

C

C, the third letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in place and originally in sound with the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language.

cāballinus -a -um, *belonging to a horse*; fons (in jest) = *Hippocrene*, Pers.

cāballus -i, m. *a pack-horse, nag*, Hor., Juv.

Cābillonum -i, n. *a town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Châlons-sur-Saône*.

Cābiri -ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι), *gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace*.

cāchinnatio -ōnis, f. *a violent laughing, cachinnation*, Cic.

1. **cāchinnō**, 1. (cachinnus), *to laugh aloud*; ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.

2. **cāchinnō** -ōnis, m. (cachinnus), *one who laughs heartily, a jester*, Plaut., Pers.

cāchinnus -i, m. (καυχασμός), *loud laughter, jeering*; cachinnos irridendum commovere, Cic.; poet. transf., *the splashing of the sea*, Cat.

cāco, 1. (κακάω), 1, *to void the excrement*, Hor.; 2, *to defile with excrement*, Cat.

cācōthēs -is, n. (κακόςθες), *an obstinate disease, an itch or incurable passion*; scribendi, *an incurable itch to write*, Juv.

cācula -ae, m. *a soldier's or officer's servant*, Plaut.

cācūmen -inis, n. 1, *the extreme point, top, summit*; montis, Cat.; arboris, Verg.; ramorum, Caes.; 2, *height, perfection*; alescendi, *the greatest growth*, Lucr.

cācūmino, 1. (cacumen), *to point, make pointed*, Ov.

Cācus -i, m. (Κάκος), *son of Vulcan, an Italian cattle-robber slain by Hercules*.

cādāver -ēris (cado), *a dead body, carcass, of men or animals*. I. Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expectebam, Cic. II. Transf., *of the ruins of towns, cadavera oppidum*, ap. Cic.

cādāverōsus -a -um (cadaver), *like a corpse, cadaverous*, Ter.

Cadmus -i, m. (Κάδμος), *the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia and brother of Europa; father of Polydorus, Ivo, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Thebes in Boeotia*. Adj., **Cadmēus** -a -um, Thebae, Prop.; hence subst., **Cadmēa** -ae, f. *the citadel of Thebes, Nep.*; **Cadmēis** -idis, f. arx, Theban, Ov.; and subst., *a female descendant of Cadmus*, Ov.

cādo, cēdidi, cāsum, 3. *to fall*. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, *of lifeless things, arma alicui cadunt de manibus*, Cic.; of weapons, levius, *with less violence*, Caes.; of thunderbolts, caelo cadunt fulmina, Petr.; of dice, ut (talus) cadat rectus, Cic.; of sails, vela cadunt, *are furled*, Verg.; of rain, snow, tears, and other liquids, guttae cadentes, Cic.; of shadows, altis de montibus, Verg.; of things which naturally fall—e.g., fruit, leaves, &c.; motis poma cadunt ramis, Ov.; barba cadit, Verg.; of the sun, stars, the day, etc., *to set*; sol cadens, poet., *the west*; iuxta solem cadentem, Verg.; of winds, *to be killed*; cadente jam euro, Liv.; of words, *to fall from the mouth*; verba cadentia tollit, Hor.; grammat. and rhet. t. t., *to come to an end*; verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.; 2, *of living things, si prolapsus cecidisset*, Liv.; in terram, Cic.; de egro, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *of payments, to fall due*; in eam diem cadere nummos qui a Quinto

debentur, Cic.; 2, *of perception, to fall to the notice of*; sub oculos, Cic.; 3, *to fall under a certain class*; in idem genus orationis, Cic.; 4, *to fall under*; in unius potestatem, Cic.; 5, *to agree with, be consistent with*; non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.; 6, *to happen*; si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv.; fortuito, Cic.; male, Caes.; cadere ad or in irritum, *to become of no effect*, Liv.; insperanti mihi cecidit ut, etc., Cic.; 7, *to fall, in power, honour, etc., tam graviter*, Cic.; *to lose or be cast in a law-suit, in judicio*, Cic.; causa, Cic.; *to lose courage*; non debemus ita cadere animis quasi, etc., Cic. II. Esp., A. *to be destroyed*; non tota cadet Troja, Ov. B. *Of persons, to be killed*; pauci de nostra cadunt, Caes.; in acie, Cic.; *mau manu, to commit suicide*, Tac.; of the victims of a sacrifice, ovis cadit deo, Ov.

cādūcēātor -ōris, m. (caduceus), *a herald*, Liv.

cādūcēus -i, m. *a herald's staff*, Cic.; *the wand or staff of Mercury*, Suet.

cādūcifer -feri (caduceus and fero), *he that bears the caduceus, surname of Mercury*, Ov.; absol., Ov.

cādūcus -a -um (cado), *that which has fallen or is falling*. I. A. Lit., bello, *fallen in war*, Verg. B. Transf., legal t. t., bona, *a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of the legatee, which fell to other heirs or to the exchequer*, Cic.; legatum omne capis necnon et dulce caducum, Juv. II. A. Lit., *inclined or ready to fall*; 1, gen., vitis, Cic.; flos, Ov.; 2, esp., *destined to die, devoted to death*; juvenis, Verg. B. Transf., *frail, perishable, transitory*; res humanae fragiles caducaque, Cic.

Cādurci -ōrum, m. *a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures*; hence a, adj., **Cādureus** -a -um; b, subst., **Cādureum** -i, n. (sc. stragulum). A. *a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*. B. Meton., *the marriage-bed*, Juv.

cādus -i, m. (κάδος), *a wine jar; capite sistere, to overturn*, Plaut.; meton., *wine*, Hor.; also used for other purposes, for honey, Mart.; *also a funeral urn*, Verg.

Cadusii -ōrum, m. (Καδούσιοι), *a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea*.

caeciās -ae, m. (κακίας), *a north-east wind*, Plin.

caecigēnus -a -um (caecus and gigno), *born blind*, Lucr.

Caecilii -i -um, *name of a celebrated plebeian gens, the most important family of which was the Metelli; of these the most illustrious were*: 1, Qu. Caec. Metellus, praetor b.c. 148, surnamed Macedonicus, for his conquests in Macedonia; 2, his son, Qu. Caec. Metellus, consul b.c. 123, surnamed Balaericus for his victories over the Baleares; 3, Caecilia, the daughter of Balaericus, the mother of the tribune Clodius; 4, C. Caecilius Statius, Roman comic poet, contemporary of Ennius, died about 168 b.c. Adj., **Caecilius** -a -um, *Caecilian, lex (de ambitu)*, Cic.; **Caecilianus** -a -um, *fabula, of Caecilius Statius*, Cic.; senex, *in a play of the same*, Cic.

caecitas -ātis, f. (caecus), *blindness*, Cic.; fig., *of the mind, an tibi luminis obsesset caecitas plus quam libidinis* ? Cic.

caeco, 1. *to make blind*, Lucr.; fig., largitione mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate caecata oratio, *made obscure*, Cic.

Caecūbum -i, n. and **Caecūbus ager**, *a district in Latium, famed for its wine*; hence adj., **Caecūbus** -a -um, *Caecuban*; vinum Caecubum and simply Caecubum, *wine of Caecubum*, Hor.

caecus -a -um, adj. with compar. **I.** Active. **A.** Lit., *blind, not seeing*; ille qui caecus factus est, Cic.; subst., *apparet id etiam caeco*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *intellectually or morally blind, blinded*; **1.** of persons, *caecus animi*, Cic.; **2.** of passions, *timor*, Cic. **II.** Passive. **A.** Lit., **1.** of places that have no light, *dark*; domus, Cic.; **2.** of objects, *appearances, etc.*, *invisible, unseen*; fores, Verg.; *pericula*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *dark, unintelligible, unknown*; fata, Hor.; **2.** *blind, uncertain, objectless*; caeca expectatione, Cic.

caedes -is, f. (caedo). **A.** *a cutting off, a cutting down, killing, slaughter, carnage*; a, caedem facere, Cic.; plur. multae et atroces inter se caedes, Liv.; **b.** *killing of victims for sacrifice*; bidentium, Hor. **B.** Meton., **a.** *the persons slain*; caedis acervi, Verg.; **b.** *blood shed in slaughter*, (currus) respersus fraterna caede, Cat.

caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3. *to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, strike, beat*. **I.** **A.** januum saxis, Cic.; aliquem virgis, Cic.; silvam, Caes. **B.** Transf., *testibus caedi, to be hard pressed*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to kill*; consulem exercitumque, Liv.; poet., *caesi acervi, heaps of the slain*, Cat.; caesus sanguis, *the blood of the slain*, Verg.; of sacrificial victims, *hostias*, Cic. **B.** *to cut out, securibus humida vina (of wine when frozen)*, Verg.; *latius (murus) quam caederetur ruebat*, Liv.

caelamēn -inis (caelo), n. *a bas-relief*, Ov.

caelātor -ōris, m. (caelo), *a chaser, graver, or carver*, Cic.

caelātūra -ae, f. (caelo), *the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory*, Quint.; meton., *an engraving, Suet.*

caelebs -libis, *unmarried, single (of the man)*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *se rectius viduam et illum caelibem esse futurum*, Liv. **B.** Meton., *vita (of an unmarried man)*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *of trees, platanus, to which no vine is trained*, Hor.

caelēs -itis (caelum), *heavenly*; regna, Ov. Subst., *a god*, Ov.; oftener in plur., **caelites**, *the gods*, Cic.

caelestis -e (caelum), **a.** *belonging to heaven, heavenly*; corpora, Cic.; hence subst., **caelestia** -ium, n. *things in heaven, the heavenly bodies*, Cic.; **b.** *coming from the heavens or seen in the heavens*; aqua, Hor.; spiritus, Cic.; **c.** *belonging to heaven as the seat of the gods, celestial, divine*; dii, Cic.; sapientia, Cic.; quem prope caelestem fecerint, *whom they almost deified*, Liv.; hence subst., **caelestis** -is, f. *a goddess*, Tib.; plur., m. and f. *the gods*, Cic.; transf. for what is excellent, *glorious, superhuman*; ingenium, Ov.

caelibātus -ūs, m. (caelebs), *celibacy*, Suet. **caelicōla** -ae, m. (caelum and colo), *a dweller in heaven*; poet., *a god*, Verg.

caelifer -fēra -fērum, *bearing the heavens*; Atlas, Verg.

Caelius -a -um. **I.** *name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were*: **1.** C. Caelius Caldus, *Roman orator and lawyer*; **2.** L. Caelius Antipater, *annalist of the Second Punic War, contemporary of the Gracchi*; **3.** M. Caelius Rufus, *intimate friend and client of Cicero*. **II.** Caelius Mons, *a hill in Rome south of the Palatine and east of the Aventine (now the Lateran)*. Adj., **Caelianus** -a -um, *Caelian*.

caelo, 1. (1. caelum), **1.** *to engrave or chase metals or ivory, to carve in bas-relief*; speciem caelare argento, Cic.; vasa caelata, Cic.; **2.** of poetry, *caelatum novem Musis opus, adorned by*, Hor.

1. caelum -i, n. (caedo), *the turin or engraving-tool*, Mart.

2. caelum -i, n. (connected with Gr. κῆλος, *hollow*), **1.** *the heavens*; caelum totum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem clere possent, Liv.; caelum ac terras miscere, Liv.; findere caelum atrato, *to do something impossible*, Ov.; hence, **a.** of a great height, *it caelo clamor*, Verg.; juncta caelo montium juga, Liv.; minari in caelum, Verg.; **b.** fig., *as the height of joy, renown, etc.*, esse in caelo, Cic.; aliquem or aliquid ferre ad or in caelum, Cic.; **2.** *the heavens, a.* as the home of light, clouds, etc., caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo caedunt (of meteors), Liv.; caelum discedit, *light*, Cic.; ictus e caelo, Cic.; **b.** *the air*, caelum liberum, Cic.; of climate, *gravitas huius caeli, unhealthiness*, Cic.; caelum crassum, Cic.; **3.** *heaven as the home of the gods, de caelo delapsus, a messenger of the gods*, Cic.; non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videri escendere, Cic.; quid me caelum sperare iubebas, *marriage with a god*, Verg.

Caelus -i, m. = Caelum personified as a god, son of Aether and Dies.

caementum -i, n. (caedo), *rough stone from the quarry*, Cic.

Caeneus -ēi, m. (Καῖνός), *originally a maiden, daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy and then into a bird*.

Caenina -ae, f. (Καινίη), *town in Latium*; hence adj., **Caeninensis** -e and **Caeninus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Caenina*.

caenōsus -a -um (caenum), *muddy*, Juv.

caenum -i, n. (connected with in-quinō), *mud, dirt, filth*; male olera omne caenum, Cic.; as a term of reproach, *labes illa atque caenum*, Cic.

caepa (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe) -is, n. *an onion*, Hor.

Caepio -ōnis, m. *the cognomen of a patrician branch of the gens Servilia*.

Caerē, n. indecl., and **Caerēs** -itis or -ētis, f. *a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting*; hence, **Caerēs** -itis and -ētis, *belonging to Caere*; subst., **Caerites** or **Caerētes** -um, m. *the inhabitants of Caere*; Caerite cera (i.e., tabula) digni = *deserving of civic degradation*, Hor.

caerimōnia -ae, f. **1.** *holiness, sacredness*; deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic. **II.** **1.** *holy awe, reverence*; summa religione caerimoniaque sacra conficere, Cic.; **2.** *religious usage, sacred ceremony* (gen. in plur.), Cic.

Caeroesi -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Luxembourg or Lüttich*.

caerūlēs (poet. caerūlus) -a -um (connected with caesius). **1.** *dark-coloured, dark blue*, epithet of the sea and sky; **a.** of the sky, caerula caeli, or simply caerula, *the azure of the sky*, Lucr., Ov.; **b.** of the sea, aquae, Ov.; **caerūla** -orum, n. *the sea*, Enn.; of sea-gods, deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; equi, of Triton, Ov.; via, Ov.; puppis, Ov.; c. of rivers, Thybris, Verg.; **d.** of other things, angues, Verg.; Germanorum pubes, *blue-eyed*, Hor. Subst., **caerūlēm** -i, *a blue colour*, Plin. **II.** Poet., *dark green*, Ov.; dark, Verg.

Caesar -āris, m. *a Roman family name of the gens Iulii, the most famous of which were*, **1.** C. Julius Caesar, *who conquered Pompeius, overthrew the power of the senate, was made Dictator with supreme power, and was murdered by Brutus and Cassius, 44 b.c.*; **2.** his nephew, Octavius, *who took his name, with the addition of Octavianus, and established the empire*. After him all the emperors bore the name of Caesar with the title Augustus,

till, under Hadrian, a distinction was made, and the reigning emperor was called Caesar Augustus, and the appointed heir Caesar. Adj., **A. Caesareus** -a -um, *belonging to Julius Caesar*; sanguis, Ov. **B. Caesarianus** -a -um, *Caesarian*; subst. Caesariani, the partisans of Caesar. **C. Caesariensis** -e, *Mauritania, the east part of Mauritania*. **D. Caesarinus** -a -um, *of (Julius) Caesar*; celeritas, Cic.

Caesarēa -ae, f. (Καίσαρεια), *name of several towns, 1, in Pulestine; 2, in Mauritania Caesariensis; 3, in Cappadocia; 4, in Phoenicia*.

caesariātus -a -um (caesaries), *long-haired*, Plaut.

caesariēs -ēi, f. *a bushy head of hair*, Verg.; barbae, *the hair of the beard*, Ov.

caesim, adv. (caedo). **A.** *with cutting, with the edge of the sword (opp. to punctum, with the point)*, petere hostem, Liv. **B.** Transf., of discourse, *in short sentences*; membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.

caesius -a -um, *bluish grey*, used of the colour of the eyes; caestus oculos Minervae, caerules Neptuni, Cic.; leo, *with grey eyes*, Cat.

caespes (caespes) -itis (caedo), *grass that has been cut*. **I. A.** Lit. turf, used for altars, tombs, mounds; primum exstruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, Tac.; plur., gladiis caespites circumcidere, Caes.; non esse arma caespites neque glebas, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, *a hut of turf*, Hor.; **b**, *an altar of turf*, Hor.; **c**, *a clump of plants*, Verg. **II.** Transf. *crassy sword*; gramineus, Verg.

1. **caestus** -ūs, m. (caedo), *gauntlet for boxers*, made of leathern thongs, Cic.

2. **caestus** -i, m., v. cestus.

caeterus, etc. . . . v. ceterus, etc.

Cāicus -i, m. (Καῖκος), *a river in Mysia flowing into the Sinus Eleuticus*.

Cājēta -ae (and -ē -ēs), f. **I.** *the nurse of Aeneas*. **II.** *a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania, now Gaeta*.

Cājus (poet. Cāius), -i, m., and **Cāja** -ae, f., **1**, *a common praenomen among the Romans*. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were called by these names, and the bride said ubi tu Cajus, ego Cāja; **2**, *the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century*.

Cālabri -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Calabria*; hence, **Cālāber** -bra -brum, *belonging to Calabria*; poet., Pierides, the poems of Ennius, Hor.; **Cālābria** -ae, f. *the peninsula at the south-east extremity of Italy*.

Calactē -ēs, f. (Καλὴ Ἀκτὴ), *a town on the north coast of Sicily*; hence, **Cālactinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Calactē*.

Cālāgurris -is, f. *a town in Spain, now Loharre*; hence **Cālāgurritāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Calagurris*.

Cālāis, acc. -in, abl. -i, m. (Κάλαις) *son of Boreas and Orithyia, brothers of Zetes, who accompanied the Argonauts and drove off the Harpies*.

Cālāmis -midis, m. (Κάλαμος), *one of the greatest sculptors of the age of Phidias*.

cālāmister -tri, m. and **cālāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus). **A.** *a curling-iron for the hair*; frons calamistri notata vestigis, Cic. **B.** Transf. *excessive ornament or flourish in discourse*; ineptis fortasse gratum fecit, qui volent illa calamistri inurere, Cic.

calāmistrātus -a -um, *curled with the curling-iron*; coma, Cic.; saltator, Cic.

cālāmītas -ātis, f. **A.** *damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture*, Cic. **B.** Transf. *misfortune, damage, calamity, loss*; calamitatem tolerare, Cic.; calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic.; plur., calamitates reipublicae; especially *misfortune, reverse in war*; Cannensis illa calamitas, Cic.

cālāmītōse, adv. (calamitosus), *unfortunately*; vivere, Cic.

cālāmītōsus -a -um (calamitas), **1**, act., *causing loss, destructive*; tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic.; **2**, pass., *suffering great loss, miserable*; agri vectigal, oppressio, Cic.; homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic.

cālāmus -i, m. (καλαμος), **I.** *a reed*. **A.** Lit., Ov. **B.** Meton., various articles made of reed, *a writing reed, pen, Cic.; a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe, Verg.; an arrow, Hor.; a fishing-rod, Ov.; a lined twig for fowling, Prop. **II.** *any reed-shaped stalk*, Verg.*

cālāthīscus -i, m. (dim. of calathus), *a small wicker basket*, Cat.

cālāthus -i, m. (καλαθος), **1**, *a wicker basket, used for fruit or flowers, Verg.; for spinning, Ov.; 2, a vessel of similar form of metal or wood; a cheese-basket, Verg.; a wine-bowl, Verg.*

Calātia -ae, and **Calātiāe** -ārum, f. *a town in Campania*. Adj., **Cālātinus** -a -um, *Calatine*.

cālātor -ōris, m. (l. calo), *a servant, attendant upon priests*, Suet.

calāutica -ae, f. *a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets*, Cic.

calcānēum -i, n. *the heel*, Verg. (?).

calcar -āris, n. (calx), *a spur*. **I.** Lit. equo calcaria subdere, Liv.; equum calcaribus concitare, Liv.; prov., addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur the willing horse*, Plin. **II.** Transf. *stimulus, incitement*; admovere, Cic.; gen. in plur., alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.; calcaria adhibere, Cic.

calcēamentum -i, n. (calceo), *a covering for the foot*; calcementum solorum callum, Cic.

calcēarium -i, n. (calceus), *shoe money*, Suet.

calcēātus -ūs, m. = calcementum (q.v.).

calcēo, **1**, *to shoe, provide with shoes*; homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti, Cic.

calcēōlārius -i, m. (calceolus), *a shoemaker*, Plaut.

calcēōlus -i, m. (dim. of calceus), *a half shoe*, Cic.

calcēus -i, m. (calx, the heel), *a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot*, Cic.; calcei Sicyonii, of Samian leather, Cic.; (as the Romans took off their shoes when reclining at dinner), calceos poscere = *to rise from table*, Plin.; calceos mutare, *to become a senator (from a particular kind of shoe worn only by senators)*, Cic.

Calchās (Calcās) -antis, acc. -antem and -anta, m. (Κάλχας), *son of Thestor, soothsayer to the Greeks before Troy*.

Calchedon -ōnis and -ōnos, acc. -ōnem and -ōna, f. (Χαλκηδών), *town in Bithynia on the Propontis, opposite Byzantium*. Adj., **Calchedōnius** -a -um, *Calchedonian*.

calceo = calceo (q.v.).

calcitrātus -ūs, m. *a kicking*, Plin.

1. calcitro, **1**. (l. calx). **A.** Lit. *to strike with the heel, kick*, Plin. **B.** Transf. *to oppose perversely and obstinately*, Cic.

2. calcitro -ōnis, m. (l. calcitro), *a kicker, Varr.; of men, a bully, blusterer*, Plin.

calco, 1. (1. calx), to tread, to tread upon. **I. Gen. A.** Lit. aliquem pede, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to trample under foot, conquer; amorem, Ov.; b, to mock, insult, Prop. **II. Esp. A.** to tread upon (grapes) in the wine-press; uvas, Ov. **B.** to stamp, compress, Verg. **C.** to visit (a place); viam, Hor.

calculātor -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, Mart.

calculus -i, m. (dim. of 2. calx), a little stone, pebble. **I. Gen.**, Cic. collectively, gravel, Verg. **II. Esp. a**, a piece used in the Roman game of Latrunculi or Duodecim scripta; calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic.; b, a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative; album calculum adicere errori nostro, Plin.; c, a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation; ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject to a strict reckoning, Cic.

caldus = calidus (1.v.).

Calēdōnes -um, acc. -as, m. the inhabitants of Caledonia. Hence **A. Calēdōnia** -ae, f. the north-west of Scotland. **B.** Adj., **Calēdōnius** -a -um, Caledonian.

calēfācio (calfacio) -fēci -factum, 3., pass. **calēfio** (calfio) -factus sum -fieri. **A.** Lit., to make warm, heat; 1, of things, balneum calferi jubeo, Cic.; 2, of animals, corpus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disturb, excite; Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat Mummium, Cic.; calefacta corda tumultu, Verg.

calēfacto, 1. (intens. of calefacio), to make warm, heat, Hor.

Calēndae (Kalēndae) -ārum, f. (from calare, to call, the calends being the day on which the times of the Nones and the festivals were proclaimed), 1, the first day of the month; Cal. Februariae, the first of February; femineae Calēndae, the first of March, the day of the Matronalia, when Roman matrons sacrificed to Juno, Juv.; on the calends, interest of money was paid; hence tristes Calēndae -i.e., for debtors -Hor.; as there were no calends in the Greek year, ad Graecas Calēndas solvere = never to pay, Suet.; 2, month, Ov.

Calēnus, v. Cales.

calēo -ui, 2. (connected with καίω), to be warm, hot, to glow. **I. Lit.**, **A.** Of physical heat, ignis calet, Cic.; centum Sabaeo ture calet arae, Verg.; terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. **B.** Of animal heat, os calet tibi, Plaut. **II. Transf.**, **A.** Of persons, to be inflamed, aroused, excited; calebat in agendo, he was all fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc ad recenti pugna, Liv.; cupidine laudis, Ov.; so of love, to be in love with; juvene, femina, Hor. **B.** Of things, 1, to be urged on zealously; indicia calent, Cic.; res calet, is ripe for execution, Cic.; 2, to be yet warm, fresh of interest; illud crimen de nunnis caluit re recenti, Cic.

Calēs -um, f. town in Campania, famous for its wine, now Calvi. Adj., **Calēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cales.

calesco, 3. (inch. of caleo), to become warm, to grow hot; calescere vel aplicatione vel igni, Cic.; tunc primum radiis gelidi caluere triones, Ov.; fig., of love, quo propior nunc es, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

Calēti -ōrum and **Calētes** -um, m. a Gallic tribe in Normandy on the Seine.

calliandrum -i, n. v. calliendrum.

callidē, adv., with superl. (calidus), warmly, speedily, Plaut.

calidus (caldus) -a -um, warm, hot. **A.** Lit.,

dies, Cic. Subst., **a**, **calida** -ae, f. (sc. aqua), warm water, Plin.; **b**, **calidum** -i, n. warm wine and water, Plaut. **B. 1**, hot, fiery, passionate, violent; equus, Verg.; calidus juvenia, Hor.; consilium calidum, Cic.; 2, quick, speedy, Plaut.

calliendrum -i, n. a head-dress of Roman women, Hor.

caliga -ae, f. (connected with calceus and calx, heel), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's shoe, Cic. 1.

caligātus -a -um, wearing the caliga; caligatum venire, booted and spurred, Juv. Subst. m., a common soldier, Suet.

caliginōsus -a -um (1. caligo). **I. Lit.**, foggy, misty; caelum nebulosum et caliginosum, Cic. **II. Transf.**, dark; nox, the unknown future, Hor.

1. **caligo** -inis, f. **I.** fog, mist, vapour; fulvae nubis caligo crassa, Verg. **II.** Meton., darkness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tetrae tenebrae et caligo, Cic.; 2, esp., mist before the eyes; aliquid cernere quasi per caliginem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, mental darkness, dullness; haec indoctorum animis offensa caligo, Cic.; 2, calamity; superioris anni caligo et tenebrae, Cic.; 3, gloominess, sadness, Cic.

2. **caligo**, 1. (1. caligo). **I.** to spread a dark mist around, Verg.; meton., caliginis fenestrae, making dizzy, Juv. **II.** to be dark; caligans lucus, Verg. **II. Esp.** of the eyes, to be misty; caligant oculi, Lucr.; transf., to be in darkness, Plin.; prov., caligare in sole, to grope in daylight, Quint.

Caligūla -ae, m. (dim. of caliga, lit., a little soldier's shoe), nickname of C. Caesar, the third Roman Emperor, so called because when a boy in the camp of his father Germanicus he was dressed as a common soldier.

calix -icis, m. (κύλεξ), 1, a goblet, drinking vessel; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, a cooking vessel, Ov.

Callaeci (Gallaeci) -ōrum, m. a people in the north-west of Spain. Hence **Callaecia** (Gallaecia) -ae, f., the country of the Callaeci; adj., **Callaecus** -a -um and **Callaecus** -a -um.

callēo, 2. (callum). **I.** to be thick-skinned, Plaut. **II. Transf.**, **A.** Intransit., to be clever, experienced, ap. Cic.; usu aliquid rei, Liv. **B.** Transl., to know by experience, understand; Poenorum jura, Liv.

Callicrātidas -ae, m. (Καλλικρατίδας), a Spartan commander, killed at the battle of Arginusae.

Callicūla -ae, f. a small hill in Campania.

callidē, adv. (callidus), in a good sense, cleverly; in a bad sense, cunningly, slyly; callide argutae dicere, Cic.; omnia decreta eius peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic.

calliditas -ātis, f. **I.** In a good sense, expertness, cleverness; vincere omnes calliditate et celeritate ingenii, Nep. **II.** More frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice; scientia quae est remota ab iustitia calliditas potius quam sapientia appellanda, Cic.; stratagem in war, Liv.; in oratory, artifice; genus eiusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic.

callidus -a -um (calleo), 1, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, sly, cunning; a, absol., agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.; legum scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; a connoisseur in art, Hor.; b, with ad and the acc., ad fraudem; Cic.; c, with in and the abl., in dicendo vehemens et callidus, Cic.; d, with the genit., rei militaris, Tac.; e, with the abl., homines callide usu, Cic.; 2, of things, cunningly or slyly devised; audacia, Cic.; nimis callida juris interpretatio, too subtle, Cic.

Callifae -ārum, f. a town in Samnium.

Callimachus -i, m. (Καλλίμαχος), a celebrated Greek poet of Cyrene.

Calliōpē -ēs, f. (Καλλιόπη, the beautiful-voiced), and **Calliōpēa** -ae, f. **I.** Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general, Hor., Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, vos, O Calliope, etc., all the Muses collectively, Verg.; 2, poetry, Ov.

Callipolis -is, f. (Καλλιπολίς). **I.** a town on the Thracian Chersonese, now Gallipoli. **II.** a town in the Tauric Chersonese.

Callirrhōē -ēs, f. (Καλλιρρόή), 1, daughter of the river Achelous, wife of Alcmæon; 2, a well at Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis.

callis -is, m. and (in prose, gen.) f. a narrow track, footpath, cattle track; Italiae calles et pastorum stabula, Cic.

Callisthēnēs -is, m. (Καλλισθένης), a philosopher of Olynthus, who accompanied Alexander the Great into Asia, and died a violent death there.

Callistō -ūs, f. (Καλλιστώ), daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, mother of Arcas by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a bear, and placed by Jupiter among the stars as Ursa Major or Helice.

callōsus -a -um (callum), having a hard skin, hard; ova, Hor.

callum -i, n. and **callus** -i, m. **I.** the hard skin of animals; calcamentum callum solorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., insensibility; ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.; quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obduerat, Cic.

1. **cālo**, 1. (καλῶ), to call, summon; t.t. of religious ceremonies, Quint.; comitia calata, an assembly of the curiae for merely formal business, Cic.

2. **cālo** -ōnis, m. (perhaps contr. for caballo, from caballus), a horse-boy, groom, a litter-bearer, Cic.; a soldier's slave, camp-menial, Caes.

1. **cālor** -ōris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat. **I.** Phys., A. Gen., vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. **B.** Esp., heat of the sun or day; vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acqvieveram, Cic.; calores maximi, Cic.; mediis caloribus, in full summer, Liv. **C.** heat of a hot wind; calores austrini, Verg. **II.** animal heat. **A.** Lit., Tib. **B.** Transf., love, Ov., Hor.

2. **Cālōr** -ōris, m. a river in Samnium, now Calore.

Calpē -ēs, f. (Κάλπη), one of the pillars of Hercules, now Gibraltar.

Calpurnius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens, the families of which bore the names of Flamma, Asprenas, Piso, Bestia, Bibulus. The most remarkable of this gens were: 1, C. Calp. Piso, praetor and propraetor in Spain, 186 A.C.; 2, L. Calp. Piso, consul in 112 A.C.; 3, L. Calp. Frugi, tribune 149 A.C., consul 133 A.C.; 4, L. Calp. Bestia, tribune 121, consul 111, and general against Jugurtha; 5, L. Calp. Bibulus, step-son of M. Brutus; 6, C. Calp. Piso, son-in-law of Cicero; 7, L. Calp. Piso Caesonius, father-in-law of Caesar; 8, Calpurnia, wife of Caesar; 9, T. Calp. Seius, Roman bucolic poet of third century A.C. Adj., Calpurnian, Calpurnia lex; a, de repetundis of L. Calp. Piso Frugi; b, de ambitu of the consul C. Calp. Piso.

caltha -ae, f. a plant, prob. the common marigold, Verg.

calthūla -ae, f. (caltha), a woman's robe of a yellow colour, Plaut.

calūnnia -ae, f. (Old Lat. calvēre, connected with carpere), trick, artifice, chicanery, craft; a, Gen., inimicorum calūnnia, Cic.; religionis calūnnia, deceitful pretence, Cic.; calūnniam adhibere, Cic.; in hac calūnnia timoris, mis-

giving caused by ill-grounded fear, Cic.; b, esp., false accusation, malicious prosecution; calūnnia litum alienos fundos petere, Cic.; calūnniam jurare, to swear that an accusation is not malicious, Cic.; meton., action for false accusation; calūnniam privato iudicio non effugere, Cic.

calūnniātor -ōris, m. (calūnnior), an intriguer, pettifogger; scriptum sequi calūnniatoris esse; boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic.

calūnniōr, 1. dep. (calūnnia), to contrive tricks, to attack with artifices; jacet res in controversiis isto calūnniame biennium, Cic.; calūnniabar ipse; putabam, etc., I made myself unnecessarily anxious, Cic.

calva -ae, f. (calvus), the bald scalp of the head, Liv.

calvēo, 2. to be bare of hair, bald, Plin.

Calvisius -ii, m. Roman name, 1, C. Calv. Sabinus, legate of Caesar; 2, Calvisius, the accuser of Agrippina, the mother of Nero.

calvitīēs -ēi, f. (calvus), baldness, Suet.

calvitium -ii, n. (calvus), baldness, Cic. **calvor**, 3. dep. to form intrigues, deceive, Plaut.

calvus -a -um, bald, without hair, Plaut.

Calvus, the name of a family of the gens Licinia, v. Licinius.

1. **calx** -cis, f. the heel; certare pugnis, calcibus, Cic.; calcem terere calcem, to tread close on the heels, Verg.; calces remittere, to kick, Nep.; prov., adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare), to kick against the pricks, Ter.

2. **calx** -cis, f. and (rarely) m. (χάλιξ), a stone. **I.** a pebble used as a counter in various games, Plaut. **II.** lime, chalk; litribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa convhere, Cic.; as the goal in a racecourse was marked with chalk, meton. = a goal, end (opp. carceres, the starting-point); quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, cum fisdem ad calcem, ut dicitur, pervenire, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to turn back from the end to the beginning, Cic.

Cālŷcadnus -i, m. (Καλύκαδνος). **I.** a river in Cilicia. **II.** promontory in Cilicia at the mouth of the river of the same name.

Cālŷdon -ōnis, f. (Καλνδών), a very ancient city in Aetolia. Hence adj., 1, **Cālŷdonius** -a -um, Calydonian; heros, Meleager, Ov.; amnis, the Achelous, Ov.; regna, the kingdom of Diomedes in Lower Italy, Ov.; sus, aper, the boar slain by Meleager, Mart.; 2, **Cālŷdonis** -idis, f. Calydonian; subst. = *Deianira*, Ov.

Cālŷpsō -ūs, acc. -o. f. (Καλψώ), a nymph, daughter of Atlas, who entertained Ulysses in the island of Ortygia, and kept him there seven years.

cāmāra = camera (q.v.).

Cāmārīna (Cāmērīna) -ae, f. (Καμάρίνα), town in the south-west of Sicily, now Camerina or Camarano.

Cambūniī montes, m. mountains forming the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia.

Cambysēs -is, m. (Καμβύσις), 1, husband of Mandane, father of Cyrus the Elder; 2, son and successor of Cyrus the Elder.

camēlla -ae, f. (dim of camera), a kind of goblet, Ov.

cāmēlus -i, m. and f. (κάμηλος), a camel, Cic.

Cāmēna (Camoena), -ae, f. (from cano, orig. casmena, then carmena), gen. plur. the prophesying goddesses of springs, in later times identified with the Greek Muses; meton., poetry, Hor.

cāmēra (camara) -ae, f. (καμάρα), 1, a vaulted

chamber, vault, Cic.; 2, a kind of flat covered boat, Tac.

Cāmēria -ae, f. and **Cāmērium** -ii, n. town in Latium. Adj., **Cāmērinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cāmēria.

Cāmillus -i, m. cognomen of several members of the gens Furia, the most famous of whom, M. Furius Camillus, took Veii, and freed Rome from the Gauls. Appell., a saviour of one's country; novus Camillus, Liv.

cāminus -i, m. (κάμινος), 1, a forge, Ov.; prov., semper ardens camino, with ceaseless industry, Juv., 2, a fire-place, Hor.; meton., fire; lulentus, Cic.; prov., oleum addere camino, to aggravate an evil, Hor.

cammārus -i, m. (κάμματος), a crab, lobster, Juv.

Campānia -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. champagne, the level country), a district of Central Italy, the capital of which was Capua, now Terra di Lavoro. Adj., **Campānus** -a -um, Campanian; via, a by-road connected with the via Appia, Suet.; morbus, a kind of wart on the face common in Campania, Hor.; pons, the bridge over the Sarno (Sarno), Hor.; colonia, Capua, Cic.; arrogantia, Cic. Subst., **Campāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Campania, Cic.

campester -tris -tre (campus), 1, relating to level country, flat; loca campestris, Liv.; iter, march in a level country, Caes.; hence subst., **campestris** -ium, n. a plain, Tac.; 2, a, relating to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exercises; ludus, Cic.; hence subst., **campestre** -is, n. (sc. velamentum), a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, Hor.; b, relating to the comitia; certamen, Liv.; quaestus, Cic.

campus -i, m. (connected with κάπος), 1, a flat spot, a plain; campos et montes peragrare, Cic.; hence, a meadow, field; herbidus aquosusque, Liv.; field of battle, Liv.; poet., a level surface of any kind, the sea, Verg.; so of the level surface of a rock, Verg.; 2, the Campus, or Campus Martius at Rome, the place of meeting of the comitia centuriata; hence meton., the comitia, fors domina campī, Cic.; also used as a place of exercise, Cic.; meton., any free space, field, or theatre of action; quum sit campus, in quo exultare possit oratio, Cic.

Camulōdūnum -i, n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, now Colchester.

cāmūr -a -um (connected with κάμπτω), hooked, curved, Verg.

Cāncē -ēs, f. (Κανκή), daughter of Aeolus.

Canæ -ārum, f. a coast town in Aeolis, now Kanot-Koel.

cānalis -is, m. (orig. adj. of canna, in the shape of a reed), a water-pipe, channel, canal, Verg., Caes.

cānārius -a -um (canis), relating to a dog, canine, Plin. Adj. prop., **Cānāria** (insula), one of the Happy Islands in the Atlantic; plur.

Canāriæ, the Canaries.

cancelli -ōrum, m. (dim. of cancer), a lattice, grating, or trellis-work. A. Lit., fori, the bar of a tribunal, Cic. B. Transf., bounds, limits; extra cancellos egredi, Cic.

cancer -eri, m. (connected with καρκίνος). A. the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice, Ov. B. Meton., a, the south, Ov.; b, summer heat, Ov.

Candāvia -ae, f. (Κανδαυία), a mountainous district of Illyria.

candēfaciō -feci -factum (candeo and facio), to make of a shining white, Plaut.

candēla -ae, f. (candeo), 1, a wax or tallow

candle, taper; candelam apponere valvis, to set the house on fire, Juv.; 2, a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay; fascies involuti candelis, Liv.

candēlabrum -i, n. (candela), a candlestick, candelabrum, Cic.

candēo -ūi, 2. (from cāneo as ardeo from areo). A. to be of a shining white, to shine, glitter; candet ebur solis, Cat. B. Esp., to glow with heat; candente carbone, Cic.

candescō, 3. (inch. of candeo), 1, to begin to shine, Ov.; 2, to begin to glow with heat, Lucr.

candidatōrius -a -um, relating to a candidate; munus, Cic.

candidātus -a -um (candidus), clothed in white, Plaut. Subst., **candidātus** -i, m. a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white; consularis, for the consulship, Cic.

candidē, adv. (candidus), 1, in white, Plaut.; 2, clearly, candidly, ap. Cic.

candidūlus -a -um, (dim. of candidus), shining, dazzling; dentes, Cic.

candidus -a -um (candeo), shining white, glittering white (albus, dead white). I. Lit., a, lilia, Verg.; tunicae lineae, Liv.; tentoria, Ov.; candidum altā nive Soracte, Hor.; hence subst., **candidum** -i, n. white colour, Ov.; candidum ovi, the white of the egg, Plin.; b, of the hair or beard, silver white, silver grey, barba, Verg.; c, of the body, snow-white, corpora (Gallorum), Liv.; brachia candidiora nive, Ov.; of dazzling beauty; puer, Hor.; of animals, avis, the stork, Verg.; of deities, Bassareus, of heavenly beauty, Hor.; d, of the stars or the day, bright; luna, Verg.; dies, Ov.; e, of the white toga of candidates, Cic.; f, of a white stone, (a) candida sententia, an acquittal, Ov.; (B) a sign of a lucky day; candidiore or candidissimo calculo notare diem, Cat. II. Transf., a, of time, happy; hora, Ov.; b, of writing, clear, lucid; genus dicendi, Cic.; c, of character, honest, straightforward; pauper ingenium, Hor.

candor -ōris m. (candeo), dazzling white colour. I. Of paint, fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic. II. As a quality, whiteness, lustre. A. candor marmoreus, Lucr.; 1, of the body, candor huius et proceritas, Cic.; 2, of the sun or stars, solis, Cic.; of the Milky Way, via candore notabilis ipso, Ov. B. Transf., of character, sincerity, candour; animi, Ov.

canens -entis, partic. of caneo and cano.

cāneo -ūi, 2. (from canus, as albeo from albus), to be white or hoary; temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina canent, of dew, Verg.; partic. canens, hoary.

cānēphōros -i, f. (κανήφορος), a basket-bearer, and plur. **cānēphōroes** (κανήφοροι), statues by Greek sculptors representing Athenian maidens bearing sacrificial baskets.

cānesco, 3. (inch. of caneo), to become white or hoary. I. canescunt aequora, Ov. II. Transf., to become old, Ov.; fig., quum oratio nostra jam canesceret, Cic.

cānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of canis). I. A. a little dog, Plin. B. Appell., a violent woman, Plaut. II. A. the dog-star, Sirius; canicula exoritur, Cic.; sitiens, Hor. B. the worst throw upon the dice, all aces, Pers.

cāninus -a -um (canis). A. relating to a dog, canine; lac, Ov. B. Transf., 1, littera, the letter R, Pers.; 2, of character, snarling, spiteful; latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.

cānis -is, c. a dog. I. Lit., venaticus, Cic.; alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem, be-

ware of the dog, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov., cane pejus et angue vitare, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.**, as a term of reproach, a malicious, spiteful person; of accusers, Cic.; **b.**, as a parasite, hanger-on; Clodianus canis, Cic.; **c.**, as a star, canis major, Verg.; canis minor, Ov.; **c.**, the sea-dog, Plin.; canes, the dogs of Scylla, Verg.; **d.**, in dice, the worst throw; canes damnos, Prop.

cānistra -ōrum, n. (κάναστρα), a bread, fruit, or flower basket, Cic.

cānitīes, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (canus). **A.** a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair. **B.** Meton., grey hair, Verg.; old age, Hor.

canna -ae, f. (κάνα). **A.** a reed; palustris, Ov. **B.** Meton., a reed-pipe, Ov.; a small boat, Juv.

cannābis -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (κάναβις), **cannābus** -i, m., **cannābum** -i, n. hemp, Plin.

Cannae -ārum, f. a small town in Apulia, near the Aufidus, scene of a defeat of the Romans by Hannibal 216 A.C. Adj., **Cannensis** -e, of or belonging to Cannae, prov., pugna, any disastrous slaughter (e.g., the proscription of Sulla), Cic.

cāno, cecinī, cantum, 3. to sing. **I.** Intransit. **A.** 1, of men, voce, Cic.; ad tibicenem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery, inclinata ululante voce more Asiatico canere, Cic.; 2, of animals, of the cock, to crow, Cic.; of frogs, to croak, Plin. **B.** to play; 1, of men, fidibus, Cic.; canere receptui, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv.; 2, of instruments, tubae cornuque cecinerunt, Liv.; classicum canit, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to sing with the voice; 1, carmen, Cic.; 2, **a.**, to sing of, to celebrate in song; ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, to give warning by a cry; anser Gallos adesse canebat. **B.** to play on a musical instrument; signum canere, Liv.; prov., hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, thinks only of his own advantage, Cic. **C.** Of gods, oracles, seers, to prophesy; ut haec quae fiunt canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic.; with ace and infin., te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit, Liv.; of fame, to announce; fama facta atque infecta canens, Verg.

Cānōpus -i, m. (Κάνωπος), a city in Lower Egypt, hence meton., Lower Egypt, Verg., and Egypt generally, Juv. Adj., **Cānōpēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Canopus; **Cānōpitae** -arum, m. inhabitants of Canopus, Cic.

cānor -ōris, m. (cano), melody, song, sound; Martius aeris rauci, Verg.

cānōrus -a -um (canor), melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding. **I.** Neut., proficiens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, Cic.; so of a fault in delivery, of a sing-song pronunciation; vox nec languens nec canora, Cic. Subst., **cānorum** -i, n. harmonious sound, Cic. **II.** Act., of men, orator, Cic.; of animals, ales, the swan, Hor.; gallus, Cic.; of instruments, aes, the trumpet, Verg.

Cantābri -ōrum, m. (Καντάβοι), a people in the north of Spain, not subdued till the reign of Augustus. Sing., **Cantāber** -bri, m. Cantabrian; hence, **Cantābria** -ae, f. (Κανταβρία), the country of the Cantabri; adj., **Cantābricus** -a -um, Cantabrian.

cantāmen -inis, n. (canto), incantation, Prop.

cantātor -ōris, m. a singer, Mart.

cantērinus (canthērinus) -a -um (canterius), relating to a horse, equine, Plaut.

cantērius (canthērius) -i, m. (perhaps κανθῆριος), a beast of burden, a gelding, nag, Cic.;

cantherius in fossa, a person in a helpless condition, Liv.; meton., an impotent person, Plaut.

canthāris -īdis, f. (κανθάρης), a beetle, the Spanish fly, Cic.

canthārus -i, m. (κάνθαρος), 1, a large goblet with handles, a tankard, Plaut.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

canthus -i, m. (κανθός), the tire of a wheel; meton., a wheel, Pers.

canticum -i, n. (cano), 1, a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person and accompanied by music and dancing, Cic.; canticum agere, Liv.; 2, a song, Mart.; a sing-song delivery in an orator, Cic.

cantilēna -ae, f. an old song, twaddle, chatter; ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.

cantio -ōnis, f. (cano), 1, a song, Plaut.; 2, an incantation, enchantment; veneficia et cantiones, Cic.

cantito, 1. (freq. of canto), to sing repeatedly; carmina in epulis, Cic.

Cantium -ii, n. (Κάντιον), a district on the south-east coast of Britain, now Kent.

cantiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), a flattering, enticing song; si cantiumculis tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic.

canto -āvi -ātum -are (intens. of cano), to sing or play. **I.** Intransit. **A.** Of the voice, to sing; 1, of men, ad manum histrioni, to sing and play to the dumb-show of an actor, Cic.; 2, of birds, cantantes aves, Prop.; of the cock, to crow, Cic. **B.** to play on an instrument; avenis, Ov.; of the instrument itself, bucina cantat, Ov. **C.** to sing an incantation, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to sing or play; 1, with cognate object, carmina, Hor.; doctum Catullum, the songs of Catullus, Hor.; 2, to celebrate in singing; convivium, Hor.; cantari dignus, worthy to be celebrated in song, Verg.; so to praise; nam ut seis, jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic.; 3, to recite; elegos, Juv. **B.** to announce, tell; vera cantas, Plaut. **C.** to sing an incantation; carmen, Ov.; hence, to bewitch; cantatae herbae, Ov.

cantor -ōris, m. (cano), 1, a singer, poet; cantor Apollo, player on the harp, Hor.; contemptuously, cantor formularum, Cic.; cantores Euphronis, eulogists, Cic.; 2, an actor, esp. the actor who cried plaudite at the end of the piece, Hor.

cantrix -icis, f. (cantor), a female singer, Plaut.

cantus -ūs, m. (cano). **I.** song, melody, poetry, Lucr. **II.** Concrete, a song, a melody. **A.** Gen., **a.**, of persons, Sirenium, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, avium, Cic.; **c.**, of an instrument, playing, music; bucinarum, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a.**, prophecy; veridici cantus, Cat.; **b.**, incantation, Ov.

Canulējus -i, m. name of a Roman plebeian gens, to which belonged C. Canulejus, tribune of the people 445 B.C., author of the law permitting marriages between plebeians and patricians.

cānus -a -um. **I.** Lit., whitish-grey, grey; fluctus, Lucr.; lupus, Verg.; esp. of hair, capilli, Hor. Subst., **cāni** -ōrum (sc. capilli), grey hair, Cic. **II.** Meton., old, aged; senectus, Cat.

Cānūsium -ii, n. a town of Apulia (now Canosa). Adj., **Cānūsīnus** -a -um, Canusian; lana, Canusian wool, which was very celebrated, Plin.; hence, **Cānūsīna** -ae, f. (sc. vestis), a garment of Canusian wool, Mart.; **Cānūsīnātus** -a -um, clothed in such a garment, Suet.

capācitas -ātis, f. (capax), breadth, roominess, Cic.

Cāpāneus -ī, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (Καπα-
νέως), one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes,
killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

cāpax -ācis (capio), able to hold. **I.** Lit.,
able to hold much, broad, wide, roomy; urbs, Ov.;
with genit., circus capax populi, Ov.; cibi vini-
que capacissimus, Liv. **II.** Transf., able to grasp,
apt, capable, fit for; aures avidae et capaces,
Sall.; with genit., capax imperii, Tac.; with ad
and the acc., animus ad praecepta capax, Ov.

cāpēdo -inis, f. (capis), a bowl used in sacri-
fices, Cic.

cāpēduncula -ae, f. (dim. of capedo), a
small bowl, Cic.

cāpella -ae, f. (dim. of capra), 1, a she-goat,
Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

Cāpēna -ae, f. a town in Etruria, at the foot of
Mount Soracte. Adj., **Cāpēnas** -atis, **Cāpēn-**
us -a -um, of or belonging to Capēna; porta
Capēna, a gate in Rome at the commencement of
the via Appia.

cāper -ri, m. **A.** Lit., a he-goat, Verg. **B.**
Meton., the small under the arm-pits, Ov.

cāpero, 1. (caper), to be wrinkled, Plaut.

cāpresso -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (desider. of
capio), to seize, lay hold of eagerly. **I.** **A.** Lit.,
arma, Verg.; cibum oris hiatu et dentibus (of
animals), Cic. **B.** Transf., to take to, to gain;
a, fugam, Liv.; libertatem, Cic.; **b**, to take in
hand, busy oneself with; rempublicam, to enter
public life, Cic.; so magistratus, imperium,
honores, provincias, Tac.; bellum, Liv. **II.** to
strive to reach, to hasten, to make for; omnes
mundi partes medium locum capepentes, Cic.;
animus superiora capepassat necesse est, aims after,
Cic.; Melitani, Cic.; Italiam, Verg.; reflex., se
in altum, Plaut. (perf. infn., capepississe, Liv.).

Cāphāreus and **Cāphēreus**, or **Cāpē-**
reus -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (ὁ Καφ-
πέως), a dangerous promontory on the south coast
of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from
Troy was shipwrecked. Adj., **Cāphāreus** -a
-um, of or belonging to Cāphāreus.

capillātus -a -um (capillus), hairy, having
hair; adolescens bene capillatus, Cic.; vinum
capillato diffusum consule, made when long hair
was worn (i.e., very old), Juv.

capillus -i, m. (dim. form from root CAP,
whence caput, and κεφαλή, prop. adj. sc. erinis).
A. the hair of the head or of the beard (erinis,
any hair); compositus, Cic.; plur., compti
capilli, Cic. **B.** Transf., the hair of animals,
Cat.

capio, cēpi, captum, 3. (obs. fut. capso,
Plaut.), **I.** to take, to seize. **A.** Lit., **a**, with
the hand, arma, Cic.; **b**, to take possession of,
esp. as milit. t.t., colleum, Caes.; to arrive at,
esp. of ships, portum, Caes.; to select a place;
locum oculis, Verg.; locum castris, Liv.; so
of auguries, templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, of acts, to take in hand, to be-
gin; fugani, Caes.; consulatum, Cic.; **b**, of an
opportunity, satis seite et commodae tempus
ad aliquem adeundi, Cic.; **c**, to take as an ex-
ample or proof, documentum ex aliquo, Cic.;
d, of a quality, to take, adopt; avi prudentiam,
Cic.; **e**, to take as a companion, aliquem con-
siliis socium, Verg.; to select out of a number,
in singulos annos sacerdotem Jovis sortito, Cic.;
aliquem flaminem, as a flamen, Liv. **C.** to take
possession of by force, in a hostile manner; **1**, lit.,
a, lubido reipublicae capitiundae, Sall.; **b**, in
war, (a) to take booty, etc.; agros de hostibus, Cic.;
(b) to take a town, etc.; urbem, castra hostium,
Cic.; (γ) to take prisoner; belli nefarios duces, Cic.;
partic. as subst., **captus** -i, m. (= captivus)

a captive, Nep.; **c**, to take animals; pisces, Cic.;
2, transf., **a**, to seize, take possession of; ad-
miratio, metus capit aliquem, Liv.; nos post
reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic.;
b, esp., to attack, to injure; pass. capi, to be
injured or diseased; oculis et auribus captus,
blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracted,
Cic.; **c**, to deceive; adolescentium animos dolis,
Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem sua
humanitate, Nep. **II.** to take, receive. **A.**
Lit., **a**, with the hand, per aliquem aut hon-
ores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take money
by force or bribery; per vim atque injuriam, Cic.;
legal t.t., to take as heir, ex hereditate nihil,
Cic.; of tribute, pay, etc., stipendium jure belli,
Caes.; **b**, to receive into one's body; cibum,
Sall. **B.** Transf., to receive, suffer, undergo; som-
num capere non posse, Cic.; aliquid detrimenti
(esp. in the formula, vident consules ne quid
respublica detrimenti capiat), Cic.; laetitiam,
Cic. **III.** to contain. **A.** Lit., una domo capi
non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to allow of, to
comprehend; nullam esse gratiam tantam quam
non capere animus meus posset, Cic.

cāpis -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel,
used in sacrifices, Liv.

cāpistro, 1. (capistrum), to fasten with a
halter, Cic.

capistrum -i, n. a halter, Verg.

cāpital -ālis, n. (capitalis), sc. facinus, a
capital crime, Cic.

cāpitālis -e (caput), 1, relating to the head,
relating to life, that which imperils a man's life,
or caput (i.e., social position and civil rights in
Rome); esp. used of capital crimes, res, Cic.;
inimicus, a deadly enemy, Cic.; odium, mortal
hatred, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic.; 2, first,
chief, distinguished; Sciculus ille capitalis,
creber, acutus, Cic.; ingenium, Ov.

cāpito -ōnis, m. (caput), a man with a large
head, Cic.

Cāpitōlium -ii, n. (caput), the temple of
Jupiter built upon the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the
Capitol; used often of the whole hill or mons
Capitolinus. Adj., **Cāpitōlinus** -a -um, **Capitō-**
līne; ludi, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus,
Liv.; hence subst., **Cāpitōlini** -drum, m. the
superintendents of these games, Cic.

cāpitulātīm, adv. (capitulum), briefly,
summarily, Nep.

cāpitūlum -i, n. (dim. of caput), a little
head, Plaut.

Cappādōces -um, m. (Καππαδόκες), the in-
habitants of Cappadocia; sing., **Cappadox**
-ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; **Cappadōcia** -ae, f.
a district of Asia Minor, the most eastern Asiatic
province of the Romans. Adj., **Cappadōceus**
and **Cappadōcus** -a -um, Cappadocian.

capra -ae, f. (caper), 1, a she-goat. **A.** Lit.,
Cic.; ferae, perhaps chamois, Verg. **B.** Meton.,
the odour under the armpits, Verg. **II.** Transf.,
A. a constellation, Cic. **B.** Caprae palus, the
place in Rome where Romulus disappeared, Liv.

cāprēa -ae, f. (capra), a roe, roebuck, Verg.;
prov., prius jungentur caprae lupis quam, etc.
(of an impossibility), Hor.

Caprēae -ārum, f. (Καπραί), small island on
the Campanian coast off Puteoli, to which Tiberius
retired at the end of his life, now Capri.

caprēolus -i, m. (caper), 1, a roebuck,
Verg. **II.** Meton., plur., props, supports, Caes.

cāpricornus -i, m. a sign of the Zodiac,
Capricorn, Hor.

cāprificus -i,* m. the wild fig-tree, and its
fruit, Pers.

cāprigenus -a -um (caper and gigno), born of goats, Verg.

cāprimulgus -i, m. (capra and mulgeo), a goat-milker—i.e., a countryman, Cat.

cāprinus -a -um (caper), relating to a goat; pellis, Cic.; prov., de lana caprina rixari, to contend about trifles, Hor.

cāpripes -pēdis (caper and pes), goat-footed; satyri, Hor.

1. capsā -ae, f. (capio), a box or case for books, Cic.

2. Capsa -ae, f. (Κάψα), a town in Byzacium, now Kapsa (south of Tunis); hence, **Capsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Capsa.

capsārius -i, m. (capsa), a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, Suet.

capsūla -ae, f. (dim. of capsā), a little chest, Cat.

captatio -ōnis, f. (capto), an eager seizing, a catching; verborum, quibbling, logomachy, Cic.

captator -ōris, m. (capto), one who eagerly seizes; auras popularis, eager after favour of the people, Liv.; absol. a legacy-hunter, Hor., Juv.

captio -ōnis, f. (capio), a, a cheat, deception; in parvula re captiosis aliquid vereri, Cic.; meton., harm, loss; mea captio est, si, etc., Cic.; b, a fallacy, sophism; quanta esset in verbis captio, si, etc., Cic.; captiones discutere, explicare, repellere, Cic.

captiosē, adv. (captiosus), insidiously; interrogare, Cic.

captiosus -a -um (capto), **1**, deceitful; societatem captiosam et indignam, Cic.; **2**, sophisticated, captious, insidious; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti, Cic. Subst., **captiosa** -ōrum, n. *sophistries*, Cic.

captiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of capto), fallacy, quibble; omnes captiunculas pertimescere, Cic.

captivitas -ātis, f. (captivus), captivity, Tac.; urbium, conquest, Tac.

captivus -a -um (captus, capio), taken, captured. **I**. taken in war, captive; a, of persons, cives Romani, Cic.; gen. subst., **captivus** -i, m.; **captiva** -ae, f. a captive, Cic.; poet., relating to a prisoner; sanguis, Verg.; crines, Ov.; b, used of inanimate things, conquered, obtained as a prey; navis, Caes.; agri, Tac. **II**. Gen., captured, taken; pisces, Ov.

capto, **1**. (intens. of capio), to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt. **I**. Lit., feras, Verg. **II**. Transf. **A**. Gen. to strive after, desire, seek; sermonem alicuius, Plaut.; plausus, risus, Cic. **B**. Esp. to seek to win, entice, allure craftily; insidiis hostem, Liv.; testamenta, to hunt for legacies, Hor.

captus -ūs, m. (capio) **1**, a catching, taking; meton., that which is taken, Plin.; **2**, power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea; ut est captus hominum, Cic.; Germanorum, Caes.

Cāpūa -ae, f. (Καπὺν), chief town of Campania. Adj., **Cāpūanus** -a -um.

cāpūlus -i, m. (capio). **I**. a coffin; ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr. **II**. a handle. **A**. Gen., aratri, Ov. **B**. Esp. the hilt of a sword, Cic.

caput -itis, n. (root CAP, connected with κεφαλή), the head. **I**. Lit. and Meton. **A**. Of living things, **1**, of men, a, lit., the head; capite aperto, obvoluto, involuto, Cic.; caput alicui auferre, abscidere, praecidere, percutere, Liv.; capita conferre, to put their heads together (of secret conversation), Liv.; per caputque pedesque ire praecipitem in lutum, to go over head and heels, Cat.; nec caput nec pedes (habere), prov., of a business which one does not

know how to begin with, Cic.; supra caput esse, of enemies, to threaten, Cic.; caput extollere, to raise one's head again, Cic.; b, meton., a person; caput liberum, Cic.; carum caput, Verg. and Hor.; in counting numbers, caput Helvetiorum milia cēlxiii, Caes.; exactio caputum, poll-tax, Cic.; of curses, quod illorum capiti sit, may it fall on their heads, ap. Cic.; c, life, existence; conjuratio in tyranni caput facta, Liv.; esp. in Rome, a man's political and social rights; iudicium capitis, a sentence involving loss of caput—i.e., not necessarily of life, but of citizenship, e.g., exile; so capitis damnare, Cic.; capite damnari, Cic.; capitis minor, a person who has suffered a loss of caput, Hor.; so capite deminui or minui, to lose caput, to suffer a loss of status, to suffer a loss of political or social rights, Cic.; **2**, of animals, jumentum, Nep.; belua multorum es caput, Hor.; meton., a head of cattle; bina boum capita, Verg. **B**. Of things without life, the top, summit, outside; papaveris, Liv.; arcus capita, the ends, Verg.; capita aspera montis, Verg.; of rivers, the source; amnis, Verg.; Rhēni, Caes.; fig., the source; quo invento ab eo quasi capite disputatio ducitur, Cic.; in ea est fons miseriarum et caput, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, of persons, the head, chief; omnium Graecorum concitandorum, Cic.; **2**, a, of things without life, the chief, principal; cenae, the main dish, Cic.; civilis prudentiae, leading principle, Cic.; b, in laws and writings, the most important part; legis, Cic.; c, of money, capital, de capite ipso demere, Cic.; d, of places, the capital; Roma caput orbis terrarum, Liv.

Cāpys -yis, acc. yn, abl. -ye or -y, m. (Κάπυς), **1**, son of Assaracus, father of Anchises; **2**, king of Alba; **3**, a companion of Aeneas; **4**, a king of Capua.

Cārālis -is, f. (Κάραλις), and plur., **Cārāles** -ium, f. a town and promontory of the same name in Sardinia, now Cagliari; hence **Cārālitanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caralis.

carbāseus -a -um (carbasus), made of canvas; vela, Cic.

carbāsus -i, m. (κάρασος), plur. heterocl. gen., **carbāsa** -ōrum, fine Spanish flax; gen. meton., articles produced from it, a linen garment, a sail, Verg.

carbātīnus (carpatinus), -a -um (καπάτινος), of untanned leather; crepidae, rustic shoes, Cat.

carbo -ōnis, m. **I**. coal, charcoal; candens, Cic.; fig., carbone notare, to mark with black, i.e., think ill of any one, Hor.; prov. carbonem pro thesauro invenire, to find something of little value, Phaedr. **II**. cognomen of the Papirii.

carbonārius -ii, m. (carbo), a charcoal burner, Plaut.

carbuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of carbo). **I**. Lit. a little coal, Plaut. **II**. Transf. **A**. a kind of stone, Plin. **B**. a carbuncle, Plin.

carcer -ēris, m. (connected with arceo and Gr. έρκος), **1**, a prison, jail, cell; in carcerem ducere, condere, conjicere, contrudere, includere, Cic.; emitti e carcere, Cic.; fig., qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; meton., the prisoners confined in a jail; in me carcerem effudisti, you have emptied the prison on me, Cic.; **2**, gen. used in plur. carceres, the starting-place of a racecourse (opp. meta, calx); e carceribus emitti cum aliquo, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, Cic.

carcērārius -a -um (carcer), belonging to a prison, Plaut.

Carchēdonius -a -um (Καρχηδόνιος), Carthaginian, Plaut.

carchesium -i, n. (καρχήσιον), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, Verg.

cardāces -um, m. (Persian carda, brave, warlike), a Persian troop, Nep.

cardiācus -a -um (καρδιακός), pertaining to the stomach; of persons, suffering from a disease of the stomach; amicus, Juv. Subst., **cardiācus** -i, m. one who so suffers, Cic.

cardo -inis, m. (connected with Gr. καρδία, καρδαινω, to swing). **I. Lit. A.** the hinge of a door; cardinam versare, to open a door, Ov. **B.** the point round which anything turns, a pole of the heavens; cardo duplex, the ends of the earth's axis, Cic; poet., a point through which a line is drawn from north to south, Liv.; quatuor cardines mundi, the four cardinal points, Quint. **II. Transf.** a chief circumstance, or consideration upon which many others depend; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Verg.

cardiūs -i, m. a thistle, Verg.

cārē, adv. (carus), dearly, at a high price; aestimare, ap. Cic.

cārectum -i, n. (for caricetum, from carex), a sedge spot, Verg.

cāreo -ū -itūrus, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want; gov. the abl. **I. Gen. A.** of persons, dolore, febrī, Cic. **B.** of things, lege carens civitas, lawless, Cic. **II. Esp. A.** to make no use of; temeto, Cic; hence, of a place, to absent oneself from; foro, senatu, publico, Cic; patria, to leave Rome, Tac. **B.** to be deprived of, to miss; consuetudine amicorum, Cic; libertate, Hor.; absol., quamquam non caret is qui non desiderat, Absol.

Cāres -um, m. (Kāpes), inhabitants of Caria; sing., **Cār**, Cāris. Hence, **Cāria** -ae, f. (Καρία), the most southerly district of Asia Minor. **Cāricus** -a -um, **Cārian**. Subst., **Cārica** -ae, f. (sc. ficus), a kind of dried fig, Cic.

cārex -icis, f. sedge, Verg.

cāries, acc. -em, abl. -e (other cases not found), f. rottenness, decay, Ov.

cārīna -ae, f. **I.** the keel of a ship. **A. Lit.**, carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes. **B. Meton.**, a ship, vessel, Verg. **II. Transf. plur.**, **Cārīnae** -arum, f. a spot in Rome on the Esquiline where Pompey's house stood.

cārīosus -a -um (caries), rotten, decayed, carious; dentes, Plin.; transf., senectus, Ov.

cārīs -idis, f. (καρίς), a kind of crab, Ov.

cāristia = charistia (q.v.).

cārītās -ātis, f. (carus), dearth, high price. **I. Lit.**, nummorum, scarcity of money, Cic; absol. (sc. annonae), high price of the necessities of life; annus in summa caritate est, it is a very dear year, Cic. **II. Transf.** affection, love, esteem; in caritate et honore esse, Liv.; complecti aliquem amicitia et caritate, Cic; benevolentia devincere homines et caritate, Cic; civium, esteem of the citizens, Cic; in pastores, Cic; inter natos et parentes, Cic; liberorum, for one's children, Cic; in plur., omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

carmen -inis, n. (from cano and suffix -men, orig. cāmen, then casmen, then carmen), a song, tune, either vocal or instrumental. **I. Gen.** carmina vocum, Ov.; the song of the swan, Ov.; the screech of the owl, Verg. **II. Esp. A. poetry**, a poem of any kind; a, fundere, condere, contexere, Cic; componere, fingere, scribere, Hor.; facere, Verg.; b, lyric poetry, Hor.; amabile, erotic poetry, Hor.; c, a part of a poem, Lucr.; a passage in a poem; illud mollissimum carmen, Cic.; d, a prediction, oracular declaration, Liv. **B. incantation**, Verg. **C. a religious or legal formula**, in ancient times composed in verse; cruciatus, Cic.; lex horrendi carminis, Liv.

Carmentis -is, f., and **Carmenta** -ae, f. (carmen = oracle), a prophetess: the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards revered as a deity. **Adj.**, **Carmentalis** -e, of or belonging to Carmentis; porta, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, the right arch of which was called the porta sclerata, because the Fabii went through it on their journey to Cremera, where they were destroyed; plur., **Carmentalia** -ium, n. the festival of Carmentis.

Carmo -ōnis, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Carmone, in Andalusia.

Carna -ae, f. (caro), the tutelary goddess of the nobler parts of the body, the heart, etc., confused by Ovid with Cardea, the goddess of hinges.

carnarium -ii, n. (caro), the larder, pantry, Plaut.; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, Plaut.

Carnēādes -is, m. (Καρνεάδης), philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the third Academic school, opponent of Zeno.

carnifex -ficis, m. (2. caro 'and' facio), the public executioner, hangman, Cic; used also as a term of reproach, tormentor, carnifex civium sociorumque, Cic.

carnificina -ae, f. (carnifex), **1.** the hangman's office, Plaut.; **2.** place of torture, Liv.; transf., torture, Cic.

carnifico, **1.** (carnifex), to slay, behead, Liv.

Carnūtes -um, m. people in the middle of Gaul, whose chief town was Genabum, the modern Orleans, Caes.

1. cāro, **3.** to card wool, Plaut.

2. cāro, carnis, f. flesh. **I. Lit. A.** lacte et carne vivere, Cic; plur., carnes viperae, Ov. **B. Meton.**, used contemptuously of a man, ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. **II. Transf.** the pulpy parts of fruit, Plin. (old nom. carnis, Liv.).

Carpāthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Κάρπαθος), an island in the Aegean sea, now Scarpanto. **Adj.**, **Carpāthius** -a -um; vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.

carpentum -i, n. **1.** a two-wheeled carriage, a coach; carpento in forum invehī, Liv.; **2.** a baggage waggon; carpenta Gallica multa praeda onerata, Liv.

Carpetāni -ōrum, m. the Carpetani, a Spanish tribe in modern Castile and Estremadura, with chief town Toletum (now Toledo).

carpo -psi -ptum, 3. (connected with κάρπω, ἀρπάζω), **1.** to pluck, pluck off. **A. Lit. 1.** with the hand, flores ex arbore, Ov; uvam de palmitē, Verg.; pensum, to spin, Hor.; **2.** with the mouth, a, to take something as food; gramen, to graze, of a horse, Verg.; thyma, of bees, to suck, Hor.; b, to tear, pull to pieces; cibum, Ov. **B. Transf., 1.** to pluck off; a, to select, choose out; flosculos, Cic.; paucos ad ignominiam, Cic.; b, poet., (a) to enjoy; diem, Hor.; auras vitales, Verg.; (β) of places, to pass over, hasten over; prata fuga, Verg.; mare, Ov.; **2.** a, to carp at, slander, calumniate; aliquem maledico dente, Cic.; b, milit. t.t., to annoy, harass; equitatu agmen adversariorum, Caes.; c, to weaken; vires paulatim, Verg. **II. A. Lit. to rend;** jecur, Ov. **B. Transf.** to separate, divide; in multas parvasque partes exercitum, Liv.

carptim, adv. (carptus, carpo), **1.** in pieces, in single portions, in small parts, Sall.; **2.** in different places; aggredi, Liv.; **3.** at different times; dimissi carptim et singuli, Tac.

carptor -ōris, m. (carpo), one who carves food, Juv.

carrūca -ae, f. a kind of four-wheeled carriage, Suet.

carrus -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-wagon, Caes.

Carsēōli (Carsīōli) -ōrum, m. (Καρσεῖοι) a town in Latium, now Arsoli; hence, **Carsēōlānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carsēōli.

Cartēja -ae, f., 1, a town in Hispania Baetica; hence, adj., **Cartējanus** -a -um; 2, town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carthaea -ae, f. (Καρθαία), town on the south coast of the island Cea; hence adj., **Carthaeus** -a -um, and **Carthēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carthaea.

Carthāgo -inis, f., 1, the city of Carthage in N. Africa; 2, Carthago (Nova), colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Carthagena. Adj., **Carthāginienis** -e, Carthaginian.

cāruncūla -ae, f. (dim. of caro), a small piece of flesh, Cic.

cārus -a -um, 1, high-priced, dear; annona carior, annona carissima, Cic.; 2, dear, beloved, esteemed; patria, quae est mihi vita mea multo carior, Cic.; carum habere, to love, esteem, Cic.

Cārŷae -arum, f. (Καρῖαι), town in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana); hence, **Cārŷatides**, acc. -idas, f. the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis; hence, in architecture, the figures of women in the place of pillars, Vitruv.

Cārystōs -i, f. (Κάρυστος), 1, town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble; hence adj., **Cārysteus** -a -um, and **Cārystius** -a -um, of or belonging to Carystos; 2, town of the Ligurians.

cāsa -ae, f. (root CAS, whence castrum), a hut, cottage, cabin, Cic.; barrack, Caes.

cāsēōlus -i, m. (dim. of caseus), a little cheese, Verg.

cāsūs -i, m. (cāsūm -i, n., Plaut.), a cheese; caseum premere, to make cheese, Verg.; collect, villa abundat caseo, Cic.

cāsia -ae, f. (κασία), 1, a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, Verg.; 2, the sweet-smelling mezereon, Verg.

Cāsīlinum -i, n. a town in Campania on the Volturnus; hence, **Cāsīlinātes** -um, and **Cāsīlinenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Cāsīlinum.

Cāsīnum -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cāsīnas** -ātis, of or belonging to Cāsīnum.

Caspium mārē or **pēlagus**, and **Caspūs** **oceanus** (τὸ Κασπίον πέλαγος), the Caspian Sea. Adj., **Caspīus** -a -um, Caspian.

Cassandra -ae, f. (Κασσάνδρα), daughter of Priam, on whom the gift of prophecy was conferred by Apollo, with the reservation that no one should believe her.

Cassandrēa and **īa**, ae, f. (Κασσάνδρεια), the town of Potidaea in Chalcidice, destroyed by Philip, re-built and re-named by Cassander; hence, a, **Cassandrenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Cassandra; b, **Cassandreus** -ēi, m. (Κασσανδρεύς) = Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea, Ov.

cassē, adv. (cassus), in vain, without result, Liv.

cassīda -ae, f. a helmet, Verg.

1. **Cassiōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a star.

2. **Cassiōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), town in Corycra.

1. **cassīs** -idis, f. **A.** a metal helmet, Caes. **B.** Meton., war, Juv.

2. **cassīs** -is, gen. plur. **casses** -ium, m. a net. **I. A.** a hunter's net; casses ponere, Ov. **B.** Transf., a trap, a snare, Ov. **II.** a spider's web, Verg.

cassitērum -i, n. (κασίτερος), tin; hence **Cassiterides** -um, f. (Κασσιτερίδες), the tin islands, the Scilly Isles, Plin.

Cassius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, originally patrician, afterwards plebeian. The most notable members were; 1, L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, celebrated as an upright judge, author of the lex tabellaria Cassia, that jurymen should vote by ballot; hence **Cassianus** -a -um: Cassian; judex, an upright judge, Cic.; 2, the consul L. Cassius, conquered and killed by the Helvetii, 107 A.C.; 3, C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar; 4, Cassius Parnensis, a poet, another of Caesar's murderers; 5, C. Cassius Longinus, a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius.

cassus -a -um (perhaps from careo). **I.** Lit., empty, hollow; nux, Plaut.; poet., with abl. or genit., deprived of; lumine cassus or aethere cassus, dead, Verg. **II.** Transf. worthless, useless, vain; cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic.; in cassum, in vain, Liv.

Castālia -ae, f. (Καστάλια), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Adj., **Castālius** -a -um, and **Castālis** -idis, f. Castalian; sorores, the Muses, Mart.

castānēa -ae, f., 1, the chestnut-tree, Col.; 2, the chestnut; castaneae nuces, Verg.

castē, adv. (castus). **I.** purely, spotlessly; caste et integre vivere, Cic. **II. a.** innocently, chastely, Cic.; **b.** piously, religiously; caste ad deos adire, Cic.

castellānus -a -um (castellum), relating to a fortress; triumphii, on the capture of fortresses, Cic. Subst., **castellāni** -ōrum, m. the garrison of a fortress, Sall.

castellātīm, adv. (castellum), in single fortresses; dissipati, Liv.

castellum -i, n. (dim. of castrum). **I. A.** a castle, fortress, fort, Cic. **B.** Transf. protection, refuge; omnium scelerum, Liv. **II.** a dwelling on a height, Verg.

castērīa -ae, f. a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, Plaut.

castigābilis -e (castigo), worthy of punishment, Plaut.

castigātio -ōnis, f. (castigo), punishment, chastisement, reproof; afflicere aliquem castigationibus, Cic.; verborum, Liv.

castigātor -ōris, m. (castigo), one who re-proves or punishes, Liv.

castigatōrius -a -um (castigo), correcting, Plin.

castigātus -a -um (partic. of castigo), checked, restrained, hence small, neat, as a term of praise; pectus, Ov.

castigo (castum-ago, as purgo = purum ago), 1, to reprove, chasten, punish. **I.** Lit., puero, verbis, verberibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to correct, amend; carmen, Hor.; b, to check, restrain, fig., examen in trutinā, to amend one's opinion, Pers.

castimōnīa -ae, f. (castus), 1, bodily purity, Cic.; 2, moral purity, Cic.

castitas -ātis, f. (castus), abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, Cic.

1. **castor** -ōris, m. (κάστωρ), the beaver, Cic.

2. **Castor** -ōris, m. (Κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. Ecastor, mecastor, By Castor! a common form of oath in Rome.

castōreum, -i, n. an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver, Verg.

castrensis -e (castra), pertaining to a camp, Cic.

castro, 1, to castrate, Plaut.

castrum -i, n. (root CAS, whence casa). **I.** Sing., a castle, fort, fortress, Nep.; oftener in sing. as a proper name, e.g., Castrum Inui in Latium. **II.** Plur., **castra** -drum, n. **A.** Lit., 1, a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surrounded by palisades (vallum); stativa, permanent, Cic.; aestiva, summer quarters, Suet.; hiberna, winter quarters, Liv.; navalia, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and protected by an entrenchment, Caes.; ponere, Liv.; locare, facere, to encamp, Cic.; movere, to break up the camp, Caes.; promovere, to advance, Caes.; removere, or movere retro, to retreat, Liv.; hostem castris exuere, to take the enemy's camp, Liv.; fig., like the English camp, of a party, in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecinus, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, the camp of the praetorian guard at Rome; praetoriana, Suet.; b, as a proper name, Castra Cornelia, a height near Utica. **B.** Transf., of a bee-hive, cerea castra, Verg. **C.** Meton., 1, a day's march; tertius castris pervenit, Liv.; 2, martial service, magnum in castris usum habere, Caes.

castus -a -um (connected with Gr. καθᾶρός). **I.** pure, spotless, innocent; homo castissimus, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** 1, temperate, unselfish; homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic.; **2**, chaste; matronarum castissima, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, Cassii castissima domus, Cic. **C.** of religion, pious, religious, holy; hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Verg.; castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic.

cāsula -ae, f. (dim. of casa), a little hut, cottage, Plin.

cāsus -ūs, m. (cado), a falling, fall, Liv. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., a, nivalis, Liv.; b, of a season, end; extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg.; c, in grammar, case; casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, fall; quum gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall.; b, occasion, opportunity; aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall.; c, accident, event, occurrence; novi casus temporum, Cic.; abl. casu, by chance; evenire non temere nec casu, Cic.; d, disaster, mishap; meus ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc., Cic.; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** destruction, ruin; a, of things, urbis Trojanae, Verg.; b, of persons, violent death; Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus (plur.), Caes.

Cātābathmōs -i, m. (Καταβάθμος), a valley on the borders of Africa and Asia, now the valley of Akabah.

cātādrōmus -i, m. (κατάδρομος), a rope for rope-dancing, Suet.

Cātādūpa -drum, n. (Κατάδουπα), the Nile cataracts on the Ethiopian frontier, now cataracts of Wady Halfa.

cātāgēlāsīmus -a -um (καταγελᾶσιμος), serving as a subject of jest, Plaut.

cātāgrāphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), painted, parti-coloured, Cat.

Cātāmītus -i, m. the Latin name for Ganymedes.

Cātāōnīa -ae, f. a district of the Roman province Cappadocia.

cātāphraetes -ae, m. (καταφρακτής), a breast-plate of iron scales, Tac.; hence, adj.,

cātāphractus -a -um, mail-clad, Liv.

cātāplūs -i, m. (κατάπλους), the arrival of a ship; hence meton., a ship that is arriving, Cic.

cātāpulta -ae, f. (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, Liv.

cātāpultārius -a -um (catapulta), relating to a catapult, Plaut.

cātāracta (catarr.) -ae, f., and **cātāractes** -ae, m. (καταρράκτης), 1, a waterfall, esp. a cataract of the Nile, Sen.; 2, a sluice or flood-gate, Plin.; 3, a porticulis, Liv.

cātasta -ae, f. (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, Pers.

cātē, adv. (catus), skilfully, cleverly, Cic.

cātēja -ae, f. a kind of dart, Verg

1. **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catula), a little bitch, Juv.

2. **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catena), a little chain, Liv.

cātellus -i, m. (dim. of catulus), a little dog, Cic.

cātēna -ae f. (root CAT, CAS, whence cassis), 1, a chain, fetter; aliquem catenis vincire, Liv.; aliquem in catenas conijcere, Liv.; aliquid catenas injicere, Cic.; in catenis tenere, Caes.; fig., restraint; legum catenae, Cic.; 2, a chain, series, Lucr.

cātēnatus -a -um (catena), chained, bound; Britannus, Hor.; labores, unremitting, Mart.

cātēra -ae, f. crowd, troop. **I.** Of men, **A.** Gen., magna togatorum, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a troop of soldiers, esp. of barbarian soldiers, of mercenaries as opp. to Roman legionaries, Hor., Tac.; 2, a company of actors, Cic.; 3, the chorus in the drama, Cic. **II.** Of animals, Verg.

cātērvārius -a -um (caterva), belonging to a troop, Suet.

cātērvātim, adv. (caterva), in troops, in masses, Sall., Lucr.

cāthēdra -ae, f. (καθέδρα). **I.** **A.** a chair, principally used by ladies, Hor.; also, a litter for women, Juv. **B.** Meton., cathedrae molles, luxurious women, Juv. **II.** a professor's chair, Juv.

Cātīlina -ae, m., L. Sergius, a Roman of noble birth, who headed a conspiracy against the state, and was killed in battle at Faesulae, B.C. 62; hence adj., **Cātīlinārius** -a -um, Catilinarian.

cātīllo, 1. (catillus), to lick plates, Plaut.

1. **cātīllus** -i, m. (dim. of catinus), a small dish or plate, Hor.

2. **Cātīllus** -i, m. son of Amphiaraus, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

Cātīna -ae, f. (Κατάνη), and **Cātānē** -ēs, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna, now Catania. Adj., **Cātīnensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

cātīnum -i, n. and **cātīnus** -i, m. a broad, flat dish, Hor.

Cātō -ōnis, m. **I.** a cognomen belonging to the plebeian gens Porcia. **1.** M. Porcius Cato Censorius (235-147 B.C.), celebrated for his uprightness and strenuous support of the old Roman simplicity and discipline, author of several works, among which the most noted are the *Origines* and *de Re rustica*; **2.** M. Porcius Cato the younger, leader of the senatorial party on the death of Pompeius, killed himself at Utica, B.C. 46, on the final ruin of his party (hence called Uticensis). Adj., **Cātōnianus** -a -um, Catonian. Subst., **Cātōnini** -orum, m. the party of the younger Cato. Plur., **Cātōnes**, men of the old Roman type, like Cato, Cic. **II.** M. Valerius Cato, a freedman of Gaul, grammarian and poet in the time of Sulla.

cātōnium -i, n. (κάτω), the lower world; with

a play on the word Cato, vereor ne in cationium Cationus, Cic.

catta -ae, f. cat or weasel, Mart.

cātūla -ae, f. a little bitch, Prop.

cātūlinus -a -um (catulus), relating to a dog; caro, Plaut.; or subst., **cātūlina** -ae, f. dog's flesh, Plin.

Cātūlus -i, m., Q. Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Roman elegiac and epigrammatic poet, born in or near Verona, B.C. 87. Adj., **Cātullianus** -a -um.

1. **cātūlus** -i, m. (dim. of catus), a young animal, esp. of the dog or cat kind; a, suis, Plaut.; leonis, Hor.; lupi, Verg.; ursae, Ov.; b, esp. a young dog, whelp, puppy, Cic.

2. **Cātūlus** -i, m., the name of a branch of the plebeian gens Lutatia. I. C. Lutatius Catulus, consul B.C. 242, who brought the First Punic War to a close by the victory of Aegusa, B.C. 241. II. Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul with Marius, B.C. 102, defeated the Cimbri at the battle of Vercellae; perished in the proscription of Sulla, B.C. 87. III. Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, an honest and popular aristocratic statesman, contemporary with Cicero; consul, B.C. 78; died B.C. 60.

cātus -a -um, 1, sagacious, acute, clever (opp. stultus), Cic.; 2, cunning, sly, in a bad sense, Hor.

Caucāsus -i, m. (Καύκασος), mountains separating Asia from Europe. Adj., **Caucāsius** -a -um, Caucasian.

cauda -ae, f. the tail of an animal; 1, leonis, Cic.; caudam trahere, to wear a tail, a fool's cap, Hor.; 2, cauda Verrina, the appendage to the name of Verres which was changed to Verrucius, with a play on the word verres (boar).

caudēus -a -um, made of rushes, Plaut.

caudex (codex) -icis, m. the stem or trunk of a tree, Verg.

caudicālis -e (caudex), relating to wood, Plaut.

caudicārius, v. codicarius.

Caudium -ii, n. an old city in Samnium, near the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, B.C. 321. Adj., **Caudinus** -a -um, Caudine; furtulae, Liv.; proellum, Cic.

caulae -arum, f. (contr. for cavillae, from cavus), 1, a hole, opening, Lucr.; 2, a sheep-fold, Verg.

caulis -is, m. (connected with καυλός). A. the stalk of a plant, esp. the cabbage-plant, Plin. B. Transf., anything of similar form; pennae, a quill, Plin.

Caulōn -ōnis, m. and **Caulōniā** -ae, f. (Καυλόν), Italian town in Bruttii.

Caunus (Caunōs) -i, f. (Καῦνος), a town in Caria. Adj., **Caunēus** or -ius -a -um.

caupo -ōnis, m. a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper, Cic.

caupōna -ae, f. (caupo), a tavern, inn, Cic., Hor.

caupōniūs -a -um (caupo), belonging to an innkeeper, Plaut.

caupōnor, 1. dep. (caupo), to trade in anything, Enn.

caupōnūla -ae, f. (dim. of caupo), a little inn, Cic.

caurus (cōrus), -i, m. the north-west wind, Verg., Caes.

causa (caussa) -ae, f. (cado), a cause, reason, motive, inducement. A. 1, magna, levis, justa, Cic.; cum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine causa, without reason, Cic.; with genit., causa

belli, Cic.; with infin. (poet.), quae causa fuit consurgere in arma, Verg.; ob eam causam quia, etc., Cic.; quidnam esse causae cur, etc., Cic.; propter hanc causam quod, etc., Cic.; ea est causa ut (with subj.), Liv.; quid est causae quin (with subj.), Cic.; eis causis quominus (with subj.), Caes.; in causa haec sunt, Cic.; afferre causam, Cic.; alicui inferre causam, Cic.; alicui causam alicuius rei dare, Cic.; causae esse, Caes.; causam alicuius rei sustinere, to bear the blame, Cic.; 2, excuse; causam accipere, Cic.; 3, pretext; causas novarum postulationum quaerere, Cic.; fingere causam, Cic.; 4, cause of a disease, Cic.; 5, abl., causa, on account of; joci causa, Cic.; verbi causa, for example, Cic.; mea causa, Cic.; so tua, nostra, etc. B. 1, case; armis inferiores, non causa fiunt, Cic.; 2, situation, condition; erat in meliore causa, Cic.; 3, side, party; causa quam Pompeius susceperat, Cic.; 4, point in an argument, subject; causam disserendi, Cic.; 5, lawsuit; causa capitis, Cic.; causae dictio, pleading, Cic.; causam defendere, Cic.; causam dicere, to plead, Cic.; causam surripere, Cic.; causam perdere or causa cadere, to lose a suit, Cic.

causārius -a -um (causa A. 4), sickly, diseased, Sen.; hence subst., **causārii** -orum, m. milit. t.t., invalided, discharged on account of illness, Liv.

causāa -ae, f. (καυσία), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, Plaut.

causidicus -i, m. (causa and dico), an advocate, barrister, used contemptuously to denote one who pleads for money and without skill; distinguished from orator, Cic.

causificor, 1. (causa and facio), to bring forward as a reason or pretext, Plaut.

causor, 1. dep. (causa), to give as a reason, or pretext; to plead, pretend; multa, Lucr.; consensum patrum, Liv.; valetudinem, Tac.

causticus -a -um (καυστικός), burning, caustic. Subst., **causticum** -i, n. caustic, Plin.

causūla -ae, f. (dim. of causa), 1, a little law suit, Cic.; 2, a slight occasion, Auct. B. Afr.

cautē, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully; caute pedetemptimque dicere, Cic.

cautēs (cōtes) -is, f. a rough sharp rock, Caes., Verg.

cautim, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully, Ter.

cautiō -ōnis, f. (contr. from cavitiō, from caveo). I. caution, care, foresight, precaution; cautionem adhibere, Cic.; hence, res cautionem habet, a, the affair needs caution, Cic.; b, alious of foresight, Cic. II. Legal t.t., security, bail, bond, Cic.; chirographi, written, Cic.

cautor -ōris, m. (caveo), 1, one who is on his guard, Plaut.; 2, one who gives bail for another, Cic.

cautus -a -um (caveo), 1, a, cautious, wary, careful, circumspect; parum putantur cauti providique fuisse, Cic.; in scribendo, Cic.; consilia cautiora, Cic.; b, sly; vulpes, Hor.; 2, of property, made safe, secured; quo mulieri esset res cautior, Cic.

cāvaedīum -i, n. = cavum aedium, the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, Plin.

cāvea -ae, f. (cavus). I. a hollow place, cavity, Plin. II. Esp. A. an inclosure, a den for wild animals, Luc.; esp. a, a birdcage, Cic.; b, a beehive, Verg. B. a, the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre; prima, the first tier, the place of honour where the knights sat; media, summa, less distinguished seats, Cic.; b, the whole theatre, Cic.

cāveo, cāvi, cautum, 2. to be on one's guard, **I.** to guard against, beware, avoid; absol., nisi cavetis, Cic.; with ab, ab aliquo, Cic.; with acc., aliquid, to be on one's guard against, Cic.; pass., cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, we must be on our guard against, Cic.; with infin., in quibus cave vereri ne, etc., Cic.; with ne, ut ne, and the subj., quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic.; with subj. alone, cave ignoscas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic. **II.** to take precautions. **A.** With dat. of persons for whom, qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Cic.; with ad, satis cautum tibi ad defensionem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., to take care, Cic. **B.** Esp., legal t.t., **1.** to give security for; praedibus et praediis populo, Cic.; **2.** to get security; ab sese caveat, Cic.; **3.** to provide for in writing, to order; a, by will, heredi velle cavere, Cic.; b, in a treaty, de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.; c, in a law, cautum est in legibus Scipionis ne, etc., Cic. (Imper. cāvē sometimes in poet.)

cāverna -ae, f. (cavus), a hollow place, grotto, cavern, Cic.; navis, the hold, Cic.; coeli, the vault of heaven, Lucr.

cāvilla -ae, f. (dim. of cavus), empty jesting, raillery, scoffing, Plaut.

cavillatio -ōnis, f. (cavillor), raillery, jesting, irony, Cic.

cavillator -ōris, m. (cavillor), a jester, joker, humourist, Cic.

cavillor, 1. dep. (cavilla), to jest, joke, satirise, make game of; 1, cum aliquo, Cic.; in eo cavillatus est, Cic.; alicuius praetextam, Cic.; tribunus plebei cavillans, Liv.; 2, to make captious objections; cavillari tribuni, Liv.

cāvillula -ae, f. (dim. of cavilla), a little jest, Plaut.

cāvo, 1. (cavus), to hollow, make hollow, excavate; naves ex arboribus, Liv.; oppida cuniculis, to undermine, Plin.; parmam gladio, to pierce, Verg.; luna cavans cornua, waning, Plin. Partic., **cāvātus** -a -um, hollowed out, hollow; rupes, Verg.

cāvum, -i, n. (cavus), a hole, cavity, cave, Liv.

cāvus -a -um, hollow, concave (opp. plenus). **I.** Lit., vena, Cic.; vallis, Liv.; nubes, Verg.; flumina, deep-channelled, Verg.; luna, waning, Plin. **II.** Meton., empty; imago formae, Verg.

Cāystrus -i, m. (Καΐστρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence adj., **Cāystrius** -a -um, Caystrian; ales, the swan, Ov.

cē, an inseparable particle joined on to pronouns and adverbs—e.g., hīcē, Cic.

Cēa -ae, f. and **Cēos**, ace. Cēo (Κέως), one of the Cyclades Islands, birthplace of the poet Simonides. Adj., **Cēus** -a -um, Cean, Camenae, the poetry of Simonides, Hor.

Cebenna (Gebenna) mons, m. a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cevennes).

Cēbrēn -ēnis, m. (Κεβρίην), a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone and Hesperie. Hence, **Cēbrenis** -idis, f. the daughter of Cēbren, i.e., Hesperie, Ov.

Cēcrops -ōpis, m. (Κέκροψ), the first king of Attica, mythical founder of Athens; hence, a,

Cēcropidēs -ae, m. descendant of Cēcrops, e.g., Theseus, Ov.; plur. the Athenians, Verg.; b,

Cēcropis -idis, f. a female descendant of Cēcrops, e.g., Aglauros, daughter of Cēcrops, Ov.; Proce

and Philomela, daughters of Pandion, Ov.; adj., terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Proce, Ov.; c, **Cē**

cropius -a -um, Cecropian, arx, Ov.; and subst., **Cēcropia** -ae, f. the citadel of Athens, Plin.;

also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

1. cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. **I.** Gen., to go, proceed. **A.** Lit., per ora, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to come to something, to turn out, to happen; alicui male, Ov.; 2, to fall to the lot of; ut etiam is quaestus huic cederet, Cic.; res omnis Albana in Romanum cedit imperium, Liv.; 3, to change to, to become; huc omnis aratri cessit honos, Verg. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., to give ground, retire; cedam atque abibo, Cic.; horae cedunt et dies, Cic.; e patria, or (simply) patria, Cic.; ab or de oppido, Cic.; e vita or vita, Cic.; e memoria or memoria, Liv.; with dat. of the person before whom one retreats, infenso hosti, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to submit, yield; minus alicuius, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; precibus alicuius, Cic.; 2, to be inferior to; alicui virtute, Caes.; 3, to give up a right or some property; with abl. and dat., alicui possessione bonorum, Cic.; with acc., multa multis de jure, Cic.; permulto aliquid iracundiae tuae, ad adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.

2. cēdo and plur. **cēttē** (contracted from cedito and ceditē), 1, here with it! give here; cedo aquam manibus, Plaut.; cedo ut biba, Plaut.; 2, out with it! let us hear, tell us; also, cedo dum, Plaut., Ter.; 3, to call attention, see here; cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furius, Cic.

cēdrus -i, f. (κέδρος). **I.** the cedar, or juniper tree, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** cedar-wood, Verg. **B.** cedar oil; carmina linenda cedro, worthy of immortality (as the cedar oil preserved from decay), Hor.

Cēlaenae -ārum, f. (Κελαϊναι), a town in Phrygia, near the Maeander, Liv. Adj., **Cēlaenaeus** -a -um, Cēlaean.

Cēlaeno -ūs, f. (Κελαϊνώ). **I.** daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades. **II.** one of the Harpies. Appell., a covetous woman, Juv.

cēlātor -ōris, m. (celo), a concealer, Lucr.

cēlēber -bris -bre and **cēlēbris** -e, numerous. **I.** Of places, meetings, etc., **A.** Lit., much frequented; portus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, honoured; funus fit regium, magis amore civium et caritate quam cura suorum celebre, Liv.; 2, renowned, distinguished, well-known; a, of things, res tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic.; b, of persons, famous; clarissimarum urbium excidio celeberrimi viri, Liv. **II.** often repeated; vox celeberrima, Ov.

cēlēbratio -ōnis, f. (celebro), 1, a numerous assembly; quae celebratio quotidiana, Cic.; 2, numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration; ludorum, Cic.

cēlēbrātor -ōris, m. (celebro), one who praises or extols, Mart.

cēlēbrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from celebrō), 1, numerously attended; a, of places, much frequented; forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; b, of festivals, kept solemn, festive; dies festus celebratusque per omnem Africanam, Liv.; 2, known; a, res celebratissimae omnium sermone, Cic.; b, praised, honoured; eloquentia, Tac.

cēlēbritas -ātis, f. (celebro), 1, a frequenting in large numbers, numerous attendance at; loci, Cic.; of a festival, celebration; supremi diei, at a funeral, Cic.; 2, a multitude, concourse; virorum ac mulierum, Cic.; 3, fame, renown; celebratē sermonis hominum consequi, Cic.

cēlēbro, 1. (celebro), 1 to visit frequently, or in large numbers; domum alicuius, Cic.; sepulcrum hominum conventu epulisco, Cic.; 2, to celebrate, solemnise; festos dies ludorum, Cic.; celebratur omnium sermone laetitiae convivium, Cic.; 3, to publish, make known; factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii litteraeque

celebrassent, Cic.; **4**, to praise, honour; egres-
sum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen
alicuius scriptis, Cic.; **5**, to practise often,
exercise; artes, Cic.; nec unum genus est divi-
nationis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic.

Cēlema -ae, f. a town in Campania, not
far from Teanum.

cēler -ēris, -ēre (root CEL, connected with
cello, celox, κέλω, κέλης), swift, quick, rapid. **I**.
Lit., navis, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A. 1**, in a good
sense, mens qua nihil est celerius, Cic.; **2**, in a
bad sense, Cic.; hasty, rash, precipitate; consilia
celeriora, over hasty plans, Liv.

cēlērō, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Plant.

Cēlōres -um, m. (connected with κέλης),
the name of the body-guard of the Roman kings,
Liv.

cēlērīpes -pēdis (celer and pes), swift-
footed, Cic.

cēlērītās -ātis, f. (celer), quickness, swiftness,
celerity. **I**. Lit., equorum, Cic. **II**. Transf.,
orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.

cēlērītēr, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Cic.

cēlōro, 1. (celer). **I**. Transf., to make quick,
hasten, accelerate; fugam, Verg. **II**. Intransf.,
t. hasten, Lucr., Cat.

Cēlēus -i, m. (Κηλεύς), king in Eleusis, who
hospitably entertained Ceres, and was taught by
her agriculture and the mysteries of her worship.

cella -ae, f. a room. **I**. In a Roman house.

A. Of a town-house, **1**, a room for persons, esp.
the servants' rooms, Cic.; **2**, a storehouse; with or
without penaria, Cic.; in cellam dare, imperare,
emere, to give out, order, buy things for the house,
Cic. **B.** Of a country-house, **1**, storehouse;

penaria, for corn, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for
wine, Cic.; transf., Capua cella atque horreum
Campani agri, Cic.; **2**, place for keeping birds,
Col. **C.** In a lodging-house, a mean apartment,
Mart. **II**. In a temple, the shrine of the god's
image, Cic. **III**, the cell of a beehive, Verg.

cellārius -a -um (cella), relating to a store-
room, Plaut. Subst., **cellārius** -i, m. a store-
keeper, carver, Plaut.

cellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little cham-
ber, or cell, Ter.

cēlo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; senten-
tiam suam, Cic.; dolorem vultu tegere et taci-
turnitate celare, Cic.; with acc. of the thing
concealed and acc. of person from whom it is
concealed; non te celavi sermonem T. Ampli,
Cic.; with de and the abl. of the person; de in-
sidiis te celare noluit, Cic.

cēlox -ōcis, f. (root CEL, v. celer), a swift
vessel, or yacht, Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Plaut.

1. celsus -a -um (from *cello, lit. driven
up on high), high, upright. **A.** Lit., natura
hominis humo excitatos celsos et erectos con-
stituit, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, of rank, eminent;
celsissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic.; **2**,
morally, lofty, elevated; celsus et erectus, Cic.;
3, in a bad sense, proud, haughty, Cic.; celsi
Ramnes, Hor.

2. Celsus -i, m. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer
on medicine.

Celtae -ārum, m. the Celts. Adj., **Celticus**
-a -um, Celtic.

Celtibēri -ōrum, m. the Celtiberians, a race
in the middle of Spain of mixed Celtic and Ibe-
rian blood, Adj., **Celtibēr** -ēra -ērum and
Celtibēricus -a -um, Celtiberian. Subst.,
Celtibēria -ae, f. the land of the Celtiberi.

cēna -ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans,
taken about three or four o'clock in the afternoon,
dinner, supper. **I**. Lit., cena recta, a complete

dinner of three courses, Suet.; caput cenae, the
chief dish, Cic.; inter cenam, at dinner-time, Cic.;
invitare ad cenam, to ask to dinner, Cic.; obire
cenam, to go to dinner, Cic.; cenam alicui dare,
to give any one a dinner, Cic.; venire ad cenam,
Cic.; redire a cena, Cic. **II**. Meton., **a**, the
courses at a dinner; prima, altera, tertia, Mart.;
b, the company invited; ingens cena sedet, Juv.;
c, the place where the dinner is given, Plin.

cēnācūlum -i, n. (ceno), literally an eating-
room, Varr.; and as these were often in the
upper storey, the upper storey of a house, the gar-
ret, attic; Roma cenaculis sublata atque sus-
pensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

Cēnaeum -i, n. (Κηναῖον ἄκρον), the north-
western promontory of Euboea, on which was a
temple of Jupiter; hence, adj., **Cēnaeus** -a
-um, of Cēnaeum; Juppiter, Ov.

cēnāticius -a -um (cena), relating to dinner;
spes, Plaut.

cēnatio -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, din-
ing-hall, Plin.

cēnātorius -a -um (cena), relating to dinner.
Subst., **cēnātoria** -ōrum n. clothes to dine in,
Petr.

cēnātūriō, 4. (ceno), to wish to dine, Mart.

cēnātus -a -um, v. ceno.

Cenchraē -ārum, f. (Κενχραί), port of the
Corinthians on the Saronic gulf. Adj., **Cen-
chreus** -a -um, Cenchraean.

cēnito, 1. (freq. of ceno), to dine often, be
accustomed to dine; apud aliquem, Cic.

cēno, 1. (cena). **I**. Intransf., to take the
cena, to dine, sup, eat; cenare bene, Cic.; cenare
apud aliquem, Cic.; impers., quum cenaretur
apud Vitellios, Liv.; partic. perf., cenatus, with
a middle meaning, having dined, after dinner;
cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. **II**. Transf.,
to dine on, to eat; aprum, Hor.

Cenomāni -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul.
Adj., **Cenomānus** -a -um, Cenomanian.

censēo -sūi -sum, 2. (root CENS, CONS,
whence consulo), to give an opinion. **I**. Gen.,
to appraise, estimate. **A.** Lit., 1, si censenda
nobis atque aestimanda res sit, Cic.; **2**, esp.
of the censor at Rome; a, to take an account of
the names and property of Roman citizens; cen-
sorez populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuni-
asque censento, Cic.; capite censi, the lowest
class of Roman citizens, whose persons only were
counted, Sall.; sintne ista praedia censui censendo?
are those estates fit to be put on the censor's list?
(as the property of the possessors), Cic.; **b**,
to make a return to the censor; in qua tribu denique
ista praedia censuisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., censeri
de aliquo, to be regarded as belonging to a certain
person, Ov. **II. A.** to express an opinion, be of
an opinion; ita prorsus cens eo, Cic.; tibi igitur
hoc cens eo, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.;
with the subj. alone, magno opere cens eo de-
sistas, Cic.; with infin., delubra esse in uribus
cens eo, Cic. **B.** to vote, recommend by vote or
advice; captivos reddendos in senatu non cen-
suit, Cic.; pars deditorem, pars eruptionem
censebant, Caes. **C.** Of the senate (as jubere
for the populus), to resolve, order; senatus cen-
suit uti, etc., Caes.

censio -ōnis, f. (cens eo). **A.** an assessment,
estimate, esp. the censor's estimate, Plaut. **B.**
Transf., in jest, bubula, a scourging, Plaut.

censor -ōris, m. (cens eo), the censor. **I**. Lit.,
a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected,
originally at intervals of five years, afterwards
of one year and a half. Their business was: **a**,
to hold the census; **b**, to punish persons for
offences against morals by degradation to a

lower rank; **c.**, to look after the roads and bridges, public buildings, and the revenues of the state. **II.** Transf., a severe judge, a rigid moralist, a censorer, Cic.; castigatores censorumque minorum, Hor.

censorius -a -um, **A.** relating to the censor; homo, one who has filled the office of censor, Cic.; tabulae, the censor's lists, Cic.; lex, locatio, a contract relating to building or to the public revenue, Cic.; opus, a fault which was punished by the censor, Cic. **B.** Transf., rigid, severe, Quint.

censura -ae, f. (censor), the censor's dignity, the censorship; censuram gerere, Cic.

census -ūs, m. (censeo). **A.** the enrolment of the names and the assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census; censum habere, Cic.; agere, to take a census, Liv.; censu prohibere, Cic.; censu excludere, to refuse to enrol in the census, Liv.; censum perficere, Liv.; censum accipere, Liv.; censum allicuius augere, extenuare, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the censor's list, Cic.; b, the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank; senatorius = 800,000 sesterces, Suet.; equester = 400,000 sesterces, Suet.; homo sine censu, a poor man, Cic.; dat census honores, Ov.

centaurēum -ēi, n. and **centaurium** -ii, n. (κενταύρειον), the plant centaur, Verg.

Centaurus -i, m. (Κένταυρος). **I.** a centaur, a monster, half man and half horse, Verg.; nobilis, Chiron, Hor.; hence adj., **Centaurus** -a -um. **II.** f. the name of a ship, Verg.

centenarius -a -um (centenus), containing a hundred, relating to a hundred, Varr., Plin.

centēnus -a -um (centum). **I.** Sing., used collectively, a hundred; centena arbore, Verg. **II.** Plur., num. distrib., a hundred each, Verg.

centēsimus -a -um, num. ordin. (centum), the hundredth; lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Subst., **centesima** -ae, f. (se. pars), the hundredth part; a, a tax of one per cent., Cic.; b, of interest of money, one per cent. (reckoned at Rome by the month, therefore = 12 per cent. per annum); binae centesimae = 24 per cent.; quaternae, Cic.; perpetuae, compound interest, Cic.

centiceps -cipitis (centum and caput), hundred-headed; belua, Cerberus, Hor.

centiens or **centies**, adv. (centum), a hundred times; HS. centies (sc. centena milia), ten million sesterces, Cic.

centimānus -a -um (centum and manus), hundred-handed, Hor., Ov.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento -ōnis, m. (κέντρον), patchwork, a covering of rags; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires, Caes.

centum, indecl. numer., **1**, a hundred, Cic.; **2**, hyperbol., any indefinitely large number; centum puer artium, Hor.

centumgēminus -a -um, hundred-fold; Briareus, hundred-armed, Verg.

centumpondium -ii, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, Plaut.

centumvir -i, m., plur. **centumviri** -ōrum, m. a college of 105 magistrates (increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having jurisdiction over cases relating to inheritance, Cic.

centumvīralis -e, relating to the centumviri; causa, heard before the centumviri, Cic.

centuncillus -i, m. (dim. of cento), a little patch, or patchwork, Liv.

centūplex -leis, a hundred-fold, Plaut.

centūria -ae, f. (centum), a division of 100;

1, a company of soldiers, originally 100, afterwards 60, Liv.; **2**, a century, one of the 193 divisions into which Servius Tullius distributed the Roman people; praerogativa, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting, Cic.

centūriātim, adv. (centuria), by centuries or companies, Caes., Cic.

1. centūriātus -ūs, m. (1. centurio), the division into companies or centuries, Liv.

2. centūriatus -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the centurion's office, Cic.

1. centūrio, 1. (centuria), to divide into centuries; juventutem, Liv.; comitia centuriata, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries (e.g., at the election of a consul), Cic.; lex centuriata, a law passed in such an assembly, Cic.

2. centūrio -ōnis, m. (centuria), a commander of a century, a centurion, Cic.

centūriōnātus -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the election of centurions, Tac.

Centūripae -ārum, f. and **Centūripa** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κεντρίπαια), a town in Sicily, now Centorbi; hence, **Centūripinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Centuripa.

centussis -is, m. (centum and as), a hundred asses, Pers.

cenūla -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal, Cic.

cēnum, v. caenum.

Cēos, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

Cēphallēnia -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now Cephalonia); hence, **Cēphalēnes** -um, m. inhabitants of Cephallenia.

Cēphalōedis -idis, f. (-ium -ii, n.), town on the north coast of Sicily. Adj., **Cēphalōeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephaledis.

Cēphēnes -um, m. (Κηφῆνες), a people of Aethiopia, hence adj., **Cēphēnus** -a -um, Cephénian.

Cēpheus -ēi, m. (Κηφείας), a mythical king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda. Adj., **Cēpheus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephēus; virgo, Andromeda, Ov.; arva, Aethiopia, Ov.; **Cēpheus** -a -um, Ethiopian; also, **Cēpheis** -idos, f. Andromeda, Ov.

Cēphisus, or **Cēphissus** -i, m. (Κηφισός, Κηφισός). **I.** a river in Boeotia, and, as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence, **Cēphisus** -ii, m. = Narcissus, Ov. Adj., **Cēphisus** -idis, f. of or belonging to Cēphisus; undae, Ov. **II.** a river of Attica, Ov. Adj., **Cēphisias** -idis, f. of or belonging to the Cēphisus.

cēra -ae, f. (connected with κηρός), wax. **A.** Lit., molissima, Cic.; ceras excludere (of bees making their hive), Verg. **B.** Meton., articles made of wax; a, writing-tablets coated with wax, Cic.; b, a waxen seal, Cic.; c, a waxen image, Sall.

Cērāmicus -i, m. (Κεραμικός), lit., the pottery market, the name of two places at Athens, one within, the other without the wall, in the latter of which statues were erected to the heroes who fell in war.

cērārium -i, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document, Cic.

cērāstēs -ae, m. (κεράστης), the horned snake, Plin.

1. cērāsus -i, f. (κέρασος), **1**, a cherry-tree, Ov.; **2**, a cherry, Prop.

2. Cērāsus -untis, f. (Κερασοῦς), a town in Pontus, whence came the cherry.

cēraunius -a -um (κεραυνός), ceratunia gemma, or subst., **cēraunium** -i, n., a kind of precious stone, Plin.

Cēraunī montes, and alone **Cēraunīa** -orum, n. mountains in Epirus.

Cerberōs and **-us** -i, m. (Κέρβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus. Adj., **Cerberōsus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.

Cercēna -ae, f. (Κερκίνα), a large island off the African coast, now Kerkirne or Cherkara or Zerbi.

cercōpithēōs and **-us** -i, m. (κερκοπίθηκος), a kind of long-tailed ape, Mart., Juv.

cercūrus -i, m. (κέρκυρος), **1**, a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus, Liv.; **2**, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

Cercyō -ōnis, m. (Κερκύων), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj., **Cercyōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cercyō.

cerdo -ōnis, m. (κέρδος), a handicraftsman, artizan, Juv.; sutor cerdo, a cobbler, Mart.

cērebrosus -a -um (cerebrum), hot-brained, hot-tempered, Hor.

cērebrum -i, n. **A.** the brain, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the understanding, Hor.; **b**, anger, Hor.

Cērēs -ēris (root CER, CRE, whence creō). **I.** the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine; prov., Cēri has nuptias facere, i.e., without wine, Plaut. **II.** Meton., grain, corn, Verg., Hor.; whence the proverb, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Adj., **Cērēālis** -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, Ov.; papaver, the emblem of Ceres, Verg.; cēnae, splendid, as at the festival of Ceres, Plant.; aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence subst., **Cērēālia** -ium, n. the festival of Ceres.

cērēus -a -um (cera). **I.** waxen, Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. Subst., **cērēus** -i, m. a wax taper, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, wax-coloured; pruna, Verg.; brachia Telephi, smooth as wax, Hor.; **2**, flexible like wax; cerens in vitium flecti, Hor.

cērīntha -ae, f. (κηρήθη), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond, Verg.

cērīnus -a -um (κέρυνος), wax-coloured, Plin.

cerno, cērvi, cērūm, **3**. (Root CRE, CRI, Gr. KPI, whence κρίνω, cribrum.) **I.** to separate, sift; aliquid in cribris, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** to distinguish; **1**, with the senses, a, ut non sensu, sed mente cernatur, Cic.; **b**, esp. of the eyes, acies ipsa, quae cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic.; with acc., Pompeianum non cerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cernebatur novissimos illorum premi, Caes.; **2**, with the mind, a, to perceive; animus plus cernit et longius, Cic.; **b**, cerni in aliqua re, to show oneself, to be shown; fortis animus et magnus duobus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. **B.** to decide, **1**, in battle = to contend; magnis in rebus inter se, Lucr.; **2**, to resolve, determine; quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; **3**, as legal t.t., to accept an inheritance; hereditatem cernere, Cic.; fig., hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienae gloriae, Cic.

cernūsus -a -um, felling headlong, with the face towards the ground; equus, Verg.

cēro, **1**, to smear or cover with wax, gen. in perf. partic. pass., cerata tabella, Cic.

cērōma -ātis, n. (κηρώμα). **A.** an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers, Juv. **B.** Meton., a, the arena for wrestling, Plin.; **b**, wrestling itself, Mart.

cērōmāticus -a -um (κηρωματικός), anointed with the ceroma, Juv.

cerūtus -a -um (contracted from cerebrutus, from cerebrum), frantic, mad, Plaut., Hor.

cerrus -i, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Plin.

certāmen -inis, n. (2. certo), contest; **a**, in gymnastics; gladiatorium vitae, Cic.; **b**, any kind of rivalry; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; in certamen virtutis venire, Cic.; **c**, a fight; proelii, Cic.; vario certamine pugnamus est, Caes.; **d**, contention, rivalry; est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.

certātim, adv. (certatus, from 2. certo), emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, Cic.

certatio -ōnis, f. (2. certo), a contest; **a**, in games, corporum, Cic.; **b**, in words or actions, virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.; **c**, a legal contest; multae poenae, as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, Cic.; **d**, emulation; certatio honesta inter amicos, Cic.

certē, adv. (certus). **I.** a, certainly, assuredly; ea quae certe vera sunt, Cic.; in answers, without doubt, Cic.; **b**, certe scio, certainly, I know it, Cic. **II.** at least, at all events; mihi certe, Cic.; certe tamen, Cic.

1. certo, adv. (certus), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase, certo scio, I am sure of it, Cic.

2. certo, **1**. (Root CER, whence cerno and cretus), to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry). **A.** Lit., de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, in words, verbis, oratione, Liv.; **2**, of law, to dispute; inter se, Cic.; **3**, to vie with; officiis inter se, Cic.; foll. by infin., vincere, Verg.

certus -a -um (cerno). **I.** Lit., separated, Cato. **II.** Transf., **A.** certain, definite, fixed, decided; **1**, certum est mihi consilium, Plaut.; certum est (mihi, etc.), I am resolved; sibi certum esse a iudiciis causisque discedere, Cic.; **2**, of persons, certus mori, determined to die, Verg.; certus evndi, determined to go, Verg. **B.** **1**, certain, fixed; certus ac definitus locus, Cic.; certi homines, certain men, Cic.; **2**, secure, to be depended on; bona et certa tempestate, Cic.; certissima populi Romani vectigalia, Cic.; of persons, homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; **3**, true, undoubtedly, sure; argumentum odii certius, Cic.; certum est, it is certain; est certum quid respondeam, Cic.; aliquid certi est, something is certain; si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; certum scio, I know it for certain; quandiu affutura sunt, certum sciri nullo modo potest, Cic.; certum habeo, I have it for certain, Cic.; certum inveniri non potest (followed by ne (enclit.) . . . an), Caes.; certum respondeo, Cic.; pro certo scio, Liv.; pro certo habeo, Cic.; pro certo puto, ap. Cic.; pro certo nego, Cic.; polliceor, ap. Cic.; affirmo, Liv.; pono, Liv.; creditur, Sall.; ad certum redigere, to make it certain, Liv.; certum (as adv.), nondum certum constituerat, Cic.; of persons, certi patres, undoubtedly, Cic.; **4**, certain of a thing; certi sumus perisse omnia, Cic.; certum facere aliquem, to inform, Verg.; in prose, certiore facere aliquem; with gent., sui consilii, Cic.; with de, Germanorum discessu, Caes.; with acc. and infin., P. Africanum simulacrum Dianae majoribus suis restituisse, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid egerim, Cic.; with subj. (without a particle), paulisper intermitterent proelium, gives orders to, etc., Cic.

cērūla -ae, f. (dim. of cera), a little piece of wax; miniata, a kind of red pencil for marking errors in MSS., Cic.; cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, criticisms, Cic.

cerva -ae, f. (cervus), a hind, Liv.; poet., deer, Verg.

cervárius -a -um (cervus), relating to deer, Plin.

cervical -ālis n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster, Plin.

cerviciūla -ae, f. (dim. of cervix), a little neck, Cic.

cervinus -a -um (cervus), relating to a stag; pellis, Hor.; senectus, extreme old age, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Juv.

cervix -icis, f. the nape of the neck, the neck. **I.** Of living beings, Cic.; alicui cervicem frangere, to break the neck of any one, Cic.; dare cervices alicui, to submit to death, Cic.; also, cervices securi subjicere, Cic.; fig., imponere in cervicibus alicuius sempternum dominium, to lay the yoke of mastery on. Cic.; in cervicibus alicuius esse, to be in burdensome and dangerous proximity, Liv. **II.** Used of inanimate things, amphorae, Mart.; Peloponnesi, the Isthmus of Corinth, Plin.

cervus -i, m. (κεράος), a stag. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., cervi, military t.t., branches of trees stuck in the ground as a palisade, to impede the advance of an enemy, Caes.

cespes, v. caespes.

cessatio -ōnis, f. (cesso), **1.** a delaying, Plant.; **2.** inactivity, cessation, laziness, leaving off, illness; libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessator -ōris, m. (cesso), one who loiters and lingers; cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litteris, Cic.

cessio -ōnis, f. (cedo), a giving up, a cession; legal t.t., in jure cessio, a fictitious surrender, Cic.

cesso, **1.** (freq. of cedo), **I.** Lit., to leave off, linger, delay, cease; si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to loiter, to be idle; a, quid cessarent, Liv.; in suo studio atque opere, Cic.; b, to be negligent in one's duty, Hor.; **2.** a, to rest, to take rest; non nocte, non die unquam cessaverunt ab opere, Liv.; non cessare with infin., not to cease; ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrahere, Cic.; b, to be idle, make holiday, do nothing; cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur, Cic.; cessasse Letoidas aras, remained unvisited, Ov.; of land, to lie fallow; alternis cessare novalis, Verg.

cestrospendōnē -ēs, f. (κεστροσφενδών), an engine for hurling stones, Liv.

1. cestus -i, m. (κεστός), a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus, Mart.

2. cestus -ūs, m. v. caestus.

cetarius -a -um (cetus), relating to sea-fish, particularly to the tunny-fish. **I.** Adj., Tac. **II.** Subst. **A. cetarius** -ii, m. a fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish, particularly tunny-fish, Ter. **B. cetaria** -ae, f. and **cetarium** -ii, n. (κῆρεα), a bay in the sea where the tunny-fish collected and were caught, Hor.

cête, v. cetus.

cetēroqui or **cetēroquin**, adv. otherwise, else, Cic.

cetērus -a -um (= ἕτερος), the other, the rest; (sing. only used collectively, cetera classis, Liv.; nom. sing. masc. not found); usually found in the plur. **cetēri** -ae -a; omnes ceterae res, Cic.; et cetera or simply cetera, and so on, Cic.; adv., ceterum, for the rest, moreover, Cic.; cetera, besides, Cic.; so, de cetero, Cic.; ad cetera, Liv.

Cethēgus -i, m. the name of an old patrician family of the gens Cornelia, to which belonged C. Cornelius Cethēgus, a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero.

cetra -ae, f. a small Spanish shield, Verg., Liv.

cetrātus -a -um (cetra), armed with the cetra, Caes., Liv.

cetto, v. cēdo.

cētus (κῆτος), -i, m. and cētos, plur. cēte, n. (κῆτεα, contr. κῆτη), any large sea-fish, the whale, dolphin; used esp. of the tunny-fish, Verg.

ceu, adv. (contr. from ce-ve, as neu from neve), as, like as; ceu quum, as when, Verg.; ceu si, as if, Verg.; esp. in comparison, as if; per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Verg.

Centrōnes -um, acc. -as, m. **1.** a people in Gallia provincia; **2.** a people in Gallia Belgica.

Cēyx -ycis, m. (Κῆϋξ). **I.** king of Trachin, husband of Alcyone, changed with her into a kingfisher, Ov. **II.** Plur., appell. **cēyces** -um, m., the male kingfishers, Plin.

Chaerōnēa -ae, f. (Χαιρώνεια), a town in Boeotia, birth-place of Plutarch, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians.

Chalcioecōs -i, f. (Χαλκίοικος), with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena, the temple of Minerva.

Chalciope -ēs, f. (Χαλκίοπη), daughter of Aetes, sister of Medea, wife of Phryxus.

Chalcis -idis, f. (Χαλκίς), the chief city of Euboea, on the banks of the Euripus; hence adj.,

Chalcidicus -a -um, Chalcidian; versus, poems of Euphorion, born at Chalcis, Verg.; arx, Cumae, said to have been a colony of Chalcis, Verg.; **Chalcidensis** -e, Chalcidian.

chalcitis -idis, f. (χαλκίτις), copper ore, Plin.

Chaldaea -ae, f. (Χαλδαία), the south-west part of Babylonia from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert, the inhabitants of which were famous for astrology and soothsaying; hence, a, **Chaldaeus** -a -um, Chaldaean; subst., **Chaldaei** -orum, m. (Χαλδαίοι), soothsayers, Cic.; b, **Chaldaecus** -a -um, Chaldaic.

chālŷbēus -a -um, made of steel, Ov.

Chālŷbes -um, m. (Χάλυβες), a people in Pontus, famous for their steel.

chālŷbs -ŷbis, m. (χάλυβις). **A.** steel; vulnificus, Verg. **B.** Meton., articles made of steel; a sword, Sen.; a horse's bit, Lucr.; the tip of an arrow, Lucr.

chamaelēon -ōnis and -ontis m. (χαμαιλέον), the chamaeleon, Plin.

Chāōnes -um, m. (Χάονες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence adj., **Chāōnius** -a -um, Epirote; pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; **Chāōnis** -idis, f. Chaonian; ales, the pigeon of Dodona, Ov.; arbos, the oak, Ov. **Chāōnia** -ae, f. the district of Chaonia.

chāos, acc. chaos, abl. chao (other cases not found), n. (χάος), **1.** the lower world, Ov.; personified, the father of Night and Erebus, Verg.; **2.** the shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos, Ov.

chara -ae, f. a root, perhaps wild cabbage, Caes.

Chāristia (cāristia) -ōrum, n. (χαρίστια), a festival celebrated among the Romans on the 22nd of February, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements, Ov.

Chārites -um, f. (Χάριτες), the Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae), Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, Ov.

Charmādās -ae, m. (Χαρμάδας), a disciple of Carneades, belonging to the Academic school (teaching at Athens, 100 B.C.).

Chāron -ontis, m. (Χάρων), Charon, the ferryman, who took the souls of the dead over the river Styx.

Chārondās ac, m. (Χαρώνδας), a celebrated

legislator of Catania, living about the middle of the seventh century B.C.

charta -ae, f. (χάρτης), a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper. **I. A.** Lit., charta dentata, smoothed, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the papyrus plant, Plin.; b, that which is written upon it, a letter, poem, etc.; ne charta nos prodāt, Cic. **II.** Transf., a thin leaf of any substance; plumbea, Suet.

chartūla -ae, f. (dim. of charta), a little paper, a small writing, Cic.

Charybdis -is, f. (Χάρυβδις), a dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian straits, opposite the rock Scylla, Cic.; fig., anything voracious, greedy, or destructive; Charybdim bonorum, voraginem potius dixerim, Cic.; quanta laborabas Charybdi, Hor.

Chatti (Catthi, Catti) -ōrum, m. (Χάττοι), a German people (in modern Hesse).

Chauci -ōrum, m. a German people on the sea-coast.

chēlē -ēs, f. (χηλή), plur. chelae, the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, and (since these reach into the constellation of Libra) Libra, Verg.

Chelidoniae insulae, islands on the coast of Lycia (lit. swallow islands), facing the Chelidonium or Chelidonium promontorium.

chēlydrus -i, m. (χελύδρος), an amphibious snake, Verg.

chēlys, acc. -ym and -yn, voc. -y, f. (χέλυς), 1, the tortoise, Petr.; and hence, 2, the lyre made of its shell (pure Latin, testudo), Ov.

Cherronēsus and **Chersonēsus** -i, f. (Χερρόνησος), 1, a peninsula, Cic.; 2, Thracia, the Thracian peninsula on the Hellespont, Cic.

Chérusci -ōrum, m. a people in North Germany.

chiliarchus -i, m. (χιλιάρχης), 1, a commander of 1,000 soldiers, Tac.; 2, among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister, Nep.

Chimaera -ae, f. (χίμαιρα, a goat), a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hind parts of a dragon, killed by Bellerophon. Adj., **Chimaerēus** -a -um.

chimaerifer -fēra, -fērum (Chimaera and fero), producing the Chimaera, an epithet of Lycia.

Chione -ēs, f. (Χιώνη), 1, mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; hence **Chionides** -ae, m. = Eumolpus, Ov.; 2, mother of Autolycus by Mercury.

Chios or **Chius** -i, f. (Χίος), an island in the Aegean Sea (now Seo), famous for its wine; hence adj., **Chius** -a -um, Chian; vinum, Plaut.; or subst., **Chium** -i, n. Chian wine, Hor.; **Chii** -ōrum, m. the Chians, Cic.

chirāgra -ae, f. (χειράγρα), the gout in the hands, Hor., Mart.

chirographum -i, n. (χειρόγραφον), an autograph, a person's own handwriting; alicuius chirographum imitari, Cic.

Chirōn, **Chiro** -ōnis, m. (Χείρων), a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyra, the preceptor of Asclepius, Jason, and Achilles, killed by Hercules.

chirōnōmos -i, c., and **chirōnōmōn** -ontis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονόμιον), one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime, Juv.

chirurgia -ae, f. (χειρουργία), surgery; fig., sed ego diaetā curare incipio, chirurgias taedet, violent remedies, Cic.

chlāmýdatus -a -um (chlamys), clothed in the chlamys, Cic.

chlāmýs -ýdis, f., and **chlāmýda** -ae, f. (χλαμύς), a large upper garment of wool, often of purple and gold, worn in Greece, Cic., Verg.

Chlōris -idis, f. (Χλωρίς, the green one), a, = Lat. Flora, the goddess of flowers, Ov.; b, a Greek female name, Hor.

Choerilus -i, m. (Χοίριλος), a poet who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Persian expedition.

chōragium -ii, n. (χορήγιον), the training of a chorus, Plaut.

chōragus -i, m. (χορηγός), he who supplies the chorus and all appurtenances, Plaut.

chōraulēs -ae, m. (χοραυλῆς), a flute-player, Mart.

chorda -ae, f. (χορδή), string, cat-gut (of a musical instrument), Cic.

chōrēa -ae, f. (χορεία), a dance to the sound of the dancers' voices, Verg.

chōrēus -i, m., and **chōrīus** -i, m. (χορείος), the metrical foot — u, afterwards called a trochee, Cic.

chōrōcīthāristēs -ae, m. (χοροκιθαριστής), one who accompanies a chorus on the cithara, Suet.

chōrus -i, m. (χορός). **I.** a dance in a circle, a choral dance; agitare, exercere, Verg. **II.** Meton., the persons singing and dancing, the chorus, Cic. **A.** Lit., Dryadum, Verg.; Nereidum, Verg.; the chorus of a tragedy, Hor. **B.** Transf., a crowd, troop of any kind; Catilinam stipatum choro iuventutis, Cic.

Chrēmes -mētis, m. an old miser in several of the plays of Terence.

Christianus -i, m. (Χριστιανός), a Christian, Tac.

Christus -i, m. (Χριστός), Christ, Tac., Plin.

chrōmis -is, m. (χρόμις), a sea-fish, Ov.

Chrysa -ae, f. and **Chrysē** -ēs, f. (Χρῡση), a town in Mysia, near which was a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

Chrysās -ae, m. a river in Sicily, now Diturno.

Chrysēs -ae, m. (Χρῡσῆς), the priest of Apollo at Chrysa, whose daughter was carried off by the Greeks; hence, **Chrysēis** -idos, f. (Χρῡσηίς), the daughter of Chryses = Astynome.

Chrysippus -i, m. (Χρῡσιππος), 1, Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, b. 282, B.C.; 2, a freedman of Cicero's. Adj., **Chrysippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

Chrysis -idis, f. (Χρῡσις), name of one of the female characters in the Andria of Terence.

chrysōlithus -i, m. and f. (χρῡσόλιθος), chrysolite, or topaz, Plin.

chrysōphrys, acc. -yn, f. (χρῡσόφρυς), a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, Ov.

chrysos -i, m. (χρῡσός), gold, Plaut.

chus, v. congius.

cibārius -a -um (cibus), relating to food. **A.** Lit., uva; used for eating only, not for wine, Plaut. Subst., **cibāria** -ōrum, n. food, rations, fodder; corn allowed to provincial magistrates, Cic.; rations for soldiers, Caes. **B.** Meton. (from the food usually given to servants), ordinary, common; panis, black bread, Cic.

cibatus -ūs, m. (cibo), food, nourishment, Plaut.

cibo, i. (cibus), to feed, Suet.

cibōrium -ii, n. (κιβώριον), and **cibōria** -ae, f. literally, the seed pod of the Egyptian bean; and hence, a large drinking-vessel of similar shape, Hor.

cibus -i, m. food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, cibum sumere, Nep.; subducere, **Cic. B. Esp.**, a, animalis, nourishment that the lungs draw from the air, **Cic.**; **b**, bait; fallax, **Ov. II. Transf.**, sustenance; quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, **Cic.**

Cibyra -ae, f. (Κιβύρα), a town in Pisidia; hence, **A. Cibyrates** -ae, c. of Cibyra. **B. Cibyraticus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibyra.

cicāda -ae, f. a cicada, or tree cricket, **Verg.**; expectate cicadas, summer, **Juv.**

cicatricōsus -a -um (cicatrix), covered with scars, **Plaut.**

cicatrix -icis, f. a scar, cicatrice; adversae or exceptae corpore adverso, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable, **Cic.**; the marks of incisions in plants, **Verg.**; the patch upon an old shoe, **Juv.**; fig., reficere obductam jam reipublicae cicatricem, **Cic.**

ciccum -i, n. (κίκκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless; ciccum non interduin, **Plaut.**

cicer -ēris, n. a chick-pea, **Hor.**

Cicero -ōnis, m. name of a family of the gens *Tullia*, to which belonged, **I. M. Tullius Cicero**, the greatest Roman orator and writer, born A.C. 106, at Arpinum, murdered at the command of *Antonius* A.C. 43; **2. Qu. Tullius Cicero**, brother of the above. Hence adj., **Ciceronianus** -a -um, *Ciceronian*.

Cicōnes -um, m. (Κίκονες), a Thracian people.

cicōnia -ae, f. **1.** a stork, **Hor.**, **Ov.**; **2.** a gesture of ridicule, made by bending the fore-finger into the shape of a stork's neck, **Pers.**

cicour -ūris, tame; bestia, **Cic.**

cicūta -ae, f. **A.** hemlock, **Hor. B. Meton.**, **1.** poison extracted from the hemlock, **Hor.**; **2.** a shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, **Verg.**

cicō, cīvi, cītum, **2.** (connected with κίω, κινέω), to cause to move, to move, shake. **I. a**, natura omnia ciens et agitant motibus et mutationibus suis, **Cic.**; **b**, legal t.t., herctum ciere, to divide the inheritance, **Cic.**; **c**, pugnam ciere, to give new impulse to the battle, **Liv.**; **d**, to disturb, agitate; mare venti et aurae cient, **Liv.**; **e**, to summon to battle; aliquem ad arma, **Liv.**; **f**, to summon to help; nocturnos manes carminibus, **Verg. II. a**, to excite, to arouse; procellas proelia atque acies, **Liv.**; seditiones, **Liv.**; **b**, to utter; gemitus, **Verg.**; **c**, to call by name; aliquem magna voce, **Verg.**; patrem, name one's father, i.e., prove one's free birth, **Liv.**

Cilicia -ae, f. (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence adj., **1. Cilix** -icis, *Cilician*; **pl. Cilices** -um, m. the Cilicians; **Cilissa** -ae, f., *Cilician*; spica, saffron, **Ov.**; **2. Cilicius** -a -um, *Cilician*. Subst., **Cilicium** -ii, n. a coarse cloth, or covering made of Cilician goats' hair.

cillium -ii, n. the eye-lid, **Plin.**

Cilla -ae, acc. -an, f. (Κίλλα), a town in Aeolis.

Cilnius -a -um, *Cilnia* gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, from which *Maecenas* was descended.

Cimbri -ōrum, m. (Κίμβριοι), the Cimbrians, a German tribe who invaded the Roman Empire and were defeated by *Marinus*; sing., **Cimber** -bri, m. a Cimbrian. Adj., **Cimbricus** -a -um, *Cimbrian*.

cimex -icis, m. a bug, **Cat.**; as a term of reproach, **Hor.**

Cimīnus -i, m. and **Cimīnius** lacus, a lake in Etruria near to a mountain of the same name.

Cimmērii -ōrum, m. (Κιμμέριοι). **I. a**

Thracian people, living on the Dnieper. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, *Cimmerian*. **II.** a mythical people, living in the extreme west in darkness and mist. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, *Cimmerian* = dark; lacus, the lower world, **Tib.**

Cimōlus -i, f. (Κίμωνος), one of the Cyclades Islands.

Cimōn -ōnis, m. (Κίμων), an Athenian general.

cinaedīcus -a -um (cinaedus), unchaste, **Plaut.**

cinaedus -i, m. (κίναϊδος), one who indulges in unnatural lust, **a**, **Plaut.**, **Cat.** Adj., **cinaedus** -a -um = bold, shameless; homo cinaeda fronte, **Mart.**; **b**, a wanton dancer, **Plaut.**

Cināra -ae, f. (Κινάρα), a, an island in the Aegæan Sea; **b**, a woman's name, **Hor.**

1. cincinnātus -a -um (cincinnus), having curled hair, **Cic.**; of comets, stellae eas quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatus vocant, **Cic.**

2. Cincinnātus -i, m. the name of a patrician family of the gens *Quinctia*, to which belonged *L. Quinctius Cincinnatus*, a type of old Roman honesty and simplicity, consul 460 B.C., in 458 B.C. called from the plough to be dictator.

cincinnus -i, m. (κίκιννος). **A.** curled hair, a lock of hair, **Cic.** **B.** Transf. artificial rhetorical ornament, **Cic.**

Cincius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. **I. L. Cincius Alimentus**, annalist at the time of the Second Punic War. **II. M. Cincius Alimentus**, tribune of the people, 205 B.C., author of the lex *Cincia* forbidding advocates to receive pay.

cinctūra -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, **Suet.**

cinctus -ūs, m. (cingo), a girding; **1.** *Gabinus*, a particular way of wearing the toga, at religious festivals, in which one end was thrown over the head, and the other passed round the waist, so as to look like a girdle, **Liv.**; **2.** a girdle, **Suet.**

cinctūtus -a -um (cinctus), girded, **Hor.**, **Ov.**

cinefactus -a -um (cinis and facio), changed into ashes, **Lucr.**

cinērarius -i, m. (cinis), a slave who heated in hot ashes the irons for the hair-dresser, **Cat.**

Cinga -ae, m. a tributary of the Iberus in Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Cinca*.

Cingētōrix -rigis, m. **I.** a prince of the Treveri in Gaul. **II.** a prince in Britain.

cingo, cingi, cinctum, **3.** to surround. **I.** in a narrow sense, **1.** to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; pass. cingi, as middle, to gird oneself; **a**, cincta conjux *Dialis*, **Ov.**; **b**, to gird oneself with a weapon; ense, **Ov.**; gladio, **Liv.**; poet. with acc., inutile ferrum cingitur, **Verg.**; hence cingo, to be prepared, ready, **Plaut.**; **2.** to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown; cinge tempora lauro, **Hor.**; anuli cingunt lacertos, **Mart. II.** in a wider sense, to surround, encircle; **1.** of localities, to surround, inclose; tellus oras maris undique cingens, **Lucr.**; colles cingunt oppidum, **Caes.**; milit. t. t., to surround with hostile intent or for protection; hiberna castra vallo, **Caes.**; urbem obsidione, **Verg.**; transf., Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, **Cic.**; **2.** to surround a person in society, accompany; cingere alicui latus, **Liv.**; **3.** to circle round a place; polum coetu (of swans), **Verg.**

cingūla -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, **Ov.**

1. cingūlūm -i, n. (cingo), a girdle, a sword belt (plur.), **Verg.**

2. Cingūlūm -i, n. a town in Picenum.

cingūlus -i, m. (cingo), a girdle of the earth, a zone, **Cic.**

cīnīfo -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

cīnis -ēris, m., rarely f. (connected with *κῑνός*), ashes. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, in cinerem dilabi, to become ashes, Hor.; from the use of ashes for scouring came the prov. huius sermo cinerem hand quaeritat, Plaut. **B. Esp.**, **1**, the ashes of a corpse after being burned; cinis atque ossa aluius, Cic.; **2**, ruins of a city that has been burnt; patriae cineres, Verg. **II. Transf.**, as a symbol of destruction; Troja virum atque virtutum omnium acerba cinis, the grave, Cat.

Cinna -ae, m. the name of a family of the Corneliū and Helviū. **I. L.** Cornelius Cinna, partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sulla, noted for his cruelty. Adj., **Cinnānus** -a -um, Cinnan. **II.** son of I., one of Caesar's murderers. **III.** son of II., twice pardoned by Augustus. **IV. C.** Helvius Cinna, a poet, the friend of Catullus.

cinnāmōmum or **cinnāmum** -i, n. (κιννάμωμον, κιννάμωρον), cinnamon, Ov.; as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Cinyps -yphis, m. (Κῑνυψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence adj., **Cinýphius** -a -um, **1**, relating or belonging to the Cinyps, Verg.; **2**, African, Ov.

Cinýras -ae, m. (Κῑνύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis. Adj., **Cinýreus** -a -um, Cinyrean; virgo, Myrrha, Ov.; juvenis, Adonis, Ov.

Cios and **Cius** -ii, f. (ἡ Κῑος), a town in Bithynia, now Ghio; hence, **Ciāni** -ōrum, n. the inhabitants of Cios.

cippus -i, m. **1**, a tombstone or small tomb, Hor.; **2**, plur. milit. t. t., palisades, Caes.

circā (contr. for circum ea). **I. Adv.**, round about; gramen erat circa, Ov.; hence, circa esse, to be round about, in the neighbourhood, Liv.; sometimes directly connected with the subst. without esse, multarum circa civitatum, Liv.; omnia circa or circa undique, all things around, Liv. **II. Prep.** with acc., **1**, of space, *a*, around, at the side of; ligna contulerunt circa casam, Nep.; *b*, round about to; legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.; *c*, in the neighbourhood of, near to; templa circa forum, Cic.; *d*, around or in company of a person; trecentos juvenes circa se habebat, Liv.; **2**, of time, about; circa eandem horam, Liv.; lucem, Suet.; Demetrium, about the time of Demetrius, Quint.; **3**, of number = circiter, about; ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv.; **4**, about, in respect to; circa bonas artes publica sociordia, Tac.

circāmoerium -ii, n. = pomoterium (q.v.), Liv.

Circē -ēs and -ae, acc. -am, abl. -a, f. (Κῑρκη), an enchantress who lived in the neighbourhood of Circeji, where she turned her victims into swine, mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence adj., **Circaeus** -a -um, Circæan; poculum, enchanted, Cic.; moenia, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, Hor.; litus, the promontory of Circeji, Ov.

Circēji -ōrum, m. the town of Circeji on a promontory of the same name in Latium. Adj., **Circejensis** -e, of or belonging to Circeji.

circensis -e (circus), belonging to the circus; ludi, the games in the circus, Cic. Subst., **circenses** -ium, m. (sc. ludi), the circus games, Sen.

circino, l. (circinus), to make round, to form into a circle, Plin.; poet., eadem circinat auras, flies through in a circle, Ov.

circinus -i, m. (κῑρκῑνος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Caes.

circitēr, adv. (circus). **I.** Of place, about, near, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **1**, of time, *a*, adv.

with abl., media circiter nocte, Caes.; **b**, prep. with acc., circiter Calendas, Cic.; **2**, of number, about; circiter COXX naves, Caes.

circulus = circulus (q.v.).

circūeo, v. circumeo.

circūitio and **circūitio** -ōnis, f. (circueo, circumeo), **1**, a going round; milit. t. t. patrol, Liv.; **2**, a roundabout way of speaking or acting; quid opus est circūitione et amfractu, Cic.

circūitus (circūitūsus), -ūs, m. (circueo = circumeo), a going round in a circle, circle, revolution. **I. Abstract.**, **A. Lit.**, circuitus orbis, Cic. **B. Transf.**, mri sunt orbes et quasi circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum et vicissitudinum, Cic. **II. Concrete**, **a**, the path traversed in going round, a roundabout way, circuitous course; longo circuitu petere aliquem locum, Caes., Liv.; **b**, in rhetoric, a period, Cic.; **c**, compass, circumference, extent; eius multitudinis circuitus XI milia passuum tenebat, Caes.

circūlātīm, adv. (circulor), circle-wise, in a circle, Suet.

circūlor, l. dep. (circulus), **a**, to gather in groups for conversation, Caes.; **b**, to enter a group, to converse, Cic.

circūlus (synecp. circulus) -i, m. (dim. of circus), a circle, circular figure. **I.** circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic.; priusquam hoc circulo excedas, Liv.; hence, the orbit of a planet; stellae circulos suos orbescunt conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. **II. Esp.**, **a**, any circular body; flexilis obtorti circulus auri, poet. = a golden collar, Verg.; circulus muri exterior, Liv.; **b**, a circle or group for conversation; circulus aliquos et sessiunculas consecrati, Cic.

circum (prop. acc. of circus = κύκλος, in a circle). **I. Adv.** round about, around; quae circum essent, Caes.; circum sub moenibus, Verg.; circum undique, round about, on all sides, Verg. **II. Prep.** with acc. **A.** round about; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. **B.** round about, near, in the vicinity of, around; circum aliquem esse, to be in any one's company, Cic.; habere aliquem circum se, Sall.; circum haec loca commorabor, Cic.; urbes quae circum Capuam sunt, Cic.; circum pedes, in attendance, Cic.; used with verbs of motion, circum villulas nostras errare, Cic.; legatio circum insulas missa, Liv. (circum sometimes after the subst. which it governs, Cic., often in Verg.).

circumnactus -a -um, partic. of circumago.

circūmāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. **I. A.** to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle, hence a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round, Sen. **B. Transf.**, of time, circumagi or circumagere se, to pass away, to be spent; annus se circumagit, Liv. **II.** to turn or twist round. **A. Lit.**, equos frenis, Liv.; circumagente se vento, Liv. **B. Transf.**, quo te circumagas? how wilt thou evade the difficulty? **Juv. III.** to lead or drive about from one place to another. **A. Lit.**, huc illic clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nihil opus est te circumagi, follow me about, Hor. **B. Transf.**, to drive about, distract, mislead; rumoribus vulgi circumagi, Liv.

circumāro, to plough round, Liv.

circumcaesūra -ae, f. the external outline of a body, Lucr.

circumcīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. (circum and caedo), to cut round, to cut, trim. **A. Lit.**, ars agricolarum quae circumcīdat, Cic.; caespitem gladiis, Caes. **B. Transf.**, to make less, by cutting, diminish, cut off; multitudinem, Cic.; sumptus, Liv.

circumcīrā, adv., *all round about*, ap. Cic., Plaut.

circumcīsus -a -um, p. adj. (from circum-eido), of localities, *abrupt, steep, inaccessible*, saxum, Cic.; collis ex omni parte circumcīsus, Caes.

circumclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. **1.** *to shut in, enclose on all sides, surround*; cornua argento, Caes.; **2.** *to surround in a hostile manner*; circumclūdī duobus exercitibus, Caes.; transf., Catilina meis praesidiis, meā diligentia circumclūsus, Cic.

circumcōlo, 3. *to dwell around, dwell near*, Liv.

circumcurso, 1. (intens. of circumcurro), *to run round*, Plaut., Lucr., Cat.

circumdo -dēdi -dātum, 1, *surround*. **I. A.** *to put something round something else*; with acc., of the thing placed, and dat., of the thing round which it is placed, tectis ac moenibus subjicere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma humeris, Verg.; in thesis, collo dare brachia circum, Verg. **B.** Transf. *to supply, pact egregiam famam*, Tac. **C.** *to build or place round*; murum, Caes.; equites cornibus, Liv. **II.** *to surround something with something else*; with acc. and abl. **A.** Lit. *animum corpore*, Liv.; *tempora vittis*, Ov.; *regio insulis circumdata*, Cic. **B.** *to surround in a hostile manner*; omnem aciem suam rediis et carris, Caes.; oppidum coronā, Liv. **C.** Transf., *exiguus quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus*, Cic.

circumduco -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** *to lead round, move or drive round*. **A.** *exercitum*, Plaut.; *aratrum* (of the founding of a colony when a plough was driven around the site of the wall), Cic.; *flumen ut circino circumductum*, Caes. **B.** *to lead round, to lead by a round-about course*; **1.** lit., *cohortes quatuor longiore itinere*, Caes.; absol., *praeter castra hostium circumducit, he marches round*, Liv.; **2.** transf., *a.*, *to lead astray, deceive*, Plaut.; *b.*, *of dis-course, to extend, amplify*, Quint. **II.** *to lead round about, to take round*; *aliquem omnia sua praesidia circumducere, atque ostentare*, Caes.

circumductio -ōnis, f. (circumduco), *cheating, deceiving*, Plaut.

circumductus -a -um, *partic. of circumduco*.

circumēo (circueō) -ivi or -ii -itum -ire, *to go, travel, or walk round*. **I. A.** Gen., **1.** *in a circle*; *flagrantes aras*, Ov.; *hostium castra*, Caes.; **2.** *a.*, *to go round in a curve*; *metam ferventi rota*, Ov.; **b.** transf., *(a)* *to cheat*, Ter.; *(3)* *to express by circumlocution*; *Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumbant, avoided mentioning*, Tac. **B.** *to enclose, surround*; *aciem a latere aperto*, Caes.; fig., in pass., *circumiri totius belli fluctibus*, Cic. **II.** *to go the round, go about*. **A.** *ipse equo circumiens unum quemque nominans appellat*, Sall.; *urbem*, Liv.; *plebem*, Liv.; *praedia*, *to visit*, Cic.; *oram maris*, Cic.; *vigilias*, Liv. **B.** Esp., *to go round to canvass or solicit*; *senatum cum veste sordida*, Liv.; *circumire ordines et hortari*, Caes.

circumēquito, 1. *to ride round*; *moenia*, Liv.

circumferro, 1. *to wander round*, Sen.

circumferō -tūli -lātum -ferre, *to carry round, bring round*. **I. 1.** *circumferuntur tabulae inspicendi nominis causa*, Cic.; *poculum circumferitur*, Liv.; **2.** *to spread around*; *circa ea omnia templa infestos ignes*, Liv.; *incendia et caedes et terrorem*, Tac.; *bellum*, Liv.; **3.** *to move round, turn in all directions* (of a part of the body, esp. the eyes); *oculos*, Liv.; **4.**

to spread a report, disseminate news; *quae se circumferat esse Corinnam*, Ov. **II.** *to carry round in a circle*; **1.** middle, *sol ut circumferatur, revolves*, Cic.; **2.** religious t. t., *to lustrate, purify*, by carrying round consecrated objects; *socios pura circumtulit unda*, Verg.

circumflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. *to bend round, to turn about*; *longos cursus*, Verg.

circumflo, 1. *to blow round*; fig., *ut ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari posse videatur*, Cic.

circumfluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. **I.** *to flow round*, Ov. **II. A.** *to overflow*; fig., *hec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, diffuse*, Cic. **B.** Transf. *to abound in*; *circumfluere omnibus copiis*, Cic.; *gloria*, Cic.

circumflūs -a -um (circumfluo), **1.** act., *flowing round, circumfluent*; *humor*, Ov.; **2.** pass., *flowed round, surrounded by water*; *insula*, Ov.

circumforāneus -a -um (circum and forum), **1.** *round the forum*; *acs, money borrowed from the bankers whose shops were round the forum* = *debt*, Cic.; **2.** *attending at markets*; *pharmacopola*, Cic.

circumfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. *to pour around*. **I. A.** Lit., gen. in pass., *circumfundi*, or reflexive, *se circumfundere, to be poured round* = *to surround*; with dat., *annis circumfunditur parvae insulae*, Liv. **B.** Transf., of persons, refl., *se circumfundere*, or simply *circumfundere, to flock round*; with dat., *equites Hannoni Afrisque se circumfundere*, Liv.; *so pass.*, as middle, *circumfunditur equitatus Caesaris*, Caes.; of things, *undique circumfusis molestiis et voluptatibus*, Cic. **II.** *to encompass, surround*. **A.** Lit., **1.** act., *mortuum cera*, Nep.; **2.** pass., *to be washed by*; *parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari quem oceanum appellatis*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to surround, encircle, hem in*; *praefectum castrorum et legationis milites circumfundunt*, Tac.; gen. in pass., *multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris*, Cic.

circumgēmo, 3. *to growl round about*; *ovile*, Hor.

circumgesto, 1. *to carry round*; *epistolam*, Cic.

circumgrēdiōr -gressus -um -grēdi (circum and gradiōr), *to go round, travel round, especially with hostile intent*; *exercitum*, Sall.; *terga*, Tac.

circumiciō = circumjicio (q.v.).

circuminjicio, 3. *to throw around*; *vallum*, Liv.

circumjāceo, 2. *to lie round about, adjoin*; *quaeque circumjacent Europae*, Liv.

circumjēctus -ūs, m. (circumjicio). **I.** *a surrounding, enclosing*; *qui (aether) tenero terram circumjēctu amplectitur*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *ut ita munita arx circumjēctu arduo niteretur*, Cic.

circumjicio -jēci -jēctum, 3. (circum and jacio), **1.** *to throw round, put round*; *multitudinem hominum totis moenibus*, Caes.; hence of localities, **circumjēctus** -a -um, *surrounding, adjacent*; *nationes*, Tac.; *aedificia circumjēcta muris*, Liv.; **2.** *aliquid aliquā re, to surround, enclose with anything*, Cic.; *circumjēcere extremam itatem coeli rotundo ambitu*, Cic.

circumlāvo -āre and -āre, *to wash round, to overflow round*, Sall.

circumlīgo, 1. **1.** *to bind round, bind to*; *natam mediae hastae*, Verg.; **2.** *to bind round with*; *ferrum stuppā*, Liv.; *circumligatum esse angui*, Cic.

circumlino, no perf. -litum, 3. and also

circumlinio -liniū, 4. **I.** to smear anything on anything; sulfura taedis, Ov.; **2.** to besmear with anything, to cover; circumlitus auro, Ov.; circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circumliūo, 3. to wash round, flow round; quo (mari) in paeninsulae modum pars major (arcis) circumluitur, Liv.

circumlustrans -antis, illuminating all round, Lucr.

circumliūvō -ōnis, f. (circumluo), the formation of an island by the encroachment of a river, Cic.

circummitto -misi -misum, 3. **I.** to send by a roundabout way, to send round; tribuno cum duorum signorum militibus circummisso, Liv. **II.** to send round about, to send in all directions; legationes, Caes.

circummūnio (circummoenio, Plaut.), 4. to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation; Uticam vallo, Caes.

circummunītio -ōnis, f. (circummunio), the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Caes.

circumpādānus -a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po; campi, Liv.

circumplaudo, 3. to clap or applaud on all sides; aliquem, Ov.

circumplexor -plexus, 3. dep. to embrace, enclose, surround; domini patrimonium circumplexus quasi thesaurum draco, Cic.; colleim opere, Caes.

circumplīco, 1. to fold round, wind round; si anguem vectis circumplacivisset, Cic.

circumpōno -pōsiū -pōsitum, 3. to place or put round, encircle; nemus stagno, Tac.; piper catillis, Hor.

circumpōtātio -ōnis, f. (circum and potō), drinking round in succession, ap. Cic.

circumrētio, 4. (circum and rete), to enclose in a net, ensnare; transf., aliquem, Lucr.; te circumretitum frequentia populi Romani video, Cic.

circumrōdo -rōsi, 3. to gnaw round; escam, Plin.; transf., dudum enim circumrodo quod devorandum est, I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.; qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, slandered, Hor.

circumsaepio -saepatus, 4. to hedge round, enclose; corpus armatis, Liv.

circumscindo, 3. to tear off, strip; quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare lictor, Liv.

circumscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line. **I.** Lit., orbem, Cic.; stantem virgula, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of; locum habitandi alicui, Cic. **B.** to draw together, confine, limit, circumscribe, hamper, restrain; tribunum plebis, Cic. **C. 1.** to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare; fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, Cic.; **2.** to defraud; adolescentulos, Cic.; vectigalia, to embezzle, Quint.; **3.** to put aside as invalid, invalidate, annul; sententias, Cic.

circumscriptē, adv. (circumscriptus), in rhetorical periods; circumscripte numerosque dicere, Cic.

circumscriptio -ōnis, f. (circumscribo), encircling. **I.** Lit., concrete, circumference, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** outline, boundary; **1.** gen., terrae, Cic.; temporis, limit, Cic.; **2.** in rhetoric, a period, Cic. **B.** deceit, swindling, defrauding, esp. in pecuniary matters; adolescentium, Cic.

circumscriptor -ōris, m. (circumscribo), a cheat, swindler, Cic.

circumscriptus -a -um, p. adj. (from circumscribo), concise; brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, Cic.

circumsēco -sectum, 1. to cut round about; aliquid serra, Cic.

circumsēdō -sēdi -sessum, 2. **I.** Gen., to sit round, Sen. **II.** Esp., to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleague; aliquem vallo, Cic.; transf., a lacrimis omnium circumsessus, assailed, Cic.

circumsessio -ōnis, f. (circumsedeo), an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, Cic.

circumsido -sēdi, 3. to sit down before a place, besiege; oppidum, Sall.

circumsilio, 4. (circum and salio), to leap or jump round; (passer) circumsiliens, Cat.; transf., to surround; morborum omne genus, Juv.

circumsisto -stēti, or (more rarely) -stīti, 3. to place oneself round, to surround. **A.** Gen., aliquem, Caes. **B.** Esp., to surround hostilely, press round; plures paucos circumsistebant, Caes.; sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.

circumsōno -sōnūi -sōnātum, **1.** a, to sound around; clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.; **b.** to echo with; locus qui circumsonat ululatibus, Liv.; talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsinare, Cic.

circumsōnus -a -um (circumsono), sounding around; turba canum, Ov.

circumspectātrix -icis, f. (circumspecto), a female who looks round about, Plaut.

circumspectio -ōnis, f. (circumspicio), foresight, circumspection, caution; circumspectio aliqua et accurata consideratio, Cic.

circumspecto, 1. (freq. of circumspicio), to look around. **I.** Intransit., to look round repeatedly; circumspectant bestiae in pastu, Cic.; fig., dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, Cic. **II.** Transi., a, to look round at, esp. with anxiety or suspicion; omnia, Cic.; patriciorum vultus, Liv.; **b.** to look round to seek for something or somebody; circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv.; c, to wait for, watch for; defectionis tempus, Liv.

1. circumspectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from circumspicio), **1.** pass., of things, deliberate, well considered; verba circumspecta, Ov.; **2.** active, of persons, circumspect, cautious, Sen.

2. circumspectus -ūs, m. (circumspicio), **1.** looking round, Plin.; transf., attention to; detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv.; **2.** prospect, view on every side, Cic.

circumspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. to look round. **I.** Intransit. **A.** qui in auspicio adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic.; circumspicit (looks round anxiously), aestuat, Cic. **B.** Transf., to consider; circumspicite eeleriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. **II.** Transi., to look round at. **A. 1.** lit., urbis situm, Liv.; **2.** transf., to consider carefully; omnia pericula, Cic. **B.** to look around for; **1.** lit., Caes.; saxum ingens, Verg.; **2.** transf., to look for, seek for; externa auxilia, Tac.

circumsto -stēti, 1. **I.** to stand round or in a circle, to surround, encircle; sellam, Liv.; hence partic. subst., circumstantes, the bystanders, Liv. **II.** to surround with hostile intent, to beleague. **A.** Lit., circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, Cic. **B.** Transf., quum tanti undique terrores circumstant, Liv.

circumstrēpo -strēpūi -strēpītum, 3. to roar, make a noise round, shout clamorously around; legatus clamore seditiosorum circum-

strepitur, Tac.; with acc., quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

circumstruō -struxi -structum, 3. to build round, Suet.

circumsurgens -entis, rising round, Tac.

circumtēgo, 3. to cover all round, Lucr. (?)

circumtēro, 3. to rub against on all sides; poet., to crowd round, Tib.

circumtextus -a -um, woven all round; circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

circumtōno -tōnūi, 1. to thunder round; qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov.

circumtonsus -a -um, 1, shaven or shorn all round, Suet.; 2, transf., of discourse, artificial, Sen.

circumvado -vāsi, 3. to attack from every side, to surround. **I.** Lit., immobiles naves circumvadunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., cum terror circumvasisset aciem, Liv.

circumvāgus -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle; Oceanus, Hor.

circumvālo, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleague; oppidum, Caes.; Pompeium, Cic.; fig., tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvectio -ōnis, f. (circumvehor), 1, a carrying round of merchandise; portorium circumvectionis, transit dues, Cic.; 2, solis, circuit, revolution, Cic.

circumvector, 1. dep. (intens. of circumvehor), 1, to ride or sail round; Ligurum oras, Liv.; 2, poet., to go through, describe; singula dum circumvectamur, Verg.

circumvēhor -vectus, 3. dep., 1, to ride or sail round; jubet circumvectos (equites), ab tergo Gallicani invadere aciem, Liv.; navibus circumvecti, Caes.; with acc., eum classe Corsicae oram, Liv.; transf., frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, to describe at once, Verg.; 2, to ride or sail in every direction, Liv.

circumvōlo, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides; aurato circumvelatur anictu, Ov.

circumvōno -vōni -ventum, 4. to come round, surround, encircle. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, homines circumventi flamma, Caes. **B.** Of places, Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniens, Tac. **II.** to surround with hostile intent. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, hostes a tergo, Caes.; 2, of things, cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. **B.** Transf., 1, to beset, oppress, assail; aliquem judicio capitis, Cic.; 2, to cheat; innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumversor, 1. dep., to twist or turn round, Lucr.

circumverto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. **A.** to turn, twist round; rota perpetuum qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.; nancipium, to manumit, Quint. **B.** Transf., to defraud; qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut.

circumvestiō, 4. to clothe all round, poet., ap. Cic.

circumvinciō -vinctus, 4. to bind all round, Plaut.

circumvisō, 3. to look all round, Plaut.

circumvōlito, 1. 1, to fly round; lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Verg.; 2, transf., to rove about, hover round; circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circumvōlo, 1. to fly round; aliquem atris alis (of death), Hor.

circumvōlvo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll round; sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

circus -i. m. (κίρκος). **I.** a circular line;

candens, the milky way, Cic. **II.** a circus, hippodrome. **A.** in Rome; 1, Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racecourse in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated 150,000 spectators, Liv.; 2, Circus Flaminius, outside the town, Cic. **B.** a circus in other places; 1, Circus maritimus at Anagnia, Liv.; 2, any circus or place where games are held, Verg.

cīris -is, f. (κεῖρις), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, Ov.

cirrātus -a -um (cirus), curled, crisped, Mart.

Cirrhā -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocis, the port of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, **Cirrhacus** -a -um, relating to Cirrhā or Apollo.

cirrus -i. m., 1, a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair, Juv.; 2, the fringe of a garment, Phaedr.

Cirta -ae, f. (Κίρτα), a town of Numidia.

cis, prep., with acc. (connected with is and hic, with demonstrative e prefixed), on this side; 1, of place, cis Taurum, Cic.; 2, of time, cis dies paucos, within a few days, Sall.

cisalpinus -a -um, on this side (the Roman), i.e., the south side of the Alps; Gallia, Caes.

cisiūm -ii, n. a light two-wheeled gig, Cic.

cisrhenānus -a -um, on this side the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

Cisseus -ei, m. (Κισσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence **Cisseis** -idis, f. (Κισσηίς), daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

cista -ae, f. (κίστη), a chest, casket for keeping money, fruit, books, etc., Cic.; for sacred utensils, Tib.; a ballot-box, Plin.

cistella -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest, or casket, Plaut.

cistellatrix -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, Plaut.

cistellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little casket, Plaut.

cisterna -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern; piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac.

cistifer -feri, m. (cista and fero), one who carries a box or chest, Mart.

cistophōrus -i, m. (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin worth about four drachmae, so called from the impression of a cista upon it; in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad HS. bis et vicies, in Asiatic coinage, Cic.

cistūla -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a casket, Plaut.

citātīm, adv. (citatus), quickly, hastily, Cic.

citātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cito), quick, rapid, speedy; Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo or citatis equis, at full gallop, Liv.

citer -tra -trum (cis), on this side. **I.** Positive, Cato. **II.** Compar. **citerior** -us, genit. -oris, on this side. **A.** Gallia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.; 2, of time, earlier; citeriores nondum audiebamus, Cic. **III.** Superl., **citimus** or **citūmus** -a -um, very near, nearest; stella ultima a caelo citima terris, Cic.

Cithaeron -ōnis, m. (Κιθαρώων), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

cithāra -ae, f. (κithāra). **A.** a four-stringed instrument, Hor. **B.** Meton., 1, the music of the cithara, Hor.; 2, the art of playing the cithara, Hor.

citharista -ae, m. (κιθαριστής), a player on the cithara, Ter.

cithāristria -ae, f. (κιθαρίστρια), a female player on the cithara, Ter.

cithārizo, 1. (κιθαρίζω), to play the cithara, Nep.

cithāroedicus -a -um (κιθαροδικός), relating to the citharoedus, Suet.

citharoedus -i, m. (κιθαροδός), one who sings to the cithara, Cic.

Citium -ii, n. (Κίτιον), a maritime city of Cyprus, birthplace of the Stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, **A. Citiensis** -e, belonging to Citium.

B. Citiēus -a -um, belonging to Citium. **C. Citiēus** -ēi, m. of Citium; Zeno, Cic.

1. **citō**, comp. **citius**, sup. **citissime**, adv. (citus). **A.** quickly, speedily, Cic.; cito discere aliquid, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, non cito, not easily, Cic.; b, compar., citius quam, sooner than, Cic.

2. **cito**, 1. (freq. of cio = cieo). **I.** to put into violent motion, hence to cite, summon; a, the senate; patres in curiam, Liv.; b, the people to vote; in campo Martio centuriatum populum, Liv.; c, the knights; "Cita," inquit Nero, "M. Livium," Liv.; d, the citizens to take the oath of military allegiance; citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum in verba P. Scipionis iuraverunt, Liv.; e, in a court of justice, (a) the jury; si Lysitades citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; (b) the prosecutor or defendant; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes ibi ab te capitis C. Rabbirii nomine citantur, Cic.; (γ) a witness; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.; transf., quamvis citetur Salamis clariissimae testis victoriae, Cic.; (δ) the condemned; praeconis audita vox citantis nomina damnatorum, Liv.; f, to call upon a god for help; aliquem falso, Ov. **II. a**, to shout out; paeanam, Cic.; b, to call forth, to produce; isque (animi) motus aut boni aut mali opinione citatur, Cic.

citrā, adv. and prep. with acc. (from citer). **I.** on this side; citra Veliam, Cic.; citra Rhenum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** on this side of (a certain boundary), within, before; 1, of space, paucis citra milibus, Liv.; citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.; 2, of time, within; citra Trojana tempora, Ov. **B.** = sine, praeter, without, except; citra vulnus, Plin.

citrēus -a -um (citrus), **I.** belonging to the citrus tree; mensa, made of citrus wood, Cic.; **2**, belonging to the citron tree; citrea, the citron tree, Plin.; citreum, the citron, Plin.

citrō, adv. (eiter), found only in combination with ultro; ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro, ultro ac citro, up and down, hither and thither, Cic.

citrum -i, n. citrus wood, Plin.

citrus -i, m. the citrus, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly articles of furniture (perhaps Thuia orientalis, Linn.), Plin.

citus -a -um, p. adj. (from cio), quick, speedy; vox, Cic.; inessus, Sall.; pes, the iambus, Ov.

civicus -a -um (civis), relating to a citizen, civic; bella, civil war, Ov.; corona, and simply **civica** -ae, f. the civic crown, a chaplet of oak leaves presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, ob civem servatum, Cic.

civilis -e (civis). **I.** relating to a citizen, civic, civil. **A.** Lit., conjuratio, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; quereus = corona civica (v. civicus), Verg.; jus, either the civil law of the Romans (opp. jus naturale) or the law of private rights (opp. jus publicum), Cic.; dies, from midnight to midnight, as opp. to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset, Varr. **B.** Transf., a, becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen; nulli civilis animus, Liv.; b,

popular, affable, courteous; quid civilius illo, Ov. **II.** relating to public life or the state; a, scientia, Cic.; civilium rerum peritus, Tac.; b, civil, as opp. to military; non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera, Liv.

civilitas -atis, f. (civilis), **1.** the science of politics, used by Quint. as a translation of ἡ πολιτική; **2.** politeness, condescension, civility, Suet.

civiliter, adv. (civilis), **1.** like a citizen; vivere, Cic.; **2.** politely, Ov.

civis -is, c. (from cio or cieo, summoned). **I.** a citizen (opp. hostis or peregrinus), civis Romanus, Cic.; aliquem civem asciscere, Cic.; fieri civem Romanum, Cic.; fem., civis Attica, Ter. **II. A.** fellow citizen; civis mei, Cic. **B.** subject; impare corpori ut rex civibus suis, Cic.

civitas -atis, f. (civis). **I.** Abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen; civitatem dare alicui, Cic.; amittere, Cic.; aliquem civitate donare, Cic.; aliquem in civitatem asciscere, Cic.; in populi Romani civitatem suscipi, Cic.; civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, impetrare, adimere, Cic.; civitate mutari, Cic. **II.** Concr. **A.** a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth; civitates aut nationes, civilised states or barbarous tribes, Cic.; civitatem instituire, administrare, Cic.; civitates condere, Cic. **B.** Meton., a town, city, Cic.

clādes -is, f. (connected with gladius), destruction. **I.** destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage, Plaut.; loss of a limb; dextrae manus, Liv. **II. A.** disaster, injury, civitatis, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons who cause the disaster; militum clades, Cic.; geminos Scipiadis cladem Libyae, Verg. **C.** Esp., misfortune in war, defeat; cladem inferre, Liv.; facere, Sall.; accipere, Liv.; hosti inferre, Cic.

clam (old Lat. cālam or cālim, from root CAL, CEL, whence cel-o). **I.** Adv., secretly (opp. palam), in secret; esse, to remain incognito, Liv.; plura clam remove, Cic. **II.** Prep. a, with abl., clam vobis, Caes.; clam istis, Cic.; b, gen. with acc., clam me est, it is unknown to me, Cic.

clāmātor -ōris, m. (clamo), a shout, a bawler, noisy declaimer, Cic.

clāmīto, 1. (intens. of clamo), to cry loudly, shout violently; 1, absol. or with acc., Canaues clamitabat, cried figs of Canaues, Cic.; of things, nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clamitare caliditatem videntur, Cic.; **2**, followed by an exclamation in direct speech, ad arma! clamitans, Liv.; **3**, foll. by acc. and infin. in indirect speech, saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.; **4**, with the acc., aliquem sycophantam, Ter.

clāmo, 1. (connected with καλέω). **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud. **A.** Of men, loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic.; de suo et uxoris interitu, Cic. **B.** Of animals, anseres qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to call to or upon; comites, Ov.; morientem nomine, Verg.; with double acc., te call aloud; aliquem furem, Hor.; **2**, to proclaim aloud; a, with acc., hoc de pecunia, Cic.; b, in direct speech, infantem Io triumphae! clamasse, Liv.; c, in indirect speech, clamare ille quum raperetur, nihil se miserum fecisse, Cic.; d, with ut and the subj., clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic.

clamor -ōris, m. a loud shouting, cry. **A.** Of men, clamor populi infestus atque inimicus, Cic.; clamorem edere, tollere, Cic.; excitare, Liv.; clamor oritur, Sall.; auditur, Caes.; esp., 1, shout of applause; haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.; **2**, wild cry; aliquem clamoribus et con-

viciis et sibilis consecrari. Cic. **3.** *war-cry; clamorem tollere, Caes.*; **4.** *cry of sorrow; lamentantium militum, Liv.* **B.** Of animals, grutum, Lucr. **C.** *a sound of lifeless things; montium, Hor.*

clāmōsus -a -um (clamo), **1.** act., noisy, clamorous, Quint.; **2.** pass., filled with noise; circus, Mart.

clancūlum, adv. (clam), *secretly, in secret*, Plaut., Ter.; prep. with acc., clanculum patres, Ter.

clandestinus -a -um (clamo), *secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine; colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.*

clangor -ōris, m. *a sound, clang, noise; 1.* the cry of birds, Ov.; of the eagle, Cic. poet.; *the hissing of geese, Liv.*; **2.** *the sound of a trumpet, Verg.*

Clānis -is, m. *a river of Etruria.*

Clānius -ii, m. *a river of Campania.*

clārē, adv. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** As regards sight, clearly, brightly; *videre, Plaut.; fulgere, Cat.* **B.** As regards hearing, aloud; *plaudere, dicere, Plaut.; gemere, Cic.* **II.** Transf. **A.** *clearly, distinctly; apparere, ap. Cic.; ostendere, Quint.* **B.** *illustriously; exlensescere, Nep.*

clārēo, 2. (clarus). **I.** *to be bright, to shine, Cic. poet.* **II.** Transf. **A.** *to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lucr.* **B.** *to be distinguished, illustrious, Enn.*

clāresco, clārūi, 3. (inch. of clareo). **I.** **A.** *to become clear; bright, Tac.* **B.** *to sound or resound clearly; clarescent sonitus, Verg.* **II.** Transf. **A.** *to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lucr.* **B.** *to become illustrious, Tac.; ex gente Donitiā duae familiae claruerunt, Suet.*

clarigatio -ōnis, f. (clarigo), **1.** *the demand of satisfaction and declaration of war by the Fetialis, Plin.*; **2.** *the fine imposed on a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, Liv.*

clarīgo (clare—i.e., clara voce—and ago), 1. *to declare war, used of the Fetialis, Plin.*

clarīsōnus -a -um (clarus and sono), *clearly sounding; vox, Cat.*

clārītas -ātis, f. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the sight, clearness, brightness, brilliancy, Plin. **B.** Of the voice, vocis, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *clearness to the mind, plainness, Quint.* **B.** *fame, celebrity, renown; hominis, Cic.*

clārītudo -īnis, f. (clarus), *clearness, brilliancy.* **I.** Lit., of the sight, deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. **II.** Transf., *fame, renown, celebrity, Sall.*

clārō, 1. (clarus). **I.** *to make clear, make bright, Cic. poet.* **II.** Transf. **A.** *to make plain, evident; animi naturam versibus, Lucr.* **B.** *to make illustrious, renowned, Hor.*

clārōr -ōris, m. (clarus), *brightness, Plaut.*

Clārōs, i, f. (Κλέρος), *a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo; hence Clārīus* -a -um (Κλέριος), *Clarian, surname of Apollo, Ov.; poeta, the poet Antimachus, born at Claros.*

clārus -a -um (connected with κλεαρός), *clear, bright (opp. obscurus, caecus).* **I.** Lit. **A.** In regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant; *lumina mundi, Verg.; locus, Cic.; poet., of the wind, making clear, bringing fair weather; aquilo, Verg.* **B.** In regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud; *voce, Cic.* **II.** Transf. **A.** *clear, evident, plain; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic.* **B.** *1.* *illustrious, renowned, distinguished; a.* of persons, vir clarissimus, Cic.; *clarus gloria, Cic.; clarus in philosophia et nobilis, Cic.; ex doctrina nobilis et clarus,*

Cic.; b. of things oppidum Cic.; *victoria clarissima, Cic.; 2.* in a bad sense, *notorious; illa oppugnatione fuit antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxuriā superbiāque clarus, Liv.*

classiarius -i, m. (classis), **1** (sc. miles), *a soldier on board ship, a marine, Tac.; 2* (sc. nauta), *a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Caes.*

classicūla -ae, f. (dim. of classis), *a little fleet, flotilla, Cic.*

classicus -a -um (classis). **I. A.** *relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, classicus* -i, m. *a citizen of the first or highest class.* **B.** Transf., *classicus scriptor, an author of the first rank, Gell.* **II.** *relating to the army or the fleet.* **A.** *relating to the army; subst., classicum* -i, n. *the signal of engagement given by a trumpet; classicum canit, Liv.; or the signal by which the classes were called to the comitia; classico ad contionem convocat, Liv.; and meton., the trumpet itself; classicum inflare, Verg.* **B.** *relating to the fleet; milites, Liv.; bella, naval war, Prop.; and subst., classici* -ōrum, m. *marines, Tac.*

classis -is, f. (connected with κλάσσις, κλήσσω, from κλέω, and calo, to summon, lit. the multitude summoned). **I.** *a class.* **A.** Lit., *one of the divisions into which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people; hence fig., quinquae classis, of the lowest rank, Cic.* **B.** Transf., *any division; servorum, Petr.* **II.** In milit. lang., *the forces.* **A.** *a land army; Hortinae classes, Verg.* **B.** *the fleet; classem facere, comparare, addicere, to build a fleet, Cic.; instruere atque ornare, to fit out a fleet, Cic.; classem appellare ad Delum, to land, Cic.; poet., a ship, Hor.; Verg.; hence, plur. classes = naves, Verg. Aen. ii. 30.*

Clastidium -ii, n. *a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Casteggio or Chiateggio.*

Clāterna -ae, f., *stronghold in Cispadane Gaul (now Maggio).*

clātri -ōrum, m. and clātra -ōrum, n. (κλήτρα), *a trellis or grating, Hor.*

clatro, 1. (clatri), *to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, Plaut.*

claudēo -ēre, 2. and gen. **claudio**, clausurus, 3. (claudus), *to limp, halt, be lame; gen. used fig., si (beata vita) una ex parte claudētur, Cic.; esp. of orators, in quacunque enim una (parte) plane claudēret, orator esse non posset, Cic.*

Claudīanus -i, m. (Claudius), *a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.*

claudicatio -ōnis, f. (claudico), *a limping, Cic.*

claudico, 1. (claudus), *to limp, be lame; graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob reimpubliam accepto, Cic.; claudicat axis mundi, inclinet, Lucr.; fig., to halt, waver, be defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; esp. of speech, nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.*

Claudius (Clōdīus) -a -um, *the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of whom the most celebrated members were:—I.* Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. **II.** Appius Claudius Crassus, the most notorious of the decemvirs. **III.** Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works. **IV.** Publius Clodius Pulcher, tribune of the people, murdered by Milo, B.C. 52. **V.** Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, the fourth Roman emperor. Adj., **Claudīanus** -a -um, **Claudialis** -e, **Clōdīanus** -a -um, *Claudian.*

1. **claudō**, clausi, clausum, 3. and **clūdo**, clūsi, clusum, 3. (root CLA, whence clavis, Gr. Dor. κλαῖς = κλείς). **I.** Gen., to shut close (opp. aperire). **A.** Lit., 1, forem cubiculi, Cic.; portas alicui, Caes.; Janum, to close the gates of the temple of Janus, Liv.; fig., claudere aures alicui rei, Cic.; in ipsius consuetudinem, quam adhuc meus puerulus mihi clausit, me insinuo, Cic.; 2, to close up a road or a country, to make inaccessible; omnes aditus clauduntur, Cic.; quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv.; adhuc clausum fuisse mare scio, Cic.; 3, to close up; a, geograph. t. t., insula ea sinum ab alto claudit; b, milit. t. t., agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. Subst., **clausum** -i, n. a bolt or lock; clausa effringere, Sall.; **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to an end; opus, Ov.; octavum Iustrum, Hor.; 2, of character, partic. clausus, secret, close; Tiberius, Tac. **II.** **A.** = intercludere, to dam up, stop, intercept; rivos, Verg.; comneatus, Liv.; horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit, Liv. **B.** = concludere, includere; 1, lit., a, to shut up in; aliquid in curiam or in curia, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to invest; oppidum undique, Sall.; of hunting, nemorum saltus, Verg.; c, to encompass, surround; urbs loci natura terra marique clauditur, Cic.; 2, transf., a, aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere; b, as rhet. t. t., sententias numeris, Cic.

2. **claudo** = claudeo (q.v.).

claudus (cludus) -a -um. **I.** Lit., limping, halting, lame; claudus altero pede, lame on one foot, Nep.; claudi ac debiles equi, Liv.; prov., iste claudus pilam, one who can make proper use of nothing, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** crippled, defective, wavering; naves, Liv.; poet., carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **B.** wavering, insecure; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.

claustrum -i, n. (claudō), gen. plur. **I.** a bolt, bar; claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.; fig., portarum naturae effringere, to lay bare the secrets of nature, Lucr. **II.** a gate, enclosure, dam, limit, boundary; a, venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; b, custody, confinement; of animals, a den, cage; diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv.; c, a pass or narrow place; claustra montium, Tac.; milit. t. t., the key or critical point of a position; terra claustra locorum tenet; claustra Aegypti, Liv.; fig., claustra ista (barrier) nobilitatis refregissem, Cic.

clausula -ae, f. (claudō), the end, conclusion. **A.** Gen., epistolae, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, the closing scene or closing word in a drama; in quo (mimo) quum clausula non invenitur, Cic.; 2, in rhet., the close of a period, Cic.

clāva -ae, f. (clavus), a knotty staff or cudgel, Cic.; also the staff used in the drill of recruits or in exercises in the use of weapons, Cic.; the club of Hercules, Verg., Ov.

clāvārium -i, n. (clavus), a gift of money to Roman soldiers, Tac.

clāvātor -ōris, m. (clava), one who carries the clava, Plaut.

clāvīcula -ae, f. (dim. of clavis, a little key), hence, the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, Cic.

1. **clāviger** -gēri, m. (clava and gero), the club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, Ov.

2. **clāviger** -gēri, m. (clavis and gero), the key-carrier, epithet of Janus as god of doors, Ov.

clāvis -is, f. (κλαῖς, κλείς), 1, a key; adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves adimere uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic.; 2, a lock; alias claves omnibus portis imponere, Liv.; 3, clavis adunca trochi, a stick for trundling a hoop, Prop.

clāvus -i, m. a nail. **A.** Lit., clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spike, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; hence, prov., trabali clavo figere, to fix firmly, Cic.; annalis, the nail which on the ides of September every year was driven into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence fig., ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a helm, rudder, Verg.; fig., clavum imperii tenere, Cic.; 2, a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (latus), narrow by the knights (angustus), latum clavum a Caesare impetravi, I have become a senator, Plin.; the latus clavus was also worn by the boys of noble families at Rome, Ov.; meton., clavus = the tunic with the broad or narrow stripe, Hor.

Clāzōmēnae -ārum, f. (Κλαζόμεναι), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor.

Cléanthēs -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence adj., **Cléanthēus** -a -um, Stoic, Pers.

clēmēns -entis, adj. with compar. and superl., mild, placid, kind, merciful. **I.** a, of persons, clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, events, etc., castigatio, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of the weather, mild; flamen, Cat.; b, of water, quiet, calm; amnis clementissimus, still, Ov.

clēmētēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (clementis), mildly, gently, mercifully. **I.** Lit., clementer facere or ferre aliquid, Cic.; clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.; clementer ductis militibus, without plundering, Liv. **II.** Transf., of places, gently rising; clementer editum jugum, Tac.

clēmēntia -ae, f. (clemens). **A.** mildness, mercy, clemency; clementia mansuetudoque, Cic.; confugere in clementiam alicuius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic. **B.** Transf., mildness of weather; aestatis, Plin.

Cléombrotus -i, m. (Κλεόμβροτος), 1, a general of the Lacedaemonians; 2, a Greek philosopher of Ambracia.

Cléon -ōnis, m. (Κλέων), a celebrated Athenian demagogue.

Cléonae -ārum, f. (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea; hence adj., **Cléonaeus** -a -um, Cleonae.

Cléopātra -ae, f. **I.** the daughter of Philip of Macedon and of Olympias, wife of Alexander I. of Epirus. **II.** the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antonius, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium.

clēpo, clepsi, cleptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

clepsýdra -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; binas clepsýdras petere, to wish to speak for the length of two clepsýdrae, Plin.; dare, to give leave to speak, Plin.; cras ergo ad clepsýdram, rhetorical exercises, Cic.; so, aliquem ad clepsýdram latrare docere, Cic.

clepta -ae, m. (κλέπτης), a thief, Plaut.

clībānus -i, m. (κλιβανός), an earthen or iron vessel perforated with small holes used for baking bread, Plin.

cliēns -entis, m. (archaic cliens, from cliuo, κλιώ, to hear, lit. a listener). **I.** In Rome, a client, dependent, one under the protection of a patronus. **II.** Transf., 1, in Gaul and Germany, a vassal; used of entire nations, allies, Caes.; 2, the worshipper of a god; Bacchi, Hor.

cliēnta -ae, f. (cliēns), a female client, Hor.

clientēla -ae, f. (cliens). **I. A.** *clientship, the relation between the client and his patron; esse in alieuius clientela, Cic.*; in alieuius clientelam se conferre, *Cic.* **B.** Meton. (gen. in plur.), *clients, Cic.* **II.** the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence; *magnae eorum erant clientelae, Caes.*; *dicare se alieui in clientelam, Caes.*

clientūlus -i, m. (dim. of cliens), *a little client, Tac.*

clināmen -inis, n. (*clino), *the inclination of a thing, Lucr.*

clinātus -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb *clino* = κλίνω), *inclined, bent, leaning, Lucr., Cic. poet.*

Clīnias -ae, m. (Κλεινίας), *the father of Alcibiades; hence, Cliniādes* -ae, m. *Alcibiades.*

Clīo -ūs, f. (Κλειώ), **1.** *the Muse of history; 2.* *a daughter of Oceanus.*

clīpēo (clupeo), **1.** *to provide with a shield; clipeata agmina, Verg. Subst., clipeāti* -ōrum, m. *soldiers bearing shields, Liv.*

clīpēus (clīpēus) -i, m. and **clīpēum** (clīpēum) -i, n. *the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers. I. Lit., Cic.*; prov., *clipeum post vulnera sumere, to do anything too late, Ov. II. Transf., of objects resembling a shield in shape, a, the disk of the sun, Ov.; b (gen. clipeum), *a medallion portrait of a god or distinguished man, Liv., Tac.**

Clīsthēnēs -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), *an Athenian statesman.*

Clītarchus -i, m. (Κλειτάρχος), *a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions.*

clitellae -ārum, f. (*clino), *a pack saddle, a pair of panniers, Cic.*

clitellarius -a -um (clitellae), *belonging or relating to a pack saddle, Cic.*

Cliternum -i, n. *a town of the Aequi. Adj., Cliterninus* -a -um, *Cliternian.*

Clitōmāchus -i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος), *an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades.*

Clitōr -ōris, m. (Κλειτώρ) and **Clitōrium** -ii, n. *a town in Arcadia. Adj., Clitōrius* -a -um, *Clitorean.*

Clitumnus -i, m. *a river in Umbria, now Clitunno.*

clivōsus -a -um (clivus), *hilly, steep, precipitous, rus, Verg.; Olympus, Ov.*

clivus -i, m. (from root CLI, whence acclivis and declivis, and clino in acclino, etc.), *a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill; lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.; clivum mollire, Caes.; clivus Capitolinus, the ascent from the forum to the Capitoline hill, and the Capitoline hill itself, Liv.; so clivus sacer, Hor.; prov. for an obstacle which is to be surmounted; clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.*

clōāca -ae, f. (from cluo = I cleanse), **a.** *a sewer or drain; fossas cloacasque exhaure, Liv.; b.* *cloaca maxima, the sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, Liv.*

Clōācina -ae, f. (from cluo = I cleanse), *the cleanser, surname of Venus whose image stood at the place where the Romans and Sabines were reconciled after the rape of the Sabine women, and where they purified themselves with myrtle boughs.*

Clōdīus = *Claudius* (q.v.).

Cloelius (**Cluilius**) -a -um, *name of an Alban and afterwards of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of the name being: 1.* *Cluilius or Cloelius, the last king of Alba, who invaded the Roman territory and made the Cluilia fossa or*

fossae Cloellinae, Liv.; 2. *Cloelia* -ae, f. *a Roman maiden, hostage to Porsena, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome.*

Clōthō -ūs, f. (Κλωθώ), *the spinner, one of the Parcae.*

clūēo, 2. (κλώω), *I hear myself called, I am called, am named; quaecunque cliuent, whatever has a name, Lucr.*

clūnis -is, m. and f. *the buttocks, hinder parts, Hor., Liv.*

Clūpēa (**Clīpēa**) -ae, f. and plur. **Clūpēae** -ārum, f. (translation of Gr. Ἀσπίς), *a promontory and town in Byzacium in Africa.*

Clūsium -ii, n. *a town of Etruria. Adj., Clūsinius* -a -um, *of Clusium.*

Clūsius -ii, m. (cludo), *the shutter, epithet of Janus.*

Clūmēne -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), *the wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon; hence adj., Clūmēneius* -a -um; *proles, Phaethon, Ov.*

clystēr -ēris, m. (κλυστήρ), **1.** *a clyster, Suet.; 2.* *syringe, Suet.*

Clūtāemnestra -ae, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα), *daughter of Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia, slew her husband with the help of Aegisthus.*

Clūtīe -ēs, f. (Κλυτή), *daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the flower heliotropium.*

Cnidus (-ūs), or **Cnidus** (-ūs), -i, f. (Κνίδος), *a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus. Adj., Cnidius* -a -um, *Cnidian.*

coācervatio -ōnis, f. (coacervo), *a heaping up (of proofs), Cic.*

coācervo, 1. *to heap up, accumulate; pecuniae coacervantur, Cic.; transf., argumenta, Cic.*

coācesco -ācui, 3. *to become thoroughly sour; ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis natura vetustate coacescit, Cic.; fig., quam valde eam (gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.*

coactio -ōnis, f. (cogo), *a collecting; coactiones argentarias facitavit, Suet.*

coactō, 1. (intens. of cogo), *to compel, Lucr.*

coactor -ōris, m. (cogo). **I. Lit., a.** *a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc., Hor.; b.* *coactores agminis, the rear-guard, Tac. II. Transf., one who compels, Sen.*

coactum -i, n. (cogo), *a coverlet of thick cloth, Caes.*

coactus -ūs, m. (cogo), *a compulsion, compelling; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.*

coaddo, 3. *to add in with, Plaut.*

coaedificō, 1. *to build on; campum Martium, Cic.*

coaequo, 1. *to level, make plain, even. A. montes, Sall. B. Transf., omnia ad libidines suas, placed on the same footing, Cic.*

coagmentatio -ōnis (coagmento), *a connection, binding together; corporis, Cic.*

coagmento, 1. (coagmentum), *to fix together, stick together, join together. I. Lit., opus ipsa summe eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. II. Transf., verba compone of quasi coagmenta, Cic.; pacem, to conclude, Cic.*

coagmentum -i, n. (cogo), *a joining together, a joint; lapidum, Caes.*

coāgulum -i, n. (cogo), **1.** *that which causes to curdle, rennet, Plin.; 2.* *meton., curds, Plin.*

coālesco -ālui, -ālūtum, 3. (com and alasco),

1, to grow together, to become one in growth, to coalesce, *unite*; saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr.; fig., sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (militēs) coaluerunt, Sall.; ut cum Patribus coalescant animi plebis, Liv.; followed by in, in hunc consensum, Tac.; **2**, of plants, to grow; dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; to take root; grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.; **3**, of wounds, to close, be healed, grow together; fig., vixdum coalescens foventis regnum, Liv.

cōangusto, 1. to narrow, limit, confine; haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarcto, etc. = coarto, etc. (q.v.).

cōargūo -gūi -gūtum, but -gūturus, 3. (com and arguo), to show in a clear light. **I.** Gen., to demonstrate fully, to prove by evidence; certum crimen necesse suspitionibus, Cic.; perfidiam alicuius, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidiā, repudiatio supplicium superbiam coarguit, Cic. **II.** A. to prove to be false; **1**, of things, id quidem coarguere nihil attingere ratus, Liv.; **2**, to prove a person to be wrong, to convict a person of an error, to confute; quo (decreto) maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Cic. **B.** to prove a person to be guilty, to convict of a crime; aliquem, Cic.; with abl. of means, criminibus coarguitur, Cic.; with genit., of crime, aliquem avaritiae, Cic.

cōartatio -ōnis, f. (coarto), a drawing together, a confining or straightening in a small space, Liv.

cōarto, 1. to confine, draw together (opp. laxare, dilatare). **A.** Lit., Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; ut quae coartavit, dilatet nobis, Cic.; **2**, of time, to shorten; consulatum aliorum, Tac.

cōaxo, 1. (onomatop.), to croak (of a frog), Suet.

coccinātus -a -um (coccinus), clad in scarlet, Suet.

coccinēus -a -um (coceum), scarlet coloured, Petr.

coccinus -a -um (coceum), scarlet coloured, Juv. Subst., **coccina** -orum, n. scarlet clothes, Mart.

coccum -i, n. (κόκκος). **A.** the berry of the scarlet oak (quercus coccifera, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients (the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be an insect), Plin. **B.** Meton., **1**, scarlet hue, Hor.; **2**, scarlet cloth or garments, Suet.

cochlēa -ae, f. (κοχλίς). **A.** a snail, Cic. **B.** Meton. the snail shell, Mart.

cochlēar -āris, n. and **cochlēarium** -ii, n. Plin., and **cochlēare** -is, n. Mart. (cochlea), a spoon, Mart.

Cocles -itis, m. the one-eyed man, Plant.; esp. Horatius Cocles, the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Por-sena.

coctana = cottana (q.v.).

coctilis -e (coquo), baked; lateres, Varr.; muri Babylonis, made of burnt brick, Ov.

Cōcýtōs and ūs, -i, m. (Κωκυτός, the stream of wailing), a river of the Lower World. Adj., **Cōcýtus** and **Cōcýtius** -a -um, Cocytian; virgo, Alecto, Verg.

cōda = cauda, (q.v.).

codex -diceis, m. = caudex. **I.** the trunk of a tree, Ov. **II.** Meton., a book, composed of wooden tablets, covered with wax. **A.** Gen., a book, writing, document, c. falsus, Cic. **B.** Esp., codex accepti et expensi, an account-book, a ledger (adversaria, a day-book, the accounts

from which were entered into the codex every month), in codicem referre, Cic.

codicārius (caudicārius) -a -um (codex), made of wooden blocks, naves, Sall.

codicilli -ōrum, m. (dim. of codex), **1**, small tablets upon which to make memoranda; in codicillis exarare, Cic.; **2**, something written on tablets; **a**, a letter, Cic.; **b**, a petition, Tac.; **c**, a codicil, Tac.; **d**, an imperial rescript or order, Tac.

Codrus -i, m. (Κόδρος), the last king of Athens, who was said to have voluntarily sought death in order to obtain victory for the Athenians over the Spartans.

Coelē Sýria -ae, f. (Κοίλη Συρία, hollow Syria), the district between Libanus and Antilibanus.

coelebs = caelebs.

coeles -itis, v. caeles.

coelestis -e, v. caelestis.

coelicolā -ae, v. caelicolā.

coelifer, v. caelifer.

Coelius, v. Caelius.

caelo = caelo, q.v.

caelum -i, v. caelum.

cōemo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy in large quantities, buy up; te quae te delectarint coemisse, Cic.

cōemptio -ōnis, f. (coemo), **1**, a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, Cic.; **2**, a fictitious marriage to enable a woman to acquire certain rights, Cic.

cōemptiōnālis -e (coemptio), relating to a coemptio; senex, an old man used for a fictitious marriage, Cic.

coena, &c., v. cena.

coenōsus -a -um, v. caenosus.

coenūla -ae, f., v. cenula.

coenum, v. caenum.

cōeo -ii (rarely -ivi) -itum, 4. (com and eo), to go together, come together, assemble. **I.** Gen., **A.** of persons, **1**, as friends, Capuae, Liv.; **2**, as enemies, to engage; inter se coeisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. **B.** Of things, vix meminī nobis verba coisse decem, that ten words have been exchanged between us, Prop. **II.** to unite so as to form a whole, to combine. **A.** Of persons, **1**, milit. t. t., coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; **2**, to unite in some relation; **a**, politically, cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut, etc., Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv.; with acc., societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; in pass., societas coitur, Cic.; **b**, to unite in marriage; hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Verg. **B.** Of things, to unite together; **1**, ut placidis coeant immittia, Hor.; **2**, of wounds, neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; **3**, to curdle; coit formidine sanguis, Verg.; **4**, to be frozen; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, Ov.

coepio, coepi, coeptum, 3. (the present tenses very rare and only A. Aug.; the perfect tenses more commonly used), v. transit, and intransit. (com and apio = apo) to begin, commence. **I.** Transit., **A.** Act., coepit quum talia vates, Verg.; dicere coepi, Cic.; si quae rapinae fieri coeperunt, Cic.; fut. partic., coepturus, with acc., Romanos omnibus instructores rebus coepturos bellum, Liv. **B.** Pass., only in perf., lapides jaci coepti sunt, Caes.; postquam armis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic.; partic., coeptum bellum, Sall.; nocte coepta, Tac. **II.** Intransit., to begin, arise; quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, Juv.; ubi dies coepit, Sall.

coepto, 1. (intens. of coepi). **A.** Transit. *to begin or undertake eagerly*; with infin., *coercere seditionem*, Tac.; *appetere ea*, Cic. **B.** Intransit., *coeptantem conjurationem disjecit*, Tac. *taking*, Liv.

coeptum -i, n. (coepi), *a beginning, undertaking*, Liv.

coeptus -ūs, m. (coepi), *a beginning, undertaking*, Cic.

coepulonus -i, m. *a fellow-reveller*, Plaut.

coercéo -ctū -ctum, 2. (com and arceo). **I.** Gen., *to enclose on all sides and hold fast, to encompass, enclose*; *mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.**, *to confine, restrain*; (aqua) *jubetur coerceri*, Cic.; *quibus (operibus) intra muros coeretur hostis*, Liv.; **2.**, *to keep in order*; *virgā levem aureā turbam*, Hor.; **3.**, *to prune*; *vitem ferro amputans coeret*, Cic.; **4.**, *to check, curb*; *cupiditates*, Cic.; *seditionem*, Liv.; **5.**, *to punish*; *magistratus noxium civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coercto*, Cic.

coercitio -ōnis, f. (coerceo), **1.**, *a confining, restraining*; *profusarum cupiditatum*, Tac.; **2.**, *punishing*; *magistratus*, Liv.

coeruleus = caeruleus (q.v.).

coetus -ūs, m. (for coitus, from coeo). **I.** *a meeting together*, Lucr. **II.** *a meeting, assemblage*; in a bad sense, *a seditious meeting*; *coetus nocturni*, Liv.; *coetum or coetus celebrare*, *to assemble in large numbers*, Verg., Cic. poet.

Coeus -i, m. (Κοῖος), *a Titan, father of Leto*.

cogitātē, adv. (cogitatus, from cogito), *carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration*; *scribere*, Cic.

cogitatio -ōnis, f. (cogito), *thinking*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Act., **a**, *the act of thinking, conception*; *dicibas, speciem dei percipi cogitatione*, non sensu, Cic.; *ea quae cogitatione depingimus*, Cic.; **b**, *reflection, meditation, consideration, reasoning*; *ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt*, Cic.; *ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit*, Caes. **B.** Pass., *a thought, idea*; *num ullam cogitationem habuisse videantur ii*, etc., Cic.; *esp. in plur.*, *mandare litteris cogitationes suas*, Cic.; *posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.**, *a thinking of, intention, design*; *accusationis cogitatio*, Cic.; **2.**, *pass.*, *a thought, plan, purpose*; *minor cogitatio intervenit majori*, Liv.; *magnae cogitationis manifestis*, Tac.; **3.**, *the faculty of thought and reflection*; *homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis*, Cic.

cogitātus -a -um (partic. of cogito). Subst., **cogitata** -ōrum, n. *thoughts, reflections, ideas*, Cic.

cogito, 1. (co-igito, for com and agito), *to put together in the mind, to think, reflect, consider*. **A.** Gen., *cui vivere est cogitare*, Cic.; *with acc.*, *beneficia alicuius*, Cic.; *Scipionem*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *homines ea si bis accidere posse non cogitant*, Cic.; *with de and the abl.*, *de deo*, Cic.; *with relative sentence*, *cogita qui sis*, Cic.; *with ad and the acc.*, *ad haec igitur cogita*, Cic.; *with ut or ne and the subj.*, Caes. **B.** *a*, *to think of, intend, plan*; *nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia*, Caes.; *qui noceri alteri cogitat*, Cic.; *de parricidio*, Cic.; *ellipt. (in letters)*, *inde ad Taurum cogitabam, I intended to go*, Cic.; **b**, *to be disposed to*; *si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis*, Cic.

cognatio -ōnis, f. (com and gnascor = nascor). **I.** Lit., *relationship, connexion by blood*. **A.** Lit., *cognatio quae mihi tecum est*, Cic.; *cognatione cum aliquo conjunctum esse*, Cic.; *aliquem cognatione attingere*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *persons related, kindred, family*; *cognationis*

magnae homo, with a large connexion, Caes. **II.** Transf., *connexion, agreement, resemblance*; *studiorum et artium*, Cic.

cognātus -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor). **A.** *related, connected by blood*, Cic. Subst., **cognātus** -i, m., **cognata** -ae, f. *a relation either on the father or mother's side*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *related, similar, cognate*; *nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri*, Cic.

cognitio -ōnis, f. (cognosco). **I.** *knowledge, A. knowledge of or acquaintance with a thing or person*; *aliquem cognitione atque hospitio dignum habere*, Cic. **B.** *knowledge of, study of*; **1.**, *gen.*, *cognitio contemplatioque naturae*, Cic.; *plur.*, *meton.*, *an idea, a conception*; *insitas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus*, Cic.; **2.**, *legal t. t.*, *a legal investigation*; *consulibus cognitionem dare*, Cic.; *cognitionem de existimatione alicuius constituere*, Cic. **II.** = *agnitio, recognition*, Ter.

cognitor -ōris, m. (cognosco). **I.** *Legal t. t.*, **1.**, *a witness to the identity of a Roman citizen in a foreign country*, Cic. **II.** **1.**, *the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law*, Cic.; *transf.*, *huius sententiae, voucher for*, Cic.; **2.**, *a kind of public prosecutor in fiscal matters*, Ov.

cognitus -a -um, p. adj. *with compar. and superl. (from cognosco), known, tried, proved*; *homo virtute cognitā*, Cic.

cognōmen -inis, n. (com and gnomen = nomen). **A.** *a surname, family name, the name following the name of the gens (e.g., Cicero)*; *alicui cognomen Coriolano or Capitonī est*, Cic., Liv.; *cognomen habere sapientis*, Cic.; *cognomen sunere or trahere or sibi arripere ex aliqua re*, Cic. **B.** *name of a place*; *Hesperiam Graji cognomine dicunt*, Verg.

cognōmentum -i, n. **1.**, *a surname*, Plaut.; **2.**, *a name*, Tac.

cognōminātus -a -um (com and nominatus) = *συνωνυμῶς*, *of the same meaning*; *verba, synonymis*.

cognōminis -e (cognomen), *having the same name*; *gaudet cognomine terra*, Verg.; *with dat.*, *cognomine Insubribus pago*, Liv.

cognōmino, 1. (cognomen), *to give a surname to, call by a surname*, Varr.

cognosco -gnōvi -gnitum (com and gnosco = nosco). **3.** *to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see*; and in the perf. tenses, *to know*. **I.** Gen., *with acc.*, *cognoscere naturam rerum*, Cic.; *aliquem bene cognovisse*, Cic.; *with abl. of means*, *aliquid experiendo magis quam discendo*, Cic.; *with per*, *homo per se cognitus*, Cic.; *with ab or ex*, *aliquem ex litteris alicuius*, Cic.; *with two accusatives*, *aliquem hominem pudenter et officiosum*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi*, Cic.; *abl. absol.*, *cognito, it being known*, *cognito vivere Ptolemaeum*, Liv.; *with relative sentence*, *cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur*, Cic. **II.** *a*, *to recognise*; *quum eum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent*, Cic.; **b**, *to study*; *Demosthenem totum*, Cic.; **c**, *of judges*, *to hear, decide*; *causa cognita*, Cic.; *cognoscere de actis Caesaris*, Cic.

cōgo, cōgēi, cōactum, 3. (coigo for com and ago). **I.**, *to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect*. **A.** Lit., **a**, *pecudes stabulis*, Verg.; *esp.* *as milit. t. t.*, *exercitum magnasque copias*, Caes.; **b**, *political t. t.*, *to assemble a public body*; *senatum*, Cic.; *judices*, Cic.; *comitium*, Caes.; **c**, *to bring together gifts or money*; *pecuniam ex decumis*, Cic.; **d**, *to unite, gather together*; *nubes imbres ventique coguntur*, Cic.;

of liquids, or of a thin material, to *thicken*; frigore mella cogit hiems, Verg.; lac coactum, curdled, Ov.; subst., **coacta** -drum, n. *thick woven cloth*, felt, Caes.; **e**, milit. t. t., agmen cogere, to bring up the rear, Caes.; fig., to be the last; ut nec duces sinus nec agmen cogamus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to unite, collect; jus civile in certa genera, Cic.; **b**, to infer, conclude, prove; hoc cogere volebat falsas litteras esse, Cic. **II.** to drive, force into a narrow space. **A.** Lit., **a**, vi et necessario sumus in portum coacti, Cic.; **b**, of liquids and places, to confine; in artissimas ripas Aous cogitur amnis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, to force; Boios in jus iudicium-que populi Romani, Liv.; **b**, to compel to do something; aliquem ad militiam, Sall.; with infin., to emerge coegit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., cogere incipit eos ut absentem Heraculum condemnarent, Cic.; with acc. of the thing one is compelled to do, cogere cives id omnes, Cic.; partic., coactus, constrained; invitus et coactus, Cic.

cōhaerentia -ae, f. (cohaereo), a coherence, connexion; mundi, Cic.

cōhaerēo -haesi -haesum, 2. **I. A.** to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with; cohaerens cum corpore membrum, Cic.; nec equo mea membra cohaerent, Ov. **B.** Transf., haec ratio pecuniarum implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. **II. A.** to have coherence, subsist, hold together; mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, Cic. **B.** Transf., vix deserti adolescentis cohaerebat oratio, Cic.

cōhaeresco -haesi, 3. (inchoat. of cohaereo), to hang together, mutually adhere; atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

cōherēs -ēdis, m. a coheir, Cic.

cōhibeo -hū -itum, 2. (com and habeo). **I.** to hold, contain, hold together; brachium togā, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. **II.** to confine, restrain. **A.** Lit., ventos carcere, Ov.; crimem nodo, to tie, Hor. **B.** Transf., to hinder, hold back, control, repress; conatus alicuius, Cic.; manum, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic.; foll. by quominus and the subj., Tac.

cōhonesto, 1. (com and honesto), to honour or reverence; statuas, Cic.

cōhorresco -horrui, 3. (com and horresco), to shudder or shiver; quo (sudore) quum cohorruisset, Cic.; esp., to shudder from fright, to be horrified at; quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorui, Cic.

cōhors (cors, chors) -tis, f. (connected with χορς). **I.** an enclosure for cattle, Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** a troop, throng; fratrum stipata, Verg.; februi, Hor. **B.** Esp. milit. t. t., 1, a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the tenth part of a legion, Caes.; often = the auxiliary forces of the allies, Sall.; 2, praetoria cohors, **a**, a body-guard for the general, Caes.; **b**, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic.

cōhortatio -ōnis, f. (cohortor), an exhortation, encouragement; cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honeste iudicandum, Cic.

cōhorticūla -ae, f. (dim. of cohors), a little cohort, ap. Cic.

cōhortor, 1. dep. (com and hortor), to encourage, incite, exhort; used esp. of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, aliquem ad virtutis studium, Cic.; exercitum more militari ad pugnam, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., or by the subj. alone, Cic., Caes.; with ad and the gerund, aliquem ad honorandum Serv. Sulpicius, Cic.

cōinquinō, 1. no perf., to pollute, defile, Col.

cōitio -ōnis, f. (coeo), 1, a coming together, meeting, Ter.; 2, a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy; suspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilitatem iuventutem ortae, Liv.

cōitus -ūs, m. (coeo), a coming together, union, connexion, Ov.

cōlāphus -i, m. (κόλαφος), a box on the ear; colapho icere, or ferire aliquem, Plaut., Nep.

Colchis -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea; hence adj., **Colchis** -idis, f. Colchian, and used subst. = Medea, Hor.; **Colchus** -a -um, Colchian, vena (of Medea), Ov. Subst., **Colchus** -i, m. a Colchian, and appell. = a barbarian, Hor.

cōlēns -entis, p. adj. (colo), honouring, reverent; qui sunt religionum colentes (cives), Cic.

cōlēus -i, m. a testicle, Cic.

cōliphia (cōlyphia) -drum, n. a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers, Juv.

cōlis = caulis (q.v.).

collābasco, 3. (com and labasco), to begin to fall, to totter, Plaut.

collābēfacto, 1. (com and labefacto), to cause to totter, Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr.

collābēfio -factus -fiēri (com and labefacio). **A.** Lit., to be made to totter or fall; altera (navis), praefracto rostro tota collabebat, was dashed to pieces; igni collabefacta, melted, Lucr. **B.** Transf., a Themistocle collabefactus, overthrown, Nep.

collābor -lapsus sum, -lābi, dep. (com and labor), to fall down, sink down, collapse; **a**, of buildings, towns, etc., collapsa quaedam ruinis sunt, Liv.; **b**, of persons, to fall down in a swoon or death; cecidit collapsus in artus, Verg.

collācērātus -a -um (com and lacero), very much lacerated or torn; corpus, Tac.

collācrimatio -ōnis, f. (collacrimo), a weeping, Cic.

collācrimo, 1. (com and lacrimo), to break out into tears, Cic.; with acc. to bemoan, weep for very much; histerio casum meum totiens collacrimavit, Cic.

collactēus -i, m. -a -ae, f. a foster-brother, or sister, Juv.

collāre -is, n. (collum), an iron collar or chain for the neck, Plaut.

Collatia -ae, f. town of the Sabines near Rome; hence, **Collatinus** -a -um, belonging to Collatia; surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

collatio -ōnis, f. (confero). **A.** Lit. a bringing together; **a**, signorum, a hostile collision in the field, Cic.; **b**, a contribution, collection; stipis aut decimae, Liv.; a present for the emperor, Tac. **B.** Transf. comparison, simile; collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic.

collātivus -a -um (collatus), brought together, united; venter, swollen, Plaut.

collātor -ōris, m. (confero), a contributor, Plaut.

collātus -a -um, partic. of confero.

collaudatio -ōnis, f. (collaudo), strong, or hearty praise, Cic.

collaudo, 1. (com and laudo), to praise very much; orationem satis multis verbis, Cic.

collaxo, 1. (com and laxo), to widen, extend, Lucr.

collecta -ae, f. (collectus, from I. colligo), a contribution in money; collectam a conviva exigere, Cic.

collecticius (collectitiŭs) -a -um (I. col-

ligo), gathered together; exercitus, quickly levied, Cic.

collectio -ōnis, f. (1. colligo). **I.** a collecting, gathering together, collection; membrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** in rhetoric, a brief recapitulation, Cic.; **2.** in logic, a conclusion, inference, Sen.

collectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. colligo), contracted, concise, concentrated; dicendi genus, Tac.

collēga -ae, m. (com and lēgo), **1.** one who is deputed with another, a colleague, partner in office; alicuius collegam in questura fuisse, Cic.; **2.** a comrade, Juv.

collēgium -ii, n. (collega). **I.** Abstract, collegueship, the connection between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office; P. Decius per tot collegia expertus, Liv. **II.** Concrete, persons united in collegueship, a body, guild, corporation, college; **a.** of magistrates, praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; **b.** of priests, pontificum, augurum, Cic.; **c.** a political club; innumerable quaedam collegia ex omni faece urbis ac servitio constituta, Cic.; **d.** a trade guild; mercatorum, Liv.; **e.** a band, body; ambubajarum, Hor.

collibertus -i, m. (com and libertus), a fellow freedman, Cic.

collibet, or **collūbet** -būit or -bitum est, **2.** (com and lubet or libet), impers. it pleases, is agreeable; simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.

collido -līsi -līsum (com and laedo), **3.** to strike together, dash together; **1.** humor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimī collidique possit, Cic.; **2.** pass. to come into hostile collision; Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor.

colligatio -ōnis, f. (2. colligo), a binding together, connexion; causarum omnium, Cic.

1. colligo -lēgi -lectum, **3.** (com and lēgo), to bring together, collect. **I.** Lit., **a.** radices, Cic.; vasa, to pack up, Liv.; **b.** to bring together, assemble; ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum, Cic.; milites, Cic.; **c.** to gather into a smaller space, contract; se colligere or colligi in arma, to cover oneself with a shield, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a.** to gather together; multa in conventu vicia in aliquem, Cic.; **b.** to gain, acquire; ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem, Cic.; **c.** colligere se, or animum, or mentem, to compose oneself, gain courage; se ex timore, Caes.; **d.** in speech, to bring together, tell of; omnia bella civilia, Cic.; **e.** to think of; quum maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.; **f.** of numbers, to reckon; centum et viginti anni ab interitu Ciceronis in hunc diem colliguntur, Tac.; **g.** to infer, conclude; bene etiam colligit haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic.

2. colligo, **1.** (com and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten together. **I.** **A.** Lit., manus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** to connect; (mens) homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, Cic.; gen. in pass., res omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, Cic.; **b.** to join together in writing; ut verbis colliguntur sententiae, Cic.; **c.** to join politically; se cum multis, Cic.; **d.** to detain; aliquem in Graecia, Cic. **II.** to bind together the parts of a thing. **A.** Lit., omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** to join together in narration; septingentorum annorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.; **b.** to hinder, stop; impetum furentis vitae suae periculo, Cic.

collineo, **1.** (com and lineo), to direct in a straight line; hastam aut sagittam, Cic.; absol. quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collinet, hits the mark, Cic.

collino -levi -lītum, **3.** (com and lino), to besmear, daub; aliquid aliqua re, Hor.

collinus -a -um (collis). **I.** hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill. **II.** Esp. **Collinus**, of or on the Quirinal hill; tribus, Cic.; esp., porta Collina, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, Liv.; herbae, growing near the Porta Collina, Prop.

colliquéfactus -a -um (com and liquefio), liquefied, melted, Cic.

collis -is, m. a hill, high ground, Cic.

collōcatō -ōnis, f. (colloco). **I.** Act., a placing, esp. a giving in marriage; filiae, Cic. **II.** Pass., a position; **a.** siderum, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., position, arrangement, order; verborum, Cic.; argumentorum, Cic.; bene structam collocationem dissolvere, Cic.

collōco (con-loco), **1.** to place, lay, set. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., **1.** tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic.; simulacrum Victoriae ante ipsam Minervam, Caes.; aliquem in curru, Cic.; **2.** milit. t. t., to station; duas legiones et omnia auxilia in summo iugo, Caes.; alicui insidias ante fundum suum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to place, lay, put; res eae, quae agitur aut dicentur, suo loco collocandae, Cic.; **2.** to place, cause to rest; in aliquo magnam spem dignitatis suae, to build hopes on, Cic.; **3.** of time, to pass; adolescentiam suam in amore atque voluptatibus, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., **1.** to set up in a particular place, erect; sedes ad domicilium, Cic.; **2.** chlamydem, ut pendat apte, to arrange, Ov.; **3.** of persons, to settle, station; in eius tetrachia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis, Cic.; colonias, Cic.; milit. t. t. to billet, quarter; exercitum in Aulercis Lexovisque in hibernis, Caes.; **4.** to settle in possession or property; aliquem in patrimonio suo, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to place; aliquem in amplissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; **2.** of women, to settle in marriage; aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic.; **3.** of money, to invest; pecuniam in praediis collocare, Cic.; or to employ, spend; patrimonium in reipublicae salute, Cic.; **4.** to arrange in proper order; verba diligenter collocata, Cic.; **5.** to direct, manage; rem militarem, Cic.

collōcūpleto, **1.** (com and locupleto), to enrich exceedingly, Ter.

collōcūtio -ōnis, f. (colloquor), conversation; colloctiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

collōquū -ii, n. (colloquor), talk, conversation, colloquy, conference; colloquia secreta serere cum aliquo, Liv.; clandestina colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.; colloquium expetere, Caes.; dare, Liv.; crebra colloquia inter se habere, Caes.; per colloquia de pace agere, Caes.; aliquem ad colloquium evocare, Cic.; ad colloquium congređi, Liv.; dirimere, Caes.; interrompere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum colloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

collōquor -cūtus or -quūtus sum, -loqui (com and loquor), **3.** dep. to speak, talk, converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.

collūceo, **2.** (com and luceo), to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. **I.** Lit., sol qui tam longe lateque colleeat, Cic.; collicent moenia flammis, Verg. **II.** Transf., vidi collicere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

collūdo -lūsi -lūsum, **3.** (com and ludo). **A.** Lit. to play with; paribus, Hor. **B.** Transf. to have a secret understanding with another person, to act collusively, Cic.

collum -i, n. (collus -i, m.), the neck; **1.** of

men and animals, in collum invasit, fell on his neck, Cic.; collum torquere, to drag before a tribunal, or to prison, Liv.; posuit collum in pulvere, Hor.; 2, the neck of a bottle, Phaedr.; of a poppy, Verg.

collūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (com and luo), to wash thoroughly, rinse; os, Plin.; ora, to quench the thirst, Ov.

collus -i, m. = collum (q.v.).

collusio -ōnis, f. (colludo), collusion, a secret understanding; cum aliquo, Cic.

collūsor -ōris, m. (colludo), a, a play-fellow, Juv.; b, a fellow-gambler, Cic.

collustro, 1. (com and lustrō). **A.** to illuminate on all sides; sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic.; in picturis aēos opaca, alios collustrata delectant, brilliant colouring, Cic. **B.** Transf., to survey, look at on all sides; omnia oculis, Cic.

collūtulentō, 1, to dirty or defile all over, Plaut.

collūvō -ōnis, and **collūvies** -ēi, f. (colluo). **A.** a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth, Plin. **B.** Transf., rabble, medley, offscourings; omnium scelorum, Cic.; quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic.

collūbus -i, m. (καλυβος). **A.** the agio or percentage charged in money-changing, Cic. **B.** Transf., the money-changer's occupation, Cic.

collūra -ae, f. (καλλύρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, Plaut.

collūricus -a -um, jus, the broth with which the collūra was eaten, Plaut.

collūrium -ii, n. (καλλίριον), eye-salve, Hor. **colō**, colui, cultum, 3. **I. 1.** to cultivate, till the ground, farm; agrum, Cic.; praedia studiose, Cic.; vitem, Cic.; 2, to dwell in a place, inhabit; urbem, Cic.; insulas, Liv.; absol., circa utranque ripam Rhodani, Liv. **II. 1.** to take care of, attend to; formam augere colendo, Ov.; 2, to cultivate, practise, study; studium philosophiae a prima adolescentia, Cic.; fidem, virtutem, sapientiam, Cic.; 3, to pay respect to; a, of deities, to worship; deos, Cic.; Musarum delubra, Cic.; templum mihi honore, Verg.; b, of men, to honour, reverence, court; aliquem summā observantiā, Cic.

colōcāsia -ae, f. and **colōcāsium** -ii, n. (κολοκασία), the Egyptian bean, Verg.

colōna -ae, f. (colonus), a country woman, Ov.

Colōnae -ārum, f. (Κολωναί), a town in Troas.

Colōneus -a -um, belonging to the Attic deme Colonus; Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles.

colōnia -ae, f. (colonus). **I.** a farm, estate, Col. **II.** a colony. **A.** Lit., constituere coloniam, Cic.; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic. **B.** Meton., the colonists; deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic.

colōnicus -a -um (colonus), 1, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm; leges, Varr.; 2, relating or belonging to a colony, colonial; cohortes, levied in Roman colonies, Caes.

colōnus -i, m. (colo), 1, a farmer, agriculturist, Cic.; 2, a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, Cic.; poet. transf. = inhabitant, Verg.

Colōphōn -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), one of the twelve Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry. Adj., **Colōphōniācus** -a -um, **Colōphōnius** -a -um, Colophonian.

color (colos) -ōris, m. (colo). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. colour, tint, hue, Cic.; colorem ducere, of the grape, to become coloured, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1, complexion; verus, real, Ter.; fucus, artificial,

Hor.; mutare, to change colour, Hor., Ov.; 2, beautiful complexion, beauty; nimium ne crede colori, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, outward show, external appearance; civitatis, Cic.; 2, esp. of oratory or speech, cast, character, tone; color urbanitatis, Cic.; 3, ornament, embellishment; flos et color pigmentorum, Cic.; 4, an artful excuse, or colouring of a questionable action, Juv.

colōrātus -a -um (partic. of coloro), 1, coloured; arcus, Cic.; 2, red, embrowned, Tac.

colōro, 1. (color). **A.** Lit., to colour; a, corpora, Cic.; b, to tan (of the sun); quum in sole ambulem naturā fit ut colorer, Cic. **B.** Transf., to give tone or colour to style; urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

colossēus -a -um (κολοσσάιος), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

colossicus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

colossus -i, m. (κολοσσός), a colossus, a statue larger than life; esp. applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Plin.

colōstra -ae, f. (**colōstra** -ōrum, n.), the first milk after calving, biestings, Mart.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

colūber -bri, m. a serpent, snake, Verg., Ov.

colūbra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake, Hor.

colūbrifer -fēra -fērum (coluber and fero), snake-bearing, snake-haired, epithet of Medusa, Ov.

colūbrinus -a -um (coluber), snake-like; transf., cunning, wily, Plaut.

colum -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer, Verg.

columba -ae, f. (columbus), a pigeon, dove, Cic.; Cythereidae (as sacred to Venus), Ov.

columbar -āris, n. (columba), a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole, Plaut.

columbinus -a -um (columba), relating or belonging to a pigeon; pulli, Cic.

columbūlus -i, m. (dim. of columbus), a little pigeon, Plin.

columbus -i, m. a male dove or pigeon, Hor. 1. **colūmella** -ae, f. (dim. of columba), a little columba, Cic.

2. **Colūmella** -ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadiz, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus.

colūmen -inis, n. (*cello, that which is raised on high). **I.** a height. **A.** Lit., sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, mountains, Cat. **B.** Transf., of persons, the chief, most distinguished; columnen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. **II.** a pillar. **A.** Lit., Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., columnen reipublicae, support, Cic.

columna -ae, f. (connected with columen), a pillar, column. **A.** Lit., marmorea, Cic.; prov., incurere anatem in columnas, to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic.; columna rostrata, a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of the victory of Duilius over the Carthaginians, Quint.; columna Maenia, a pillar in the Roman forum to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive punishment, Cic.; hence, adhaerescere ad columnam, Cic.; ad columnam pervenire, Cic.; columnae, the pillars in Rome round which books were exposed for sale, Hor.; columnae Protei, the boundaries of Egypt (columns being used to mark boundaries), Verg.; columnae Herculis, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. **B.** Transf., a, a support, pillar of the state; injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, Hor.; b, a water-spout, Lucr.

columnārius -a -um (columna), belonging

to a pillar. Subst., **1**, **cōlumnārīi** -ōrum, m. those who have been punished at the columnae Maenia (v. columnna), rascals, thieves, ap. Cic.; **2**, **cōlumnārium** -īi, n. a tax on pillars, Cic.

cōlumnātus -a -um (columnna), supported on columns, Varr.; os, resting on the hand, Plaut.

corlurnus -a -um (for corlurnus, from corulus), made of hazel wood; hastilia, Verg.

colus -ī and -ūs, abl. colo, f. (m. Cat., Ov.), a distaff, Cic.

com, old Latin = eum, in classical Latin; only found in composition.

cōma -ae, f. (κῶμη), **1**, Lit., the hair of the head, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, the leaves of trees, Hor.; **2**, the wool of sheep, ap. Cic.

cōmans -antis (coma), hairy; colla equorum, Verg.; galea, crested, Verg.; stella, a comet, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, covered with leaves, Verg.

comarchus -ī, m. (κόμαρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, Plaut.

cōmātus -a -um (coma), **1**, hairy, Mart.; comata Gallia = Transalpina, Plin.; **2**, silva, in full leaf, Cat.

1. **combibo** -bibi, 3. to drink in, suck up, imbibe. **A**. Lit., venenum corpore, Hor. **B**. Fig., quas (artes) si dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

2. **combibo** -ōnis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, Cic.

Combultēria -ae, f. town of the Samnites on the south-west borders of Campania.

combūro -bussi -bustum, 3. (com and uro). **A**. Lit., to burn up, consume entirely; libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead, aliquem in foro, Cic. **B**. Transf., aliquem judicio, to ruin, Cic.; diem, to consume in revelling, Plaut.

combustum -ī, n. a burn or scald, Plin.

Cōmē -ēs, f. (κῶμη, village). **I**. Hieria Come, a place in Caria. **II**. Xyline Come, a place in Phidtia. **III**. Antoridos Come, a place in Phrygia.

cōmēdo -ēdi -ēsum (-essum) or -estum, 3. to eat up, consume entirely. **A**. Lit., ex se natos (of Saturn), Cic. **B**. Transf., aliquem oculis, to devour with one's eyes, Mart.; se, to consume oneself in grief, Cic. **C**. to consume, waste, squander; patrimonium, Cic.

cōmes -itis, c. (com and eo or meo), **1**, a companion, comrade, associate; seditionum, Tac.; fugae, Cic.; victoriae, Caes.; esse comitem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed duces, Cic.; used of things and abstractions, mortis comes gloria, Cic.; **2**, esp. an attendant; **a**, the attendant or tutor of a boy, Verg.; **b**, plur., comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally, any body of attendants; comites omnes magistratum, Cic.; in later times, the body of courtiers, the imperial court, Suet.

cōmētēs -ae, m. (κομήτης), a comet, Cic.

cōmicō, adv. (comicus), in the manner of comedy; comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

cōmicus -a -um (κωμικός). **A**. Adj., **a**, relating to comedy, comic; poeta, Cic.; **b**, represented in comedy; senes, Cic.; adolescens, Cic. **B**. Subst., **a**, an actor in comedy, Plaut.; **b**, a comic poet, Cic.

cominus = comminus (q.v.).

cōmis -e (como), courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable; **a**, of persons, dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; **b**, of things, comi hospitio accipi, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

cōmissābundus -a -um (comissor), revealing, rioting; temulento agmine per Indium commissabundus incessit, Liv.

commissatio -ōnis, f. (comissor), a revel, riotous feasting, Cic.

cōmissātor -ōris, m. (comissor), a reveller, riotous feaster, Cic.; transf., commissatores conjunctionis, accomplices, Cic.

cōmissor (κομίστω), 1, dep. to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, to revel, feast riotously; commissatum ire ad aliquem, Liv.; commissari in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmitas -ātis, f. (comis), courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (opp. gravitas, severitas); comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

cōmitātus -ūs, m. (comitor), **1**, attendance, companionship; optimorum et clarissimorum civium, Cic.; transf., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.; **2**, a train, retinue, following; praedonis impromissi societas atque comitatus, Cic.; esp. **a**, in imperial times, the court, imperial suite, Tac.; **b**, a caravan, convoy; magnus, Caes.

cōmiter, adv. (comis), courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, Cic.

cōmitia, v. comitium.

cōmitiālis -e (comitia), relating to the comitia; dies, mensis, when the comitia were held, Cic.; homines, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes, Plaut.; morbus, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Cels.; hence subst., **cōmitiālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Plin.

cōmitiātus -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia, Cic.

cōmitium -īi, n. (comeo = coeo). **I**. Sing. an enclosed place in or near the Roman forum, where the comitia were held. **II**. Plur. **cōmitia** -ōrum, n. the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms; centuriata, an assembly according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius; curiata, an assembly of the curies, in later times rarely held except formally; tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes; comitia habere, to hold an assembly of the people, Cic.; consularia, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, Liv.; tribunicia quaestoria, Cic.; comitia instituere, obire, dimittere, Cic.

cōmito, 1. = comitor, partic. comitatus, accompanied; with abl., alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov.; abs. bene comitare, Cic.

cōmitor, 1. dep. (comes), **1**, to join as a companion or follower, to accompany, to follow; aliquem, Caes.; nautas fuga, Verg.; absol., magna comitante caterva, Verg.; with dat., tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, Cic.; **2**, to follow to the grave; aliquem, Nep., Verg.

commacūlo, 1. to spot all over, pollute. **I**. Lit., manus sanguine, Verg. **II**. Transf., se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.

Commāgenē -ēs, f. (Κομμαγήνη), a province of Syria (capital Samosata), now Camash. Adj., **Commāgenus** -a -um, Commagenian.

commānīpūlārīs -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same manipulo or company, a comrade, Tac.

commēātus -ūs, m. (commeo). **I**. free passage, going and coming, Plaut. **II**. Meton., **1**, liberty to go unhindered; milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough; sumere, dare, Liv.; in comitatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; cum comitatu Syracusis remanere, Cic.; **2**, that which is going or coming; **a**, a company of merchants, caravan; Londinium copiā negotiatorum et comitatum maxime celebre, Tac.; **b**, supply of provisions, food, forage; comitatum or comitatus

parare, Liv.; Sall.; accipere, arcessere, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu prohibere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

commēditor, 1, dep. to remind, call to remembrance, Lucr.

commēmīni -isse, to remember fully; utrum hoc tu parum commeministi, an ego non satis intellexi? Cic.

commēmōrābilis -e (commemoro), worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable; pietas, Cic.

commēmōrātiō -ōnis, f. (commemoro), remembrance, mention, reminding; officiorum, Cic.

commēmōro, 1. **I.** to call to mind, recollect; quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. **II.** a, to remind another person of something, to bring to another person's remembrance; gratiam, amicitiam cognitionemque, Cic.; **b**, to mention, relate, recount; humanam societatem, Cic.; Critolaus iste, quem cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic.; de alicuius virtute, Cic.

commendābilis -e (commendo), commendable, praiseworthy; nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendātiōis -a -um (commendatus), relating to a recommendation; litterae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

commendātiō -ōnis, f. (commendo), 1, recommendation, commendation; commendatio nostra ceterorumque amicorum, Cic.; 2, that which recommends, excellence; ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic.

commendātrix -icis, f. (commendo), that which commends; legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

commendātus -a -um, p. adj. (from commendo), 1, recommended, commended; quae (res) commendatō erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; 2, esteemed, prized, valued, Plin.

commendo, 1, (com and mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of any one. **I.** Lit., tibi esse omnia negotia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid literis, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. **B.** Esp. a, to recommend; aliquem alicui diligenter, Cic.; se Caesari, Caes.; **b**, to set off, grace, render agreeable; nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, Cic.

commensus, partic. of commetior.

commentāriolū -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise, Cic.

commentārius -ii, m. and **commentārium** -ii, n. (commentus, from comminiscor); 1, a memorandum, or note-book, a diary; in commentarium referre, Cic.; commentarii belli Gallici, the notes of Caesar on the Gallic war, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., a brief, Cic.

commentātiō -ōnis, f. (commentor), 1, deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation; tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; 2, practice, study of an orator; commentationes quotidianae, Cic.; 3, a dissertation, Plin.

commenticius -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious; nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platonis, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

1. **commentor**, 1, dep. (com and MEN, root of mens). **A.** to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply; futuras secum miseria, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; with rel. clause, ut ante commentemur inter nos qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. **B.**

Esp., to study, practise, prepare for; commentabar declamitans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio quotidie, Cic.; with acc., commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. passive, commentata oratio, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., sua et commentata et scripta, Cic. C. to sketch, compose, write down; minus, Cic.

2. **commentor** -ōris, m. (comminiscor), a discoverer, inventor; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

commentum -i, n. (commentus from comminiscor), 1, a fiction, an invention, contrivance; opinionum commenta, fancies, Cic.; miraculi, Liv.; 2, a lie, falsehood; millia rumororum commenta, Ov.

commēo, 1, to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently; vulgatum erat inter Vejōs Romanque nuncios commeare, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incurso etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commabant, Cic.; of ships, navis, quae ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, commealet, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies, sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters, crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, find their way to us, Cic.

commerciū -ii, n. (com and merx). **I.** **A.** trade, commerce; commercio prohibere aliquem, Sall. **B.** Meton., a, the right of trade; commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.; salis commercium dedit, Liv.; **b**, an article of traffic, Plin.; **c**, a place of trade, commercial depot, Plin. **II.** intercourse, communication, correspondence; commercium sermonum facere, Liv.; commercium belli, negotiations as to ransom of prisoners, truces, etc., Tac.; habere commercium cum aliquo, Cic.

commercor, 1, dep. to buy together, buy up; arma, tela alia, Sall.

commēreō -ii -itum, 2. (commereor, dep. Plaut.), 1, to deserve fully; aestimationem (poenae), Cic.; 2, to commit a fault; culpam, Plaut.

commētor -mensus, 4, 1, to measure; siderum ambitus, Cic.; 2, to measure with anything, compare; negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, 1. (intens. of commeo), to go frequently, Ter.

commigro, 1, to remove in a body, to migrate; in domum suam, Cic.

commilitiū -ii, n. (com and miles). **A.** a companionship in war or military service, Tac. **B.** Transf., companionship, fellowship, Ov.

commilito -ōnis, m. (com and milito), a companion or comrade in war, Cic.

comminātiō -ōnis, f. (comminor), a threatening, threat, Cic.

commingo -mīxi -mīctum or -mīctum, 3, to make water on, Hor.; transf., to defile, Cat.

comminiscor -mentus, 3, dep. to feign, invent; monogrammos deos, Cic.; mendacium, Plaut.; perf. partic. pass., feigned, invented; commenta funera, Ov.

comminor, 1, dep. to threaten; comminati inter se, Liv.; with acc., pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.

comminuo -ii -itum, 3. **A.** to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces; statuam, anulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength; opes civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.

comminus, adv. (con and manus). **A.** Lit., a, milit. t. t. (opp. eminus), hand to hand, in close combat; nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; comminus acriter instare, Sall.; manum comminus conserere, Liv.; of hunting, comminus ire in apros, Ov.; **b**, gen.

close at hand; *communus* ad aliquem accedere, Cic. **B.** Transf., *face to face*; *communus* aspicere aliquem, Ov.

commis, commi, cummis = gummi (q.v.).

commiscēo -miscēi -mixtum, or -mistum, 2. *to mix together, to mix up*. **A.** Lit., ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio, Cic.; commixta frustra mero cruento, Verg. **B.** Transf., temeritatem cum sapientia, Cic.

commiseratio -ōnis, f. (commiseror), in rhetoric, *the part of an oration intended to excite pity*, Cic.; absol., *an affecting tone (of voice)*, Cic.

commiseresco, 3. *to pity*, Ter.

commiseror, 1. dep. 1. *to pity, commiserate, bewail*; fortunam, Nep.; 2. *of a speaker, to excite pity*; quum commiserari, conqueri coepit, Cic.

commissio -ōnis, f. (committo). **A.** *a contest or struggle for a prize*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a showy declamation*, Sen.

commissum -i, n. (committo). **I.** *something undertaken, an undertaking*; supererat nihil aliud in temere commisso quam, etc., Liv.; esp., **a**, *a crime, fault, transgression*; factum aut commissum audacis, Cic.; **b**, *confiscation*, Quint. **II.** *a secret*; commissa enuntiare, Cic.

commissura -ae, f. (committo). **A.** *a joining together, connection, joint, knot*; molles digitorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., *connection of a speech, the thread of a discourse*, Quint.

committo -misi -missum, 3. *to unite, connect, combine*. **I.** Lit., duas noctes, Ov.; opera, Liv.; nondum commissa inter se munimenta, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. **a**, *to begin, set on foot*; pugnam or pugnam cum aliquo, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; bellum, Liv.; ludos, Cic.; **b**, *to commit a crime*; tantum facinus, Cic.; multa et in deos et in homines impie, Cic.; **c**, absol., *to commit a crime, to sin*; nemo enim committeret, Cic.; contra legem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *to bring it about that*; non committam posthac ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis, Cic.; **d**, *to incur a punishment*; poenam, Cic.; perf. partic., *forfeited*; hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissa, Cic.; **e**, *to entrust, commit to, reflex.*, *to venture, risk oneself*; se in senatum, Cic.; se urbi, Cic.; aliquem fidei potestatique eius, Cic.; collum tonsori, Cic.; alicui republicam, Liv.; committere alicui, ut videat ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat, Cic.

commōdō, adv. (commodus), **a**, *rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately*; dicere, Cic.; minus commodode audire, *to have an indifferent reputation*, Cic.; **b**, *agreeably, pleasantly*; feceris igitur commodode mihi gratum si, etc., Cic.; **c**, *satisfactorily*; navigare, Cic.

commōditas -ātis, f. (commodus). **I.** **a**, *proportion, symmetry*; corporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; **b**, *convenience*; ob commoditatem itineris, Liv.; **c**, *fitness, a fit occasion*; commoditas ad faciendum idonea, Cic.; **d**, *advantage*; qui ex bestialis fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest, Cic. **II.** of persons, *complaisance, kindness*, Ov.

commōdo, 1. (commodus), 1. *to make fit, adapt, accommodate*, Plin.; 2. **a**, *to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve*; ut eo libentius ei commodes, Cic.; **b**, with acc., *to furnish, lend, give*; nomen suum alicui, Cic.; reipublicae tempus, Liv.; alicui aurem, Ov.; *to lend for a time*; alicui aurum, Cic.

1. **commōdum**, adv. (commodus), **a**, *at the right time, opportunely*; commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic.; **b**, with quum or postquam and the indic., *just*; commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

2. **commōdum** -i, n. (commodus), **a**, *con-*

venience; nostro commodō, *at our convenience*, Cic.; commodō tuo, Cic.; per commodum, Liv.; quod commodō valetudinis tuae fiat, Cic.; commodō reipublicae facere aliquid, Cic.; commodum alicuius expectare, Cic.; **b**, *use, advantage, convenience*; pacis, Cic.; sui commodi causa nocere alteri, Cic.; servire or consulere alicuius commodis, Cic.; plur., *favour, privileges, prerogatives*; tribunatus (militum) commoda, Cic.; **c**, *loan*; qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic.

1. **commōdus** -a -um (com and modus). **I.** **a**, *proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory*; valetudine minus commoda uti, Caes.; litterae satis commodaee de Britannicis rebus, Cic.; with dat., nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Cic.; commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable*; si tibi erit commodum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil duco esse commodius, quam de his rebus nihil jam amplius scribere, Cic.; **b**, *easy, convenient*; iter, Liv. **II.** *friendly, obliging, pleasant*; mores commodi, Cic.

2. **Commōdus** -i, m. *Roman emperor from 186-192 A.D.*

commōlō, 4. dep. *to set in motion*; fulmina, Lucr.

commōnēfaciō -feci -factum, 3. *pass.* **commōnēfio** -factus sum, -fieri (commoneo and facio) *to remind, warn*; aliquem etiam atque etiam, Cic.; aliquem beneficii sui, Sall.; with acc. of thing, istius turpem calamitosamque praeturam, Cic.

commōnēo -tū -itum, 2. *to remind, warn, impress upon, bring to one's recollection*; quod vos lex commonuit, Cic.; quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic.; non exprobrandi causa, sed commonendi gratia, Cic.; animos de periculo, Cic.; quum quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni, Cic.

commōnstro, 1. *to show fully and distinctly*; aurum alicui, Cic.

commōratiō -ōnis, f. (commoror), *a delaying, loitering, lingering*; tabellariorum, Cic.; rhet. t.t., *the dwelling for some time on one point*, Cic.

commōrior -mortuus, 3. dep. *to die together with*; with dat., hostibus, Sall.

commōror, 1. dep. *to delay, linger, make a stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain*; **a**, Romae, Cic.; unam noctem ad Helorum, Cic.; apud aliquem, Cic.; fig., consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t.t., *to dwell on*; pluribus verbis in eo, Cic.

commōtio -ōnis, f. (commoveo), *an emotion, excitement*; animi, Cic.

commōtiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of commotio), *a slight indisposition*, Cic.

commōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from commoveo), 1. *tottering, insecure, unsteady*; aes alienum, Tac.; genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic.; 2. *moved in mind, excited*; animus commotior, Cic.

commōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 3. **I.** Lit. *to move entirely or violently, to shake, to move from a place*; 1. *se ex eo loco*, Cic.; castra ex eo loco, *to place the army to advance*, Cic.; sacra, *to carry about (at festivals, etc.) the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils*, Verg.; nummum, *to employ in commerce*, Cic.; columnas, *to carry off*, Cic.; 2. **a**, *to hunt*; cervum, Verg.; **b**, *to cause to yield or give way*; hostium acciem, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. *of the mind or the passions, to move, influence, disturb*; his omnes, in quibus est virtutis indoles, commoveatur, Cic.; aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse, Cic.; nova atque inusitata specie commotus, Caes.; eiusdem miseriis ac periculis commoveatur, Cic.; quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic.

2, to call forth, produce, cause; risum, Cic.; magnam et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; **3**, to treat of, nova quaedam, Cic. (contracted perf. forms commossem, commosset, commosse, Cic.).

communicatio -ōnis, f. (communico), **1**, a communicating, imparting; consilii, Cic.; **2**, a rhetorical figure = ἀνακοίνωσις, in which the orator pretends to consult the audience, Cic.

communico, 1. (communis), to share, divide with, communicate; **1**, iudicia cum equestri ordine communicata erant, Cic.; rem cum aliquo, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, impart, inform, by speaking or writing; consilia, Caes.; de societate multa inter se, Cic.; to take counsel with, confer with; cum aliquo de maximis rebus, Cic.; **3**, to join, unite; quantas pecunias ab uxoris dotis nomine accepissent, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione facta cum dotibus communicant, Caes.; **4**, to share something with one; curam doloris sui cum aliquo, Cic.

1. commūnio -ivi or -ii -itum, **4**, to fortify thoroughly on all sides; castella, Caes.; transi, to fortify, strengthen; causam testimonii, Cic.

2. commūnio -ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation; inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic.

communis -e (old form commoinis, from com and root MOIN, MUN, whence moenia, munus). **A.** common, general, universal, ordinary, usual, public (opp. proprius = individual, private); loca, public places, Cic.; loci, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces, Cic.; with genit., communis hominum infirmitas, Cic.; with dat., mors omni aetati est communis, Cic.; with eum and the abl., quocum fuit et domus et militia communis Cic.; with inter se, multa sunt civibus inter se communia, Cic.; subst., **commune** -is, n., **1**, the common property of a corporation; quod jus statues communi dividundo, Cic.; **2**, state, commonwealth; Siciliae, Cic.; in commune, adv., **a**, for the public good, for common use; in commune conferre, Cic.; **b**, in general, Tac. **B.** Transf., of persons, affable, condescending; Cyrum minorem communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

communitas -ātis, f. (communis). **I.** community, fellowship; nulla cum deo homini communitas, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, the desire for human society, Cic.; **b**, condescension, affability, Nep.

commūniter, adv. (communis), in common with others, jointly, generally, Cic.

commurmūro, 1., dep. to mutter, murmur; ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

commūtābilis, -e (commuto), changeable; **a**, vitae ratio, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., exordium, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, Cic.

commūtatio -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration; tempus, Cic.; aestuum, Caes.

commūtātus -ūs, m., a change, alteration, Lucr.

commūto, 1. **A.** to change, alter entirely; eursum, Cic.; iter, Caes.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic. **B.** to exchange, change something for something else; gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecunia, to barter, Cic.

cōmo, compsi, comptum, 3. (contr. from coemo), to place together. **I.** Gen., Lucr. **II.** to place together in order, to arrange, adorn, especially of the hair, to comb, plait, adorn;

capillos, Cic.; longas compta puella comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.

cōmoedia -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, Cic.

cōmoedus -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; natio, Juv. Subst., **cōmoedus** -a, m. a comic actor, Cic.

cōmōsus -a -um (coma), hairy, Phaedr.

compāciscor (compēciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, -pacisci 3., dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, Plaut.

compactio -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together; membrorum, Cic.

compactum -i, n. (compacisor), a compact, agreement; compacto, Cic., de compacto, Plaut., ex compacto, Suet., according to agreement.

compactus -a -um, p. adj. (from compingo), thick-set, compressed, compact, Plin.

compāges -is, f. (compingo). **I.** a joining together, connexion; lapidum, Ov.; quae (navis) per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aquam acciperet, Liv. **II.** Transf., dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structure, Cic.

compāgo -inis, f. = compages (q.v.).

compar -pāris, like, similar; postulatio Latinorum, Liv.; with dat., milites militibus compares, Liv. Subst., **compar** -pāris, c. a companion, equal, consort, spouse, Hor.

compārābilis -e (2. comparo), capable of comparison, comparable; comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.

compārātē, adv. (2. comparo), in comparison, by comparison, Cic.

1. compārātio -ōnis, f. (1. comparo), a preparing, preparation; novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, evidence necessary for an accusation, Cic.

2. compārātio -ōnis, f. (2. comparo). **A.** a comparing, comparison; orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, Cic.; utilitatum, Cic.; comparatio quibus plurimum sit tribuendum, Cic. **B.** In rhet., comparatio criminis, the set-off of a good motive against a crime, Cic.

compārātivus -a -um (2. comparo), relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative; iudicatio, Cic.

comparco (comperco) -parsi, -parsum, 3. to scrape together, to save up, Ter.

compārēo -pārī, 2, 1, to appear, be visible; cum subito sole obscurato non comparuisset (Romulus), Cic.; **2**, to be present, be in existence; signa et dona comparare omnia, Cic.

1. compāro, 1. **A.** to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish; convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; se, to make oneself ready, Cic.; insidias alicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; animum auditoris idonee ad reliquum dictionem, Cic.; alicui a civitatibus laudationes per vim et metum, Cic.; bellum adversus alicum, Caes. **B.** to arrange, settle, dispose; **1**, of character, sic fuimus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; **2**, of institutions, jura praecrata atque divinitus a nostris majoribus comparata, Cic.

2. compāro, 1. (compar). **I.** Lit., **a**, to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, Cic.; labella labellis, Plaut.; **b**, to bring together for a contest, to match; comparari cum Aesernino Samnite, cum patrone disertissimo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to compare; et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov.; homo similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.; **b**, compare provinces inter se, or compare provinces, or simply

comparare inter se (of magistrates), *to come to an agreement as to their several duties*, Liv.

compasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. *to feed or graze together*; si compascuus ager est, *just as it is to pasture*, Cic.

compascuus -a -um, *relating to common pasturage*; ager, *pasturage held in common*, Cic.

compedio, 4. (compes), *to fetter*, Plaut.

compellatio -ōnis, f. (2. compello), *an accusing, rebuking, reprimanding*; crebrae vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic.

1. **compello** -pelli -pulum, 3. **I.** *to drive to one place, collect*; pecus totius provinciae, Cic. **II.** *to drive, force*. **A.** Lit., consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; omne Aruncum bellum Pometianum compulsum est, *conferred to*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to force or impel a person to an action, to compel*; aliquem ad bellum, Ov.; in eundem metum, Liv.; in hunc sensum et allici beneficiis hominum et compelli injuriis, Cic.

2. **compello**, 1. (intens. of 1. compello). **I.** Gen., *to address, accost, call by name*; aliquem voce, Verg. **II.** *A.* *to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke*; aliquem edicto, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., *to accuse before a court of justice*; judicem, Cic.

compendiarius -a -um (compendium), *short*; via, Cic.

compendium -ii, n. (com and pendo, *to weigh together*). **A.** *saving, parsimony, and hence, gain, profit, advantage* (opp. dispendium); privato compendio servare, Caes.; in re uberrima turpe compendium effugere, Cic. **B.** *A short way, a short cut*; per compendia maris assequi aliquem, Tac.

compensatio -ōnis, f. (compenso), *a balancing of an account, compensation*; incommoda commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic.

compenso, 1. *to weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance*; laetitiam cum doloribus, Cic.; summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloria, Cic.

comperendinatio -ōnis, f. (comperendino), *a putting off a trial to the third day*, Tac.

comperendinatus -itis, m. = comperendinatio (q.v.).

comperendino, 1. (com and perendinus), *to remand to the third day*; reum, Cic.; absol., *ut ante primos ludos comperendinem*, Cic.

compério -péri -pertum, 4. (com and root PER, whence peritus, periculum, and reperio, *exprior*), *to find out, discover, gain certain information of*; haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; partic. perf., *certain, undoubted*; levem audicionem pro re comperta habere, *for a certainty*, Caes.; ea dicimus quae comperta habemus, quae vidimus, Cic.; compertum narrare, Sall.; with acc. and infin., *posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere*, Cic.; abl. absol., *comperto, it having been discovered for certain*; satis comperto Eordaeam petiituros Romanos, Liv.; with de and the abl., *nihil de hoc comperi*, Cic.; partic. perf., *compertus* (of persons), *convicted*; probri, Liv.

compérior = compério.

compes -pēdis, f. *a fetter or foot shackle*, gen. found in the plur., Plaut.; transf., *qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt*, Cic.; Telephum tenet puella grata compede victum, Hor.

compesco -pescei, 3. (connected with compes, compedio), *to hold in, restrain, check, curb*; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.; ramos, Verg.

compētitor -ōris, m. *a competitor*, Cic.

compētītrix -icis, f. (competitor), *a female competitor*, Cic.

compēto -pētīvi and -pētīi -pētītum 3. *to, come together, to meet*. **A.** Lit., Varr. **B.** Transf., 1. *to agree, coincide in point of time*; tempora cum Othonis exitu competisset, Tac.; 2. *to be equal to, capable of*; ut vix ad arma capiendi aptandae pugnae competere animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis competeabant, Tac.

compilatio -ōnis, f. (compilo), *a pillaging, hence (contemptuously), a compilation*; Chrestii, Cic.

compilo, 1. (com and pilo = ψιλόω), *to plunder, rob*; fana, Cic.; fig., *ab ipsis capis juris, consultorum sapientiam*, Cic.

compingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (com and pango). **A.** *to put together, construct*; part. perf., *compactus, constructed*, Cic., Verg. **B.** *to confine, hide, conceal*; se in Apuliam, Cic.; fig., *in judicia et contiunculas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detruere et compingi*, Cic.

compitalicius -a -um (compitalis), *relating to the Compitalia*; dies, Cic.; Indi, Cic.

compītalis -e (compitum), *relating or belonging to cross roads*; Lares, *the deities who presided over cross roads*, Suet. Subst., **Compitalia** -ium, n. *the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia*, Cic.

compitum -i, n. (competo), *a place where two or more roads meet, a cross road*, Cic.

complāceo -cui or -citus sum, 2. 1. *to please several persons at once*, Ter.; 2. *to please exceedingly*, Plaut.

complāno, 1. *to level*; domum, *to raze*, Cic.

complector -plexus -plecti, 3. dep. (com and plecto). **I.** Lit., 1. *to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass*; aliquem medium, Liv.; aliquem artius, Cic.; me artior somnus complexus est, Cic.; 2. *to enclose, surround*; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1. *to hold fast, master*; quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; 2. *to attach oneself to, esteem*; quos fortuna complexa est, *the favourites of fortune*, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; 3. *of the mind, to embrace, grasp, comprehend*; omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 4. *to unite in oneself or itself*; omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

complémentum -i, n. (compleo), *that which completes or fills up, a complement*; inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

complēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. *to fill up*. **I.** Lit., 1. *fossas sarmatis et virgultis*, Caes.; paginam, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit., *convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo*, Cic.; 2. *milit. t. t., to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.*; classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.; 3. *to fill a space with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.*; omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1. *civitatem summa spe et voluntate*, Caes.; 2. *to fulfil*; fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complēsse, Cic.; 3. *of a sum, to make up*; neque est adhuc ea summa (imperiati sumptus) completa, Cic.; 4. *to complete, finish*; his rebus completis, Caes.

complētus -a -um, p. adj. (from compleo), *perfect, complete*; completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexio -ōnis, f. (complector), 1. *connection, combination*; complexiones atomorum

inter se, Cic.; **2**, of discourse, **a**, brevis totius negotii, a short summary of the whole matter, Cic.; **b**, verborum, or absol., a period, Cic.; **c**, in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, Cic.; **d**, a dilemma, Cic.

complexus -ūs, m. (complector). **A. a**, an embrace; aliquem de complexu matris avellere, Cic.; currere ad alicuius complexum, Cic.; meton., a loved object; de complexu eius ac sinu, from his favourites and bosom friends, Cic.; **b**, pombat; complexum armorum vitare, Tac.; **c**, surrounding, encompassing; qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. **B. Transf.**, love for; complexus totius gentis humanae, Cic.

complico -āvi ātum (-ūi -itum), 1. to fold together, fold up. **I. Lit.**, epistolam, Cic. **II. Transf.**, complicata notio, confused, intricate, Cic.

comploratio -ōnis, f. (comploro), a lamentation, a weeping and bewailing; mulierum comploratio sui patriaeque, Liv.

comploratus -ūs, m. = comploratio (q.v.).

comploro, 1. to bewail or weep, to lament loudly and violently; mortem, Cic.; desperata complorataque res est publica, Liv.

complures, neut. **complūra**, and (rarely) **complūria** -ium, n. very many, Cic. Subst., several; complures ex iis, Caes.

complūrens (complūries), adv. (complures), many times, frequently, Plaut.

compluscūli -ae, -a (complures), a good many, Plaut.

complūvium -ii, n. (compluo, to flow together), the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, Varr.

compono -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay, bring together. **I. Gen.**, **1**, in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg.; **2, a**, to place together as opponents, Cic.; pergis pugnātia secum pontibus adversis componere, Hor.; **b**, to compare; dignitati alicuius suam, Cic. **II. Esp. A**, to collect together a whole from several parts, compose; exercitus eius compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall.; venena, Ov.; aggerem tumuli, Verg.; of writers, to compose; volumen de tuenda sanitate, Cic.; oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita, Liv. **B. 1**, to compose, settle, arrange; arma, Hor.; opes, Verg.; cinerem, the ashes of the dead, Ov.; se thalamis, Verg.; **2**, to quiet, settle, reconcile; controversias regum, Caes.; Armeniam, Tac.; amicos aversos, Hor. **C**, to place in a certain order, arrange; **1**, sidera, Cic.; classarios in numeros legionis, Tac.; **2**, rhet. t. t., to arrange words in their order; verba componere et quasi coagmentare, Cic. **D. 1**, to arrange, smooth; comas, Ov.; composito et delibuto capillo, Cic.; togam, Hor.; vultum, Tac.; **2, a**, to dispose, settle in a particular way; itinera sic ut, etc., Cic.; auspicia ad utilitatem reipublicae composita, Cic.; diem rei gerendae, Liv.; ex composito, as we agreed, Liv.; **b**, to invent, feign; crimen et dolum, Tac.

comporto, 1. to carry, bring together, collect; frumentum ab Asia, Caes.; arma in templum, Cic.

compōs -pōtis (com and potis), having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharing in; animi, Ter.; mentis, in full possession of mental faculties, Cic.; voti, one whose wish is fulfilled, Hor., Liv.; scientiae compotem esse, to be able to know something, Cic.; rationis et consilii compos, Cic.; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, enabled me to be in this city, Cic.; tum patriae compotem me nunquam siris esse, Liv.

compositē, adv. (compositus), **1**, in an orderly manner, in good order; composite et apte dicere, Cic.; **2**, quietly, Tac.

compositio -ōnis, f. (compono), a putting together. **I. Gen.**, a matching; gladiatorum compositiones, Cic. **II. Esp. 1**, a composing; **a**, unguentorum, Cic.; **b**, of a book, juris pontificalis, Cic.; **2**, a settlement of differences; pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic.; **3**, arrangement; **a**, membrorum, Cic.; **b**, anni, of the calendar, Cic.; **c**, rhet. t. t., the proper arrangement of words; compositio apta, Cic.

compositor -ōris, m. (compono), an arranger, adjuster, Cic.

compositūra -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining, a joint, Luer.

compositus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (compono), placed together; **1**, composed, quieted; composito vultu, Tac.; **2**, well arranged; composito agmine legiones ducere, Tac.; so of oratory, oratio, Cic.; and of the orator himself, orator, Cic.; **3**, peacefully governed, settled; respublica, Cic.; hence subst., **composita**, -orum, n. the orderly condition of a state, Sall.; **4, a**, prepared; ut nemo unquam compositor ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.; **b**, feigned, pretended, studied; indignatio, Tac.

compotatio -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of συμπόσιον), Cic.

compotio, 4. (compos), to make partaker of, Plaut.; passive, to become partaker of, Plaut.

compōtor -ōris, m. a drinking companion, Cic.

compōtrix -icis, f. (compotor), a female drinking companion, Ter.

compransor -ōris, m. a dinner companion, boon companion, Cic.

comprecatio -ōnis, f. (comprecor), supplication of a deity; haec sollemnīs deorum comprecatio, Liv.

comprecōr, 1., dep. to pray to, supplicate; caelestium fidem, Cat.; Cytherea, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov.

comprehendo (comprendo) -prehendi (-prendi) -prehensum (-prensium), 3. to seize, lay hold of. **A. Lit.**, **1**, quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.; ignem, to catch fire, Verg.; ignis robora comprehendit, seizes on, Verg.; avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov.; without igne, comprehensa aedificia, Liv.; **2**, as a suppliant, to seize a person's hand; comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes.; **3**, to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture; **a**, persons, tam capitale hostem, Cic.; aliquem vivum in fuga, Caes.; aliquem in furto, Cic.; **b**, animals, etc., to seize, carry off; redas equosque, Caes.; **c**, to seize a place; aliis comprehensis collibus, Caes.; **4**, to discover or reveal a crime; nefandum adulterium, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1**, to embrace; multos amicitia, Cic.; **2**, to comprise, include; quae omnia una eum deorum notione comprehendimus, Cic.; **3**, to relate, express, tell in words or writing; brevis comprehensa sententia, Cic.; ne plura consecter, comprehendam brevi, Cic.; **4**, aliquid numero, to count, express in numbers, Verg.; **5**, to comprehend, perceive; sensu or sensibus, Cic.; animo intelligentiam alicuius rei, Cic.; intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere qualis sit animus, Cic.; esse aliquid, quod comprehendere et percipi posset, Cic.

comprehensibilis -e (comprehendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible; natura non comprehensibilis, Cic.

comprehensio -ōnis, f. (comprehendo), a seizing with the hands, laying hold of. **A. Lit.**,

1, Cic.; 2, a hostile seizing, apprehending; sonitum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension; compecti omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 2, a period, sentence; verba comprehensione devincire, Cic.

comprendo = comprehendo (q.v.).

compressē, adv. (compressus), briefly, concisely, succinctly, Cic.; compressus loqui, Cic.

compressio -ōnis, f. (comprimo), compression of style, conciseness; compressione rerum breves, Cic.

1. **compressus** -a -um, partic. of comprimo.

2. **compressus**, abl. -u, m. (comprimo), a pressing together, pressure, embrace, Cic.

comprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (com and premo), to press, squeeze together, compress. **A.** Lit., 1, quum digitos compresserat et pugnum fecerat, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, idē, Liv.; 2, to press together, make closer or tighter; ordines, to close the ranks, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to hold back; a, frumentum, to keep in the garner, not to sell, Cic.; b, to suppress; delicta magna, Cic.; 2, to check; plausus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.; gressum, Verg.; 3, to crush, subdue; furentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.

comprōbatio -ōnis, f. (comprobo), approval, Cic.

comprōbator -ōris, m. (comprobo), one who approves, Cic.

comprōbo, 1, 1, to approve fully; orationem omnium assensus, Liv.; istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic.; 2, to confirm, prove, establish; patris dictum sapiens tēmeritas filii comprobavit, Cic.

comprōmissum -i, n. (compromitto), a mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator; de hac pecunia compromissum facere, Cic.

comprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, Cic.

Compsa -ae, f. town of the Hirpini in Samnium (now Conza); hence, **Compsanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Compsa.

1. **comptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from como), ornamented, adorned; oratio, Cic.

2. **comptus** -ūs, m. (como). **I.** a head-dress, Lucr. **II.** a band, tie, Lucr.

compungo -punchi -punctum, 3. to prick, puncture on all sides. **I.** Phaedr.; fig., ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. **II.** to mark; barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, tattooed, Cic.

computo, 1. to reckon together, calculate, compute; rationem digitis, Plaut.; facies tua computat annos, shows thy age, Juv.; absol., computarat, pecuniam impetrarat, Cic.

computresco -pūtrū, 3. to putrefy, Lucr.

Cōmum -i, n. (Κόμου), a town in Cisalpine Gaul, now Como. Adj., **Cōmensis** -e, of or belonging to Comum.

con = com (q.v.).

cōnāmen -mīnis, n. (conor), an effort, endeavour, Lucr., Ov.

cōnātum -i, n. (conor), an undertaking; gen. in plur., conata efficere, Cic.

cōnātus -ūs, m. (conor), a, an attempt, effort, undertaking; hoc conatu desistere, Cic.; compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.; b, trouble, difficulty, effort; tumultus Gallicus laud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv.; c, impulse, inclination; ut (beluae) conatum habent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic.

concāco, 1. to defile all over, Phaedr.

concaedēs -ium, f. a barricade of trees, Tac.

concalēfācio (concalfācio) -feci -factum, 3., and pass. **concalēfio** (concalfio), -factus sum, to warm thoroughly; brachium, Cic.

concalēo, 2. to be warm through and through, Plaut.

concalēresco -cālūi (inchoat. of concaleo), 3.

A. Lit., to become thoroughly warm; corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to glow with love, Ter.

concallesco -callūi, 3. a, to become practised; tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic.; b, to become callous or without feeling, Cic.

Concāni -ōrum, m. (sing., **Concānus**, Hor.), a savage tribe in Spain, who drank horses' blood.

concastigo, 1. to punish, chastise severely, Plaut.

concāvo, 1. (concavus), to hollow out, make hollow or concave; brachia geminos in artus, curves, bends, Ov.

concāvus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave; cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; aqua, welling up, Ov.

concedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, depart, retire, withdraw. **I.** Lit., superis ab oris, Verg.; ab alicuius oculis aliquo, Cic.; cum conjugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitoliumque, Liv.; docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.; concedere vita, to die, Tac.; so absol., quando concessero, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, to cease; tumor omnis et irae concessere defun, Verg.; 2, a, to submit; in alicuius ditionem, Liv.; b, to pass over to some one's side or party or view; in Attali sententiam, Liv.; 3, to yield; a, intransit. (a) voluptas concedit dignitati, Cic.; concedere naturae, to die a natural death, Sall.; (b) to give in to; alicuius postulationi, Cic.; (γ) to pardon; alienis peccatis, Cic.; b, transit, (a) to yield, give up; alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.; concedant, ut hi viri boni fuerint, let them admit, Cic.; alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.; (b) reipublicae dolorem atque amicitias suas, sacrifice, Cic.

concelēbro, 1. **I.** Lit., to visit a place often, or in large companies, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously; studia per otium, Cic. **B.** to celebrate a festivity; diem natalem, Plaut.; spectaculum, Liv. **C.** to praise, extol; fama et litteris eius diei victoriam, Cic.

concenātio -ōnis, f. (concenno), a supping together (translation of Gr. συνδειπνον), Cic.

concentio -ōnis, f. (concinco), a singing together, harmony, Cic.

concentus -ūs, m. (concinco). **A.** a singing together, harmony; avium, Cic.; tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. **B.** Transf., agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord; melior actionum quam sonorum concentus, Cic.

conceptio -ōnis, f. (concipio), 1, a, conception, a becoming pregnant, Cic.; 2, the drawing up of legal formulae, Cic.

conceptus -ūs, m. (concipio), a conceiving, pregnancy, Cic.

concerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (com and carpo), to pull, pluck, tear in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolas, Cic. **II.** Transf., aliquem ferventissime, ap. Cic.

concertatio -ōnis, f. (concerto), contest, strife; 1, magistratum, Cic.; 2, contest in words, wrangling, dispute; sine jejuna concertatione verborum, Cic.

concertātor -ōris, m. (concerto), *a rival*, Tac.

concertātorius -a -um (concerto), *relating to a contest in words; genus dicendi*, Cic.

concerto, 1. *to strive eagerly*; **1**, proelio, Cic.; **2**, esp. of dispute in words, nunquam accidit ut eum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

concessio -ōnis, f. (concedo), *a yielding, granting*; **1**, agrorum, Cic.; **2**, rhet. t. t., *an admission of a fault*, Cic.

concesso, 1. *to cease, leave off*, Plaut.

concessus -ūs, m. (concedo), *permission, leave*; gen. in abl., concessu omnium, Cic.

concha -ae, f. (κόγχη). **I**. Lit., **1**, *a mussel*, Cic.; **2**, *a mussel-shell*, Cic.; poet., *pearl*, conchae teretesque lapilli, Ov.; **3**, *the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye*, Lucr.; poet., *purple dye*, Ov. **II**. Meton., *a vessel in the shape of a shell*; **1**, concha salis puri, salt-cellar, Hor.; funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor.; **2**, *the horn of Triton*, Ov.

conchēus -a -um (concha), *relating to a mussel-shell; bacca, a pearl*, Verg.

conchis -is, f. (κόγχος), *a kind of bean boiled with its pod*, Juv.

conchīta -ae, m. (κογχίτης), *a mussel gatherer*, Plant.

conchylīatus -a -um (conchylium), *purple; peristromata*, Cic.

conchylīum -īi, n. (κογχύλιον), *a mussel, or gen. shell-fish*. **I**. Gen., Cic. **II**. Esp., **1**, *an oyster*, Cic.; **2**, *the shell-fish which yielded a purple dye*, Lucr.; meton., **a**, *purple dye*; vestis conchylio tineta, Cic.; **b**, *a purple garment*, Juv.

1. concido -īdi, 3. (com and cado), *to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down*. **A**. Lit., **1**, of things, concidat caelum omne necesse est, Cic.; *repentina ruina pars eius turris concidit*, Caes.; **2**, of the winds, *to drop*; concidunt venti fugiuntque naves, Hor.; *equus eius ante signum Jovis Statoris sine causa concidit*, Cic.; in battle, *ita pugnans concidit*, Caes. **B**. Transf., **1**, *to sink, perish, waste away*; neque enim tam facile opes Carthagini tantae concidissent, Cic.; *tum ferocia omnis concidit*, Liv.; **2**, of persons, **a**, *to be ruined, overthrown, to fail*; malas causas semper obitunt, in optima concidit, Cic.; at law, *to lose*; iudicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.; **b**, *ne una plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, be disheartened*, Cic.

2. concido -cidi -cīsum, 3. (com and caedo). **I**. *to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, strike to the ground*. **A**. Lit., concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant, Cic. **B**. *to overthrow, annihilate*; Antonium decretis suis, Cic. **II**. **A**, *to beat severely, cudgel*; aliquem virgis, Cic. **B**. **1**, **a**, *to cut in pieces*; nervos, Cic.; **b**, *to cut through*; magnos scrobibus montes, Verg.; *pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis*, Cic.; **2**, rhet. t. t., *to divide too minutely*, Cic.; **3**, *logic*. t. t., *to analyse*, Cic.

conciō -cīvi -cītum, 2. and (in prose gen.) concio -īvi -ītum, 4. *to stir up*; **1**, Gen., **a**, *to move violently*; concita navis, Ov.; concita flumina, Ov.; **b**, of men, *to summon, bring together*; totam urbem, Liv.; *exercitum ex tota insula*, Liv.; **2**, *to excite, disturb*; **a**, concita freta, Verg.; **b**, of men, *to rouse, stir up*; plebem contionibus, Liv.; *immani concitus ira*, Verg.; **c**, *to produce, cause, promote*; bellum in his provinciis, Liv.

conciābūlum -ī, n. (concilio), *a place of assembly, market place*; nundinas et conciābula obire, Liv.

conciātiō -ōnis, f. (concilio). **I**, *a uniting, joining*; **1**, communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *uniting in opinion, conciliating*; aut conciliationis causā leniter aut permotius vehementer aguntur, Cic.; rhet. t. t., *the gaining the favour of the audience*, Cic.; **b**, *inclination*; prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. **II**, *a procuring, acquiring*; gratiae, Cic.

conciātor -ōris, m. (concilio), *one who prepares, procures*; nuptiarum, *a match-maker*, Nep.; *proditiois*, Liv.

conciātricūla -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), *that which conciliates*, Cic.

conciātrix -icis, f. (conciliator). **I**, *one who unites, a match-maker*, Cic. **II**. Transf., *that which causes, promotes, brings about*; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, Cic.

1. conciliātrix -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concilio), **1**, *beloved by*, Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.; **2**, *inclined to, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator*, Cic.

2. conciliātrix, abl. -ū, m., *the union, connexion of atoms*, Lucr.

conciō, 1. (concilium), *to bring together*.

I, *to unite, connect*. **A**. corpora, Lucr. **B**, *to unite in sentiment, win over*; **1**, gen., legiones sibi pecuniā, Cic.; *animos plebis*, Liv.; **2**, *to recommend, make acceptable*; dictis artes conciliare suas, Ov. **II**, **A**, *to procure, prepare, provide, furnish*; **1**, gen., pecunias, Cic.; **2**, *to bring together, unite*; conciliari vobis, Cat. **B**, *to bring about, cause, procure*; sibi amorem ab omnibus, Cic.; nuptias, Nep.

conciliūm -īi, n. (com and cio = cieo). **I**, *a union, connexion*; rerum, Lucr. **II**, **1**, *a coming together, assembling*; Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.; **2**, *an assembly*; **a**, *pastorum*, Cic.; *deorum*, Cic.; **b**, *an assembly for deliberation, a council*; (a) *outside Rome*, Gallorum, Liv.; *conciliūm Achaicum, the Achaean League*, Liv.; *constituere dimi concilio*, Caes.; *cogere or convocare conciliūm*, Caes.; *aliquem adhibere ad conciliūm*, Caes.; (b) *in Rome, conciliūm sanctum patrum*, Hor.; *conciliūm plebis habere, to hold a meeting of the comitia tributa*, Liv.; *populi, of the comitia centuriata*, Liv.

concinne, adv. with compar. (concinuus), *elegantly, neatly, finely, tastefully*; rogare, Cic.; *distribuere, to arrange a speech artistically*, Cic.

concinuitas -ātis, f. (concinuus), *elegance and harmony of style*; verborum or sententiarum, Cic.

concinuitudo -ōnis, f. = concinuitas (q.v.).

concinno, 1. (concinuus). **I**, *to put or fit together carefully, to arrange*; munusculum aliqui, ap. Cic. **II**. Transf., *to produce, cause*; amorem, Lucr.

concinuus -a -um, *well put together*. **I**, *pleasing, that which pleases on account of harmony and proportion, elegant, neat*. **A**. Gen., *sat edepol concinna est virgo facie*, Plaut.; *tectorium*, Cic.; *helluo, elegant*, Cic. **B**, *Esp. of discourse, tasteful, polished*; oratio, Cic.; *concinuus et elegans* Aristo, Cic. **II**, *suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing*; *concinuus amicis*, Hor.

conciō -cīvi -cītum, 3. (com and cano). **I**, *Intransit*. **A**. Lit., *to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert*; concinunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Masandri concinit albus olor, Ov. **B**. Transf., **a**, *to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying*; ne juvet vox ista VETO, qua concinentes collegas auditis, Liv.; **b**, *to agree together, harmonise*; cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic. **II**. Transit. **A**.

Lit., hacc quum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clausas fores, Ov. **B.** Transf. to celebrate; laetos dies, Hor. **C.** to prophesy; tristia omina, Ov.

1. **conco** = concio (q.v.).

2. **conco** -ōnis = contio (q.v.).

concionabundus -a -um, v. contionabundus.

concionālis -e, v. contionalis.

concionārius -a -um, v. contionarius.

concionātor, v. contionator.

concionor, v. contionor.

concupio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (com and capio), to take together, hold together. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. to contain, hold; multum ignem trullis ferreis, Liv. **B.** Transf., of words, to express in a certain form; verba, iusiurandum, Liv.; quod EX ANIMI SENTENTIA iuraris, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form, Cic.; conceptis verbis iurare, Cic.; vadimonium, Cic.; so, **1**, to repeat words after another person, Qu. Marcio Philippo praesente in foro votum, Liv.; preces, Ov.; **2**, to publish, conclude; foedus, Verg.; **3**, concipere summas, to give the totals, Liv. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., **1**, of fluids, to take in, draw in, suck; concipit Iris aquas, Ov.; terra caducas concipit lacrimas, Ov.; **2**, of fire, to catch fire; materies, quae nisi admotio igni ignem concipere possit, Cic.; fig., of love, quem mens mea concipit ignem, Ov.; **3**, of air, to draw in; pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quem ventriculum cordis appellant, Cic.; **4**, to conceive; quum concipit mulla, Cic.; fig., hoc quod conceptum respublica periculum parturit, Cic.; **5**, of physical qualities, to take, gain; alias aliasque vires, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, to receive, incur, commit; dedecus, Cic.; scelus, perpetrare, Cic.; **2**, to feel; iram intimo animo et corde, Cic.; speiri regni, Liv.; **3**, to fancy, imagine; quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitione ista concipiant, Cic.; **4**, to comprehend, grasp; rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente c., Cic.

conco, adv. (concisus), in detached or minute portions; hence, concisely, Quint.

conco -ōnis, f. (2. concido), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions, Cic.

concisus -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise; sententiae, Cic.

conco -ōnis, f. (conco), **1**, quick movement; remorur, Liv.; **2**, tumult, sedition; plebi contra patres concitatio est seditio, Cic.; **3**, disturbance of the mind, passion; ab omni concitatione animi semper vacare, Cic.

conco -ōris, m. (conco), one who excites, stirs up; seditio, Cic.

conco -atus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from conco), **1**, quick, rapid; conversio caeli, Cic.; quam concitatissimos equos immittit, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv.; concitator clamor, louder, Liv.; **2**, excited, violent, passionate, contio, Cic.

conco, **1**, (freq. of conco). **I.** **1**, to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite; equum calcari, to spur to a gallop, Liv.; navem remis, Liv.; Eurus concitat aquas, Ov.; esp. to summon by the voice; servos ex omnibus vicis, Cic.; concitare aciem, to move forward the army, Liv.; se concitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy, Liv.; **2**, to stir up, incite, impel; Etruriam omnem adversus Romanos, Liv.; omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium, Caes.; animi quodam impetu concitatus, Cic. **II.** to cause, produce; seditioem ac discordiam, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem, Cic.

conco -ōris, m. (conco), one who excites, stirs up; belli, vulgi, Liv.

conco -ūla -ae = contiuncula (q.v.).

conco -matio -ōnis, f. (conclamo), an exclamation, shouting together; universi exarctus, Caes.

conco -mīto, **1**, (intens. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently, Plaut.

conco -lamo, **1**, **1**, to shout together, in company; ad arma, to call to arms, Liv.; vasa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march, Caes.; with acc. and infin., vos universi una mente atque voce iterum a me conservatam esse rempublicam conclamastis, Cic.; with ut and the subj. to demand loudly; conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent, Caes.; with indirect question, conclamavit, quid ad se venirent, Caes.; esp. **a**, of a shout of joy; ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exereitus, Liv.; with acc., conclamare victoriam, Caes.; **b**, of a cry of grief, aliquem conclamare, to bewail the death of some one, Verg.; **2**, to call together; conclamare socios, Ov.

conco -lave -is, n. (com and clavis), a room, chamber, a dining-room, a bedroom, Cic.

conco -ludo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (com and clude = claudō). **A.** Lit. to shut up, inclose, confine; bestias delectationis causa, Cic.; mare conclusum, an inland sea, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, to include, compress, confine; aliquem in angustissimam formulam sponsonis concludere, Cic.; quartus dies hoc libro concluditur, is comprised, Cic.; **2**, to bring to an end; epistolam, Cic.; perorationem inflammantem restinguentemve concludere, Cic.; **3**, rhet. to close rhythmically, to round off in a period; sententias, Cic.; **4**, philosoph. t. t. to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer; deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.; absol., argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

conco -lūso, adv. (conclusus, from concludo), with well-turned periods; conclusae atque dicere, Cic.

conco -lūsiō -ōnis, f. (concludo). **A.** Lit. a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade, Caes. **B.** Transf. a close, conclusion; **a**, conclusio muneris ac negotii tui, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., conclusion of a speech, peroration; conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic.; **c**, a period; verborum quaedam ad numerum conclusio, Cic.; **d**, philosoph. t. t. conclusion in a syllogism, consequence; rationis, Cic.

conco -lūsiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of conclusio), a foolish inference, patry conclusion; contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, Cic.

conco -enatio -ōnis, f., v. concenatio.

conco -olor -ōris, similar in colour; humerus, Ov.; with dat., concolor est illis, Ov.

conco -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** Lit. to boil together, Lucr. **II.** to digest. **A.** Lit., cibum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to bear, endure, stomach; ut eius ista odia non sorbeam solum sed etiam concoquam, Cic.; aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere, Liv.; **b**, to consider maturely, deliberate upon; tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc., Cic.; clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted, Liv.

1. concordia -ae, f. (conco), agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy. **I.** Lit., concordiam reconciliare, Liv.; concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic.; concordiam conglutinare, Cic.; concordiam constituere, Cic.; meton., et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, one heart and mind, Ov. **II.** Transf., harmony, sympathy; concordia discors, Ov.

2. Concordia -ae, f. the goddess Concord, to

whom several temples in Rome were dedicated, in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, Cic.

concordīter, adv. with compar. and superl. (concors), *harmoniously, with concord, amicably*; *concordissime vivere cum aliquo*, Cic.

concordo, 1. (concors), *to agree, be in union*; *quum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant*; with dat., *concordant carmina nervis*, Ov.

concors -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; *fratres concordissimi*, Cic.; *concordes animae*, Verg.; of inanimate objects, *moderatus et concors civitatis status*, Cic.

concrebresco -brūi, 3. *to increase*, Verg.

concredō -didi -ditum, 3. *to intrust, commit to*; *rem et famam suam commendare et concredere alicui*, Cic.

concremo, 1. *to burn up, burn entirely*; *omnia tecta*, Liv.

concrepō -tūi, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to rattle, creak, clash, grate*; *scabilla concrepant*, Cic.; *concrepere arma*, Liv.; *armis concrepat multitudo*, Caes.; *exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit*, Liv.; *si digitis concrepuerit, at the least sign*, Cic. **II.** Transit. *to rattle, strike upon*; *acra*, Ov.

concreresco -crēvi -crētum. **A.** Gen. *to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden*; *lac*, Verg.; *aer*, Cic.; *nive pruinaque concrescit aqua*, Cic.; *frigore sanguis*, Verg.; *quum claram speciem concreto lumine luna abdidit, with darkened light*, Cic. **B.** *to grow, collect, increase, be formed*; *aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis*, Cic.; *de terris terram concrescere parvis*, Lucr. (infin. perf. syncop. concresses, Ov.).

concretō -ōnis, f. (concreco), **1.** *a growing together, congealing, condensing*; *corporum*, Cic.; **2.** *materiality, matter*; *mortalis*, Cic.

concretus -a -um p. adj. (from concreco), *thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened*; *glacies*, Liv.; *lac*, Verg.; *dolor, hard, tearless*, Ov.

concrucio, 1. *to torture violently*, Lucr.

concubina -ae, f. (concuvo), *a concubine*.

concubinatus -ūs, m. (concupinus), *concubinage*, Plaut.

concubinus -i, m. *a man living in a state of concubinage*, Tac.

concubitus -ūs, m. (concuvo), **1.** *lying together* (at table), Prop.; **2.** *copulation*, Cic.

concubium -ii, n. (concupinus), *noctis, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep*, Plaut.

concubitus -a -um (concupino), *relating to sleep, found only in the phrase concubia nocte, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night*, Cic.

concuvo, 1. = concumbo (q.v.).

conculco, 1. (com and calco). **A.** *to tread, trample under foot*, Cato. **B.** Transf., *to misuse, to despise*; *miseram Italiam*, Cic.; *Macedoniam lauream*, Cic.

concupio -cupiō -cupiō -cupitum, 3. (com and cupio), *to lie with, have intercourse with*, Ov.

concupisco -pisciō -pisciō -pitum, 3. (com and cupio), *to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at*; *eandem mortem gloriosam*, Cic.; *signa, tabulas, suppellectilem, vestem infinite*, Cic.; with infin., *ducere aliquam in matrimonium*, Cic.

concurro -curri (rarely -cūcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** *to run together, come together, flock to one*

spot; *tota Italia concurrerit*, Cic.; *ad arma*, Caes.; *ad curiam*, Cic.; *ad me restituendum Romam*, Cic. **II.** **1.** **a.** *to meet together*; *ut neve aspere (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur*, Cic.; *concurrit dextera laeva, of clapping the hands for applause*, Hor.; **b.** *to happen at the same time*; *quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est*, Cic.; **2.** **a.** *to run, dash, strike together*; *ne prorae concurrerent*, Liv.; **b.** *to meet in conflict, attack, engage*; *concurrunt equites inter se*, Caes.; *omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi*, Verg.; *cum acie legionum rectā fronte*, Liv.; with dat., *concurrere equitibus*, Liv.; *adversus aliquem*, Liv.; *in aliquem*, Sall.; *transf.*, *concurrentis belli minae, war on the point of breaking out*, Tac.

concurſatio -ōnis, f. (concurso), *a running together, concourse*; **1.** *of persons*, *a, puerorum*, Cic.; **b.** *going round*; *concurſatio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamiam in concilium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem*, Liv.; **c.** *skirmishing of light troops*, Liv.; **2.** *of things without life, somnium*, Cic.

concurſator -ōris, m. (concurso), *a skirmisher* (opp. statarius), Liv.

concurſio -ōnis, f. (concurro), **1.** *a running together, concourse*; *atomorum*, Cic.; **2.** *a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated* (Gr. συμπαροχή), Cic.

concurso, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to run about, rush hither and thither*; **1.** *of persons*, *a, tum trepidare et concursare*, Caes.; *dies noctesque*, Cic.; **b.** *to skirmish*; *inter saxa rupesque*, Liv.; **c.** *to travel about* (esp. of the magistrates of provinces), *to make official visits*, Cic.; **2.** *of things, ignes concursant*, Lucr. **II.** Transit. *to visit*; *omnes fere domos omnium*, Cic.

concurſus -ūs, m. (concurro). **I.** *a running together, concourse*; **1.** *concurſus hominum in forum*, Cic.; *facere, to cause a tumult or concourse*; **2.** *of abstractions, union*; *honestissimorum studiorum, co-operation in*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *a striking together, meeting*; *corpuseulorum*, Cic.; *verborum*, Cic. **B.** *a dashing together*; **1.** *navium*, Caes., *a hostile encounter*; *concurſus utriusque exercitus*, Caes.; **2.** *fig.*, *non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum*, Cic.; **3.** *of disasters, concursus calamitatum, attack*, Cic.

concussus, abl. -ī, m. (concutio), *a shaking, concussion*, Lucr.

concūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. **I.** *to shake violently, agitate*. **A.** Gen., *a, lit., caput*, Ov.; *terra concussa motu est*, Liv.; **b.** *transf.*, *te ipsum concute, search, examine yourself*, Hor. **B.** **a.** *to shatter, disturb, impair*; *rempublicam*, Cic.; **b.** *to alarm, trouble*; *terrorem metum concutientem definiunt*, Cic.; *casu concussus acerbo*, Verg.; **c.** *to urge, excite*; *pectus*, Verg. **C.** *to strike together, frameas*, Tac.

condecet, 2., impers. *it is proper, fit, decent*; *capies quod te condecet*, Plaut.

condēcōro, 1. *to adorn carefully*; *ludos scenicos*, Ter.

condemnatōr -ōris, m. (condemno), *an accuser*, Tac.

condemno, 1. (com and damno). **I.** *Of a judge, to condemn, sentence*. **A.** Lit., Cic.; with genit., *of the crime, aliquem injuriarum*, Cic.; *of the punishment, capitis*, Cic.; with de, *aliquem de alea*, Cic.; with abl. of the penalty, *denis millibus aeris*, Liv. **B.** **a.** *to accuse*; *aliquem impudentia*, Cic.; **b.** *to disapprove*; *tuum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum*, Cic. **II.** *Of an accuser, to urge or effect the condemnation of a person*; *condemnare aliquem uno hoc crimine*, Cic.

condenseo = *condenso* (q.v.).

condenso, 1. to make thick, press close together, Varr.

condensus -a -um, *dense, thick*; puppes litore, Verg.; *vallis arboribus condensa*, Liv.

condico -dixi -dictum, 1. to make arrangement with, agree to, fix, appoint, settle; diem, Plant.; 2, *condicere alicui*, to invite oneself as a guest, Cic.

condignus -a -um, *quite worthy, very worthy*; donum, Plaut.

condimentum -i, n. (*condio*), *spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment*. A. Lit. *cibi condimentum* est fames, potiois sitis, Cic. B. Transf., *facetiae omnium sermonum condimenta*, Cic.; *severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur*, Cic.

condio -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to pickle, to preserve. A. Lit. a, in wine or vinegar, olivas, Cato; b, in spice, to make savoury; herbas, Cic.; hence, c. unguenta, to make fragrant, Cic.; c, to embalm; mortuos, Cic. B. Transf. to season, ornament, make pleasant; orationem, Cic.; to soften, temper; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

condiscipula -ae, f. a female schoolfellow, Mart.

condiscipulus -i, m. a schoolfellow, Cic.

condisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly; modos, Hor.; with infin., *mihi paulo diligentius supplicare*, Cic.

1. **conditio** -ōnis (condio), 1, *pickling or preserving of fruits*, Cic.; 2, a seasoning, making savoury; ciborum, Ov.

2. **conditio** -ōnis, f. (condo), 1, *state, condition, external position, place, circumstances*; in fama servorum, Cic.; ea conditione nati sumus ut, etc., Cic.; *conditio imperii*, Cic.; *parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire*, Cic.; 2, a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso; non respuit conditionem, Caes.; conditionem acquissimam repudiare, Cic.; conditionem accipere, Cic.; hāc, ea, ista conditione, his conditionibus, on these terms, Cic.; armis conditione positis, under conditions of peace, Cic.; 3, esp. conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage; and meton. the person married; aliam conditionem quaerere, Cic.; conditionem filiae quaerere, Liv.; nullius conditionis non habere potestatem, Nep.; in a bad sense, a gallant, paramour, Cic.

conditor -ōris, m. (condo), a founder, maker, contriver, composer, author; Romanae arcis, Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; conditor est instructor convivii, Cic.; conditor, Romani anni, chronicler, Ov.

conditorium -ii, n. (condo), the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved, Suet.

1. **conditus** -a -um, partic. of condo.

2. **conditus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from condio), *seasoned, savoury*. I. Lit. conditiora haec facit venatio, Cic. II. Transf. seasoned, ornamented; oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, Cic.

condo -didi -ditum, 3. I. a, to put together, form, establish; urbem Romanam, Cic.; Romanam gentem, Verg.; collegium ad id novum, Liv.; b, to compose, write; carmen, Cic.; leges, Liv.; hence, to celebrate in song; tristitia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov. II. to put in. A. to thrust, press in; ense in pectus, Ov. B. 1, to preserve, collect; pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctuario aerario conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domi suae conditum jam putare, Cic.; so esp. a, of wine, fruits, etc. to store up; frumentum, Cic.; fig., bonum in visceribus medullisque, Cic.; of

fruits, to preserve, pickle; corna condita in liquida faece, Ov.; b, of persons, to hide; se deserto in litore, Verg.; to put, place; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; c, to bury; aliquem in sepulcro, Cic.; 2, transf., in causis conditae (hidden); sunt res futurae, Cic.; 3, a, to withdraw from sight; caput inter nubila, Verg.; of persons, condere diem, to pass the day; longos soles cantando, Verg.; b, to conceal, to cover; caelum umbra, Verg.; transf., iram, Tac.

condōcēfacio -feci -factum, 3 (condoco and facio), to train, instruct, teach; bellas, Cic.; animum, Cic.

condōlesco -dōlūi (com and doleo), 3. to suffer severely, to feel pain, to pain; si pes condoluit, si dens, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisse, Cic.

condōnatio -ōnis, f. (condono), a giving away; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

condōno, 1, 1, a, to give away, present; agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consuli totam Achaia, Cic.; of the praetor, alicui hereditatem, to award the inheritance, Cic.; b, to give up to, sacrifice to; se vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall.; condonari libidini muliebri, Cic.; 2, a, to forgive a debt; pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.; b, hence, to overlook, forgive a fault; alicui crimen, Cic.; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes.

Condursi -ōrum, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

condūcibilis -e (conduco), profitable, useful; consilium ad eam rem, Plaut.

condūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. I. Transf. A. to bring or lead together, collect; a, of persons, exereitum in unum locum, Caes.; virgines unum in locum, Cic.; b, of things, to bring together, unite, connect; partes in unum, Lucr.; vineas, Cic.; cortice ramos, Ov.; transf., propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. B. to hire, a, of persons, aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulem ad caedem faciendam, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t. to hire soldiers; homines, Caes.; milites Gallos mercede, Liv.; b, of things, to hire for use (opp. locare), domum, hortum, Cic.; esp. to farm the taxes; portorium, Cic.; c, to undertake, contract for; columnam faciendam, Cic. II. Intrans. to be of use, to profit, to serve, Cic.; with dat., quae salutis tuae conducere arbitror, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., hoc maxime reipublicae conducit Syriam Macedoniamque decerni, Cic.

conducticius -a -um (conduco), hired; exereitus, mercenary, Nep.

conductio -ōnis, f. (conduco), 1, a bringing together, uniting, recapitulation, Cic.; 2, hiring, farming; fundi, Cic.

conductor -ōris, m. (conduco), 1, one who hires; mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donare, Caes.; 2, a contractor; operis, Cic.

conductus -a -um, partic. of conduco.

conduplico, 1. to double; divitias, Lucr.

condūro, 1. to harden, make quite hard; ferrum, Lucr.

cōnecto, cōnexio, v. connecto, connexio.

cōnesto, v. cōhonesto.

confābŭlor, 1, dep. to talk, converse, Plaut.

confarrēatio -ōnis, f. (confarreo), an ancient and solemn form of the marriage ceremony among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used, Plin.

confarrēo, 1. (com and far), to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio; patricios confarreatis parentibus genitus, Tac.

confatális -e, determined by fate, Cic.

confectio -ónis, f. (conficio), **1, a**, a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing; huius libri, Cic.; belli, Cic.; **b**, exaction; tributi, Cic.; **2**, consumption, escaurum, Cic.; valetudinis, weakening, Cic.

confector -oris, m. (conficio), **1**, one who prepares, completes, finishes; negotiorum, Cic.; **2**, a destroyer, consumer; confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.

confercio -fersi -fertum, 4. (com and farcio), to press close together, compress, cram together; confortae naves, Liv.

conféro, contilli, collatum (conlatum), conferre. **1**, to bring together, collect; **1, a**, lit., sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; **b**, transf., conferamus igitur in paucis, Cic.; **2**, to bring together money, contribute; tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; quadragesima talenta quotannis Delum, Nep.; **3**, to unite, to join, connect; vires in unum, Liv.; **4**, to place together or near; **a**, lit. (a) in a friendly manner, capita, Cic.; gradum, Verg.; (b) as milit. t. t., to bring into hostile contact or collision; Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.; pedem cum pede, or conferre pedem, to fight foot to foot, Liv.; Cic.; signa conferre, to engage, Cic.; se viro vir contulit, man fought with man, Verg.; absol., mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov.; conferre lites, to contend, Hor.; **b**, transf., of speech, to interchange, exchange, discuss; sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic.; **5**, to compare; Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva magnis, Cic. **II**, to bring to a place; **1**, to remove, transfer; **a**, lit., suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, Cic.; esp., se conferre, to betake oneself, flee; se in astu, Cic.; **b**, transf. (a) se conferre, to devote oneself, join oneself to; conferre se ad pontificem Scaevolam, Cic.; se ad studium scribendi, Cic.; **2**, to put off, postpone; aliquid in longiorem diem, Caes.; **2**, to apply; **a**, lit., pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.; **b**, transf. (a) of thoughts, etc., to direct, use; curam ad philosophiam, Cic.; (b) to hand over; rem ad aliquem, Cic.; (c) to impute, attribute; permuta in Plautium quae ab eo dicta non sunt, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; (d) confert, it is profitable, Quint.

conferetim, adv. (confertus), densely, thickly, compactly; pugnare, Liv.

confertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (confertio), **1**, closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus); confortae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, in close formation, Caes.; **2**, with abl., full of; ingenti turbâ conferta templa, Liv.; transf., vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

confervēfacio, 3. to make very hot, to melt, Lucr.

confervesco -ferbūi, 3. to begin to boil, begin to glow; transf., mea quum confervit ira, Hor.

confessio -ónis, f. (confiteor), a confession, acknowledgment; errati sui, Cic.; captae pecuniae, Cic.; adducere aliquem ad ignorationis confessionem, Cic.; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae, Liv.; ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv.

confessus -a -um (partic. of confiteor, with pass. meaning), undoubted, acknowledged, certain; res manifesta, confessa, Cic.; hence, ex confesso, confessedly, Quint.; in confesso esse, Tac.; in confessum venire, to be generally acknowledged, universally known, Plin.

confestim, adv., immediately, without delay; confestim huc advolare, Cic.; confestim consequi, Cic.; patres consulere, Liv.

conficiens -entis, p. adj. (from conficio), that which causes, effects, effecting, efficient; causae, Cic.; with genit., cum civitate mihi res est acerima et confidentissima litterarum, that notes down everything carefully, Cic.

conficio -feci -fectum, 3. (com and facio), to make together, hence, **1**, to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish; **1, a**, soccos suā manu, Cic.; litteras, Cic.; sacra, Cic.; tantum facinus, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; his rebus confectis, Caes.; **b**, of business, to conclude a bargain or transaction; negotium ex sententia, Cic.; rem sine pugna et sine vulnere, Caes.; fractiones, Cic.; pretium, settle the price, Cic.; absol., confice cum Apella de columinis, settle, arrange, Cic.; **c**, of a journey, to bring to an end; cursum, Cic.; **c**, iter ex sententia, Cic.; incredibili celeritate magnum spatium paucis diebus, Cic.; **d**, of time, to complete; prope centum confecisse annos, Cic.; extremum vitae diem morte, Cic.; nondum hieme confecta, Caes.; **2, a**, to procure; permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; milit. t. t., to get soldiers; reliquas legiones, quas ex novo delectu confecerat, Cic.; exercitus maximos, Cic.; tribum suam necessariis, to gain over, Cic.; **b**, to produce, cause; (a) alicui reditum, procure, Cic.; motus animorum, Cic.; (b) philosoph. t. t., to prove; ex quo conficitur ut, etc., it follows from this, Cic. **II**, **1**, to consume; **a**, of food, etc. (a) to chew, eat; escas, Cic.; plures jam pavones confeci, quam tu pullos columbinos, Cic.; (b) to digest; confectus et consumptus cibus, Cic.; **b**, to waste, destroy; patrimonium suum, Cic.; **2**, to destroy, kill; haec sic nuper ad regium me paene confecit, Cic.; **3**, to subdue; Britanniam, Cic.; **4**, to weaken; **a**, vitae cupiditas, quae me conficit angoribus, Cic.; often in pass., confici fame, frigore, lacrimis, eurus, dolore, Cic.; confectus macie et squalore, Cic.; vulneribus, Caes.; **b**, of states, praevaleatis populi vires se ipse conficiunt, Liv.

confictio -ónis, f. (confingo), a fabrication, invention; criminis, Cic.

confidens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confido), confident, self-reliant, gen. in a bad sense, shameless, impudent, Cic.

confidentēr, adv., with compar. and superl. (confidens), boldly, confidently; confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia -ae, f. (confidens), **a**, confidence; confidentiam afferre hominibus, ap. Cic.; **b**, more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness; confidentia et temeritas tua, Cic.

confido -fissus sum (confidi (?), Liv.), 3. to trust, be assured, confide; **a**, absol., nimis confidere, Cic.; **b**, with dat., sibi, Cic.; **c**, with abl., militum virtute non satis, Cic.; **d**, with de, de salute urbis, Caes.; **e**, with acc. and infin., to believe firmly; id ita futurum esse confido, Cic.

configo -fixi -fixum, 3. **1**, to fasten together, nail together; transtra clavibus ferreis, Caes.; **2**, to pierce through, transfix with a weapon; **a**, lit., filios suos sagittis, Cic.; **b**, transf., ducentis confixus senatus consultis, Cic.

confindo, 3. to cleave asunder, Tib.

confingo -finxi -fictum, 3. **1**, to construct; nidos, Plin.; **2**, to fabricate, feign, invent; crimen incredibile, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, Cic.

confinis -e. **A**. Lit., having the same boundary, contiguous, adjacent, near; confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes.; caput confinis collo, Ov. Subst., **confinis** -is, m. a neighbour, Mart. **B**. Transf., nearly allied, similar; studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov.

confinium -ii, n. (confinis). **A**. Lit., a

confine, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates); Trevirorum, Caes.; conveniet in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum et facilem esse, Cic. **B.** Transf., the bordering line, nearness, close connexion; confinia noctis, twilight, Ov.; breve confinium artis et falsi, Tac.

confirmatio -ōnis, f. (confirmo), a, an establishing, making firm; confirmatio perpetuae libertatis, Cic.; **b**, esp., consolation, encouragement, support; neque enim confirmatione nostrā agebat virtus tua, Cic.; **c**, confirming or verifying a fact; per fugae, Caes.; **d**, rhet. t. t., ad-ducting of proofs, Cic.

confirmātor -ōris, m. (confirmo), one who confirms, establishes; pecuniae, a surety, Cic.

confirmātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confirmo), **1**, encouraged, emboldened; satis certus et confirmatus animus, Cic.; **2**, certain, credible; in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatus idem illud, Cic.

confirmo, **1**. **I.** Lit., to establish, make firm, confirm, strengthen; hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes.; valetudinem, to recover health, Cic.; se confirmare, to recover strength, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to strengthen, make lasting; pacem, Cic.; consilia, to support, Caes.; confirmatis rebus, firmly established, Caes.; se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes.; polit. t. t., to ratify; acta Caesaris, Cic. **B.** Esp. a, to confirm persons in allegiance, etc.; jure jurando inter se, Caes.; **b**, to strengthen, encourage; confirmare et excitare afflictos animos, Cic.; erige te et confirma, take courage; animos Gallorum verbis, Caes.; **c**, to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion; nostra argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; **d**, to affirm, assert positively; id omne ego me rei publicae causā suscepisse confirmo, Cic.

confisio, **1**. (com and fisco), **1**, to lay up, preserve in a chest, Suet.; **2**, to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate, Suet.

confisio -ōnis, f. (confido), confidence, assurance; fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, Cic.

confiteor -fessus sum, **2** dep. (com and fateor). **I.** Lit., to confess, allow, acknowledge; with acc., hoc crimen, Cic.; with acc. and dat., amorem nutrici, Ov.; with double acc., se victos, Caes.; with acc. and infin., multa se ignorare, Cic.; with de, aliquid de veneno, Cic. Partic. perf., **confessus**, a, act., having confessed; quique homines comprehensi atque confessi, Cic.; **b**, pass., confessed, acknowledged; quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecunia redimere conetur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to reveal, make known; se, Ov.; deam, as a goddess, Verg.

confiāgo, **1**. to be destroyed by fire, to be burnt up. **A.** Lit., classis praedonum incendio conflagrabat, Cic.; fig., amoris flammā, Cic.; incendio invidiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., conflagrare invidiā, to fall a victim to hatred, Cic.

conflictio -ōnis, f. (confingo), a striking together, collision, a conflict, combat; transf., causarum, Cic.

conflictio, **1**. (intens. of confingo), to strike together violently; thus pass., a, to combat with, contend with; conflictari cum adversā fortunā, Nep.; conflictari cum aliquo, Cic.; **b**, conflictari aliquā re, to be grievously troubled, to suffer severely, to be harassed, tormented; iniquissimis verbis, Cic.; magnā inopiā necessariarum rerum, Caes.; duriore fortunā, Cic.

conflictus -ūs, m. (confingo), a striking together; lapidum, Cic.

confingo -flici -flictum, **3**. **I.** Transit., to strike, bring, join together; corpora, Lucr.;

transf., to bring together in order to compare; factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. **II.** Intransit., a, to strike together; illae (naves) graviter inter se incitatae confixerunt, Caes.; **b**, to struggle, fight, contend; cum hoste, Cic.; contra or adversus aliquem, Nep.

confio, **1**. **I.** to blow together, to blow up, to kindle. **A.** Lit., quorum operā id conflatum incendium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to excite; seditionem, Cic. **II.** to melt. **A.** Lit., a, of metals, Plin.; falces in enses, to forge, Verg.; **b**, of money, to coin; aut flare aut confiare pecuniam, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to unite; horum consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, Cic.; **b**, to rivet together, forge, produce; ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Cic.; **c**, to get together; exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere conflatus, Cic.; **d**, to forge, invent; crimen, Cic.; alieni periculum, Cic.; **e**, to brood over, meditate; judicia domi conflabant, pronuntiabant in foro, Liv.

confliuens -entis or **confliuens** -ium, m. the confluence or place of junction of two rivers; Mosae et Rheni, Caes.

confiūo -fluxi, **3**. **A.** to flow together; in unum, Cic.; a conflente Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone with the Arar, ap. Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of a crowd, to stream or flock together; Athenas, Cic.; ad haec studia, Cic.; **b**, of abstractions, ad ipsos laus, honores, dignitas confluit, Cic.

confodio -fodi -fossus, **3**. a, to dig thoroughly; hortum, Plaut.; **b**, to stab, pierce, wound; jacentem, Liv.; (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suae, Sall.; fig., tot judiciis confossi praedamnatique, Liv.

conformatio -ōnis, f. (conformo). **A.** Lit., a form, shape, forming, conformation; lineamentorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, gen., vocis, expression; verborum, arrangement, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, philosoph. t. t., conformatio animi, or simply conformatio, an idea, Cic.; **b**, in rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, Cic.

conformo, **1**. to form symmetrically, form, arrange. **A.** Lit., mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic.; ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to arrange fittingly; vocem secundum rationem rerum, Cic.; se ad voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

confossus -a -um, partic. of confodio. —

confrāgōsus -a -um, rugged, uneven; loca, via, Liv.; neut. plur. as subst., uneven places, Liv.

confrēmo -frēmīti, **3**. to murmur, roar, make a loud noise; confrēmere omnes, Ov.

confriico -friicii -friictum, **1**. to rub; caput atque os suum unguento, Cic.

confringo -frēgi -fractum, **3**. (com and frango). **A.** Lit., to break in two, break in pieces; digitos, Cic. **B.** Transf., to destroy, bring to naught; consilia senatoria, Cic.

confugio -fūgi, **3**. **A.** Lit., to fly to, take refuge; ad aliquem, ad or in aram, Cic.; in naves, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, ad alicuius misericordiam, Cic.; ad open iudicium, Cic.; **b**, to have recourse to; patrias ad artes, Ov.; confugit illuc ut neget, etc., Cic.

confugiū -iī, n. (confugio), a place of refuge, Ov.

confūleio -fultus, **4**. to prop up, Lucr.

confundo -fūdi -fūsum, **3**. **I.** to pour together, mingle, mix. **A.** Lit., cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; quum ignis oculorum cum eo igni qui est ob os offusus se confudit et contulit, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to join together; tantā multitudine confusa, Caes.; duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia

quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic.; in hac confusâ et universâ defensione, *complicated*, Cic.; **2, a**, to *confuse, throw into disorder*; signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; jura gentium, Liv.; particularis minutis primum confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divina, Cic.; **b**, (*a*) to *obscure*; vultum Lunae, Ov.; (**8**) to *confuse, trouble, disturb*; confusa pudore, Ov.; audientium animos, Liv.; maerore recenti confusus, Liv. **II.** to *pour into*; erior confusus in fossam, Hor.; per quas lapsus cibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic.; *transf.*, est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

confuse, adv. with compar. (confusus), *confusedly, in a disorderly manner*; loqui, Cic.

confusio -ōnis, f. (confundo), **1**, a *mixture, union, connexion*; haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic.; **2, a**, *confusion, disorder*; suffragiorum, *voting not in the centuries, but man by man*, Cic.; religionum, Cic.; **b**, *oris, blushing*, Tac.

confusus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (confundo), **a**, *disorderly, confused*; ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil secundum, Cic.; strages, Verg.; **b**, *confused in appearance*; vultus, Liv.; confusus animo, Liv.

confuto, **1**, to *check the boiling of a liquid*; hence *transf.*, **a**, to *check, repress*; maximis doloribus affectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione confutat, Cic.; **b**, esp. by speech, to *put down, silence, overthrow*; audaciam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

congēlo, **1**, **I.** Transít., to *freeze thoroughly*. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transít., to *harden, thicken*; rictus in lapidem, Ov. **II.** Transít., to *freeze*; Ister congelat, Ov.; fig., congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, *had become inactive*, Cic.

congēmino, **1**, to *double, redouble*; ictus crebros ensibus, Verg.

congēmo -gēmūi, **3**, **I.** Intransít., to *sigh or groan loudly*; congēmuit senatus frequens, Cic. **II.** Transít., to *be wail, lament*; mortem, Lucr.

congēr and **gongēr** -gri, m. (γόνγρος), a *sea* or *conger eel*, Ov.

congēries -ēi, f. (congero). **A.** Gen., a *heap, mass*; lapidum, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, a *heap of wood, a wood pile*, Ov.; **2**, the *mass of chaos*, Ov.

congēro -gessi -gestum, **3**, **A.** Lit., to *carry together, bring together, collect*; **1**, undique quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, Nep.; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximam vim auri atque argenti in regnum suum, Cic.; oscula, to *add one to another*, Ov.; **2, a**, to *prepare*; alicui viaticum, Cic.; **b**, to *heap together*; auri pondus, Ov.; **c**, to *build*; aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds, locus aerae quo congregare palumbes, *have built their nests*, Verg. **B.** Transít., **a**, in *discourse, to bring together, comprise*; turbam patronorum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; **b**, to *heap together*; ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem, Cic.; omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in aliquem, to *ascribe, impute*, Cic.

congēsticius -a -um (congero), *heaped up, artificially brought together*; agger, Caes.

congestus -ūs, m. (congero), a *collecting, heaping together*. **I.** Lit., **a**, gen., municipia congestu copiarum vastabantur, Tac.; **b**, esp. of birds, *building nests*; herbam (exstittisse) avium congestu, Cic. **II.** Meton., *that which is brought together, a heap, mass*; lapidum, Tac.

congīārium -ii, n. (sc. donum), a *donation distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people*, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., Liv.; a *donation in money to the soldiery*, Cic.; or to *private friends*, Cic.

congīus -ii, m. a *Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii*, Liv.

conglācio, **1**, **I.** Intransít., **A.** Lit., to *freeze*; frigoribus conglaciata aqua, Cic. **B.** Transít., Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciati, *passes inactively*, ap. Cic. **II.** Transít., to *turn to ice*, Plin.

conglōbātio -ōnis, f. (conglobo), a *heaping, pressing, crowding together*, Tac.

conglōbo, **1**, (com and globus), **1**, to *form into a ball or sphere*; mare conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.; figura conglobata, Cic.; **2**, to *press together in a mass or crowd*; **a**, lit., catervatim uti quoque fors conglobaverat, Sall.; conglobata in unum multitudo, Liv.; **b**, *transf.*, maxime definitiones valent conglobatae, *accumulated*, Cic.

conglōmēro, **1**, to *roll, twist, entangle together*, Lucr.

conglūtīnatiō -ōnis, f. (conglutino), **1**, a *sticking, cementing together*, Cic.; **2**, *connexion, joining together*; verborum, Cic.

conglūtīno, **1**, **A.** to *stick together, cement together*, Plin. **B.** Transít., to *connect, bind closely*; amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.

congrātūlor, **1**, dep. to *wish joy, congratulate*; congratulantur libertatem concordamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

congrēdiōr -gressus, **3**, dep. (com and gradior), **1**, to *meet*; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Liv.; **2**, to *meet hostilely, in combat*; **a**, to *engage, contend*; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; congressi sua sponte cum finitimis proelio, Cic.; with dat., impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; **b**, to *dispute in words, argue*; congressi cum Academicis, Cic.

congrēgābilis -e (congrego), *sociable, inclined to collect*; examina apium, Cic.

congrēgatiō -ōnis, f. (congrego), an *assembling together, society, union*; nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitatemque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

congrēgo, **1**, (com and grex). **I.** Lit., **A.** to *collect into a flock*; oves, Plin.; refl., se congregare, or pass., congregari, in a middle sense, to *form into flocks*; apium examina congregantur, *form themselves into swarms*, Cic. **B.** Of men, to *collect, gather together*; dispersos homines in unum locum, Cic.; refl., se congregare, and pass., congregari, in a middle sense, to *assemble, congregari in fano commentandi causa*, Cic. **II.** Transít., of things, to *unite*; signa in unum locum, Tac.

congressiō -ōnis, f. (congregior), **1**, a *meeting*, Cic.; **2**, *intercourse, society*; aliquid ab alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congregatione prohibere, Cic.

congressus -ūs, m. (congregior), a *meeting*; **1**, a *friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation*; alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic.; often in plur., congressus hominum fugere atque odisse, Cic.; **2**, a *hostile meeting, combat*; ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.

congruēns -entis, p. adj. (congruo), **1**, *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable*; vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum and the abl., gestus cum sententiis congruens, Cic.; with dat., actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic.;

2, *harmonious, accordant*; is concentus ex dissimillimarum vocum moderatione concurs tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, *unanimous*, Liv.

congruenter, adv. (congruens), *aply, agreeably, suitably*; congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruentia -ae, f. (congruo), *agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion*, Suet.

congruo -ūi, 3. (com and *gruo, connected with ruo). **A.** Lit., *to run together, come together, meet*; ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, of time, *to coincide*; qui suos dies mensaque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; **b**, *to be suited, fitted to, correspond with, agree*; sensus nostri ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant, Cic.; with cum and the abl., eius sermo cum tuis litteris valde congruit, Cic.; with dat., non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, Cic.; with inter se, multae causae inter se congruere videntur, Cic.

congruus -a -um = congruens (q.v.).

conicio = conicio (q.v.).

conifer -fēra -fērū (conus and fero), *conebearing*; cyparissi, Verg.

coniger (conus and gero) = conifer (q.v.).

conitor = conitor (q.v.).

coniveo = conniveo (q.v.).

conjectio -ōnis, f. (conicio). **A.** *a hurling, throwing*; telorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., *conjectural interpretation*; somniorum, Cic.

conjecto, 1. (freq. of conicio), *to throw together*; transf., *to conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at*; conjectantes iter, Liv.; rem eventu, Liv.; Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.

conjector -ōris, m. (conicio), *an interpreter of dreams*; Isiaci conjectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.

conjectrix -icis, f. (conjector), *a female interpreter of dreams*, Plaut.

conjectura -ae, f. (conicio), *a guess, conjecture, inference*. **I.** Gen., *conjecturam adhibere*, Cic.; aberrare conjecturā, *to be mistaken in*, Cic.; conjecturam facere or capere ex or de aliqua re, Cic.; afferre conjecturam, Cic.; conjectura assequi or consequi (foll. by relative clause), Cic.; quantum conjecturā auguramur, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1**, *interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying*; facilis conjectura huius somni, Cic.; **2**, rhet. t. t., *a part of the proof, conjecture, inference*, Cic.

conjecturalis -e (conjectura), *relating to conjecture, conjectural*; controversia, Cic.

conjectus -ūs, m. (conicio), *a throwing together*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *material*, Lucr.; **b**, *a throwing, casting, hurling*; lapidum, Cic.; venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within shot*, Liv.; ne primum quidem conjectum telorum ferre, Liv. **II.** Transf. *casting or directing towards*; vester in me animorum oculorumque conjectus, Cic.

conicio -iēci -iectum, 3. (com and jacio). **I.** **A.** Lit., *1*, *to throw, bring together, collect*; sarcinas in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydrium, Cic.; sortem conijcere, *to cast lots*, Cic.; aggerem in munitionem, Caes.; **2**, of missiles, *to throw, cast, hurl*; tela in nostros, Caes.; fig., *petitions* ita ut vitari non possint, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, Gen., *to cast, direct*; oculos in aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in alicuius vitam, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to conjecture, guess*; de matre suavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., *belle conjecta, clever surmises*, Cic.; **b**, *to interpret*

conjecturally; omen, Cic. **II.** *to throw, to hurl*.

A. Lit. **1**, quum haec navis invitis navitis vi tempestatis in portum conjecta sit, Cic.; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; in vinula, Cic.; in lautumias, Cic.; se conijcere, *to betake oneself, flee*; se in portum, Cic.; se in fugam, Cic.; se in castra alicuius, Cic.; **2**, *to insert*, libellum in epistolam, Cic.; **3**, of a weapon, *to thrust*; gladium in adversum os, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, naves conjectae in noctem, *benighted*, Caes.; se in noctem, *to hasten away under cover of night*, Cic.; forensē turbam in quatuor tribus, *to divide*, Liv.; aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, *to force*, Cic.; **2**, *to spend*; tantam pecuniam in propylaea, Cic.; **3**, *to introduce*; haec verba in interdictum, Cic.

conjūgālis -e (conjug), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; amor, Tac.

conjūgatio -ōnis, f. (conjugio), *the etymological connection of words*, Cic.

conjūgator -ōris, m. *one who connects, unites*; boni amoris, Cat.

conjūgialis -e (conjugium), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; festa, Ov.

conjūgium -ii, n. (conjugio), **1**, *a close connexion, union*; corporis atque animae, Lucr.; **2**, **a**, *marriage, wedlock*; Tulliae mae, Cic.; tota domus conjugio et stirpe conjungitur, Cic.; poet., of animals, Ov.; **b**, meton., *husband, wife*, Verg.

conjūgo, 1. (com and jugum), *to yoke together, to bind together, connect*; **a**, est ea jucundissima amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit, Cic.; **b**, *conjuncta verba, words etymologically connected*, Cic.

conjunctē, adv., with compar. and superl. (conjunctus), **1**, *jointly, in connexion*; conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; elatum aliquid, *hypothetically* (opp. simpliciter, categorically), Cic.; **2**, *intimately, on terms of friendship*; cum aliquo vivere conjunctissime et amantissime, Cic.

conjunctim, adv. (conjunctus), *conjunctly, in common*; huius omnis pecuniae conjunctum ratio habetur, Caes.

conjunctio -ōnis, f. (conjugio), *uniting, joining together*; **1**, portum, Cic.; **2**, **a**, of things, *conjunctio confusioque naturae*, Cic.; rhet. and philosoph. t. t. *connexion of ideas*, Cic.; grammat. t. t. *a connecting particle, conjunction*; quum demptis conjunctionibus dissolute plura dicuntur, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *union, connexion*; (a) gen. societas conjunctioque humana, Cic.; citius cum eo veterem conjunctionem dirimere quam novam conciliare, Cic.; Pompejum a Caesaris conjunctione avocare, Cic.; summa nostra conjunctio et familiaritas, Cic.; (b) *relationship through marriage, or relationship*; conjunctio sanguinis, Cic.; conjunctio affinitatis, Cic.

conjunctus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (conjugio), *connected, joined*; **1**, subleae cum omni opere conjunctae, Caes.; with dat. *bordering on, near*; theatrum conjunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia conjuncta Cappadociae, Nep.; **2**, *contemporary with*; conjunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic.; **3**, **a**, *connected with, agreeing with, proportioned to*; prudentia cum iustitia, Cic.; talis simulatio est vanitati conjunctior, *is more nearly allied*, Cic.; continua conjunctaeque verba, Cic.; subst., **conjunctum** -i, n. *connection*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *connected, allied, friendly*; homines benevolentia conjuncti, Cic.; homo mihi conjunctus fidissimā gratiā, Cic.; et cum iis et inter se conjunctissimos fuisse M. Curium, Ti. Cornelianum, Cic.; tam conjuncta populo Romano

civitas, Caes.; sanguine conjuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis conjunctus existimandus est, Cic.

conjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. *to join together* constr. with dat., cum and abl., inter se, or the abl. alone. **1.** Lit., navi onerariae alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cera, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to unite*; **1.** of space, **a.** of things, dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistola, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit, Caes.; **b.** of persons, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent, Caes.; se Hannibali, Liv.; **2.** of time, noctem diei, *to travel far into the night*, Caes.; **3.** *to bring into connexion, unite, join*; **a.** causam alienicui cum communi salute, Cic.; conjungere bellum, *to undertake in common*, Cic.; **b.** *to unite in marriage, friendship, alliance, etc.*; filias suas filiis alienicui matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studia communia conjungunt, Cic.; conjungere amicitias, Cic.

conjunx = conjux (q.v.).

conjuratio -ōnis, f. (conjuro). **A.** *union confirmed by an oath*; conjuratio Acanthica, Liv.; conjurationem nobilitatis facere, Caes. **B.** *a conspiracy, plot*; conjuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea conjuratione esse, *to be implicated in*, Sall.; conjurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. **C.** Meton. *the conspirators*; voces conjurationis tuae, Cic.

conjuratus -a -um (conjuro), *united by oath, allied*; subst., **conjurati** -ōrum, *m. conspirators*, Cic.

conjūro, 1. *to swear together*. **1.** *to take the military oath*; ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurent, Caes. **II.** *to unite together by oath*. **A.** Gen., barbari conjurare, obsides inter se dare coeperunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin., per suos principes inter se conjurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, Caes. **B.** Esp. *to plot, conspire*; conjurasse supra septem milia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; with cum and the abl., or with inter se; ii, quibuscum conjurasti, Cic.; principes inter se conjurant, Sall.; with adversus or contra and the acc., contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; with de and the abl., de interficiendo Pompejo, Cic.; with in and the acc., cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin., patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj., urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

conjux (conjunx) -jūgis, c. (conjungo), **1.** *spouse, wife*, Cic.; more rarely, *husband*, Cic.; pl. *a married pair*, Cat.; **2.** poet. *a betrothed virgin, bride*, Verg.; *a concubine*, Prop.

coll . . . = coll . . . (q.v.).

comm . . . = comm . . . (q.v.).

connecto -necti -nexus, 3. *to fasten, tie together, connect, unite*. **A.** Lit. illae (apes) pedibus connexae ad limina pendent, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** of space, Mosellam atque Ararim factā inter utrumque fossā, Tac.; **2.** of time, persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *close-following*, Cic.; **3.** *to unite*; amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic.; esp. **a.** *to unite in discourse*; facilis est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; **b.** of logical connexion, omne quod ipsum ex se connexum sit verum esse, Cic.; **c.** of relationship; alicui connexus per affinitatem, Tac.; partic. perf. subst., **connexum** -i, n. *logical conclusion*.

1. connexus -ūs, m. (connecto), *connexion, union*, Cic.

2. connexus -a -um, partic. of connecto.

connitor -nisus or -nixus sum, 3. dep. **A.** Lit., **1.** *to lean or push against with violence*; valido connixus corpore taurus, Cic. poet.; **2.**

to climb up; in summum jugum, Caes.; **3.** *to bring forth*; gemellos, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to strive with all one's might*; with abl., quantum animo conniti potes, Cic.; with in and the acc., in unum locum conmixi, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad convincendum eum, Tac.; with infin., invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj., infantes connituntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.

connivēo -nivi or -nixi, 2. *to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes*. **A.** Lit., oculis somno conniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon, quasi connivent, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to wink at, let pass unnoticed*; consulibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl., quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.

connūbiālis -e (connubium), *relating to marriage, connubial*, Ov.

connūbium -ii, n. (com and nubo), **1.** **a.** *a legal Roman marriage*; sequuntur connubia et affinitates, Cic.; poet., *marriage in general*, Pyrrhi connubia servare, Verg.; **b.** *intercourse*, Ov.; **2.** *the right of intermarriage*; connubium finitibus negare, Liv. (in poets often trisyll., connubjo, Verg., Aen. i. 73, vii. 96).

Cōnōn -ōnis, m. (Κόνων), **1.** *an Athenian general*; **2.** *a mathematician and astronomer of Samos*.

conōpēum -i, n. (κονοπέριον) or **conōpium** -ii, n. *a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes*, Hor.

cōnor, 1. dep. *to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert oneself, strive*; with acc., opus magnum, Cic.; with infin., facere id quod constituerant, Caes.; ii qui haec delere conati sunt, Cic.

comp . . . = comp . . . (q.v.).

conquassatio -ōnis, f. (conquasso), *a violent shaking, shattering*; totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

conquasso, 1. *to shake thoroughly, shatter*; quam Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata esset, Cic.; transf., conquassatas exterarum nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

conquēror -questus, 3. dep. *to bewail or complain loudly*; fortunae suas, Plaut.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; de istius improbitate, Cic.

conquestio -ōnis, f. (conqueror), *a loud complaint, bewailing*; ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla conquestio, Cic.; in rhet., conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

conquestus, abl. -i, m. (conqueror), *a loud complaint*, Liv.

conquiesco -quievi -quietum, 3. *to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose*. **A.** *to rest bodily*; videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, *to rest from a march*, Caes.; conquiescere, meridie, *to sleep*, Caes. **B.** *to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop*; **a.** inbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, *is stopped*, Cic.; conquiescere a continuis bellis et victorijs, Cic.; **b.** *to find rest or recreation in*; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

conquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (com and quaero), *to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together*. **A.** Lit., sagittarios, Caes.; colonos Cic.; pecuniam, Cic.; aliquem totā provinciam, Cic. **B.** Transf., voluptatem conquerere et comparare, Cic.; solebat mecum interdum eiusmodi aliquid conquerere, Cic. (contr. ful. perf. form, conquiserit, Cic.).

conquisitio -ōnis, f. (conquero), **1.** *search, collection*; pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; **2.** *a pressing or forcible entlistment of soldiers, conscription*; exercitus durissimā conquisitione confectus, Cic.

conquisitor -ōris, m. (conquiro), a recruiting officer, Cic.

conquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conquiro), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious; mensas exquisitissimis epulis exstruere, Cic.

conr . . . = corr . . . (q.v.).

consaepio -saepis, -saepum, 4. to fence round, to hedge in, Suet.; gen., partic., **consaepus** -a -um, fenced round; ager, Cic.; subst., **consaepum** -i, n. an inclosure, Liv.

consalutatio -ōnis, f. (consaluto), a salutation of several persons; forensis, Cic.

consaluto, 1. to greet together, hail, salute; inter se amicissime, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Volumniam, Cic.

consanesco -sanūi, 3. to become healthy, to get well; illa quae consanuisse videbantur, Cic.

consanguineus -a -um, related by blood, brotherly, sisterly; umbrae, Ov. Subst., **consanguineus** -i, m. brother, Cic.; **consanguinea** -ae, f. sister, Cat.; plur., **consanguinei** -orum, m. relations; Aedui Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.; transf., consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.

consanguinitas -ātis, f. (consanguineus), relationship by blood, consanguinitas, Liv.

consaucio, 1. to wound severely, Suet.

consceleratus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conscelero), wicked, villainous, depraved; consceleratissimi filii, Cic.; transf. of things, mens, Cic.

conscelero, 1. to defile with crime; miseram domum, Cat.; oculos videndo, Ov.; aures paternas, Liv.

conscendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (com and scando). **A.** to ascend, mount, go up; with acc., equum, to mount on horseback, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; aequor navibus, Verg.; with in and the acc., in equos, Ov. **B.** Naut. t. t., to go on board ship, embark; with in and the acc., in navem, Caes.; with acc., navem, Caes.; absol., to embark; conscendere a Brundisio, Cic.

conscensio -ōnis, f. (conscendo), an embarking, embarkation; in navem, Cic.

conscientia -ae, f. (conscio). **I. A.** a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; horum omnium, Cic.; conjunctionis, Tac.; eiusmodi facinorum, Cic.; absol. conscientiae contagio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam assumere, Tac. **II.** knowledge in oneself. **A.** Gen., virium nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol., nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. **B.** consciousness of right or wrong; a, conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelorum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nulla conscientia de culpa, Sall.; b, conscience; animi conscientia excruciarī, Cic.; praeclara conscientia, Cic.; absol., (a) a good conscience; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.; (β), a bad conscience; angor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientia ictus, Liv.

conscindo -scīdi -scissum, 3. to tear or rend in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., conscissi sibilis, hissed at, Cic.

conscio, 4. to be conscious of guilt; nil conscire sibi, Hor.

conscisco -scivi and -scīi -scitum, 3. **1.** to agree on, resolve publicly, decree, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; **2.** to bring or inflict upon oneself, inflict upon; sibi mortem, or simply mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exsilium, Liv. (syncop. perfect formis conscisse, Liv.; conscisset, Cic.).

conscius -a -um (com and scio), **1.** having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognisant of; with genit., homo meorum in

te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic.; conjunctionis, **conspirator**, Sall.; poet., conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscius esse facinoris, Tac.; with dat., conscius facinori, Cic.; with in and the abl., conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl., his de rebus conscius esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol., sine ullo conscio, Cic.; **2.** *conscious to oneself*; a, with genit., si alicuius injuria sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; with acc. and infin., etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol., conscii sibi, Sall.; poet., virtus conscia, Verg.; b, esp., *conscious of guilt*; animus, Sall.

conscribillo, 1. (dim. of conscribo), to scribble or scrawl all over, Varr.; transf., nates, to mark with bloody weals, Cat.

conscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write together. **I. A. 1.** milit. t. t., to enrol, levy; excreitus, Cic.; legiones, Caes.; **2.** politic. t. t., a, to enrol in a particular class; centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv.; Collinam (tribum) novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat, Cic.; b, to enrol as a senator; hence the phrase, patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator, Hor.; c, to enrol as colonists, Liv. **B. 1.** to put together in writing, write, compose; librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistolam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter; de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; **2.** esp. of physicians, to prescribe; pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. **II.** to write all over; mensam vino, Ov.

conscriptio -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper; falsae conscriptiones questionum, forged minutes, Cic.

conscriptus -a -um, partic. of conscribo.

conscō -scēti -sectum, 1. to cut in small pieces, dismember; membra fratris, Ov.

consecratio -ōnis, f. (consecro), **1. a**, a consecration; aedium, Cic.; **b**, a dedication to the infernal gods, execration, curse; capitis, Cic.; **2.** deification of the emperors, apotheosis, Tac.

consecro, (con-sacro), **1. I. A.** to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic.; diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. **B.** to consecrate to the gods below, to curse; quum caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. **II. A.** to deify, elevate to divine honours; Liber quem nostri majores consecraverunt, Cic.; of the emperors, consecrare Claudium, Suet. **B.** Transf., to make holy; vetera jam ista et religione omnium consecrata, Cic. **C.** to make immortal; amplissimis monumentis memoriam nominis sui, Cic.

consectarius -a -um (consector), following logically, consequent, Cic. Subst., **consectaria** -orum, n. logical conclusions, inferences, Cic.

consectatio -ōnis, f. (consector), the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, striving after; concinnitatis, Cic.

consectatrix -icis, f. (consector), an eager pursuer, devoted friend; consecatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting up, cleaving to pieces; arborum, Cic.

consector, 1. dep. (freq. of consequor). **I. A.** Lit., to follow, pursue eagerly, Ter.; tardi ingenii est rivulus consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate or gain; opes aut potentiam, Cic.; aberratam orationis, Cic.; vitium de industria, Cic. **II.** to follow hostilely, pursue; redentes equites, Caes.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic.

consecutio -ōnis, f. (consequor), **1.** philosophy. t. t., that which follows, an effect, conse-

quence; causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., *order, connexion, arrangement*; verborum, Cic.

consensescō -sentiī, 3. **I.** *to become old, grow grey*; hac causā, Ov. **II.** *In a bad sense, to become old, to lose one's strength, to decay.* **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, *insentient, indurated* in exilio consensescere, Liv.; consensescere in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; 2, of bodily strength, *to decay*; consensescunt vires atque deficiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, invidia habet repentinos impetus, interposito spatio et cognita causā consensescit, Cic.; 2, in politics, *to lose power*; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consensescere, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consentio). **A.** Gen., *agreement, harmony, consent*; a, of persons, omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; b, of things, *harmony*; naturae, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, *a plot, conspiracy*; consensio scelerata, Cic.

consensus -ūs, m. (consentio). **I.** *agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement*; a, of persons, omnium, Cic.; optimus in rempublicam consensus, Cic.; abl., *consensus, unanimously, by general consent*; resistere, Liv.; b, of things, mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum consentusque, Cic. **II.** *a secret agreement, conspiracy*; consensus audacium, Cic.

consentāneus -a -um (consentio), *agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable*; cum illi litteris, Cic.; gen. with dat., Stoicorum rationi, Cic.; impers., consentaneum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., *it agrees, is reasonable, suitable*, Cic.

Consentes Dii, the advisers, the twelve superior deities of the Romans—viz., Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Varr.

Consentia -ae, f. a town in Bruttii, now Consenza. Adj., **Consentinus** -a -um.

consentio -sensi -sensum, 4. *to agree.* **I.** Lit., of persons. **A.** Gen., *to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously*; absol., animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat. or cum and the abl., consentire superioribus iudiciis, Cic.; cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl., Cic.; ad with the acc., Cic.; adversus with the acc., Liv.; cum aliquo de aliquā re, Cic.; with acc., Cic.; bellum, *to resolve upon war*, Liv.; with acc. and infin. or infin. alone, Cic. **B.** *to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union*; ad prodendum Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causā, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, *to agree, harmonise*; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.; pres. partic., **consentiens** -entis, *harmonious*; consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.

consēpio = consaepio (q.v.).

consequens -quentis, p. adj. (consequor), a, grammat. t. t., *appropriate, of the right construction*; in conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.; b, philosoph. t. t., *following logically, consequent*; consequens est, *it follows as a logical consequence*, Cic. Subst., **consequens** -quentis, n. *a logical consequence*, Cic.

consequētia -ae, f. (consequor), *a consequence, succession*; eventorum, Cic.

consequētia -ae, f. = consequentia (q.v.).

consequor -sequūtus (-sēcutus), 3. dep. *to follow, go after.* **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem vestigiis, *on foot*, Cic.; 2, *to pursue*; consequi statim Hasdrubalem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *to follow in point of time*; mors, quae brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequabatur, Cic.; 2, *to follow as an effect or con-*

sequence, result from; quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; b, *to follow as a logical consequence*; fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; 3, *to follow a particular object or example*; consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic. **II.** *to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain.* **A.** Lit., 1, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; 2, *to come up with in pursuit, overtake*; reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, *to attain to, obtain, get*; cuius rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; fructum amplissimum ex reipublicae causa, Cic.; omnia per senatum, Cic.; fortitudinis gloriā insidiis et malitia, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; 2, of objects, events, *to befall, happen to*; tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Cic.; 3, *to come up to in any respect, to equal*; a, verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic.; b, esp., *to express adequately in words*; alicuius laudes verbis, Cic.; 4, *to come up to in speech or thought, to understand, grasp*; similitudinem veri, Cic.

1. **consēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. **I.**, *to sow, plant*; a, lit., agros, Cic.; b, transf., *lumine arva* (of the sun), *to cover*, Lucr.; 2, *to plant, place in*; arborem, Liv.

2. **consēro** -sērii -sertum, 3. **I.** Gen., *to connect, tie, join, twine together*; lorica conserta hamis Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Atellanis, Liv. **II.** *to join in a hostile manner.* **A.** Milit. t. t., *manum or manus conserere, to engage*, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Sall.; conserere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Liv.; navis conseritur, *the ship is engaged*, Liv.; absol., conserere cum levi armatura, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., *aliquem ex jure manum consertum vocare, to commence an action concerning property by laying hands on it*, ap. Cic.

consertō, adv. (consertus from 2. consero), *connectedly*, Cic.

conserva -ae, f. a fellow-servant, Plaut.; transf., *conservae fores, in the same service*, Ov.

conservans -antis, p. adj. (conservo), *preserving*; with genit., ea quae conservantia sunt eius status, Cic.

conservatio -ōnis, f. (conservo), *a preservation, keeping, laying up*; a, frugum, Cic.; b, *observing, observance*; aequabilitatis, Cic.

conservatōr -ōris, m. (conservo), *a preserver*; inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

conservatōrix -icis, f. (conservo), *she who preserves*; natura, Cic. (?)

conservo, 1. *to keep, preserve, maintain*; a, of concrete objects, cives suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; rem familiarem, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, *to preserve, maintain, observe*; pristinum animum, Liv.; iusjurandum, *to keep*, Cic.

conservus -i, m. a fellow slave, servant, Cic.

consessor -ōris, m. (consido), *one who sits near or with, in a court of justice, an assessor*, Cic.; a neighbour at a feast or spectacle, Cic.

consessus -itis, m. (consido), *an assembly* (of persons sitting together); in ludo talario, Cic.; praecoonum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; plur., *consessus theatralis gladiatorumque*, Cic.

consideratē, adv., with compar. and superl. (consideratus), *thoughtfully, carefully*; agere, Cic.

consideratio -ōnis, f. (considero), *consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection*; considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

considerātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (considero), **a**, pass., *thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate*; verbum, Cic.; *considerata* atque *provisia* via vivendi, Cic.; **b**, act., of persons, *cautious, wary, circumspect*; homo, Cic.

considéro, 1. (com and root SID, connected with ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, VID-eo). **A**. Lit., *to look at, regard carefully, contemplate*; *considerare* opus pictoris, Cic. **B**. Transf., *to consider, weigh, reflect upon*; with secum, cum animo suo, secum in animo; *considerare* secum eos casus, in quibus, etc., Cic.; with rel. sent., *consideres* quid agas, Cic.; with de and the abl., nunc de praemiis *consideremus*, Cic.; absol., ille (ait) se *considerare* velle, Cic.

consido -sēdi -sessum, 3. neut. **I**. Lit., *to sit down*. **A**. Of persons, *hic in umbrā*, Cic.; in molli herba, Cic.; esp., **1**, *to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice*; ut primum iudices *consecderant*, Cic.; ad jus dicendum, Liv.; **2**, milit. t. t., **a**, *to take up one's position*; triarii sub vexillis *considebant* sinistro crure porrecto, Liv.; in insidiis, Liv.; **b**, more commonly, *to stop, encamp*; *considere* non longius mille passibus a nostris munitionibus, Caes.; **3**, *to stop, and of passengers on board ship, to land*; hic an Antii, Cic.; Tarquinii, Liv. **B**. Of things, *to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside*; quae (Alpes) jam licet *considant*, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc *consecderat* ignis, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**. Of persons, *considere* in otio, *to rest*, Cic.; totam videmus *conscidisse* urbem luctu, *sunk in grief*, Verg. **B**. Of things, **1**, *to stop, cease*; ardor animi *conscidit*, Cic.; **2**, *to fall into neglect*; *conscidit* utriusque nomen in quaestura, Cic.

consigno, 1. **1**, *to seal, to affix a seal as an authentication*; tabulas signis, Cic.; **2**, *to vouch for, authenticate*; aliquid litteris, Cic.; rursus, antiquitas clarissimis monumentis testata *consignataque*, Cic.

consiliarius -a -um (consilium), *relating to counsel, deliberating*; senatus, Plaut. Subst., **consiliarius** -ii, m. an adviser, an assessor, assistant judge; *consiliario* et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; dari alicui *consiliarium* atque administrum, Cic.; *consiliarii* regis, Cic.

consiliator -ōris, m. (consilior), *counsellor, adviser*, Phaedr.

consilior, 1. dep. (consilium), *to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel*; difficilis ad *consiliandum* legato, Cic.

consilium -ii, n. (connected with consulo). **I**. Act., **A**. **1**, lit., *a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel*; *consilium* principum habere, *to hold a consultation with the chiefs*, Liv.; quasi consilii sit res, *as if the matter allowed of consideration*, Caes.; *consilii* interesse, Cic.; esp. *the deliberation of a public body*; *consilii* publici participem fieri, Cic.; *consilium* habere, Cic.; adesse alicui in consilio, Cic.; **2**, meton., *the assembly of persons giving advice, council*; esp., **a**, *the senate*; senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; **b**, *the body of judges*; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; **c**, *a council of war*; *consilium* convocare, Caes.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. **B**. *understanding, foresight, prudence*; vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic. **II**. Pass., *the advice or counsel given*; *a resolution, plan, conclusion*; **1**, **a**, *capere consilium, to form a resolution*, Cic.; belli renovandi, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, ut antequam lucret exirem, Cic.; consilium consistit, *holds good*, Cic.; est consilium, foll. by infin., Cic.; quid sui consilii sit proponit, *he explains what his plan is*, Caes.; inire consilium senatus interficiendi, Cic.; abl., consilio, *intentionally, designedly*, Cic.; privato consilio, *privatis consiliis* (opp. publico consilio,

publicis consiliis), *in the interests of private persons*, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., *stratagem, device*; consilium imperatorium, Cic.; **2**, *advice, suggestion*; alicui consilium dare, Cic.; egere consilii or consilio, Cic.

consimilis -e, *like in all parts, exactly similar*; with genit., causa consimilis earum causarum quae, etc., Cic.; with dat., consimilis fugae profectio, Caes.; absol., laus, Cic.

consipio, 3. (com and sapio), *to be in one's senses, to have possession of one's faculties*, Liv.

consisto -stiti, 3. *to put oneself in any place*. **I**. Gen., *to take one's stand, place oneself*. **A**. Lit., **1**, of persons, *consistere* ad mensam, Cic.; in proximi consistere, Liv.; esp. **a**, as a listener, tota in illa contione Italia constitit, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., *to place oneself for battle, take one's place*; ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constitat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic.; **2**, of dice, *to fall*; quadringentis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. **B**. Transf., *to agree with*; videns igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. **II**. Esp. *to stand still*. **A**. *to stop, halt*; **1**, lit., **a**, of persons, *consistite*! Ov.; *consistere* et commorari cogit, Cic.; esp., (a) *to stop for conversation*; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, Caes.; (b) *to stop in wonder, curiosity, etc.*; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; (c) milit. t. t., *to halt*; prope hostem, Caes.; (d) of travellers, fugitives, etc., *to halt, stop, stay*; consistere unum diem Veliae, Cic.; **b**, of things, vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic.; esp. of water, *to stop still*; ter frigore constitit Ister, froze, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to stop, dwell in speech*; in uno nomine, Cic.; **b**, *to rest, cease*; quum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv.; **c**, *to rest, fall upon*; in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.; **d**, *to consist, to be formed of*; maior pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. **B**. **1**, *to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing*; in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celso acrae quercus consistunt, *were firmly rooted*, Verg.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to keep one's ground, to hold one's own*; in forensibus causis praecclare, Cic.; **b**, *to be firm*; neque mens, neque vix neque lingua consistit, Cic.

consitio -ōnis, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*; plur., *different kinds of sowing or planting*, Cic.

consitor -ōris, m. (consero), *a sower, planter*; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

consitura -ae, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*; agri, Cic.

consobrinus -i, m. and **consobrina** -ae, f. *cousin on the mother's side*, Cic.; *cousin*, Cic.; and in a more extended sense, *second, third cousin*, Suet.

consocer -cēri, m. *a joint father-in-law*, Suet. **consociatio** -ōnis, f. (consocio), *union, connection, association*; hominum, Cic.

consociatus -a -um, p. adj. (from consocio), *united, harmonious*; consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

consocio, 1. *to unite, connect, share, associate, make common*; consilia cum aliquo, Cic.; injuriam cum amicis, Cic.; animos eorum, Liv.; nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic.

consolabilis -e (consolor), *consolable*; dolor, Cic.

consolatio -ōnis, f. (consolor), *consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation*; **1**, *communion* malorum, Cic.; *thorow*, Cic.; adhibere aliquam modicam consolationem, Cic.; adhibere

alicui consolationem, Cic.; num me una consolatio sustentat quod, etc., Cic.; uti hac consolatione alicuius (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; **2**, a consolatory treatise or discourse, Cic.

consolator -ōris, m. (consolor), a consoler, Cic.

consolatorius -a -um (consolator), relating to consolation, consolatory; litterae, Cic.

consolator, 1. dep. **1**, of persons, to console, comfort, to encourage; se illo solatio quod, etc., Cic.; se his (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; aliquid de communibus miseriis, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis consolari solet, Cic.; absol., consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat (eum) finem orandi faciat, Caes.; **2**, of things, to alleviate, lighten, solace; dolorem, Cic.

consōno -sōnūi, 1. **1**, to sound together, sound loudly; **a**, consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv.; **b**, to echo; plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Verg.; **2**, transf., to harmonise, agree, be consonant with, Quint.

consōnus -a -um. **A**. Lit., sounding together, harmonious; fila lyrae, Ov. **B**. Transf., accordant, fit, suitable; credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore ut, etc., Cic.

consopio, 4. to lull to sleep, stupefy; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; Endymion a luna consopitus, Cic.

consors -sortis, 1. having an equal share with, sharing in, partaking of; with genit., socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; necum temporum illorum, Cic.; tribuniciae potestatis, Tac.; applied to inanimate objects, common; tecta, Verg.; **2**, having an equal share in property; tres fratres consortes, tenants in common, Cic.; poet., brother or sister; consors magni Jovis, Juno, Ov.; adj. = brotherly, sisterly; sanguis, Ov.

consortio -ōnis, f. (consors), companionship, community, partnership; humana, Cic.

consortium -ii, n. (consors), 1. community of goods, Suet.; **2**, fellowship, participation in; si in consortio, si in societate reipublicae esse licet, Liv.

1. conspectus -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio). **A**. Gen., visible; tumultus hosti conspectus, Liv. **B**. (with compar.) striking, remarkable, distinguished; conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspecta mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; turba conspectior, Liv.

2. conspectus -ūs, m. (conspicio), look, sight, view. **I**. Act., **A**. Lit., dare se alicui in conspectum, to allow oneself to be seen by, Cic.; in conspectu alicuius esse, to be within sight of, Cic.; e conspectu abire, Caes.; adinere conspectum oculorum, Liv.; cadere in conspectum, Cic.; conspectus est in Capitolium, the view is towards the Capitol, Liv.; conspectum alicuius fugere, Caes.; privare aliquem omnium suorum consuetudine conspectuque, Cic.; of things, in conspectu alicuius loci, in sight of, Cic. **B**. Transf., mental view, survey; in hoc conspectu et cognitione naturae, Cic. **II**. Pass., appearance, Liv. **A**. Lit., conspectu suo proelium restituit, Liv. **B**. Meton., tuus jucundissimus conspectus, Cic.

conspergo (con-spargo), -spersi -spersum, 3. to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; me lacrimis, Cic.; transf., ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed with, Cic.

conspiciendus -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio), worthy of being seen, noteworthy; opus, Liv.; templum, Ov.

conspicio -spexi -spectrum, 3. (con- and specio), **1**, to look at, view, behold, to descry, perceive; conspiciere nostros equites, Caes.; infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.; milites in summo colle, Caes.; procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem, Caes.; with acc. and infin., calones qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes.; **2**, to look at with attention; Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciabant, Liv.; locum insidiis, for an ambush, Verg.; in pass., conspici, to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished; vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic.

conspicor, 1. dep. (conspicio), to catch sight of, perceive; agmen Aeduorum, Caes.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.

conspiciuus -a -um (conspicio), visible. **A**. Gen., conspicuous, prominent; conspiciuus late vertex, Hor.; Romanis conspiciuum eum novitas divitiae faciebant, Liv.

conspiratio -ōnis, f. (conspiro), **1**, unison, harmony, agreement, union; omnium bonorum, Cic.; magna amoris conspiratione consentientes amicorum greges, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, conspiracy, plot; conspiratio certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam, Cic.

conspiratus -a -um (partic. of conspiro), sworn together, united by an oath, Phaedr. Subst., **conspirati** -orum, m. conspirators, Suet.

conspiro, 1. (com and spiro), to breathe together. **I**. **A**. to blow together, sound together; aeraeque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. **B**. to agree, harmonise in opinion and feeling, to unite; conspire nobiscum, consentite eum bonis, Cic.; milites legionis nonae subito conspirati (with one accord) pila coniecerunt, Cic. **II**. In a bad sense, to conspire, to form a plot; priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.

consponsor -ōris, m. a joint surety, Cic.

conspuo -spūi -spūtum, 3. to spit upon, Plaut., Juv.

conspuro, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, Lucr. **conspūto**, 1. (inchoat. of conspuo), to spit upon contemptuously; nostros, Cic.

constans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consto), **a**, steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans jam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic.; **b**, of character, firm, resolute, unchanging, constant; sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi, Cic.; **c**, consistent, harmonious; oratio, Cic.; **d**, uniform, unanimous; constanti famā atque omnium sermone celebrari, Cic.

constanter, adv. with compar. and superl. (constans), **a**, firmly, consistently, constantly; constanter in suo manere statu, Cic.; constanter et non trepide pugnare, Caes.; constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.; **b**, uniformly, harmoniously; constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, Caes.; constanter sibi dicere, Cic.

constantia -ae, f. (constans), **a**, unchangeableness; dictionum conventorumque constantia, Cic.; **b**, perseverance, firmness; pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris, Cic.; **c**, agreement, harmony; testimoniorum, Cic.

consternatio -ōnis, f. (consterno), **1**, fear, dismay, consternation, confusion; pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac.; **2**, a mutiny, tumult; vulgi, Tac.; muliebris consternatio, Liv.

1. consterno -stravi -stratum, 3. **A**, to strew, scatter, cover by strewing; tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; constrata navis, a decked boat, Caes.; subst., **constrata**

-orum, n., pontis, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats, Liv. **B.** to throw down; tempestas aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

2. consterno, 1. (intens. of 1. consterno), **1.** to cause confusion, consternation, fear, to frighten; procella ita consternavit equos, Liv.; esp. in pass., equi consternati, startled, Liv.; pavida et consternata multitudo, Liv.; also, to drive to flight by fear; in fugam consternari, Liv.; **2.** to excite to sedition or revolt; metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Liv.

constipo, 1. to press, crowd together; tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.

constitutio -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (con and statuo). **1.** to cause to stand, place, put; hominem ante pedes **Q.** Manilii, Cic.; milit. t. t., **a.** to draw up in line, place, station, arrange; signa ante tribunal, to set up the standards, Liv.; legionem Caesar constituit, drew up, Caes.; naves in alto, Caes.; intra silvas aciem ordinesque, Caes.; **b.** to halt; signa haud procul porta, Liv.; agmen, Sall. **II.** to put in a particular place; **1.** to station, post, settle; **a.** praesidia in Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, Caes.; plebem in agris publicis, Cic.; **b.** to appoint to an office; regem, Cic.; aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, Cic.; with the acc., Commium regem ibi, Caes.; **2.** to found, establish; **a.** of buildings, towns, etc., turre, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.; **b.** of institutions, taxes, etc., vectigal, Cic.; of magistracies, quae (potestates, imperia, curaciones) constituuntur ad populi fructum, Cic.; **c.** of an undertaking, actionem, Cic.; actionem, to begin an action, Cic.; crimen in aliquo, Cic.; quaestionem, Cic.; **d.** of relations, to establish; concordiam, Cic.; exemplum justitiae in hostem, Cic.; **e.** of persons, tres legiones, to form, Caes.; **3.** to arrange, appoint, dispose, establish firmly; **a.** of the body, is cui corpus bene constitutum sit, Cic.; **b.** of the character, animus bene constitutus, Cic.; **c.** of condition, situations, etc., rem familiarem, Cic.; **d.** of the state, bene constituta civitas, Cic.; **4.** to fix, settle upon; **a.** (a) tempus, diem, Cic., Caes.; mercedem funeris, Cic.; pretium frumento, Cic.; diem cum aliquo, Caes.; with rel. sent., armorum quantum quaeque civitas quodque ante tempus efficiat constitui, Caes.; with acc. and infin., me hodie venturum esse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut L. Bestia quereretur de actionibus Ciceronis, Cic.; absol., ut erat constitutum, Cic.; **(b)** of persons, to appoint, agree upon; accusatorem, Cic.; **b.** (a) to settle, determine; nondum satis constituti molestiae an plus voluptatis attulerit Trebatius noster; **(b)** to determine at law, settle, decide; controversiam, Cic.; de perspicuo jure, Cic.; **c.** to come to a determination, to resolve; haec ex re et ex tempore constitues, Cic.; with infin., bellum cum Germanis gerere, Caes.; with ut and the subj., ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic.

constitutio -ōnis, f. (constituo), 1. constitution, condition, disposition, nature; firma constitutio corporis, Cic.; republicae, Cic.; illa praeclara constitutio Romuli, Cic.; **2.** fixing, determining; **a.** the definition or settling of something; ea constitutio summi boni quae est praeposita, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., the point in dispute, Cic.; **c.** a regulation, order, ordinance; cogebatur alia aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex nova constitutione sellatus facere, Cic.

constitutum -i, n. (constitutus, from constituo), 1. a fixed place or time of meeting, rendezvous; V. Calend. igitur ad constitutum, Cic.; constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, Cic.; **2.** an agreement, appointment, compact; ad constitutum experiendi gratia venire, Cic.

constitutus -a-um, partic. of constituo.

consto -stiti -stāturus, 1. to stand still. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, **a.** to exist; unde omnis rerum nunc constet summa creata, Lucr.; **b.** to consist; ex animo constamus et corpore, Cic.; **c.** to depend upon, rest upon; monuit eius diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.; **2.** to cost; ambulamenta prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. **B.** 1, to stand firm, remain; **a.** milit. t. t. to hold one's ground, stand firm; postquam nullo loco constabat acies, Liv.; **b.** of looks, speech, etc. to remain the same, to be unaltered; adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, Liv.; **2.** to be in good order; postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Verg.; esp., ratio constat, the account is correct, Cic.; **3.** to remain in the same state, continue; nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsam a ceteris per se ipsum constare possit, Cic.; uti numerus legionum constare videretur, Caes.; **4.** to remain in the same thought or opinion; **a.** to remain constant; nec animus eius satis constare visum, Liv.; constare sibi or alicui rei, to be true to; reliqui sibi constiterunt, Cic.; constat humanitati suae, Cic.; of resolves, to be fixed, firm; animo constat sententia, Verg.; alicui constat, a person is resolved; mihi quidem constat nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, ap. Cic.; **b.** of evidence, facts, etc., to be certain, sure, well-known; eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt exempla afferemus, Cic.; quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.; mihi plane non satis constit, utrum sit melius, Cic.; quum de Magio constet, Cic.

constrātum -i, n., v. 1. consterno.

constringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., **a.** to draw, bind together; sarcinam, Plaut.; **b.** to confine, fetter; corpora vinculis, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** to strengthen, fortify; constringere fidem religionis potius quam veritate, Cic.; **b.** to confine, limit, fetter, restrain; orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic.; **c.** of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; sententiam aptis verbis, Cic.

constructio -ōnis, f. (construo), 1. a putting together, building, construction, making; hominis, Cic.; **2.** rhet. t. t. the proper connexion of words; verborum apta et quasi rotunda, Cic.

construo -struxi -structum, 3. 1, **a.** to heap up together; aerovs nummorum, Cic.; divitias, Hor.; **b.** to construct, build up; mundum, navem, aedificium, Cic.; **2.** to arrange; dentes in ore constructi, Cic.

construprator -ōris, m. a ravisher, defiler, Liv.

constupro, 1. to ravish, violate; matronas, Liv.; fig., emptum constupratumque iudicium, corrupt, Cic.

consuādeo -si -sum, 2. to advise earnestly, Plaut.

Consuālia, v. Consus.

consuāsor -ōris, m. (consuadeo), an adviser, Cic.

consūdo, 1. to sweat profusely, Plaut.

consuefācio -feci -factum, 3. (^o consueo and facio), to accustom, habituate, (Gaeltolorum) multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

consuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. **I.** Transf., to accustom to; brachia, Lucr. **II.** Intransit., **a.** to accustom oneself, and often in perf., consuevi, I am accustomed; with infin., qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.; with inanimate things as subjects, naves quae praesidii causā Alexandriae esse consuevit, Caes.; ut consuesti, as you are accustomed, Cic.; **b.** to be intimate with; cum aliquo, cum aliqua, Cic. (perf. forms

often contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuerunt, consueram, consuerim, consuesse).

consuetudo -nis, f. (consuesco). **I.** *custom, usage, habit*; **1**, mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic.; with genit. of subst., or gerund, consuetudo populi Romani, Cic.; consuetudo sermonis nostri, Cic.; consuetudo peccandi, Cic.; consuetudo bona, Cic.; adducere aliquem or se in eam consuetudinem ut, etc., Caes.; ab omnium Scilorum consuetudine discedere, Cic.; non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, *as is the usual practice*, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; obdurescere alicuius rei consuetudine, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, *to become customary*, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, *according to custom*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *manner of living*; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; **b**, *manner of speaking*; consuetudo indocta, Cic. **II.** *social intercourse, intimacy*; insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers, stupri vetus consuetudo, *an intrigue of long standing*, Sall.

consuetus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of consu-
esco (q.v.). **II.** P. adj., *accustomed, customary*, usual; lubido, Sall.

consul -sulis, m. (root CONS, or from con and the root of salio, which is seen in praesul and exsul), *a consul*, pl. consules, *the consuls*. **1.** *the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but after 365 B.C., also from the plebeians*; consul ordinarius, *one elected at the usual time* (opp. consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased*), Liv.; consul designatus, *consul elect*, so called between the election in July and entrance upon office on the 1st of January, Cic.; consul major, *the consul who had precedence of his colleague*; consul Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; aliquem dicere consulem, Liv.; the year was generally called by the consuls' names, e.g., L. Pisone et A. Gabinio coss. (i.e. consulisbus), i.e., 696 A.U.C., Caes.; consule Tullo, Hor.; the name of the consul stamped on the cork marked the age of wine; Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor.; pro consule, *an officer in the place of the consul, a governor of a country, province, a proconsul*; proconsule in Cilician proficisci, *to go as proconsul to Cilicia*, Cic. **II.** Transf., in the historians used instead of proconsul, Liv.

consulāris -e (consul), *relating to a consul, consular*. **A.** Adj., aetas, *the age (namely forty-three), at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul*, Cic.; fasces, Liv.; licitor, auctoritas, Cic.; candidatus, Cic.; familia, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; locus, *place in the senate*, Cic.; provincia, Caes. **B.** Subst., **consularis** -is m. *one who had been a consul, an ex-consul*, Cic.; in the imperial period, a governor of consular rank, Tac.

consulārīter, adv. (consularis), *in a manner worthy of a consul*; vita omnis consulariter acta, Liv.

consulātus -ūs, m. (consul), *the office of consul, the consulship*; abdicare se consulatu, Cic.; abdicare consulatum, Liv.; abire consulatu, Liv.; adipisci consulatum, Cic.; afferre consulatum in eam familiam, Cic.; petere consulatum, Cic.; peracto consulatu, Caes.

consūlo -sultī -sultum, 3. (root CONS, CENS, or from con and the root of salio). **I.** **a**, *to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, consult*; in commune, *for the common good*, Liv.; in longitudinem, *for the future*, Ter.; facto non consulto in tali periculo opus esse, Sall.; re consulta et explorata, Cic.; quid agant consultum, Caes.; **b**, *to come to a conclusion, to take measures*; libere consulere ad summam rem, Caes.; quae reges at-

que populi male consuluerint, Sall.; obsecro ne quid gravius de salute et incolunitate tuā consulas, Caes.; consulere in, *to take measures against*; nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter, Liv.; **c**, *to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to*; with dat., *parti civium consulere, parti negligere*, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; dignitati alicuius, Cic.; alicui optime, Cic.; with ut, ne, or (with preed. negat.) quominus and the subj., Cic.; **d**, *aliquid boni consulere, to take in good part*; haec missa, Ov. **II.** *to ask the advice of, consult*; nec te id consulto, *consult about that*, Cic.; quod me de Antonio consulis, Cic.; quid mihi faciendum esse censeat, Cic.; **a**, *to ask the opinion of the senate, to bring a matter before the senate*; senatus a Bestia consultus est, placeretne legatos Jugurthae recipi moenibus, Sall.; **b**, *to lay a matter before the people*; seniores de tribus consulendum dixerunt esse, Liv.; **c**, *to take legal advice*; qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.; **d**, *to consult an oracle, or deity*; haruspicem, Cic.; Phoebi oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent, Cic.; id postetne fieri, consuluit, Cic.

consultatio -onis, f. (2. consulto), **1**, *a full consideration, deliberation*; **a**, venit aliquid in consultationem, Cic.; consultationem raptim transigere, Liv.; **b**, *a case proposed for consideration*, Quint.; **2**, *an asking for advice, inquiry*; consultationi alicuius respondere, Cic.

consulto, adv., with compar. and superl. (consultus), *advisedly, after consideration*; caute ac consulto gerere aliquid, Liv.

1. consultō, adv. (abl. of consultum), *deliberately, designedly*; consulto fecisse aliquid, Cic.; non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidere, Cic.

2. consulto, 1. (freq. of consulto). **I.** *to consider maturely, weigh, ponder*. **A.** Gen., de officio, Cic.; triduum ad consultandum dare, Liv.; in longius, *for the future*, Tac.; in medium, *for the common good*, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic. **B.** alicui, *to consult for, provide for*; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** *to consult, ask advice of*; aliquem, Tib.; vates ad eam rem consultandam ex Etruria accire, Liv.

consultor -oris, m. (consulo), **1**, *an adviser*; egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall.; **2**, *one who asks advice, especially legal advice, a client*; consultoribus suis respondere, Cic.

consultrix -icis, f. (consultor), *one who consults, cares for, provides*; natura consultrix et provida utilitatum, Cic.

consultum -i, n. (consultus, from consulo), *resolution, plan, decision*; **a**, consulto collegae, virtute militum victoria parta est, Liv.; facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.; **b**, *esp. a decree of the senate at Rome, senatus consultum* (shortened to S.C.); senatus consultum facere, Cic.; S.C. facere in aliquem, Liv.; S.C. facere ut, etc., Cic.; alicui senatus consulto scribendo adesse, Cic.; consulta patrum, Hor.; **c**, *the decree of a Sicilian senate (βούλη)*, Cic.; **d**, *the answer of an oracle*; dum consulta petis, Verg.

1. consultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consulo), **a**, *well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed*; omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic.; **b**, of persons, experienced, esp. in law; with genit., juris consultus (adj. or subst.), *some one learned in the law*, Cic.; consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani juris, Liv.; consultus insanientis sapientiae, Hor.; with abl., jure consultus, Cic. Subst., **consultus** -i, m. *a lawyer*, Hor.

2. **consultus** -ūs, m. (consulo) = consultum (q.v.).

consum -fui -futurum -fore, to be, to happen, Plaut., Ter.

consummatio -ōnis, f. (consummo), 1, a summing up, adding up, Plin.; 2, a finishing, completion, consummation; maximarum rerum, Sen.

consummatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (consummo), complete, perfect, consummate; eloquentia, Quint.; orator, Quint.

consummo, 1. (com and summa), 1, to add together, sum up; transf., to form a whole, complete; quae consummatum partibus, una dies (of an intercalary day), Ov.; in summi decus nomine velut consummata eius belli gloria, Liv.; 2, to complete, finish; eam rem, Liv.

consumo -sumpsi -suptum, 3. to take altogether, consume. **A.** In doing something, to spend, employ; pecuniam in agrorum coemptionibus, Cic.; omne tempus in litteris, Cic.; ingenium in musicis, Cic.; omnem laborem, operam, curam, studium in salute alicuius, Cic. **B.** to destroy, waste, bring to an end; a, omnia tela, to shoot away, Caes.; of provisions, omne frumentum, Caes.; of property, patrimonium, Cic.; omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.; of time, to spend, pass; magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aestatem in Trevis, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic.; horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic.; of resources or activity, to waste, consume in vain; multam operam frustra, Cic.; b, to waste, or wear away, destroy; quum eam (querum) tempestas vetustasve consumperit, Cic.; in pass., consumi incendio, or flamma, to be destroyed by fire; quae (aedes) priore anno incendio consumptae erant, Liv.; of life, to destroy, kill; si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.; totidem plagis hostem, Hor.; garrulus hunc consumet, will be the death of him, Hor.; fame consumi, to die of hunger, Caes.

consumptio -ōnis, f. (consumo), a consumption, consuming, destroying, Cic.

consumptor -ōris, m. (consumo), a consumer, destroyer; confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consūo -sūi -sūtum, 3. to sew together, stitch together, Plaut.

consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, a, lying down; consolatus (ad terram projectos) consurgere iussit, Caes.; b, sitting; senatus eunctus consurgit, Cic.; esp. of an orator, to rise up to speak; consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe et inquit, Liv.; to rise up in honour of some one; consurrexisse omnes et senem sessum recepit, Cic.; c, of persons kneeling, paullisper addubitavit an consurgendi jam triaris tempus esset, Liv.; d, of persons fighting, to raise oneself to give more force to a blow; ad iterandum ictum, Liv.; 2, of things without life, consurgunt venti, Verg.; consurgunt geminae quercus, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to rise for any action, join in an insurrection; magno tumultu ad bellum, Liv.; 2, of things, to break out; novum bellum, Verg.

consurrectio -ōnis, f. (consurgo), a rising up from a seat; iudicium, Cic.

Consus -i, m. an ancient Roman deity, whose worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus; hence, **Consualia** -ium, n. games in honour of Consus, on the 21st of August and 15th of December.

consūsurro, 1. to whisper together, Ter.

contābēfācio, 3. to consume, cause to waste away, Plaut.

contābesco -tābui, 3. to waste away, wear away gradually; Artemisia luctu confecta contābuit, Cic.

contābulatio -ōnis, f. (contabulo), a covering with boards, planking, floor, Caes.

contābulo, 1. to cover with boards, to plank; turrem, Caes.

contābundus = cunctabundus (q.v.).

contactus -ūs, m. (contingo), 1, a contact, touching, touch; sanguinis, Ov.; 2, a touching of something unclean, contagion; contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv.; transf., oculus a contactu dominationis inviolatos, Tac.

contāges -is, f. (contingo), a touch, touching, Lucr.

contāgio -ōnis, f. (contingo), a touching, connexion; 1, gen., quum est somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, Cic.; 2, a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection; a, physical, contagio pestifera, Liv.; b, moral, bad companionship, evil example; turpitudinis, Cic.; furoris, Liv.

contāgium -ii, n. (contingo), 1, touch, Lucr.; 2, infection, contagion; a, physical, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Verg.; b, moral, contagia lucri, Hor.

contāminātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (contamino), unclean, contaminated, Cic.

contāmino, 1. (com and TAG -o, tango), to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate; sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic.

contātio, **contātus**, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. (q.v.).

contechnor, 1. dep. to devise a trick, Plaut.

contēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to cover. **A.** Lit., a, locum linteis, Liv.; eos uno tunulo, to bury, Liv.; b, to conceal; corporis partes, quae aspectum sicut deformem habiturae, contegere atque abdere, Cic. **B.** Transf., to conceal; libidinis fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic.

contēmēro, 1. to pollute, defile, Ov.

contemno -tempsi -temptum, 3. to think meanly of, despise, contemn. **I.** Gen., casus humanos, Cic.; Roman prae sua Capua irridere atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin., contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin., ut ipsum vinci contemnerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., to ridicule, make little of; Adherbalis dicta, Sall.; se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic.

contemplatio -ōnis, f. (contemplor), attentive or eager looking at, contemplation. **A.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **B.** Transf., naturae, Cic.

contemplātor -ōris, m. (contemplor), one who attentively looks at or contemplates; caeli, Cic.

contemplātus, abl. -i, m. (contemplor), a looking at, contemplation, Ov.

contemplor (contempro), 1. dep. (com and templum), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate. **A.** Lit., coelum suspicere coelestiaque contemplari, Cic.; situm Carthagini, Liv. **B.** Transf., to consider carefully; ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contempleremini, Cic.

contemptim, adv. with compar. (contemptus), contemptuously; de Romanis loqui, Cic.

contemptio -ōnis, f. (contemno), contempt, scorn, disdain; pecuniae, Cic.

contemptor -ōris, m. (contemno), one who contemns or despises; divitiarum, Liv.; divum, Verg.; attrib., nemo tam contemptor famae est, Liv.; contemptor lucis animus, Verg.; contemptor animus, Sall.

1. contemptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (contemno), *despised, despicable, contemptible*; **a**, of things, *vita contempta ac sordida*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *homo contemptus et abjectus*, Cic.

2. contemptus -ūs, m. (contemno), *a mean opinion, contempt, disdain*; **a**, pass., *hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est*, Caes.; **b**, act., *contemptus moriendi*, Tac.

contendo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to stretch forcibly*; *arcum*, Verg.; *ballistas lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum contendere atque adducere*, Cic.; and hence of missiles, *to shoot, cast*; *tela*, Verg. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to strive with all one's bodily or mental power, to strain, exert oneself*; **1**, of the bodily powers, *a, gen.*, (a) *transit.*, *summas vires*, Lucr.; (β) *intransit.*, *eniti et contendere debet ut vincat*, Cic.; *fuga salutem petere contendunt*, Caes.; **b**, *to hasten on a journey, try to reach*; *Bibracte ire contendit*, Caes.; *fig.*, *si potuissemus, quo contendimus pervenire*, Cic.; **2**, of the mental powers, *a, to exert oneself*; (a) *transit.*, *contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus ut, etc.*, Cic.; (β) *intransit.*, *maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque*, Cic.; *ob eam causam contendit ut plura dicerem*, Cic.; **b**, *to strive to obtain something, strive for*; *non erat causa, cur hoc tempore aliquid a te contenderem*, Cic.; *ab aliquo valde de reductu in gratiam*, Cic.; *vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc.*, Cic.; **c**, *to assert with confidence, maintain*; *contententes numquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia*, Liv. **B.** *to strive with some one else*; **1, a**, *eum victore*, Caes.; *contra Paridem*, Verg.; *pro vitulis contra leones*, Cic.; *inter se de principatu*, Caes.; *cum Libone de mittendis legatis*, Caes.; **b**, *at an auction, to bid against*, Cic.; **2**, *to compare, contrast*; *ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt*, Cic.

1. contentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (*1. contentus*), *eagerly, earnestly*; *contente pro se dicere*, Cic.

2. contentē, adv. (*2. contentus*), *strictly, sparingly*, Plaut.

contentiō -ōnis, f. (*contendo*), *the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving*. **I.** Gen., *vocis, the raising or straining of the voice*, Cic.; *animi*, Cic. **II.** **1**, *combat, contest, contention, strife*; *magna contentio belli*, Cic.; *adversus procuratores contentio dicendi*, Cic.; *in contentione honoris incidere, rivalry in seeking a public office*, Cic.; *contentiones habere cum aliquo*, Caes.; **2, a**, *a contrast, comparison*; *hominum ipsorum et fortunarum contentione facere*, Cic.; **b**, *rhet. t. t.*, *antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas*, Quint.

contentiōsus -a -um (*contentio*), *pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome*, Plin.

1. contentus -a -um, p. adj. (*contendo*), *stretched, tense*. **A.** Lit., *funis*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt*, Cic.; **b**, *eager, zealous*; *ad tribunalatum contento studio cursuque venimus*, Cic.

2. contentus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (*contineo*), *contented, satisfied*; *with abl.*, *suis rebus*, Cic.; *ea victoria*, Cic.; *contentus quod, etc.*, Cic.; *with infin.*, Ov.

conterminus -a -um, *having the same boundary, contemurinus, near*; *contermina stabula ripae*, Ov. Subst., **conterminum** -i, n. *an adjoining region, a confine*, Tac.

contēro -trivi -tritum, 3. **I.** In narrow sense, *to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, to grind, pound*; *cornua cervi*, Ov. **II.** In wider sense, **1**, *to destroy, wear away*; *eius*

omnes injurias voluntariā quādam oblivione, Cic.; *reliqua conterere et continere, trample under foot*, Cic.; *ferrum, to wear away by using*, Ov.; *se in musicis, geometriā, astris*, Cic.; **2**, of time, *to consume, spend*; *omne otiosum tempus in studiis*, Cic.; *bonum otium socordiā atque desidiā*, Sall.

conterreo -terrii -territum, 2. **to terrify, frighten exceedingly**; *conterere loquacitatem alicuius vultu ipso aspectuque*, Cic.; *his nuntiis senatus contreritus*, Liv.

contestatio -ōnis, f. (*contestor*), *an earnest supplication, eager request*, Cic.

contestor, 1. dep. **1**, *to call to witness*; *deos hominesque*, Cic.; **2, a**, *litam, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses*, Cic.; **b**, *transf.*, *virtus contestata, approved*, Cic.

contexo -texii -textum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to weave together, twine together, connect, unite*; *lilia amar-anthis*, Tib.; *ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *to connect, unite*; *extrema cum primis*, Cic.; **2**, *to continue*; *carmen longius*, Cic.; **3**, *to build, construct, put together*; *sic deinceps omne opus contextitur*, Caes.; *equum trabibus acernis*, Verg.; **4**, *to devise, invent*; *crimen*, Cic.

contextē, adv. (*contextus*), *in close connexion*, Cic.

1. contextus -a -um, p. adj. (*from contexo*), *interwoven, connected, united*; **a**, *contexta condensaque corpora*, Lucr.; **b**, *perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures*, Cic.; **c**, *contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous*, Nep.

2. contextus -ūs, m. (*contexo*), *uniting, connexion*; **a**, *contextum corporum dissolvere*, Lucr.; **b**, of abstractions, *mirabilis contextus rerum*, Cic.; **c**, of oratory, *totus quasi contextus orationis*, Cic.

conticesco -ticti, 3. (*inchoat. of conticeo*), *to become silent, to be dumb, silent*. **I.** Lit., *a, of persons, conscientia convictis repente conticuit*, Cic.; **b**, of personifications, *neque ulia actas de tuis laudibus conticescet*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to become still or quiet, to abate, cease*; *illae scilicet litterae contigerunt forenses et senatoriae*, Cic.

contignatio -ōnis, f. (*contigno*), *woodwork, a flooring, joists, storey*, Caes.

contigno, 1. (*com and tignum*), *to put planks together, to floor*, Cic.

contiguū -a -um (*contingo*). **I.** Act., *that which touches another, contiguous, near*; *domus, Ov.*; *pars circi quae Aventino contigua*, Tac.; *Cappadoces*, Tac. **II.** Pass. with dat., *within reach of*; *contiguū missae hastae*, Verg.

continens -entis, p. adj. with compar. (*contineo*). **I.** **1**, *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*; *praedia continentia luic fundo*, Cic.; *continentibus diebus, in the days immediately following*, Caes.; **2, a**, *hanging together, unbroken*; *agmen*, Liv.; *terra continens, the mainland*, Cic.; *subst.*, **continens** -entis, *f. a continent*, Caes.; **b**, of time, *continuous, unbroken*; *e continenti genere, in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; *totius diei continens labor*, Caes.; *continenti cursu*, Liv. **II.** *temperate, continent*; *puer, Cic.*; *ne continetior in vita hominum, quam in pecuniā fuisse videatur*, Caes. **III.** *Rhet. t. t.*, *subst.*, **contineans** -entis, *f. the main point, cause*, Cic.

continentēr, adv. (*contineans*) **1, a**, of space, *in close succession*; *sedetis, Cat.*; **b**, of time, *continuously, without cessation*; *totā nocte ierunt*, Caes.; **2**, *continently, temperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

continentia -ae, f. (*contineo*), *continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance*; *continentia in omni victu cuitaque corporis*, Cic.

contineo -tinnū -tentum, 2. (com and teneo).

I. *to keep together*; **1, a.**, *to bind together, hold fast*; quum agger altiore aquā contineri non posset, Caes.; *transf.*, nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.; **b.**, *to keep together, unseparated*; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; **c.**, *to connect, join*; quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, Caes.; **2, a.**, *to keep in, surround, contain, limit*; mundus qui omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic.; *to confine*; beluas immanes saeptis, Cic.; milit. t. t., *to shut in*; Pompejum quam augustissime, Caes.; **b.**, *to contain, comprehend, comprise*; tales res quales hic liber continet, Cic.; de summo bono quod continet philosophiam, which is the main point in philosophy, Cic.; status reipublicae maxime iudicatis rebus continetur, which is involved in, depends upon, Cic. **II.** *to keep, maintain*; **1, a.**, *to keep firm*; naves minus commode copulis continebantur; **b.**, *to keep what has been taken or received*; alvus arceat et continet quod recipit, Cic.; **2, a.**, *to keep in a place or occupation*; milites sub pelibus, Caes.; se suo loco, Caes.; se in suis perennibus studiis, Cic.; Belgas in officio, *to maintain in allegiance*, Caes.; **b.**, *to keep back, be silent about*; petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet neque adhuc protulit explicet nobis, Cic.; **3.**, *to restrain, confine, keep back*; **a.**, lit., *restrain, Cic.*; gradum, *to check, Verg.*; **b.**, *transf.*, *to keep some one from some thing*; suos a proelio, Caes.; contineo me ab exempli, Cic.; *to keep obedient, hold in check*; et usus non tam armis, quam iudiciorum terrore, Liv.; **c.**, *morally, to restrain, curb, repress*; omnes cupiditates, Cic.; non posse milites contineri quin, etc., Caes.

1. contingo (continguo), 3. *to wet, moisten*, Lucr.

2. contingo -tigi -tactum, 3. (com and tango).

I. *Transit.*, *to touch*. **A.** Lit., **a.**, *terram osculo*, Liv.; *paene terram (of the moon)*, Cic.; **b.**, *to grasp*; dextram, Liv.; **c.**, *poet.*, *to touch, taste*; cibos ore, Ov.; **d.**, *to sprinkle*; *ora nati sacro medicamine*, Ov.; **e.**, *to reach to, touch*; nullas profecto terras caelum contingere, Liv.; *esp. geograph. t. t.*, *to border on, touch*; quorum agri non contingunt mare, Cic.; **f.**, *to reach*; (**a**) an aim with a missile, ex tantā altitudine contingere hostem non posse, Liv.; (**b**) an object desired, optatam cursu metam, Hor.; *Italian, Verg.*; (**γ**) of the voice, *to reach the ear of*; nec contigit ullum vox mea mortalem, Ov. **B.** *Transf.*, **a.**, *to be related to*; aliquem sanguine ac genere, Liv.; *to concern, affect*; Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc., Liv.; **b.**, *to pollute, defile*; milites contacti sacrilegio, Liv. **II.** *Intransit.*, *to happen, to befall*; with dat., mihi omnia, quae opto, contingant, Cic.; with infin., celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriā contigit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit, Cic.

continūatio -ōnis, f. (continuo). **I.** Act., *an unbroken continuance, continuing*; tribunatus, Liv. **II.** Pass., **A.** *connexion, continuation, unbroken succession*; causarum, Cic.; *rhet. t. t.*, *a period*; nimis longa continuatio verborum, Cic. **B.** *an unbroken succession, continuance in time*; imbrium, Caes.

continūitas -ātis, f. (continuus), *continuity, unbroken succession*, Varr.

1. continūō, adv. (continuus), **1**, *immediately, at once*, Cic.; **2**, *in conjunction with a negative, not immediately = not necessarily*; in a question = *perhaps then?* non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic.

2. continūō, 1. (continuus). **I.** Of space, *to bring into connexion, connect, unite*; aer mari continuatus est, Cic.; Suionibus Sitonum gentes

continuantur, *are adjacent to, Tac.*; verba, *to form into a sentence*, Cic.; binas aut amplius domos, Sall.; *aedificia moenibus*, Liv.; *agnum latissime, to extend*, Cic. **II.** Of time, **a.**, *to do in rapid succession, to keep on doing*; prope continuatis funeribus, the funerals following close on one another, Liv.; **b.**, *to continue without interruption*; diem noctemque potando, *continue drinking day and night*, Tac.; iter die et nocte, Caes.; militiam, Liv.; magistratum, *to prolong*, Sall.; alicui consulatum, Liv.

continiūs -a -um (contineo), *connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted*. **I.** Of space, **a.**, *Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, connected with the main land*, Ov.; *transf. of persons*, Nerva, continuus principi, *standing next to*, Tac.; **b.**, *unseparated, undivided*; Rheus no alveo continuus, Tac.; *translationes*, Cic. **II.** Of time, *successive, following on, uninterrupted*; secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes.; *superiora continuorum annorum decreta*, Cic.; *oppugnatio*, Liv.

contio -ōnis, f. (contr. from conventio), **1**, *an assembly of the people or of the soldiers, a public meeting*; contionem advocare, Cic.; *advocare contionem populi or militum*, Caes.; *vocare ad contionem*, Liv.; *habere*, Cic.; *dimittere*, Liv.; *dare alicui contionem (of a magistrate, who called the meeting)*, Cic.; *prodire in contionem*, Cic.; *producere aliquem in contionem*, Liv.; *aliquid in contione dicere*, Cic.; in contionem ascendere or descendere, *to go up to the platform to speak*, Liv.; **2**, *meton.*, *the speech made in such an assembly*; contiones turbulentae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic.; *habere contiones in Caesarem graves*, Caes.; *funebres, a funeral oration*, Cic.

contionābundus -a -um (contior), *haranguing, speaking in public*, Liv.

contionalis -e (contio), *relating to a public assembly*; contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic.; *illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, that blood-sucker and demagogue*, Cic.

contionārius -a -um (contio), *relating to a public assembly*; ille contionarius populus, Cic.

contionātor -ōris, m. (contior), *a popular orator, demagogue*, Cic.

contionār, 1. dep. (contio), **a.**, *to form, compose an assembly*; nunc illi vos singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv.; **b.**, *to speak in public before an assembly*; apud milites, Caes.; *superiore loco*, Cic.; also *to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice*; C. Cato contionatus est se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic.

contioncūla -ae, f. (dim. of contio), **1**, *a small assembly*, Cic.; **2**, *a short harangue*, Cic.

contollo, 3. (obsolet. for confero), *gradum, to betake oneself*, Plaut.

contōnat, impers. *it thunders violently*, Plaut.

contor = cunctor (q.v.).

contorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. **I.** *to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort*; gubernaculum, Lucr.; *membra quoqueunc vult, to direct, turn*, Cic.; *proram ad laevas undas*, Verg. **II.** *esp. to brandish, to hurl, contorquere hastam in latu*, Verg.; *transf.*, *verba, to hurl forth*, Cic.

contortē, adv. with compar. (contortus), *in distorted order, in a constrained manner, ambiguously*; dicere, Cic.

contortio -ōnis, f. (contorquēo), *a swinging, twisting*; contortiones orationis, *distorted expressions*, Cic.

contortor -ōris, m. (contorquēo), *one who contorts or perverts*; legum, Ter.

contortūlus -a -um (dim. of contortus), somewhat intricate, obscure, Cic.

contortus -a -um (p. adj. from contorqueo), 1, intricate, confused, complicated; contortae et difficiles res, Cic.; 2, powerful, vigorous; oratio, Cic.

contrā (from com, as extra from ex). **I.** Adv., **A.** Of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side; ulmus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. **B.** Of actions, 1, which answer to one another, in return; quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut.; 2, which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary; alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; foll. by atque, or quam, simulacrum Jovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; quum contra fecerint quam polliciti sint, Cic.; 3, used of hostile opposition, against; pugnare, Lucr.; consistere, Caes.; dicere, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, opposite to, over against; insula quae contra Brundisinum portum est, Caes.; 2, against, in opposition to, contrary to; vinu atque impetum fluminis, Caes.; opinionem, Cic.; contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes.; 3, against, in the sense of hostility; contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes.; contra deos disputare, Cic. (Contra occasionally is placed after its acc. in the case of a noun, Verg.; of a rel. pronoun, quos contra, Cic.)

contractio -ōnis, f. (contracto), a drawing together, contraction. **A.** Lit., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, abbreviation, shortness; orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic.; 2, anxiety, depression; animi, Cic.

contractiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of contractio), dejection, sadness; animi, Cic.

contractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contracto), drawn in, contracted, narrow; **a.**, of places, locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg.; **b.**, of time, shorter; his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.; **c.**, of the voice, contractum genus vocis, Cic.; **d.**, of oratory, dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; **e.**, of circumstances, straitened; paupertas, Hor.; **f.**, retired, quiet; contractus leget, Hor.

contrādico -dixi -dictum, 3, to gainsay, speak against, contradict; sententia aliorum, Tac.; nec contradici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

contradictio -ōnis, f. (contradico), a speaking against, contradiction, Quint.

contrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw together, collect, unite (opp. dissipare). **A.** Lit., **a.**, milit. t. t., cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem, Nep.; Luceriam omnes copias, Cic.; omnes or omnia ad unum, Cic.; **b.**, to bring together for conversation, etc.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad colloquium dirimendarum simultatum causa, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.**, to unite; contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv.; contrahere amicitiam, to form friendship, Cic.; **b.**, to complete a business arrangement; rem, rationem, negotium, Cic.; contrahere magnam rationem cum Mauritaniae rege, Cic.; **c.**, to cause, bring on, bring about; aes alienum, to contract debt, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, due to expiate a crime, Cic.; offensionem, Cic. **II.** to draw together by way of shortening. **A.** Lit., **a.**, frontem, Cic.; collum, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, Cic.; vela, to furl one's sails, fig., to be moderate, Cic.; **b.**, of limbs, parts of the body, to contract (from cold, death, etc.); contracto frigore pigrae, numbing, Verg. **B.** Transf., to shorten, reduce, draw in, draw together; **a.**, castra, Caes.; of the moon, orbem, Ov.; **b.**, of speech, to shorten; orationem in verbum con-

trahere, Cic.; **c.**, of appetites, to repress; appetitus omnes contrahere, Cic.; **d.**, of courage, etc., to lower, lessen; animum, Cic.

contrārie, adv. (contrarius), in an opposite direction or manner; sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

contrārius -a -um (contra). **I.** Of place, opposite, over against; collis nascebatur adversus huic et contrarius, Caes.; vulnera, wounds in front, Tac. **II.** **A.** coming from the opposite direction; contrarius ictus, a blow from an enemy, Cic.; in contrarias partes fluere, Cic.; classi contraria flamina, contrary winds, Ov.; in comparison, followed by atque, qui versantur contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. **B.** 1, opposed, contrary to; contrariae epistolae, contradictory, Cic.; in contrarias partes disputare or disserere de aliqua re, to speak for and against, Cic.; with genit., huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.; with dat., nihil malum esse, nisi quod virtuti contrarium esset, Cic.; subst., **contrarium** -ii, n. the opposite; in contrarium disputare, Tac.; followed by atque or ac, contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic.; adv., ex contrario, against, on the other side; ut ego hoc ex contrario contendo, Cic.; plur., comparare contraria, Cic.; 2, esp. **a.**, opposed to in a hostile manner; arma, Ov.; **b.**, injurious; otium maxime contrarium esse, Caes.

contractabilitēr, adv. (contractabilis), with feeling, Lucr.

contractatō -ōnis, f. (contracto), a touching, handling, Cic.

contracto, 1. (contracto), to touch, feel, handle. **I.** **A.** Lit., vulnus, Ov. **B.** Transf., totaque mente contractare varias voluptates, consider, Cic. **II.** to dishonour, Tac.

contrēmisco (contrēmesco), -trēmūi, 3, **a.**, to tremble violently, to quake; contrēmiscere totā mente atque artibus omnibus, Cic.; **b.**, to tremble before, be afraid of; periculum, Hor.

contrēmo, 3, to tremble violently, quake, Lucr.

contribūo -tribūi -tribūtum, 3, **a.**, to contribute to in common with others; nec non Penae nec Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov.; **b.**, to annex, incorporate with, unite; Calaguritani qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes.; Ambracia quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv.

contristo, 1. (com and tristo), to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden; **a.**, pluvio frigore caelum, make gloomy, Verg.; **b.**, contristat haec sententia Balbum Cornelium, ap. Cic.

contritus -a -um, p. adj. (from contero), worn out, well-used, common, trite; proverbium, Cic.

controvērsia -ae, f. (controversus), debate, dispute, controversy; hereditatis, about an inheritance, Cic.; controversiam habere de re cum aliquo, Cic.; controversia est inter aliquos de re, Cic.; in controversiā versari, esse, Cic.; rem adducere in controversiam, deducere in controversiam, vocare in controversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic.; sine controversiā, without dispute, Cic.; sine controversiā solvere, Cic.; sine controversiā vinimus, we have undoubtedly conquered, Cic.; controversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that, etc., Cic.

controvērsiosus -a -um (contrroversia), controverted, strongly disputed; res, Liv.

controvērsor, 1. dep. (controversus), to contend, dispute, debate; inter se de huiusmodi rebus controversari, Cic.

controvērsus -a -um (contro, like contra, from com = with, against), 1, pass., that which is a subject of debate, controverted; res, Cic.; 2, act. disputations, fond of controversy; gens, Cic.

contrūcido 1. to cut in pieces, cut down,

heir down, slay; debilitato corpore et contrucidato, Cic; fig., rempublicam, Cic.

contrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. **1.** *to thrust, push together*; nubes in unum, Lucr.; **2.** *to thrust, crowd into any place*; aliquos in balneas, Cic.

contrunco, 1. *to cut in pieces*; cibum, Plaut.

contubernālis -is, c. (com and taberna). **I.** **a.** *a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent*; domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, Cic.; **b.** *a young man who accompanied a general to learn the art of war*; fuit in Cretā postea contubernalis Saturnini, Cic.; so in public affairs, supporter; aliqui contubernalem in consulatu fuisse, Cic. **II.** **a.** *comrade, mate, constant companion*; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic.; **b.** *the husband or wife of a slave*, Plin.

contubernium -i, n. (com and taberna). **I.** **confer**, 1. *a hut, or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged*; deponere in contubernio arma, Caes.; **2.** *the common dwelling of a male and female slave*, Tac. **II.** **abstr.**, 1. *a sharing in the same tent, comradeship*; militum, Tac.; **2.** *the attendance of a young man on a general to learn the art of war*; contubernii necessitudo, Cic.; **3.** *companionship, intimacy*, Suet.; **4.** *esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife*, Col.; and gen. *concubinage*, Cic.

contūtor -tūtus sum, 2. *to regard on all sides, look at attentively*, A. Lit., aspice ipsam, contuemini os, Cic. **B.** *Transf. to consider, reflect upon*; quum (revocatio illa) a contuendis nos malis advocat, Cic.

contūtus, abl -ū, m. (contueor), *a beholding, attentive looking at*, Plin.

contumācia -ae, f. (contumax), *stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence, haughtiness*; gen. in a bad sense, insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic.; in a good sense, firmness; libera contumacia (of Socrates), Cic.

contumāciter, adv. (contumax), *obstinately, stubbornly, insolently*; scribere, Cic.

contumax -ācis (com and TEM -o, temno), *haughty, insolent, stubborn, obstinate*; quis contumaciior? quis inhumanior? quis superbiior, Cic.; in a good sense, firm, unyielding; contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

contumēlia -ae, f. (com and TEM -o, temno), *insult, affront, outrage, contumely*. **I.** **Lit.** **A.** *contumeliā jacere in aliquem, Cic.*; laedere aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causa aliquem describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare aliquem perfigum, *insultingly*, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumeliā suam, *to take as an insult*, Caes. **B.** *dishonour, Cic.* **II.** *Transf. damage, injury*; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliā perferendam, Caes.

contumēliōse, adv., with compar. and superl. (contumeliōsus), *insolently, abusively*; contumeliōse dicere, laedere, Cic.

contumēliōsus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (contumelia), *insulting, abusive*; epistolae in aliquem contumeliōse, Cic.; id contumeliōsum est plebi (followed by acc. and infin.), Liv.

contūmūlo, 1. **1.** *to heap up in a mound*, Plin.; **2.** *to bury, inter*, Ov.

contundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. **I.** *to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces*; allia serpyllumque, Verg. **II.** *to crush, bruise, beat*. **A.** **Lit.**, animum saxis, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. **B.** **1.** *to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish*; feroc-

em Hannibalem, Liv.; animum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic.; caluminiā stultitiamque alicuius obterere ac contundere, Cic.

contūo, contūor, 3. = contueor (q.v.).

conturbatio -ōnis, f. (conturbo), *disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind*; mentis, Cic.

conturbo, 1. **1.** *to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion*; ordines Romanorum, Sall.; rempublicam, Sall.; **2.** *to disturb in mind, cause anxiety*; valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.; rationes, or absol., conturbare, Cic., *to bring money matters into confusion, to ruin, make bankrupt*; conturbare putat sibi licere, Cic.

contus -i, m. (κοῦρός), **1.** *a pole used for pushing a boat along*, Verg.; **2.** *a long spear or pike*, Tac.

cōnus -i, m. (κῶνος), **1.** *a cone*, Cic.; **2.** *the apex of a helmet*, Verg.

convalesco -vālūi, 3. *to become strong*. **I.** **Gen.** **A.** **Lit.**, of things, postquam pestifer ignis convalluit, *blazed up*, Ov. **B.** *Transf.*, **a.** *to gain strength*; quum mala per longas convalescere moras, have become rooted, Ov.; **b.** of persons or states, *to gain strength or power*; Milo in dies convalescebat, Cic.; his ille (Caesar) rebus ita convalluit ut, etc., Cic.; nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes ratū, Cic. **II.** **Esp.** **A.** *to recover from a disease, gain strength, get well*; non aegri omnes convalescunt, Cic.; ex morbo, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, ut tandem sensus convalescere mei, Ov.

convallis -is, f. *a valley shut in on all sides*, Cic.

convāso, 1. (com and vasa), *to pack up baggage*, Ter.

convecto, 1. (intens. of convehō), *to bring together, collect*; praedam, Verg.

convector -ōris, m. (convehō), *a fellow-traveller*, Cic.

convēho -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bring together, carry into one place*; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.; inltribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic.

convello -vellī, and (rarely) -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), 3. *to tear, pluck, pull away, wrench off*. **I.** **Lit.**, **1.** *repagula, Cic.*; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculeum ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ab humo silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, devour, Ov.; **2.** *milit. t. t.*, convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards, to decamp*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.* *to weaken, overthrow, destroy*; cuncta auxilia reipublicae labefactaria convellique, Cic.; si eam opinionem ratio convellet, Cic.; quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rempublicam, Cic.

convēna -ae, c. adj. (convenio), *coming together*, Plaut.; in plur. subst. *a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude*; pastores et convenas congregare, Cic.

convēniens -entis, p. adj. (from convenio), **1.** *agreeing, unanimous, concordant*; bene convenientes propinqui, Cic.; **2.** *fit for, appropriate, suitable*; convenientis decretis eius, Cic.; oratio temporis conveniens, Liv.; nihil est enim tam naturae aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.

convēniētēr, adv. (conveniens), *agreeably with, suitably to*; conveniēter cum natura vivere, Cic.; constanter conveniēterque sibi dicere, Cic.

convēnientia -ae, f. (conveniens), *agreement, harmony, conformity with*; quaedam convenientia et conjunctio naturae, Cic.

convēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I.** **Gen.** **A.** *Intransit.*, **1.** *to come together, collect*; ex pro-

vinciā, Caes.; ad hoc iudiciū, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitorum ludorum censendique causā, Cic.; **2**, civitates quae in id forum conveniunt, *who belong to that district*, Cic.; **3**, legal t. t. convenire in manum (of the wife, to come into the power of her husband by marriage), Cic. **B.** Transit., to visit, meet, call upon; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; convento Cn. Octavio Demetriade, Cic.; tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. **II.** to fit. **A.** 1, Lit., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.; **2**, Transf., to agree with, be congenial to, harmonise, be fitting; haec tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin., illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; impers., minime miror caelum et terram, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere, Cic. **B.** to unite; 1, lit., Lucr.; **2**, Transf., a, res convenit, or impers., convenit, a thing is agreed upon; id signum quod convenerat, which had been agreed upon, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; convenit (it is asserted) jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta (esse), Liv.; mihi cum Delotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset cum suis copiis, Cic.; impers., quum de facto conveniret, Cic.; **b**, bene (optime) convenit (alicui) cum aliquo, to be on good terms with; sororis vir, quicum optime convenisset, Cic.

conventicium -ii, n. (convenio), se. aes = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly, Cic.

conventiculum -i, n. (dim. of conventus), a, coming together, assembly, association; conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.; **b**, a place of meeting, Tac.

convēntio -ōnis, f. (convenio), 1, an assembly, Varr.; **2**, an agreement, compact, Liv.

conventum -i, n. (convenio), a covenant, agreement, compact; pactum, conventum, stipulatio, Cic.

conventus -ūs, m. (convenio). **I.** Lit., **A.** a coming together, an assembly; **a**, virorum mulierumque celeberrimus, Cic.; **b**, an illegal assembly; in nocturno conventu fuisse apud M. Laecam, Cic.; **c**, a congress of states; omnium sociarum civitatum, Liv.; **d**, the assembly of the inhabitants of a province held by the praetor; conventum agere, to hold the assizes, Cic.; hence the district of the province for which such an assembly was held; homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deterrimus, Cic.; **e**, the union of Roman citizens in a province forming a corporation; conventus Syracusanus, Cic. **B.** Of atoms, union, Lucr.; **II.** Transf., agreement, Cic.

converbéro, 1. to beat violently, Plin.

converro (-vorro) -verri (-vorri) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to sweep together, brush out, Plaut.; transf., hereditates omnium, scrape together, Cic.

conversatio -ōnis, f. (conversor). **I.** frequent use, a frequent sojourn in a place, Plin. **II.** intercourse, conversation, Tac.

conversio -ōnis, f. (convorto). **A.** Lit., a turning round; coeli, Cic.; mensium annorumque conversiones, periodical return, Cic. **B.** in rhet., 1, the rounding off of a period; ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, Cic.; **2**, the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, Cic.; **3**, change; naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum, Cic.

converso (intens. of convorto), 1. to turn round frequently; animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

converto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum

(-vorsum), 3. to turn round, whirl round. **I.** Lit., **A.** to turn round to the other side; 1, palam anuli ad palmam, Cic.; naves in eam partem, quo ventus fert, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.; terga or se convertere, to flee, Caes.; **2**, **a**, in motion, to turn round, change one's direction; vox boum Herculeum convertit, makes Hercules turn round, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex., se ad montes, Caes., or without se, cum paucis ad equites, Sall.; **b**, convertere pecuniam publicam domum suam, to embezzle, Cic.; **3**, geograph. t. t., to face, be directed towards, lie towards; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. **B.** to turn round in a circle, to revolve; quac (terra) circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet, Cic.; **II.** Transf., 1, to direct towards; convertere in se unum omnium vires, Liv.; in ceteros ordines easdem vitae condiciones, Cic.; **2**, to direct one's attention or looks towards; video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic.; **3**, to direct one's inclination, mind, etc., towards; omne studium curamque ad hanc scribendi operam, Cic.; reflex., se ad otium pacemque, Cic.; se in or ad aliquem, to attach oneself to, Cic.; **4**, to devote to some object; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; **5**, to convert, pervert; alterum (auxilium) ad perniciem meam erat a vobis consulibus conversum, Cic.; **6**, **a**, to change, alter; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Heeculani in eamem esse conversam, Cic.; **b**, librum e Graeco in Latinum, to translate, Cic.

convestio, 4. to clothe. **A.** Lit., Enn. **B.** Transf., to cover, surround; domus diobus lucis convestita, Cic.

convexitas -ātis, f. (convexus), convexity; mundi, Plin.

convexus -a -um (convehor), 1, vaulted, arched, convex; orbis lunae, Cic. Subst., **convexum** -i, n., and commonly in plur., **convexa** -orum, n. an arch; convexa coeli, Verg.; **2**, sloping, steep; iter, Ov.

conviciātor -ōris, m. (convicior), a railer, slanderer, reviler, Cic.

convicior, 1. dep. (convicium), to rail at, revile, reproach, Liv.

convicium -ii, n. (= convocium, from com and vox), 1, a loud cry, shout, clamour; mulierum, Cic.; **2**, violent reproach, reviling, insult; clamore et conviciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic.; non modo acclamatione sed convicio et maledictis impediri, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; meton., nemorum convicia, piccae, mocking-birds, Ov.

convictio -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity, Cic.

convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, ap. Cic.

convictus -ūs, m. (convivo), 1, a living together, constant intercourse; convetus hominum ac societas, Cic.; **2**, entertainment, feast, Tac.

convinceo -vici -victum, 3. 1, to convict of a crime or mistake; aliquem summae negligentiae, Cic.; multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic.; convictus in hoc scelere, Cic.; with infin., or acc. and infin., Liv., Sall.; **2**, to prove conclusively, demonstrate; errores Epicuri, Cic.; inauditus facinus ipse qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. with acc. and infin., Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.

conviso, 3. to behold attentively, examine; omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), to beam upon, Lucr.

convitiātor, v. conviciator.

convitiōr, v. conviciōr.
convitium, v. conviciū.
conviva -ae, c. (com and vivo), a guest; hilarus et bene acceptus, Cic.
convivālis -e (convivium), relating to a feast or banquet, Liv.

convivator -ōris, m. (convivor), one who gives a feast, a host, Hor., Liv.

convivium -ii, n. (com and vivo). **A.** a feast, entertainment, banquet; accipere aliquem convivio, Cic.; adhibere aliquem convivio or in convivium, Cic.; convivium apparare opipare, Cic.; dimittere convivium, Liv.; discedere de convivio, Cic.; inire convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic. **B.** Meton., the company assembled, guests; vinoso convivio, Ov.

convivōr, l. dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast, revel; non solum in publico, sed etiam de publico, Cic.

convocātiō -ōnis, f. (convoco), a calling together; populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.

convōcō, l. 1. to call together, assemble, convoke; dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad concionem, Liv.

convolnēro, v. convulnēro.

convōlo, l. 1. to fly together, run together, come together hastily; cuncta ex Italia ad aliquem revocandum, Cic.

convulsus, v. convulsus.

convolvere -volvi-volutum, 3. l. 1. to roll round; sol se convolvens, Cic.; in lucem lubrica terga, Verg.; 2. to cover; testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.

convōmo, l. 1. to vomit all over, Cic.

convulnēro, l. 1. to wound severely, Plin.

convulsus -a -um, partic. of convello.

cōolesco = coalesco (q.v.).

cōōpērio -pērii -pertum, 4. (com and operio), to cover entirely, envelop; aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum telis, Liv.; transf., partic., coopertus, overwhelmed; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.

cōoptātiō -ōnis, f. (coopto), choice, election, co-optation; collegiorum, Cic.; censoria, filling up of the senate by the censors, Cic.

cōopto (com and opto), l. 1. to choose, elect, esp. to a public office or dignity, to coopt; senatores, Cic.; tres sibi collegas, Liv.; aliquem in patrum auguratus locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.

cōōrior -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear. **I.** a, of storms, etc., to break out; tum subito tempestates sunt coortae maximae, Lucr.; b, of fires, quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv.; c, of disease, pestilentia coorta, minacior quam periculiosior, Liv.; d, of political events, of war, sedition, etc., to break out; seditio tum inter Antiatas Latinosque coorta, Liv.; e, of laughing or weeping, risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv. **II.** to rise for insurrection or fight; sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs ut, etc., Liv.; Volscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.

cōortus -ūs, m. (coorior), an arising, breaking forth, Lucr.

Cōos (Cōos) -i, f., and **Cōs** -o, f. (Kōws and Kōs), a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria. Adj., **Cōsus** -a -um, Coan; poeta, Philotas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, whose picture of Venus Anadyomene was at Coos, Ov.; Venus, the

Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. Subst., **Cōum** -i, n. Coan wine; **Cōi** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Coos; **Cōa** -orum, n. Coan garments.

cōpa -ae, f. the hostess of a wine-shop, Verg.

Cōpāis -idis, f. (Kōpāis), palus, a lake in Boeotia.

cōphīnus -i, m. (κοφίνος), a large basket or hamper, Juv.

cōpia -ae, f. (cōpia, from com and ops), plenty, abundance. **I.** Lit., 1. a, of things, agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; copia cum egestate configit, Cic.; in plur., omnium rerum affluentem copiae, Cic.; milit. t. t., supplies, provisions; copias Dyrrhachii comparare, Caes.; b, of persons, virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., troops, forces; (a) sing., omnis armatorum copia, Cic.; augebatur illis copia, Caes.; (b) plur., copiae peditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; educere castris, e castris, Caes.; 2, of abstractions, copia dicendi or orationis, fullness of expression, Cic. **II.** Transf., ability, power, opportunity; est alicui copia somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi fit, Sall.; facere alicui consilii sui copiam, to be accessible to a person asking one's advice, Cic.; habere copiam alicuius, to have some one in one's power, Sall.

cōpiōse, adv. (copiosus), 1. abundantly, plentifully; large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, with a large majority, Cic.; 2, of discourse, copiously; dicere, Cic.

cōpiōsus -a -um (copia), 1. richly provided, wealthy; urbs celebris et copiosa, Cic.; copiosus a frumento locus, rich in, Cic.; opulenti homines et copiosi, Cic.; 2, copious of speech, eloquent; homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic.; oratio multa et varia et copiosa, Cic.; lingua copiosa, Cic.

cōpis -e = copiosus (q.v.).

cōpo, **cōpona** = caupo, caupona (q.v.).

cōprēa (copria) -ae, m. (κοπρία), a low buffoon, Suet.

copta -ae, f. (κόπτη), a hard cake or biscuit, Mart.

Coptos -i, f. (Κοπτός), a town of Upper Egypt, now Copt or Keft.

cōpūla -ae, f. (com and *apio). **A.** a rope, band, tie; dura copula canem tenet, a leash, Ov.; plur., copulae, fastenings, grapples, Caes. **B.** Transf., a bond, connexion; quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor.

cōpūlatiō -ōnis, f. (copula), a union, connexion; atomorum inter se, Cic.

cōpūlātus -a -um, p. adj. (from copulo), connected, united, coupled; quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic.; transf., nihil est amabilius neque copulatus quam morum similitudo, tending to unite, Cic.

cōpūlo, l. (copula), to join together, connect, unite. **A.** Lit., altera ratis huic copulata est, Liv. **B.** Transf., copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic.; copulare honestatem cum voluptate, Cic.; an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic.; equester ordo qui tum cum senatu copulatus fuit, were in harmony with, Cic.

cōqua -ae, f. (coquus), a female cook, Plant.

cōquino, l. (coquo), to cook, Plant.

cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. to cook, prepare food. **I.** Lit., 1, is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv.; 2, to bake, burn; coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; 3, to ripen; poma matura et cocta, Cic.; 4, to warm; calore et spiritu omnia cocta et confecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to think

of, meditate, contrive; consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; 2, to disturb; femineae ardentem curaque iraque coquebant, Verg.

coquus (coqus) -i, m. (coquo), a cook, Cic.

cōr, cordis, n. (root CORD, Gr. καρδ-ia). **I.** A. Lit., the heart; cor palpitat, Cic.; fig., a, the heart as the seat of the feelings, the soul, feeling; exultantia corda, Verg.; cordi est aliquis or aliquid, is dear to; quum andrem eam (sponsam) tibi cordi esse, Liv.; idque eo mihi magis est cordi quod, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; b, the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment; qui propter haesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis eognomen ex contumelia traxerit, Cic. **B.** Meton., a person; lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. **II.** Transf., the stomach, Hor.; Lucr.

Cōra -ae, f. (Κόρα), an old town in Latium, now Core or Cori. Adj., **Cōranus** -a -um.

corallium -ii, n. (κοράλλιον), red coral, Lucr.

coram (com and os, oris). **I.** Adv., 1, in presence of, in face of, before; commodius fecissent, si quae apud vos de me deferunt, ea coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic.; 2, personally, in one's own person, oneself; intueri aliquid, to behold with one's own eyes, Cic.; agere, to transact personally, i.e., not by letters, Cic.; quum coram sumus, personally present, Cic. **II.** Prep. with abl., in presence of; genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.

Corbio -ōnis, f. 1, a town of the Aequi; 2, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

corbis -is, m. and f. a wicker basket; messoria, Cic.

corbita -ae, f. a slow-sailing merchant vessel, Cic.

corbūla -ae, f. (dim. of corbis), a little basket, Plaut.

corcūlum -i, n. (dim. of cor), a little heart, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Coreyra -ae, f. (Κόρυρα), Coreyra, an island in the Ionian Sea, identified with the Homeric Scheria, the home of Alcinoüs, now Corfu; hence adj., **Coreyraeus** -a -um, Coreyraean; horti, the gardens of Alcinoüs, Mart.

cordātē, adv. (cordatus), wisely, prudently, Plaut.

cordātus -a -um (cor), prudent, sagacious, wise, Sen.

cordax -dācis (κόραξ), a licentious dance, Petr.; transf. of the trochaic rhythm, Cic.

cordōlium -ii, n. (cōr and doleo), heartache, Plaut.

Cordūba -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica, now Cordova. Adj., **Cordubensis** -e.

cordylā -ae, f. (κορύλλα), the fry of the tunny fish, Mart.

Corfinium -ii, n. a town of the Peligni in Samnium. Adj., **Corfiniensis** -e, Corfinian.

Cōrinna -ae, f. (Κόριννα), 1, a Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar; 2, the feigned name of Ovid's mistress.

Cōrinthus -i, f. (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece on the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Cōrinthus** -a -um, Corinthian; aes, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients, Cic.; vasa, supplex, made of Corinthian brass, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthiā** -orum, n. (sc. vasa), Cic. **B.** **Cōrinthiārius** -ii, m. an artificer in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, Suet. **C.** **Cōrinthiācus** -a -um, Corinthian. **D.** **Cōrinthiēnsis** -e, Corinthian.

Cōrioli -ōrum, m. a town of the Volsci in Latium. Adj., **Cōriolānus** -a -um, belonging to Corioli; Coriolanus, Cn. Marcus, the capturer of Corioli; **Cōriolāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Corioli.

cōrium (cōrius) -ii, n. (χορίον), 1, hide, skin, leather; animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, to thrash, Cic.; prov., a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, it is difficult to change a confirmed habit, Hor.; 2, a leathern thong, strap, lash, Plaut.

Cornēlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were, 1, P. Corn. Scipio Africanus major, the conqueror of Hannibal; 2, P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by P. Corn. Scipio (son of Africanus major), the destroyer of Carthage; 3, Cornelia, the youngest daughter of Africanus major, wife of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, the mother of the Gracchi; 4, Cornelia, the daughter of Qu. Metellus Scipio, wife first of P. Licin. Crassus, afterwards of Pompejus. Adj., **Cornēlianus** -a -um, Cornelian.

Cornēlius Nēpos, v. Nepos.

cornēolus -a -um (dim. of i. corneus), horny, Cic.

1. **cornēus** -a -um (cornu), 1, horny, made of horn; rostrum, Cic.; 2, a, like horn, hard; cornea fibra, Pers.; b, horn-coloured, Plin.

2. **cornēus** -a -um (cornus), relating or belonging to the cornel tree; virgulta, Verg.

cornicēn -cēnis, m. (cornu and cano), a horn-blower, Cic.

cornicor, 1. dep. (cornix), to caw like a crow, Pers.

cornicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a little crow, Hor.

cornicūlārius -ii, m. (corniculum), a soldier who has been presented with the corniculum, an adjutant, Suet.

1. **cornicūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cornu), 1, a little horn, Plin.; 2, an ornament on the helmet given to deserving soldiers, Liv.

2. **Cornicūlum** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cornicūlānus** -a -um, Corniculian.

corniger -gēra -gērum (cornu and gero), horned. Cic. Subst., **cornigera** -orum, n. horned cattle, Plin.

cornipēs -pēdis (cornu and pes), horn-footed, hogged; equi, Verg.

cornix -icis, f. (root COR, whence κορώνη, corvus, curvus, crooked), the crow; natura cervis et cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov., cornicum oculos configere, and ellipt., qui cornici oculum, ut dicitur, to deceive the sagacious, Cic.

cornū -ūs and (rarely) -ū, n. (κέρας). **I.** Lit., 1, the horn of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc., Cic.; Cornu Copiae (Cornuocopia), the horn of the goat Amalthea, the sign of plenty, Hor.; cornu, poet. for strength, courage; tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.; cornua sumere, gain courage, Ov.; 2, a, of things of similar material, a hoof, Verg.; b, of a beak of a bird, Ov.; c, of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, Varr.; d, of things made of horn, a bow, Verg.; a large curved trumpet, or horn, Cic.; a lantern, Plaut.; an oil cruet, Hor.; a funnel, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** The horn as the point or end of anything, the top of the helmet, Verg.; the ends of the sail-yards, Verg.; the ends of the staff round which parchments were rolled, Ov.; the horns of the moon, Cic.; the arm of a river, Ov.; the end of a promontory, Liv.; the corner or extremity of a country, Liv.; the wing of an army, dextrum, sinistrum, Caes. **B.** a growth like a horn, a large wart on the head, Hor. (acc. cornum, Ov.).

Cornūcōpia -ae, v. cornu.

cornum -i, n. (cornus), **1**, the fruit of the cornel, Verg.; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree; meton. a spear made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornus -i, and -ūs, f. (cornu), lit. the horn-tree; **1**, the cornel-tree (cornus mascula, Linn.), so called from the toughness of its wood; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree and meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornūtus -a -um (cornu), horned; aves, Ov.

cōrolla -ae, f. (dim. of corona), a little crown, Cat.

Cōroebus -i, m. a Phrygian, son of Mygdon.

cōrollārium -ii, n. (corolla), originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, etc., Varr.; hence, a present, douceur, gratuity, Cic.

cōrōna -ae, f. (κορῶν). **I**. Lit. a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, Cic.; castrensis, triumphalis, navalis, civica, obsidionalis, muralis, navalis, Cic.; sub corona vendere, to sell into slavery prisoners of war who wore chaplets, Cic.; also, sub corona venire, Liv.; regni corona, a diadem, Verg. **II**. Transf., **1**, a constellation, the northern crown, Cic.; **2**, a circle, assembly of men, Cic.; milit. t. t. the besiegers of a city; (urbem) coronā cingere, to invest, Caes.; or, the defenders of a city, or place; coronā vallum defendere, Liv.; **3**, the halo round the sun, Sen.

cōronārius -a -um (corona), relating to a garland, Plin.; aurum, originally, the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards changed to a sum of money, Cic.

Cōrōnē -ēs, f. (Κορώνη), a town in Messenia. Adj., **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronaeae.

Cōronēa -ae, f. (Κορώνεια), a town in Boeotia. Adj., **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronaeae.

Cōrōneus -ei, m. king in Phocis, father of Corone.

Cōrōnis -idis, f. (Κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius; hence **Cōrōnides** -ae, m. Aesculapius.

cōrōno, 1. (corona). **I**. Lit. to wreath, crown with a garland; aras, Prop.; puppim, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequebantur epulae, quas inibat propinqui coronati, Cic.; quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games, Hor. **II**. Transf. to surround, enclose in the form of a circle; coronant myrteta summum lacum, Ov.; omnem abutim custode, Verg.

corpōrālīs -e (corpus), relating to the body, corporeal, Sen.

corpōrēus -a -um (corpus), **1**, relating to the body, corporeal; ille corporeus (ignis), Cic.; **2**, fleshy, consisting of flesh; humerus, Ov.

corpōro, 1. (corpus), to form into a body, provide with a body; mundus corporatus, Cic.

corpulentia -ae, f. (corpulentus), fatness, corpulence, Plin.

corpulentus -a -um, adj. with compar. (corpus), fat, stout, corpulent, Plaut.

corpus -pōris, n. (root COR, as in cortex). **I**. Lit. **A**. Gen. **1**, a body, substance (opp. animus, anima), the body of men and animals; animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.; hence, a person; delecta virum corpora, Verg.; unum vile atque infame corpus, Liv.; **2**, a lifeless substance, mass; individua corpora, the atoms, Cic. **B**. Esp. **1**, flesh; ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.; corpus amittere, to lose flesh, Cic.; abiti corpuse colorque, Ov.; **2**, a corpse, Caes.; poet. of the souls of the dead, Verg.; **3**, the trunk, Ov. **II**. Transf. any whole like a body; **1**, the framework of a ship, Caes.;

2, the "body politic;" totum corpus reipublicae, Cic.; **3**, any whole, collection, mass; **a**, of military works, Caes.; **b**, of the world, universitatis corpus, Cic.; **c**, of a book, corpus omnis juris Romani, Liv.; **d**, a collection of persons; (a) of the state, eiusdem corporis, Liv.; corpus nullum civitatis, Liv.; (B) of a corporation, a political union, Liv.

corpuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of corpus), a little body, corpuscule, atom, Cic.

corrādo -rāsi -rāsūm, 3. (com and rado), to scrape or rake together. **A**. Lit., Lucr. **B**. Transf. to scrape together money, Plaut.

correctio -ōnis, f. (corrigo), **1**, improvement, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; **2**, in rhet., a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger one (Gr. ἐπαρρηθωσις), Cic.

corrector -ōris, m. (corrigo), an improver, amender, corrector; corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; emendator et corrector noster, Cic.

corrēpo -repsi -reptum, 3. (com and repo), to creep or crawl together, to sink in; in onerarium (navem), Cic.; quod non correpunt membra pavore, whose limbs do not shrink with fear? Lucr.

corrēptē, adv. with compar. (correptus, from corripio), shortly; correptus exit syllaba, Ov.

corrīdeo, 2. (com and rideo), to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lucr.

corrīgīa -ae, f. a shoe-string, boot-lace, Cic.

corrīgo -rexi -rectum, 3. (com & rego), to make straight, reduce to order, set right. **I**. Gen. inde aegre cursum, Liv. **II**. **a**, to correct, improve, amend; praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse correxerat, Cic.; **b**, of writing, to correct; eas epistolae ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam, Cic.; laudationem Porciae tibi correctam misi, Cic.

corrīpio -rīpi -reptum, 3. (com and rapio). **I**. to seize violently, lay hold of, take up. **A**. Lit., hominem corripī iussit, Cic.; arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg.; se corripere, to hasten away, Verg.; corpus corripere, to start up, Verg. **B**. Transf., **a**, to plunder, carry off; pecuniam, Cic.; **b**, to accuse, bring to trial; statim corripit reum, Tac.; **c**, to blame, rebuke; consules, Liv.; voce magistrī corripī, Hor.; **d**, of disease, etc. to attack; nec singula morbi corpora corripunt, Verg.; **e**, of the passions, to overcome; visae correptus imagine formae, Ov. **II**. to gather together; **1**, of motion, to hasten; tarda necessitas teli corripuit gradum, Hor.; viam, to hasten over, Verg.; caupum, Verg.; **2**, of time, to shorten; numina corripiant moras, Ov.

corrōboro, 1. (com and roboro). **A**. Lit., to strengthen, invigorate; se corroborare, to gain strength; quum is se corroboravisset et vir inter viros esset, Cic. **B**. Transf., conurbationem non credendo corroborare, Cic.

corrōdo -rōsi -rōsum, 3. (com and rodo), to gnaw away; Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic.

corrōgo, 1. (com and rogo), to bring together, collect by begging; nummulus de nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

corrūgo, 1. (com and rugo) to wrinkle up; ne sordida mappa corruget nares, make you turn up your nose in disgust, Hor.

corrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I**. to destroy, annihilate; sua frumenta corrumpere et aedificia incendere, Caes.; vineas igni et lapidibus,

Sall.; res familiares, Sall.; libertatem, Tac.; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, Hor. **II.** to spoil, mar, make worse, deteriorate; **a**, physically, conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic.; Ceres corrupta undis, corn spoiled by sea-water, Verg.; of animals and men, to weaken; corrupti equi mactae, Caes.; **b**, of pronunciation, to corrupt, nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, barbarâ lingua Mauros pro Medis appellantes, Sall.; **c**, of writings, etc., to falsify, tabulas publicas municipii manu sua corrumpere, Cic.; **d**, morally, to corrupt; mores civitatis, Cic.; huius urbis jura et exempla corrumpere, Cic.; milites soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruerant, Sall.; corrumpere aliquem pecuniâ, to bribe, Cic.

corrũo -rũi, 3. (com and ruo). **I.** Intransit., to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down. **A.** Lit., **a**, corruerunt aedes, Cic.; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, Cic.; **b**, of persons, paene ille timore, ego risu corruì, Cic.; esp., to fall in battle; ubi vero corruit telis obrutus, Liv. **B.** Transf., illa plaga pestifera qua Lacedaemoniorum opes corruerunt, Cic.; of persons, to be ruined; si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. **II.** Transit., to throw down, overthrow; hanc rerum summam, Lucr.

corrupte, adv. with compar. and superl. (corruptus), corruptly, incorrectly; neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, Cic.

corruptela -ae, f. (corruptus), the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction; mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic.; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, Cic.

corruptio -õnis, f. (corrumpo), corruption, a corrupting; corporis, Cic.; opinio, Cic.

corruptor -õris, m. (corrumpo), a corrupter, seducer, briber; juvenutis, Cic.; tribus, briber, Cic.; exercitus, Liv.

corruptrix -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), one that corrupts or seduces; attrib. = corrupting; tam corruptrice provinciâ, Cic.

corruptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (corrumpo), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt. **I.** Lit., physically, hordeum, Caes. **II.** Transf., morally, civitas, Sall.; iudicia, Cic.; adullescens, Cic.

cors = cohors (q.v.).

Corsica -ae, f. the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean Sea. Adj., **Corsus** -a -um, and

Corsicus -a -um, Corsican.

cortex -ticiis, m. and f. bark, rind, shell; **a**, the bark of trees; obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci (liber = the inner bark), Cic.; **b**, esp., the bark of the cork tree, cork, Hor.; prov., nare sine cortice, to swim without corks, i.e., to need no assistance, Hor.; levior cortice, Hor.

cortina -ae, f. 1, a round kettle or caldron, Plant.; esp. the caldron-shaped Delphic tripod; cortina Phoebi, the oracle of Apollo, Verg.; 2, anything in the shape of a caldron, a circle of hearers, Tac.

Cortona -ae, f. (Κόρωνα), Cortona, a town of Etruria. Adj., **Cortónensis** -e, of or belonging to Cortona.

cõrũlus = corylus (q.v.).

cõrus = caurus (q.v.).

cõrũseo, 1. (connected with κορύσσω). **I.** to butt with the horns, Cic. **II.** **A.** Transit., to move quickly, shake; telum, Verg.; of snakes, linguas, Ov. **B.** Intransit., **a**, coruscant (apes) pennis, flutter, Verg.; coruscant abies, Juv.; **b**, to shine, flash, glitter; apes fulgore coruscant, Verg.

cõruscus -a -um (corusco), 1, shaking, trembling; silvae, Verg.; 2, gleaming, flashing;

fulgura, Luca; sol, Verg.; juvenes auro corusci, Verg.

1. **corvus** -i, m. (κροαξ), a raven, Cic.; prov., in cruce corvos pascere, to be food for the crows, to be crucified, Hor.

2. **Corvus** -i, m. a surname of a family of the gens Valeria, Cic.

Cõrũbas -bantis, m. (Κορύβας), gen. in plur., **Cõrũbantes** -ium, m. priests of Cybele. Adj., **Cõrũbantiũs** -a -um, Corybantian.

Cõrũcides, nymphae, (Κορυκίδες), daughter of Plistus.

1. **Cõrũcius** -a -um (Κορύκιος), belonging to the Corycian caves on Mount Parnassus.

2. **Cõrũcius** -a -um, v. Coryceos, 1.

1. **Cõrũceos** or **-us** -i, f. (Κώρυκος), 1, a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence adj., **Cõrũcius** -a -um, Corycian; eroeum, Hor.; senex, Cilician, Verg.; 2, a promontory on the coast of Ionia.

2. **cõrũceus** -i, m. (κώρυκος), a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes struck to exercise their strength; fig., coryceus laterum et vocis meae, Bestia, Cic.

cõrũlẽtum -i, n. (corylus), a hazel copse, Ov.

cõrũylus -i, f. (* κόρυλος), a hazel tree, Verg., Ov.

cõrũmbĩfẽr -fẽra -fẽrum (corymbus and fero), carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

cõrũmbus -i, m. (κόρυμβος), a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries, Verg.

cõrũphaeus -i, m. (κορυφαίος), the leader, chief, head; Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

Cõrũthus -i (Κόρυθος), 1, f. a town in Etruria, afterwards Cortona; 2, m. the legendary founder of Corythus.

cõrũtus -i, m. (χωρπτός), a quiver, Verg. 1. **cõs**, cõtis, f. any hard, flinty stone, Cic.; esp. a whetstone, grindstone, Hor., Cic.

2. **Cõs**, v. Coos.

Cõsa (Cossa) -ae, f. (Κόσσα) and **Cõssao** -arum, f. (Κόσσαί), 1, a town in Etruria. Adj., **Cõsanus** -a -um, Cõsan; 2, a town in Lucania.

cosmẽtẽs -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet, Juv.

cosmĩcos -õn (κοσμικός), belonging to the world. Subst., a citizen of the world, Mart.

Cõssũra (Cõsũra) and **Cõssũra** (Cõsũra) -ae, f. (Κόσσυρα), a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalaria.

costa -ae, f. 1, a rib, Verg.; 2, a side; aeni, Verg.

costum -i, n. (κόστος), an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, Hor.

Cõsũra and **Cõsũra** = Cossyra (q.v.).

cõthurnãtus -a -um (cothurnus), provided with a buskin, hence sublime, tragic; deae, Ov.

cõthurnus -i, m. (κόθουρος). **I.** a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, Verg. **II.** the thick-soled boot worn by tragic actors. **A.** Lit., cothurnus tragicus, Hor.; cothurnus major, minor, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, tragedys, Hor.; **b**, a tragic, elevated style; sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, Verg.

cotidianus, cotidie = quotidianus, etc. (q.v.).

Cõtõnẽus, v. Cydonea.

Cotta -ae, m. a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia,

cottābus -i, m. (κότταβος), a game played by throwing heellaps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the crack of a whip, Plant.

cottāna (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōrum, n. (κόττανα), a kind of small Syrian fig, Juv.

Cottius -ii, m. name of the kings of two Ligurian peoples in the Cottian Alps, so called after them. Adj., **Cottianus** -a -um, Cottian.

cōtūla or **cōtūla** -ae, f. (κοτῦλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, Mart.

cōturnix -icis, f. a quail, Ov.

Cōtys -tysis, acc. -tyn, voc. -tē, abl. -tēe, m. (Κότυς), 1. name of several Thracian princes; 2, brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus.

Cōtyttō -ūs, f. (Κοτυττώ), the goddess of chastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also. **Cōtyttia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Cōtyttō, Hor.

cōvinārius and **cōvinnārius** -ii, m. one who fights from a war chariot, Tac.

cōvinus (cōvinnus), i., m. (a Celtic word), 1, the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, Luc.; 2, a travelling-chariot, Mart.

cōxa -ae, f. the hip-bone, Plin.

coxendix -icis, f. (coxa), the hip, the hip-bone, Plin.

Crabra or **Aqua Crabra**, a small river near Tusculum.

crabro -ōnis, m. a hornet, Verg.

Crāgus -i, m. (Κράγος), a promontory of Lycia.

crambē -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage, Plin.; crambe repetita, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

Crānōn (**Crannōn**) -ōnis, f. (Κρανών, or Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crānōnius** (Κρανώνιος) -a -um, Cranonian.

Crantor -ōris, m. **I.** Myth., the armour-bearer of Peleus. **II.** Hist., a philosopher of the old Academy.

Cranii -ōrum, m. a town on the island of Cephalenia.

crāpūla -ae, f. (κραίπαλη), intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel; crapulam edormire et exhalare, Cic.

cras, adv. **1.** to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, Cic.; subst., cras istud, quando venit, Mart.; **2.** in the future; quod sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.

crassē, adv., with compar. (crassus), grossly, rudely, roughly; crasse compositum poema, Hor.

crassitudo -inis, f. (crassus), thickness; parietum, Caes.; aëris, density, Cic.

1. crassus -a -um, thick, dense, solid. **A.** Lit., unguentum, Hor.; aër, misty, Cic.; filum, Cic.; toga, coarse-grained, Hor.; ager, fruitful, Cic. **B.** Transf., Ofellus rusticus crassā Minervā, of sound common sense, Hor.; turba, rude, uncultivated, Mart.

2. Crassus -i, m. name of a family of the gens Licinia (q.v.).

crastinus -a -um (cras), relating to to-morrow; dies crastinus, Cic.; die crastina, to-morrow, Liv. Subst., **crastinum** -i, n. the morrow; in crastinum differre aliquid, Cic.

Crātaeis -idis, f. (Κραταίς), mother of Scylla, a nymph.

cratēr -ēris, m. (κρατήρ) = cratera (q.v.).

cratēra -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water, Cic. **II.**

Transf., **1.** an oil-crnet, Verg.; **2.** the crater of a volcano, Luc., or a volcanic fissure in the earth, Ov.; **3.** a constellation, the cup, Ov.

Cratērus -i, m. (Κρατερός), **1.** a general of Alexander the Great; **2.** a celebrated physician in the time of Cicero; appellat. = a skilled physician, Hor.

Crāthis -thidis, m. (Κράθις), a river near Thurii, between Lucania and Bruttium, now Crati.

Cratinus -i, m. (Κρατίνος), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes.

Cratippus -i, m. (Κράτιππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

crātis -is. **A.** Lit. a frame or basket made of hurdles; also, a harrow, Verg.; milit. t.t. fascines, Caes.; sub crate necari, an old method of capital punishment, by which the accused was placed under a hurdle, and pressed to death with great stones, Liv. **B.** Transf., favorum, honeycomb, Verg.; spinae, the joints of the backbone, Ov.

crēatio -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election; magistratum, Cic.

crēator -ōris, m. (creo), the creator, maker, founder; huius urbis Romulus creator, Cic.; father, Ov.

crēatrix -icis, f. (creator), she who brings forth or produces, a mother; natura rerum, Lucr.; diva, Verg.

crēber -bra -brum, adj. with compar. and superl. (root CRE, whence creo, cresco). **1.** Of space, thick, crowded together, close, pressed together; a, creberrima aedificia, Caes.; creberrima grando, Liv.; crebra ignes, Sall.; b, thick with, full of; with abl., crebra arundinibus lacus, Ov.; qui (Hyllides), ita creber est rerum frequentia, Cic. **II.** Of time, repeated, numerous, frequent; a, crebra inter se colloquia habere, Caes.; crebri ictus, Verg.; creberrimus sermo, Cic.; b, creber pulsus, he beats repeatedly, Verg.; acrius creber procellis, abounding in, Verg.; in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, Cic.

crēbresco (crēbesco), -brū (-bū), 3. (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend; seditio crebresces, Tac.; horror, Verg.; crebrescent optatae aures, Verg.; crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report is spread abroad that, etc., Tac.

crēbritas -ātis, f. (creber), thickness, closeness, frequency; sententiarum, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

crēbro, adv., with compar. crebrius and superl. creberrime (creber), repeatedly, frequently, very often; ad aliquem crebrius litteras mittere, Cic.; crebro respicere Roman, Ov.

credibilis -e, adj. with compar. (credo), credible, worthy of belief; narrationes credibiles sint, Cic.; credibile est (fit, videtur), followed by acc. and infin., ita fit credibile deorum et hominum causā factum esse mundum, Cic.; vix credibile est, Hor.

credibiliter, adv. with compar. (credibilis), credibly, Cic.

creditor -ōris, m. (credo), a creditor; tabulae creditoris, Cic.; fraudare creditores.

crēditum -i, n. (credo), a loan, Sall.

crēdo -idi -ditum, 3. **1.** to trust; **1.** to confide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in; with dat. of person, credere eorum nemini, Cic.; with dat. of thing, praesenti fortunae non credere, Liv.; **2.** to believe, give credence to; his auctoribus temere credens, Caes.; often parenthetical, mihi crede or crede mihi, believe me, take my advice; venies, mihi crede, expectatus, Cic.; with dat. of thing, fabulis, Cic.; lacrimis, Ov.; somniis,

Cic.; with *de*, non credis *de* numero militum, Cic. **II.** *to trust*, in relation to something; **1.** *to entrust, commit, trust something to some one*; **a.** arma militi, Liv.; *alicui res omnes*, Cic.; *se perfidis hostibus*, Ov.; *aciem campo*, Verg.; **b.** *to entrust to the secrecy of some one*; *alicui arcanos sensus*, Verg.; **c.** *to lend*; *alicui pecuniam*, Cic.; *absol.*, *to lend*; *credendi modum constituere*, Cic.; *often in partic. perf.*, *pecunia credita* or *res creditae*, loans, Cic.; **2.** *to believe something*; **a.** *to be convinced of as true*; *fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt*, Caes.; *esp. parenthetic*, *quod quidem magis credo*, Cic.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *Caes.*, Cic., or relative sentence, Hor.; **b.** *to think, to be of the opinion*; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *credo ego vos, iudices, mirari*, Cic.; *moesti (credere victos) redeunt in castra, you would think*, Liv.; in *pass.*, with *nom* and *infin.*, *pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse*, Sall.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *quorum neminem nisi juvante deo talem fuisse credendum est*, Cic.; *parenthetic*, *credo, I believe, I think*; *male, credo, mererer de meis civibus*, si, etc., Cic.

credūlitās -ātis, f. (credulus), *credulity*; ap. Cic.

credūlus -a -um (credo). **A.** Act. *believing easily, credulous, confiding*; *alicui*, Verg.; in *aliquid*, Ov.; *stultus et credulus auditor*, Cic. **B.** Pass. *easily believed, fama*, Tac.

Crēmōra -ae, m. *a river in Etruria, near which 300 Fabii were killed*. Adj. **Crēmōrensis** -e.

crēmo, 1. *to burn, consume by fire*; **a.** libros in conspectu populi, Liv.; *regalia tecta*, Ov.; **b.** esp., of the burning of the bodies of the dead, Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelii igni voluit cremari, Cic.; *corpus alicuius*, Cic.; **c.** of sacrifices, crematos igni vitulos, Ov.

Crēmōna -ae, f. Cremona, a town in N. Italy. Adj. **Crēmōnensis** -e, of Cremona.

Crēmōnis jugum, a mountain range in the Pennine Alps.

crēmōr -ōris, m. *the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc.*, Ov.

1. crēō, 1. (root CER, CRE, whence cresco), *to make, create, produce*. **I.** Gen., **a.** omnes res quas et creat natura et tuetur, Cic.; *alicui periculum*, Cic.; **b.** *to beget a child*, Cic.; *pass. partic.*, *creatus* with *abl.*, of father or mother = *daughter or son*, Telamone creatus, Ov. **II.** **a.** *to institute an office or magistracy*; *tribuniciam potestatem*, Liv.; **b.** *to elect a magistrate or priest*; *consules*, Cic.; with *double acc.*, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit, Liv.

2. Crēo -ōnis, and **Crēōn** -ontis, m. *king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was betrothed to Jason*.

crēper -pēra -pērū (Sabine word connected with κρέπας), *dark, obscure, uncertain*, Lucr.

crēpida -ae, f. (κρηπίς), *a sandal*, Cic.; *prov. ne sutor ultra crepidam, shoemaker, stick to your last*, Plin.

crēpidātus -a -um (crepida), *wearing sandals*, Cic.

crēpido -inis, f. (κρηπίς), **1.** a base, foundation, pedestal, Cic.; **2.** a quay, pier, Cic.

crēpitācillum -i, n. (dim. of crēpitaculum), *a little rattle*, Lucr.

crēpitācillum -i, n. (crepito), *a rattle*, Quint.

crēpito, 1. (freq. of crepo), *to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter*; *crepitantia arma*, Ov.; *lenis crepitans auster, rustling*, Verg.; *multa grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant*, Verg.

crēpitus -ūs, m. (crepo), *a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering*; *digitorum, snapping the*

fingers, Mart.; *pedum*, Cic.; *dentium*, Cic.; *aeris*, Liv.; *viridis materiae flagentis*, Liv.; *alarum*, Liv.

crēpo -pāi -pītum, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle*; *digiti crepantis signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention*, Mart.; *acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, crashed*, Verg.; *crepat in mediis laurus adusta fociis, crackle*, Ov. **II.** Transit., **a.** *to cause to resound, rattle*; *quum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum*, Hor.; *to talk much of, chatter about, prate about*; *sulcos*, Hor.; **b.** *immunda ignominiosaque verba*, Hor.; *post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem*, Hor.

crēpundia -ōrum, n. (crepo), *child's playthings, rattle*; *naevo aliquo aut crepundis aliquem cognoscere*, Cic.

crēpuscūlum -i, n. (creper), *twilight*. **I.** Gen., *dubiae crepuscula lucis*, Ov. **II.** Esp., *evening twilight*; *inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem*, Ov.

Crēs -ētis, m., v. 1. Creta.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. (inchoat. from root CER, whence creo, creare). **I.** *to grow up, spring forth, arise*; *quaecunque e terra corpora crescut*, Lucr.; *rescensentes segetes*, Ov.; in *past partic.*, *cretus, springing from*; *mortali semine*, Ov.; *Trojan a sanguine*, Verg. **II.** *to grow, increase in size*; **1.** **a.** *fruges, arbuta, animales*, Lucr.; in *longitudinem*, Plin.; *ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant*, Cic.; **b.** esp. of boys, *to grow up*; *toti saluiferi orbi cresce, puer*, Ov.; **2.** *to increase in height, number, etc.*; *Roma interim crescit Albae ruinis*, Liv.; *quum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset*, Cic.; *luna crescens, waxing*, Cic.; *crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus*, Cic.; *rescensentes morbi*, Cic.; *crescebat in eos odium*, Cic.; **3.** *to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc.*; *pater per se crevisset*, Caes.

1. Crēta -ae, f. and **Crētē** -ēs, f. (Κρήνη), *the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia*; hence, **1.** **Crēs** -ētis, m., *Cretan*; *subst.*, a *Cretan*, plur., **Crētes** -um, m., *the Cretans*; **2.** **Cressa** -ae, f. *Cretan*; *Cressa nota, of Cretan chalk*, Hor.; *bos, Pasiphaë*, Prop.; *subst.*, *Ariadne, Aeopoe*, Ov.; **3.** **Crēsūs** -a -um, *Cretan*; **4.** **Crētaeus** -a -um, *Cretan*; *subst.*, *Epimenides*, Prop.; **5.** **Crētānus** -i, m. a *Cretan*; **6.** **Crētensis** -is, *Cretan*; **7.** **Crēticius** -a -um, *Cretan*; *subst.*, *the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island*; **8.** **Crētis** -tidis, f. *Cretan*.

2. crēta -ae, f. (prop. adj. of 1. Creta), *Cretan earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments*, Plaut.; *used also for painting the face*, Hor.; *for seals*, Cic.

crētātus -a -um (2. crēta), *chalked*; *fascia, Cic.*; *transf.*, *ambitio, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates*, Prop.

crētēus -a -um (2. crēta), *made of chalk or Cretan earth*, Lucr.

crētio -ōnis, f. (cerno), *a declaration of an heir accepting an inheritance*.

crētūla -ae, f. (dim. of crēta), *white clay for sealing*, Cic.

Crēusa -ae, f. (Κρέουσα), **1.** *daughter of Creon, wife of Corinth, wife of Jason*; **2.** *daughter of Priam, king of Aeneas*; **3.** *a port in Boeotia*.

cribrum -i, n. (from root CRE, CRI, whence also cerno), *a sieve*, Cic.

crimen -inis, n. (from root CRE, CRI, Gr. ΚΡΙ, whence cerno, κρίνω). **I.** **A.** *Lit.*, *accusation, complaint, reproach, calumny*; *esse in crimine, to be accused*, Cic.; *dare alicui aliquid crimini,*

Cic.; propulsare, defendere, to *repel, confute*, Cic.
B. Meton., *an object of reproach*; perpetuae criminis posteritatis eris, Ov. **II.** *the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged*. **A.** Lit., *hæc causa est omnium horum scelorum atque criminum*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a, an object representing a crime*; pictas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; **b**, *cause of crime*; se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

criminatio -ōnis, *f.* (crimino), *an accusation, calumny, charge*; illa criminatio quæ in me absentem usus est, Cic.

criminātor -ōris, *m.* (crimino), *an accuser, calumniator*, Tac.

crimino, 1. dep. (crimino, Plaut.; crimino, pass., Cic. ?); **1**, *to accuse, charge a person with a crime*; to calumniate; patres apud populum, Liv.; nihil Sistium, Cic.; Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; **2**, *to charge with, to lay something to the blame of some one, to complain of*; non licet omnia criminari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *me esse gratum criminari*, Cic.; absol., *to reproach*; argumendo criminari, Cic.

criminosē, adv., with compar. and superl. (criminosus), *by way of accusation, reproachfully*; qui suspiciosus aut criminosus diceret, Cic.

criminosus -a -um (crimen), *reproachful, calumnious, slanderous*; ille acerbus criminosus popularis homo ac turbulens, Cic.; criminosum nomen, Cic.; iambi, Hor.; criminosum est or fit or habetur, blameworthy, Cic.

Crimissus (Crimisus) -i, *m.* (Κριμισός, Κριμισός), *a river in the south-west of Sicily*.

crinalis -e, (crinis), *relating to the hair*; vitta, Ov. Subst., **crinale** -is, *n.* *a hair-band*; curvum, a diadem, Ov.

crinis -is, *m.* (root CER, CRE, whence cerno, creo, cresco). **A.** *the hair*, esp. of the head, Cic.; crines sparsi, Liv.; crinibus passis, Liv. **B.** Transf., *the tail of a comet*, Verg.

crinitus -a -um (crinis), *provided with hair, hairy, with long hair*. **A.** Lit., Apollo, Verg. **B.** Transf., *stella crinita, a comet*, Cic.

crispisulcanis -antis (crispus and sulco), *serpentine*, ap. Cic.

crispo, 1. (crispus), **1**, *to curl, crisp*; capillum, Plin.; **2**, *to move rapidly up and down, brandish*; hastilia manu, Verg.

crispulus -a -um (dim. of crispus), *curly-haired, curly*, Mart.

crispus -a -um, **1**, *curly, curly-headed*, Plaut., Ter.; **2**, *in trembling motion, trembling, quivering*; latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

crista -ae, *f.* (connected with cresco, crinis), **1**, *the crest of a bird, the comb of a cock*, Juv.; **2**, *the crest or plume of a helmet*, Verg., Liv.

cristatus -a -um, (crista), *crested*; **a**, draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart.; **b**, *having a crest or plume*; galeae, Liv.

Crithotē -ēs, *f.* (Κριθωτή), *a town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonese*.

Critias -ae, *m.* (Κριτίας), *one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens*.

criticus -i, *m.* (κριτικός), *a critic*, Cic.

Crito -ōnis, *m.* (Κρίτων), *a disciple and friend of Socrates*.

Critobulus -i, *m.* (Κριτόβουλος), *a disciple of Socrates*.

Critolaus -i, *m.* (Κριτόλαος), **1**, *a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 155 B.C.*; **2**, *a general of the Achaean League*.

croceus -a -um (crocus), **1**, *belonging to saffron, saffron*; odores, Verg.; **2**, *saffron-coloured, golden, yellow*; flores, Verg.

crocinus -a -um (κρόκινος), *belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow*; tunica, Cat. Subst., **crocinum** -i, *n.* (sc. oleum), *saffron-oil*, Prop.

crocio, 4. (κρώζω), *to caw like a crow*, Plaut.

crocodilus -i, *m.* (κροκόδειλος), *a crocodile*, Cic.

crocota -ae, *f.* (sc. vestis, Gr. ὁ κροκωτός, sc. χιτὼν), *a saffron-coloured robe worn by women*, Cic.

crocotula -ae, *f.* (dim. of crocota), *a little saffron-coloured robe*, Plaut.

crocus -i, *m.*, **croceum** -i, *n.* (κρόκος and κρόκον). **1**, *saffron*, used by the ancients not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes, Ov.; personified, *Crocus, a young man changed into a saffron-flower*, Ov. **II.** Meton., *the colour of saffron, yellow*, Verg.

Croesus -i, *m.* (Κροῖσος), *a king of Lydia famous for his wealth*; appell., *a rich man*, Ov. Adj., **Croesus** -a -um, *of Croesus*.

Crōmyōn -ōnis, *f.* (Κρομύων), *a village in Megaris*.

crotaia -arum, *n.* (κροτάλια), *an earring consisting of several pendant pearls*, Pers.

crotaistria -ae, *f.* *a female dancer and performer on the castanets*, Prop.

crotaalum -i, *n.* (κρόταλον), *a castanet*, Verg.

Crōto (Crōton) -ōnis, *c.* (Κρότων), *a town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotone*. Hence **1**, **Crōtoniātes** -ae, *m.* (Κροτωνιάτης), *an inhabitant of Crotone*; **2**, adj., **Crōtoniensis** -e, *of Crotone*.

Crōtōpiādes -ae, *m.* (Κροτωπιάδης), *the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos*, Ov.

cruciamentum -i, *n.* (crucio), *torture, torment*, Cic.

cruciatus -ūs, *m.* (crucio), *torture, torment, execution*; omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; quin tu in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, go and be hanged, Cic.

crucio, 1. (crux), *to torture, torment*; quum vigiliis atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

crudelis -e (crudus), *unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted*; **a**, of persons, crudelissimus tyrannus, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberos, Cic.; in hominis consularis calamitate crudelis, Cic.; **b**, of things, funus, Verg.; bellum, Cic.; consilia crudelissima, Cic.

crudelitas -ātis, *f.* (crudelis), *cruelty, inhumanity*; importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.

crudeliter, adv. (crudelis), *cruelly, inhumanly*; impereare, Caes.; aliquem crudelissime interficere, Cic.

crudesco -dūi, **3**, *to become hard, violent*; crudescit morbus, Verg.; seditio, Tac.

cruditas -ātis, *f.* (crudus), *overloading of the stomach, indigestion*, Cic.

crudus -a -um (contr. from crudius, from root CRU, whence cruor), *raw*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *not prepared by fire, uncooked, raw*; extra cruda victimae, Liv.; **2**, *not ripened by the sun, unripe, poma*, Cic.; **3**, *a, undigested*; pavo, Juv.; **b**, *suffering from indigestion*; Roscius crudior fili, Cic.; **4**, *raw, not healed*; vulnera, Ov.; **5**, *unprepared, rough*; cortice crudo hasta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, *not ready, immature, fresh*; servitium, Tac.; **2**, *vigorous, fresh*; senectus cruda viridisque, Verg.; **3**, *rough, cruel*; Getae, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

crūento, 1. (cruentus), to make bloody, to stain with blood; manus sanguine, Nep.; gladium, Cic.; fig., haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

cruentus -a -um (cruror), bloody. **I.** Gen. a, mixed with blood; guttae inbrium quasi cruentae, Cic.; **b**, blood-red; myrta, Verg. **II.** In a bad sense, bloody through murder. **A.** Lit., covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody; cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; cadaver, Cic.; gaudens Bellona cruentis, in the shedding of blood, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, wounding; dens, Hor.; **b**, rejoicing in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel; ira, Hor.

crūmēna -ae, f. a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strap round the neck. **A.** Lit., Plant. **B.** Transf., money; non deficiente crumēna, Hor.

crūrō -ōris, m. (root CRU, whence also crūdus), the blood which flows from a wound, gore; cruror inimici recentissimus, Cic.; fig., murder, slaughter; cruror Cinnanus, the slaughter of Cinna, Cic.; castus a crure civili, Cic.; ad caedem et crurem abstrahi, Cic.

cruppellārī -ōrum, m. Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tac.

crūs, crūris, n. 1, the shin, shin-bone, leg; frangere alicui crur or crura (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succidere crura equo, Liv.; **2**, plur., the supports of a bridge, Cat.

crusta -ae, f. 1, the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance; concrevissent subitae curae in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg.; **2**, mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Cic.

crustūlum -i, n. (dim. of crustum), a little cake, Hor.

crustum -i, n. (crusta), anything baked, bread, cake, Verg.

Crustūmeria -ae, f. (Κρουστομερία) (-merium -ii, n., -merii -ōrum, m. -nium -ii, n.), a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Allia. Hence adj., 1, **Crustūminus** -a -um, **2**, **Crustūmius** -a -um, of Crustumeria.

crux, crucis, f. a cross; agere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; affigere aliquem cruci, Liv.; de trahere aliquem ex cruce, Cic.; minari alicui cruce, Cic.; rapere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; abi in malam cruce, go and be hanged! Plant.

crypta -ae, f. (κρύπτη), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, grotto, Juv.

crystallīnus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, Plin. Subst., **crystallina** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), crystal vases, Juv.

crystallus -i, f. and (rarely) m. (κρύσταλλος) (heterocl. plur., crystallae). **A.** Lit., crystal. **B.** Meton., a, a crystal drinking vessel, Mart.; **b**, the glittering, precious stone in a ring, Prop.

Ctesiphōn -phontis, m. (Κτησιφῶν), an Athenian statesman, friend of Demosthenes, who defended him when accused by Aeschines.

cubiculāris -e (cubiculum), relating to a sleeping-room; lectus, Cic.

cubiculārīus -a -um (cubiculum), belonging to a sleeping-room. Subst., **cubiculārīus** -ii, m. a chamber-servant, Cic.

cubiculum -i, n. (cubo), a sleeping-room, bedroom, Cic.

cūbile (cubo), 1, a bed, esp. the marriage-bed; **2**, the resting-place of animals, lair, den; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, Hives, Verg.; construere sibi cubilia nidos, Verg.; fig., the seat of an evil; ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

cūbital -tālis, n. (cubitum), an elbow cushion, Hor.

cūbitalis -e (cubitum), of the length of a cubit; cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cūbito, 1. (freq. of cubo), to lie down often, be accustomed to lie, Cic.

cūbitum -i, n. and **cūbitus** -i, m. (cubo), 1, the elbow; cubito remanere presso, Hor.; **2**, a cubit, an ell, Cic.

cūbo -ūi -itum, 1, 1, a, to lie down, recline; in lectica, Cic.; **b**, esp. to lie down to sleep; cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; **c**, to recline at table; quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic.; **d**, to lie down from illness, to lie in bed ill; cubantem disputare de aliqua re, Cic.; **2**, applied to inanimate objects, partic. cubans, sloping; Ustica, Hor.

cūcellus -i, m. a hood, cowl, Juv.

cūculus -i, m. (κόκκυς), the cuckoo, Plant.; as a term of reproach, Plant., Hor.

cūcūmis -mēris, m. a cucumber, Verg.

cūcūbīta -ae, f. 1, a gourd, Plin.; **2**, a cupping-glass, Juv.

cūdo, 3, 1, to beat, pound; fabas, to thresh; prov., istae in me cadetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; **2**, of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin; plumbeos nummos, Plant.

cūcūmodi = ejus-ejus-modi, of what kind soever, Cic.

cūjās -ātis and **cūjātis** -is (ejus from qui), of what country? whence? Cic.

cūjūs -a -um, 1. (ejus from qui), 1, interrog. pron. to whom belonging? whose? ejum pecus? whose flock? Verg.; **2**, relat. pron. whose, is ejua res sit, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdi (qui, ce, and modus), of whatever kind, Cic.

cūjuscām-mōdi, of a certain kind, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdi (quis and modus), of what kind? Cic.

cūjuscquēmōdi (quisque and modus), of every kind, Cic.

cūcīta -ae, f. (calco), a mattress, bolster, pillow; plumea, Cic.

cūlēus (cullēus) -i, m. (root CU, whence cupa), a large leathern sack, Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic.

cūlex -icis, m. a gnaw, midge, Hor.

cūlina -ae, f. (contr. from coquulina), a, a kitchen; tua (philosophia) in culina, mea in palaestra est, Cic.; **b**, meton., food, fare, victuals; Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.

cūlēus, v. culeus.

cūlmen -inis, n. (for columen from *cello), the top, summit. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, culmen Alpium, Caes.; **2**, the ridge of a roof; culmen tecti, Verg. **B.** Transf., summit; summum culmen fortunae, Liv. **II.** Poet. = cūlmus, haulm, Ov.

cūlmus -i, m. (from *cello, like culmen), a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain, Cic.; thatch; Romuleo recens horrebat regia culmo, Verg.

culpa -ae, f. fault, error. **I.** Lit., 1, culpa delicti, Cic.; **a**, abl., culpā, by one's own fault, Cic.; so mea culpā, tuā culpā, etc.; abesse a culpa or culpa, Cic.; non abhorrere a tali culpa, Cic.; uni culpam attribuere, Cic.; committere culpam, Cic.; dare alicui summam laudem vitio et culpae, Cic.; est culpa mea, Cic.; est culpa in aliquo or in aliqua re, Cic.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; **b**, praestare culpam, to make oneself responsible for, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; **2**, esp. a, the

fault of negligence, Hor.; **b**, *unchastity*, Ov. **II**. Meton., *the cause of error or sin*; culpam ferro compesce, Verg.

culpātus -a -um, p. adj. (from culpo), *blame-worthy*; Paris, Verg.

culpo, 1. (culpa), **1**, *to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove*; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.; **2**, *to lay blame on*; arbore nunc aquas culpante, Hor.

cultē, adv. with compar. (1. cultus), *elegantly*; loqui, Ov.

cultellus -i, m. (dim. of culter), *a little knife*, Hor.

culter -tri, m. (connected with Skr. kar, *to wound*, and Gr. κείρω), *a knife*; cultri tonsorii, razors, Cic.; *a ploughshare, coulter*, Plin.; prov., *me sub cultro linquit, leaves me under the knife*, i.e., *in the greatest peril*, Hor.

cultor -ōris, m. (colo), *a cultivator, planter, labourer*. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., terrae, Cic.; agrorum, Liv. **B**. **1**, absol., *husbandman*, Sall.; **2**, with genit., *an inhabitant, occupier*; eius terrae, Sall. **II**. Transf., **1**, gen., *a friend, supporter*; bonorum (of the optimates), Liv.; veritatis, Cic.; **2**, esp., *a worshipper*; deorum, Hor.; religionum, Liv.

cultrix -icis, f. (cultor), **1**, *she who tends or takes care of*, Cic.; **2**, *inhabitant*; memorum Latonia virgo, Verg.

cultūra -ae, f. (colo), *culture, cultivation*. **I**. Lit., **1**, gen., agri, Cic.; vitis, Cic.; **2**, agriculture, husbandry, Hor. **II**. **1**, mental culture, cultivation; animi, Cic.; **2**, reverence, respect, courting; potentis amici, Hor.

1. cultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (colo). **A**. cultivated, tilled, planted; loci culti, Cic.; ager cultissimus, Cic. Subst., **culta** -orum, n. cultivated land; an culta ex silvestribus facere potui? Liv. **B**. **a**, ornamental, adorned; femina cultissima, Ov.; **b**, polished, elegant; sonum linguae et corporum habitum et nitorem cultiora quam pastoralia esse, Liv.; culta carmina, Ov.

2. cultus -ūs, m. (colo). **I**. cultivation; agrorum, Liv., Cic. **II**. **a**, physical or mental cultivation; **1**, **a**, physical cultivation, care, tending; corporis, Cic.; **b**, adornment, dress; cultus Punicus, habitusque, Liv.; **2**, mental culture, training, education; animi, ingenii, Cic. **B**. reverence, respect, worship; **a**, of the gods, cultus deorum, Cic.; **b**, respect paid to men; benevolis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, Cic.

cūllulus -i, m. *a drinking-vessel*, Hor.

cūlus -i, m. *the fundament*, Cat.

1. cum, conj. = quum (q.v.).

2. cum, prep. with abl. with. **I**. In space, **1**, together with; esse, vivere, agitare, habitare, cessare, dormire, ire, abire, redire, mittere cum aliquo; cum impedimentis venire, Caes.; esp. **a**, in the company of a general; cum Magone equites Hispanorum praemisissos, Liv.; **b**, of some office held in common with some one else, unum imperium unumque magistratum habere cum ipsis, Liv.; **c**, in relation with, in company with; cum aliquo se delectare, Cic.; **2**, adorned with, provided with; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviis, Cic.; legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic. **II**. of time, **1**, at the same time with; cum primā luce Pompeiū domum venire, Cic.; **2**, together with; aliquid magno cum gemitu civitatis sufferre, Cic.; cum eo quod, ut, or ne, on the condition that; sit sane sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. (Cum, when used with the personal pronoun, is always, and when used with relative pronouns generally, placed after its case, mecum, quocum, etc.)

Cūmae -ārum, f. (Κύμη), *an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl*. Adj. **Cūmanus** -a -um; **Cūmaeus** -a -um, Cumaeian; virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.

cumba = cymba (q.v.).

cūmēra -ae, f. *a corn-chest*, Hor.

cūminum -i, n. (κῦμινον), *the herb cummin*, Hor.

cummi, v. gummi.

cumprimis, v. primus.

cumque (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, e.g., quicumque, ubicumque, etc., signifying *however, whatever, whenever*; sometimes standing by itself; quae demant quomque dolorem, pain in general, Lucr.; mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor.

cūmūlate, adv. with compar. and superl. (cumulatus), *abundantly, copiously*; gratias agere, Cic.

cūmūlātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cumulo), **1**, heaped up, increased, enlarged; Hesiodus eādem mensurā reddere jubet, quā acceperis, ant eam cumulatore, si possis, Cic.; **2**, perfect; hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulaeque virtutis est, Cic.

cūmūlo, 1. (cumulus). **I**. **A**. Lit., *to heap up, pile up*; cetera omnis generis arma in acervum, Liv. **B**. Transf., quum aliae super alias clades cumularentur, Liv.; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac. **II**. **a**, *to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload*; fossas corporibus, Tac.; altaria donis, Verg.; **b**, confiteor me cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic.; cumulatus laude, loaded with praise, Cic.; **c**, *to increase, heighten*; invidiam, Liv.; cumulare eloquentiā bellicam gloriam, Cic.; **d**, *to bring to perfection*; cumulata erant officia vitae, perfectly fulfilled, Cic.

cūmūlus -i, m. (connected with culmen and culmus). **A**. Lit., *a heap, pile, mass*; hostium coacervatorum, Liv.; aquarum, Ov. **B**. Transf., addition, increase, surplus, summit; commendationis tuae, Cic.; alicui afferre cumulum gaudii, Cic.

cūnābūla -ōrum, n. (cunae). **A**. Lit., *a cradle*; **a**, esse in cunabulis, Cic.; **b**, the bed of the young of bees, Verg. **B**. Meton., the earliest abode; gentis, Verg.

cūnae -ārum, f. (cubo, *cumbo), *a cradle*; **a**, in cunis dormire, Cic.; primis cunis, in earliest childhood, Ov.; **b**, the nest of young birds, Ov.

cunctābundus -a -um (cunctor), *loitering, delaying, dilatory*, Liv., Tac.

cunctans -antis, p. adj. with compar. (cunctor), *loitering, lingering, slow*, Plin.; illex glebae, tenacious, Verg.

cunctanter, adv. with compar. (cunctans), *slowly, lingeringly*, Liv.

cunctatio -ōnis, f. (cunctor), *a delay, lingering, hesitation*; invadendi, Liv.; sine cunctatione, Cic.; abjecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

cunctatōr -ōris, m. (cunctor), *one who delays, lingers, hesitates*; cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv.; *a surname of the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus*.

cunctor, 1. dep. *to delay*; **1**, of motion, *to stay, tarry*; cunctari diutius in vita, Cic.; tardum cunctatur olivum, drops slowly, Lucr.; **2**, of action, *to hesitate, linger, be slow*; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerabat, Liv.; with infin., non est cunctandum proferri hunc mundum animal esse, Cic.; non cunctor, foll. by quin and the subj.; non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugna deceret, there ought to be no delay in, etc., Caes.; impers. pass., nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

cunctus -a -um (contr. from conjunctus or

convinctus), *all, all collectively, the whole*; **a**, sing., senatus, Cic.; orbis terrarum, Verg.; **b**, plur., **cuncti** -ae -a, cives, Cic.; in poet. sometimes foll. by genit., hominum, Ov.

cunēatim, adv. (cuneo), *in shape of a wedge*, Caes.

cunēatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (cuneo), *pointed like a wedge*; jugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum, Liv.

cunēo, 1. (cuneus), *to drive in a wedge, to wedge in*, Plin.

cunēolus -i, m. (dim. of cuneus), *a little wedge*, Cic.

cunēus -i, m. *a wedge*. **I.** Lit., **A.** cuneis scindere fissile lignum, Verg. **B.** *a wedge as a triangular figure*; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *troops drawn up in form of a wedge, a wedge*; cuneum facere, Caes. **B.** *the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided*, Verg.; cuneis omnibus, *to all the spectators*, Phaed.

cuniculōsus -a -um (cuniculus), *full of holes and caverns*, Cat.

cuniculus -i, m. **1.** *a rabbit, cony*, Cat.; **2.** *an underground passage*; omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., *a mine*; agere cuniculum, Caes.; aperire cuniculum, Caes.

cunnius -i, f. = pudendum muliebri; meton., *c prostitute*, Hor.

cūpa -ae, f. (root CU, whence culeus), *a cask or butt*, Cic.

cūpēdia -ae, f. *daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

cūpidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (cupido), *eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, warmly*; cupide appetere aliquid, Cic.; cupide proficisci, Cic.; cupidius aliquid dicere, Cic.; ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tua causa, Cic.

cūpīditas -ātis, f. (cupido), *eager desire*, and in a bad sense, *passionate longing, vehement desire*. **I.** Gen., cupiditas inexplēbilis, insana, nimia, Cic.; with obj. genit., pecuniae, Cic.; dominandi, Cic.; with ad, tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic.; ardere cupiditate, Cic.; coercere cupiditates, Cic.; explorare cupiditates, Cic.; incitare aliquem cupiditate imitandi, Cic.; servire cupiditatibus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *ambition*; popularis (of a demagogue), Cic.; **b**, *desire for money, avarice*; sine cupiditate vixisse, Cic.; **c**, *factionousness, party spirit*; cupiditatis atque inimicitiarum suspicio, Cic.

cūpīdo -inis, f. (m. only in poet.) (cupio), *longing, desire*. **I.** Gen., Sall.; with genit., auri, Tac.; pecuniae, honoris, Sall.; flagrare cupidine regni, Liv.; Hannibalem ingens cupido incescerat Tarenti potendi, Liv. **II.** Esp., **a**, *physical desire*; somni, Sall.; **b**, *love*; cupido visae virginis, Ov.; hence personified, **Cūpīdo** -inis, m. *Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus*, Cic.; plur., **Cūpīdines**, *Cupids*; **c**, *avarice*; cupido sordidus, Hor.; **d**, *ambition*; ita cupidine atque irā, pessimis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.

cūpīdus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desirous, wishful, eager, fond*. **I.** Gen., **a**, absol., consul non cupidus, Cic.; **b**, with genit. of object, pecuniae, Cic.; novarum rerum, Cic.; to audieris, Cic.; **c**, with in and the abl., in perspicenda cognoscendaque rerum natura, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *longing for, loving*, Ov.; **b**, *avaricious*; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.; **c**, (a) in a good sense, *devoted to*; homo tui cupidus, Cic.; (b) in a bad sense,

factionous, partial; quaestores vehementer istius cupidi, Cic.; absol., iudex cupidus, Cic.

cūpiēns -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desiring, longing, wishing, eager*; novarum rerum, Tac.; cupientissimā plebe, Sall.

cūpiētēr, adv. (cupiens), *eagerly*, Plaut.

cūpio -īvi or -īi, -itum, 3. *to desire, long for, wish for*. **I.** Gen., **a**, with acc., is quem cupimus optamusque vestitus, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; partic. perf., res cupita, Liv.; **b**, with infin., cupiens ad suos redire, Cic.; **c**, with acc. and infin., equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire, Cic. **II.** Esp., alicui or alicuius causae, *to favour, support, wish well to*; quid? ego Fandanio non cupio? non amicus sum? Cic.

cūpītor -ōris, m. (cupio), *one who desires*; matrimonii, Tac.

cūppēdia, v. eupedia.

cūpressētum -i, n. (cupressus), *a cypress wood*, Cic.

cūpressēus -a -um (cupressus), *made of cypress wood*; signa Junonis, Liv.

cūpressifer -fēra -fērūm (cupressus and fero), *cypress-bearing*, Ov.

cūpressus -i, f. -ūs, m. (κυνπρίστος). **A.** *the cypress*, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals, Verg. **B.** Meton., *a casket of cypress wood*, Hor.

cūprēus -a -um, v. cyprēus.

cūr (orig. quōirei, cuirei, then cuiere, cuir, cur), adv. *why? wherefore? for what reason?* **1**, rel., duae sunt causae, cur, etc., Cic.; **2**, interrog., cur non assum? Cic.

cūra -ae, f. *care*. **I.** A. Gen., *carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble* (opp. negligentia), *attention*; magna cum cura et diligētia scribere aliquid, Cic.; with genit., rerum alienarum cura (difficilis) est, Cic.; cura colendi, Verg.; with de, studium tuum curaue de salute mea, Cic.; verbal constructions, adhibere curam in capris et ovibus parandis, Cic.; agere curam civium, Liv.; conferre magnam curam in alienius salutem, Cic.; non dimittere istam curam, Cic.; maxima erat cura ducei ne, etc., Liv.; salutem eius regis senatui populoque Romano magnae curae esse, Cic.; imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur, Cic.; habere curam rerum divinarum, Liv.; incumbere in eam curam, *devote yourself to*, Cic.; ponere curam alicuius rei, *to lay aside*, Liv.; ponere curam in aliqua re, *to devote one's attention to*, Cic.; suscipere curam, Cic.; sustinere maximam curam belli, Cic. **B.** *care for something, attending, caring, minding*; **1**, of husbandry, quae cura bonum, Verg.; **2**, the adornment of the body; cura cultusque feminarum, Liv.; **3**, *healing, cure*; simplex illa jam cura doloris tui, Cic.; **4**, *the worship of the gods*; deorum, Liv.; **5**, *taking care of a person*; suum sororisque filios in eadem cura habere, Liv.; meton., *the object of attention*; tua cura, palumbus, Verg.; **6**, *care for, management, administration*; esp. of public affairs, cura reipublicae, Liv.; cura navium, of the fleet, Tac.; meton., *business, administration*; quum sumus necessariis negotiis curisque vacui, Cic. **II.** *care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet*; **1**, sine cura, Cic.; afferre alicui curam, Cic.; afficere aliquem aliqua cūrā, Cic.; confici curis, Cic.; priusquam ea cura decederet patribus Romanis, Liv.; liberare aliquem cūrā, Cic.; et cūrā vacare et negotio, Cic.; **2**, of the disquiet of love, juvenum curae, Hor.; meton., *the object of love*; tua cura, Lycoris, Verg.

cūrābilis -e (cura), *exciting care or fear*; vindicta, Juv.

cūrālīum -īi = corallium (q.v.).

cūrātē, (curatus), adv. *carefully, cmpar.*, curatius legi, *between the lines*, Tac.

cūrātio -ōnis, f. (euro). **I.** Gen., a taking care, Plaut. **II.** Esp. attention, management; **1**, a, with genit., curatio corporis, Cic.; **b**, medical attention, healing, cure; curatio medici, Cic.; curatio valetudinis, Cic.; adhibere curationem, Cic.; praescribere curationem, Cic.; **2**, management, administration; esp. of a public office, curatio Nemeorum, of the Nemean games, Liv.; Asiatica curatio frumenti, commission to buy corn, Cic.; curatio agraria, commission to divide land, Cic.; curationem suscipere, Cic.; aedes Telluris est curationis meae, Cic.

cūrātor -ōris, m. (euro), one who takes care; **1**, a guardian, overlooker, curator; viae Flaminiae Cic.; muris reficiendis sunt aediles curatores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemniū, Cic.; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., guardian of a minor or idiot or prodigal; alicui curatorem dare (of the praetor), Hor.

cūrātus -a -um, p. adj. (euro), carefully prepared; curatissimae preces, Tac.

curculio -ōnis, m. a weevil, corn-worm, Verg.

Cūres -um, f. an ancient town of the Sabines; meton., the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. Hence A. Adj., **Cūrensis** -e, of Cures. **B.** **Cūres** -ētis, m. an inhabitant of Cures.

Cūrētes -um, m. (Κουρήτες), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes, Adj., **Cūrētis** -idis, poet. = Cretan, Ov.

curia -ae, f. (connected with Quiris). **I.** a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were distributed by Romulus, Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the meeting-place of a curia, Tac. **B.** a, the building in which the senate met, usually the Curia Hostilia, afterwards the Curia Pompeja or Curia Julia; **b**, Curia Saliorum, the house of the Salii on the Palatine, Cic.; **c**, the senate; aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv.; **d**, the senate-house of non-Roman nations—e.g., at Salamis, Cic.; Syracuse, Cic.; Troy, Ov.; Athens, the Areopagus, Juv.

curiālis -e (curia), belonging to the same curia, Cic.

curiātim, adv. (curia), by curiae; populum consuliit, Cic.

Cūriātī -ōrum, m. name of an Alban gens, three of which fought with the Horatii.

cūriātus -a -um (curia), relating to the curiae; comitia curiata, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted by curiae, Cic.; lex, a law passed in the comitia curiata, Cic.

Cūrieta -ae, f. an island on the Illyrian coast, now Veglia.

1. **cūrio** -ōnis, m. (curia), **1**, the priest of a curia, Varr.; maximus, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones, Liv.; **2**, a herald, crier, Mart.

2. **Cūrio** -ōnis, m. the name of a family of the gens Scribonia.

cūriōse, adv., with compar. and superl. (curiosus), **1**, carefully; conquerere ista curiosius, Cic.; **2**, inquisitively; curiosius id faciunt quam necesse est, Cic.

cūriōsitas -ātis, f. (curiosus), inquisitiveness, curiosity.

Curiosolites -um, m. a people in Brittany, near modern Corseult.

cūriōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cura), careful; **1**, attentive, diligent; curiosus oculis perspicere non posse, Cic.; per multa alla colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; **2**, inquisitive, curious; isti curiosi, Cic.

cūris -is, f. (a Sabine word) = hasta, a lance, or javelin, Ov.

Cūrius -a -um, name of a plebeian gens, of which the most illustrious member was M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus, celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. a brace and temperate man, Hor. Adj., **Cūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Curius.

cūro, 1. (cura). **I.** Gen. to care for, pay attention to, tend; **a**, with acc., negotia aliena, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and gerundive, in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, to get bought and sent, Cic.; **c**, with infin., qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; non curare, not to care, to decline, refuse; in Siciliam ire non curat, Cic.; **d**, followed by ut, ne, ut ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, Cic.; so in letters, cura ut valeas, Cic.; **e**, with de, Quintus de emendo nihil curat hoc tempore, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1**, to attend to, take care of; se, Cic.; membra, Hor.; to attend to, cure an invalid, or a disease; curare corpora, Cic.; curari non posse, Caes.; **2**, to attend to religious observances; sacra, Cic.; **3**, to provide or procure a sum of money; jube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; **4**, to administer, manage; res Romae, Liv.; absol. to command; curare Romae, Tac. (Archaeic forms, coiravi, coirandi, ap. Cic.)

curriculum -i, n. (euro). **I.** Act., **A.** Abstr., **1**, running, Plaut.; **2**, esp. a, a contest in running, a race, Cic.; **b**, a course, orbit of heavenly bodies; solis et lunae, Cic. **B.** Concr., the chariot used in races; in curriculum quadrigarum incurrere, Cic. **II.** Pass. the raceground; athletae se in curriculum exercebant, Cic.; often fig., exiguum vitae curriculum natura circumscript, immensum gloriae, Cic.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. to run, hasten; pass. impers., curritur, one runs, Cic.; curritur ad praetorium, Cic.; pro se quisque currere ad sua tutanda, Liv.; with cognate acc., eodem cursu currere, Cic.; prov., currentem hortari, incitare or instigare, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; esp. a, to run in a race; currere bene, Ov.; with acc. of place, qui stadium currit, Cic.; **b**, of ships, to sail; per onnemare, Hor.; with acc., currere cavā trabē vastum aequor, Verg.; **c**, of a wheel, si mea sincero curreret axe rota, Ov.; **d**, of water, currentes aquae, Ov.; **e**, of the heavenly bodies, libera currentebat inobservata per annum sidera, Ov.; **f**, of the hem of a garment, quam plurima circum purpura Maendro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg.; **g**, of fright, cold, shame, etc., varius per ora cucurrit Ansonidum turbata fremor, Verg.; **h**, of time, to pass; currit ferox aetas, Hor.; **i**, fig., of discourse, to march easily; perfacile currens oratio, Cic.

currus -ūs, m. (curro). **I. A.** a chariot, car, esp. a triumphal car; descendere in currum, Cic.; flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; in vehi curru Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, the horses, the team; neque audit currus habenas, Verg.; **b**, triumph; quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. **II.** a plough with wheels, Verg. **III.** a ship, Cat. (synec. genit. plur. currum, Verg., Aen. vi. 653).

cursim, adv. (curro), hastily, quickly; cursim agnen agere, Liv.; cursim dicere aliena, Cic.

currito, 1. (intens. of curro), to run up and down; huc et illuc (of the atoms), Cic.

curso, 1. (freq. of curro), to run hither and thither; ulro et citro, Cic.

cursor -ōris, m. (curro). **I.** Lit. **A.** a runner, especially for a prize, Cic.; one who contends in the chariot race, Ov. **B.** **1**, a messenger,

postman, Tac.; **2**, a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, Suet. **II**. Transf. surname of L. Papirius, the conqueror of the Samnites.

cursus -ūs, m. (curro), a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage, or ship; milites cursu examinatos, Caes.; cursus equorum, Verg.; longarum navium, Caes.; cursus tendere ad aliquem or ad locum, Liv.; in cursu esse, to travel in haste, Cic.; esp. **a**, chariot or horse-race; cursus certamen, Ov.; fig. the race for office, honour, etc.; in eodem cursu fuisse a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, Cic.; **b**, course, march, journey; cursus maritimus, Cic.; mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic.; cursus dirigere, Liv.; cursum secundum habere, Caes.; cursum tenere, Cic.; fig., reliquus vitae cursus, Cic.; **c**, the course of water; quosdam exaruisse amnes aut in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic.; **d**, of heavenly bodies, annui cursus solis, Cic.; **e**, of the voice, his per omnes sonos vocis cursus, Cic.

Curtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted members of which were: **a**, M. Curtius, a Roman youth, said to have jumped into a chasm in the Roman forum, which then closed; **b**, C. Curtius Postumus, an adherent of Caesar's; **c**, Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, probably contemporary with Vespasian. Hence, Curtius lacus, the chasm in the forum into which M. Curtius was said to have jumped.

curto, 1. (curtus), to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, Hor.

curtus -a -um, shortened, mutilated, cut short; res, Ov.; mulus, Hor.; transf., of discourse, cut short; curta sententiæ nec amant redundantia, Cic.

cūrūlis -e (curtus), relating to a chariot; equi, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circusian games, Liv.; sella, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, Cic.; curulis aedilis, a curule aedile, Liv.

curvāmen -inis, n. (curvo), a curving, vaulting, arching, Ov.

curvātūra -ae, f. (curvo), a vault, arch, Plin.; rotæ, the rim, Ov.

curvo, 1. (curvus), to bend, bow, curve; curvare brachia longo circuitu, Ov.; quum nux plurima curvabit ramos, makes to bend, Verg.; tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg.; curvare genua sua, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor.; transf., make to bend, move; nec te vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus -a -um (κύρτός), bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked; arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, Ov.; aratrum, Verg.; naves, Ov.; litus, Hor.; flumen, winding, Verg.; curvus arator, bowed down, Verg.; curva senecta, Ov.; subst., **curvum** -i, n. what is crooked; curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

cuspis -idis, f. **A**. Lit. a point, esp. the point or head of a spear; asseres pedum XII cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.; of the sting of a bee, Plin.; of a scorpion, Ov. **B**. Meton. **a**, a lance, javelin; infestis cuspidibus uti, Liv.; **b**, Neptune's trident; cuspis triplex, Ov.; **c**, a spit, Mart.

custodia -ae, f. (custos). **I**. a watching, guarding, custody, care. **A**. Lit., **a**, canum, Cic.; aliquem diligenti custodia asservare, Liv.; **b**, milit. t. t. keeping guard, watching; custodiæ classium, Caes.; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, Cic. **B**. Meton., **1**, the watch, sentinels; **a**, sing., in prose only collective, custodiam ex suis æ præsidium sex milia hominum unā reliquerunt, Caes.; **b**, plur., frequens cus-

todii locus, Liv.; circumdare horribiles custodias, Cic.; disponere custodias diligentius, Caes.; **2**, the station of the guard, post; hæc mea sedes est, hæc vigilia, hæc custodia, Cic. **II**. Esp. custody, safe-keeping; custodia libera, liberation on parole, Liv.; dare aliquem in custodiam, Cic.; esse in custodia publica, Cic.; necari in custodia, Caes.

custodio, 4. (custos). **I**. Gen. to guard, watch, keep; tuum corpus domumque, Cic.; se diligentissime, Cic.; custodire salutem alicuius, Cic.; poma, of a dragon, Ov. **II**. Esp. **a**, to keep in sight, observe, watch; aliquem custodire ne quid auferat, Cic.; **A**. Terentius Varro ad custodiendum iter eorum missus, Liv.; **b**, to take care of; liber tuus a me custoditur diligentissime, Cic.; custodire aliquid litteris, Cic.; **c**, to keep in prison, hold captive; ducent prædionum, Cic.; obsides, Caes.

custos -ōdis, c. **I**. Gen. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant; **a**, portæ, Liv.; custos defensorque provinciae, Cic.; custos urbis, Cic.; fortitudo custos dignitatis, Cic.; **b**, the guardian of a young man; custos incorruptissimus, Hor.; **c**, the guardian of a woman; nimium servat custos Junonius Io, Ov.; **d**, the officer in charge of the voting-tablets; custodes tabellarum, Cic.; **e**, milit. t. t., a sentinel, guard; custodes dare, Cic.; disporre, Caes. **II**. **a**, an overseer, overlooker, spy; custos ac vindex cupiditatum, Cic.; **b**, the gaoler, guard of a prisoner; jugulari a custodibus, Nep.

cuticūla -ae, f. (dim. of cutis), the skin, cuticle, Juv.

Cūtillae -ārum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

cūtis -is, f. (root CUT, Gr. KYT, whence κύτος), the skin, Hor.; hide, leather, Mart.

Cyānē -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

Cyānēē -ēs, f. (Κυανέν), daughter of Maecander, mother of Ceamus and Byblis.

cŷathus -i, m. (κύαθος), **1**, a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) with wine out of the crater, Hor.; **2**, a measure of capacity = one-twelfth of a sextarius, Hor.

cŷbaeus -a -um, navis and absol., **cŷbaea** -ae, f. a kind of transport or merchantman, Cic.

Cŷbēlē or **Cŷbēbē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβήθη), **1**, a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), whose priests were called Galli; adj., **Cŷbēlēius** -a -um, belonging to Cybele; **2**, a mountain in Phrygia.

Cŷbistra -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κύβιστρα), a town in Cataonia, at the foot of Mount Taurus.

1. **cŷclas** -ādis, f. (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Juv.

2. **Cŷclas** -ādis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cŷclādes** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

cŷclieus -a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic; scriptor, an epic poet whose works formed a complete cycle of history, Hor.

Cŷclops -clōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur., **Cŷclōpes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; sing., the Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor.

Adj., **Cŷclōpēus** -a -um, saxa, Sicilian, Verg.

Cŷcneius -a -um, belonging to the Boeotian Cygnus; Tempe, Ov.

cŷcnēus -a -um (κύκνειος), belonging to the swan; plumæ, Ov.; tanquam cŷcnea fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

1. **cýcnus** -i, m. (κύκνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; meton. = poet; Dircaeus cynus, Pindar, Hor.

2. **Cýcnus** -i, m. 1, king of Líquira, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan; 2, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cýdōnēa -ae, f. (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete; hence, 1, **Cýdōn** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; 2, **Cýdoniatae** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydonia; 3, **Cýdonius** -a -um, poet. for Cretan, Verg.; 4, **Cýdōneus** -a -um, poet. for Cretan.

cýgn . . . v. cýen . . .

cýlindrus -dri, m. (κύλινδρος), 1, a cylinder, Cic.; 2, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

Cýllarōs and **-ūs** -i, m. (Κύλλαρως), 1, a Centaur; 2, the horse of Castor or Pollux.

Cýllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη). 1, a high mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj., 1, **Cýllēni** -us -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian; proles, Mercury, Verg.; also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; subst., **Cýllēnius** -ii, m. Mercury, Verg.; 2, **Cýllēnēus** -a -um, Cyllenian or Mercurian; fides, the lyre, Hor.; 3, **Cýllenis** -idis, f. Cyllenian or Mercurian. II, a town in the north of Elis.

cymba -ae, f. (κύβη), a small boat, skiff, Cic.; esp. the boat of Charon, Verg.

cymbālum -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur., Cic.

cymbium -ii, n. (κυμβίον), a small drinking-vessel, Verg.

Cýmē -ēs, f. (Κύμη). A. a town in Aeolis, mother-city of Cumae in Campania. Adj., **Cýmæus** -a -um, Cymæan. B. = Cumae (q.v.).

Cýnapēs, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea.

Cýnicus -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj., **Cýnicus** -a -um, Cynic.

cýnōcephālus -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic.

Cýnōs and **-ūs** -i, f. (Κύνως), a town in Locris.

Cýnōsargēs -is, n. (Κυνόσαργις), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

Cýnoscēphālae -ārum, f. (Κυνὸς κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

Cýnōsūra -ae, f. (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Little Bear, the pole star, Cic. Adj., **Cýnōsuris** -idis, ursae, the Little Bear, Ov.

Cýnōsūrae -ārum, f. (Κυνόσουρα), a promontory in Attica.

Cynthus -i, m. (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence, **Cynthius** -ii, m. Apollo; **Cynthia** -ae, f. Diana.

1. **Cýpāriissus** -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress.

2. **cýpāriissus** = cypressus (q.v.).

Cýprus and **-os** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus; hence adj., **Cýprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprium aes, or subst., **Cýprium** -ii, n. copper, Plin. Subst., **Cýpria** -ae, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cýprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

Cypsēlus -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cýrēnē -ēs (-ae -ārum), f. 1, a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence 1, adj., **Cýrēnaeus** -a -um,

Cyrenaic; **Cýrēnaei** -orum, m. the Cyrenaei, philosophers; 2, **Cýrēnaeus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cýrēnaici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; 3, **Cýrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic. II. **Cýrēnē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo.

Cýrnōs (Cyrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cýrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cýrtai or **Cýrtii** -orum, m. a people in Persis and Media.

Cýrus -i, m. (Κύρος), 1, the founder of the Persian Empire; 2, Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who fought with his brother, Artaxerxes Memnon, and was killed at Canaxa; 3, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero; hence, **Cýrea** -orum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic.; 4, a youth mentioned by Horace.

Cýtae -ārum, f. (Κύται), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea. Adj., 1, **Cýtaeus** -a -um, Cytæan = Colchian; 2, **Cýtaeis** -idis, f. the Cytæan, i.e., Medea.

Cýthēra -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, 1, **Cýthērea** -ae, f. Venus; 2, **Cýthēreus** -a -um, Cytherean; subst., **Cýthēreia** -ae, f., Venus; 3, **Cýthēreis** -idis, f. the Cytherean, Venus; 4, **Cýthēriacus** -a -um, and 5, **Cýthēreias** -adis, f. sacred to Venus.

Cýthnōs (Cythnus). -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.

cýtisus -i, c. and **cýtisum** -i, n. (κύτισος), a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, Verg.

Cýtōrus -i, m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj., **Cýtōriacus** -a -um, Cytorian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus (-os) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicum** -i, n. a town on the Propontis. Adj., **Cyzicēnus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

D.

D d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Dāci -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the north Danube; hence, 1, **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; 2, **Dācius** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

dactýlicus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerus, Cic.

dactýliothēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιοθήκη), 1, a casket for rings, Mart.; 2, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

dactýlus -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- ∪ ∪), a dactyl, Cic.

Daedāla -ōrum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1. **daedālus** -a -um (δαίδαλος), 1, act., artful, full of art; Circe, Verg.; 2, pass., artfully constructed; tecta, Verg.

2. **Daedālus** -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedālēus** -a -um, Daedalean; iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

Dāhae -ārum, m. (Δάαι), a Scythian tribe on the east side of the Caspian Sea.

END OF E-TEXT



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

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

send us an email to:

primarysources@brainfly.net

TEACHER'S DISCOUNT:

If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher's
discount. Click on **Teacher's Discount** on our website

(www.Brainfly.net) and we will send you a full copy

of *Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature* AND our *5000
Classics CD, a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in*

electronic format (.txt), for the discounted price of \$55.95 with Free Shipping