



Latin

Latin letters

almost = φ

letters 0

A, B, C (hard), D, E, F, G (hard), H (hard)

I, J (= I, Y), L, M, N, O, P, Q, R (Ph), S

T, U, V, X (= ks). = 22

12 B, C, D, F, G, L, M, N, P, R, S, T

5 A, E, I, O, U

2 vowels used as consonants J, V.

1 Q

1 H

2 X, Z (= ks, ds)

Q, Ph, Th.

J. A. N. Pessoa.

February 1904

Durban High School

Form VI

DICTIONARIES & CYCLOPÆDIAS

PUBLISHED BY CASSELL & COMPANY.

The Dictionary of English History. Edited by SIDNEY J. LOW, B.A., and Prof. F. S. PULLING, M.A. *New and Revised Edition,* 7s. 6d.

Cassell's Biographical Dictionary. Containing Memoirs of the Most Eminent Men and Women of all Ages and Countries. *Cheap Edition,* 3s. 6d.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary. Complete in 14 Divisional Volumes. Cloth, 10s. 6d. each.

Cassell's Concise Bible Dictionary. By the Rev. ROBERT HUNTER, LL.D., F.G.S. Illustrated with Wood-cuts and 12 Coloured Page Maps. 5s.

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. By the Rev. Dr. BREWER. *Entirely New and largely increased Edition.* Cloth, 10s. 6d. Also in half-morocco, Two Vols., 15s.

Cassell's English Dictionary. With Definitions of more than 100,000 Words and Phrases. *Cheap Edition,* cloth, 3s. 6d.

Cassell's French Dictionary. (French-English, English-French.) *New and Enlarged Edition.* Cloth, 3s. 6d. ; half-morocco, 5s.

Cassell's Latin Dictionary. (English-Latin and Latin-English.) *Entirely New Edition.* Revised by J. R. V. MARCHANT, M.A., and JOSEPH F. CHARLES, B.A. Cloth, 3s. 6d. ; half-morocco, 5s.

Cassell's German Dictionary. (German-English, English-German.) *Cheap Edition.* Cloth, 3s. 6d. ; half-morocco, 5s.

Cassell's Cyclopædia of Mechanics. Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK. With upwards of 1,200 Illustrations. 7s. 6d.

Cassell's Concise Cyclopædia. With about 600 Illustrations. 5s.

Cassell's Miniature Cyclopædia. Containing about 30,000 subjects. Illustrated. *Cheap and Revised Edition.* Limp cloth, 1s. ; cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery. With about 9,000 Recipes, and Key to the Principles of Cookery. *Cheap Edition.* Cloth, 5s.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, London; and all Booksellers.

J. R. N. Pessoaⁿ

CASSELL'S

LATIN DICTIONARY

CASSELL'S

LATIN DICTIONARY

(Latin-English and English-Latin)



JOSEPH K. CASSELL, LONDON

Printed and Published by Joseph K. Cassell, 11, Bedford Square, London, W.1

Price 10s. 6d.

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LTD.

11, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Printed in Great Britain

P R E F A C E.



IN preparing a Revised Edition of the Latin-English part of this Dictionary, the aim has been so to adapt the work that it may be suited for the middle forms of public schools. It is above all intended to be a Dictionary of Classical Latin, and thus a large number of archaic, or post-Augustan words, have been omitted, while nearly all the important articles have been entirely rewritten, chiefly with the view of introducing a greater number of quotations to illustrate constructions and usage. The historical and geographical notices have been largely increased in number and lessened in size. Etymologies have been added, but mainly those of an unambitious kind. It is hoped that the considerable changes that have been made in type and classification will make the work more intelligible, and so more useful. The revision closely follows and in many points is based on the invaluable Dictionary of Professor Georges.*

* Ausführliches Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch von Karl Ernst Georges. Siebente Auflage. Leipzig. 1879.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.



<i>ablat.</i> ablative.	<i>ellipt.</i> elliptical, elliptically.
<i>absol.</i> absolute, absolutely, i.e. without dependent case or adjunct.	<i>enclit.</i> enclitic.
<i>abstr.</i> abstract.	<i>Eng.</i> English.
<i>accus.</i> accusative.	<i>esp.</i> especially.
<i>act.</i> active.	<i>etc.</i> et cetera.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>eth. dat.</i> ethic dative.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>etym.</i> etymology.
<i>al. l.</i> alia lectio or alii legunt (a different reading).	<i>euphem.</i> euphemism or euphemistical.
<i>ap.</i> followed by a proper noun, e.g., <i>ap. Cic.</i> = in the works of.	<i>euphon.</i> euphonic, euphonically.
<i>appellat.</i> appellative (when a proper noun is used as a common noun, e.g. when Achilles = a brave, handsome man).	<i>ex. exs.</i> example, examples.
<i>attrib.</i> attribute or attributive.	<i>f.</i> feminine.
<i>a. Aug.</i> ante-Augustan.	<i>fig.</i> figurative or figure.
<i>Aug.</i> Augustan.	<i>fin. or ad fin.</i> at the end.
<i>c.</i> common.	<i>fol.</i> followed by.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>follg.</i> following.
<i>collect.</i> collective.	<i>fr.</i> from.
<i>compar.</i> comparative.	<i>Fr.</i> French.
<i>concr.</i> concrete.	<i>freq.</i> frequently or frequentative.
<i>conn.</i> connected.	<i>fut.</i> future.
<i>correl.</i> correlative.	<i>gen.</i> general or generally.
<i>constr.</i> construction.	<i>genit.</i> genitive.
<i>contr.</i> contraction or contracted.	<i>geogr.</i> geographical.
<i>cp.</i> compare.	<i>Germ.</i> German.
<i>dat.</i> dative.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.
<i>decl.</i> declension.	<i>gram.</i> grammatical.
<i>defect.</i> defective.	<i>heterocl.</i> heteroclite.
<i>demonstr.</i> demonstrative.	<i>heterog.</i> heterogeneous.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>ib.</i> ibidem.
<i>desider.</i> desiderative.	<i>id.</i> idem.
<i>diff.</i> different.	<i>i.e.</i> id est (that is).
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>imper.</i> imperative.
<i>dissyll.</i> dissyllable.	<i>imperf.</i> imperfect.
<i>distrib.</i> distributive.	<i>impers.</i> impersonal.
<i>dub.</i> doubtful.	<i>inanim.</i> inanimate.
<i>eccl.</i> ecclesiastical	<i>inchoat.</i> inchoative, inceptive.
<i>ed.</i> edition.	<i>indecl.</i> indeclinable.
<i>e.g.</i> exempli gratiā (for example).	<i>indef.</i> indefinite.
	<i>indic.</i> indicative.
	<i>infin.</i> infinitive.
	<i>init., in, or ad init.</i> at the beginning.
	<i>intens.</i> intensive.
	<i>interrog.</i> interrogative.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*).

<i>intr.</i> intransitive.	<i>pluperf.</i> pluperfect.
<i>i.q.</i> idem quod.	<i>poet.</i> poetical or poetically.
<i>irreg.</i> irregular.	<i>polit.</i> political or politically.
<i>It.</i> Italian.	<i>posit.</i> positive.
<i>Lat.</i> Latin.	<i>preced.</i> preceding.
<i>lit.</i> literal.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>l.</i> lectio (reading).	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>locat.</i> casus locativus.	<i>prob.</i> probably.
<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>mathem.</i> mathematical.	<i>prop.</i> properly.
<i>med.</i> medical or medically.	<i>prov.</i> proverb or proverbially.
<i>met.</i> metaphorically.	<i>q.v.</i> quod or quae vide (which see).
<i>meton.</i> by metonymy.	<i>refl.</i> reflective or reflectively.
<i>mid.</i> middle.	<i>reg.</i> regular or regularly.
<i>milit.</i> military.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>MS.</i> manuscript.	<i>relig.</i> religious.
<i>MSS.</i> manuscripts.	<i>rhet.</i> rhetoric, rhetorical, or rhetorically.
<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>Rom.</i> Roman.
<i>naut.</i> nautical.	<i>Sansc.</i> Sanscrit.
<i>neg.</i> negative.	<i>sc.</i> scilicet (that is to say, namely).
<i>neut.</i> neuter.	<i>script.</i> scriptor (writer).
<i>nom.</i> nominative.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>num.</i> numeral.	<i>sq.</i> sequens (and the following).
<i>object.</i> objective or objectively.	<i>subj.</i> subjunctive.
<i>onomatop.</i> onomatopoeia or onomatopoeic.	<i>subject.</i> subjective or subjectively.
<i>opp.</i> opposite to.	<i>subst.</i> substantive.
<i>ord.</i> ordinal.	<i>suff.</i> suffix.
<i>orig.</i> original or originally.	<i>sup.</i> supine.
<i>p.</i> page.	<i>superl.</i> superlative.
<i>p. adj.</i> participial adjective.	<i>s.v.</i> sub voce.
<i>p. Aug.</i> post-Augustan.	<i>syl.</i> syllable.
<i>partic.</i> participle.	<i>syncop.</i> syncope or syncopated.
<i>partit.</i> partitive.	<i>synonym.</i> synonymous.
<i>pass.</i> passive.	<i>t.t.</i> technical term.
<i>perf.</i> perfect.	<i>transf.</i> transferred.
<i>pers.</i> person, personal, or personally.	<i>transl.</i> translation or translated.
<i>philosoph.</i> philosophical or philosophy.	<i>trisyll.</i> trisyllable.
<i>pleonast.</i> pleonastical or pleonastically.	<i>v.</i> verb, vide, or vox.
<i>plur.</i> plural.	<i>voc.</i> vocative.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Aulus, Augustus, absolvo, antiquo, annus.
 a.d. Ante diem (in dates).
 A.U.C. Anno urbis conditae, ab urbe condita.</p> <p>B. Bonus or bene.
 B.D. Bona Dea, bonum datum.
 B.L. Bona lex.
 B.O. Bono omine, bona omina.
 B.P. Bono publico, bona possessio.
 B.M. Bene merenti.
 B.V.V. Bene vale, vale!</p> <p>C. Cajus, conjux, condemno.
 C. As num. sign = centum.
 Cal. Calendae.
 Cn. Cnaeus.
 Corn. Cornelius.</p> <p>D. Decimus, Divus, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.
 D.D. Dono dedit.
 D.D.D. Dat donat dedicat.
 D.M. Diis manibus.
 D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.
 D.P.S. De pecunia sua.
 D.S. De suo.
 D.N. Dominus noster.</p> <p>E. Emeritus, evocatus.
 E.M.V. Egregiae memoriae vir.
 E.P. Equo publico.
 E.Q.R. Eques Romanus.</p> <p>F. Filius, fecit, fidelis, felix.
 F.C. Faciendum curavit.
 F.I. Fieri jussit.
 Fl. Flavius
 Fl. P. Flamen perpetuus.</p> <p>G. Gajus, Gallica, Gemina.
 G.I. Germania Inferior.
 G.S. Germania Superior.</p> | <p>H. Hic, etc., habet, hastata (cohors), heres, honos.
 Har. Haruspex.
 H.C. Hispania citerior.
 Hor. Horatiâ tribu.
 H.S. Hic situs est.
 H.S. (Mistake for IIS.), sestertius, sestertium.
 H.S.S. Hic siti sunt.</p> <p>I. In, infra, ipse.
 I.D. Idus.
 I.H.F.C. Ipsius heres faciendum curavit.
 Im. Immunis.
 Imp. Imperium, imperator.</p> <p>K. Kaeso.
 Kal. Kalendae.</p> <p>L. Lucius, libra.
 L. As num. sign = 50.</p> <p>M. Marcus.
 M'. Manius.
 M. As num. sign = mille.</p> <p>N. Numerius.
 Non. Nonae.</p> <p>O. Optimus, omnis.</p> <p>P. Publius.
 P.C. Patres conscripti.
 P.M. Pontifex Maximus.
 P.R. Populus Romanus.
 P. VIII. Pedum octo.
 Prid. Pridie.</p> <p>Q. Quintus, que.</p> <p>R. Rufus, Romanus, recte, regnum, reficiendum.</p> |
|---|--|

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*)

R.P. Respublica.
R.R. Rationes relatae.

S. Sextus, Senatus, semissis.
S. or Sp. Spurius.
S.C. Senatus consultum.
S.P.Q.R. Senatus populusque Romanus.

T. Titus tribunus.

Ti. Tiberius.
Tr. pl. Tribunus plebis.

U. Urbs (Roma).

V. Valeo, vir, vivus, vivens, votum.

X. = 10, and also in coins denarius.

X.V. Decemvir.

XV.V. Quindecimvir.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF LATIN
AUTHORS REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK.

- App. Lucius Appuleius, philosopher, born about 130 B.C.
- Auct. b. Afr. Auctor belli Africani.
- Auct. b. Alex. Auctor belli Alexandrini.
- Auct. b. Hisp. Auctor belli Hispani.
- Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, historian, died 44 B.C.
- Cat. C. Valerius Catullus, poet, born 87 B.C.
- Cato. M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian, died 147 B.C.
- Cic. M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher, died 43 B.C.
- Col. L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry, of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Enn. Q. Ennius, poet, died 169 B.C.
- Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, historian of the 4th cent. A.D.
- Hirt. Aulus Hirtius, historian, died 48 B.C.
- Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, died 8 B.C.
- Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Liv. T. Livius Patavinus, historian, died 16 B.C.
- Lucan. M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet, died 65 A.D.
- Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, poet, died about 50 B.C.
- Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Nep. Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, poet, died 16 A.D.
- Pers. A. Persius Flaccus, satirist, died 62 A.D.
- Petr. T. Petronius Arbiter, satirist, died 67 A.D.
- Phaedr. Phaedrus, fabulist of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Plaut. M. Accius (or T. Maccius) Plautus, died 184 B.C.
- Plin. C. Plinius Secundus (major), naturalist, died 79 A.D. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), died about 100 A.D.
- Prop. Sex. Aurelius Propertius, poet, died 15 B.C.
- Q. Cic. Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius.
- Quint. M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Sall. C. Crispus Sallustius, died 34 B.C.
- Sen. L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher, died 65 A.D.
- Stat. P. Papinius Statius, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Suet. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, writer of biographies of the 1st and 2nd cent. A.D.
- Tac. C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, born between 50 and 60 A.D.
- Ter. P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies of the 2nd cent. B.C.
- Tib. Albius Tibullus, poet, died 18 B.C.
- Varr. M. Terentius Varro, writer on husbandry, etc., born 82 B.C.
- Vell. P. Velleius Paterculus, historian of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Verg. P. Vergilius Maro, poet, died about 19 B.C.
- Vitr. Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture, died about 14 B.C.

TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR.



Days of the Month.	January, August, December—31 days.	March, May, July, October—31 days.	April, June, Sept., November—30 days.	February—28 days, in leap year, 29.
1	Kal. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Kal. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Kal. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Kal. Febr.
2	a.d. (ante diem) iv. Non. (Jan., Aug., Dec.)	a.d. vi. Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. iv. Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. iv. Non. Febr.
3	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
4	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	Non. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Non. Febr.
6	a.d. viii. Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Pridie " "	a.d. viii. Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. viii. Id. Febr.
7	a.d. vii. " "	Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vii. " "	ad. vii. " "
8	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. viii. Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "
9	a.d. v. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "
10	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "
11	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
12	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Id. Febr.
14	a.d. xix. Kal. Febr. Sept. Jan. "	Pridie " "	a.d. xviii. Kal. Mai. Jul. Oct. Dec.	a.d. xvi. Kal. Mart.
15	a.d. xviii. " "	Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xv. " "
16	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xvii. Kal. Apr. Jun. Aug. Nov.	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xiv. " "
17	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "
18	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xii. " "
19	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xi. " "
20	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. x. " "
21	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. ix. " "
22	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. viii. " "
23	a.d. x. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. vii. " "
24	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vi. " "
25	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "
26	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "
27	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "
28	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "
29	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iii. " "	
30	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS PECULIAR TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN SECTION.



I.—(a) Brackets () enclosing the first syllable of a compound verb, denote that both the simple and compound forms of the verb are in use, as (*de*)*currere*. Lack of space, as a rule, has prevented the explanation of the difference in shades of meaning between the two forms. Where the student finds this a difficulty, a reference to the Latin-English section will at once relieve him. An English-Latin Dictionary serves its best purpose when it encourages the beginner to consult quotations from Roman authors in a good Latin Dictionary.

(b) Brackets enclosing a single letter denote that the word was written sometimes with and sometimes without that letter. Thus, *ex(s)pectare* shows that the two forms *expectare* and *expectare* were both in use. The table at the beginning of Messrs. Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary has frequently been consulted in respect to the spelling of doubtful words.

(c) Brackets enclosing a whole word denote that the word may be inserted or omitted according to the context. Thus for "tide," *aestus (maritimus)* implies that *aestus maritimus* is the full phrase, for which *aestus* alone may sometimes serve.

II.—Space has not allowed the insertion of much help in the way of declensions and conjugations, but the genitive of nouns in the fourth declension is given to distinguish them from those of the first. Where such a genitive occurs in a phrase, it is given thus, *aestus, -ūs, maritimus*. In a few other instances of doubtful words, genitives are also given.

III.—* prefixed to a word denotes that it is of modern or very late Latin origin. † appended to a word denotes that it is only used, in the Classical period, by poets.

IV.—

alqs = *aliquis*

alqd = *aliquid*

alcjs = *alicujus*

alci = *alicui*

alqm = *aliquem*

alqam = *aliquam*

alqo = *aliquo*

alqâ = *aliquâ*

Ante and Post Aug. = used by writers before and after the time of Augustus.

Circumloc. = circumlocution.

Class. = Classical, *i.e.* belonging to the best period of Latin literature.

Com. = used by the comic poets.

Comb. = in combination.

Eccl. = used by the ecclesiastical writers. The asterisk (*) is sometimes used to prevent a repetition of Eccl. after each of the derivatives in a single paragraph.

Gram. = used by the Latin grammarians.

Inscrip. = found in inscriptions.

Jct. = used by the Jurisconsults, or lawyers.

Late; very late = used by authors after the Classical period.

Med. Lat. = Latin of the Middle Ages.

Opp. = in opposition to.

V.—Abbreviations of the names of authors peculiar to the English-Latin section of the Dictionary.

Ammian. Ammianus Marcellinus, historian, 4th cent. A.D.

Cels. A. Cornelius Celsus, writer on medicine, 1st cent. A.D.

Curt. Q. Curtius Rufus, historian, probably 1st cent. A.D.

Linn. Karl von Linné, or Linnaeus, modern botanist, 18th cent.

Prisc. Priscianus, grammarian, 5th cent. A.D.

Veget. Flavius Renatus Vegetius, military writer, 4th cent. A.D.

Val. Max. Valerius Maximus, compiler of anecdotes, 1st cent. A.D.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

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

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

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

Abactus -a -um, partic. of abigo.

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

Abalienatio -ōnis, f. alienation of property, Cic.

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

abe

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

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

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

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

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

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

abditē, adv. secretly, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

Abella -ae, f. town in Campania (now Avella Vecchia). Adj., **Abellānus** -a -um.

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

ābēquīto, 1. to ride off, Liv.

āberrātio, -ōnis, f. an escape or relief from anything irksome, Cic.

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

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

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

ābiegnus -a -um (abies), made of fir wood or deal, Cic.

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

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

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

ābitio -ōnis, f. = abitus (q. v.).

ābitō, 3. to go away, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

abligūrio, 4. to consume in luxury; patria bona, Ter.

ablōco, 1. to let on lease, Suet.

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

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

ablūtio -ōnis, f. a washing away, ablution, Plin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ābōmīno = abominor (q. v.).

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

Abōrīgīnes -um, m. (Ἀβοριγίνες), *the Aborigines, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended*; hence *original inhabitants of a country* (= αὐτόχθονες), Plin.

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

ābōrīscor = aborior (q. v.).

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

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

ābortus -ūs, m. *a miscarriage*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

abscōditē, adv. *obscurely, abstrusely*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

absolūtio -ōnis, f. (absolvo), **I.** *acquittal*; majestatis, *on the charge of treason*, Cic.; **2.** *perfection*; virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

absūmēdo -inis, f. *consumption*, Plaut.

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

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

canere, Cic. ; 2, in bad taste ; absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultuque, Cic.

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

Absyrtus -i, m. (Ἀψυρτος), brother of Medea, killed by his sister on her flight from Colchis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abūdus (Abydos) -i, f. and **Abūdum** -i, n. (Ἀβυδος). **I.** a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (modern Aidos or Avido). **II.** a town in Egypt. Adj., **Abydēnus** -a -um ; juvenis or absol., Leander, Ov. ; plur., **Abydēni** -orum, the inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.

Abūla -ae, f. (Ἀβύλη), a mountain on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, forming one of the so-called Pillars of Hercules (now Sierra Ziviera).

ac, v. atque.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

accēlōro, 1. **I.** Trans., to quicken, to accelerate ; iter, Caes. ; consulatum alicui, Tac. **II.**

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

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

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

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

2. accensus -a -um, partic. of accendo.

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

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

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

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

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

accerso = accesso (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

acciōo, 2. obs. form of accio (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

accitus -ūs, m. *a summons*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

acclivis -e (ad and clivus), *gently inclined upwards*; pars viae, Cic.; collis leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes.

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

acclivus -a -um, v. acclivis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

accredō -didi -ditum, 3. (ad and credo), *to believe, give credence to*; alicui, Hor.; absol., vix accedens, Cic.

acresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. (ad and cresco), *to grow, to increase*. **I**. Lit., flumen subito accrevit, Cic. **II**. Transf., quum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis varia accresceret fides, Liv.; trimetris accrescere jussit nomen iambeis, ordered to be joined to, Hor.

accretiō -ōnis, f. (acresco), *increase*; luminis, Cic.

accūbitiō (accūbātiō) -ōnis, f. *the act of reclining at table*, Cic.

accūbitus -ūs, m. = accubitio (q.v.).

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

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

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

accumulātē, adv. *abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

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

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

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

accūrātē, adv. *carefully, exactly, accurately*; aliquid studiose accurateque facere, Cic.; perscribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

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

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

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

accurro -curri and -cucurri -cursum, 3. (ad and curro), *to run to, to run up, to hasten up*; ad praetorem, Cic.; equo admissio ad aliquem, Caes.; of things, *to occur*; istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simulatque velimus, accurrant, Cic.

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

accūsābilis -e, *blameworthy*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

accūsīto, 1. (freq. of accuso), *to accuse frequently*, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acilla, and **Acylla**, and **Acholla** -ae, f. *town of the Carthaginians in Byzacium (near modern Elalia)*.

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

acīnus -i, m. and **acīnum** -i, n. *a berry (esp. grape)*, Cic.

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

Acis -idis, m. (Ἄκισ), 1, a river in Sicily, near Aetna, famous for its cold water (now *Fiume di Jaci*), Ov.; 2, Mythol., a beautiful shepherd, lover of Galatea, Ov.

aclys -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from ἀκκλυσ), a small javelin, Verg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

acratothoron -i, n. (ἀκρατοφόρον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Actiacus -a -um, v. under Actium.

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

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

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

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

Actorides -ae, m. (Ἀκτοριδῆς), a descendant of Actor, e.g., Menoetius (son of Actor), or Patroclus (grandson of Actor), Ov.

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

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

actuosē, adv. actively, with energy, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ādaequē, adv. *in like manner*, Liv.

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

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

ādāmantinus -a -um (ādამანტინოს), *made of hard steel, adamantine*, Hor.

ādāmas -antis, m. (ādάμας), **1.** *the hardest steel, adamant*; nexae adamante catenae, Ov.; poet., *anything that is firm, unyielding, and durable*; in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov.; voce sua adamanta movere, *a heart of steel*, Mart.; **2.** *the diamond*, Plin.

ādambūlo, 1. *to walk by or near anything*, Plaut.

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

ādamussim, v. amussis.

ādāpēriō -pērii -pertum, 4. *to open fully*; adapertae fores portae, Liv.

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

ādāpto, 1. *to fit to, adapt*, Suet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ādābito, 3. *to go near*, Plaut.

ādādecet, v. impers. *it becomes, suits*, Plaut.

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

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

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

addictus -a -um, v. addico.

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

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

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

addocēo, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, Hor.

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

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

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

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

ādēdo -ēdi -ēsūm, 3. to nibble, to gnaw. I. A. Lit., *adesi favi*, Liv. B. Transf., *scopulus adesus aquis*, Ov. II. to consume, waste away; *non adesa jam sed abundantanti etiam pecunia*, Cic.

ādemptio -ōnis, f. (adimo), a taking away; *civitatis*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ādēsūrīo, 4. to hunger after anything, Plaut.

adf, v. under aff . . .

adg, v. under agg . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adiābēnē -ēs, f. (Ἀδίαβηνή), *a province of Assyria (now Kurdistan). Adj., Adiābēnus -a -um, Adiabenian.*

adicio = adjicio (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

adi, v. under all . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

admōdērātē, adv. *appropriately*, Lucr.

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

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

admoenio, 4. *to besiege*, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

admūgia, 4. *to bellow after*, Ov.

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

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

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

adn, v. agn or ann . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. **ādōlesco** -ēre (adoleo), *to blaze*; *adolescunt ignibus arae*, Verg.

Ādōneus -ēi, m. = Adonis (q.v.).

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

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

ādōpīnor, 1. *dep. to guess*, Lucr.

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

ādōptātio -ōnis, f. = adoptio (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

adp, v. under app.

adq, v. under acq.

adr, v. under arr.

adrādo -rāsī -rāsūm, 3. *to scrape, shave;* adrasum quendam, Hor.

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

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

Adria = Hadria (q. v.).

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

ads, v. under ass.

adsc, v. under asc.

adsp, v. under asp.

adst, v. under ast.

adt, v. under att.

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

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

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

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

ādūlescens, etc., v. adolescens.

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

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

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

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

ādultērīum -ī, n. *adultery;* in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.; Mutillae, *adultery with,* Tac.

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

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

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

ādumbrātim, adv. *in outline,* Lucr.

ādumbrātiō -ōnis, f. *a sketch,* Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

advolatus, abl. -ū, m. *a flying to*, Cic. poet.

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

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

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

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

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

Perseus, king of Macedonia, Verg. **B. Aeācīdēfūs** -a -um; regna (Aegina), Ov. **C. Aeācīdīnus** -a -um.

Aeacē -ēs, f. (Αἰαίη νῆσος), the island of the sorceress Circe, or of Calypso; hence **Aeaeus** -a -um; a, surname of Circe, Verg.; Aeaeae artes, Aeaea carmina, sorceries, Ov.; Aeaeus Telegonus, son of Circe, Prop.; b, surname of Calypso; puella, Prop.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aeditūens -entis, m. = aedituus (q.v.).

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

Aedūi (Haedūi) -ōrum, a Gallic people between the Arar (Saone) and the Liger (Loire), whose chief town was Bibracte.

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

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

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

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

Aegaeōn -ōnis, m. (Αἰγαίωv), another name for Briareus, Verg.; a sea-god, Ov.

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

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

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

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

Aegimūrus -i, f., and **Aegimōrōs** -i, f. (Αἰγίμουρος and Αἰγίμορος), an island near Carthage, now Al-Djamur or Zimbura.

Aegīna -ae, f. (Αἰγίνα), an island near Athens; hence **Aegīnensis** -e, belonging to Aegina; **Aegīnenses** -ium, m. **Aegīnētae** -ārum, m. natives of Aegina.

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

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

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

Aegīsos -i, f. (Αἰγισσος), an old town in Moesia, on the banks of the Danube, now Isacze.

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

Aegium = Aegion (q.v.).

Aeglē, -ēs, f. (Αἰγλή), name of one of the Naiads.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aelĭnos -i, m. (αἰλινος), *a dirge*, Ov.

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

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

Aemōnĭa, etc., v. Haemōnĭa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aemus = Haemus (q.v.).

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

Aenĕa -ae, f. (Αἰνεία), *a town in Chalcidice*; hence, **Aenĕātes** -um, m. (Αἰνĕάται), *inhabitants of Aenea*.

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

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

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

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

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

āenĭpes (āhĕnĭpes) -pĕdis (āenĕus and pes), *brazen-footed*, Ov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aequābilitēr, adv. with compar. (aequabilis), *equably, uniformly, fairly*; praedam dispertere, Cic.; aequabilius provinciae regentur, Tac.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aequībrītas -ātis, f. *the equal distribution of natural forces* = *ισονομία*, Cic.

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

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

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

aequīpāro (**aequīpēro**), **1**. (aequus and paro), **1**, *to compare*; with ad and the acc., suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut.; with dat., mari tranquillo quod ventis concitatur multitudinem Aetolorum,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aerārium -li, n., v. aerarius, II. B. 2.

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

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

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

aerifer -fēra -fērum (aes and fero), *bearing brazen cymbals*, Ov.

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

aerinus -a -um (αἰρινος), *made of darnel or tares*, Plin.

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

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

aero -ōnis, *a wicker basket*, Plin.

Āērōpē -ēs, f. and **Āērōpa** -ae, f. (Ἀερόπη), *mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aesācōs and **Aesācus** -ī, m. (Αἰσακος), *son of Priam, husband of Asterope or Hesperia*.

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

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

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

Aesculāpiūm -li, n. a temple of Aesculapius.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aestimābilis -e (aestimo), valuable, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

aestiva -ōrum, n., v. aestivus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aeterno, 1. (aeternus), *to make eternal, to immortalize*, Hor.

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

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

aethērius (aethēreus) -a -um (αἰθέριος). **I.** *ethereal, relating to the ether*; natura, Cic.; esp., *relating to the heavens as the abode of the gods, heavenly*; domus, heaven, Hor.; ignes, heavenly inspiration, Ov.; equi, *the horses of the sun*, Ov. **II. 1**, *belonging to the air*; aqua, rain, Ov.; **2**, *belonging to the upper world* (as opposed to the lower world); vesei aura aetheria, *to live*, Verg.

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

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

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

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

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

aevitas -ātis, f. old form of aetas.

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

Āfer, v. Afri.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

affictio -ōnis, f. an adding to, Phaedr.

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

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

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

affinitas -ātis, f. (affinis). **I.** neighbourhood, Varr. **II.** **A.** relationship by marriage; affinitate sese devincire cum aliquo, Cic.; in affinitatem alicuius pervenire, Cic.; plur., conjunctio hominum inter homines serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, deinde affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, Cic.; meton., relations by marriage, Plaut. **B.** union of any kind; litterarum, Quint.

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

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

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

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

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

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

affleo -flevi -fletum, 2. (ad and fleo), to weep at, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

affluentē, adv. with compar. (affluens), richly, abundantly, voluptate affluentius haurire, Cic.

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

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

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

afformido, 1. to be in fear, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Āgānippē -ēs, f. (Ἀγανίππη), a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, Verg.; hence, 1, **Āgānippis** -idis, f. Aganippean, Ov.; 2, **Āgānippēus** -a -um, relating to Aganippe, sacred to the Muses; lyra, Prop.

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

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

Āgāthyrna -ae, f. (Ἀγάθυρνα), or **Āgāthyrnum** -i, n. (Ἀγάθυρνον), a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now S. Agatha.

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

Āgāvē -ēs, f. (Ἀγαύη), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Pentheus, whom she killed in a Bacchic frenzy.

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

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

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

āgēmā -ātis, n. (ἄγημα), a corps in the Macedonian army, Liv.

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

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

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

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

Āgēsīmbrotus -i, m. (Ἀγησίμβροτος), commander of the Rhodian fleet against Philip of Macedon.

Āgēsīpōllis -pōllidis, m. (Ἀγησίπολις), son of Cleombrotos and king of Sparta about 195 A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aggrēdiō, 3. active form of *aggreddior* (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

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

āgis -idis, m. (*Αγῆς), *name of three kings of Sparta*.

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

āgitātiō -ōnis, f. (agito). 3. Act., **A.** Lit., *motion; anceps telorum armorumque*, Liv. **B.** management; *rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio*, Cic. **II.** Pass., *state of motion. A.* Lit., *agitatio et motus linguae*, Cic.; *tantas agitationes fluctuum*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *activity; nunquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest*, Cic.

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

āgitātus -ūs, m. = *agitatio* (q.v.).

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

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

āglāiō -ēs, f. (Αγλαία and Αγλαίη), *the oldest of the graces*, Verg.

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

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

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

āgnālia -ium = *Agonalia* (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

āgnīnus -e -m (agnus), *relating to a lamb*, Plaut. Subst., **āgnīna** -ae, f. (sc. caro), *lamb's flesh*, Hor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

agrīpēta -ae, m. (ager and pēto), *a land-grabber, Cic.; a settler or squatter, Cic.*

Agrippa -ae, m. **I.** *Roman family name.* **A.** *Menenius Agrippa, the author of the fable of the belly and the members, by which he was said to have reconciled the plebeians and patricians, Liv. ii. 32.* **B.** **1,** *M. Vipsanius Agrippa, (83-12 B.C.), the friend and adviser of Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, and daughter, Julia, he successively married, a celebrated general and statesman, who adorned Rome with many large buildings.* **2,** *Agrippa Postumus, son of the above, banished to Planasia by Augustus, said to have been murdered there at the beginning of Tiberius's reign.* **II.** *Name of two kings of the Herod family in Judaea, Herodes Agrippa I. and Herodes Agrippa II.*

Agrippīna -ae, f. *the name of several Roman women.* **I. A.** *daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by his first wife, wife of Tiberius.* **B.** *daughter of Agrippa by Julia, and wife of Germanicus, banished to Pandataria after her husband's death.* **II.** *The granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina (I. B.), gen. known as t^l Younger Agrippina, wife of her uncle, the Emperor Claudius, murdered by order of her son, the Emperor Nero; hence Colonia Agrippinensis, a town of Germany (now Cologne), named in honour of Agrippina (II.).*

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

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

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

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

ah, interj., ah! oh!

Ahāla -ae, m., C. *Servilius*, the master of the horse under the dictator *Cincinnatus*, B.C. 439, who slew *Sp. Maelius*.

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

Ahenobarbus, v. *Domitius*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ālābanda -ae, f., and -orum, n. (ἡ and τὰ Ἀλάβανδα), a town in *Caria*, near the *Maeander*, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by *Alabandus*, son of *Eurippus* and *Callirrhoe*; hence, 1, **Ālābandensis** -e, belonging to *Alabanda*; 2, **Ālābandēus** -ēos, m. born at *Alabanda*. Plur. Gr. nom., **Alabandis** (Ἀλαβανδῆις), the inhabitants of *Alabanda*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

Ālāni -ōrum, m. a *Scythian* race, originally from the *Caucasus*.

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

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

ālātus -a -um (*ala*), winged, Verg.

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

ālāzōn -ōnis, m. (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster, Plaut.

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

1. **Albāni**, sc. *Alba*.

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

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

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

albescō, 3. (*albeo*), to become white; albescens capillus, Hor.; lux albescit, day dawns, Verg.

albīcērātus -a -um, or **albīcērīs** -e, or **albīcērus** -a -um, whitish yellow, Plin.

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

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

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

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

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

Albīs -is, m. the *Elbe*, Tac.

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

Albīus -ii, m. name of a Roman gens: 1, *Albius Tibullus*, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet; 2, *Staius Albius Oppianicus*, of *Laternium*, whom *Cluentius* was accused of murdering; hence adj., **Albīanus** -a -um, relating to *Albius*.

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

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

album -i, n., v. albus.

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

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

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

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

Alcāmēnēs -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), *a sculptor, scholar of Phidias*.

Alcāthōē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθόη), *a mountain in Megara named after Alcathous, poet for the whole district of Megaris*, Ov.

Alcāthōus -i, m. (Ἀλκάθοος), *son of Pelops, rebuilder of Megara after it had been destroyed by the Cretans*; hence urbs Alcathoi, Megara, Ov.

Alcē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκη), *town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

alcēdo -īnis, f. (= alcyon, ἀλκυών), *the kingfisher*, Plaut.; hence **alcēdōnia** -ōrum, n. (sc. tempora). **I.** *the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm*. **II.** *Transf., quietness, calm*, Plaut.

alces -is, f. *the elk*, Caes.

Alcestis -tīdis, f. and **Alcestē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκηστis or Ἀλκήστη), *wife of Admetus, king of Pherae, whose life she was said to have saved by dying for him, sent back to life by Proserpina, or, as in another legend, rescued from Hades by Hercules*.

Alcēus -ēi and -ēs, m. (Ἀλκεύς), *son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules*; hence **Alcidēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Alceus, Hercules*, Verg.

Alcibiādēs -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). **I.** *an Athenian, son of Cleinias, cousin of Pericles, pupil of Socrates*. **II.** *a Laedaeonian living at the time of the war of the Romans with the Achaean*.

Alcidāmas -antis, m. (Ἀλκιδάμας), *a Greek rhetorician of Elaea in Aeolis, pupil of Gorgias*.

Alcimēdē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμέδη), *daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, mother of Jason*.

Alcīnōus -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), *king of the Phaeacians, the host of Odysseus, noted for his gardens and orchards, hence poma dare Alcinoō, to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov.; Alcinoi sylvae, *orchards*, Verg.; juvenus, *luxurious young men*, Hor.

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeōn**, lengthened to **Alcūmaeo** (Alcūmēo, Alcīmēo) -ōnis, m., and **Alcūmēus** -i, m. (Ἀλκμαίων). **I.** *son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the wish of his father and with the approval of the oracle, and was afterwards driven mad*; hence adj., **Alcmaeōnius** -a -um. **II.** *a Greek philosopher and physician of Crotona, pupil of Pythagoras*.

Alomān -ānis, m. (Ἀλκμάν), *an old Greek poet of Sardis, in Lydia (circ. 670-640 B.C.)*.

Alcmēna -ae, f., and **Alcmēnē** -ēs, f., lengthened to **Alcūmēna** -ae, f. (Ἀλκμήνη), *wife of the Theban Amphitryon and mother of Hercules by Jupiter*.

Alco and **Alcōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀλκων). **I.** *a son of Atreus*, Cic. **II.** *a sculptor of Sicily*, Ov. **III.** *a shepherd*, Verg. **IV.** *a slave's name*, Hor. **V.** *a Saguntine*, Liv.

alcýōn, alcýōnīa = alcedo, alcedonia (q. v.).

Alcýōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκυόνη), *daughter of Aeolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceyx, drowned, and was changed with her husband into a kingfisher*.

ālēa -ae, f. **1**, *a game with dice, hazard*; ludere alea, Cic.; aleam exercere, Tac.; de alea condemnatus (dice-playing being forbidden at Rome by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia), Cic.; **2**, *Transf., chance, risk, uncertainty*; rem in aleam dare, *to risk*, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubium imperii servitūque aleam ire, Liv.

ālēātor -ōris, m. (alea), *a dicer, hazard-player*, Cic.

ālēātōrius -a -um (aleator), *relating to a dicer*; damna, *losses at play*, Cic.

ālec (altec) -ēcis, n. *a sauce prepared from fish*, Hor., Plin.

Ālectō (Allecto), acc. -ō, f. (Ἀληκτώ, or Ἀλληκτώ), *one of the three Furies*. (Only found in nom. and acc.)

āles, ālītis (gen. pl. alituum, Verg.) (ala). **I. Adj.**, *winged*. **A. Lit.**, *winged*; Pegasus, Ov.; deus, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor. **B. Transf.**, *swift, quick*; auster, Verg.; passu alite, Ov. **II. Subst.**, f. *bird* (m. only in poetry), mostly of large birds; regia, *the eagle*, Ov.; Phoebelus, *the raven*, Ov.; Daullias, *the nightingale*, Ov.; Junonia, *the peacock*, Ov.; imitatrix, *the parrot*, Ov.; sacer, *the hawk*, Verg.; cristatus, *the cock*, Ov.; Palladis, *the owl*, Ov.; Caystrius, *the swan*, Ov.; ales Maconii carminis, *a poet of Homeric strain*, Hor. In augury, *birds whose flight was examined* (while oscines = birds whose note was observed), Cic.; hence, poet., *a sign, an omen*; so bona or secunda alite, *with favourable omen*, Hor.

ālesoo, 3. (alo), *to grow up*, Lucr.

Ālēsīa -ae, f. *town of the Mandubii in Gallia Lugdunensis, now St. Reine d'Alise*.

Ālēsus, v. Halesus.

Aletrium (Alatrum) -li, n. *an old town of the Hernici in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium, now Alatri*; hence **Aletrīnās** -ātis, *relating to Alatrium*.

Alēvās -ae, m. (Ἀλεῦας), a descendant of Hercules who ruled in Larissa.

Alexander -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος). **I.** Mythol., Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. **II.** Hist., **1.** Alexander of Pherae, tyrant in Thessaly from 370-357 B.C.; **2.** Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, prince of the Molossi, uncle of Alexander the Great; **3.** Alexander the Great (b. 356, d. 323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, who conquered the Persians and extended the Macedonian empire to the Indus; hence **A. Alexandria** or -ēa -ae, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), name of several cities founded by Alexander, the most famous of which was the Egyptian city, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, capital of the kingdom of the Ptolemies. **B. Alexandrēus** -a -um. **C. Alexandrinus** -a -um, belonging to Alexandria.

alga -ae, f. **1.** sea-weed, Hor.; used for a thing of little worth; vilior algā, Hor.; **2.** the sea-coast, Juv.

algens -tis (partic. of algeo), cold, cool, Plin.

algēo, asi, **2.** to be cold, Juv.; transf., probitas laudatur et alget, i.e. is neglected.

algescō, alsī, **3.** (inch. of algeo), to become cold, Ter.

1. algidus -a -um (algeo), cold, Cat.

2. Algidus -i, m. (sc. mons), a range of mountains in Latium, from Tusculum to Praeneste (now Monte Compatri); hence, **a. Algidum** -i, n. a town of the Aequi on one of the mountains in this range; **b. Algidus** -a -um, belonging to Algidus.

algor -ōris, m. (algeo). **I.** the sensation of cold, Sall. **II.** that which causes cold, frost, Lucr.

algōsus -a -um (alga), abounding in sea-weed, Plin.

aligus -ūs, m. = algor (q.v.).

aliā, adv. (alius), sc. via, by another way, Liv.

aliās (sc. vices), adv. **I.** at another time, Cic.; alias . . . alias, at one time . . . at another time, Cic.; alius alias, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** elsewhere, Cic.; **2.** non alias quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non alias nisi, not otherwise than, as if, Tac.

alibi, adv. (alius), **1.** elsewhere, at another place, Cic.; alibi . . . alibi, here . . . there, Liv.; alibi alius, one here, the other there, Liv.; alibi atque alibi, now here, now there, Plin.; **2.** in other respects, Liv.

alīca (hālīca) -ae f. **1.** spelt, a kind of grain, Plin.; **2.** a drink prepared from spelt, Mart.

alīcārīus (hālīcārīus) -a -um, belonging to spelt. Subst., **a. alīcārīus** -īi, m. one who grinds spelt; **b. alīcārīa** -ae, f. a prostitute; one who sat before the spelt-mills, Plaut.

alīcūbī, adv. (aliquis and ubi), anywhere, somewhere, Cic.

alīcūla -ae, f. (ἀλλή), a light upper garment, Mart.

alīcundē, adv. (aliquis and unde), from anywhere, from somewhere, Cic.

alīenātīo -ōnis, f. (alieno). **I.** Active, a transference or alienation of property; sacrorum, transfer of the sacra gentilicia from one gens to another, Cic. **II.** Middle, **1.** mentis, mental alienation, loss of reason, Plin.; **2.** a separation between persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of feeling; tua a me alienatio, Cic.

alīenīgēna -ae, m. (alienus and gigno), strange, foreign; hostis, Cic. Subst., a foreigner; quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic.

alīenīgēnus -a -um (alienus and geno = gigno), of different elements, heterogeneous, Lucr.

alīeno, l. (alienus), to make something another's. **I.** Lit., **A.** to take away; usus fructus jam mihi harum aedium alienatus est, Plaut. **B. 1.** legal term, to transfer property; vectigalia, Cic.; **2.** to sell a child or slave to a new family, Liv.; **3.** alicuius mentem, to cause a person to lose his reason; Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; oftener in pass., alienari, to go out of one's mind; mente alienata, Caes.; velut alienatis sensibus, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remove from the mind, to banish; alienatis a memoria periculi animis, having forgotten danger, Liv. **B.** to estrange, put at variance; omnes a se bonos, Cic.; with dat., alienati Romanis, Liv.; alienari ab interitu, to have a repugnance to, to shun, Cic.

alīēnus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (alius), that which belongs or relates to another (opp. meus, tuus, suus, proprius). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., domus, Cic.; aes, debt, Cic.; nomina, debts contracted in the names of others, Sall.; alienis mensibus aestas, the winter months, Verg.; alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another, Verg. Subst., **alīēnum** -i, n. another man's property, Cic. **B. 1.** not related (opp. propinquus); with dat., non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.; with a and the abl., alienissimus a Clodio, Cic.; **2.** foreign; domi atque in patria malle, quam in externis atque alienis locis, Cic. Subst., **alīēnus** -i, m. **a.** a stranger, cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni; **b.** a foreigner, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **1.** not at home in, not acquainted with, strange to; in physicis totus alienus est, Cic.; **2.** estranged, unfriendly; with ab and the abl., ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; with dat., homo mihi alienissimus, Cic. **B.** Of things, unfavourable; alieno loco proelium committere, in a disadvantageous place, Caes.; aliena verba, unsuitable, Cic.; non alienum est, followed by the infin., it is not out of place to, etc., Cic.; aliena loqui, to talk nonsense, Ov.; with ab and the abl., labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic.; with simple abl., dignitate imperii, Cic.; with dat., quod maxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit., aliena firmatae et constantis assensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

alīgēr -gēra -gērūm (ala and gero), winged; amor, Verg.

alīmentārīus -a -um, relating to food; lex, with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, ap. Cic.

alīmentum -i, n. (alo), **1.** food (gen. used in the plural); alimenta corporis, Cic. alimenta arcu expedire, to get food by the bow, Tac.; used of fire, ignis, Liv.; transf., seditio, Tac.; **2.** maintenance, hence (like Gr. τροφή), the return due by children to their parents for their bringing up, Cic.

alīmonīum -īi, n. (alo), nourishment, Tac.

alīō, adv. (alius), to another place. **I.** Lit., si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; alius alio, one in this direction, the other in that, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to another person; quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, Liv.; **2.** for another end; nusquam alio natus quam ad serviendum, born only for slavery, Liv.; **3.** to another object; si placet sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

alīōquī (alīōquīn), adv. (alius and quōi or quī, alius and quōine or quīne). **I. 1.** otherwise, in other respects, introducing an exception; nunc pudore a fuga contineri, alioquin pro victis haberi, Liv.; **2.** concessive, triumphatum de Tiburtibus, alioquin mihi victoria fuit, Liv. **II.**

quet, besides, moreover, else, in general; Caesar: *validus alioquin spernendis honoribus*, Tac.

āliorsum and **āliorsus**, adv. (contr. from *alioversum* (*alioversum*) and *alioversus* (*alioversus*)), **1**, in another direction, elsewhere; *mater ancillas jubet allam allorsum ire, in different directions*, Plaut.; **2**, in another manner, Ter.

ālipēs -pēdis (aia and pes), **1**, having wings on the feet; deus, or absol., *Mercury*, Ov.; **2**, swift of foot; equi, Verg. Subst., **ālipēdes**, horses, Verg.

Aliphēra -ae, f. (Ἀλίφηρα or Ἀλίφειρα), a town of Arcadia not far from the border of Elis.

ālipta -ae, m., and **āliptēs** -ae, m. (ἀλειπτῆς), the anointer in the wrestling-school or the baths; hence the master of the wrestling school, Cic.

āliquā (aliquis), adv. **I**. by some road; *evolare*, Cic. **II**. in some way; *nocere*, Verg.

āliquamdiū, adv. (aliqui and diu), for a moderately long time, Cic.

āliquammultus or **aliquam** (sc. partem) **multus** -a -um (aliqui and multus), considerable in number or quantity, a pretty good many; *vestrum aliquam multi*, Cic.

āliquandō, adv. (aliquis). **I**. **1**, at any time, at some time, once; *sero, verum aliquando tamen*, Cic.; *si forte aliquando, if by chance ever*, Cic.; **2**, once; *dicendum aliquando est*, Cic.; **3**, sometimes, occasionally; *scribe aliquando ad nos quid agas*, Cic. **II**. at times, on some occasion; *aliquando . . . aliquando, at times . . . at times*, Cic.

āliquantillus -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), a very little, Plaut.

āliquantispēr, adv. (*aliquantus* and *per*), a moderately long time, Plaut.

āliquanto, **āliquantum**, v. *aliquantus*.

āliquantulus -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), little, small. Adv., **āliquantulum**, a little, Cic.

āliquantus -a -um (*alius* and *quantus*), moderate, not small; *timor aliquantus, spes amplior*, Sall. Subst., **āliquantum** -i, n. a good deal; *nummorum*, Cic.; *temporis*, Liv.; acc. *aliquantum* and abl. *aliquanto*, considerably, somewhat; *qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, had made considerable progress towards*, Cic.; *epulamur intra legem et quidem aliquando, not sparingly*, Cic.; esp. with comparative, *aliquanto majorem locum occuparis*, Cic.; *aliquanto post or ante, some time after or before*, Cic.

āliquātēnus, adv. (sc. parte; from *aliquis* and *tēnus*), to a certain degree, in some measure, Sen.

āliqui, *aliquae*, *aliquod* (*alius* and *qui*), some, any; **1**, masc., *dolor aliqui*, Cic.; *aliqui ex nostris*, Caes.; **2**, fem., *aliquae res*, Lucr.; **3**, neut., *simulacrum aliquod*, Cic. (For other cases see *aliquis*.)

āliquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, pron. indef. (*aliquis*), some one, something, any one, anything. **I**. Gen., **1**, used by itself, a, subst., *quisquis est ille, si modo aliquis, if he be any one at all*, Cic.; b, adj., *aliquis deus*, Cic.; *aliquā republicā, if only the state is in existence at all*, Cic.; **2**, strengthened by *alius*, *aliquid aliud videbimus*, Cic.; **3**, by *unus*, *aliquis unus pluresve divitiores*, Cic.; **4**, partitive with *ex*, *aliquis ex vobis*, Cic.; **5**, like the Gr. *τις* (Engl. *some*), to express an unascertained number, *tres aliqui aut quatuor*, Cic.; **6**, *aliquid* with genit. of a subst. or adj., *aliquid virium*, Cic.; *falsi aliquid*, Cic.; **7**, with adj., *aliquid divinum*, Cic.; **8**, with *si* or *nisi*, acc. *aliquid, in any respect*; *si in me*

aliquid offendistis, Cic. **II**. Esp., **1**, some person or other; *dixerit hic aliquis*, Cat.; **2**, somebody or something great or significant; *si nunc aliquid assequi se putant*, Cic.; hence, a, esse *aliquem* or *aliquid, to be somebody, to be something*, Cic.; *est aliquid nupsisse Jovi*, Ov.; b, *dicere aliquid, to say something weighty*, Cic.; *Vestorio aliquid significes, say something agreeable*, Cic.

āliquō, adv. (*aliquis*), some or any whither; *aliquem secum rus aliquo educere, in some direction or other*, Cic.; *aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis*, Cic.

āliquōt, numer. indef. indecl., some, several; *aliquot epistolae*, Cic.; *aliquot diebus ante*, Cic.

āliquōtīēs, adv. (*aliquot*), several times; *aliquoties ex aliquo audisse*, Cic.

ālis, *alid*, old form of *alius*, *aliud*.

ālitēr, adv. (from *alis* = *alius*), **1**, otherwise, in another way; *non fuit faciendum aliter*, Cic.; *alius aliter, in different ways*, Cic.; in comparisons, *aliter . . . atque, aliter rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected*, Cic.; *so aliter . . . quam*, Cic.; *aliter . . . atque ut*, Cic.; *non (or haud) aliter . . . quam si, quam quum, ac si, just as*, Ov.; *non aliter . . . nisi*, Cic.; *quod certe scio longe aliter esse, is far from being the case*, Cic.; *aliter evenire, to happen differently*, Sall.; **2**, otherwise, else; *jus semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim aliter jus esset*, Cic.

āliūbī, adv. (*alius* and *ubi*), elsewhere, Plin.

āliūndē, adv. (*alius* and *unde*), from some other direction; *alii aliunde coibant, from different directions*, Liv.; *aliunde quam, from a different direction from*, Cic.; *aliunde . . . aliunde*, Liv.

ālius -a -ud (genit. *alius*), another, other. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., **1**, distributively, one, another; *aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare*, Cic.; *alii . . . alii, some . . . others*, Cic.; also, *alii . . . reliqui*, Cic.; *alii . . . quidam*, Liv.; *alii . . . pars*, Sall.; *alii . . . alii quidam*, Cic.; *aliud alio melius, one is better than the other*, Cic.; *alius alia via, the one in this way, the other in that*, Liv.; *alius ex alio*, Cic.; *super alium*, Liv.; *post alium, one after another*, Sall.; *alius atque alius, now this, now that*, Cic.; **2**, followed by *ac*, *atque*, *et*, after a negative by *nisi*, *quam*, *praeter*, or the abl.; *lucis longe alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps*, Cic.; *alius essem atque nunc sum*, Cic.; *nec quidquam aliud philosophia est praeter studium sapientiae*, Cic.; *nec quidquam aliud libertate quaesisse, anything else but liberty*, Cic.; *tribunatus Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit*, Cic.; **3**, plur., *alia*, subst., *si alia desint*, Liv.; acc. plur., *alia, in other respects*; *alia clarus*, Tac.; **4**, *aliud*, subst. with genit., *aliud commodi*, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, of auguries, *alio die, si unus augur alio die dixerit, if an augur pronounces the word "on another day," i.e. postpones the comitia on the ground of unfavourable omens*, Cic.; **2**, of another nature, different; *alium facere, to change, transform*, Plaut.; *alium fieri, to be transformed*, Cic.; in *alia omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion* (in the Roman senate), Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, the rest; *Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat*, Caes.; **2**, = alter, one of two; *alius Ariovistus, a second Ariovistus*, Tac.; *duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt*, Liv.

āliusmōdi (*alius* and *modus*), of another kind, Cic.

allābor -lapsus, **3**. to glide to, come to, flow to; *anguis duo ex occulto allapsi*, Liv.; with

dat. and acc., antiquis allabatur oris, *we land on*, Verg. ; fama allabitur aures, Verg.

allābōro (ad-lābōro), 1. *to labour at*, Hor.

allācrīmo (ad-lācrīmo), 1. *to weep at*, Verg.

allapsus -ūs, m. (allabor), *a gliding approach*, Hor.

allātro (ad-lātro), 1. *to bark at*; fig., *to rail at*; magnitudinem Africanī, Liv.

allaudābilis (ad-laudābilis) -e, *praiseworthy*, Lucr.

allaudo, 1. *to praise*, Plaut.

allec, v. alec.

allecto (allīcio), 1. *to entice*, Cic.

allectus -a -um (partic. of 2. allego), plur., *members elected into any collegium*, Varr. ; under the empire, *persons raised by the emperor to a higher rank*, Plin.

allēgātio -ōnis, f. (1. allego), *a sending of a person on a mission*; quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allēgātus, abl. -ū, m. (1. allego), *instigation*, Plaut.

1. **allēgo** (ad-lēgo), 1. **I. A.** *to send on private business, to commission* (lego of state business); aliquem ad aliquem or alicui, Cic. ; patrem allegando fatigare, *by sending messages*, Cic. ; allegati, *deputies*, Cic. **B.** *to instigate, to suborn*, Ter. **II.** Transf., *to adduce or allege in excuse*; munera, preces, mandata regis sui Scyrothemidi allegant, Tac.

2. **allēgo** (ad-lēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. *to choose, to elect*; de plebe omnes, Liv. ; with in and the acc., aliquem in senatum, Suet.

allēvāmentum -i, n. (allevo), *a means of alleviation*, Cic.

allēvātio -ōnis, f. **A.** Lit., *a lifting up*, Quint. **B.** Transf., *alleviation*; doloris, Cic.

allēvo (ad-lēvo), 1. **A.** Lit., *to lift up, to erect*; circumstantium humeris, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to lighten, to alleviate*; sollicitudines, Cic. ; pass., allevari, *to be cheered*; allevor, quum loquor tecum absens, Cic.

Allia (Alia) -ae, f. *river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389*; infaustum Alliae nomen, Verg. Adj., **Alliensis** -e.

allicēfācio, 3. *to entice*, Sen.

allicio -lexi -lectum, 3 (ad and *lacio), *to allure, entice, draw to oneself*; ad se allicere et attrahere ferrum (of the magnet), Cic. ; fig., oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.

allido -līsi -līsum, 3. (ad and laedo). **A.** Lit., *to strike against, dash against*; allidi ad scopulos, Caes. **B.** Transf., allidi, *to suffer damage*; in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic.

Allifae -ārum, f. *a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus, now Alife in the Terra di Lavoro*; hence **Allifānus** -a -um, relating to Allifae. Subst., **Allifāna** -ōrum, n. (sc. pocula), *earthenware drinking-vessels of some size*, Hor.

alligo (ad-līgo), 1. *to tie to, bind to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., aliquem ad palum, *bind a criminal to the stake for punishment*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to make fast*; unco dente velut manu ferrea injecta alligavit alterius proram, Liv. ; unco non alligat (naves) ancora morsu, Verg. ; 2, *to bind by a fastening*, a, of a wound, vulnus, Cic. ; b, of fetters, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to fetter, bind*; videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic. ; tristi palus inamabilis unda alligat, *confines, imprisons*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, *to bind by friendship or obligations*; non modo

beneficio sed etiam benevolentia alligari, Cic. ; 2, in rhet., of the constraints of metre, ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa lege versus, Cic. ; 3, *to bind by promise, oath, etc.*; lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic. ; sacris alligari, *to pledge oneself to perform the sacra gentilitia*, Cic. ; alligare se scelere, *to become an accomplice in a crime*, Cic. ; alligatus, *implicated or involved in a crime*, Cic.

allino (ad-līno) -lēvi -lītum, 3. *to smear on, or over, to bedaub*, Cic.

allium -i, n. *garlic*, Plin.

Allōbrōges -um, m. *the Allobroges, a Gallic people between the Rhone and the Isère*; nom. sing., **Allōbrox**, Hor. ; Ciceronem Allobroga (i.e. speaking bad Latin) dixit, Juv. Adj., **Allōbrōgicus** -a -um, as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, conqueror of the Allobroges.

allōcūtio -ōnis, f. (alloquor), *an address, a speaking to*, Plin.

allōquium -i, n. (alloquor), *exhortation, encouragement, consolation*; benigni voltus et alloquia, Liv. ; alloquio firmare militem, Tac.

allōquor -lōcūtus sum, 3. *to address, exhort, encourage*, Cic. ; aliquem benigne, leniter, Liv. ; patriam maesta voce ita miseriter, Cat.

allūbesco, 3. inch. (ad and lubet), *to begin to please*, Plaut.

allūcēo -luxi, 2. *to shine at, or upon*; Fortuna faculam tibi allucet, *offers thee a favourable opportunity*, Plaut.

alludo (ad-lūdo) -lūsi -lūsum, 3. **I.** *to jest at, to sport with*; Galba alludens varie et copiose, Cic. ; 2, of waves, *to play or dash upon*; alludentibus undis, Ov. ; quae fluctus salis alludebant, Cat.

allūo (ad-lūo) -ūi, 3. *to wash*; used of the sea, alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. ; fig., Massilia quum barbariae fluctibus alluatur, *exposed to barbarians*, Cic.

allūviēs -ēi, f. (alluo), *a pool caused by the overflow of a river*, Liv.

allūvio -ōnis, f. (alluo), *alluvial land, earth deposited by water*, Cic.

Almo -ōnis, m. *a small brook on the south side of Rome, now Aquataccio*.

almus -a -um (alo), *nourishing*; ager, Verg. ; fair, gracious, propitious, kind; Venus, Hor.

alnus -i, f. *the alder*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Meton., *a ship of alderwood*, Verg.

ālo, ālūi, altum and ālītum, 3. *to nourish, support*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of living things, 1, *to rear*; altus educatusque inter arma, Liv. ; 2, *to keep*; anseres in Capitolio, Cic. ; magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu, Caes. ; se alere or ali, with abl., or ex and the abl., *to support oneself*; se suosque latrociniiis, *to live by brigandage*, Caes. **B.** Of things, 1, of land, etc., *to provide means of existence*; cum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. ; venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit, Tac. ; 2, of the earth, *to nourish*; tellus humida majores herbas alit, Verg. ; 3, *to support*; a, plants, gramen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat, Ov. ; b, of rivers, annis imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, *have swollen*, Hor. ; idem (Libanus mons) amnem Jordanem alit funditque, Tac. ; c, of fire, flammis, Ov. ; 4, of the means that support the body, *to give strength to*; otia corpus alunt, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to increase, promote, advance*; honos alit artes, Cic. ; hos successus alit, *encourages*, Verg. ; civitatem, *promote the good of the state*, Caes. ; alere spem mollibus sententiis, Cic.

ālōē -ēs, f. (ἀλόη), *the aloe*; transf., *bitterness*; plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Alōeus -ēi, m. (Ἀλωεύς), a giant, son of Neptune. **Alōidae** -arum, m. sons of Aloeus (Otus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

Alōidae -arum, m. (Ἀλωεῖδαι), v. Aloeus.

Alōpē -ēs, f. (Ἀλόπη), a town in Opuntian Locris.

Alpēs -ium, f. (Keltic alb, alp = height, high mountain), the Alps; hence **A. Alpinus** -a -um. **B. Alpīus** -a -um, Alpine.

alpha, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Juv.; prov., the first, Mart.

Alphēus -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), the principal river of the Peloponnesus flowing through Elis to the sea; the river-god Alpheus was said to have dived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arethusa, and to have come up in Sicily; hence **Alphēias** -adis, f. surname of the nymph Arethusa. Adj., **Alphēus** -a -um, belonging to the river Alpheus, Verg.

Alsiūm -ii, n. one of the oldest towns in Etruria (now the village Palo), near which Pompeius had an estate; hence adj., **Alsiensis** -e, belonging to Alsiūm, villa (of Pompeius), Cic. Subst., **Alsiense** -is, n. (sc. praedium), the estate of Pompeius, Cic.

alsius (alsus) -a -um, frosty, cold, Lucr., Cic.

altānus -i, m. a S.W. wind, Suet.

altāria -ium, n. (altus). **I.** the slab upon the altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted, Quint. **II.** a high altar; ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebō, Verg.; an altar, Cic.

altē, adv. (altus). **I.** on high, highly. **A.** Lit., cadere, from a height, Cic. **B.** Transf., spectare, to have high aims, Cic. **II.** deeply. **A.** Lit., sulcus altius impressus, Cic. **B.** Transf., quod verbum in Jugurthae pectus altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall.; petere, to seek far and wide, Cic.; altius perspicere, to see farther, Cic.

altēr -tēra -tērum (genit., altērīus, in poetry also altērīus; dat., alterī), one of two, the one, the other. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., consulū alter, Liv.; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other; so alter . . . ille or hic or iste, or a subst.; in plur., alterī dimicant, alterī victorem timent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case, alter alterīus ova frangit, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** alter ambove, S. E. V., a form in the senate, one of the consuls, or both, si eis videbitur, Cic.; **2.** the second; fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, you will be second to him, Verg.; unus et alter dies, one or two, Cic.; **3.** used appellat., another, a second; me sicut alterum parentem diligit, a second parent, Cic.; tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; **4.** the other, i.e. the opposite; ripa, Caes.; pars, the opposite faction, Cic.; quoties te speculo videris alterum, changed, Hor. **II.** Transf., another, in the sense of your neighbour, fellow creature; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.

altercātio -ōnis, f. (altercor), **1.** a dispute, wrangling, debate; magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercātio, Liv.; **2.** legal t. t., cross-examination in a court of justice, Cic.

altercātor -ōris, m. (altercor), a disputant, Quint.

altercor, **1.** dep. (alter), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., altercari cum aliquo, Caes. **B.** Transf., poet., altercante libidinibus pavore, contending with, Hor. **II.** Legal t. t. to cross-examine, to cross-question; in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.

alternō, **1.** (alternus). **I.** Trans., to do first one thing, then another; fidem, make at one time credible, at another not, Ov.; vices, Ov. **II.**

Intrans., **A.** Lit. to change; illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent, changing sides, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hesitate; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, Verg.

alternus -a -um (alter). **I.** one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging; sermones, dialogue, Hor.; versibus, in alternate song, Verg.; alterni metus, mutual fear, Liv.; alterno pede terram quatunt, first with one foot then with another, Hor.; alterna loqui cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Hor. **II.** **A.** Of metre, elegiac versē, where hexameter and pentameter alternate; pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic.; canere alterno carmine, Ov. **B.** Legal t. t., reficere alterna consilia or alternos iudices (of plaintiff and defendant), to challenge a number of jurors, Cic.

altērūter, altērutra (altera utra), alter-utrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērutrius, one of two, Cic.

Althaea -ae, f. (Ἀλθαία), wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, mother of Meleager.

altīcinctus -a -um (altus and cingo), high girt; hence busy, Phaedr.

altīlis -e (alo). **A.** Of domestic animals, fattened, fed up; hence subst., altīlis, f. (sc. avis), a fowl, Hor. **B.** Transf., rich, Plaut.

altīsōnus -a -um (alte and sono). **I.** sounding from on high; Juppiter, Cic. **II.** Transf., high-sounding, sublime; Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv.

altītōnans -tis, thundering from on high, Lucr.

altītūdo -īnis, f. (altus). **I.** height. **A.** Lit., montium, Cic. **B.** Transf., sublimity; orationis, Cic. **II.** depth. **A.** Lit., fluminis, Caes. **B.** Transf., altitudo animi, secrecy, reserve, Cic.

altīuscūlus -a -um (dim. of altius), a little too high, Suet.

altīvōlans -antis (altus and volo), flying high, Lucr.

altor -ōris, m. (alo), a nourisher, a foster-father; omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator et altor est mundus, Cic.

altrīnsēcūs, adv. (alter and secus), on the other side, Plaut.

altrix -icis, f. (altor), a nurse, foster-mother; terra altrix nostra, Cic.

altrōvorsum, adv. (alter and versus), on the other side, Plaut.

altus -a -um (alo). **I.** high. **A.** Lit., Cic. Caes.; with acc. of measure, signum septem pedes altum, Liv. Subst., **altum** -i, n. height; a, aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; b, esp., the height of the heavens; ab alto, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** of position, altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; **2.** of the voice, shrill; altiore voce, Quint.; **3.** of gods and exalted persons, Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; **4.** of speech, elevated; nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; **5.** of character or intellect, lofty; te natura excelsum quendam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor.; **6.** ancient; altior memoria, Cic.; aliquid ex alto petere, Verg. **II.** deep. **A.** Lit., flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure, quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. Subst., **altum** -i, n. depth, esp. the deep sea; in portum ex alto provehi, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** of quiet, etc., deep; somnus altus, Liv.; **2.** deep-seated; pavor, Tac.; **3.** secret; si altior istis sub precibus venia ulla latet, Verg.; **4.** depth (of mind); ex alto dissimulare, to dissimulate profoundly, Ov.

ālucīnātio -ōnis, f. (alucinor), hallucination, delusion, Sen.

alūcīnor, 1. dep. (connected with ἀλύω), to wander in mind, dream, to talk idly; ego tamen suspīcor, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.

alumna -ae, f., v. **alumnus**.

alumnus -a -um (alo), a nursling, a foster-son. **I. Masc., A. Lit.**, child of a country, inhabitant, Verg.; Italia alumnū suū videret, Cic.; sutrinae tabernae, a cobbler, Tac.; legionum, brought up in the camp, Tac.; of animals, parvi alumni, the young of the flock, Hor. **B. Transf.**, pupil, disciple; Platonis, Cic.; fig., ego, ut ita dicam, pacis alumnus, Cic. **II. A. Fem.**, foster-child; nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia, Plaut.; aquae dulcis alumnae, frogs, Cic. poet. **B. Transf.**, bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam eloquentia, Cic. **III. Neut.**, nomen alumnū, Ov.

Aluntium (Haluntium) -ii, n. (Ἀλούντιον), a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia. Adj., **Aluntinus** -a -um.

alūta, -ae, f. a kind of soft leather, Caes.; hence, meton., 1, a shoe, Ov.; 2, a purse, Juv.; 3, an ornamental patch, Ov.

alvēārīum -ii, n. a beehive, Verg.

alvēātus -a -um (alvens), hollowed like a trough, Cato.

alvēolus -i, m. (dim. of alveus), 1, a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket, Juv., Liv.; 2, a gaming board, Cic.

alvēus -i, m. (connected with alo), a hollow, an excavation; 1, a trough, Liv.; 2, a boat, Verg.; the hold of a ship, Sall.; 3, a bathing-tub, Ov.; 4, the bed of a stream; quia sicco alveo transiri poterat, Liv.; 5, a beehive, Tib.; vitiosae ilicis alveo, the hollow of a tree in which bees settled, Verg.; 6, a gaming-table, Plin.

alvus -i, f. (alo). **I. the belly.** **A. Lit.**, purgatio alvi, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, the womb, Cic.; 2, the stomach, Cic. **II. the hold of a ship**, Tac. **III. a bee-hive**, Plin.

Alvattēs -is or -ēi, m. (Ἀλβάττης), king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

Alyzia -ae, f. (Ἀλυζία), a small town of Acarnania, with a temple of Hercules, now Porto Candello.

amābilis -e (amo), amiable, lovable; amabilior mihi Velia fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi, Cic.; amabile carmen, lovely, Hor.

amābilitas -ātis (amabilis), amiableness, Plaut.

amābilitēr, adv. (amabilis), 1, amiably, Hor.; 2, lovingly, Cic.

Amalthēa -ae, f. (Ἀμάλθεια), a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete, according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared; the cornu Amaltheae or Copiae was placed among the stars; hence **Amalthēa** -ae, f., and **Amalthēum** or **Amalthium** -i, n. a sanctuary of Amalthea, in Epirus, near to the estate of Atticus.

amandātio -ōnis, f. (amando), a sending away, Cic.

amando, 1. to send away, to send to a distance; aliquem Lilybaeum, Cic.; transf., naturas similes procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic.

amans -antis, p. adj. (amo), 1, loving, fond, affectionate. **I. Adj., A. Lit.**, pater amantissimus, Cic.; with gen., amantissimus reipublicae, Cic. **B. Transf.**, of things, mea fidelissima atque amantissima consilia, Cic. **II. Subst., c. a lover**, Cic.

Amantēr, adv. (amans), lovingly, Cic.

Amantia -ae, f. (Ἀμαντία), a town in Illyria, now Niviza; hence **Amantiāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Amantia.

amānūensis -is, m. = a manu servus, a secretary, clerk, Suet.

Amānus -i, m. (Ἀμανός), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria (now Alma Dagh); hence **Amānienses** -ium, m. the mountaineers of Mount Amanus.

amārācinus -a -um, made of marjoram. Subst., **amārācinum** -i, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr.

amārācus -i, c., and **amārācum** -i, n. (ἀμάρακος), marjoram, Verg.

amārantus -i, m. (ἀμάραντος, unfading), the amaranth, Ov.

amārē, adv. (amarus), bitterly, Sen.

amārītūdo -inis, f. (amarus). **I. Lit.**, bitterness of taste, Varr. **II. Transf.**, a, that which is bitter, unpleasant, Plin.; b, in rhet., vocis, an excessive vehemence, harshness of voice, Quint.

amāror -ōris, m. (amarus), bitterness, Lucr., Verg.

amārus -a -um, bitter. **A. Lit.**, 1, of taste, Cic.; 2, of smell, pungent; fumus, Verg.; **B. Transf.**, 1, disagreeable, unpleasant; historiae, tedious, Hor.; curae, Ov. Neut. plur., **amāra** -ōrum, what is unpleasant, Hor.; 2, irritable, susceptible; amariorem me senectus facit, Verg.; 3, of speech, biting, acrimonious; lingua, Ov.

Amāryllis -idis, acc. -ida, f. (Ἀμαρυλλίς), name of a shepherdess.

Amārynthīs -idis, f. surname of Diana, from Amarynthos, a place in Euboea where Diana was worshipped.

Amāsēnus -i, m. a river in Latium, now Amaseno.

Amāsis, acc. -im, abl. -i, -e, or -idē, m. (Ἀμασις), one of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

amāsīus -ii, m. (amo), a lover, Plaut.

Amāstris -idis, f. (Ἀμαστρίς), a town in Paphlagonia, now Amasserah; hence **Amāstriācus** -a -um, belonging to Amāstris; orae, coasts of Pontus, Ov.

Amāta -ae, f. myth., wife of king Latinus, mother of Lavinia.

Amāthūs -untis, f. (Ἀμαθοῦς), a city of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Venus; hence

Amāthūsia, Venus; **Amāthūsīācus** -a -um, Amathusian.

amātio -ōnis, f. (amo), love-making, intrigue, Plaut.

amātor -ōris, m. (amo), 1, one who loves, a friend; vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.; amatores huic (Catoni) desunt, admirers, readers of his works, Cic.; so of a thing, puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pacis, Cic.; 2, lover of a woman, paramour; virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.

amātorcūlus -i, m. (dim. of amator), a little lover, Plaut.

amātorīē, adv. (amatorius), amorously, Cic.

amātorīus -a -um (amator), loving, amorous; sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoria, Cic.

amātrix -icis, f. (amator), a mistress, sweetheart, Plaut.

Amāzon -ōnis, f., gen. in plur., **Amāzōnes** -um (Ἀμαζόνες), myth. nation of female warriors; hence, 1, **Amāzōnis** -idis, f. = Amazon, Verg.; 2, **Amāzōnicus** -a -um, Amazonian; 3, **Amāzōnius** -a -um, Amazonian; vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.

amb, ambi, and ambe, an inseparable preposition, entering into the composition of words, around, round about (as in ambedo, etc.).

ambactus -i, m. a vassal, Caes.

ambādēdo, 3. to eat round, consume utterly, Plaut.

ambāges, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found, complete in the plur.), going round, roundabout way, winding. **I.** Lit., variarum ambage vlarum, of a labyrinth, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** circumlocution; missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, Hor. **B.** obscurity, ambiguity; ambages canere, of the Sībyl, Verg.; immemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; **C.** shifts, prevarication; falsi positis ambagibus oris, Ov.

Ambarri -ōrum, m. a Gallic people east of the Aedui, with whom they were related.

ambēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat round, consume, Verg.

Ambiāni -ōrum, m. people in North Gaul, on the Somme.

Ambibarū -ōrum, m. Gallic people in Normandy (whence the modern Ambières).

ambigo, 3. (amb and ago). **I.** Lit., to go about or round. **II.** Transf., **A.** to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain; jus quod ambigitur, Cic.; ambigitur, impers., followed by de and the abl., or with relative or infinitive clause, or with negative followed by quin and the subj., quum de vero ambigitur, Cic. **B.** to dispute, contend, at law or otherwise; cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

ambigūē, adv. (ambiguus), 1, ambiguously; scribere, Cic.; 2, indecisively; equites ambigue certavere, Tac.

ambigūitas -ātis, f. (ambiguus), ambiguity; verborum, Cic.

ambigūus -a -um (ambigo). **I.** moving from side to side, of doubtful nature; Proteus, Ov.; virgo, Siren or Sphinx, Ov.; viri, Centaurs, Ov.; ambiguam promisit Salamina, a second Salamis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** uncertain, doubtful; ambiguus tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; imperandi, not resolved on, Tac. Subst., **ambigūum** -i, n. uncertainty; non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. **B.** Of speech, ambiguous, obscure; oracula, Cic. Subst., **ambigūum** -i, n. ambiguity; ex ambiguo dicta, Cic. **C.** uncertain, untrustworthy; fides, Liv.; tribuni, Tac.; res possessionis haud ambiguae, with a clear title, Liv.; res, insecure, Tac.; aquae, changing, Ov.

Ambiliati -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Somme.

ambio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (amb and eo, but conjugated regularly acc. to the 4th conjug. except imperf. ambibat, Liv.). **I.** to go round. **A.** Lit., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to surround; silvas profunda palus ambibat, Tac.; vallum armis, Tac. **II.** **A.** to go round canvassing for votes, or help; ad id quod agi videbatur ambientes, Liv.; pass., populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, Cic.; **B.** to address individuals; reginam affatu, Verg.; te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, approaches with prayer, Hor.

Ambiōrix -rīgis, m. prince of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica.

ambitio -ōnis, f. (ambio). **A.** a canvassing for office in a lawful manner; opp. ambitus (q.v.); me ambitio et forensis labor ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahebat, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours; 1, after public office, desire for office; me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.; 2, desire for fame, display, pomp; funerum nulla ambitio, no empty pomp, Tac.; 3, factiousness; non puto existimare te ambitione me labi, Cic.; 4, striving after something; conciliandae provinciae ad novas spes, Tac.

ambitiōsē, adv. (ambitiosus), 1, aspiringly; petere regnum, Liv.; 2, with a view to one's interest, selfishly; non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic.

ambitiōsus -a -um (ambitio). 1, twining around; lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.; ambitiosa ornamenta, excessive, Hor.; 2, a, eager for public office, ambitious; patres mollem consulem et ambitiosum rati, Liv.; b, vain, ostentatious, pretentious; amicitiae, interested, Cic.; mors, ostentatious, studied, Tac.; c, eager to win favour, seeking after popularity; dux indulgens ambitiosusque, Liv.; rogationes, meant to win popularity, Cic.; d, striving after anything; Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, Ov.; amor, Ov.

ambitus -ūs, m. (ambio), a going round. **I.** Gen., **A.** Abstr., circuit, revolution; siderum, Cic. **B.** Concr., 1, course, orbit; stellarum rotundi ambitus, Cic.; transf., circumlocution; multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.; 2, circle, edge; extremus ambitus campi, Tac.; esp., the space left round a house, Cic.; 3, extent, castris lato ambitu, Tac. **II.** going round to entreat. **A.** Lit., illegal canvassing for office, bribery; lex de ambitu, Cic.; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours, Plin.; popularity-hunting, Tac. **C.** striving for, with genit., ambitu remanendi aut eundi, Tac.

Ambivareti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, allies of the Aedui.

Ambivariti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Maas, near modern Breda.

Ambivīus, L. Ambivius Turpio, a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence.

ambō -ae -ō (ἀμφω), both, two together (uterque, two considered separately); hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.

Ambrācia -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), town on the south border of Epirus, near the sea, now Arta; hence, 1, adj., **Ambrāciensis** -e, Ambracian; 2, **Ambrācius** -a -um, Ambracian; 3, subst., **Ambrāciōtēs** -ae, m. inhabitant of Ambracia.

Ambrōnes -um, m. a Keltic people defeated by Marius in the war with the Cimbri.

ambrosia -ae, f. (ἀμβροσία), 1, ambrosia, the food of the gods, Cic.; orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic.; 2, a miraculous unguent, giving divine beauty and making immortal, Verg.

ambrosius -a -um (ἀμβρόσιος), divine, immortal, ambrosial; dapes, Mart.; comae, anointed with ambrosia, Verg.

Ambr̄ysus -i, f. a town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

ambūbājae -ārum, f. (Syrian abub, anub, the flute), Syrian music women and prostitutes in Rome, Hor.

ambūlācrum -i, n. a walk shaded with trees, Plaut.

ambūlātiō -ōnis, f. (ambulo), 1, a walk, Cic.; 2, a place for walking, a promenade, Cic.

ambūlātiuncūla -ae, f. 1, a little walk, Cic.; 2, a little promenade, Cic.

ambūlātor -ōris, m. (ambulo), one who walks about, a lounge, Cato; pedlar, Mart.

ambūlātorius -a -um (ambulo), movable, Plin.

ambūlātrix -icis, f. a gadding woman, Cato

ambūlo, 1. (dīm. of ambio). **I.** to go backwards and forwards, to walk, Cic.; defessus sum ambulando, Ter.; bene ambula, bon voyage, Plaut.; ergo ambula, be off with you, Plaut.; ambulare in jus, to go to law, Plaut.; of soldiers, to march; eodem modo ambula

Caesar ut, etc., Cic.; to travel over, to traverse; with acc., quum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of things, Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. **B.** to go for a walk, in hortis cum Galba, Cic.

ambūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I. A.** to burn round, to scorch, to burn up; ille domi suae vivus exustus est; hic sociorum ambustus incendio tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.; ambusta tigna, Liv.; of lightning, to scorch; ambustus Phaethon, Hor. Subst., **ambustum** -i, n. a burn, Plin. **B.** Of cold, to nip, numb; ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. **II.** Transf., to injure; ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic.; damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, Liv.

ambustus -a -uum, partic. of amburo.

Amellus -i, m. the purple Italian starwort, Verg.

Amēnānus -i, m. (Ἀμένανος), a river of Sicily, now Indicello; also used as an adjunct, Amenana flumina, Ov.

āmens -entis, mad, insane, senseless; metu, Liv.; animi, in mind, Verg.; homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; consilium amentissimum, Cic.

āmentia -ae, f. (amens), insanity, madness, folly; in istam amentiam incidere, Cic.

āmento, l. (amentum), to furnish with a strap; hastae, Cic.; and (in a figure) hastae amentatae, ready-made arguments, Cic.

āmentum -i, n. (for agimentum). **I.** a strap, thong, Caes. **II.** a shoe-tie, Plin.

Amēria -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Amelia; hence adj., **Amērinus** -a -um, belonging to Ameria.

Amēriola -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

āmēs -itis, m. a forked pole, for suspending fowlers' nets, Hor.

Amēstrātus -i, f. (Ἀμίστρατος), a town on the north coast of Sicily, on the Halaesus, now Mes-tretta; hence **Amēstrātīnus** -a -um, belonging to Amestratus.

āmēthystīnus -a -um, 1, amethyst-coloured; vestes, Mart. Subst., **āmēthystīna** -ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta), dresses of that colour, Juv.; 2, set with amethysts, Mart.

āmēthystus -i, f. (ἀμέθυστος), an amethyst, Plin.

amfractus = anfractus (q. v.).

āmīca -ae, f. (v. amicus).

āmīcōe, adv. (amicus), in a friendly manner; amice facis, Cic.; amice pauperiem pati, willingly, Hor.; with dat., vivere vitae hominum amice, as the friend of man, Cic.

āmīcīo -icui and -ixi -ictum, 4. **1.** to clothe, wrap round; amictus toga, laena, pallio, Cic.; 2, Transf., to cover, conceal; nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, wrapped up in, Hor.

āmīcītōr = amice (q. v.).

āmīcītīa -ae, f. (amicus), friendship. **I.** Lit., **A.** friendship between persons; est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissociare, dissolvere, Cic. **B.** In politics, friendship between states; omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv.; **C.** Of inanimate things, sympathy, Plin. **II.** Meton., friends; parceret amicitias et dignitates, Cic.

āmīcītīes -ēi, f. = amicitia (q. v.).

āmīctus -ūs, m. (amicio). **A.** putting on of

a garment, Cic.; esp., the manner of wearing the toga; nihil est facilius quam amictum imitari alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.** a garment, Verg.; **2.** covering; nebulae amictus, Verg.

āmīcūla -ae, f. v. amicus.

āmīcūlum -i, n. (amicio), a mantle, cloak, Cic.

āmīcūlus -i, m., and **āmīcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of amicus), a little friend, Cic.

āmīcus -a -um (amo). **I.** friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to. **A.** Absol., amicus amicissimus animus, Cic.; homines sibi concillare amiciores, Cic. **B.** With inter se, or erga aliquem, or dat., velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic.; amica luto sus, Hor.; of things, silentia lunae, Verg.; amicum est mihi, it pleases me; secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **āmīcus** -i, m., a, a friend; intimus, Cic.; veritatis, Cic.; of states, socius atque amicus, Cic.; b, in plur., the retinue of a Roman governor, Suet.; the courtiers of the emperor, Suet. **B.** **āmīca** -ae, f. a friend or a mistress, Cic.

Amīnaeus -a -um, belonging to Amīnaea, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine, Verg.

Amīsia -ae. **I.** m. (ὁ Ἀμισίας), a river in North Germany, now the Ems. **II.** f. a place at the mouth of the Ems.

āmīssio -ōnis, f. (amitto), a loss; oppidorum, Cic.; esp. of a loss through death; liberorum, Cic.

āmīssus -ūs, m. = amissio (q. v.).

Amīsus (Ἀμισός) -i, f. (Ἀμισός), and **Amīsum** -i, n. a town in Pontus, now Samsun.

āmīta -ae, f. a father's sister (opp. matertera, q. v.), an aunt, Cic.

Amīternum -i, n. a town in the Sabine country, birthplace of the historian Sallust; hence adj., **Amīternīnus** -a -um, and **Amīternus** -a -um, Amiternian.

āmītto -misi -missum, 3. to send away, to let go. **I. A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to give up; omnes has provincias, Cic. **II.** to let go, to let slip. **A.** Lit., praedam de manibus, Cic.; occasionem, Cic.; tempus, Cic. **B.** to lose; vitam, Cic.; litem, Cic.; mentem, Cic.; fidem, credit, Phaedr.; esp. to lose by death; filium consularem, Cic.

Amīlānus Marcellīnus -i, m. historian of the fourth century A.D., who wrote a history of Rome from Nerva to Valens (91-378 A.D.), the first books of which are lost.

Ammon (Ἄμμων) -ōnis, m. (Ἄμμων), a Libyan deity, with a temple in the Oasis of Siwah, worshipped in Rome under the name of Jupiter Ammon, Cic. Adj., **Ammonīācus** -a -um.

amnicōla -ae, c. (amnis and colo), dwelling by the river-side; salix, Ov.

amnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of amnis), a little river, Liv.

amnis -is, m. (orig. apnis, from same root as Lat. aqua, Skr. ap.) **A.** a stream of water, a river; non tenuis rivulus sed abundantissimus amnis, Cic. **B.** Poet., the stream; secundo amni, down stream, Verg.; the ocean, Verg.; a torrent; ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg.; water, Verg.

āmo, 1. to love from inclination or passion (diligere, to love from esteem); me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, Cic.; **1.** a, aliquem mirifice, Cic.; **b.** amare se, to love oneself selfishly, Cic.; **c.** aliquem de, or in aliqua re or quod, to feel obliged or bound to a person; te multum amamus, quod ea abs te diligenter parvique curata sunt, Cic.; amabo te, or

amabo, *please, be so good*; amabo te, advola, Cic.; **d**, to love something; amavi amorem tuum prout ipse amabat litteras, Cic.; amat janua limen, clings to, Hor.; with infin., hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.; **e**, to be wont, accustomed; quae ira fieri amat, Sall.; **2**, to love passionately, sensually; ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, to lust, Sall.

āmoenē, adv. (amoenus), *pleasantly*, Plaut.

āmoenitas -ātis, f. (amoenus). **I**. Gen., *pleasantness*. **II**. Esp., **a**, of situation, hortorum, Cic.; urbium, Liv.; plur., amoenitates orarum ac litorum, Cic.; absol., *pleasant situation*, Cic.; **b**, of other things, vitae, Tac.; as a term of endearment, mea amoenitas, Plaut.

āmoenus -a -um. **I**. Gen., *pleasant, delightful*. **II**. Esp., **a**, of place; locus, Cic. Subst., **āmoena** -orum, n. *pleasant places*, Tac.; **b**, of other things, vita, Tac.; cultus, *luxurious, splendid*, Liv.; **c**, of persons, Venus, Plaut.

āmōlior, 4. dep. to remove. **I**. Lit., objecta onera, Liv.; se, to take oneself off, Plaut. **II**. to get rid of. **A**. Of persons, Octaviam uxorem, Tac. **B**. Of something unpleasant, to remove; dedecus, Tac. **C**. In speech, to pass over; amolior et amoveo nomen meum, Liv.

āmōmum -i, n. (ἀμωμον), *a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared*, Verg.

āmōr (amos) -ōris, m. (amo), *love from inclination (caritas, love from esteem)*. **I**. **A**. Lit., noster in te amor, Cic.; amplecti or prosequi aliquem amore, Cic.; habere aliquem in amore, Cic.; habere amorem erga aliquem, Cic.; in amore esse alicui, to be loved by some one, Cic.; in a bad sense, *passion*; amore perdita est, Plaut.; plur., amores hominum in te, Cic.; mihi est in amoribus, *he is loved by me*, Cic.; in a bad sense, amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic.; personif., the god Cupid, Verg. **B**. Meton., the object of love, darling; amor et deliciae generis humani (Titus), Suet.; esp. in plur., amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. **II**. *love for something, desire*; consulatus, Cic.; cognitionis, Cic.; scribendi, Hor.

āmōtio -ōnis, f. (amoveo), *a removing*; doloris, Cic.

āmōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., **1**, of things, neque in amovendo neque in exportando frumento, Cic.; **2**, of persons, aliquem ex istis locis, Cic.; aliquem ab altaribus, Liv.; amoto patre, in the absence of the father, Tac.; se amovere, to depart, Ter. **B**. Esp., **1**, euphem., to steal; boves per dolum amotae, Hor.; **2**, to banish; in insulam, Tac. **II**. Transf., **A**. Gen., to remove something unpleasant; ab se culpam, Liv. **B**. Partic., **1**, of things, sensum doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo, Cic.; **2**, of persons, to remove from a post; Saturnium quaestorem a sua frumentaria procuratore, Cic.

Amphīārāus -i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος), *a celebrated Argive soothsayer, son of Oicles (or Apollo) and Hypermnestra, husband of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus, participator against his will in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; when flying from Polyclymenus he was, by the order of Zeus, taken up from the earth and made immortal; hence, a*, **Amphīārāeus** -a -um, *belonging to Amphiararus*; **b**, **Amphīārēiādēs** -ae, m. *son of Amphiararus = Alcmaeon*, Ov.

amphībōlia -ae, f. (ἀμφιβολία), *ambiguity, double meaning*, Cic.

Amphictyōnes -um, m. (Ἀμφικτύονες), *the Amphictyons, a religious assembly of representatives of the Greek states, held first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi*.

Amphīlōchi -ōrum, m. *a people in Acarnania*; hence **Amphīlōchia** -ae, f. *their country*; and **Argos Amphīlōchium**, or **Amphīlōchicum** -i, n. *its chief town, now Philokio*.

Amphīon -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφίων), *king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe*; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre; hence arces Amphionis, i.e. Thebes, Ov. Adj., **Amphīoniūs** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*.

Amphīpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Ἀμφίπολις), *Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon*.

amphisbaena -ae, f. (ἀμφίσβαινα), *a kind of African snake*, Plin.

Amphissa -ae, f. (Ἀμφισσα), *a town of the Ozolian Locrians, near modern Salona*; hence **Amphissius** -a -um.

amphithēātrālis -e (amphitheatrum), *belonging to the amphitheatre*; spectaculum, Plin.

amphithēātricus -a -um = amphitheatralis (q.v.).

amphithēātrum -i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον), *an amphitheatre, an oval building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles*, Tac.

Amphitrītē -ēs, f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη), *the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea*; hence, the sea, Ov.

Amphitryōn and **Amphitryō** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρυών), *king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules by Jupiter*; hence **Amphitryōniādēs** -ae, m. *the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules*, Verg.

amphōra -ae, f. (ἀμφορεύς). **A**. *a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, generally made of clay or glass, chiefly used for wine*, Hor.; hence, meton., *wine*, Hor.; used also for honey, Cic., oil, Cato. **B**. **1**, *a measure for liquids*, 2 urnae or 8 congii or 48 sextarii, about 5½ gallons; **2**, *measure of the tonnage of a ship, as we use ton, about 80 Roman pounds*; naves onerariae quarum minor nulla erat dum millium amphorum, Cic.

amphōrālis -e (amphora), *containing an amphora*, Plin.

Amphrṓsōs -i, m. (Ἀμφρυσός), *a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus*; pastor ab Amphrṓso, Avollo, Verg. Adj., **Amphrṓsius** -a -um; Amphrṓsia vates, the Sibyl (beloved by Apollo), Verg.

amplē, adv. (amplus). **I**. *richly, amply*; amplissime dare agrum, most liberally, Cic. **II**. *magnificently, splendidly*, exornare triclinium, Cic.; of oratory, elate et ample loqui, with dignity and weight, Cic. Esp. in compar., **amplius**, **I**. *more*; amplius aequo lamentari, Lucr. **II**. **A**. Of space or time, *more, farther*; non luctabor tecum amplius, Cic.; **a**, amplius pronuntiare, a judicial formula, to adjourn the hearing of a case; quum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, Cic.; **b**, a formula in contracts, sales, etc., amplius non peti, that no further claim is made, Cic.; **c**, esp. of definite measures of time, with nom., acc., abl., genit., generally without quam; amplius centum cives Romani, Cic.; non amplius pedum DC., Caes.; triennio amplius, Cic.; absol., xvi. non amplius legiones, 16 legions and no more, Liv. **B**. *further, more, in addition*; quid est quod jam amplius expectes, Cic.; hence the formulae, **a**, non dico amplius, I say nothing further, Cic.; **b**, hoc or eo amplius; besides, moreover; esp. t. t. in the senate, Servilio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, I give my adhesion to Servilius' proposal, but make an addition to it, Cic.

amplector -plexus sum -plecti, 3. dep. (amb and plecto). **I**. Lit. to surround, encircle. **A**. with the arms or hands, to embrace; **1**, aram,

Tac.; dextram, Verg.; 2, to embrace lovingly, Ov. **B.** to surround; tellurem alis (of night), to cover, Verg.; hostium aciem, Liv.; of fire, ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to welcome, receive; libenter talem amicum, Cic. **B.** 1, to love, esteem; aliquem amore, Cic.; 2, to prize; tanto amore suas possessiones, Cic.; 3, to embrace in thought, to consider; si iudex non omnia amplectetur consilio, Cic.; 4, to embrace, in the sense of to include or comprise; quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.; 5, to embrace or touch on in discourse; argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communiter, Liv.

amplexor, 1. dep. (intens. of amplector); 1, to surround, encircle, embrace, Cic.; transf., Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic.; 2, to honour, esteem; aequabilitatem juris, Cic.

amplexus -ūs, m. (amplector). **A.** a surrounding, encircling, embrace; draconis or serpentis, Cic.; aliquem amplexibus necare (of a snake), Ov. **B.** Transf., terrarum amplexu, the circuit of the earth, Liv.

ampliatio -ōnis, f. (amplio), the adjournment of a suit, Sen.

amplificatio -ōnis, f. (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. **I.** Lit., rei familiaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, an enlarging, heightening; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; b, in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification, Cic.

amplificator -ōris, m. (amplifico), one who enlarges; dignitatis, Cic.

amplifico 1. (amplus and facio), to enlarge. **A.** Lit., civitatem, Cic.; divitias, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to increase; voluptatem, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify; aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

amplio, 1. (amplus), to make wide, enlarge, increase. **I.** Lit., civitatem, Plin.; equitum centurias, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to glorify; nomen, Mart.; b, legal t.t., to adjourn the hearing of a case (see under ample II. A.a); causam, Cic.

ampliter, adv. = ample (q.v.).

amplitudo -inis, f. (amplus), breadth, size. **A.** Lit., simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, amplitudines quaedam bonorum, increase of property, Cic.; 2, greatness; nominis, Cic.; 3, dignity, grandeur; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; 4, dignity of expression; Platonis, Cic.

amplus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., large, spacious, ample. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, size, etc.; domus, Cic.; 2, of number, height, quantity, etc.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; ampliores copiae, Caes. Neut. subst., **amplius**, imponebat amplius quam ferre possent, Cic.; with genit., si amplius obsidum dare vellet, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, great, important; occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall.; 2, honourable; praemia, Cic.; amplum Tuscis ratus, thinking it an honour for the Etruscans, Liv.; 3, excellent, highly esteemed; amplae et honestae familiae, Cic.; amplissimi viri, men of the highest position, Cic.; especially of public offices, amplissimus honor, the consulship, Cic.

Ampsanti (sc. lacus), or **Ampsantus** -i, m. a lake in the country of the Hirpini, said to be one of the entrances to the lower world.

ampulla -ae, f. (dim. of amphora; amp(h)-orula, amporia, ampurla, ampulla). **A.** a flask, bottle, Cic. **B.** Transf., bombast; projicit ampullas, Hor.

ampullaceus -a -um (ampulla), bottle-shaped, Plin.

ampullarius -i, m. (ampulla), a bottle-maker, Plant.

ampullor, 1. dep. (ampulla, B.), to speak bombastically, Hor.

ampütatio -ōnis, f. (amputo), a cutting off, pruning, Cic.

ampütö, 1. to cut off. **A.** Lit., 1, of plants or trees, to lop or prune; ramos inutiles, Hor.; fig., non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic.; 2, to cut off a part of the body; caput, Tac.; as medical t. t., to amputate; in corpore quidquid est pestiferum, Cic. **B.** 1, to shorten, diminish; multitudinem sententiarum, Cic.; 2, amputata loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

Ampycus -i, m. (Ἀμπυκος). **I.** son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Pettalus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, father of Mopsus; hence, **Ampycidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Ampycus, i.e. Mopsus.

Ampyx -pýcis, m. (Ἀμπυξ). **I.** a comrade of Phineus, turned into stone by the Medusa's head at the wedding of Perseus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, killed by the centaur Oiclus at the wedding of Pirithous.

āmülētum -i, n. (Arab. hamalet = a pendant), a charm, amulet, Plin.

Āmūllus -li, m. king of Alba Longa, who drove his elder brother, Numitor, from the throne, and exposed in the Tiber Numitor's grandsons, Romulus and Remus.

āmurca -ae, f. (ἀμόργη), the oil-lees, Plin.

āmussis (acc. -im), f. a carpenter's rule; ad amussim, exactly, Varr.

Amýclae -arum, f. (Ἀμύκλαι). **I.** a town in Laconia, south-east of Sparta; myth., home of the Dioscuri and of Helena. **II.** an old town in Latium (said to have been founded from Amyclae I.). Adj. **Amýclaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amyclae, Amyclaeian; pluma, of the swan, in allusion to the story of Juppiter and Leda, Mart.; fratres, the Dioscuri, Verg.; hence poet. Laconian; canis, Verg.

āmýgdalum -i, n. (ἀμύγδαλον), an almond, Ov.

Āmýmōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀμμώνη), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, who in her honour caused a fountain to spring out of the rock near Argos.

Amyntas -ae, m. (Ἀμύντας), name of several Macedonian kings, the most famous of whom was Amyntas II., father of Philip of Macedon, and grandfather of Alexander the Great; hence

Amyntiādēs -ae, m. Philip.

Āmyntōr -ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ), king of the Dolopes, father of Phoenix; hence **Āmyntōr-idēs** -ae, m. a son of Amyntor = Phoenix, Ov.

āmystis -idis, f. (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, Hor.

Āmýthāōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθάων) father of Melampus, Bias, and Aeolia; hence, **Amýthāōnius** -a -um, son of Amythaon.

ān, conj. or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, or of a sentence implying doubt. **I. A.** Of sentences implying doubt; 1, after utrum, utrumne and ne, honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, Cic.; 2, without a verb of doubt, or rather; non plus duobus an tribus mensibus, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first clause is to be understood, dubito an, haud scio an, or nescio an, I don't know whether it is not, perhaps, possibly; haud scio an satis sit, eum qui lacesserit, injuriae suae poenitere, Cic.; with a negative, I don't know whether it is; dubitet an turpe non sit, whether it is base, Cic. **C.** Like num, whether

(poet. or in post-Augustan prose), quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi, Hor. **II.** In direct or indirect questions. **A.** Where both sentences are expressed; **1,** in direct questions, utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Cic.; **2,** in indirect questions, id utrum Romano more locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first part of the question is suppressed, often to express irony or astonishment, or then?; an etiam id dubium est? Cic.; an censes nihil inter nos convenire? Cic.

ānābathrum -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised seat Juv.

Ānācharsis -idis, m. (Ἀνάχαρσις), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

Ānacrēōn -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a lyric poet of Teos in Ionia (559—478 B.C.). Adj., **Anacrēontius** -a -um, Anacreontic.

ānādēma -ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα), an ornament or fillet for the head, Lucr.

Ānagnīa -ae, f. (Ἀναγνία), a town in Latium, capital of the Hernici, now Anagni. Adj., **Anagninus** -a -um, belonging to Anagnia.

ānagnostēs -ae, m. (ἀναγνώστης), a reader, Cic.

ānālecta -ae, m. (ἀναλέγω), a slave whose duty it was to collect and remove crumbs after a meal, Mart.

ānālōgia -ae, f. (ἀναλογία), proportion, comparison, analogy, Varr., Quint.

ānancaem -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, unavoidable), a large drinking cup, bumper, Plaut.

ānāpaestus -a -um (ἀνάπαιστος), pes, or simply anapaestus, a metrical foot, an anapaest (∪ ∪ -), Cic. Subst., **a, anapaestus** -i, m. a verse composed of anapaests, Cic.; **b, anapaestum** -i, n., a poem in anapaestic verse, Cic.

ānāphōrā -ae f. (ἀναφορά), **1,** the rising of the heavenly bodies, Plin.; **2,** in rhetoric, the repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences (as in Cic. Verr. ii. 26).

Ānāphē -ēs, f. (Ἀναφή), an island east of Thera, one of the Sporades, now Naxos, or Anafi.

Ānāpus -i, m. (Ἀναπός), a river in Sicily, near Syracuse, now Anapo.

Anartes -ium, m. (Ἀναρτοί), a people in Dacia.

1. Ānās -ae, m. (Ἄνας), a river in Spain, now Wadi-ana or Guadiana.

2. ānas, ānātis, f. a duck, Cic.

ānāticūla -ae, f. (dim. of anās), a little duck, Cic.

ānātōcismus -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest, Cic.

Ānaxāgōras -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a philosopher of the old Ionian school, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Ānaxarchus -i, m. (Ἀνάξαρχος), a philosopher of Abdera.

Ānaximander -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Thales.

Ānaximēnes -is, m. (Ἀναξίμενης), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander.

anceps -cipitis, abl. sing. -cipiti (an and caput). **I.** Lit., two-headed; Janus, Ov.; acumen montis, two-peaked, Ov. **II.** Transf., with two sides. **A.** two-edged; securis, Ov. **B.** **1,** coming on both sides, behind and before; quum anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urgeret, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.; **2,** of two natures; bestiae quasi

incipites, amphibious, Cic.; anceps facendi dicendique sapientia, Cic. **C. 1,** ambiguous; oraculum, Liv.; **2,** uncertain, undecided; belli fortuna, Cic.; proelium, Liv.; **3,** unsettled; Lucanus an Apulus anceps, uncertain whether a Lucanian or an Apulian, Hor.; **4,** dangerous, hic locus tam anceps, Cic.

Anchiālos (ūs) -i, f. (Ἀγκιάλος), a small town of Thrace on the Pontus Euxinus, now Akiakt.

Anchīsēs -ae, m. (Ἀγκίσσης), son of Carrys and father of Aeneas; hence **1,** adj., **Anchīseus** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; **2, Anchīsiādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas, Verg.

ancīle -is, n. (connected with *ancus, curved), **1,** a shield which fell from heaven in the time of Numa, on the preservation of which the safety of the Roman empire was supposed to depend, Liv.; **2,** any oval shield, Verg. (heterocl. genit. plur. anciliorum, Hor.).

ancilla -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave, Cic.; used as an attrib., mulier ancilla, Sall.

ancillāriōlus -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants, Mart.

ancillāris -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant; artificium, Cic.

ancillor, **1,** dep. (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; hence, to serve slavishly, Plin.

ancillūla -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant, Liv.; fig., idcirco istam juris scientiam tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic.

ancīsus -a -um (amb and caedo), cut round, Lucr.

Ancōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Ancōna** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the Adriatic Sea; hence **Ancōnitānus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ancona.

ancōra -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor; ancoram jacere, Caes.; figere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes.

ancōrāle -is, n. (ancora), a cable, Liv.

ancōrārius -a -um (ancora), belonging to an anchor; funis, Caes.

Ancus (see Marcius).

Ancyra -ae, f. (Ἄγκυρα). **I.** the chief town of the Tectosages, capital of Galatia, now Angora; hence, **Ancyranus** -a -um, belonging to Ancyra; Ancyranum monumentum, an inscription put up by Augustus at the entrance to his temple at Ancyra, relating the chief events of his life. **II.** a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Mysia and Lydia.

andābatā -ae, m. a kind of gladiator who fought with a helmet that had no openings for the eyes, Cic.

Andania -ae, f. (Ἀνδανία), an old town in Messenia, between Megalopolis and Messene, now Andorossa.

Andecavi -ōrum, m. and **Andes** -ium, m. a Gallic people on the Loire with a town of the same name, now Angers.

1. Andes, v. Andecavi.

2. Andēs -ium, f. town in the Mantuan country, birthplace of Virgil, now Pietola.

Andraemōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). **I.** father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope. **II.** (also Andremon) king of Calydon, father of Thoas.

Andriscus -i, m. (Ἀνδρισκος), a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and caused the Third Macedonian War, which ended with the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province by Metellus.

Andrōgōs, or **-gēus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως), son of Minos and Pasiphae, killed by the Athenians, who were consequently attacked and subdued by Minos, and forced to pay a tribute of youths and maidens to the Minotaur.

andrōgynus -i, m. (Ἀνδρόγυνος), a hermaphrodite, Liv., Cic.

Andrōmachē -ēs and **-cha** -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομάχη), wife of Hector, and, after the capture of Troy, the captive of Pyrrhus and subsequently wife of Helenus; appell., a young and beautiful wife, Mart.

Andrōmēdē -ēs, f., and **-da** -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομέδη), daughter of the Aethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus (acc. -an, Ov., Met. iv. 671, and Ars Am. i. 53.)

Andrōnicus -i, m. (Ἀνδρονίκος), L. or T., Livius, the earliest of the Roman tragic poets, a native of Magna Graecia, the slave of M. Livius Salinator (about 240 B.C.).

Andrōs and **Andrus** -i, f. (Ἄνδρος), the most northerly of the Cyclades, now Andro; hence adj., **Andrius** -a -um, Andrian; subst., **Andria** -ae, f. the Woman of Andros, name of one of Terence's comedies.

ānellus -i, m. (dim. of anulus), a little ring Hor.

ānēthum -i, n. (ἀνηθον), dill, anise, Verg.

anfractus -ūs, m. (an and frango). **A.** a turning, bending; solis, revolution, Cic.; anfractus curvus vallis, winding, Verg.; recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, no tortuous windings, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, legal intricacies; iudiciorum, Cic.; **b**, prolixity, Cic.

angellus -i, m. (dim. of angulus) a little corner, Lucr.

angina -ae, f. (ἀγχόνη), the quinsy, Plaut.

angiportum -i, n. and (rarely) **angiportus** -ūs, m. (ango and portus), a narrow street, Cic.

Angitia (**Ancitia**, **Anguitia**) -ae, f. a goddess of the dwellers round the lake Fucinus (now Lago di Celano), of the Marsi and Marrubii; nemus Angitiae, a grove on the west bank of lake Fucinus (now Selva d'Albi).

Anglii -ōrum, m. a branch of the Suevi, living in modern Altmark.

ango, 3. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angulus, angustus, ἀγχω). **I.** to press together, to throttle; **a**, guttur, Verg.; **b**, to distress; ea collisio mistorum omnis generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confertum in arta tecta aestu ac vigiliis angebat, Liv. **II.** to torment, make anxious; alicuius animum and aliquid, Cic.; angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae, Liv.; pass., angī animi or animo or simply angī, to be grieved or troubled; alicuius decessu, Cic.; de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus, Cic.; me angit or angor, followed by quod, or the acc. and the infin., Cic.

angor -ōris, m. (ango). **I.** 1, a pressing together of the gullet, throttling, Plin.; 2, physical distress: aestu et angore vexata, Liv. **II.** mental distress, anguish, trouble; confici angoribus, Cic.

Angrivarīi -ōrum, m. a German tribe on the Weser.

angulōmus -a -um (anguis and coma), having snaky hair, Ov.

angulōculus -i, m. (dim. of anguis), a little snake, Ov.

angūifer -fēra -fērum (anguis and fero), snake-bearing; Gorgo, Prop.

angūigēna -ae, c. (anguis and geno = gigno), snake-born, Ov.

anguilla -ae, f. an eel, Plaut.

angūimānus -ūs, m. snake-handed; elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

angūinēus -a -um (anguis), pertaining to a snake, snakey, Ov.

angūinus -a -um = anguineus (q.v.).

angūipes -pēdis (anguis and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

anguis -is, c. (ango). **I.** a snake, Cic.; prov., frigidus latet anguis in herba, there is danger, Verg. **II.** 1, the constellation Draco, Verg.; 2, the constellation Ophiuchus, Ov. (abl. angue, rarely—but sometimes in Cicero—angui).

Angūitēnens -entis, m. (anguis and teneo, translation of Gr. Ὀφιοῦχος) the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus, Cic.

Angūitīa, v. Angitia.

angūlātus -a -um (angulus), angular, cornered, Cic.

angūlōsus -a -um (angulus), full of corners, Plin.

angūlus -i, m. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence ango, angustus, ἀγχω). **A.** a corner, angle, Caes. **B.** 1, an angle in mathematics, Cic.; 2, the extremity or corner of a country; extremus angulus agri Bruttii, Liv.; 3, a bastion, Liv.; 4, a retired spot; in ullo angulo Italiae, Cic.; fig., ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos, Cic.

angustē, adv. with compar. and superl. (angustus), narrowly, in a confined manner. **I.** Lit., **A.** of space, sedere, Cic. **B.** Of number or quantity, sparingly; uti re frumentaria, Caes. **II.** **A.** in a narrow, circumscribed manner; angustius apud Graecos valere, Cic. **B.** briefly; dicere, Cic.

angustīa -ae, f., gen. pl. **angustīae** -ārum, f. (angustus), narrowness. **A.** Lit., fretorum, Cic.; spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.; absol., defiles, narrow passes, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, obscure or narrow reasoning; tantas in angustias et stoicorum dumeta (orationem) compellimus, Cic.; 2, of time, shortness; angustiae temporis, Cic.; 3, of circumstances, straitened condition, poverty; pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris, Cic.; absol., poverty, ap. Cic.; 4, difficulty, distress; in angustias adduci, Cic.; 5, of disposition, narrow-mindedness, Cic.

angustīclāvīus ii, m. (angustus and clavus), wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic; epithet of a plebeian military tribune, Suet.

angustus -a -um (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence ango, ἀγχω, angulus), narrow. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, narrow, strait (opp. latus); pons, Cic.; 2, of other things, habenae, tightly drawn, Tib.; spiritus angustior, short breath, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. a narrow space; in angusto tendere, to encamp in a narrow space, Liv.; angusta viarum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, in angustum deducere perturbationes, to bridle, Cic.; in angustum concludere, to confine, limit, Cic.; 2, of time, short; nox, Ov.; 3, of circumstances, straitened, poor, scarce; res frumentaria, Caes.; angustas civium domos, Tac.; liberalitas angustior, Cic.; 4, of other things, precarious, critical, uncertain; res angustae, Cic.; fides angustior, Caes.; 5, of character, narrow-minded; alii minuti et angusti, Cic.; of perception, sensus, Cic.; 6, of speech, **a**, concise; disputationes, Cic.; **b**, petty, narrow, subtle; concertationes, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. difficulty; res est in angusto, Caes.

ānhēlātiō -ōnis = anhelitus (q. v.).

ānhēlātor -ōris, m. (anhelo), *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin.

ānhēlitus -ūs, m. (anhelo). **A.** *short, quick breathing, puffing, panting*; anhelitum ducere, Plaut.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; *asthma*, Plin. **B.** Transf., **1**, *breath*, Ov.; **2**, *exhalation, vapour*; terrae, Cic.

ānhēlo, 1. (am and helo). **I.** Intransit., *to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant*. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Of lifeless objects, *to roar*; fornacibus ignis anhelat, Verg. **II.** Transi., **A.** *to produce with panting*; verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. **B.** *to pant for, desire eagerly*; scelus, Cic.

ānhēlus -a -um (anhelo) = anhelans. **I.** *puffing, panting*; equi, Verg. **II.** Meton., *causing to pant*; febris, Ov.

ānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of anus), *a little old woman*, Cic.

Āniēn -ēnis, v. Anio.

Āniēnsis, Āniēnus, v. Anio.

Ānigrōs -i, m. (Ἄνιγρος), *a river in Triphylia (Elis)*.

ānilis -e (anus), *belonging to or like an old woman*; vultus, Verg.; rugae, Ov.; esp. with the notion of superstition or folly, *superstitio*, Cic.; *fabellae, old wives' tales*, Cic.

ānilitas -ātis, f. (anilis), *old age (of women)*, Cat.

ānilitēr, adv. (anilis), *like an old woman*; id dicitis superstitiose atque aniliter, Cic.

ānīma -ae, f. (connected with ἄω, ἄημι). **I.** Lit. **A.** *wind*; impellunt animae linthea Thraciae, *the north winds*, Hor.; quantum ignes animaeque valent, of Vulcan's bellows, Verg. **B.** **1**, *the air as an element*, Cic.; **2**, *the breath*; animam ducere, Cic.; continere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *the vital principle, the soul (anima, physical; animus, spiritual)*; **1**, Lit., **a**, *neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia*, Cic.; *the spirits of the dead*, Suet.; *the vital principle in plants*, Plin.; **b**, *life*; animam edere, *to give up the ghost*, Cic.; animam agere, *to be in the agonies of death*, Cic.; trahere, *to drag on existence*, Liv.; dum anima est, *as long as he is alive*, Cic.; of the blood as the source of life, *purpuream vomit animam, life-blood*, Verg.; **2**, Meton., *a living being*; ova parere, non animam, Enn.; used as a term of endearment, *soul*; vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egregiae animae, Verg. **B.** (Like animus), *the rational soul*; anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic.

ānīmābilis, -e (animo), *animating, giving life*; natura, Cic.

ānīmāversio -ōnis, f. (animadverto). **I.** *perception, observation*; excitare animadversionem et diligentiam ut ne, &c., Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *punishment*; censoria, Cic.; Dolabellae in audaces sceleratos, Cic.; vitiorum, Cic.; used euphem. for *capital punishment*, Cic. **B.** *censure, blame*, Cic.

ānīmāversor -ōris, m. (animadverto), *an observer*, Cic.

ānīmāverto (ānīmāvorto), -verti (-vorti), -versum (-vorsum), 3. (for animum adverto). **I.** *to take notice of, attend to*; non animadverti in pace, Cic.; followed by relat. sent.; ut animadvertam quae fiant, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., *animadvertant ne callida assentatione capiantur*, Cic.; t.t., of the lictor, *to clear the road for the consul*; consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to perceive*: equid animadvertis horum silentium, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *animadvertit*

Caesar unos Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes.; with rel. sent., *animadvertant quid de religione existimandum sit*, Cic.; with quum and the subj., *animadversum saepe est, quum cor animantis alicujus evulsum palpitaret*, Cic. **B.** **1**, *to take notice of, i.e. to take measures against, to punish*; generally followed by in; in iudices quosdam, Cic.; *res animadvertenda*, Cic.; euphem. *to punish with death*, Tac.; **2**, *to blame*; ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, Cic.

ānīmālis -ālis, n. (for animale, from anima), **1**, *a living being, animal*; quum inter inanimatum atque animal hoc maximum intersit, quod animal agit aliquid, Cic.; **2**, *an animal*, as opposed to a man, Cic.; so contemptuously of an animal (like English *brute, beast*), *funestum illud animal*, Cic.

ānīmālis -e (anima), **1**, *consisting of air, airy*; natura, Cic.; **2**, *belonging to life, living*; intelligentia, Cic.; exemplum, Cic.

ānīmāns -antis (p. adj. from animo), *living*. **I.** Adj.; mundus, Cic. **II.** Subst., masc., fem., and neut., *a living being, animal*; masc., alius animans, Cic.; fem., ceterae animantes, Cic.; neut., animantia omnia, Cic.

ānīmātiō -ōnis, f. (animo). **I.** Lit., *an animating*. **II.** Meton. (= animal), *a living being*; divinae animationis species, Cic.

1. ānīmātus -a -um (p. adj. from animo), **1**, *alive, animated*; anteponantur animata inanimis, Cic.; **2**, *disposed in mind, inclined*; **a**, morally or politically, Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; with erga and acc., Cic.; with in and acc., Cic.; **b**, *courageously inclined, courageous*, Cic.

2. ānīmātus -ūs, m. (animo), *life, animation*, Plin.

ānīmo, 1. (anima and animus), **1**, *to animate, give life to*; omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; animare in, with acc., *to change a lifeless into a living thing*; guttas animant in angues, Ov.; **2**, *to endow with a particular disposition*; pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic.

ānīmōsē, adv. (animosus), *courageously*; animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

ānīmōsus -a -um (animus), *courageous, high-spirited, ardent, passionate, furious*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov. **B.** Transf., of winds, poet., ventus, Ov.; Euri, Verg.; with abl., *proud of*; animosus spoliis, Ov. **II.** Esp., *intent on*; corruptor, a briber who spares no expense, Tac.

ānīmūla -ae, f. (dim. of anima). **I.** *a little soul*, ap. Cic. **II.** *a little life*; tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, *have refreshed me a little*, Cic.

ānīmūlus -i, m. (dim. of animus), *a term of endearment*; mi animule, *my life*, Plaut.

ānīmus -i, m. (root AN, connected with anima and ἄνεμος). **I.** *the spiritual principle of life in man*, opposed to corpus, *the body*, and to anima, *the principle of physical life*; credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; rarely of animals, bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. **II.** **A.** *the soul as the seat of feeling*; **1**, animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic.; genit. animi (almost pleonastic) with adj. or subst., aeger animi, Liv.; dubius animi, Verg.; animi metus, Cic.; with animo or animi and a verb, animo tremere, Cic.; animi or animis pendere, *to be anxious*, Cic.; **2**, *character, disposition*; apertus et simplex, Cic.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; poet., transf., *nature*; exuerint silvestrem animum, Verg.; **3**, *inclination towards some*

one; bono (or alieno) animo esse in aliquem, Caes.; mi anime, "my dear," Plaut.; 4, courage, confidence, spirit; fac animo magno fortique sis, Cic.; neutris animus est ad pugnandum, Liv.; so in plur., animi cadunt, courage sinks, Cic.; transf., fire or vivacity in a speech, quae vis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori defuit, Cic.; poet., of a top, dant animos plagae, Verg.; so (esp. in plural) pride, arrogance, uxor, inflata adhuc regis animis et muliebri spiritu, Liv.; jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, Cic.; pone animos, Verg.; 5, wish, desire; militum animis expletis, Liv.; animi voluptatisque causa, Caes. **B.** the soul as the seat of the will; ad omnia et animo et consilio paratus, Cic.; eo ad te animo venimus ut, &c., with the resolve to, &c., Cic.; habeo in animo, with infin., I am resolved, Cic.; so in animum habeo, Liv.; est mihi in animo, Cic.; avet animus, with infin., Cic.; inclinatus animus, with ut and the subj., Liv.; ex animo, willingly, Cic. **C.** the soul as the seat of the thoughts; 1, omnium mentes animosque perturbare, Caes.; 2, consciousness; deficientibus animis, Liv.; thought, memor in bene meritos animus, Cic.

Anio -ōnis (or -ēnis from original Sabine form **Aniēn**), m., poet., **Aniēnus** -i, m. the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber. Adj., 1, **Aniensis** -e, 2, **Aniēnus** -a -um, belonging to the Anio.

Anius -ii, m. priest of Apollo, and king of the island of Delos, friend of Anchises and Aeneas.

Anna -ae, f., a, sister of Dido; b, Anna Perenna, a Roman goddess.

annālis -e (annus). **I.** Adj., **A.** lasting a year, Varr. **B.** relating to a year; lex, the law which determined the minimum age for the great offices of state, Cic. **II.** Subst., **annālis** -is, m. (sc. liber) and plur. **annāles** -ium, m. (libri) yearly records, annals, in early times kept by the Pontifices (hence annales pontificum or annales maximi), in later times composed by the so-called annalists (as Q. Fabius Pictor), Cic.

annāto, 1. (ad-nato), 1, to swim to, Plin.; 2, to swim by the side of, Sen.

annāvigo, 1. (ad-navigo), to voyage to, Plin.

annecto (ad-necto) -nexūi -nexum, 3. to bind to, connect with. **I.** Lit., stomachus ad linguam annectitur, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, physically, animos corporibus, Lucr.; 2, to connect, in a speech, rebus praesentibus futuras adjungere atque annectere, Cic.

annexus -ūs, m. (annecto), a binding to, a connection, Tac.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annicerii -ōrum, m. ('Αννικέρηιοι), a sect of Cynaeic philosophers.

anniculus -a -um (annus), one year old; neptis, Nep.

annitor (ad-nitor) -nisis or -nisis, 3, dep. **I.** Lit., to lean upon; ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to strive after; de triumpho, Cic.; with ad and the acc. of the gerund, ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.; fall by ut or ne, with the subj., Liv.; also by the infin., Liv.

Annus -a -um, gens, an old plebeian family at Rome, of which T. Annius Milo was a member, v. Milo. Adj. **Annianus** -a -um, belonging to an Annian or Annia.

anniversarius -a -um (annus and vertere), recurring every year; sacra, Cic.; arma, Liv.

1 **anno** (ad-no), 1. **I.** to swim to, or near; with acc., naves, Caes.; with dat., vestris oris, Verg.; navibus, Liv.; generally with ad and

the acc., ad eam urbem, Cic. **II.** to swim with, or alongside of; pedites annantes equis, Tac.

2. **Anno**, v. Halno.

annōna -ae, f. (annus). **I.** yearly produce, crop; 1, Gen., Col.; 2, means of subsistence, esp. grain; annonae caritas, dearness, Cic.; vilitas, cheapness, Cic. **II.** Meton., price of provisions; annonae salaria, price of salt, Liv.; esp. of corn; annonae varietas, fluctuation in the price of corn, Cic.; esp. high price of corn; solatium annonae, Cic.; annonam queri, to complain of the high price of corn, Liv.; fig., vilis amicorum annona, friends are to be had cheap, Hor.

annōsus -a -um (annus), full of years, long-lived; cornix, Hor.

annōtātiō (ad-notatio) -ōnis, f. (annoto), remark, annotation, Plin.

annōtātor -ōris, m. (annoto), one who remarks, an observer, Plin.

annōtīnus -a -um (annus), a year old, belonging to last year; naves, Caes.

annōto (ad-noto), 1. to note down. **I.** Lit., annotatum est, with acc. and infin., Tac.; librum, to make remarks on a book, Plin. **II.** Transf. to remark, take notice of, Plin.

annūmēro (ad-numero), 1. **I.** to count out, pay; tibi denarios, Cic. **II.** to reckon with; with dat., aliquem his duobus, Cic.; with in and the abl., aliquem patronorum in grege, Cic.

annuntio (ad-nuntio), 1. to announce, tell, relate, Plin.

annūo (ad-nuo) -ūi, 3. **I.** to nod to; simul atque sibi annuisset, Cic. **II.** **A.** to assent by a nod or sign; id toto capite, Cic.; with dat., of person, petenti, Verg.; of the thing, quibus (praemiis) etiam rex ipse annuerat, Liv.; annue coeptis, be favourable to our undertaking, Verg.; with fut. infin., quum annuisset se venturum, Liv. **B.** alicui aliquid, to promise; caeli arcem, Verg. **C.** to point out by a sign; quos iste annuerat, Cic.

annus -i, m. (root AN connected with anulus); revolution of time, hence year. **I.** Lit., exeunte anno, Cic.; anno superiore, Cic.; omnibus annis, annually, Caes.; tempus anni, time of the year, season, Cic.; adv. phrases, 1, anno, a whole year, Liv.; in each year, yearly, Liv.; so, in anno, in each year, Cic.; annum, a full year, Cic.; in annum, for a year, Liv.; ad annum, next year, Cic.; intra annum, within the space of a year, Liv.; 2, of the years of a person's life; annos LXX natus, seventy years old, Cic.; Hannibal annorum ferme novem, when nine years old, Caes.; habere annos viginti, Cic.; annum agere quartum et octogesimum, Cic.; hence, like aetas, old age, confectus annis, Sall.; 3, the year of a person's life at which he could stand for a magistracy; is enim erat annus, quo per leges ei consulere fieri liceret, Caes.; annus meus, tuus, suus, Cic.; so, the year of office; prorogare annum, Cic.; 4, a year with relation to the weather, healthiness, &c.; locuples frugibus, Hor.; gravissimus et pestilentissimus, Cic.; 5, annus magnus, a cycle of years, Cic. **II.** Transf. (poet.), 1, time of year; pomifer, autumn; hibernus, winter, Hor.; 2, the growth of a year, Cic.

annūto (ad-nuto), 1. (intens. of annuo), to nod to, make a sign to, Plaut.

annūtrio (ad-nutrio), 4. to nourish at or near to, Plin.

annūus -a -um (annus). **I.** lasting for a year; magistratus, Caes. **II.** returning every year, annual; labor agricolarum, Cic.; hence, subst., **annūum** -i, n. or **annua** -ōrum, n. a yearly salary, perisi annuit, Plin.

anquiro -quīsi -quīsitum (an and quaero), 3. to search carefully, to inquire after. **I.** Lit., omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Transit., to investigate; mens semper aliquid anquirat aut agit, Cic. **B.** Intransit., legal t. t. to set an inquiry on foot; de perduellione, Liv.; capite or capitis, on a charge involving capital punishment, Liv.

ansa -ae, f. a handle, haft. **I.** Lit., ansa poculi, canthari, Verg.; crepidae, the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed, Tib. **II.** Transf., occasion, opportunity; habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

Ansanti, v. Ampsancti.

ansatus -a -um (ansa), provided with a handle; homo, a man with handles, i.e., with arms akimbo, Plaut.

1. **anser** -ēris, m. a goose, Cic.

2. **Anser** -ēris, m. a wanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius.

anserinus -a -um (anser), relating or belonging to a goose, Plin.

Antaeus -i, m. (Ανταῖος), a powerful giant, ruler of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him, at last slain by Hercules, who, observing that each time Antaeus fell on the earth he gained new force, held him aloft in the air and so killed him.

Antandros (us) -i, f. (Ἀντανδρος), a town of Mysia, now Antandro; hence adj., **Antandrius** -a -um, of Antandros.

antē (old form, anti, whence antidea, antideo, connected with ἀντα, ἀντί, ἀντήν), prep. & adv. before. **I.** Adv., **A.** Of place, ante aut post pugnare, Liv. **B.** Of time, a, before; multis ante saeculis, Cic.; ante quam, before that; ut te ante videret quam a vita discederet, Cic.; anno ante quam mortuus est, Cic.; b, very rarely used as adj., neque ignari sumus ante malorum (= τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), of former sufferings, Verg. **II.** Prep., before. **A.** Of place, 1, Lit., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, before a judge, Cic.; 2, Transf., of preference, quem ante me diligo, whom I love more than myself, Cic.; so ante alios, Liv.; ante omnes, Tac. **B.** of time, ante lucem, Cic.; ante me, before my time, Cic.; often with a partic., ante urbem conditam, before the founding of the city, Cic.; esp. a, ante annum, a year ago, Plin.; b, ante rem, before the fight, Liv.; ante tempus, before the right time, Liv.; c, ante diem, (α) before the day, Ov., (β) before the day fixed by fate, Ov.; d, ante id tempus, up to the present time, Caes.; e, ante certam diem, within a fixed time; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; f, so to mark the date, ante diem quartum Idus Martias (A.D. IV. Id. Mart.), the fourth day before the Ides of March, i.e. the twelfth of March, Cic.

antēā (ante and abl. eā), adv., before, formerly, Cic.; followed by quam, Cic.

antēambulo -ōnis, m. (ante and ambulare), a running footman to clear the way, Mart.

antēcānem (translation of προκύων), a star, the little dog, Cic.

antēcāpio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. **I.** Lit., to seize beforehand; pontem Mosae fluminis, Tac.; locum castris, Sall. **II.** Transf., a, to anticipate, to prepare beforehand; quae bello usui forent, Sall.; to excite, or provoke beforehand; ea omnia (famem aut sitim, etc.) luxu, Sall.; to use beforehand; noctem, not to wait for, Sall.; b, philosoph. t. t., anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, preconceived idea, Cic.

antēcēdens -entis, p. adj. (from antecedo), preceding. **I.** Plin. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t.,

causa, the antecedent cause. Subst., **antēcēdens**, the antecedent cause; oftener in plur. antecedentia, Cic.

antēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., in space, agmen, Caes.; absol., stellae tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. **B.** Transf., in time (with dat. and acc.), alicui aetate paulum, Cic. **II.** Esp. to hasten before, to overtake. **A.** Lit., nuntios oppugnati oppidi famamque, Caes. **B.** Transf., to excel; with dat., quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic.; with acc., aliquem scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; absol., et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

antēcēlo -ēre, no perf. or sup., to distinguish oneself, excel; 1, of persons, with dat. of person and abl. of thing, omnibus ingenti gloria, Cic.; with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing, omnes fortuna, Tac.; with abl. of thing alone, militari laude, Cic.; 2, of things, duae aedes sacrae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.

antēcēssio -ōnis, f. (antecedo), 1, a preceding or going before; quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic.; 2, the antecedent cause; homo causas rerum videt earumque praegressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

antēcēssus -ūs, m. (antecedo), a going before; in antecessum, in advance, Sen.

antēcēursor -ōris, m. (antecurro), one who runs before; plur. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Caes.

antēcēo -īvi (and gen.) -īi, -īre (old form, antideo), to go before. **I.** Lit., alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to go before in time; alicui aetate, Cic.; aliquem aetate, Cic.; si anteissent delicta, had happened before, Tac. **B.** 1, to excel; alicui sapientia, Cic.; omnes intelligentia, Cic.; absol., to distinguish oneself; operibus, by actions, Cic.; 2, to anticipate; damnationem veneno Tac. (in poets and post-Augustan prose, the syllable after ante disappears, antēat, Ov.; antibo, Tac.).

antēfēro -tūli -lātum, -ferre. **I.** to carry before; viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to prefer; longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello, Cic. **B.** to anticipate, consider beforehand; quod est dies allatura, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

antēfixus -a -um, fastened in front; truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Subst., **antēfixa** -ōrum, n. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses; antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

antēgrēdiōr -gressus -grēdi, dep. (ante and gradior), to go before. **I.** Lit., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. **II.** Transf., causae antegressae, antecedent causes, Cic.

antēhābēo, 2. to prefer, Tac.

antēhāc (old form, antidhac), adv. (ante and abl. hāc), before this time, formerly, Cic.

antēlātus -a -um, v. antefero.

antēlūcānus -a -um (ante and lux), happening before daybreak; tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

antēmēridiānus -a -um, before noon, Cic.

antēmitto, more properly separated, ante and mitto q. v.

Antemnae -arum, f. Sabine town at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber; hence, **Antemnaes** -um, m. the inhabitants of Antemnae.

antenna (antemna) -ae, f. (an = āre and tendere), a sail-yard; antennas ad mare destinare, Caes.

Antēnor -ōris, m. (Ἀντήνωρ) a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua); hence, 1, **Antēnorēus** -a -um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian; 2, **Antēnorīdes** -ae, m. (Ἀντηνορίδης), a descendant of Antenor.

antēpagmentum -i, n. the lining of a door or post, a jamb, Cato.

antēpēs -pēdis, m. the forefoot, Cic.

antēpilāni -ōrum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, Liv.

antēpōno -pōsūi -pōsītum, 3. **I.** to place before; alicui prandium, Plaut. **II.** to place in front. **A.** Lit., equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. **B.** Transf., to prefer; se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.

antēpōtens -entis, very powerful, very fortunate, Plaut.

Antērōs -ōtis, m. (Ἀντέρως), 1, the genius or avenger of slighted love, Cic.; 2, a kind of amethyst, Plin.

antes -ium, m. rows or ranks, e.g. of vines, Verg.

antēsignānus -i, m. (ante and signum), plur. antesignani, chosen soldiers who fought in front of the line to support the cavalry, skirmishers, Caes.; hence, sing., a leader, Cic.

antesto (antisto) -stīti, 1. to stand before; transf., to surpass; with dat. of person and abl. of thing, multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.), Cic.; absol., to be prominent, Cic.

antestor, 1. dep. (contr. from antetester), legal t. t., to call to witness, Hor. The formula was "licet antestari?" used by the demandant, and the person whose witness was required held up the lap of his ear to express his consent: used once by Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

antēvēniō -vēni -ventum, 4. **I.** Lit., **A.** to come before, to get the start of; per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, prevent; consilia et insidias hostium, Sall. **B.** to excel; per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.

antēverto, antēvorto -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. and dep. **antēvortor** -vorti. **I.** Lit., to come or go before, to precede; stella tum antevertens tum subsequens, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, hinder by anticipating; atque id ipsum quum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevertit, Cic. **B.** to prefer; Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caes.

Anthēdōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), town and state of the Boeotian league on the river Messapius, now Lukisi.

Anthēmūsia -ae, f. and **Anthēmūsias** -ālis, f. a town in Mesopotamia.

anthiās -ae, m. (ἄνθιας), a sea-fish, Ov.

anthōlōgīca, genit. -ōn, n. (ἀνθολογικά), anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems, Plin.

Antīānus, Antīas, v. Antium.

Anticāto -ōnis, m. the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Cato, Juv.

anticipātiō -ōnis, f. (anticipo), a preconception, innate idea, Cic.

anticipo, 1. (ante and capio), 1, to take or receive before, anticipate; quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, Cic.; viam, to travel over before, Ov.; ludos, to celebrate before their time, Suet.; 2, to come before, Lucr.

Antiolēa and **-clia** -ae, f. (Ἀντικλεία),

daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses.

antīcus -a -um (ante), forward, in front (opp. posticus), pars, Cic.

Anticōyra -ae, f. (Ἀντικύρα), a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore, now Aspro Spiti, Hor.

antīdea, antīdeo, antīdhac, v. antea, anteeo, antehac.

antīdōtum -i, n. (ἀντιδοτον), an antidote, Suet.

Antīgēnēs -is, m. (Ἀντιγένης). **I.** a general of Alexander the Great, Nep. **II.** a shepherd, Verg.

Antīgēnīdas -ae, m. and **-īdēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιγενίδης), name of two celebrated flute-players, one of whom, a Theban, flourished about 440 B.C., the other, a son of Dionysius, about 338 B.C.

Antīgōnē -ēs, f. and **Antīgōna** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνη). **I.** daughter of Oedipus, sister of Polynices and Eteocles, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes. **II.** daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, changed into a stork by Hera.

Antīgōnēa -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνηα or Ἀντιγονία) name of several towns, the most important of which were—**a**, a town on the Celydnus, in Epirus; hence, **Antīgōnēnsis** -e, belonging to Antigonis; **b**, a town in Macedonia.

Antīgōnus -i, m. (Ἀντίγονος), name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom was Antigonus I., born 385 B.C., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ruler of Phrygia, and, after Alexander's death, of Pamphylia and Lycia, killed at Ipsus 301 B.C.

Antīlibānus -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβανος) a mountain range in Phoenicia, running parallel to Mount Libanus, now Dschebel Escharki.

Antīlōchus -i, m. (Ἀντίλοχος), son of Nestor, friend of Achilles.

Antīmāchus -i, m. (Ἀντιμαχος), a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato.

Antīnōus -i, m. (Ἀντινόος), a beautiful youth, beloved by the emperor Hadrian, who gave him divine honours on his early death.

Antīōchia -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχεια), name of several towns. **I.** Antiochia Epidaphnes (ἡ ἐπὶ Δάφνης, Plin.), capital of Syria, on the river Orontes, now Antakia. **II.** town of Caria, on the Maeander; hence, adj., **Antīōchēnsis** -e and **Antīōchīnus** -a -um, belonging to Antioch.

Antīōchus -i, m. (Ἀντιόχος). **I.** name of thirteen Syrian kings, the most important of whom were—**a**, Antiochus III., Magnus, protector of Hannibal in his exile, conquered by L. Corn. Scipio; **b**, Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, who was deterred by the Roman envoy, L. Popillius, from seizing Egypt; **c**, Antiochus X., whose son, Antiochus XIII., came to Rome with his brother to uphold their claims on Egypt. **II.** name of several kings of Commagene. **III.** Antiochus of Ascalon, the last philosopher of the Academic school of philosophers, teacher of Varro and Cicero; hence 1, **Antīōchīus** -a -um, belonging to the philosopher Antiochus. Subst., **a**, **Antīōchīi** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Antiochus; **b**, ista Antiochia, the dogmas of Antiochus; 2, **Antīōchīnus** -a -um, **a**, belonging to Antiochus III.; **b**, belonging to the philosopher Antiochus.

Antīōpa -ae, f. and **Antīōpē** -ēs, f. (Ἀντιόπη), 1, daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus; 2, mother of the Pierides.

Antīpātēr -tri, m. (Ἀντίπατρος). **I.** name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the confidant of Philip and Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia after Alexan-

der's death. **II.** name of several Greek philosophers; **a.** Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus; **b.** Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. **III.** L. Caelius Antipater, v. Caelius.

Antipatria -ae, f. (Ἀντιπατρία), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

Antiphates -ae, m. (Ἀντιφάτης). **I.** ruler of the cannibal Laestrygones. **II.** a son of Sarpedon, killed by Turnus.

Antiphon -ontis (Ἀντιφῶν). **1.** a celebrated Athenian orator, 479-411 B.C.; **2.** a sophist, contemporary and adversary of Socrates; **3.** a freedman and actor.

Antipolis -is, f. (Ἀντίπολις), town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes.

antiquarius -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. Subst., **antiquarius** -li, m. and **antiquaria** -ae, f., an antiquary, Juv., Suet.

antiquē, adv. (antiquus), in an ancient manner, Hor.

antiquitas -ātis, f. (antiquus). **I.** antiquity, ancient times, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** the history of ancient times, Cic.; hence plur. the ancients, Cic.; **2.** the good old times, primitive virtue, integrity, Cic.; **3.** great age; generis, Cic.

antiquitūs, adv. (antiquus), **1.** formerly, in ancient times, Caes.; **2.** from antiquity, Liv.

antiquo, I (antiquus), to leave in its former state; hence, to reject a bill; legem, rogationem, Cic.

antiquus -a -um (for anticus, from ante). **I.** that which excels all other things in worth; in compar. and superl., more or most weighty, important, preferable; id antiquius consuli fuit, the consul preferred that, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquius, more important, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquius quam (followed by the infin.), Cic.; navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. **II.** that which is before in point of time. **A.** Relative, old, ancient previous, once existing; a, antiquae munitiones, Caes.; causa antiquior memoria tua, Cic.; subst., nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, Cic.; b, esp. with the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent; antiqui homines, Cic. **B.** Absol., having existed for a long time, old, ancient, venerable; tuus antiquissimus amicus, Cic.; esp. of towns, urbs, Verg. Subst., **antiqui** -orum, m. the people of old time, ancient authors, old statesmen, men of old, Cic.

Antissa -ae, f. (Ἀντίσσα), a town on a small island near Lesbos; hence, **Antissaei** -orum, m. the Antissaeans.

antistes -stis, c. (antisto). **I.** a presiding priest or priestess; sacrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., master in any art; artis dicendi, Cic.

Antisthenēs -is and -ae, m. (Ἀντισθένης), a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school.

antistita -ae, f. (antistes), a presiding priestess, Cic., Ov.

antisto, v. antesto.

antitheton -i, n. (ἀντίθετον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, Cic.

Antium -li, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast, now Torre or Porto d'Anzio; hence, **1.** **Antianus** -a -um; **2.** **Antias** -ātis, belonging to Antium.

antlia -ae, f. (ἀντλίον), a pump, Mart.

Antoniaster -tri, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, Cic.

Antoninus -i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are, **1.** Antoninus Pius, ruled from 138-161 A.D.; **2.** M. Aurelius

Antoninus Philosophus, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled from 161-180 A.D.; **3.** M. Aurelius Antoninus, v. Heliogabalus.

Antōnius -a -um, gens, the name of a Roman family, the most distinguished members of which were: (1) M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born B.C. 144, put to death by Marius and Cinna 88; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore. (2) M. Antonius Creticus, son of (1) despatched against the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean in 74 B.C. (3) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, the accomplice of Catiline, colleague with Cicero in the consulship, B.C. 63. (4) M. Antonius Triumvir, son of (2), born B.C. 83, the bitter enemy of Cicero, after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus, defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium (B.C. 31); killed himself shortly after. (5) Iulus Antonius, son of (4), by Fulvia, brought up by the elder Octavia; hence, adj., **Antōnianus** -a -um, of or relating to Antonius.

antrum -i, n. (ἄντρον), a cave, Ov., Verg.; transf., the hollow of a tree; exesae arboris antro, Verg.; of a litter, vehi clauso antro, Juv.

Anūbis -bīdis, m. (Ἄνουβίς, Egyptian Anup, or Anupu), an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head; latrator A., Verg.

ānūlārīus -a -um (anulus), belonging to a seal ring; scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. Subst., **anularius** -i, m. a ring maker, Cic.

ānūlātus -a -um (anulus), beringed, ornamented with rings; aures, Plaut.

ānūlus, annūlus -i, m. (1. anus), a ring, Esp. **I.** a finger or signet ring; in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; vilissima utensilium anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equestris, the gold ring which was the sign of a knight in Rome, Hor.; anulum invenire, to be raised to the rank of a knight, Cic. **II.** Of objects similar in form, **1.** a curtain ring, Plin.; **2.** the link of a fetter, Plin.; **3.** a ringlet of hair, Mart.

1. ānus -i, m. the fundament, Cic.

2. ānus -ūs, f. an old woman, Cic.; anus Cumaea, the Sibyl, Ov.; in apposition, old; sacerdos, Verg.; of animals and things, cerva, Ov.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

anxiē, adv. (anxius), anxiously, Sall.

anxiētas -ātis, f. (anxius). **I.** anxiety, anxiousness, as a trait in a person's character, while angor is the transitory feeling of anxiety, Cic.; also = angor, grief, anguish, Ov. **II.** Transf. painful accuracy, Quint.

anxifer -fēra -fērum (anxius and fero), causing anxiety, Cic.

anxitūdo -inis, f. (anxius), anxiousness, Cic.

anxius -a -um (ango). **I.** anxious, uneasy; anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquem, to make anxious, Tac.; anxius animo, Sall.; with abl. of cause, ira et metu, Sall.; with genit., furti, Ov.; with de and the abl., de successore, Suet.; with pro, pro mundi regno, Ov.; followed by ne, Sall.; an . . . an, Tac.; -ne (enclitic) . . . an, Sall.; quonam modo, Tac.; unde, Hor. **II.** Transf., causing anxiety or anguish; aegritudines, Cic.

Anxūr -ūris, m. and n. **I.** m. Anxur (Axur), and Anxurus, a deity of the Volscians, identified with the Etruscan Vejovis; Anxurus Juppiter, Verg. **II.** n. an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Terracina. Adj., **Anxurnās** -ātis, belonging to Anxur.

Āōn -ōnis, m. (Ἄων), son of Poseidon, an old Boeotian hero; hence **1.** **Āōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Ἄωνες), Boeotians; **2.** **Āōnia** -ae, f. (Ἄωνία), mythic name of Boeotia, in which were

the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses; 3, **Aōnīdēs** -um, f. the Muses; 4, **Aōnīus** -a -um ('Aōnīos) belonging to Aonia; vertex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; juvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; fons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.

Aornos -i, m. and f. (ἀορνός, without birds), the lake of Avernus, Verg.

Aōus -i, m. (Ἀῶος), a river in Illyria, now Viosa or Vorussa.

āpāgē, interj., away with thee! be off! Ter., Plaut.

Āpāmēa and **-īa** -ae, f. (Ἀπάμεια), 1, a town of Syria on the Orontes, now Afamiah or Famit; 2, a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; 3, a town of Bithynia. Adj., **Āpāmēnsis** -e and **Āpāmēnus** -a -um, belonging to Apamea.

Āpellēs -is, m. (Ἀπελλῆς), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj., **Āpellēus** -a -um.

Āpennīnīcōla -ae, c. (Apenninus and colo), an inhabitant of the Apennines, Verg.

Āpennīnīgēna -ae, c. (Apenninus and gigno), one born upon the Apennines, Ov.

Āpennīnus -i, m. (connected with Keltic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Apennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

āper, apri, m. a wild boar, Cic.; prov., uno in saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut.; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to do something absurd and perverse, Verg.

Āperantīi -ōrum, m. (Ἀπεραντοί), a people in northern Aetolia; hence **Āperantīa** -ae, f. their country.

āperio -pērūi -pertum, 4. (ad-pario, from root PAR, whence pario). I. to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view. A. Lit., caput, to uncover, Cic. B. Transf., occulta, to make known, Cic.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., se aperire and middle aperiri, to reveal one's true character; studioque aperimur in ipso, Ov.; memet ipse aperio quis sim, Liv. II. to open what was shut, to uncloze. A. Lit., fores, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; fundamenta templi, to excavate, Liv.; fig., fontes eloquentiae, Cic. B. Transf., to open up a country, render it accessible; Pontum, Cic.; Syriam, Tac.; locum asylum, to throw open as an asylum, Liv.; ludum, to open a school, Cic.; annum, to begin the year (poet., of the constellation Aries, because, on the entry of the sun into it the new year began for the farmer), Verg.

āpertē, adv., with compar. and superl. (apertus), a, openly; mentiri, Cic.; b, without concealment, straightforwardly; scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

āperto, 1. (intens. of aperio), to lay bare, Plaut.

āpertus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from aperio), open, uncovered. I. A. Lit., aether, caelum, clear, Verg.; naut. t.t., naves, undecked, Cic.; milit. t.t., undefended; latus, humerus, unshielded, exposed, Caes. B. Transf. clear, unconcealed, manifest; a, actio, Cic.; apertum latrocinium, Cic.; apertum est, it is clear, followed by acc. and infin., esse aliquod numen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, (a), to be evident; quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustra magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall.; (b), to be practicable; fessos hinc hostes aggredi, Tac.; b, of speech, clear, intelligible, unconcealed; narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; c, of character, frank, straightforward, open; animus, Cic.; homo, Cic.

II. unclosed, open, free, unhindered, accessible.

A. Lit., a, vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. Subst., **āpertum** -i, n. an open space; in aperto castra locare, Liv.; b, milit. t.t., open; proelium, Liv. B. Transf. open, accessible; beate vivendi via, Cic.

āpex -icis, m. the top or summit. I. Gen., montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. II. Esp., A. the top of the conical cap of the Roman flammes, hence the cap itself; lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialem alicui imponere, to make a person flamen of Jove, Liv.; also the tiara of eastern kings and satraps, regum apices, Hor.; so fig., crown; apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. B. a helmet, Verg. C. Gramm., the long mark over a vowel, Quint.

āphaerēma -ātis, n. (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grits, Plin.

Āphāreus, -ēi, m. (Ἀφαιρεύς). I. a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas; hence

Apharēius -a -um, belonging to Aphareus. II. a Centaur, whose arm was broken by Theseus at the wedding of Pirithous.

aphractus -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat, Cic.

Āphrōdīsīa -ōrum, n. (Ἀφροδίσια), the festival of Aphrodite, Plaut.

Āphrōdīsīas -ādīs, f. (Ἀφροδισιάς), name of several towns; 1, a town on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, now Gheira; hence **Āphrōdīsīenses** -ium, m. the people of Aphrodisias; 2, a harbour in Cilicia, near Porto Cavaliere.

āpiācus -a -um (apium), like parsley, Cato.

āpiānus -a -um (apis), relating or belonging to bees, Plin.

āpiārius -īi, m. (apis), a bee-keeper, Plin.

āpicātus -a -um (apex), adorned with the priest's cap, Ov.

Āpicīus -īi, m. a Roman name; M. Gabius Apicius, a celebrated epicure in the time of Tiberius.

Āpidānus -i, m. (Ἀπιδανός), a river in Thessaly, tributary of the Peneus.

āpīnae -ārum, f. trifles, Mart.

Āpiōlae -ārum, f. a town in Latium.

Āpiōn -ōnis, m. surname of Ptolemaeus, king of Cyrene.

1. **āpis** -is, f. (ἐμπίς), a bee, Cic., Verg.

2. **Āpis** -is, acc. -im, m. (Ἄπις), a sacred bull of the Egyptians at Memphis.

āpiscor, aptus, 3. dep. I. to attain to, come up to, reach; mare, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to lay hold of, grasp, Lucr.; 2, to attain to (the object of one's desire), cujus (finis bonorum) apiscendi causa, Cic.; summum honorem, Liv.; once in Tac., with genit., dominationis.

āpium -īi, n. parsley, Hor.

āplustrē -is, n. (ἀφλαστον), generally plur. aplustria -ium, n. and aplustra -ōrum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lucr.

āpōclēti -ōrum, m. (ἀπόκλητοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League, Liv.

āpōdýtērīum -ī. n. (ἀποδυτήριον), the dressing-room in a bath, Cic.

Apollo -Inis (-ōnis), m. (Ἀπόλλων), Apollo, son of Juppiter and Latona, brother of Diana, god of archery, music, poetry, prophesying, and the sun, born at Delos; hence, Delius vates, Verg.; and simply Delius, Cic.; ad Apollinis (sc. aedem) to the temple of Apollo, Liv.; aperitur Apollo, the temple of Apollo becomes visible, Verg.; promontorium Apollinis, a promontory north of Utica, over against Sardinia, now Cape Zibib, Liv.; hence, A. Adj., **Āpollīnāris** -e, sacred

to Apollo; ludi, games held in honour of Apollo on the 5th of July, Cic. Subst., **Āpollināre** -is, n. a place sacred to Apollo, Liv.; **B. Āpollinēus** -a -um, pertaining to Apollo; urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

Āpollōdōrus -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος), 1, a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus; 2, grammarian and mythological writer of Athens, about 140 B.C.

Āpollōnia -ae, f. (Ἀπολλωνία), 1, citadel near Naupactus, Liv.; 2, town in Illyria, now Polonia or Polina, Cic.; 3, town in Macedonia, now Polina, Liv.; hence, a, **Āpollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; b, **Āpollōniēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

Āpollōnis -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia; hence **Āpollōnidēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

Āpollōniūs -ii, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), 1, Apollonius Alabandensis, Greek rhetorician, living about 120 B.C.; 2, Apollonius Molo, a Greek rhetorician, living about 110 B.C.; 3, Apollonius Rhodius, author of the Argonautica; 4, Apollonius Tyaneus, philosopher and magician in 1st cent. A.D.

āpōlōgus -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, a fable, in the manner of Aesop, Cic.

āpōphōrēta -ōrum, n. (ἀποφόρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, Suet.

āpōprōēgmēna -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπροηγμένα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to proegmena), Cic.

āpōthēca -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, Cic.

appārātē, adv. with compar. (apparatus), with much preparation, splendidly; opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appārātiō -ōnis, f. (apparo), preparation, popularium munerum, Cic.

1. **appārātus** -ūs, m. (apparo). **I.** Abstr. a preparation, preparing; operis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; **II.** Concr., preparation, provision, equipment. **A.** Gen. tenuiculus, Cic.; omnis apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, Liv.; plur. apparatus regii, Cic. **B.** Esp. brilliant preparations, splendour, magnificence, pomp; 1, Lit. pomp; regius, Cic.; 2, Transf., of a speech, display, parade; dixit causam illam nullo apparatu pure et dilucide, Cic.

2. **appārātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from apparo), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, sumptuous, splendid; domus apparatior, Cic.

appārēo (ad-pārēo) -ūi -itum, 2. to become visible, to appear. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. equus mecum demersus rursus apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person, anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic.; so of appearance before a court of justice, in his subselliis me apparere nollem, Cic.; of daylight, stars, &c., Tib. **B.** Transf., 1, to be visible, to show itself, be manifest; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; 2, res apparet and apparet, with acc. and infin. or relat. sentence, it is clear, plain, manifest, Cic. **II.** Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve; a, saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; b, to serve a magistrate, as lictor, clerk, &c.; with dat. of person, consulibus, Liv.; with dat. of thing, quaestioni, Cic.

appārīo, 3. to get, obtain, Lucr.

appārītīo -ōnis, f. (appareo, No. II.). **A.** A waiting upon, serving, Cic. **B.** Meton. plur. = apparitores, servants, Cic.

appārītor -ōris, m. (appareo, No. II.), a servant; esp. a public servant, e.g., a lictor, etc., Cic.

appāro (ad-pāro), 1. to prepare for, get ready for, provide; convivium, Cic.; bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, get up charges, Cic.; foll. by infin., Caes.

appellātiō -ōnis, f. (1. appello), an addressing. **I.** with words, speaking to. **A.** Gen. hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes. **B.** Legal t.t., appeal; tribunorum, to the tribunes, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds. **A.** Pronunciation, litterarum, Cic. **B.** Naming; hence, meton. = nomen, name, title; inanis, Cic.; plur., regum appellationes, Cic.

appellātor -ōris, m. (1. appello), an appellant, Cic.

appellīto 1. (freq. of 1. appello), to be accustomed to name, Tac.

1. **appello** 1. (intens. of 2. appello). **I.** to address, accost, with words. **A.** Gen. 1, singulos appellare, Cic.; nominatim, Caes.; 2, to ask a person to do something, to make a proposal to a person; a, aliquem, Cic.; aliquem de prodicione, Liv.; b, legal t.t., to appeal to; praetorem, Cic.; tribunos, Liv.; a praetore tribunos, Cic.; de aestimatione et solutionibus, Caes.; c, to apply to for payment; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.; d, to sue; cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds, 1, to pronounce, litteras, Cic.; 2, to name, entitle; aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, Liv.; hence, to mention by name; quos idcirco non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significationeque, to make known, Cic.

2. **appello** (ad-pello), -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive to, bring to. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. turrets ad opera Caesaris, Caes. **B.** Transf., animum or mentem ad aliquid, to direct the mind to something; mentem ad philosophiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., Nautical t.t., to bring to land; navem ad ripam, Cic.; classem in insulam, Liv.; poet., aliquem, with dat., hinc me digressus vestris Deus appulit oris, Verg.; pass., appelli, of the ship; navis appellitur ad villam, Cic.; of the persons in the ship, alios ad Siciliam appulso esse, Cic.; refl., se appellere, in portum classe, Liv.; absol., huc appelle, put in here, Hor.

appendicūla -ae, f., (dim. of appendix), a little addition, Cic.

appendix -icis, f. (appendo), an appendage, addition, an appendix to anything; vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Olcadum, smaller contingents, Liv.

appendo (ad-pendo), -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh to; aurum alicui, Cic.; transf., non enim ea verba me annumerare, pay out, like small coin; lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, weigh out, like whole bars, Cic.

appētens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appeto), 1, desirous of; gloriae, Cic.; 2, desirous of gold, avaricious; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

appētentēr, adv. (appetens), greedily, Cic.

appētentiā -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing; laudis, Cic.

appētitiō -ōnis, f. (appeto), 1, grasping at, Cic.; 2, longing for, desire; with genit., principatus, Cic.

appētītus -ūs, m. (appeto), a passionate longing, passion, appetite; voluptatis, Cic.

appēto (ad-peto), -ivi and -i -itum, 3. to reach to. **I.** Gen. to grasp at, seize on; **A.** Lit., solem manibus, Cic.; haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, to have their hands

classed, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to desire, seek*; regnum, Cic.; with infin., *ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper*, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *to make for or go to a place, to go to, arrive at*; Europam, Cic.; mare terram appetens, *pressing on the land*, Cic. **B.** *to attack*; aliquem lapidibus, Cic.; transf., *ignominialis omnibus appetitus*, Cic. **C.** *to draw near, of time*; dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cic.

1. **Appia (Apia)** -ae, f. *a town in Phrygia*; hence **Appianus** -a -um, *of Appia, Appian*.

2. **Appia**, fem. of Appius.

appingo (ad-pingo) -pinxi -pictum, 3. *to point to, or upon*. **I.** Lit. delphinum silvis, Hor. **II.** Transf., *to write in addition*; aliquid novi, Cic.

Appius -ii, m., **Appia** -ae, f. *a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia*, v. Claudius; hence, 1, **Appius** -a -um, *Appian*; via, *the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundisium, constructed A.U.C. 442 by the Censor, App. Claudius Caecus*; aqua, *a conduit constructed by the same*, Liv.; Appli Forum, v. forum; 2, **Appias** -adis, f. **a**, *the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the above-mentioned aqueduct*, Ov.; **b**, *Appiades deae, statues in the temple of Venus, which stood near this aqueduct*, Ov.; 3, **Appianus** -a -um, *belonging to an Appius, Appian*; libido (of the Decemvir App. Claudius), Liv.

Appiōtas -ātis, f. *the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero to flatter Appius*.

applaudo (ad-plaudo) -plausi -plausum, 3. **I.** Trans., *to strike upon, to clap*; cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II.** Intrans. *to applaud*, Plaut.

applicatio -ōnis, f. (applico). **I.** *inclination*; animi, Cic. **II.** *jus applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client*, Cic.

applicatus -a -um, p. adj. (from applico), *applied to, lying near*, Varr.

applicō (ad-plico), -āvi -ātum and -ūi -itum, 1. **I.** *to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to*. **A.** Lit., **a**, se ad flammam, Cic.; oscula feretro, *to kiss*, Ov.; ensem capulo tenus, *to drive in*, Verg.; milit. t.t., corpora corporibus, *to close up the ranks*, Liv.; **b**, in passive, esp. in partic. perf., *lying near, situated near, built near*; Leucas colli applicata, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *to connect*; voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; 2, se ad and se alicui, *to attach oneself to*; se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic.; se ad alicujus familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, Cic. **II.** *to turn or direct towards*. **A.** Lit. nautical t.t., *to steer a ship towards, to bring to land*; naves ad terram, Caes.; navem ad aliquem, Cic.; absol., *to land*; quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to devote oneself to*; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.; (perf. applicui, only once in Cic.; sup. applicitum and partic. applicitus not used by Cic.).

applōro, 1. *to lament, deplore*, Hor.

appōno (ad-pono), -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** *to place near, to put to*. **A.** Gen. gladium, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, *to serve, put on the table*; patellam, Cic.; apposita secunda mensa, Cic.; **b**, in writing, *to place near*; notam ad versum, or epistolis, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** **a**, *to appoint*; eustodem me Tullio, Cic.; **b**, *to procure, suborn*; calumniatores, Cic. **B.** *to put to, add to*; 1, Gen., annos alicui, Hor.; vitis modum, Cic.; lucro, *reckon as a gain*, Hor.; 2, *to add, by way of command, aqua et igni interdictum reo appositumque, ut teneretur insula*, Tac.

apporrectus -a -um (ad and porrigo), *extended near*, Ov.

apporto (ad-porto), 1. *to carry, bring to*; lapidem, signa, Cic.

apposco (ad-posco), 3. *to ask in addition*, Hor.

appōsitē, adv. (appositus), *appropriately, appositely*; dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

appōsitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appono), *placed near*. **I.** Lit., *situated, or lying near*; castellum flumini app., Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., audacia fidentiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic.; **B.** Esp., *fit, appropriate, apposite*; menses appositū ad agendum, Cic.; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic.

appōtus (ad-pōtus) -a -um, *very drunk*, Plaut.

apprecor (ad-prēcor), 1., dep. *to worship, pray to*; rite deos, Hor.

apprehendo (ad-prēhendo) -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and poet. **apprendo** (ad-prendo) -prendi -presum, 3. *to seize, lay hold of*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., clavicularis adminicula tamquam manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to take possession of*; Hispanias, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, *to bring forward, allege*; ut quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat, Cic.

apprimē (apprimus), adv., *by far, above all, exceedingly*, Plaut., Nep.

apprimo -pressi, -pressum, 3. (ad and premo), *to press to*; dextram alicujus, Tac.

approbatio -ōnis, f. (approbo). **I.** *approbation, approval, assent*, Cic. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t.t., *proof*; quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.

approbator -ōris, m. (approbo), *one who approves or assents*; protectionis meae, Cic.

approbē, adv. (ad and probus), *very well*; illum novisse, Plaut.

approbō (ad-prōbo), 1. 1, *to approve of, assent to*; consilium alicujus, Cic.; esp. of a deity, *to bless, approve of*; quod actum est dii approbent, Cic.; 2, *to prove, to establish*; propositionem app. et firmare, Cic.

appromitto (ad-promitto) -misi -missum, 3. *to promise in addition, i.e. to promise also in one's own name*, Cic.

appropēro (ad-propēro) -āvi, ātūm, -āre. **I.** Trans., *to hasten*; coeptum opus, Liv.; **II.** Intrans., *to hasten*; appropriate, Cic.; appr. ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.

appropinquatio -ōnis, f. (appropinquo), *approach*; mortis, Cic.

appropinquo (ad-prōpinquo), 1. *to approach, draw near*. **I.** Of place, ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat. januae, Liv.; Oceano, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a**, of time, hiems appropinquat, Caes.; illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic.; **b**, of persons, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, *is near to seeing*, Cic.

appugno (ad-pugno), 1. *to storm, assault*; castra, Tac.

Appulējus, or **Āpulējus** -i, m. *a Roman name*; 1, L. Appulejus Saturninus, *tribune of the people, 100 B.C.*; 2, *a Roman writer, born about 130 A.D., at Madaura, in Africa*. Adj., 1, **Appulējus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Appulejus*; lex (de majestate) introduced by the tribune Appulejus; 2, **Appulējanus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Appulejus*.

Appulia, Āpulia -ae, f. *a country in the south of Italy*. Adj., **a**, **Appulicus** -a -um, *mare, the Adriatic Sea*, Hor.; **b**, **Appulus** -a -um, *Apulian*.

appulsus -ūs, m. (2. appello). **I.** *a driving towards*. **A.** *an approach*; quod pars earum (regionum) appulsu solis exarserit, Cic. **B.** *in-*

fluence produced by approach; caloris, Cic. **II.** landing on, landing; litorum, Liv.

āprīcātio -ōnis, f. (apricor), a basking in the sun, Cic.

āprīcitas -ātis, f. (apricus), sunniness, sunshine, warmth, Plin.

āprīcor, l., dep. (apricus), to sun oneself, Cic.

āprīcus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (for apericus, from aperio). **I.** Lit., Of places, open to the sun, sunny; locus, Cic.; in apricum proferre, to bring to light, Hor. **II.** Transf., loving the sun; flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.

Aprīlis -e (aperio), Aprilis mensis or subst., the month of April, Cic.

āprīnus -a -um (aper), relating or belonging to a wild boar, Plin.

āprūgnus -a -um (aper), belonging to a wild boar, Plaut.

Apsus -i, m. (Ἄψος), a river of Illyria, now Berzaitino.

aptatus -a -um (partic. of apto), fitted, appropriate, Cic.

aptē, adv., with compar. and superl. (aptus), fitly, appropriately; facere, dicere, Cic.

apto, l. (intens. of *apo), to fit to, adapt to, adjust. **I.** Gen., corpori arma, Liv.; enses dexteris, Hor. **II.** to prepare, get ready. **A.** Lit., arma, Liv.; classem velis, Verg.; se armis, Liv. **B.** Transf., to make fit or appropriate; hoc verbum est ad id aptatum quod, etc., Cic.

aptus -a -um, l. (partic. of obsolete verb, *apo). **I.** Partic., 1, Lit., fastened to; gladius e lacunari seta equina aptus, Cic.; 2, Transf., depending upon; honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone, rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic. **B.** connected, joined, allied; 1, Lit., a, omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic.; b, prepared, equipped, fitted out; omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta et parata, Cic.; caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, adorned with, Verg.; 2, Transf., Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., suitable, appropriate, fitting; with ad and the acc., milites minus apti ad hujus generis hostem, Cic.; id pallium esse aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic.; with in and the acc., in quod (genus) minus apti sunt, Liv.; with dat., haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic.; absol., verbis quam maxime aptis, Cic.

āpūd (aput), prep., with acc. (root AP, whence apo, aptus, apud thus meaning being fastened to, near to), at, near, by, with, chiefly used of persons. **I.** Of nearness to persons, 1, apud aliquem sedere, near, Cic.; plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.; hence a, apud me, at my house, Cic.; apud se esse (fig.), to be in possession of one's faculties, Plaut.; b, apud exercitum esse, to be serving as a soldier, Cic.; 2, before, in the presence of; apud judices, Cic.; 3, with; consequi gratiam apud bonos viros, Cic.; hence, with = in the time of; apud patres nostros, Cic.; 4, of an author, in the works of; apud Xenophontem, Cic.; 5, to; apud aliquem queri, Cic. **II.** Of places, 1, in the neighbourhood of; apud Alyziam, Cic.; 2, at, in; apud villam, Cic.

Āpūlejus, v. Appulejus.

Āpūlia, v. Appulia.

aqua -ae, f. (akin to Keltic ach and Sanscrit apa = water), water. **I.** Lit., **A.** water in the broadest meaning of the word; pluvia, Cic.; marina, Cic.; plur., aquae dulces, Cic.; special phrases, a, aspergere alicui aquam, to re-animate, Plaut.; b, aquam praebere, to entertain, Hor.; c, aqua et ignis, the necessaries of life; non aqua, non

igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; hence, (α) aqua et igni interdicere alicui, Cic.; or aqua et igni aliquem arcere, Tac.; to banish; (β) aquam terramque petere or poscere ab aliquo, to demand submission from the enemy, a Persian custom, Liv.; d, aqua haeret, there is a difficulty or a hitch, Cic.; e, in aqua scribere, to write in water, Cat. **B.** water in a narrower sense; 1, a, the sea; ad aquam, on the sea-coast, Cic.; b, a lake; Albanæ aquae deductio, Cic.; c, a river; secunda aqua, down stream, Liv.; 2, rain, Hor.; 3, plur., aquae; a, springs, Verg.; b, hot medicinal springs; ad aquas venire, Cic.; hence as a proper name, Aquae Sextiae, &c.; 4, of an aqueduct, aquam ducere non longe e villa, Cic.; 5, water in the water-clock; hence, aquam dare, to give time, Plin.; aquam perdere, to lose time, Quint.; 6, tears, Prop. **II.** Transf., Aqua, a constellation, Cic. poet.

āquaeductus -ūs, m.; 1, an aqueduct, Cic.; 2, the right of conveying water to a place, Cic.

āquālicūlus -i, m. (dim. of aqualis), a small water-vessel; hence, the belly, Pers.

āquālis -e (aqua), watery. Subst., āquālis -is, c. a wash-bowl, Plaut.

āquārius -a -um (aqua), belonging to water.

I. Adj., provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. **II.** Subst., āquārius -ii, m. 1, a water-carrier, Juv.; 2, an inspector of conduits, ap. Cic.; 3, the constellation so called, Hor.

āquāticus -a -um (aqua). **I.** living in water, aquatic; lotos, Ov. **II.** full of water, watery; auster, bringing rain, Ov.

āquātīlis -e (aqua), living or growing in the water, Cic.

āquātio -ōnis, f. (aquor). **A.** A fetching of water, Caes. **B.** Meton., a place whence water may be fetched, a watering-place, Plin.

āquātōr -ōris, m. (aquor), a person that fetches water, Caes.

āquīla -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of aquilus), an eagle. **I.** Lit., in mythology, the bearer of the lightning of Jove, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an eagle as the standard of each Roman legion, Cic.; Meton., a, a legion, Plin.; b, the post of standard-bearer, Juv.; 2, the Eagle, a constellation, Cic.; 3, plur. aquilae, the eagle on the front and rear of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which seemed to support the gable, Tac.

Āquīlēja -ae, f. a town in the north of Italy, now Aquileja or Aglar; hence adj., **Āquīlējensis** -e, of or belonging to Aquileja.

aquīlifer -fēri (aquila and fero), m. an eagle or standard-bearer, Cic.

āquīlinus -a -um (aquila), relating to an eagle, Plaut.

Āquīlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were—1, C. Aquilius Gallus, friend of and colleague with Cicero in the praetorship (66 B.C.), a famous orator and jurist; 2, Aquilius Regulus, an informer under the empire; hence, **Āquīliānus** -a -um, belonging to Aquilius.

āquīlo -ōnis, m. (connected with aquilus, the black stormy one); 1, the north wind, Cic.; meton., the north, Cic.; 2, Aquilo, as a myth. person, husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes.

āquīlōnālis, -e (aquilo), northern, Cic.

Āquīlōnia -ae, f. a town in the country of the Hirpini, now Carbonara.

āquīlōnius -a -um, 1, northern, Cic.; 2, belonging to Aquilo (2); proles, Calais and Zeta, Prop.

āquīlus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Plaut.

Aquīnum -i, n. town in Latium, now Aquino. Adj., **Aquīnās** -ātis, belonging to Aquīnum.

Aquītāni -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Aquitania; hence **Aquītānia** -ae, f. Aquitania, the south-west part of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.

āquor, 1. dep. (aqua), to fetch water, Caes.

āquōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (aqua), full of water, watery; Orion, Verg.; Eurus, rain-bringing, Hor.; mater, Thetis, Ov.

āquūla -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), a little water, a small stream, Cic.

āra -ae, f. (connected with αἶρω, I raise); 1, an elevation of earth, stone, &c.; a, ara sepulcri, a funeral pyre, Verg.; 2, plur., arae, rocks, Verg.; 3, a monument of stone; virtutis, Cic.; 4, an altar; a, aram consecrare deo, Cic.; pro aris et focis, for hearths and homes, Cic.; fig., a refuge, protection; legum, Cic.; b, transf. a constellation, Cic. poet.

Ārābarchēs -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρχης), an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector, Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tribute paid to Rome), Cic.

Ārābes -um, m. (Ἀραβες), the inhabitants of Arabia, the Arabs; hence, 1, **Ārabs** -ābis, Arabian; 2, **Ārābia** -ae, f. (Ἀραβία), the country of Arabia, in the south-west of Asia, used loosely for any country inhabited by nomadic tribes akin to the Arabs; 3, **Ārābicus** -a -um, Arabian; 4, **Ārābius** -a -um, Arabian; 5, **Ārābus** -a -um, Arabian.

ārābillis -e (aro), that can be ploughed, arable. Plin.

Ārachnē, -ēs, f. (Ἀράχνη), a Lydian maiden who entered into a contest in spinning with Minerva and was turned into a spider.

Ārādus -i, f. (Ἀραδος), a Phoenician town, now Ruad. Adj., **Ārādīus** -a -um.

ārānēa -ae f. (ἀράχνη), 1, a spider; 2, the spider's web, Plaut.

ārānēōla -ae, f. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Cic.

ārānēōlus -i, m. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Verg.

ārānēōsus -a -um (aranea), 1, full of cobwebs, Cat.; 2, like a cobweb, Plin.

1. **ārānēus** -i, m. a spider, Lucr.

2. **ārānēus** -a -um, relating to a spider, Plin.

Subst., **ārānēum** -i, n. a cobweb, Phaedr.

Ārār and **Ārāris**, -is, m. a river in Gaul, the Saone.

ārātio -ōnis, f. (aro). I. ploughing, agriculture, Cic. II. Meton., a ploughed field, Plaut.; esp., arationes = the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, Cic.

ārātor -ōris, m. 1, a ploughman, a husbandman, Cic.; appel. taurus, Ov.; 2, aratores, tenants of the arationes, q. v., Cic.

ārātrum -i, n. the plough; aratrum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro arcessere, Cic.

Āratthus -i, m. (Ἀραθθος), a river in Epirus, now Arta.

Ārātus -i, m. (Ἀρατος). I. a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Φαινόμενα was translated by Cicero. Adj., **Ārātēus** and **Ārātīus** -a -um, belonging to Aratus; carmina, Cic.; and absol., nostra quaedam Aratea, Cicero's translation of the poem, Cic. II. a celebrated Greek general, founder of the Achaean League.

Āraxēs -is, m. (Ἀράξης), a river in Armenia.

arbitēr -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go). I. a witness, spectator, hearer; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; remotis arbitris, Cic. II. A. Legal t. t., an umpire, arbitrator; arbiter litis, Cic.; aliquem arbitrum adigere, Cic.; arbitrum dare, Cic.; sumere, Cic.; esse in aliquam rem arbitrum, Cic.; ad arbitrum confugere, Cic.; uti aliquo arbitro, Cic. B. Transf., 1, a judge of any matter; formae (of Paris), Ov.; armorum, Ov.; 2, ruler, lord, master; bibendi, Hor.; Adriae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

arbitra -ae, f. (arbiter) a female witness, Hor.

arbitrārius -a -um, depending on the will, arbitrary, uncertain, Plaut.

arbitrātus -ūs, m. approval, will, choice, wish; tuo arbitratu, Cic.; ejus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium -i, n. A. The umpire's decision; aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. B. Transf., 1, any decision, judgment, free choice; arbitrium elligendi, Tac.; libera arbitria de aliquo agere, Liv.; res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, Cic.; arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.; 2, might, mastery, authority; arbitrio suo, Cic.

arbitror, 1. dep. (pass. Plaut., Cic., arbitro, Plaut.). I. to hear, perceive, Plaut. II. Transf., to express an opinion as witness, Cic.; hence, to think, be of opinion; qui se natos ad homines juvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitraretur, Cic.

arbōr (arbo) -ōris, f. a tree. A. Lit., fici, a fig tree, Cic.; Jovis, the oak, Ov.; Phoebi, the laurel, Ov.; Palladis, the olive, Ov. B. Meton., infelix, the gallows, Cic.; mali, a mast, Verg.; arbor, an oar, Verg.; a ship, Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

arbōrēus -a -um, relating to trees, Verg.; cornua, branching, Verg.

arbustum -i, n. (arbor), a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees, Cic.

arbustus -a -um, full of trees; ager, Cic.

arbutēus -a -um, relating to the arbutus, Ov., Verg.

arbutum -i, n., 1, the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.; 2, the wild strawberry tree or arbutus, Verg.

arbutus -i, f. the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.

arca -ae, f. (root ARC, whence also arceo). I. a chest, box. A. Gen., Cic. B. Esp., a, a coffin, Liv.; b, money coffer, Cic.; meton. = the money in the coffer; arcae nostrae confidito, Cic. II. a cell for close imprisonment, Cic.

Arcādīa -ae, f. (Ἀρκαδία), a country of the Peloponnesus. Adj., 1, **Arcādīus** -a -um; 2, **Arcādīcus** -a -um; deus, Pan, Prop.; juvenis, a simpleton, Juv.; virgo, Arcthusa, Ov.; 3, **Arcās** -ādis, tyrannus, Lycæon, Ov. Subst., **Arcās** -ādis, Mercury, Mart.; **Arcādes** -um, m. the Arcadians, Cic.

arcānō, adv., secretly, Cic.

arcānus -a -um (arca, arceo), 1, silent; homo, Plaut.; nox, Ov.; 2, secret, Cic.; arcana consilia, Liv.; sacra, Ov. Subst., **arcānum** -i, n. a secret, Liv., Juv.

Arcās -ādis, m. (Ἀρκάς), son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the star Arctophylax.

arceo -cūi, 2. (root ARC, whence arca). I. to shut in, shut up; alvus arceat et continet quod recipit, Cic. II. A. to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent; copias hostium, Cic.; followed by ne with subj., Liv.; with the

acc. and ab with the abl., aliquem ab urbe, Cic.; with the acc. and abl. alone, hostem Gallia, Cic.; with dat., Verg. **B.** to protect from; aliquem periculis, Verg.

Arcēsīlās -ae, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος) and **Arcēsīlāus** -i, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος), a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aeolia (316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy.

Arcēsīus -ii, m. (Ἀρκεσίσιος), father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses.

arcessitor -ōris, m. one who calls or fetches, Plin.

arcessitus, abl. -ū, m. calling for, summons; ipsius rogatu arcessituque, Cic.

arcesso (accerso) -ivi -itum, 3. (accedo), to fetch or call to a place, to summon, **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., aliquem litteris Capua, Cic.; aliquem in senatum, Cic.; sacra ab exteris nationibus asciscere et arcessere, Cic. **B.** Transf., of a thought, to bring, derive; argumentum usque a capite, Cic.; hence arcessitus, strained, far-fetched; dictum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1.** to bring the dead from the lower world, Verg.; **2.** to bring the bride to the bridegroom's house, Ter.; **3.** legal t. t., to summon, bring before a court of justice; aliquem iudicio capitis, Cic.; aliquem capitis, Cic.

Archēlāus -i, m. (Ἀρχέλαος). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Miletus. **II.** King of Macedonia from 413 B.C., friend of Euripides. **III.** General of Mithridates. **IV.** Son of **III.**, husband of Berenice. **V.** the grandson of **IV.**, the last king of Cappadocia.

archētūpus -a -um (ἀρχέτυπος), original, Juv.

Archīās -ae, m. (Ἀρχίας). **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero. **II.** a celebrated cabinet-maker, hence **Archīācus** -a -um, of or belonging to Archias.

archīgallus -i, m. a high priest of Cybele, Plin.

Archīlōchus -i, m. (Ἀρχίλοχος), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse. Adj.,

Archīlōchīus -a -um, Archilochian; appel., sharp, biting, Cic.

archīmāgirus -i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος), head cook, Ov.

Archīmēdes -is, m. (Ἀρχιμήδης), celebrated mathematical and mechanical philosopher, killed on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (212 B.C.).

archīmīmus -i, m. (ἀρχιμίμος), chief mime or buffoon, Suet.

archīpirāta -ae, m. (ἀρχιπειρατής), chief pirate, Cic.

architectōn -ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), **1.** master-builder, Plaut.; **2.** a master in cunning, Plaut.

architector, l. dep. **A.** to build. **B.** Transf., to devise, to prepare, provide; voluptates, Cic.

architectūra -ae, f. architecture, Cic.

architectus -i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), **1.** an architect, master-builder; architecti operum, Cic.; **2.** Transf., an inventor, author, maker; hujus legis, Cic.; quasi arch. beatæ vitæ, Cic.

archōn -ontis, m. (ἀρχων), an archon, one of the chief magistrates of Athens, Cic.

Archytās -ae, m. (Ἀρχύτας), a philosopher of Tarentum (about 400-365 B.C.).

arcitēnens -entis (arcus and teneo), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana, Verg., Ov.

arct . . . = art . . . q.v.

Arctōs -i, f. (ἀρκτος), **1.** the great and little bear, Verg., Ov.; juncta Aquilonibus Arctos, the North Pole, Ov.; opacam excipere Arcton, to be towards the North, Hor.; **2.** the night, Prop.

Arctōus -a -um (ἀρκτώος) belonging to the north pole, northern, Mart.

Arctūrus -i, m. (ἀρκτούρος), **1.** the brightest star of the constellation Bootes, Cic.; **2.** Bootes, Verg.

arōñātus -a -um (partic. of arcuo), bent like a bow, curved; curvus, Liv.

arōñla -ae, f. (dim. of area), **1.** a casket for money, jewels, or perfume; arculæ muliebres, Cic.; **2.** Transf., rhetorical ornament; omnes (Isocrati) discipulorum arculæ, Cic.

arcūlārius -i, m. a casket maker, Plaut.

arōñō, l. to bend or shape like a bow, Plin.

arcūs -ūs, m. **I.** a bow; a, arcum intendere, Cic.; adducere, Verg.; arcus Haemonii, the constellation Sagittarius, Ov.; b, the rainbow, Cic.; c, an arch, vault, triumphal arch, Suet. **II.** Transf., **1.** anything arched or curved, Verg., Ov.; **2.** a mathematical arc, Sen.; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, Ov.

1. ardēa -ae, f. a heron, Verg.

2. Ardēa -ae, f. (Ἀρδέα), town of the Rutuli in Latium. Adj., a, **Ardēās** -ātis, b, **Ardēātīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ardea.

ardēlio -ōnis, m. a busybody, Mart.

ardens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (ardeo), hot, glowing. **A.** Lit., lapides, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of the eyes, glowing; oculi, Verg.; b, of colour, glittering; apes ardentes auro, Verg.; c, of wine, strong, fiery; Falernum, Hor.; d, of passions, &c., burning, eager, hot; odium, Liv.; avaritia, Cic.; ardentes in aliquem litteræ, Cic.; ardentes equi, spirited, Verg.; e, of oratory, fiery; orator, Cic.; oratio, actio, Cic.

ardentēr, adv., with compar. and superl. (ardens), hotly, violently; cupere, Cic.

ardēo, arsi, arsum, 2. to burn, glow, be on fire.

I. Lit., faces, Cic.; domus, Cic.; mare arsit eo anno, Liv.; jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of U., Verg.; ardent altaria, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** of the eyes, to glow, Cic.; **2.** of colours, to flash, sparkle, glow; ardebat murice laena, Verg.; **3.** of feelings, a, of the body, quum omnes artus ardere viderentur, be in pain, Cic.; b, of the mind, amore, dolore, furore, Cic.; ardere in proelia, eagerly to desire fight, Verg.; esp. in poets, to burn with love; ardere aliquā or in aliquā or aliquam, Hor., Verg., Ov.; ardere invidia, to be heated, Cic.; c, of conspiracies, wars, &c., to burst out; quum arderet conjuratio, Cic.; quum arderet Syria bello, be in a state of excitement, Cic.

ardēōla -ae, f. (dim. of ardea), a heron, Plin.

ardesco, arsi, 3. (inch. of ardeo), to take fire, kindle. **I.** Lit., arsit arundo, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** to glitter; fulmineis ignibus ardescunt undae, Ov.; **2.** of the passions, to become inflamed; tuendo, Verg.; libidinibus, Tac.

ardor -ōris, m. flame, burning, heat. **I.** Lit., solis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** the glow of the eyes, oculorum, Cic.; **2.** gleam, glimmer; stellarum, Cic.; **3.** of the feelings or passions, ardour, fierceness; cupiditatum, Cic.; animorum et armorum, Cic.; pugnandi, for fighting, Liv.; with ad and the acc., mentis ad gloriam, Cic.; ad bellum armaque, Liv.; esp. the passion of love, Ov.; virginis, for a maiden, Ov.

Ardūenna -ae, f. a forest in Gallia Belgica, now the forest of Ardennes.

ardūus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence area, ἀραι), steep. **I.** Lit., **A.** collis, Liv.; ascensus difficilis atque arduus, Cic. Subst., **ardūum** -i, n. a steep place; per arduum ducuntur, Liv. **B.** Poet., lofty; aether, Ov.; nubes, Hor.; sese arduus infert (Turnus), with proud mien, Verg. **II.** Transf., difficult to undertake or reach; res