -inis, f. a reed. **A**. Lit., crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Verg.; casae ex arundine textae, Liv. **B**. Meton., for an object made of reeds; **1**, a fishing-rod; moderator arundinis, a fisherman, Ov.; **2**, lined twigs for catching birds, Plaut.; **3**, a pen; tristis, a severe style, Mart.; **4**, the shaft of an arrow, Ov.; poet., the arrow itself, Verg.; **5**, a shepherd's pipe, Verg.; **6**, a flute, Ov.; **7**, a weaver's comb, Ov.; **8**, a scare-crow, Hor.; **9**, a plaything for children, a hobby-horse, Hor.

**arvēho** = advelo.

**Arvernī** -frum, m. a Gallie people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne. Adj., **Arvernus** -a -um, Arvernian.

**arvina** -ae, f. fat, lard, Verg.

**arvum** -i, n. (aro), **1**, a ploughed or sown field, Verg.; **2**, a country, region; arva laeta, Verg.; arva Neptunia, the sea, Verg.

**arvus** -a -um, ploughed, Cic.

**arx** -cis, f. (from ARC, root of arceo), a fortress, citadel, stronghold. **I**. Lit., **A**. In the narrow sense; ne quando arx hostium esset, Liv.; at Rome the arx was the S. W. height of the Capitol; ne quis patricius in arce aut in Capitolio habitaret, Liv.; used also of the whole hill; Capitolina, Liv.; the stronghold or chief place of a town; amisso oppido fugerat in arcem, Cic.; the stronghold of a kingdom; ad caput arcemque regni Pergamum, Liv.; prov., arcem facere e cloaca, to make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic.; **B**. In wider sense, the height of heaven; sidera arx, Ov.; temples of the gods, Hor.; (of towers), beatae arces, Corinthus, Hor.; the height of a mountain; Parnassi arx, Ov. **II**. Transf. **A**. refuge, bulwark, protection; haec urbs arx omnium gentium, Cic. **B**. head-quarters, chief place; ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv.

**as**, assis, m. (eis), the whole as unity, divided into twelve unciae, called uncia  $\frac{1}{12}$ , sextans  $\frac{1}{6}$ , quadrans  $\frac{1}{4}$ , triens  $\frac{3}{4}$ , quinuncius  $\frac{1}{2}$ , semis  $\frac{1}{2}$ , septunx  $\frac{7}{8}$ , bes  $\frac{2}{3}$ , dodrans  $\frac{4}{3}$ , dextans  $\frac{5}{4}$ , denux  $\frac{1}{3}$ . **A**. Gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance, haeres ex asse, sole heir, Plin. **B**. Esp., **1**, as a coin, the as, which originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to  $\frac{1}{16}$  lb., and from the time of the second Punic war was worth a little over a farthing; hence prov., omnia ad assem perdere, to the last farthing, Hor.; non assis facere, not to estimate at a farthing, Cat.; **2**, as a weight, a pound, Ov.; **3**, an acre, Plin.

**asbestinum** -i, n. sc. linum (ἀσβεστινον), incombustible cloth, Plin.

**1**. **Ascānius** -ii, m. son of Aeneas and Creusa, Verg.; or cf. Lavinia, Liv.

**2**. **Ascānius** -ii, m. a river in Bithynia, now Tschakirgha Su.

**ascaules** -is, m. (ἀσκαυλης), a bag piper, Mart.

**ascendo** -scendi -scensum, **3**. (ad and scandō), to mount, ascend, go up. **I**. Lit. with in and the acc., in murum, Cic.; in equum, Cic.; in concionem, to go up to speak to the people, Cic.; with ad, ad Gitanas, Liv.; with acc. alone, murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic. **II**. Transf., to rise, in tantum honorem, Cic.; altiorum gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem utile et suave est, the voice rising higher and higher, Cic.

**ascensio** -ōnis, f. an ascent, Plaut.; transf., oratorum, lofty flight, Cic.

**ascensus** -ūs, m. a going up, climbing up, ascent. **I**. **A**. Lit., in Capitolium, Cic. **B**. Transf., primus ad honoris gradum, Cic. **II**. Meton., the place for ascending; difficilis atque arduus, Cic.

**ascia** -ae, f. a carpenter's axe or adze, ap. Cic.

**ascio**, (ad-scio), **4**. to take to oneself, adopt as one's own; socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

**ascisco** (adscisco), ascīvi, ascitum, **3**. (ascio) to receive, admit. **I**. Lit., with ad and the acc., ad hoc sceleris foedus, Cic.; with in, aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; with inter, inter

patricios, Tac.; with dat., superis ascitus, Caesar, Ov.; with double acc., aliquem patronum, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to adopt, hanc consuetudinem, Cic. **B.** to approve of; quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asceverunt, Cic.; **2.** to claim for oneself, sibi sapientium, Cic.

**1. ascitus** -a -um (partic. of *ascisco*), foreign, derived from without (opp. *nativus*), Nep.

**2. ascitus** -us, m. an acceptance, reception, Cic.

**ascōpera** -ae, f. (*ἀσκόπηρα*), a leather knapsack, Suet.

**Ascra** -ae, f. (*Ἀσκρα*), a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod. Adj., **Ascraeus** -a -um; **a.** Ascraean, of Ascra; poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; simply Ascraeus = Hesiod, Ov.; **b.** carmen, Hesiodic, or rural, Verg.; **c.** fontes, Heliconian, Prop.

**ascribo** (ad-scribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3. (ad and scribo), to write to, or in addition. **A.** Lit. **1.** with dat., poemam foederibus, Cic.; with in and the acc., aliquid in eandem legem, Cic.; **2.** to fix, appoint; aliquem tutorem liberis, Cic.; **3.** to enroll; aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; esp., **a.** as a colonist, colonos, Liv.; with acc., of the colony, colonos Venusiam, Liv.; **β.** to enroll as a soldier; urbanae militiae ascribi, Tac. **B.** Transf. **1.** to reckon under a class, include; with ad or in and the acc., or with the dat., tu vero me ascribe in talem numerum, Cic.; aliquem ordinibus decorum, Hor.; with two acc., opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus, Cic.; **2.** to attribute, impute, alicui incommodum, Cic.

**ascripticius** -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, Cic.

**ascriptio** -ōnis, f. an addition in writing, Cic.

**ascriptivus** -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, Plaut.

**ascriptor** -ōris, m. one who willingly adds his name, one who approves of; legis agrariae, Cic.

**Asculum** -i, n. town of the Picentines. Adj.,

**Asculanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

**āsella** -ae, f. (dim. of *asina*), a little she-ass, Ov.

**āsellus** -i, m. (dim. of *asinus*), a little ass, Cic.

**Āsia** -ae, f. (*Ἀσία*). **I.** the district in Lydia near the river Cayster. **II.** The continent of Asia.

**III.** The peninsula of Asia Minor; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamum (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). **IV.** In the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed out of the kingdom of Pergamum; hence, **1.** **Āsiagōnes**

-is, m. surname of L. Corn. Scipio; **2.** **Āsiānus** -a -um, belonging to the province of Asia. Plur.

subst., **Āsiani** -orum, m. the farmers of the taxes of the province of Asia, Cic.; **3.** **Āsiaticus** -a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio; Asiatici oratores, bombastic, ornate, Cic.; **4.**

**Āsis** -idis, f. Asiatic; **5.** **Āsius** -a -um, palus, the marsh round Ephesus, Verg.

**āsilus** -i, m. the gad-fly, Verg.

**āsina** -ae, f. a she ass, Varr.

**āsininus** -a -um, belonging to an ass, Plin.

**Āsinius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Asinius Pollio, friend of J. Caesar and Augustus, statesman, orator, poet, historian.

**āsinus** -i, m. **A.** an ass, Cic. **B.** Transf., a dolt, blockhead; quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam, Cic.

**Āsōpus** -i, m. (*Ἀσώπος*). **I.** a, a river in Boeotia; **b.** the river-god Asopus; hence, **A.** **Āsopiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Asopus

(Asaeus), Ov. **B.** **Āsōpis** -idis, f. **1.** *Aegina*, daughter of Asopus, mother of Aeacus by Jupiter, Ov.; **2.** *Euaadne*, daughter of Aegina, Ov. **II.** a river in Phthiotis.

**āsōtus** -i, m. (*ἄσωτος*), a sensualist, libertine, Cic.

**aspārāgus** -i, m. (*ἀσπάραγος*), asparagus, Suet.

**aspargo**, v. aspergo.

**Aspāsia** -ae, f. (*Ἀσπασία*), the most celebrated of the Greek heterae, mistress of Pericles.

**aspectābilis** -e, visible, Cic.

**aspecto**, 1. **I.** to look at earnestly, or with respect; **a.** quid me aspectas, Cic.; **b.** of place, to lie towards, to face; mare quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. **II.** to observe, attend to; jussa principis, Tac.

**aspectus** -us, m. **A.** Act. **1.** a seeing, looking, sight; uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic.; **2.** view, limit of vision; orbis qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic.; **3.** power of vision; omnia quae sub aspectum cadunt, Cic. **B.** Pass. **1.** sight, power of being seen; patriam privare aspectu tuo, Cic.; situs Syracusarum latus ad aspectum, Cic.; **2.** look, aspect, appearance; pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

**aspello** -pili -pulum (abs and pello), 3. to drive away, Plaut.

**Aspendus** -i, f. (*Ἀσπενδος*), a town in Pamphylia. Adj., **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

**asper** -era -erum (pra -prum, Verg.), rough; **1.** physically, **a.** to the sense of touch; loca, uneven, Caes.; mare, stormy, Liv.; aspera caelo, inclement in climate, Liv. Subst., **asperum** -i, n. roughness, a rough place, Tac.; **b.** to the senses of taste and smell, pungent, sour; vinum, Ter.; **c.** to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, Cic.; litera aspera, the letter R, Ov.; **2.** morally, rough, wild, harsh; homo asper et durus, Cic.; of animals, fierce, anguis asper siti, Verg.; of events, adverse, troublesome, dangerous; res, tempora, Cic.; sententia, severe, Liv.; of speech, harsh, bitter; facetiae, Cic.

**aspere**, adv. (asper), roughly; loqui, Cic.; scribere, Cic.

**1. aspergo** (aspargo) -spersi -spersum, 3. (ad and spargo). **I.** to sprinkle; **a.** guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; **b.** to cast upon, mingle with, add; saporis huc, Verg.; transf., alicui molestiam, Cic. **II.** to bespatter; **a.** aram sanguine, Cic.; transf., to sully, stain, asperse; splendorem vitae maculis, Cic.; **b.** to strew over; olivam sale, Plin.; transf., aliquid mendaciumculis, Cic.

**2. aspergo** (aspargo) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray; aquarum, Ov.; salsa adspargo, Verg.

**asperitas** -ātis, f. roughness. **I.** Lit. **1.** to the touch, unevenness; saxorum, Cic.; **2.** to the taste, sourness; vini, Plin.; **3.** to the ear, harshness; soni, Tac. **II.** Transf. **1.** of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity; Stoicorum, Cic.; **2.** of inanimate things, severity; frigus, severe cold, Sall.; of circumstances, calamity, difficulty; rerum, Cic.; of speech, harshness; judicialis verborum, Cic.

**aspernatio** -ōnis, f. contempt, Cic.

**aspernor**, 1. dep. to despise, condemn, reject, spurn; aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicuius, Cic.; with a and the abl., proseriptionem nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejectis atque aspernamini, Cic.

**aspéro**, 1. to make rough. **I.** Lit., **a.** glacialis hiens aquilonibus asperat undas, make stormy, Verg.; **b.** to sharpen, whet; sagittas

ossibus, Tac. **II.** Transf., to excite, arouse; aliquem in saevitiam, Tac.

**aspersio** -ōnis, f. a sprinkling; aquae, Cic.

**asperus** -ūs, m. a sprinkling, Plin.

**aspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (ad and specio). **I.** to look at, behold, see. **A.** Lit., 1. a, of persons, lucem aspicere vix possum, endure the light of day, live, Cic.; **b**, of places, to look towards, to face; ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspiciat, Tac.; **2**, a, to survey, inspect; tabulas, Cic.; **b**, to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront; aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspicere non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to weigh, consider; neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic.; **2**, to investigate; res sociorum, Liv. **II.** Inchoative, to perceive; simulac Lentulum aspexit, Cic.

**aspiratio** -ōnis, f. 1, a breathing; aëris, Cic.; **2**, exhalation; terrarum, Cic.; **3**, the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiration, Cic.

**aspiro**, 1. to breathe, blow upon. **I.** Intransit., to breathe or blow upon. **A.** Lit., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be favourable to, assist; aspiravit nemo eorum, Cic.; with dat., vos, Calliope, asperate canenti, Verg.; **2**, to approach, Februario mense aspiravit in Curiam, Cic.; **3**, to climb up to, to endeavour to obtain, to reach to (in Cic. only with negatives), ex bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic. **II.** Trans., to breathe upon, blow on. **A.** Lit., Juno ventos aspirat eunti, give them a favourable wind, Verg. **B.** Transf., to infuse, divinum amorem dictis, Verg.

**aspis** -idis, f. (ἄσπις), an adder, asp, Cic.

**asportatio** -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off; signorum, Cic.

**asporto**, 1. (abs and porto), to carry off, take away; multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

**asprētum** -i, n. (asper), a rough, uneven spot, Liv.

**Assarācus** -i, m. (Ἀσράρακος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Troy, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises; Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; domus Assaraci, the Romans, Verg.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

**assēcla** (assēcūla) -ae, m. (assequor), a follower, servant, sycophant; assentatores eorum atque assēculae, Cic.

**assectatio** -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron, Cic.

**assector** -ōris, m., 1, a companion, follower; cum duobus ipsis, non cum comitatu assessoribusque configant, Cic.; **2**, a disciple; philosophiae, Plin.

**assector**, 1. dep., to follow, attend assiduously (esp. of friends of candidates); quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

**assensio** -ōnis, 1. assent, agreement, applause; popularis, Cic.; rem assensione comprobare, Cic.; plur., crebrae assensiones, Cic.; **2**, as philosoph. t.t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances (Gr. σνγκρατῆσις), Cic.

**assensor** -ōris, m. one who assents or agrees; quotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic.

**assensus** -ūs, m. **I.** assent, agreement; assensu omnium dicere, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Philosoph. t.t. belief in the reality of sensible appearances; assensum retinere, Cic. **B.** Poet., echo; nemorum, Verg.

**assentatio** -ōnis, f. a fluttering assent or ap-

plause, flattery; faceta parasitorum, Cic.: nullam in amicitias pestem esse majorem quam adulatorem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic.; plur., blanditiae et assentationes, Cic.

**assentatiuncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of assentatio), trivial flattery, Cic.

**assentator** -ōris, m. (assentor), a flatterer; cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

**assentatorīcē**, adv. (assentator), flatteringly Cic.

**assentātrix** -trīcis, f. (assentator), a female flatterer, Plaut.

**assentio** -sensi -sensum, 4. and (gen. in classical authors) **assentior** -sensus sum, -sentiri (ad and sentio), to assent to, agree with; **a**, deponent form, gov. dat. of pers., de Vennonianis rebus tibi assentior, Cic.; with dat. of the thing, ut ego assentior orationi, Cic.; with acc. of obj., ego illud assentior Theophrasto, Cic.; **b**, active form, cavendum est ne his rebus temere assentiamus, Cic.; **c**, pass., neque percepta neque assensa, Cic.; assentiendum temporibus, we must accommodate ourselves to the times, Cic.

**assentor**, 1. dep. (intens. of assentior), to assent constantly, to flatter; benevolentiam civium blanditis et assentando colligere, Cic.; with obj. in acc., ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic.; Baiae tibi assentantur, woos thee, Cic.

**assēquor** -cītus sum, 3. dep., to follow. **I.** Lit., Porcius deinde assēcutus cum levi armatura, Liv. **II.** Transf., to reach by following, come up to, attain; **a**, aliquem, Cic.; merita alicujus non assequi, Cic.; **b**, esp., to gain or attain to something for which one strives; eodem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; or by the infin., Cic.; **c**, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend; aliquid cogitatione, Cic.

**asser** -ēris, m. (root ASS, whence also assis or axis) a stake, a pole. **A.** Gen., Caes. **B.** Esp., a pole for carrying a litter, Suet.

**asserūlum** -i, n., or -us -i, m. a small stake or pole, Cato.

1. **assēro** -sēvi -sītum 3. (ad and sero), to plant at or near; populus assita limitibus, Hor.

2. **assēro** -sērūi -sertum 3. (ad and sero), to join to. **I.** Legal t. t., **A.** to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free; aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Plaut.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; asservi jam me, I have freed myself, Ov. **B.** to claim as a slave; aliquem in servitum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to set free from, protect; se a mortalitate, Plin. **B.** to claim; alicui regnum, Liv.; aliquem caelo, declare the celestial origin of a person, Ov.

**assertio** -ōnis, f. a formal declaration as to freedom, Suet.

**assertor** -ōris, m. (2. assero), one who asserts that another person is free or a slave. **I.** Lit., **A.** one who defends the liberty of another; assertor libertatis, Plin. **B.** one who asserts that another is a slave; assertor puellae, Liv. **II.** Transf., a liberator, saviour, Ov.

**asservio**, 4. to assist, help; toto corpore contentioni vocis, Cic.

**asservo**, 1. a, to preserve; tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; **b**, to watch, observe; oram, Caes.; fig., to attend to; jus negligentius, Cic.

**assessio** -ōnis, f. (assideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console); quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

**assessor** -ōris, m. (assideo), one who sits by the side to assist; Lacedaemonii regibus suis augu-

rem assessorem dederunt; esp., *an assistant, a judicial assessor*, Suet.

**assessus**, abl. -ū, m. (assideo), *a sitting by the side of*, Prop.

**assēverāntēr**, adv., with compar. (asseverans), *earnestly, emphatically*; loqui, Cic.

**assēverātiō** -ōnis, f. (assevero), **1.** *earnestness in action*; multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.; **2.** *vehement assertion, asseveration*; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

**assēvero**, 1. (ad and severus), **1.** *to act with earnestness*; bella ironia, si jocaremur; sin asseveramus, vide ne, &c., Cic.; **2.** *to assert confidently, strongly*; with acc. and infin., idque se facturum asseveravit, Cic.; with de and the abl., nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque asseverare, Cic.

**assideo** -sēdi, -sessum, 2. (ad and sedeo), *to sit near, or by the side of*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., Sthenius est, is qui nobis assidet, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to be next door to*; parcus assidet insano, Hor. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection, &c.*; in carcere mater noctes diesque assidebat, Cic.; assidere agro collegae, *to sit at the bedside of*, Liv.; quum, Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret, Cic.; iudiciis assidebat, *frequented*, Tac.; totā vitā litteris, *to devote oneself to*, Plin. **B.** Milit. t.t. *to besiege, blockade*; with dat., intactis muris, Liv.; assidens Casilino, Liv.

**assido** (ad -sido) -sēdi -sessum, 3. *to sit down*; in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tuberonein, Cic.; of an orator, *to break down in a speech*; subito assedit, Cic.

**assiduū**, adv. (assiduus), *continuously, without remission*; voces quas audio assidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) assidue utor, Cic.

**assiduū** -ātis, f. (assiduus). **I.** *continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates*; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medici, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *constancy*; id assiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. **B.** *constant repetition*; epistolarum, *unintermittent correspondence*, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

**assiduo** = assidue, q.v.

**assiduus** -a, -um (assideo). **I.** *sitting in a place constantly, established*. Political t.t., **assiduus** -i, m. *a settled and hence a well-to-do, tax-paying citizen*, gen. in plur. assidui, *the citizens of the upper classes*; opp. to proletarii (who paid no taxes), Cic. **II.** *continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation*; a, ruri assiduum semper vivere, Cic.; audivi Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum, Cic.; esp. of the friends who attended candidates and magistrates, nemo fuit assiduus praetore me, Cic.; **b.** *constant, steady*; qui filios suos agricolae assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.; **c.** of things, *constant, unceasing*; imbres, Cic.; homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.

**assignatiō** -ōnis, f. *assignment, allotment*; agrorum, Cic.

**assigno**, 1. *to assign to any one, allot*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *inferiorem aedem patrem alicui*, Cic.; esp., of allotting lands to colonists, loca, Cic.; agros colonis, Cic.; agrum militibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., *munus humanum a deo assignatum*, Cic. **C.** *to ascribe*; hoc preceptum deo, Cic.; aliquid homini, non tempori, Cic. **II.** *to seal*, Pers.

**assilio** -silii, 4. (ad and salio), *to leap to, or on*. **I.** Gen., a, of persons *moenibus*, Ov.; **II.** of water, *to dash up*; assiliens aqua, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to jump to*; neque assillendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

**assimilis** -e, *like, similar*; with dat., *assimilis spongiis mollitudo*, Cic.; with gen., Ov.

**assimiliter**, adv. (assimilis), *in like manner*, Plaut.

**assimulātus** -a -um (partic. of assimulo), **1.** *similar*, Lucr.; **2.** *feigned, pretended, simulated*; virtus, Cic.

**assimūlo**, 1. *to make like*. **I.** **A.** deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, Cic. **B.** *to compare*, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipemī assimulavere, Tac. **II.** *to imitate, counterfeit, pretend*; annui, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Plaut.; with quasi and the subj., Plaut.

**assisto**, astiti, no sup., 3. *to place oneself, take up a position*. **I.** Lit., a, ad fores, Cic.; **b.** *to stand by*; foribus principum, Cic.; ad epulas regio, Cic. **II.** Transf. *to help*, Tac.

**assōlo**, 2. *to be accustomed*; used only in the third person sing. and plur., deinde quae assolent (scribi), Cic.; ut assolat, *as is usual*, Cic.

**assōno**, 1. *to answer with a sound*; plangentibus assonat echo, Ov.

**assuēfactio** -fēci -factum, 3. (\*assueo and facio), *to accustom to*; ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl., quorum sermone qui assuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat., pedites operi aliiisque iustis militaribus, Liv.; with infin., equos eodem remanere, vestigio, Caes.

**assuesco** -suēvi -suetum, 3. (\*assueo). **I.** Transf., *to accustom*; qui pluribus assuerit mentem, Hor. **II.** Intransit., *to accustom oneself*; assuevi, *I am wont*, Cic.; assuetus, *accustomed*; with in and the acc., in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv.; with abl., homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.; with dat., quaestui, Liv.; with acc., ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg.; with infin., assueti vinci, Liv. (syncope perf. forms assueti, assuerim, assueram, assuesse).

**assuetūdō** -inis, f. **1.** *custom, use*, Liv.; **2.** *carnal intercourse*, Tac.

**assuetus** -a -um, adj. (from assuesco), **1.** *used to, accustomed to*; assueta oculis regio, Liv.; **2.** *usual*; assueti collis cultores, Liv.

**assūgo** -suctum, 3. *to suck*, Lucr.

**assūla** -ae, f. *a shaving, chip*, Plaut.

**assūlatim**, adv. (assula), *in shivers or splinters*, Plaut.

**assūlōsc**, adv. (assula), *splinter-wise*, Plin.

**assulto**, 1. (Intens. of assilio), *to leap violently upon*. **I.** Gen., *feminae assultabant ut sacrificantes aut insanientes Bacchae*, Tac. **II.** Esp., *to attack, assault*; tergis pugnantium, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

**assultus** -ū, m. (assilio), *a leaping upon, assault*, Verg.

**assum** (adsum), affūi (ad-fūi), adessee, *to be present, to be at*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of persons, **1.** of bodily presence, *heri quum non adessetis*, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adessee, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; **2.** of the mind, in the phrase *adessee animo* or *animis*, *to attend*; adestote omnes animis, Cic.; also, *to be of good courage*; ades animo et omittite timorem, Cic. **B.** Of things, *to be near, at hand*; frumentum conferri, comportari, adessee, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; adessee Romanis ultimum diem, Liv. **II.** *to be present with a fixed object, to be in one's place*. **A.** **1.** of men, *primum me ipsum vigilare, adessee, Cic.*; adversus hostes, Sall.; jam omnes feroces aderant, Sall.; num ades ad parendum vel ad imperandum potius, Cic.; **2.** of deities, *adis placidusque juves*, Verg.;

rebus Romanis, *to be favourable to*, Liv.; si fortuna coeptis affuerit, Tac. **B.** Esp., **1**, *to be present to witness, or to share in*; ad suffragium, Cic.; with dat., comitis, Cic.; pugnae, Liv.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, *to witness*, Cic.; **2**, *to be present to help or advise*; semper absenti Deiotaro, Cic.; alienus rebus, Cic.; alicui adesse in consilio, *to be an assessor to*, Cic.; *to support or defend in the law-courts*; adesse Quintio, Cic.; contra Satrium, Cic.; **3**, *to be present in a court of justice*; **a**, *as the accused*, adesse juberi, Cic.; or **b**, *as the accuser*, adesse in judicio, Cic.

**assūmo** -sumpsi -sumptum, **3**, *to take to oneself*. **A.** Lit. novas humeris alas, Ov.; plura sibi assumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to take for one's assistance*; **a**, of persons, legiones in Italia, Cic.; alique in societatem armorum, Liv.; alique in nomen familiamque, Tac.; **b**, of things, aliquid noctis, Cic.; assumpta verba, *words borrowed from another source*, Cic.; auxilia extrinsecus, Cic.; **2**, *to appropriate to oneself, to take*; **a**, regni insignia, Tac.; Cereris sacra de Graecia, Cic.; **b**, *to claim*, in eo sibi praecipuam laudem assumere, Liv.; **3**, *to take in addition to*; **a**, si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit, Cic.; **b**, logical t.t. *to state the minor premises of a syllogism*, Cic.

**assumptio** -ōnis, f. (assumo), **1**, *choice, adoption*, Cic.; **2**, *the minor premises of a syllogism*, Cic.

**assumptivus** -a -um (assumo), *which derives a defence from an extraneous cause*; causa, Cic.

**assūo**, **3**, *to see on*; minus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

**assurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, **3**, *to rise up, stand up*. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Gen., assurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.; assurgere alicui, *to rise up in the presence of*, as a sign of respect, Cic.; pass., haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic.; firmissima vina, Meliolus assurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus, *yields the preference*, Verg. **B.** Esp., **a**, *to rise from a sick-bed*; ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv.; **b**, *to rise to give more force to a blow*; quantus in clipeum assurgat, Verg.; **c**, *to rise into the air*; assurgere in auras, Verg.; **d**, *querelis hand justis assurgis, break out into*, Verg. **II.** Of things, *to rise*, **A.** colles assurgunt, Liv. **B.**, *to appear, show itself*; non coepta assurgunt tures, Verg.

**assus** -a -um (from areo, as cassis from careo), *dried*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *roasted*, Plaut.; assum vitulinum, *roast real*, Cic.; **b**, of bathing, sol, *basking in the sun without being anointed*, Cic.; balnearia assa, *a sweating bath*, Cic. **II.** Transf., nutrix, *a dry-nurse*, Juv.

**Assyria** -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), *a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia*. Adj., **Assyrius** -a -um, *Assyrian*; poet., for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, &c.; **Assyrii** -orum, *m. the Assyrians*.

**ast** = at, q.v.

**Asta** -ae, f. (Ἄστα), *a town in Hispania Baetica, now Mesa de Asta*; hence adj., **Astensis** -e, *of or belonging to Asta*.

**Astacus** -i, m. *father of Melanippus*; hence, **Astacides** -ae, *m. the son of Astacus*.

**Astapa** -ae, f. *town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa*.

**Astéria** -ae, f., and -iē -ēs, f. (Ἀστερίη). **I.** *daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, changed into an island, first called Asteria, afterwards Ortygia, and later still Delos*. **II.** (Asterie), *a woman's name*, Hor.

**asterno**, **3**, *to scatter upon*; pass. *to be stretched out*; asternuntur sepulchro, Ov.

**astipulatio** -ōnis, f., **1**, *the assenting to, confirmation of*, Plin.

**astipulator** -oris m. **A.** Legal t.t., *at Rome, one who joined another (the stipulator) in the Roman contract called stipulatio*. **B.** Transf., *a supporter*; Stoici et eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic.

**astipūlor**, **1**, dep. *to assent to*, Liv.

**astitūo** -tūi -tātum, m. (ad and statuo), **3**, *to put, or place somewhere*, Plaut.

**asto** -stīti, no sup., **1**. **I.** *to stand by*. **A.** Gen. alicui, Plaut.; astante et inspectante ipso, Caes.; astat in conspectu meo, Cic. **B.** *to stand by the side to help, to assist*, Plaut. **II.** *to stand upright*, Verg.

**Astraea** -ae, f. (Ἀστραία), *Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name Virgo*.

**astrēpo** (ad-strepo), -strēpūi -strēpītum, **3**, **1**, *to make a noise at*; astrēbat vulgus, Tac.; **2**, *to applaud*; haec dicenti, Tac.

**astriect**, adv. (astrictus), *of discourse, concisely, briefly*, Cic.

**astriectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from astringo), *tight, compressed, drawn together*. **A.** Lit., linnen, shut, Ov.; non astrictus socens, negligent, *slatternly writing*, Hor.; frons, wrinkled, Mart.; aquae, frozen, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, *close-fisted, avaricious*; pater, Prop.; mos, Tac.; **2**, of oratory, **a**, *bound by the limits of rhythm*; numero et astricto et soluto, Cic.; **b**, *concise*; contracta et astricta eloquentia, Cic.

**astrifer** -fēra -ferum (astrum and fero), *starry, placed among the stars*, Mart.

**astringo** -strinxi -strictum, **3**. **I.** Lit. *to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together*; **a**, quae (vinculum) astringit, Cic.; alique ad statum, Cic.; **b**, of cold, *to contract*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **a**, *to draw tight*; pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego astrinxi relaxat, Cic.; **b**, of writing or speech, *to compress*; brevier argumenta, Cic.; **c**, *to bind, fetter, oblige*; vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, Cic.; se videre astringere or astringi, *to commit oneself to, become guilty of*, Cic.

**astrōlōgia** -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), *astronomy*, Cic.

**astrōlōgus** -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος), **1**, *an astronomer*, Cic.; **2**, *an astrologer*, Cic.

**astrum** -i, n. (ἄστρον), *a star, a constellation*. **A.** Lit., cognitio astrorum, Cic.; astrum natale, Hor.; poet., of a great height, turris educta ad astra, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to lift in astra, to exalt sky-high*, Cic.; ex astris decidere, *from the highest glory*, Cic.; sic itur ad astra, *thus is immortality gained*, Verg.

**astrūo** (ad and strūo), -struxi -structum, **3**. **I.** Gen. *to build to or near, to build in addition*; gradus, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to add to*; formae animum, Ov.

**astu** (asty), only acc. and abl. astū, n. (ἄστυ), *the city (only used of Athens)*, Cic.

**astūpēo**, **2**, *to be astonished at*, Ov.

**Astūra** -ae, f. (Ἀστυρα), *a river in Latium, still called Astura*.

**asturco** -ōnis, m. *an Asturian horse*, Plin.

**Astūres** -um, m. (Ἀστυρες), *the Asturians, a people in Spain*; sing. **Astūr** -ūris, m.; hence, **a**, **Astūria** -ae, f. *the country of the Astures*; **b**, **Astūrius** -a -um, *Asturian*.

**astus** -ūs, m. *cleverness, adroitness, cunning*, Verg.; Liv.

**astūtē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (astutus), *cunningly, astutely*, Cic.

**astūtia** -ae, f. *adroitness, astuteness, craft*, Cic.  
**astūtus** -a -um (astutus, adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty, Cic.

**Astyāges** -is, m. (Ἀστιάγης). **I.** King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. **II.** a companion of Phineus.

**Astýanax** -actis, m. (Ἀστυνάξ). **I.** son of Hector and Andromache. **II.** a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

**Astýpalaea** -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλαια), island near Crete. Adj., **1.** **Astýpalaecensis** -e; **2.** **Astýpalaicus** -a -um, belonging to Astypalaea.  
**asylum** -i, n. (ἄσυλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, asylum, Cic.; templa quae asyla Graeci appellant, Liv.

**asýmbolos** -a -um (ἀσύμβολος), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, Ter.

**at** (ast), conj., but, moreover. **I.** To introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before. **A.** una (navis) cum Nasidienis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massilian, Cic. **B.** 1, in prayers, exhortations, etc., at videte hominis intolerabilem audaciam, Cic.; **2.** in expressions of astonishment or impatience, at per deos immortales quid est quod dici possit, Cic. **II.** To express an idea entirely opposed to the preceding one. **A.** non cognoscantur foris, at domi, Cic.; strengthened, at contra, Cic.; at etiam, Cic.; at vero, Cic. **B.** 1, to introduce an imaginary objection in an argument, facitne sit? at constat, Cic.; **2.** but at least, yet at least; non est, inquit, in parietibus respublica, at in aris et focis, Cic.

**atābulus** -i, m. a hot wind in Apsulia, the sirocco, Hor.

**Atalanta** -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Ἀταλάντη), a maiden of Boeotia or Arcadia, famous for her speed in running; she refused to marry any one except the person who could beat her in a race; finally conquered by Milanion by the aid of Aphrodite. Adj., **Atalantaeus** -a, m. of or belonging to Atalanta.

**atāt, attat, attatae, attattatae**, etc. (ἀττάτ), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., oh! ah! alas! Plaut., Ter.

**atāvus** -i, m. **I.** the father of the atavus or great-great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** atavi, plur. = ancestors, Maecenias atavis edite regibus, Hor.

**Atella** -ae, f. a very ancient city of Campania. Adj., **a.** **Atellānus** -a -um; fabella, or gen. simply **Atellāna** -ae, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Liv., Juv.; hence, **a.** **Atellānus** -i, m. a player in these dramas; **b.** **Atellānius** -a -um; **Atellānicus** -a -um.

**āter**, atra, atrum, black, dark (dead black, while niger is shining black). **I.** Lit., nemus, Verg.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = atratus, clothed in black; lictores, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** black, as a sign of mourning, calamity, etc.; dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, mors, cura, Hor.; atri dies, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune, Liv. **B.** malicious, poisonous; atro dente petere aliquem, Hor.

**Āthāmānes** -um, m. (Ἀθαμάνες), the Athamānes, inhabitants of Athamania; hence **Āthāmānia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Epirus.

**Āthāmas** -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phræus and Helle, Melicerta and Leearchus; hence, **a.** **Āthamāthēus** -a -um, aurum, the golden fleece, Mart.; **b.** **Āthāmantiādes** -ae, m. Palaemon, Ov.; **c.** **Āthāmantiādis** -idis, f. Helle, Ov.

**Āthēnae** -ārum, f. (Ἀθήναι), Athens; meton., leucargy, Juv.; hence, **a.** **Āthēnaeus** -a -um; **b.** **Āthēniensis** -e, Athenian. Subst., **Āthēnienses** -ium, m. the Athenians.

**Āthēniō** -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of the slaves in the 2nd Slave War (102 B.C.).

**āthēos** and **āthēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist, Cic.

**Āthēsis**, acc. -sim, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθεσις), a river in Rhaetia, now Adiga, Etsch.

**athlēta** -ae, m. (ἄθλητης), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, Cic.

**athlēticus** -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete.

**Āthōs**, dat. -o, acc. -o, and -on, abl. -o (Ἄθος), and **Ātho** or **Āthōn** -ōnis, m. a rocky mountain at the end of the peninsula of Chalcidice.

**Ātilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens; **1.** M. Atilius Regulus (see Regulus); **2.** M. Atilius, an early Roman poet. Adj., **Ātilianus** -a -um.

**Ātina** -ae, f. a town in Latium, still called Ātina; hence **Ātinas** -ātis, belonging to Ātina.

**Atlās** -antis, m. (Ἄτλας), **1.** a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; **2.** a mythical king and giant, son of Iapetus and Clymene, king of Mauretania, changed into a mountain by Perseus; hence, **a.** **Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas, Electra, Ov.; Calypso, Tib.; plur. Atlantes, the Pleiades and Hyades; **b.** **Atlanticus** -a -um, mare, the Atlantic ocean; **c.** **Atlanteus** -a -um, finis, Libyan, Hor.; **d.** **Atlantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas, Mercury (son of Maia, daughter of Atlas); or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas).

**atōmus** -i, f. (ἀτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom, Cic.

**atque**, or **ac** (ac only before consonants), and, and also. **A.** Joining single words; **1.** Gen., spargere ac disseminare, Cic.; **a.** and also; nobiles atque ignobiles, Sall.; **b.** and moreover, and even; alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall.; with the pron. hic, is, idem, etc., negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, and especially, Cic.; so atque etiam, Cic.; **2.** with comparisons; **a.** with words expressing comparison, as aequo, aequus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem; or expressing dissimilarity, as aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus; **b.** with comparatives, for quam, artius atque hedera procera astringitur flect, Hor.; **c.** simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; **3.** with negatives, and not rather (also with potius); si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare atque pervertere, Cic. **B.** Joining sentences, and so; **1.** atque illi omnes sine dubitatione condemnant, Cic.; **2.** to join a more important thought, and especially; id estne numerandum in bonis? Ac maximis quidem, Cic.; **3.** to introduce an adversative clause, ac tamen, Cic.; **4.** to introduce an objection raised by the speaker or writer himself, ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic.; **5.** in narration, and so; atque lis, quous nominavi, Cic.; **6.** at the end of a speech or treatise, ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. **C.** Particular connections and phrases; **1.** alius atque alius, now this, now that, Liv.; **2.** atque utinam, to express a wish, Cic.; **3.** to make an assertion general, atque omnia, or omnes, atque haec omnia verbo continentur, Cic.; **4.** with other conjunctions, after et, non minus et vi ac metu, Cic.; after quæ (Gr. τε . . . καὶ), subnoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv.; with nec, Mart.; repeated in poetry, atque deos atque astra, Verg.

**atqui**, conj. (at and qui = quoi = quo), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. **I.** Gen., atqui non ego te frangere persequor, Hor.; *indeed, certainly*, Cic. **II.** Esp. in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*, Cic.

**ātramentum** -i, n. (ater), **1.**, any black fluid; sepiae, Cic.; **2.**, ink, Cic.; **3.**, blue vitriol, shoemaker's black; sutorium atramentum, Cic.

**ātrātus** -a -um (ater), *clothed in black, in mourning*, Cic.

**Atrax** -ācis ("Ατραξ), **1.**, a river in Aetolia; **2.**, a city in Thessaly; hence, **a.**, **Atrācides** -ae, m. the Thessalian Caeneus, Ov.; **Atrācis** -idis, f. Hippodamia, Ov.

**Atrēbātes** -um, m. a people in Gallia Belgica; sing., **Atrēbas** -bātis, m., Caes.

**Atrēus** -ēi, m. ("Ατρεΐς), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence, **Atrides** -ae, m. Agamemnon or Menelaus; plur., Atridae, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

**atriensis** -is, m. (atrium), a head slave, *steward*, Cic.

**atriolum** -i, n. (dim. of atrium), a little atrium, or fore-court, Cic.

**ātritas** -ātis, f. (ater), *blackness*, Plaut.

**atrium** -ii, n. (ater), *the room blackened by smoke; the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate; plur., atria -orum, n. = atrium, Verg.; meton., a house, Ov.; the halls of the gods, Ov.; the hall of a temple or public building; atrium Libertatis, Cic.; auctionarium, an auctioneer's sale-room, Cic.*

**ātrōcitas** -ātis, f. (atrox), **A.** *fierceness, harshness, cruelty; ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, Cic.; habet atrocitatis aliquid legatio, has a threatening aspect, Cic. B.* *Transf., severity, barbarity; invidiosa atrocitas verborum, Cic.; atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irruerit, Cic.*

**ātrociter**, adv., with compar. and superl. (atrox), *severely, harshly, cruelly; Verri nimis atrociter mimantis, Cic.*

**Atropós** -i, f. (ἄτροπος, *not to be averted*), one of the three Parcae.

**ātrox** -ōcis (from ater, as ferox from ferus). **I.** Lit., *terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible; res scelestae, atrox, nefaria, Cic.; of war, proelium, Liv.; of the seasons, hora flagrantis Caniculae, Hor.; of commands, threatening; imperium, Liv.; atrocissimae litterae, Cic.; of speeches, violent; vehementes atque atrox orationis genus, Cic. II.* *Transf., of persons and character, gloomy, morose, severe; Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.; animus Catonis, unbending, Hor.*

**Atta** -ae, m. a Roman surname; C. Quintus Atta, a comic poet (l. 102 B.C.).

**attactus** -ūs, m. (attingo), a touching, touch, contact, Verg.

**attāgen** -ēnis, m. (ἄταγεν), a woodcock, Hor.

**Attālus** -i, m. ("Ατταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the last of whom, Attalus III., left his territory to the Romans; hence, **a.**

**Attālicus** -a -um, *belonging to Pergamos; agri, Cic.; hence rich, splendid; conditiones, Hor.; peripetasmata, woven with threads of gold, Cic.; b., **Attālis** -idis, f. ("Ατταλῖς), name of a guild at Athens.*

**attāmen**, conj. *but yet*, Cic.

**attat** = **atat**.

**attōgia** -ae, f. a hut, Juv.

**attēmpērātē**, adv. (attemperatus), *in a fit or appropriate manner*, Ter.

**attēpéro** (ad and tempero), **1.** to fit to, adjust to, Sen.

**attendo** (ad and tendo) -tendi -tentum, **3.** to stretch to; animum, or absol., *attendere; to direct the attention towards, attend to*; with ad and the acc., *attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur, Cic.; with acc., primum versum legis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic.; with rel. sent., si paulo diligentius, quid de his rebus dicat attenderis, Cic.; with de and the abl., animus tamen erit sollicitus, ut nihil possit de officiis legationis attendere, Cic.*

**attēntē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (attentus), *attentively, carefully; audire, Cic.; cogitare, Cic.*

**attentio** -ōnis, f. (attendo), *attentiveness, attention; animi, Cic.*

**attento** (ad-tento), or **attempo** (ad-tempo), **1.** to strive after, to attempt; **1.** ut praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri, Cic.; **2.** to tamper with, try to corrupt, classem, Cic.; **3.** to attack; aliquid lingua, Cic.; aliquid vi, Tac.

**attentus** (ad-tentus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of attendo and attineo. **II.** Adj. with compar. and superl. (attendo), **1.** *attentive; animus, Cic.; cogitatio, Cic.; auditor, Cic.; judex, Cic.; 2.* *careful after one's property; attentus quaesitis, Hor.; paterfamilias, Hor.; attenta vita et rusticana, Cic.*

**attēnuātē**, adv. (attenuatus), *simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.*

**attēnuātus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from attenuo), *made weak; of discourse, abbreviated; ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis abundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic.; over-refined; ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic.*

**attēnuō** (ad-tēnuō), **1.** to make thin. **A.** Lit., **1.** corpus, Ov.; **2.** of number, to lessen, legio proeliis attenuata, Caes.; **3.** of strength, to weaken; vires diutino morbo attenuatae, Liv.; **4.** of the voice, to make shrill, Cic. **B.** *Transf., curas, Ov.; insignem, degrade, Hor.*

**attēro** (ad and tēro) -trivi (tērti), -tritus, **3.** **A.** Lit., **1.** to rub against; leniter caudam, Hor. **2.** to rub or wear away; attrita ansa, Verg. **B.** *Transf., to weaken, ruin; opes, Sall.; aliquid, Sall.*

**attestor** (ad and testor), **1.** dep. to attest, bear witness to, Phaedr.

**attexo** (ad and texo) -texi -textum, **3.** to weave or plait on or to. **A.** Lit., *loricas ex cratibus, Caes. B.* *Transf., to add, vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.*

**Atthis** -idis, f. ("Αθῆς), Attic, Athenian, Mart. Subst., f. **1.** Attica, Lucr.; **2.** nightingale or swallow, Mart.; **3.** name of a friend of Sappho, Ov.

**Attica** -ae, f. ("Αττική), Attica, the most celebrated country of Greece, with Athens for its capital.

**Atticē**, adv. (Atticus), in the Attic or Athenian manner, dicere, Cic.

**atticisso**, **1.** (ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking, Plaut.

**Atticus** -a -um ("Αττικός), **1.** belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian; virgo, i.e., Cane-phoros, Hor.; pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. **Attici** -orum, m. the Athenians, Cic.; **2.** Attic, Athenian, with reference to style, art, etc., stilus, simple, Cic.; aures, delicate, Cic.; hence Attici = the Athenian orators, Cic.

**Atticus**, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens.

**attineo** -tiniū -tentum, **2.** (ad and teneo). **I.** *Transit., to hold near, keep. A.* Lit., *aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia, Tac. B.*



Transf., simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, *to amuse*, Sall. **II.** Intransit., *to pertain to, or concern*, only in 3rd person; cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.; esp. in the expression, quod attinet ad aliquid or aliquid, *in respect to*; qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; nihil attinet me plura scribere, *it is of no use*, Cic.

**attingo** -tigi -tactum, 3. (ad and tango), *to touch*. **A.** Lit., **1.** *arrive at* se caelum attingisse putare, Cic.; **2.** *digito at a place*; Italiam, Cic.; arces igneas, Hor.; **3.** of places, *to touch upon, border upon*, Cappadocia regio ea quae Ciliciam attingit, Cic.; **4.** *to attack*; Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant, Sall.; **5.** *to touch, i.e., to appropriate to oneself*; de praeda mea nec teruncium attigit, Cic.; **6.** *to strike*, si digito quem attigisset, poenas dedisset, Cic.; **7.** *to embrace*, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to touch*; of sensations, voluptas aut dolor aliquem attingit, Cic.; **2.** *to have to do with, to touch, to reach to*; corporis similitudo attingit naturam animi, Cic.; **3.** *to handle, manage, devote oneself to*; rempublicam, Cic.; Graecas litteras, Cic.; rem militarem, Caes.; **4.** *to glance at cursorily*; librum strictim, Cic.; **4.** in writing or speech, *to mention*; illam injuriam non attingere, Cic.

**Attis (Atthis and Atys)** -idis, m. a Phrygian shepherd, beloved by Cybele.

**Attius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the war between Caesar and Pompeius, a supporter of the latter; hence adj., **Attianus** -a -um, Attian.

**attollo**, no perf. or sup., 3. *to raise up, lift up*. **I.** Lit. **A.** vix prae lacrimis oculos, Liv.; minas, iras (of a snake raising its head in anger), Verg.; se attollere, or middle, attolli, *to raise oneself*, Verg. **B.** *to erect, raise*; molens, Verg.; terra se attollere tandem visa, *to rise, appear*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to raise, elevate*; a, vocem, Quint.; b, *to elevate, exalte, distinguish*; animos ad spem consulatus, Liv.; rempublicam bello armisque, Tac.

**attondēo** -tondi -tonsum, 2. **I.** Lit. *to shear, shave, cut*; vitem, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to make less, diminish*, Cic., poet.

**attōnitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from attono), *struck by thunder*; hence, **1.** *stunned, terrified, senseless*; magna pars integris corporibus attoniti occidunt, Liv.; **2.** *inspired*; vates, Hor.; attonitae Baccho matres, Verg.

**attōno** -tōndi -tōnitum, 1. *to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless*, Ov.

**attonquēo**, 2. *to whirl, swing upward*, Verg. **attractio** -ōnis, f. (attraho), *a drawing to oneself*; hence, litterarum, *assimilation*, Varr.

**attrahō** -traxi -tractum, 3. *to draw to, attract*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of things, magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se allicit et attrahit, Cic. **B.** Of persons, *to drag*; tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** *to attract*; nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam allicit et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.; **2.** *to take with one*; aliquem Romam, Cic.

**attrectātus** -ū, m. (attrecto), *a handling, touching*, ap. Cic.

**attrecto**, 1. (ad and tracto), *to touch, handle*. **I.** Gen., *blanditia popularis aspiciat*, non attrectatur, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to touch unlawfully, in an improper manner*; libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attrectare, Cic. **B.** *to lay hands on, to appropriate*; gazas, Liv.

**attrēpido**, 1. *to stumble along*, Plaut.

**attribūo** -īti -ītum, 3. *to allot to, assign to*. **A.** Lit. **1.** servos, pastores armat atque iis equos attribuit, Caes.; **2.** of money, *to assign, lend*; si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic.; so of money paid from the public treasury; pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic.; **3.** *to assign* (to some one to keep or do something); attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, Cic.; esp. of a military command, oppidum civibus Romanis, Caes.; **4.** of a country, *to annex, subject*; insulae, quae erant a Sulla Rhodiis attributae, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to add, give, cause*; summus timor quem nihil natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic.; **2.** gramm. t. t. *to add as an attribute*, Cic.; **3.** *to ascribe, impute*; bonos exitus diis immortaliibus, Cic.

**attributio** -ōnis, f. (attribuo), **1.** the assignment of a debt, Cic.; **2.** rhet. t. t., an accessory or attribute, Cic.

**attributum**, -i, n. (attribuo), *the predicate*, Cic.

**atritus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from attero). **A.** rubbed away, worn out, Cic. **B.** Transf., *frons, shameless*, Juv.

**Attus Navius**, a celebrated augur of the time of Tiberius Priscus.

**Atys (Attys)** -yos, abl. -ye, m. ("Arus, "Arvus). **I.** a son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, myth. ancestor of the Lydian kings. **II.** the founder of the gens Atia.

**au**, interj., oh! ha! Plaut.

**auceps** -cūpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). **I.** Lit., *a fowler, bird-catcher*, Plaut., Hor. **II.** Transf., *peritissimum voluptatum aucupem sapientem esse*, Cic.; syllabarum, a quiblibet critic, caviller, Cic.

**auctarium** -i, n. (augeo), *an increase*, Plaut.

**auctio** -ōnis, f. (augeo), **1.** *an auction*; auctionem facere, *constitute, to appoint an auction*, Cic.; *praedicare, proscribere*, Cic.; *propone, to announce publicly*, Quint.; *proferre, to put off*, Cic.; **2.** *that which is sold by auction*; auctionem vendere, Cic.

**auctionārius** -a -um (auctio), *relating to an auction*; atrium, *auction-room*, Cic.

**auctionor**, 1. (auctio) *to hold an auction*, Cic.

**auctio**, 1. (freq. of augeo), *to increase very much*, Tac.

**aucto**, 1. = auctio, Plaut., Lucr.

**auctor** -ōris, m. (augeo). **A.** *originator, causer, doer*; incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp. **1.** *the producer of a work of art, artist*; templi, architect, Liv.; **2.** *the founder of a family, ancestor*; praeclearus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; **3.** *writer, author*; carminis, Hor. **B.** *the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner*; nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deerat, Liv.; *me auctore, at my request*, Cic.; *auctor interdicendi alicuius*, Cic.; with dat., ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspicia ferendis auctor, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad instituendum (rem), Cic.; with in and the abl., in restituendo auctorem fuisse, Cic.; *alicui auctorem esse, to advise, recommend, semper senatui auctor pacis fui*, Cic.; *folly by ut or ne with the subj.*, Cic. **C.** *the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth*; a, certis auctoribus compemisse, Cic.; b, *an authority*; malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic.; Gratippo auctore, on the authority of Cratippus, Cic.; non sordidus auctor naturae verique, investigator, Hor.; c, *an author of note*; Homerus optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historicus, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, *to answer for, state positively*; nec pauci sunt auctores Cn. Flavius scribam libros protulisse, Cic. **D.** Esp., **1.** auctor legis or senatus

consulti, *proposer*, Liv.; **2**, *supporter of a law*, multarum legum auctor auctor aut dissuasor, Cic.; **3**, *auctores sunt patres, the senators sanction a law*, Cic.; **4**, *defender, protector*; praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic.; **5**, *the guarantee of a right to an estate*; a malo auctore emere, Cic.; **6**, *of a guardian, etc.*, *approver, sanctioner*; quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit, *without the approval of her guardian*, Cic.

**auctōrāmentum** -i, n. (auctoro), *the pay or hire for the performance of any duty*, Cic.

**auctoritas** -ātis, f. (auctor), *continuance, a causing to continue*. **I. A.** *validity*, **1**, in the case of property, usus et auctoritas, or simply auctoritas, *valid right to property arising from prescription*; usus et auctoritas fundi, Cic.; **2**, in case of an assertion, *attestation, security, authority*; publicarum tabularum, Cic.; **3**, *example, majorum*, Cic.; alicuius auctoritatem sequi, Cic. **B.** *the origination of a proposal or proceeding, support, aid*; cuius auctoritas multum apud me valet, Cic. **C.** *the expression of approval or assent, resolve*; **1**, *hominum consilia et auctoritates*, Cic.; **2**, *of the will of the people, populi Romani*, Cic.; **3**, *of public bodies or magistrates, collegii*, Liv.; **4**, *of the senate, a, a measure to which the senate has assented, the approval of the senate*; auctoritatem senatus, *jussa populi Romani vendere*, Cic.; **b**, *a resolution of the senate, prevented from being made a decree by the veto of the tribunes*, si quis huic senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas perscriberetur, Cic. **D.** *authorisation, full power, legatos cum auctoritate mittere*, Cic.; hence, *power, might, command*; manere in alicuius auctoritate, Liv. **II.** *influence, authority*; **1**, of a person, **a**, *lit.*, auctoritatem habere apud aliquem, Cic.; auctoritatem restituere, levare, amittere, Cic.; **b**, *meton.*, *a person in authority, an influential person*, Cic.; **2**, of things, legum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

**auctōro**, 1. (auctor). **I.** *to hire for money*; refl. auctorare se, or pass. *to hire, engage oneself*, Hor. **II.** *Transf. to bind oneself*; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv.

**auctumnālis** -e (auctumnus), *autumnal*, Liv.

**1. auctumnus** -i, m. (augeo), *autumn*, Cic.; *meton.*, septem auctumni = seven years, Ov.

**2. auctumnus** -a -um (1. auctumnus), *autumnal*; frigus, Ov.

**1. auctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from augeo), only used in compar., *increased, enlarged, enriched*; majestas auctior, Liv.; socii honore auctiores, Caes.

**2. auctus** -ūs, m. (augeo), *an increase, enlargement, growth*; corporis, Lucr.; fluminum, Tac.; imperii, Tac.; maximis auctibus crescere, Liv.

**aucupatio** -ōnis, f. (aucupor), *fowling, bird-catching*, Quint.

**aucupatorius** -a -um (aucupor), *relating to fowling*, Plin.

**aucupium** -i, n. (auceps), *bird-catching, fowling*. **I. A.** *lit.*, vitam propagare aucupio, Cic. **B.** *Meton.*, *the birds caught*, Cat. **II.** *Transf. hunting after anything*; delectationis, *after pleasure*, Cic.; aucupia verborum, *carolling, quibbling*, Cic.

**aucupor**, 1. dep. (auceps). **I.** *lit.* *to catch birds*, Varr. **II.** *Transf. to chase, strive for, lie in wait for*; verba, Cic.; errores hominum, Cic.; inaniem rumorem, Cic.; tempestates, *to wait for finer weather*, Cic.

**audācia** -ae, f. (audax), **1**, *courage, boldness, daring*; audacia in bello, Sall.; **2**, *audacity, impudence, temerity*; audacia et impudentia

fretis, Cic.; alicuius audaciam debilitare, Cic.; frangere, Liv.; contundere et frangere, Cic.; plur. audaciae, *audacious deeds*, Cic.

**audāciter**, and **audacter**, adv., with compar. and superl. (audax), *boldly* (in a good or bad sense), *audaciously, rashly, impudently*, Cic.

**audax** -ācis, adj., with compar. and superl. (audeo), *daring* (in a good or bad sense), *bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy*; **a**, of persons, Verres homo audacissimus atque amenissimus, Cic.; paulo ad facinus audacior, Cic.; audax in convocandis hominibus et armandis, Cic.; **b**, of things, consilium prima specie temerarium magis quam audax, Liv.

**audens** -entis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from audeo), *daring, bold, Verg.*

**audenter**, adv. (audens), *boldly, Tac.*

**audentia** -ae, f. (audens), *boldness, courage*, Cic.

**audēo**, ausus sum, 2. (connected with avidus), *to dare, venture*; andeo dicere, *I venture to assert*, Cic.; with acc., tantum facinus, Liv.; proelium, aciem, Tac.; with in and the abl., ausurum se in tribunis, quod principes familiae suae ausus in regibus esset, Liv.; with pro and the abl., pro vita maiora audere probavi, Verg.; absol., quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesari acceptum referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neronem ausus, Tac.; audere in proelia, Verg.

**audiens** -entis. **I.** Partic. of audio (q.v.).

**II.** Subst. *a hearer*, Cic.

**audientia** -ae, f. (audio), *hearing, listening, attention*; alicui audientiam facere, *to get a hearing for any one by commanding silence*, Cic., Liv.

**audio**, 4. (connected with auris), *to hear*. **I.** *to have the power of hearing*; audiendi sensu carere, Cic. **II.** *to hear something*. **A.** *clamorem*, Caes.; *galli cantum*, Cic.; with double acc., te, ut spero, propediem censeorem audientem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, Cic.; with acc. and partic., idque Socratem audio dicentem, Cic.; with relative clause, audire enim cupio quid non probes, Cic.; with de and the abl., multa falsa de me audierunt, Cic.; the person from whom a thing is heard is put in the abl. with ab or de, Cic. Perf. part., as subst., **audītum** -i, n. *hearsay*; nihil habeo praeter audītum, Cic. **B.** *to listen to*; **a**, aliquem lubenter studiosèque, Cic.; of judges, *to hear a case*; audire de ambitu, Cic.; of pupils, *to listen to a master, to attend the classes or lectures of a professor*; annum jam audire Cratippum, Cic.; **b**, *to listen to requests*; preces, Cic.; **c**, of stories or persons, *to listen to, i.e., to give credence to*; si fabulas audire volumus, Cic.; audio, *I believe it*, Cic.; **d**, *to obey, to follow*; aliquem amicitiae monentem, Cic.; dicto audientem esse; with dat., *to obey*; non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. **C.** *to be called* (like Gr. ἀκούω), Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, Hor.; bene audire, *to be well spoken of*; a propinquis, Cic.

**auditiō** -ōnis, f. 1. (audio), *hearing, listening*; aliquid multa lectione atque auditione asssequi, Cic.; **2**, *hearsay report*; levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, Cic.; plur., *fictae auditiones*, Cic.

**audītōr** -ōris, m. (audio), *a hearer, auditor, scholar*; alicui audito rem venire, Cic.

**audītōrium** -i, n. (audio), *a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc.*, Tac.; *a school*, Quint.; *circle of listeners*, Plin.

**auditus** -ūs, m. (audio). **I.** Gen., *hearing*; the sense of hearing, Cic. **II.** Esp., *listening*, Tac.

**aufero**, auferre, abstūli, ablātum, 3. (ab and fero). **I.** *to carry away, carry off remove*. **A.**

**Lit.**, inter manus e convivio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alitius, Cic.; auferor in scopulis, Ov. **B.** Transf., to draw away from one's aim, seduce; ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. **II.** to take away with, bear off; sometimes in good, but oftener in bad sense, to rob, steal. **A.** Lit., a, of persons; multa palam domum, Cic.; auriculum mordicus, to bite off, Cic.; b, of things; hi ludi XV. dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achillem abstulit, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, illa autem, quae contrariis commotionibus auferenda sunt, Cic.; 2, to carry off, i.e. to gain, obtain; tantum abstulit quantum petiit, Cic.; responsum ab aliquo, Cic.; 3, to lay aside, cease from; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.

**Aufidēna** -ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Afidenā*.

**Aufidius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**Aufidius** -i, m. a river in Apulia, now *Ofanto*.

**augūgio** -fūgi, 3. (ab and fugio), to flee away, Cic.

**Augē** -ēs, f. (Ἀῤῥῆ), daughter of Aleus and Neaera, mother of Telephus by Hercules.

**Augēas** and **Augias** -ae, m. (Ἀῤῥέας), king of the Epeans in Elis, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of Hercules.

**augēo**, auxi, auctum, 2. (connected with *augēvo*), to make to increase. **I.** to cause to grow, to fertilise; aer humorem colligans terram auget inubribus, makes fertile, Cic. **II.** In a wide sense, to make larger; a, to strengthen, has munitiones, Caes.; b, of rivers, to cause to rise, gen. in pass., augeri = to be swollen; annis nubibus hiemalibus auctus, Ov.; c, of number or quantity, to increase; numerum legatorum, Cic.; d, of degree, vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.; e, of moral or intellectual qualities or feelings, benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; f, in speech, to extol, set forth; hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.; g, to enrich, to honour; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; angere cognomento Augustae, Tac.

**augesco**, auxi, 3. (incli. of augēo), to begin to grow, to increase; a, quae (uva) et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo est peracribia gustu, Cic.; b, politically, to increase in strength; quum hostium res tantis augescere rebus cerneret, Liv.

**augmēn** -inis, n. (augēo), an increase, growth, Lucr.

**augur** -ūris, c. an augur, soothsayer, seer, Cic.; aquae augur annosa cornix, prophetess of rain, Hor.

**augūralis** -e (augur), relating to an augur or augury; coena, Cic. Subst., **augūrale** -is, n. the part of the Roman camp where the auguries were taken, Tac.

**augūratio** -ōnis, f. (auguro), divining, sooth-saying, Cic.

**augūratūs** -ūs, m. (auguro), the office of an augur, Cic.

**augūrium** -i, n. (augur), the observation and interpretation of omens, augury. **I.** **A.** Lit., augurium capere, Liv.; salutis, an augury in time of peace (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods de salute reipublicae), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, any kind of prophecy; o mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; b, presentiment; inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Subject., the science of augury; Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. **B.** Object., 1, an omen; augurium accipere, Liv.; 2, a sign, token, Ov.

**augūrius** -a -um (augur), relating to an augur, Jus, Cic.

**augūro**, 1. (augur). **I.** to act as an augur; sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, take the auguries for, etc., Cic.; pass., locis auguratur, the place is consecrated by auguries, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), after taking the auguries, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** to prophesy, Cic. **B.** to have a foreboding or presentiment; praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit suavitatis Cic.

**augūror**, 1. dep. (augur). **I.** to perform the functions of an augur, to foretell by auguries; ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to foretell; aliquid mortem, Cic.; 2, to guess; quantum auguror conjectura aut opinione, Cic.; quum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perdidicisse homines augurarentur, Cic.

**Augusta** -ae, f. **I.** name of the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman Emperor. **II.** name of several towns named after the emperor, Augusta Taurinorum (Turin), Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), Augusta Treverorum (Trier), Augusta Emerita (Merida), Augusta Vindelicum (Augsburg).

**Augustālis** -e (Augustus), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

**augustē**, adv. with compar. (augustus), reverentially; auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

**Augustōdīnum** -i, town of the Aedui in Gaul, now *Autun*.

**1. augustus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (augēo), 1, consecrated, holy; Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; 2, majestic, dignified; vestis augustissima, Liv.

**2. Augustus** -i, m. surname of Octavianus after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors.

**3. Augustus** -a -um, relating to Augustus; pax, Ov.; mensis, August, formerly called Sextilis, changed to Augustus in honour of the emperor.

**aula** -ae, f. (αὐλή). **I.** the fore-court in a building, Hor.; yard for cattle, Prop. **II.** = atrium, an inner court, Verg. **III.** a palace. **A.** Lit., aula Priami, Hor.; so of the dwellings of the gods, illa se jactet in aula Aeolus, Verg.; of the lower world, immanis janitor aulae (of Cerberus), Verg.; of a bee-hive, Verg. **B.** Meton., a, the court, courtiers; puer ex aula, Hor.; divisa et discors aula erat, Tac.; b, princely power; auctoritate aulae constituta, Cic.

**aulaeum** -i, n. (αὐλαία), usually plur. 1, curtain, tapestry; aulaeae superbae, Verg.; 2, a canopy, Hor.; 3, curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece, and drawn up at the end; aulaeum tollitur, Cic.; 4, an embroidered upper garment, Juv.

**Aulerci** -orum, m. a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into four branches; a, Aulerci Eburonices, in modern Normandy; b, Aulerci Cenomani, in modern Dép. de la Sarthe; c, Aulerci Brannovices, on the Loire; d, Aulerci Diablintes or Diablinti, in modern Dép. de la Maine.

**aulicus** -a -um, (αὐλῆς), belonging to the court, princely, Suet. Subst., **aulici** -orum, m. courtiers, Nep.

**Aulis** -idis, f. (Ἀλῆς), a port in Boeotia, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to Troy.

**auloedus** -i, m. (αὐλοῦδός), one who sings to the flute, Cic.

**Aulōn** -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-district near Tarentum.

**Aulularia** -ae, f. the title of a comedy of Plautus.

**aura** -ae, old genit. aurāi (αὔρα), air. **A. 1.**, the motion of the air, wind; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti et aurae clement mare, Liv.; **2.**, meton., plur. aurae, a, the heavens; cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; **b.**, the world above; venire superas ad auras, the light of day, Verg.; ferre sub auras, to make known, Verg.; **3.**, transf., breath; rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.; **4.**, the air that we breathe; auris vitalibus vasci, Verg. **B. 1.**, smell, Verg.; **2.**, glitter; auri, Verg.; **3.**, echo, Prop.

**aurarius** -a -um (aurum), golden, relating to gold, Plin. Subst., **auraria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a gold mine, Tac.

**auratus** -a -um (aurum), golden, gilt; tecta, Cic.; vestis, Ov.

**Aurélius** -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens (with the surnames Cotta, Orestes, Scaurus).

**Aurélius**, M., v. Antoninus.

**auréolus** -a -um (dim. of aureus). **A.** Lit., golden, Plaut. **B.** Transf., glittering, splendid, beautiful; libellus, Cic.

**auréus** -a -um (aurum), golden. **I. 1.**, made of gold; **a.**, lit., annulus, Cic.; nummus, and absol., a golden coin, Cic.; **b.**, transf., excellent, beautiful; Venus, Verg.; mores, Hor.; **2.**, gilt, ornamented with gold; aniculum, Cic.; sella, Cic.; currus, the triumphal car, Cic.; Pactolus, with golden sands, Ov. **II.** of the colour of gold; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg.

**aurichalchum** = orichalchum (q.v.).

**auricômus** -a -um (aurum and coma). **I.** golden-haired, P. Aug. **II.** Transf., golden-leaved; fetus arboris, Verg.

**auriculâ** -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear, the ear. **I.** Lit., auricula infima, Cic.; auriculum mordicus auferre, Cic.; praeceptum auriculis instillare, Hor. **II.** Meton., plur. = favourable hearing, Pers.

**aurifer** -fêra -fêrum (aurum and fero). **I.** gold-bearing, gold-producing, arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet. **II.** bringing gold; Tagus, Ov.; annis, Cat.

**aurifex** -ficus, m. (aurum and facio), a goldsmith, Cic.

**aurifodina** -ae, f. a gold mine, Plin.

**auriga** -ae, c. (from old aurea = reins and ago), charioteer, driver. **I.** Lit., Verg., Caes.; esp. one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, Cic. **II.** Transf., poet., a helmsman, Ov.

**Aurigêna** -ae, c. (aurum and gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov.

**auriger** -gêra -gêrum (aurum and gero), gold-bearing; taurus, with gilt horns, Cic. poet.

**aurigo**, l. (auriga), to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, Suet.

**auripigmentum** -i, n. orpiment, Plin.

**auris** -is, f. (connected with audio), the ear. **I. A.** Lit., aures; erigere, Cic., arrigere, Ter., to prick up the ears; adhibere, admovere, Cic., applicare, Hor., to listen; praebere aures conviciis adolescentium, Liv.; dare, Cic., to give a hearing to; accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aurem, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; demittere aures as a sign of submission), Hor.; dicere in aurem alicui aliquid, Cic.; insusurrare ad aurem or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre aliqua re, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servare alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utranvis aurem, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter. **B.** Meton., a, the hearing, as judging of the merits of a speech, Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae,

Cic. **II.** Transf., aures; the earth or mould-boards of a plough, Verg.

**auriscalpium** -i, n. an ear-pick, Mart.

**auritulus** -i, m. (dim. of auritus), the long-eared one, i.e., the ass, Plaut.

**auritus** -a -um (auris). **A.** Lit., long-eared; lepus, Verg. **B.** Transf., attentive, Hor.; testis auritus, a hearsay witness, Plaut.

**aurora** -ae, f. (αὔρος, ἀός, ἥος), the break of day, redness of morning. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Verg., Liv. **B.** Personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, Ov. **II.** Meton., the east, Ov.

**aurum** -i, n. gold. **I. A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., something made of gold, gold plate, Lucr.; a golden goblet, Verg.; chain, necklace, Verg.; ring, Juv.; bit, Verg.; the golden fleece, Ov.; gold coin, money, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the colour or glittering of gold, Ov. **B.** the golden age, Hor.

**Aurunci** -orum, m. the people of Aurunca; **Aurunca** -ae, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Aurunca** -a -um, Auruncan.

**Ausci** -orum, m. a people in Aquitania.

**auscultatio** -ōnis, f. (ausculto); **1.**, a listening, Sen.; **2.**, obedience, Plaut.

**auscultator** -ōris, m. (ausculto), a listener, Cic.

**ausculto**, 1. (for auscultito, from auscila = auricula). **I.**, to hear attentively; populum, Cat. **II.** Esp., **A.**, to listen in secret, to overhear, Plaut.; in a good sense, to attend, wait at the door, Hor. **B.**, to obey; mihi ausculta; vide ne tibi desis, Cic.

**Ausetâni** -orum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia; hence adj., **Ausetanus** -a -um, Ausetanian.

**Ausônes** -um, m. (Αὔσωνες), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence, **A. Ausônia** -ae, f. Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov.; Italy, Verg. **B.** Adj., **Ausônus** -a -um; poet., Italian, Verg. Subst., **Ausônii** = Ausones, Verg. **C. Ausonidae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, Verg. **D. Ausônis** -idis, Ausonian, Italian, Verg.

**auspex** -icis, c. (for avispect, from avis and specio). **I.**, one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination; latores et auspices legis curiatae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** favourer, protector, leader; Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. **B.**, a person who witnessed the marriage contract, best man, bridegroom's friend, etc. (γαμάνυφος), Cic.

**auspicatô**, adv. (lit. abl. absol. of auspico), in a fortunate hour; urbem condere, Cic.

**auspicatus** -a -um (auspico), **1.**, consecrated by auguries, Cic.; **2.**, favourable, auspicious; initium, Tac.

**auspicium** -ii, n. (for avispicium), divination by means of birds. **I. A.** Lit., in auspicio esse, to act as augur, Cic.; praesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspicio, Cic.; auspicio uti, Cic.; auspicia dissolvere, Cic.; esp., the right to take auspices, praeproctores auspicia non habent, Cic.; auspicia ponere, to lay down a magistracy, Cic.; imperio atque auspicio alicuius, under the command of (in war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices), Liv. **B.** Transf., control, protection, guidance; suis auspiciis ducere vitam, Verg. **II.** Meton., an omen, sign; optimum, Cic.; aves auspicium ratum fecere, Cic.

**auspico**, 1. (auspex), to take the auspices; aliquid, to accept as an omen, Plaut.

**auspicio**, 1. dep. (auspex), **1.**, to take the auspices; auspiciari oblitus est, Cic.; **2.**, to begin under good auspices, Tac.; to begin, Suet.

**auster** -stri, m. **I.** the south wind, Cic. **II.** Meton., the south, Verg.

**austère** adv. (austerus), severely, gravely, austere, Cic.

**austeritas** -ātis, f. (austerus). **I.** Lit., a, harshness, sourness of taste, Plin.; b, darkness of colour, Plin. **II.** Transf., strictness, austerity, Quint.

**austērus** -a -um (αὐστηρός). **I.** sour, harsh in taste, Plin. **II.** Transf., **1.** strict, severe, austere; illo austero more ac modo, Cic.; **2.** sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome; labor, Hor.

**austrālis** -e (auster), southern, Cic.

**austrinus** -a -um (auster), southern, Verg.

**ausum** -i, n. (ausus, from audeo), a daring deed, undertaking, Verg.

**aut**, conj. disjunct., or, or else, or rather, Cic.; aut . . . aut, either . . . or, Cic.; neque . . . aut, = neque . . . neque, poet.; aut vero, or indeed (used ironically), Cic.; aut certe, or at least, Cic.; aut saltem, aut potius, aut etiam, Cic.

**autem**, conj. adversat. (ἀντε), but, on the contrary, however, moreover; never used at the beginning of a clause; joined with adeo, porro, tum, ast, even with sed; when used to correct a word before used = *did I say?* num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

**authepsa** -ae, f. (αὐτός and ἔψω), a cooking-stove, Cic.

**autographus** -a -um (αὐτογράφος), written with one's own hand, Suet.

**Autolyceus** -i, m. (Αὐτολύκος), son of Mercury, famous for his thefts.

**automātus** (ὄς) -a -um (-ῶν), adj. (αὐτόματος), self-acting, Petr. Subst., **autōmaton** -i, n. an automaton, Suet.

**Automēdon** -ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων), the charioteer of Achilles; appell., a charioteer, Cic.

**Autonoe** -ēs, f. (Αὐτρονὴ), mother of Actaeon. Adj., **Autonēus** -a -um, heros, Actaeon, Ov.

**auctumnus**, etc., v. auctumnus.

**autūmo**, 1. (orig. aйтumo, from aio), to say, assert, Plaut., Ter.

**auxiliāris** -e (auxilium), giving help, assisting, auxiliary. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., auxiliāres, (sc. milites, cohortes), auxiliary or allied troops, Caes., Tac.; hence, belonging to the allied troops; auxiliaria stipendia, Tac.

**auxiliāris** -a -um (auxilium), **1.** helping, auxiliary, Plaut.; **2.** milit. t. t., milites, auxiliary troops, Cic.

**auxiliātor** -ōris, m. (auxilior), a helper, assister, Tac.

**auxiliātus** -ūs, m. (auxilior), help, assistance, Lucr.

**auxilior**, 1. dep. (auxilium), to help, assist, support; alieui, Cic.; especially used of medical aid, Ov.

**auxilium** -i, n. (augere), help, aid, assistance. **I.** Gen., adjuvare sibi auxilium, Cic.; arcessere aliquem auxilio, to help, Caes.; ad auxilium convenire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxilium, Liv.; esse auxilio alieui, Caes.; consuli adversus intercessionem collegae auxilio esse, Liv.; alieui nemo auxilio est, quin, etc., Liv.; auxilio ei futurum ne causam dicat, Liv.; expetere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; expectare vestrum auxilium, Cic.; alieui ferre auxilium, Cic.; ferre alieui auxilium contra tantam vim, Cic.; implorare auxilium alieuius, Cic.; aliquem auxilio mittere, Cic.; petere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; polliceri auxilium alieui rei, Cic.; venire auxilio alieui, Caes.; plur., florum auxiliis uti, Cic.

**II.** Esp., plur., a, military power; equitum peditumque, Caes.; b, auxilia, auxiliary troops, Cic., Caes.

**āvāre**, adv. with compar. and superl. (avarus), avariciously, covetously, Cic.

**Avāricum** -i, n. capital of the Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, now Bourges.

**āvāritēr**, adv. (avarus), greedily, Plaut.

**āvāritia** -ae (āvārities -ei, Lucr.), f. avarice, cupidity, covetousness; ardere avaritia, Cic.; avaritia perire, Cic.; plur., omnes avaritiae, all kinds of avarice, Cic.

**āvārus** -a -um (connected with aveo and avidus). **I.** Gen., covetous, greedy; mare, Hor.; with genit., publicae pecuniae avarus, Tac. **II.** Esp., greedy after money, avaricious; homo avarus et furax, Cic. Subst., **avarus** -i, m. the avaricious man, Hor.

**āvēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry off, bear away, Verg., Liv.; pass. to ride off, Liv.

**āvello** -velli and -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), 3. to tear away, pluck away. **I.** Lit., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secetur aliquid sive avellatur a corpore, Cic. **II.** to take away with violence, separate, Cic.

**A.** Lit., de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic.; ex complexu avelli, Cic.; avulsus a meis, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem convicio ab errore, Cic.

**āvena** -ae, f. **I.** a, oats, Verg.; b, wild oats, Cic.; steriles, Verg. **II.** Transf., the shepherd's pipe, Ov.; plur., junctae avenae or structae avenae, the Pan-pipes, Ov.

**āvenāceus** -a -um (avena), eaten; farina, Plin.

**āvenārius** -a -um, relating or belonging to oats, Plin.

**Āventinum** -i, n. and **Āventinus** -i, m. the Aventine, one of the hills of Rome, Cic. Adj., **Āventinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Aventine.

**1. āvēo**, 2. (cf. Sanskr. av, to wish), lit., to pant after; hence, to desire; aveo genus legisationis, Cic.; gen. with infin., valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.

**2. āvēo (hāvēo)**, 2. to be well; found only in the imp. ave, aveto, avete, hail! farewell! a formula of greeting and farewell used by the Romans, Cic.

**Āvernus** -a -um (ἄερος), without birds; loca, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lucr. Subst., **Āvernus** -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumae, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, Ov.; hence, adj., **Āvernus** -a -um, **Āvernālis** -e, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.

**āverrunco**, 1. to turn away, avert; iram deorū, Liv.

**āvērābilis** (aversor), that from which one must turn away, horrible, Lucr.

**1. āversor**, dep. (averto). **A.** to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.); aversari advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., filium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to repel, turn away, avoid, shun; principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; aliquem ut patriciam liberum, Liv.

**2. āversor** -ōris, m. (averto), an embezzler; pecuniae publicae, Cic.

**āversus** -a -um, p. adj. (from averto). **A.** turned away, backward, behind (opp. adversus); adversus et aversus impudicus es, before and behind, Cic.; quendam actorem aversum (turning his back on the people) solitum esse dicere,

Cic.; *aversos boves in speluncam traxit*, Liv. Plur. subst., **aversa**, -orum, n. *the back parts*; *urbis*, Liv. **B.** *disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from*; *aversus a vero*, Cic.; with dat., *aversus mercaturis*, Hor.

**averto** (**āvorto**)-verti (-vorti)-versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn away, turn off, remove*. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.** *Lepidus se avertit*, Cic.; *aliquid ab oculis*, Cic.; *flumina, divertit*, Cic.; *iter*, Caes., Liv.; hence, **1**, pass., *averti* (as middle), *aversus ab suo itinere, turning away*, Liv.; **2**, active, as reflexive, *prora avertit*, Verg. **B. Esp.** **1**, *to drive away by violence*; *barbaros a portis castrorum*, Caes.; **2**, *to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle*; *pecuniam publicam*, Cic.; *hereditatem*, Cic.; *quatuor tauros a stabulis*, Verg. **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, **1**, *to keep off something dangerous*; *pestem ab Aegyptiis*, Cic.; *quod omen dii avertant*, Cic.; **2**, *to keep something dangerous or disgraceful off some one*; *qui me tanta infamia averterit*, Cic. **B. Esp.**, **1**, *to turn away, divert* (thoughts or wishes, etc.), *Antonii furorem a permicie reipublicae*, Cic.; *cogitationem a miseris*, Cic.; *aliquem a consiliis pacis*; **2**, *to estrange*; *alicuius animum a se*, Cic.

**āvīa** -ae, f. (avus), a grandmother, Cic.

**āvīarius** -a -um (avis), relating to birds; rete, Varr. Subst., **āvīarium** -ii, n., a, a place where birds are kept, an aviary, Cic.; **b**, the haunts of wild birds in the woods, Verg.

**āvīdē**, adv. (avidus), greedily; *exspectare, appetere, arripere*, Cic.

**āvīditas** -ātis (avidus), f. **A. Gen.**, vehement desire, avidity; *cibi, pecuniae, for food, money*, Cic.; *legendi*, Cic. **B. Esp.**, desire of money, avarice, Cic.

**āvīdus** -a -um (1. aveo), vehemently desiring, greedily. **I. a**, with genit., *cibi*, Ter.; *laudis*, Cic.; *novarum rerum*, Liv.; *belli gerendi*, Sall.; **b**, with infin., Verg.; **c**, with in and the acc., Liv.; **d**, with ad and the acc., Liv.; **e**, with in and the abl., in *pecuniis locupletium*, Cic. **II. Absol.** **A. Lit.**, **a**, *covetous, greedy of money*; *heres*, Hor.; subst., *a miser*, Cic.; **b**, *greedy in respect of food, gluttonous*; *convivae*, Hor.; *leones, bloodthirsty*, Ov.; **c**, *transf.*, *aures avidae, eager to hear*, Cic.; *libido, insatiable*, Cic.; *mare*, Hor.; **d**, *hot, ardent, eager to fight*; *legiones*, Tac. **B. Fig.**, *wide, large, vast*, Luer.

**āvīs** -is, f. (connected with *ἀνιμ*). **I. Gen.**, a bird, and coll. *the whole race of birds*, Cic. **II. Esp.**, *omen*, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds; *avibus bonis* Ov.; *secundis*, Liv., *with good omens*; *avi mala*, Hor.; *sinistra*, Plaut.; *adversa*, *with bad omen*, Cic.

**āvītus** -a -um (avus), relating to a grandfather, ancestral; *bona paterna et avita*, Cic.; *merum, very old*, Ov.

**āvīus** -a -um (a and via). **I.** out of the right way, untrodden; *avii saltus montesque*, Liv. Subst., **āvīum** -i, n. a by-way, a solitary place; *avia dum sequor*, Verg. **II. Poet.**, **A.** out of the way, wandering, remote; in *montes se avius abdidit altos*, Verg. **B. Transf.**, *straying, wandering*; a vera ratione, Luer.

**āvōcātio** -ōnis, f. (avoco), a calling away from; a cogitanda molestia, Cic.

**āvōce**, 1. to call away, or off. **A. Lit.**, *populum ab armis*, Liv. **B. Transf.**, **1**, *to withdraw, remove, divert*; *Socrates videtur primus a rebus oculis avocasse philosophiam*, Cic.; *senectus avocat a rebus gerendis*, Cic.; **2**, *to relieve*; *luctum iusibus*, Sen.

**āvōlo**, 1. to fly away. **A. Lit.**, Cat. **B.**

*Transf.*, *to hasten away*; *experiar certe ut hinc avoleam*; so of the dying, *hinc avolare*, Cic

**āvuncūlus** -i, m. (dim. of avus), a mother's brother, uncle (patruus, a father's brother); *magnus, a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle*, Cic.

**āvus** -i, m. a grandfather, Cic.; generally an ancestor, Hor.

**Axénus** (ἄξενος, inhospitable), earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov.

**1. axis** -is, m. (root AC, AG, whence ago, Gr. ἄξω), an axle-tree. **I. A. Lit.**, Verg. **B. Meton.**, a chariot, waggon, Ov. **II. Transf.**, **A.** the axis of the earth; *terra circum axem se convertit*, Cic. **B. Meton.**, **a**, the north pole, Verg.; **b**, the heavens; sub axe, in the open air, Verg.; **c**, a part of the heavens; boreus, the north, Ov.

**2. axis** (assis) -is, m. (root AC, whence ἄνυμι, ἄγμα), a board, plank, Caes.

**Axōna** -ae, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Aisne.

## B

**B**, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek beta (β).

**bābāe** (βαβαί, or παπαί), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful! Plaut.

**Bābūlo** -ōnis, m. a Babylonian; appell. = a nabob, Ter.

**Bābūlon** -ōnis, f. (Βαβυλών), a city of Asia on the Euphrates. Hence, **A. Bābūlonia** -ae, f. a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital. **B. Bābūlonicus** -a -um, Babylonian; *Babylonica peristromata, embroidered tapestry*, Plaut. **C. Bābūlonius** -a -um; numeri, astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted, Hor.; *Babylonii, inhabitants of Babylon*. **D. Bābūloniensis** -e, Babylonian

**bacca** (bāca) -ae, f. a berry. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, *lauri baccae*, Verg. **B. Esp.**, *the fruit of the olive*; *bicolor bacca Minervae*, Ov. **II. Transf.**, **A.** any fruit of a round shape; *arborum baccae*, Cic. **B.** anything of the shape of a berry, a pearl, Hor.

**baccar** (bacchar) -āris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (βάκκαρις), the Valeriana Celtica of Linnaeus; also called *nardum rusticum*, a plant which yielded a kind of oil; Celtic Valerian, Verg.

**baccātus** -a -um, set with pearls, Verg.

**Baccha** -ae, f. a Bacchant, Ov.; Bacchis aliquem initiare, to initiate any one into the festival of Bacchus, Liv.

**Bacchānal** -is, n. the place where the festival of Bacchus was held, Plaut.; plur. **Bacchanalia**, the (Greek) festival of Bacchus (not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liberty), celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, b.c. 186; *Bacchanalia vivere*, poet., to live riotously or wantonly, Juv.

**bacchātio** -ōnis, f. **1**, the celebration of the Bacchanalia, P. Aug.; **2**, Bacchanalian revelling, Cic.

**Baccheius** -a -um, belonging to Bacchus; dona, Verg.

**Baccheus** -a -um (Βακχείος), belonging to Bacchus; sacra, Ov.; ululatus, of the Bacchantes, Ov.

**Bacchiadae** -arum, m. (Βακχιάδαι), the Bacchiadae, an ancient noble family of Corinth,

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