

arduae ac difficiles, Cic. ; arduum videtur, or est followed by infin., Sall., Liv. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. *what is difficult to accomplish*, Hor., Ov.

ārōa -ae, f. (Root AR, Gr. AP, whence arduus and ἀραι), a high-lying open space, surface. **I** Gen. collemque super planissima campi area, Ov. **II** Esp., 1, an open space in a town, Liv. ; 2, a site for a house, Cic. ; 3, the court-yard, Liv. ; 4, threshing-floor, Cic. ; 5, the part of the circus where the games were held ; fig., sphere, scope, Ov.

ārēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. to make dry, Lucr.

Ārēlātē, n. and **Ārēlās** -ātis, f. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles. Adj., **Ārēlātensis** -e.

Ārēmōriōsus -a -um (from Keltic are = on, and mor = sea), lying on the sea ; civitates, Gallic states on the coast of the English Channel.

ārēna -ae, f. sand. **I** Lit., saxa globosa arenae immixta, Liv. ; arenae carae, the sands of Pactolus, Ov. ; prov., arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work, Ov. **II** Meton., 1, a sandy place ; arenam aliquam aut paludes emere, Cic. ; 2, the sea-shore ; optata potiri arena, Verg. ; 3, the arena in the amphitheatre (covered with sand) ; promittere operas arenae, Tac. **III** Transf., the scene of any contention or struggle, Plin.

ārēnārius -a -um, relating to sand, sandy. Subst., **ārēnāria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand pit, Cic.

ārēnōsus -a -um, sandy, Verg.

ārens -entis, p. adj. (areo), dry. **I** Gen. rivus, Verg. **II** dry with thirst ; ora, Ov. ; poet. sitis, Ov.

ārēo, 2. **A**. to be dry ; aret ager, Verg. **B**. Esp., to be dry with thirst, Liv.

ārēōla -ae, f. (dim. of area), a little open space, Plin.

Ārēōpāgus -i, m. (Ἀρειος πάγος), Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called Arseopagus held its sittings, Cic. ; hence, **Ārēōpāgītēs** -ae, m. a member of the court, Cic.

Āres -is, m. (Ἄρης), the Greek god of war, appell., a warrior, Plaut.

āresco, 3. (inch. of areo), to become dry ; cito arescit lacrima, Cic.

Ārestōrīdēs -ae, m. (Ἀρεστορίδης), a descendant of Arestor, i.e., Argus, his son.

ārētālōgus -i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, Juv.

Ārēthūsa -ae, f. (Ἀρέθουσα), a fountain in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse ; myth. a Nereid beloved by the river Alpheus, who dived under the sea in pursuit of her. Adj., 1, **Ārēthūsīs** -īdis ; 2, **Ārēthūsīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aréthusa.

Ārēus -a -um, relating to Mars ; iudicium, the Areopagus, Tac.

Arganthōnius -ii, m. (Ἀργανθώνιος), a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.

Argēi -ōrum, m. 1, chapels of local deities in Rome ; 2, figures of men, thrown into the Tiber every year on the Ides of May.

Argentānum -i, n. a town in Bruttium, now Argentino.

argentārius -a -um, 1, relating to silver ; metalla, silver mines, Plin. ; 2, relating to money ; inopia, Plaut. ; taberna, a banker's stall, Liv. Subst., **A**. argentārius -ii, m. a money-changer, banker, Cic. **B**. argentāria -ae, f. 1, (sc. taberna), a banker's office, Liv. ; 2, (sc. ars), a banker's trade, Cic. ; 3, (sc. fodina), a silver mine, Liv.

argentātus -a -um, 1, ornamented with silver ; milites, with silvered shields, Liv. ; 2, provided with money, Plaut.

argentōsus -a -um, **I** 1, made of silver ; aquila, Cic. ; nummus, Varr. ; denarius, Plin. ; or simply argenteus, Tac. ; 2, ornamented or covered with silver ; scena, Cic. ; 3, of the colour of silver ; anser, Verg. **II** Transf., belonging to the Silver Age ; proles, Ov.

argentifōdīna -ae, f. a silver mine, Varr., Plin.

argentōsus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver, Plin.

argentum -i, n. (ἀργή), silver ; **I** signatum, stamped with a pattern, Cic. ; **II** Esp., 1, silver plate, Cic. ; 2, silver coin, and generally money, Cic., Liv.

Argilētum -i, n. a part of Rome where were many booksellers' shops. Adj., **Argilētānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Argiletum.

argilla, -ae, f. (ἀργίλλος), white clay, potter's clay, Cic.

argillācēus -a -um, clayey, of clay, Plin.

Arginussae (Arginūsae) -ārum, f. (Ἀργινοῦσσαι), islands on the coast of Aeolis, scene of a naval victory of the Athenians over the Spartans.

Argō -ūs, f. (Ἀργώ), the ship Argo, in which many Greek heroes sailed to Colchis, under Jason, to fetch the Golden Fleece. Adj., **Argōus** -a -um.

Argōnautae -ārum, m. (Ἀργοναῦται), the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argo.

Argōs, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. **I** the capital of Argolis, a country of the Peloponnese. Adj., **A**.

Argēus -a -um. **B**. **Argivus** -a -um, Argive ; augur, Amphiaras, Hor. ; plur. subst., Argivi -orum, and poet. -um, m. the Argives. **C**. **Argōlis** -īdis, f. 1, Adj., Argolic ; 2, Subst., the district Argolis ; hence adj., **Argōlicus** -a -um, Argolic. **II** Argos Amphilochium, a town in Epirus.

argūmentātiō -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof ; argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, Cic.

argūmentor, 1, dep. **I** Intransit. to bring forward a proof ; quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit, Cic. **II** Transit. to allege as a proof, Liv.

argūmentum -i, n. (arguo), **I** an argument, proof, Cic. ; afferre argumenta, Cic. ; multis argumentis deos esse docere, Cic. ; argumenta atque indicia sceleris, Cic. ; 2, subject, contents, matter ; a, epistolae, Cic. ; b, subject of a drama ; fabulae, Ter. ; c, a drama itself ; explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. ; d, subject of a work of art, ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs), Cic.

argūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (connected with ἀργός), to put in clear light. **I** Gen. **A**. Lit. to maintain, prove ; speculatores non legatos venisse, Liv. **B**. Transf., to betray, prove ; degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. ; laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. **II** Esp. **A**. to charge, accuse, expose, convict ; with gen., summi sceleris, Cic. ; with abl., hoc crimine te non arguo, Cic. ; with double acc., id quod me arguis, Cic. ; with infin., Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem, Cic. **B**. to censure, complain of ; culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

Argus -i, m. (Ἄργος), the hundred-eyed guardian of Io, slain by Mercury.

argūtātiō -ōnis, f. a rustling, Cat.

argūtē, adv., with compar. and superl. (argutus), sagaciously, acutely ; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

argūtīae -ārum, f. 1, liveliness, animation ; digitorum, quick movement of the fingers, Cic. ;

2, a, cleverness, subtlety, sagacity; hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, cunning, quibbling, Cic.

argutor, 1. dep. to chatter, Plaut.

argūtulus -a -um, somewhat acute; libri, Cic.

argūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (arguo), 1, in relation to the senses: a, to the eye, expressive, lively; manus, oculi, Cic.; b, to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill; hircundo, Verg.; forum, noisy, Ov.; poeta, melodious, Hor.; 2, relating to the mind, a, significant, clear; of omens, argutissima exta, Cic.; b, of the understanding, a, in a good sense, sagacious, acute; argutus orator, Cic.; β, in a bad sense, sly, cunning; meretrix, Hor.

argyraspides -pidum, m. (ἀργυράσπιδες), name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield, Liv.

Ariadna -ae, & Ariadnē -ēs, f. (Αριάδνη), daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur, but was deserted by him and then beloved by Bacchus.

Ariarathēs -is, m. (Αριαράθης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.

Aricia -ae, f. town in Latium at the foot of the Alban Mount. Adj. Aricinus -a -um, belonging to Aricia.

aridulus -a -um (dim. of aridus), somewhat dry, Cat.

aridus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (areo), dry, arid. I. Lit., 1, folia, Cic.; poet. sonus, a dry, crackling sound, Verg.; 2, dry with thirst; viator, Verg.; 3, shrivelled, fleshless; crura, Ov.; absol., exsiccati atque aridi, Cic. Subst., aridum -i, n. dry ground; naves in aridum subducere, Caes. II. Transf., 1, of manner of living, poor, meagre; vita, Cic.; 2, intellectually dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.; 3, araricious, Ter.

ariēs -ētis, m. (ἄρην, ἄρῆν). I. Lit. a ram, Cic. II. Transf. A. a battering ram, Caes. B. a prop, beam, Caes. C. one of the signs of the zodiac, Cic.

ariētatio -ōnis, f. a butting like a ram, Sen.

ariēto, 1. to butt like a ram, Verg.

Ariminum -i, n. town and river in Umbria. Adj., Ariminensis -e, belonging to Ariminum.

Ariobarzānēs -is, m. (Αριοβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia, and of one of Armenia.

Arion or Ario -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). I. Myth. a harp-player, saved from drowning by a dolphin.

Adj., Arionius -a, -um, belonging to Arion. II. a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

Arlovistus -i, m. a German prince, conquered by Caesar.

Arisba -ae, and Arisbē -ēs, f. (Αρίσβη), town in the Troad.

arista -ae, f. I. A. the point of an ear of corn, Cic. B. Meton., the ear itself, Verg. II. Transf., bristly hair, Pers.

Aristaeus -i, m. (Αρισταῖος), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping.

Aristarchus -i, m. (Αριστάρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria; appell. a severe critic, Cic.

Aristidēs -is, m. (Αριστείδης), I. a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. II. a poet of Miletus.

Aristippus -i, m. (Αριστιππος), a philosopher of Cyrene (about 350 B.C.) founder of the Cynic school. Adj., Aristippeus -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.

Aristo and Ariston -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar; hence adj., Aristonēus -a -um, of or belonging to Aristo.

Aristodēmus -i, m. (Αριστόδημος). I. a tragic actor at Athens. II. a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, about 502 B.C.

aristolochia -ae, f. (ἀριστολοχία), a plant useful in childbirth, Cic.

Aristophānēs -is, m. (Αριστοφάνης). I. the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj., Aristophānēus -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. II. a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

Aristotēlēs -is and -i, m. (Αριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj., Aristotēlēus -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

arithmētica -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (ἀριθμητική, se. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sen.

arithmētica -ōrum, n. arithmetic, Cic.

arītudo -inis, f. dryness, Plaut.

arma -ōrum, n. (Root AR, Greek AP, cf. τὰ ἄρματα), tools, implements. I. Gen., arma equestris, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools, Cic. II. implements of war. A. In the broadest sense, Liv. B. In a narrower meaning, defensive armour (tela, offensive weapons), 1, Lit. arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or decernere, Cic.; in armis esse or stare, to be under arms, Liv.; CL milia habere in armis, Liv.; arma deponere, Liv.; tradere, Liv.; ad arma "to arms," Caes.; 2, Meton., war; arma civilia, Cic.; 3, military power; Romana arma ingruere, Liv.; 4, soldiers; levia, light-armed troops, Liv.; 5, Fig. defence; arma prudentiae, Cic.

armāmenta -ōrum, n. implements, tackle; esp. of a ship, vela armamentaque, Caes.

armāmentārium -i, n. an armoury, Cic.

armāriōlum -i, n. (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard, Plaut.

armārium -i, n. a cupboard, chest, Cic.

armātūra -ae, f. A. equipment, armour; Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. B. Meton., armed soldiers; armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic.

1. armātus, abl. -ū, m. armour. A. Lit., hand dispari armatu, Liv. B. Meton., armed troops; gravis, heavy-armed troops, Liv.

2. armātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (armo), armed, equipped. A. Lit., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg. B. Transf., erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.

Armēnia -ae, f. (Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia; hence, Armēnius -a -um. A. Adj., Armenian. B. Subst., an Armenian.

armentālis -is -e, belonging to a herd; equae, Verg.

armentum -i, n. cattle living in herds; Esp. oxen and horses; 1, sing. collective, a herd; Pan erat armenti custos, Ov.; 2, plur., oxen; greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic.

armifēr -fēra -fērum (arma and fero), bearing arms, warlike, Ov.

armigēr -gēra -gērum (arma and gero), bearing arms. Subst., a, armiger -geri, m. an armour-bearer, Cic.; Jovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catilinae, adherent, Cic.; b, armigera -ae, f. a female armour-bearer, Ov.

armilla -ae, f. a bracelet, worn by both men and women, Cic., Liv.

armillātus -a um, adorned with a bracelet, Suet.; canes, wearing a collar, Prop.

armilustrium -ii, n. (arma and lustrum), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

armipotens -entis, mighty in arms, warlike; Mars, Verg.; diva, Minerva, Verg.

armisonus -a -um, resounding with arms, Verg.

armo, 1., 1, to provide with implements, to equip; naves, Caes.; 2, to arm, prepare for battle; a, aliquem in rempublicam, Cic.; milites, Caes.; servum in or contra dominum, Cic.; equum bello, for battle, Verg.; gladiis dextras, Liv.; b, transf. to supply, arm; multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.; se eloquentia, Cic.

armoracia -ae, f. (-cium -ii, n.), horse-radish (cochlearia armoracia, Linn.), Plin.

armus -i, m. (ἀμῶς), 1, the shoulder-blade; latos huic hasta per armos tremit, Verg.; in animals, the shoulder; ex humeris armī fiunt, Ov.; 2, the side of an animal, Verg.

Arnus -i, m. (Ἄρνος), the chief river of Etruria, now the Arno. Adj., **Arniensis**, -e.

āro, 1. (ἀρόω), to plough. **A.** Lit., 1, arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere, Cic.; prov., non profecturis litora bubus aras, to labour uselessly, Ov.; 2, to farm, cultivate; Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor.; absol., cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands, (cf. aratio), Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to furrow, wrinkle; rugae quae tibi corpus arent, Ov.; 2, of ships, to plough the sea; vastum maris aequor, Verg.

Arpi -ōrum, m. a town in Apulia. Adj., **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpi.

Arpinum -i, n. a town in Latium, birthplace of Cicero and Marius. Adj., **Arpinās** -ātis, **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpinum.

arquātus, v. arcuatus.

arra, v. arrha.

arrectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from arrigo), steep, Liv.

arrēpo (ad-repo), -repsi, -reptum, 3. to creep to, to glide gently to; quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, Cic.

Arrētium -ii, n. a town in Etruria, birthplace of Maccenas.

arrha -ae, f., and **arrhābo** -ōuis, m. earnest money, Plaut., Ter.

arridēo (ad-ridēo), -rīsi -rīsūm, 2. to laugh to; **I.** to laugh with; ridentibus arrident, Hor. **II.** to laugh at, either in approval or ridicule. **A.** Lit., with dat. of pers., vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv.; with acc. of the thing, video quid arriseris, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to be favourable; quum tempestas arridet, Lucr.; b, to please; "inhibere" illud tuum quod mihi valde arriserat, Cic.

arrigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (ad and rego). **A.** to erect, lift up; aures, comas, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to excite; arrexere animos Itali, Verg.; b, to encourage, animate; aliquem oratione, Sall.

arrīpio -rīpīi -reptum, 3. (ad and rapio). **I.** to seize on, lay hold of, snatch. **A.** Gen. arma, Liv.; eibum unguium tenacitate, Cic.; aliquem manu, Liv.; tabulam de naufragio, Cic.; cohortes arreptas in urbem inducere, Liv.; terram velis, to sail quickly to, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to seize upon, appropriate, take; facultatem laedendi, quaecumque datur, Cic.; maledicta ex trivio, Cic.; b, to comprehend quickly; celeriter res innumerabiles, Cic.; litteras Graecas, take to with zeal, Cic. **II.** to seize with violence; a, of diseases, &c., dolor, qui simul arripuit interstitit, Cic.; b, legal t.t. to drag before a tribunal, accuse, Cic.;

c, transf., to satirize; primores populi populumque, Hor.

arrisor -ōris, m. one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sen.

arrōdo (ad-rōdo) -rōsi -rōsum, 3. to gnaw at; mures Antii coronam auream arrosere, Liv.; fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

arrōgans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from arrogo), assuming, arrogant, haughty; Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic.

arrōgantēr, adv. arrogantly, haughtily; dicere aliquid, Cic.; scribere ad aliquem, Cic.; facere, Caes.

arrōgantia -ae, f. arrogance, assumption, pride, haughtiness; ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia oritur, Cic.

arrōgo (ad-rōgo), 1. **I.** 1, sibi aliquid, to appropriate to oneself something to which one has no claim; sibi sapientiam, Cic.; 2, alicui aliquid, to claim, confer upon; decus imperiis, Hor. **II.** 1, to ask, Plaut.; 2, to associate one public officer with another; cui unico consuli dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv.

arrōsor -ōris, m. one who gnaws at, Sen.

Arrūns (Āruns) -ūntis, m. name of a younger son of Tarquinius Superbus.

ars -tis, f. (stem AR, whence ar -mus, ar -tus; Gr. ἄρτι, ἀρτίω, ἀρτή). **I. A.** a trade, profession, art; disserendi, dialectics, Cic.; artes sordidae, mean occupations, those of slaves, Cic.; ingenuae, liberales, honourable occupations, Cic.; urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric, Liv.; artem aliquam factitare, Cic.; exercere, to practise, pursue, Hor. **B.** Meton., 1, art, knowledge, theory (opp. practice); res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocris, Cic.; ex arte (dicere, scribere, &c.), according to the rules of art, Cic.; hence as title of treatises on a subject, artes oratoriae, Cic.; 2, skill, cleverness; opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic.; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; arte canere, Ov.; 3, plur., artes, works of art, Cic.; 4, Artes, the Muses, Phaen. **II.** Transf., 1, conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad; bonae artes, good qualities, Sall.; hac arte Pollux attigit arces igneas, Hor.; 2, absol., cunning, deceit, Verg.

Arsacēs -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians; hence, 1, **Arsacides** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; 2, **Arsaciūs** -a -um, Parthian.

Artaxāta -ōrum, n. (-a -ae, f., Tac.), capital of Armenia on the Araxes.

Artaxerxēs -is, m. (Ἀρταξέρξης), name of three Persian kings.

artē (arctē), adv. with compar. and superl. (artus), narrowly, tightly, closely. **I.** Lit. artius complecti aliquem, Cic.; signa artius collocare, Sall.; fig., artius astringere rationem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, fast, soundly; dormire, Cic.; b, shortly; artius appellare aliquem, to cut a name short, Ov.; aliquem arte colere, stingily, Sall.

artēria -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία), 1, the wind-pipe, Cic.; neut. plur., heterocl. arteria, Lucr.; 2, an artery, Cic.

arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, Cic.

articulāris -e, relating to the joints; morbus, gout, Suet.

articulātīm, adv. **A.** limb by limb, piecemeal, Plaut. **B.** Transf., in a manner properly divided, distinctly; articulātīm distincteque dici, Cic.

articūlo, 1. to articulate, speak distinctly, Lucr.

articūlus -i, m. (dim. of artus). **I.** Lit. 1, a joint; articulorum dolores, gouty or rheumatic

pains, Cic.; plur. meton., *the limbs*, esp., *the fingers*, Lucr., Ov.; 2, of plants, *a knob, knot*, Cic. II. Transf., 1, *a division of a discourse*; articuli membraque, Cic.; 2, of time, *a moment, crisis*; in ipso articulo temporis, Cic.; 3, of other abstractions, *part, division, point*; per eodem articulos et gradus, Suet.

artifex -ficis (ars and facio). I. 1, *an artist, artificer, painter, sculptor*; artifices scenici, actors, Cic.; artifex equus, *a trained horse*, Ov.; with genit. of gerund; Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic.; 2, *the maker, author, contriver*; probus ejus (mundi) artifex, Cic.; 3, *a master of any art*; tractandi animos artifices, Liv.; artifex conquirendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; artifices ad corrumpendum iudicium, Cic. II. Of inanimate objects, 1, *active, clever, skilled*; artifex stilus, Cic.; 2, *passive, skilfully wrought or made*; artifices boves, Prop.

artificiōsē, adv. *skilfully*; id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

artificiōsus -a -um. A. *skilful, accomplished*; rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic.; opus, Cic. B. Transf., *artificial* (opp. to natural); ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic.

artificiūm -i, n. I. *an occupation, handicraft*; ancillare, Cic. II. Esp., A. *theory, system*; componere artificium de jure civili, Cic. B. a, *cleverness, skill, art*; simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic.; b, *dexterity*, and, in a bad sense, *cunning, craft*; artificio simulationis, Cic.; c, *work of art*; haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

arto (arcto), 1. (artus), 1, *to press together, reduce to small compass*, Lucr.; 2, *to abridge, curtail*; in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artōlāgānus -i, m. (ἀρτολάγανον), *a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*, Cic.

artopta -ae, m. (ἀρτόπτης), 1, *a baker*, Juv.; 2, *a baker's vessel*, Plaut.

1. **artus** (arctus), -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence 2. artus, arma, &c.), *narrow, tight, close*. I. Lit., catena, Ov.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius, Cic.; vallis, Liv. Subst., **artum** -i, n., *narrow space*; pugna in arto, Tac. II. Transf., a, *fast, sound*; somnus, Cic.; b, *oppressed by care*; animus, Hor.; c, *small, meagre*; numerus, Tac.; commeatus, Liv.; d, *difficult, distressing*; res, Ov. Subst., quum in arto res esset, Liv.

2. **artus** -ūs, m. (root AR, Gr. ἄρθρον), usually plur., artūs -ūum, *the joints*; dolor artuum, gout, Cic.; omnibus artubus contremisco, *I tremble in all my limbs*, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic.; poet., *limbs*; salsus per artus sudor iit, Verg.

ārūla -ae, f., (dim. of ara), *a little altar*, Cic.

ārundifer -fēra -fērum (arundo and fero), *reed-bearing*; caput, Ov.

ārundīneus -a -um, *reefy*; canales, Verg.; carmen, *a shepherd's song*, Ov.

ārundīnōsus -a -um, *full of reeds*, Cat.

ārundo -inis, f. *a reed*. A. Lit., crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Verg.; casae ex arundine textae, Liv. B. Meton., for an object made of reeds; 1, *a fishing-rod*; moderator arundinis, *a fisherman*, Ov.; 2, *limed twigs for catching birds*, Plaut.; 3, *a pen*; tristis, *a severe style*, Mart.; 4, *the shaft of an arrow*, Ov.; poet., *the arrow itself*, Verg.; 5, *a shepherd's pipe*, Verg.; 6, *a flute*, Ov.; 7, *a weaver's comb*, Ov.; 8, *a scare-crow*, Hor.; 9, *a plaything for children*, a hobby-horse, Hor.

arvēho = adveho.

Arverni -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne*. Adj., **Arvernus** -a -um, *Arvernian*.

arvīna -ae, f. *fat, lard*, Verg.

arvum -i, n. (aro), 1, *a ploughed or sown field*, Verg.; 2, *a country, region*; arva laeta, Verg.; arva Neptunia, *the sea*, Verg.

arvus -a -um, *ploughed*, Cic.

arx -cis, f. (from ARC, root of arceo), *a fortress, citadel, stronghold*. I. Lit., A. In the narrow sense; ne quando arx hostium esset, Liv.; at Rome the arx was the S. W. height of the Capitol; ne quis patricius in arce aut in Capitolio habitaret, Liv.; used also of the whole hill; Capitolina, Liv.; the stronghold or chief place of a town; amisso oppido fugerat in arcem, Cic.; the stronghold of a kingdom; ad caput arcemque regni Pergamum, Liv.; prov., arcem facere e cloaca, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill*, Cic. B. In wider sense, *the height of heaven*; siderea arx, Ov.; temples of the gods, Hor.; (of towers), beatae arces, Corinth, Hor.; the height of a mountain; Parnassi arx, Ov. II. Transf. A. *refuge, bulwark, protection*; haec urbs arx omnium gentium, Cic. B. *head-quarters, chief place*; ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv.

as, assis, m. (εἰς), *the whole as unity*, divided into twelve unciae, called uncia $\frac{1}{12}$, sextans $\frac{1}{6}$, quadrans $\frac{1}{4}$, triens $\frac{1}{3}$, quincunx $\frac{1}{2}$, semis $\frac{1}{2}$, septunx $\frac{1}{2}$, bes $\frac{2}{3}$, dodrans $\frac{3}{4}$, dextans $\frac{3}{4}$, deunx $\frac{1}{2}$. A. Gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance, haeres ex asse, *sole heir*, Plin. B. Esp., 1, *as a coin, the as*, which originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to $\frac{1}{16}$ lb., and from the time of the second Punic war was worth a little over a farthing; hence prov., omnia ad assem perdere, *to the last farthing*, Hor.; non assis facere, *not to estimate at a farthing*, Cat.; 2, *as a weight, a pound*, Ov.; 3, *an acre*, Plin.

asbestīnum -i, n. sc. linum (ἀσβέστινον), *incombustible cloth*, Plin.

1. **Ascānīus** -ii, m. *son of Aeneas and Creusa*, Verg.; or of Lavinia, Liv.

2. **Ascānīus**, -ii, m. *a river in Bithynia, now Tschatirgha Su*.

ascaules -is, m. (ἀσκαύλης), *a bag piper*, Mart.

ascendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (ad and scando), *to mount, ascend, go up*. I. Lit. with in and the acc., in murum, Cic.; in equum, Cic.; in concionem, *to go up to speak to the people*, Cic.; with ad, ad Gitanas, Liv.; with acc. alone, murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic. II. Transf., *to rise, in tantum honorem*, Cic.; altiorem gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem utile et suave est, *the voice rising higher and higher*, Cic.

ascensio -ōnis, f. *an ascent*, Plaut.; transf., oratorum, *lofty flight*, Cic.

ascensus -ūs, m. *a going up, climbing up, ascent*. I. A. Lit., in Capitolium, Cic. B. Transf., primus ad honoris gradum, Cic. II. Meton., *the place for ascending*; difficilis atque arduus, Cic.

ascia -ae, f. *a carpenter's axe or adze*, ap. Cic.

ascio, (ad-scio), 4. *to take to oneself, adopt as one's own*; socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

ascisco (adscisco), ascivi, ascitum, 3. (ascio) *to receive, admit*. I. Lit. with ad and the acc., ad hoc sceleris foedus, Cic.; with in, aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; with inter, inter

patricios, Tac.; with dat., superis ascitus, Caesar, Ov.; with double acc., aliquem patronum, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to adopt, hanc consuetudinem, Cic. **B.** to approve of; quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, Cic.; **2,** to claim for oneself, sibi sapientium, Cic.

1. **ascitus** -a -um (partic. of ascisco), foreign, derived from without (opp. natus), Nep.

2. **ascitus** -us, m. an acceptance, reception, Cic.

ascōpēra -ae, f. (ἀσκοπήρα), a leather knapsack, Suet.

Ascra -ae, f. (Ἀσκρα), a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod. Adj., **Ascraeus** -a -um; **a,** Ascraean, of Ascra; poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; simply Ascraeus = Hesiod, Ov.; **b,** carmen, Hesiodic, or rural, Verg.; **c,** fontes, Heliconian, Prop.

ascribo (ad-scribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3. (ad and scribo), to write to, or in addition. **A.** Lit. **1,** with dat., poenam foederibus, Cic.; with in and the acc., aliquid in eandem legem, Cic.; **2,** to fix, appoint; aliquem tutorem liberis, Cic.; **3,** to enrol; aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; esp., **a,** as a colonist, colonos, Liv.; with acc., of the colony, colonos Venusiam, Liv.; **β,** to enrol as a soldier; urbanae militiae ascribi, Tac. **B.** Transf. **1,** to reckon under a class, include; with ad or in and the acc., or with the dat., tu vero me ascribe in talem numerum, Cic.; aliquem ordinibus deorum, Hor.; with two acc., opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus, Cic.; **2,** to attribute, impute, alicui incommodum, Cic.

ascripticius -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, Cic.

ascriptio -ōnis, f. an addition in writing, Cic.

ascriptivus -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, Plaut.

ascriptor -ōris, m. one who willingly adds his name, one who approves of; legis agrariae, Cic.

Asculum -i, n. town of the Picentines. Adj., **Asculānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

āsella -ae, f. (dim. of asina), a little she-ass, Ov.

āsellus -i, m. (dim. of asinus), a little ass, Cic.

Asia -ae, f. (Ἀσία). **I.** the district in Lydia near the river Cayster. **II.** The continent of Asia.

III. The peninsula of Asia Minor; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamus (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). **IV.** In the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed out of the

kingdom of Pergamus; hence, **1,** **Āsiāgēnes**

-is, m. surname of L. Corn. Scipio; **2,** **Āsiānus**

-a -um, belonging to the province of Asia. Plur.

subst., **Āsiāni** -orum, m. the farmers of the

taxes of the province of Asia, Cic.; **3,** **Āsiāti-**

ous -a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio;

Asiatici oratores, bombastic, ornate, Cic.; **4,**

Āsis -idis, f. Asiatic; **5,** **Āsius** -a -um, palus,

the marsh round Ephesus, Verg.

āsilus -i, m. the gad-fly, Verg.

āsina -ae, f. a she ass, Varr.

āsīninus -a -um, belonging to an ass, Plin.

Asīnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of

which the most celebrated was C. Asinius Pollio,

friend of J. Caesar and Augustus, statesman,

orator, poet, historian.

āsīnus -i, m. **A.** an ass, Cic. **B.** Transf.,

a dolt, blockhead; quid nunc te, asine, litteras

doceam, Cic.

Asōpus -i, m. (Ἀσωπός). **I.** **a,** a river in

Boeotia; **b,** the river-god Asopus; hence, **A.**

Asōpiādes -ae, m. a descendant of Asopus

(Aeacus), Ov. **B.** **Āsōpis** -idis, f. **1,** Aegina, daughter of Asopus, mother of Aeacus by Jupiter, Ov.; **2,** Euadne, daughter of Aegina, Ov. **II.** a river in Phthiotis.

āsōtus -i, m. (ἄσωτος), a sensualist, libertine, Cic.

aspārāgus -i, m. (ἄσπαράγος), asparagus, Suet.

aspargo, v. aspergo.

Aspāsia -ae, f. (Ἀσπασία), the most celebrated of the Greek heterae, mistress of Pericles.

aspectābilis -e, visible, Cic.

aspecto, 1. **I.** to look at earnestly, or with respect; **a,** quid me aspectas, Cic.; **b,** of place, to lie towards, to face; mare quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. **II.** to observe, attend to; jussa principis, Tac.

aspectus -us, m. **A.** Act. **1,** a seeing, looking, sight; uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic.; **2,** view, limit of vision; orbes qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic.; **3,** power of vision; omnia quae sub aspectum cadunt, Cic. **B.** Pass. **1,** sight, power of being seen; patriam privare aspectu tuo, Cic.; situs Syracusarum laetus ad aspectum, Cic.; **2,** look, aspect, appearance; pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

aspello -pūli -pulsum (abs and pello), 3. to drive away, Plaut.

Aspendus -i, f. (Ἀσπενδος), a town in Pamphylia. Adj., **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

asper -ēra -ērūm (-pra -prum, Verg.), rough; **1,** physically, **a,** to the sense of touch; loca, uneven, Caes.; mare, stormy, Liv.; aspera caelo, inclement in climate, Liv. Subst., **as-**

pērum -i, n. roughness, a rough place, Tac.; **b,** to the senses of taste and smell, pungent, sour; vinum, Ter.; **c,** to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, Cic.; litera aspera, the letter R, Ov.; **2,** morally, rough, wild, harsh; homo asper et durus, Cic.; of animals, fierce, anguis asper siti, Verg.; of events, adverse, troublous, dangerous; res, tempora, Cic.; sententia, severe, Liv.; of speech, harsh, bitter; facetiae, Cic.

aspere, adv. (asper), roughly; loqui, Cic.; scribere, Cic.

1. **aspergo** (aspargo) -spersi -spersum, 3. (ad and spargo). **I.** to sprinkle; **a,** guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; **b,** to cast upon, mingle with, add; saporis huc, Verg.; transf., alicui molestiam, Cic. **II.** to bespatter; **a,** aram sanguine, Cic.; transf., to sully, stain, asperse; splendorem vitae maculis, Cic.; **b,** to strew over; olivam sale, Plin.; transf., aliquid mendaciunculis, Cic.

2. **aspergo** (aspargo) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray; aquarum, Ov.; salsa adspargo, Verg.

asperitas -ātis, f. roughness. **I.** Lit. **1,** to the touch, unevenness; saxorum, Cic.; **2,** to the taste, sourness; vini, Plin.; **3,** to the ear, harshness; soni, Tac. **II.** Transf., **1,** of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity; Stoicorum, Cic.; **2,** of inanimate things, severity; frigorum, severe cold, Sall.; of circumstances, calamity, difficulty; rerum, Cic.; of speech, harshness; judicialis verborum, Cic.

aspernatio -ōnis, f. contempt, Cic.

aspernor, 1. dep. to despise, contemn, reject, spurn; aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicujus, Cic.; with a and the abl., proscriptionem nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejicitis atque aspernamini, Cic.

aspéro, 1. to make rough. **I.** Lit., **a,** glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, make stormy, Verg.; **b,** to sharpen, whet; sagittas

assidus, Tac. **II.** Transf., to excite, arouse; aliquem in saevitiam, Tac.

aspersio -ōnis, f. a sprinkling; aquae, Cic.

aspersus -us, m. a sprinkling, Plin.

aspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (ad and specio). **I.** to look at, behold, see. **A.** Lit., 1, a, of persons, lucem aspiciere vix possum, endure the light of day, live, Cic.; b, of places, to look towards, to face; ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac.; 2, a, to survey, inspect; tabulas, Cic.; b, to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront; aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspiciere non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to weigh, consider; neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic.; 2, to investigate; res sociorum, Liv. **II.** Inchoative, to perceive; sinuiae Lentulam aspexit, Cic.

aspiratio -ōnis, f. 1, a breathing; aeris, Cic.; 2, exhalation; terrarum, Cic.; 3, the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiration, Cic.

aspiro, 1, to breathe, blow upon. **I.** Intransit., to breathe or blow upon. **A.** Lit., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic.; aspirant aurae in noctem, towards evening, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be favourable to, assist; aspiravit nemo eorum, Cic.; with dat., vos, Calliope, aspirate carenti, Verg.; 2, to approach, Februario mense aspiravit in Curiam, Cic.; 3, to climb up to, to endeavour to obtain, to reach to (in Cic. only with negatives), ex bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic. **II.** Transf., to breathe upon, blow on. **A.** Lit., Juno ventos aspirat eunti, give them a favourable wind, Verg. **B.** Transf., to infuse, divinum amorem dictis, Verg.

aspis -idis, f. (ἀσπίς), an adder, asp, Cic.

asportatio -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off; signorum, Cic.

asporto, 1. (abs and porto), to carry off, take away; multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

aspretum -i, n. (asper), a rough, uneven spot, Liv.

Assaracus -i, m. (Ἀσσάρακος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises; Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; domus Assaraci, the Romans, Verg.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

assēcla (assēcula) -ae, m. (assequor), a follower, servant, sycophant; assentatores eorum atque assēclae, Cic.

assectatio -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron, Cic.

assectator -ōris, m., 1, a companion, follower; cum ducibus ipsis, non cum comitatu assectatoribusque confligant, Cic.; 2, a disciple; philosophiae, Plin.

assector, 1, dep., to follow, attend assiduously (esp. of friends of candidates); quum sedilitatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

assensio -ōnis, f. assent, agreement, applause; popularis, Cic.; rem assensione comprobare, Cic.; plur., crebrae assensiones, Cic.; 2, as philosoph. t.t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances (Gr. σὺγκατάθεσις), Cic.

assensor -ōris, m. one who assents or agrees; quotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic.

assensus -us, m. **I.** assent, agreement; assensu omnium dicere, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Philosoph. t.t. belief in the reality of sensible appearances; assensum retinere, Cic. **B.** Poet., echo; nemorum, Verg.

assentatio -ōnis, f. a flattering assent or ap-

plause, flattery; faceta parasitorum, Cic.; nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic.; plur., blanditiae et assentationes, Cic.

assentatiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of assentatio), trivial flattery, Cic.

assentator -ōris, m. (assentor), a flatterer; cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

assentatoriē, adv. (assentator), flatteringly, Cic.

assentatrix -trix, f. (assentator), a female flatterer, Plaut.

assentio -sensi -sensum, 4. and (gen. in classical authors) **assentior** -sensus sum, -sentiri (ad and sentio), to assent to, agree with; **a**, deponent form, gov. dat. of pers., de Vennonianis rebus tibi assentior, Cic.; with dat. of the thing, ut ego assentior orationi, Cic.; with acc. of obj., ego illud assentior Theophrasto, Cic.; **b**, active form, cavendum est ne his rebus temere assentiamus, Cic.; **c**, pass., neque percepta neque assensa, Cic.; assentiendum temporibus, we must accommodate ourselves to the times, Cic.

assentor, 1. dep. (intens. of assentior), to assent constantly, to flatter; benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; with obj. in acc., ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic.; Baiae tibi assentantur, woos thee, Cic.

assēquor -cūsus sum, 3. dep., to follow. **I.** Lit., Porcius deinde assecutus cum levi armatura, Liv. **II.** Transf., to reach by following, come up to, attain; **a**, aliquem, Cic.; merita alicujus non assequi, Cic.; **b**, esp., to gain or attain to something for which one strives; eosdem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; or by the infin., Cic.; **c**, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend; aliquid cogitatione, Cic.

asser -ēris, m. (root ASS, whence also assis or axis) a stake, a pole. **A.** Gen., Caes. **B.** Esp., a pole for carrying a litter, Suet.

asserculum -i, n., or -us -i, m. a small stake or pole, Cato.

1. **assēro** -sēvi -sītum 3. (ad and sero), to plant at or near; populus assita limitibus, Hor.

2. **assēro** -sērūi -sertum, 3. (ad and sero), to join to. **I.** Legal t. t., **A.** to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free; aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Plaut.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; asservi jam me, I have freed myself, Ov. **B.** to claim as a slave; aliquem in servitute, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to set free from, protect; se a mortalitate, Plin. **B.** to claim; alicui regnum, Liv.; aliquem caelo, declare the celestial origin of a person, Ov.

assertio -ōnis, f. a formal declaration as to freedom, Suet.

assertor -ōris, m. (2. assero), one who asserts that another person is free or a slave. **I.** Lit., **A.** one who defends the liberty of another; assertor libertatis, Plin. **B.** one who asserts that another is a slave; assertor puellae, Liv. **II.** Transf., a liberator, saviour, Ov.

asservio, 4. to assist, help; toto corpore contentioni vocis, Cic.

asservo, 1., **a**, to preserve; tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; **b**, to watch, observe; oram, Caes.; fig., to attend to; jus negligentius, Cic.

assessio -ōnis, f. (assideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console); quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

assessor -ōris, m. (assideo), one who sits by the side to assist; Lacedaemōni regibus suis angu-

rem assessorem dederunt; esp., *an assistant, a judicial assessor*, Suet.

assessus, abl. -ū, m. (assideo), *a sitting by the side of*, Prop.

assēverantēr, adv., with compar. (asseverans), *earnestly, emphatically*; loqui, Cic.

assēverātiō -ōnis, f. (assevero), **1**, *earnestness in action*; multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.; **2**, *vehement assertion, asseveration*; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

assēvēro, 1. (ad and severus), **1**, *to act with earnestness*; bella ironia, si jocaremur; sin asseveramus, vide ne, &c., Cic.; **2**, *to assert confidently, strongly*; with acc. and infin., idque se facturum asseveravit, Cic.; with de and the abl., nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque asseverare, Cic.

assideo -sēdi, -sessum, 2. (ad and sedeo), *to sit near, or by the side of*. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., Sthenius est, is qui nobis assidet, Cic. **B**. Transf., *to be next door to*; parcus assidet insano, Hor. **II**. Esp., **A**. *to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection, &c.*; in carcere mater noctes diesque assidebat, Cic.; assidere aegro collegae, *to sit at the bedside of*, Liv.; quum, Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret, Cic.; judiciis assidebat, *frequented*, Tac.; totā vitā litteris, *to devote oneself to*, Plin. **B**. Milit. t.t. *to besiege, blockade*; with dat., intactis muris, Liv.; assidens Casilino, Liv.

assido (ad -sido) -sēdi -sessum, 3. *to sit down*; in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tuberonem, Cic.; of an orator, *to break down in a speech*; subito assedit, Cic.

assidūē, adv. (assiduus), *continuously, without remission*; voces quas audio assidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) assidue utor, Cic.

assidūitas -ātis, f. (assiduus). **I**. *continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates*; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medici, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. *constancy*; id assiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. **B**. *constant repetition*; epistolarum, *unintermittent correspondence*, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

assiduo = assidue, q. v.

assidūus -a, -um (assideo). **I**. *sitting in a place constantly, established*. Political t.t., **assiduus** -i, m. *a settled and hence a well-to-do, tax-paying citizen*, gen. in plur. assidui, *the citizens of the upper classes*; opp. to proletarii (who paid no taxes), Cic. **II**. *continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation*; **a**, ruri assiduum semper vivere, Cic.; audivi Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum, Cic.; esp. of the friends who attended candidates and magistrates, mecum fuit assiduus praetore me, Cic.; **b**, *constant, steady*; qui filios suos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.; **c**, of things, *constant, unceasing*; imbres, Cic.; homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.

assignātiō -ōnis, f. *assignment, allotment*; agrorum, Cic.

assigno, 1. *to assign to any one, allot*. **I**. **A**. Lit., *inferiorem aedium partem alicui*, Cic.; esp., of allotting lands to colonists, loca, Cic.; agros colonis, Cic.; agrum militibus, Cic. **B**. Transf., *munus humanum a deo assignatum*, Cic. **C**. *to ascribe*; hoc preceptum deo, Cic.; aliquid homini, non temporis, Cic. **II**. *to seal*, Pers.

assilio -sillūl, 4. (ad and salio), *to leap to, or on*. **I**. Gen., **a**, of persons *moenibus*, Ov.; **b**, of water, *to dash up*; assilliens aqua, Ov. **II**. Transf., *to jump to*; neque assillendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

assimilis -e, *like, similar*; with dat., *assimilis spongiis mollitudo*, Cic.; with gen., Ov.

assimilitēr, adv. (assimilis), *in like manner*, Plaut.

assimulātus -a -um (partic. of assimulo), **1**, *similar*, Lucr.; **2**, *feigned, pretended, simulated*; virtus, Cic.

assimūlo, 1. *to make like*. **I**. **A**. *deos in humani oris speciem*, Tac.; litterae lituraeque omnes assimilatae, Cic. **B**. *to compare*, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimilavere, Tac. **II**. *to imitate, counterfeit, pretend*; anum, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Plaut.; with quasi and the subj., Plaut.

assistō, astīti, no sup., 3. *to place oneself, take up a position*. **I**. Lit., **a**, *ad fores*, Cic.; **b**, *to stand by*; foribus principum, Cic.; ad epulas regis, Cic. **II**. Transf. *to help*, Tac.

assolēo, 2. *to be accustomed*; used only in the third person sing. and plur., deinde quae assolent (scribi), Cic.; ut assolet, *as is usual*, Cic.

assōno, 1. *to answer with a sound*; plangentibus assonat echo, Ov.

assuēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (*assueo and facio), *to accustom to*; ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl., quorum sermone qui assuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat., pedites operi allisque justis militaribus, Liv.; with infin., equos eodem remanere vestigio, Caes.

assuesco -suēvi -suetum, 3. (*assueo). **I**. Transit., *to accustom*; qui pluribus assuerit mentem, Hor. **II**. Intransit., *to accustom oneself*; assuevi, *I am wont*, Cic.; assuetus, *accustomed*; with in and the acc., in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv.; with abl., homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.; with dat., quaestui, Liv.; with acc., ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg.; with infin., assueti vinci, Liv. (syncop. perf. forms assuesti, assuerim, assueram, assuesse).

assuētūdo -inis, f. **1**, *custom, use*, Liv.; **2**, *carnal intercourse*, Tac.

assuētus -a -um, adj. (from assuesco), **1**, *used to, accustomed to*; assueta oculis regio, Liv.; **2**, *usual*; assueti collis cultores, Liv.

assūgo -suctum, 3. *to suck*, Lucr.

assūla -ae, f. *a shaving, chip*, Plaut.

assūlātīm, adv. (assula), *in shivers or splinters*, Plaut.

assūlōsē, adv. (assula), *splinter-wise*, Plin.

assulto, 1. (Intens. of assilio), *to leap violently upon*. **I**. Gen., *feminae assultabant ut sacrificantes aut insanientes Bacchae*, Tac. **II**. Esp., *to attack, assault*; tergis pugnantium, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

assultus -ū, m. (assilio), *a leaping upon, assault*, Verg.

assum (adsum), affūi (ad-fūi), *adesse, to be present, to be at*. **I**. Gen., **A**. Of persons, **1**, of bodily presence, heri quum non adessetis, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adesse, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; portis (dat.), Verg.; huc ades, *come here*, Verg.; **2**, of the mind, in the phrase *adesse animo or animis, to attend*; adestote omnes animis, Cic.; also, *to be of good courage*; ades animo et omite timorem, Cic. **B**. Of things, *to be near, at hand*; frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; adesse Romanis ultimum diem, Liv. **II**. *to be present with a fixed object, to be in one's place*. **A**. **1**, of men, *primū me ipsum vigilare, adesse*, Cic.; adversus hostes, Sall.; jam omnes feroces aderant, Sall.; num ades ad parendum vel ad imperandum potius, Cic.; **2**, of deities, *adsis placidusque juves*, Verg.;

rebus Romanis, to be favourable to, Liv. ; si fortuna coeptis affuerit, Tac. **B.** Esp., **1**, to be present to witness, or to share in ; ad suffragium, Cic. ; with dat., comitiis, Cic. ; pugnae, Liv. ; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, to witness, Cic. ; **2**, to be present to help or advise ; semper absenti Deiotaro, Cic. ; alicujus rebus, Cic. ; alicui adesse in consilio, to be an assessor to, Cic. ; to support or defend in the law-courts ; adesse Quinctio, Cic. ; contra Satrium, Cic. ; **3**, to be present in a court of justice ; **a**, as the accused, adesse juberi, Cic. ; or **b**, as the accuser, adesse in judicio, Cic.

assūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, **3**, to take to oneself. **A.** Lit. novas humeris alas, Ov. ; plura sibi assumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. **B.** Transf., **1**, to take for one's assistance ; **a**, of persons, legiones in Italia, Cic. ; aliquem in societatem armorum, Liv. ; aliquem in nomen familiamque, Tac. ; **b**, of things, aliquantum noctis, Cic. ; assumpta verba, words borrowed from another source, Cic. ; auxilia extrinsecus, Cic. ; **2**, to appropriate to oneself, to take ; **a**, regni insignis, Tac. ; Cereris sacra de Graecia, Cic. ; **b**, to claim, in eo sibi praecipuam laudem assumere, Liv. ; **3**, to take in addition to ; **a**, si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit, Cic. ; **b**, logical t.t. to state the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptio -ōnis, f. (assumo), **1**, choice, adoption, Cic. ; **2**, the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptivus -a -um (assumo), which derives a defence from an extraneous cause ; causa, Cic.

assūo, **3**, to sew on ; unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

assurgo -surrexi -surrectum, **3**, to rise up, stand up. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Gen., assurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv. ; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic. ; assurgere alicui, to rise up in the presence of, as a sign of respect, Cic. ; pass., haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. ; firmissima vina, Tmolius assurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus, yields the preference, Verg. **B.** Esp., **a**, to rise from a sick-bed ; ne assurrexisset quidem ex morbo, Liv. ; **b**, to rise to give more force to a blow ; quantus in clipeum assurgat, Verg. ; **c**, to rise into the air ; assurgere in auras, Verg. ; **d**, querelis haud justis assurgis, break out into, Verg. **II.** Of things, to rise. **A.** colles assurgunt, Liv. **B.** to appear, show itself ; non coeptae assurgent turres, Verg.

assus -a -um (from areo, as cassus from careo), dried. **I.** Lit., **a**, roasted, Plaut. ; assum vitulinum, roast veal, Cic. ; **b**, of bathing, sol, basking in the sun without being anointed, Cic. ; balnearia assa, a sweating bath, Cic. **II.** Transf., nutrix, a dry-nurse, Juv.

Assyria -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Adj., **Assyrius** -a -um, Assyrian ; poet., for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, &c. ; **Assyrii** -orum, m. the Assyrians.

ast = at, q. v.

Asta -ae, f. (Ἄστα), a town in Hispania Baetica, now Mesa de Asta ; hence adj., **Astensis** -e, of or belonging to Asta.

Astacus -i, m. father of Melanippus ; hence, **Astacidēs** -ae, m. the son of Astacus.

Astapa -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa.

Astoria -ae, f., and -iē -ēs, f. (Ἀστερία). **I.** daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, changed into an island, first called Asteria, afterwards Ortygia, and later still Delos. **II.** (Asterie), a woman's name, Hor.

asterno, **3**, to scatter upon ; pass. to be stretched out ; asternuntur sepulchro, Ov.

astipulatio -ōnis, f., **1**, the assenting to, confirmation of, Plin.

astipulator -ōris m. **A.** Legal t.t., at Rome, one who joined another (the stipulator) in the Roman contract called stipulatio. **B.** Transf., a supporter ; Stoici et eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic.

astipulor, **1**, dep. to assent to, Liv.

astitio -tūi -tūtum, m. (ad and statuo), **3**, to put, or place somewhere, Plaut.

asto -stiti, no sup., **1**. **I.** to stand by. **A.** Gen. alicui, Plaut. ; astante et inspectante ipso, Caes. ; astat in conspectu meo, Cic. **B.** to stand by the side to help, to assist, Plaut. **II.** to stand upright, Verg.

Astraea -ae, f. (Ἀστραία), Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name Virgo.

astrepo (ad-strepe), -strépui -strépitum, **3**, **1**, to make a noise at ; astrepebat vulgus, Tac. ; **2**, to applaud ; haec dicenti, Tac.

astriote, adv. (astriectus), of discourse, concisely, briefly, Cic.

astriectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from astringo), tight, compressed, drawn together. **A.** Lit., limen, shut, Ov. ; non astriectus soccus, negligent, slatternly writing, Hor. ; frons, wrinkled, Mart. ; aquae, frozen, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, close-fisted, avaricious ; pater, Prop. ; mos, Tac. ; **2**, of oratory, **a**, bound by the limits of rhythm ; numero et astriecto et soluto, Cic. ; **b**, concise ; contracta et astriecta eloquentia, Cic.

astrifer -fēra -fērum (astrum and fero), starry, placed among the stars, Mart.

astringo -strinxi -strictum, **3**. **I.** Lit. to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together ; **a**, quae (vinculum) astringit, Cic. ; aliquem ad statuum, Cic. ; **b**, of cold, to contract, Ov. **II.** Transf., **a**, to draw tight ; pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego astrinxi relaxat, Cic. ; **b**, of writing or speech, to compress ; breviter argumenta, Cic. ; **c**, to bind, fetter, oblige ; vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, Cic. ; se videre astringere or astringi, to commit oneself to, become guilty of, Cic.

astrōlōgia -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), astronomy, Cic.

astrōlōgus -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος), **1**, an astronomer, Cic. ; **2**, an astrologer, Cic.

astrum -i, n. (ἄστρον), a star, a constellation. **A.** Lit., cognitio astrorum, Cic. ; astrum natale, Hor. ; poet., of a great height, turris educta ad astra, Verg. **B.** Transf., tollere in astra, to exalt sky-high, Cic. ; ex astris decidere, from the highest glory, Cic. ; sic itur ad astra, thus is immortality gained, Verg.

astrūo (ad and strūo), -struxi -structum, **3**. **I.** Gen. to build to or near, to build in addition ; gradus, Liv. **II.** Transf., to add to ; formae animum, Ov.

astu (asty), only acc. and abl. astū, u. (ἄστυ), the city (only used of Athens), Cic.

astūpēo, **2**, to be astonished at, Ov.

Astūra -ae, f. (Ἀστυρα), a river in Lathum, still called Astura.

asturco -ōnis, m. an Asturian horse, Plin.

Astūres -um, m. (Ἀστυρες), the Asturians, a people in Spain ; sing. **Astūr** -ūris, m. ; hence, **a**, **Astūria** -ae, f. the country of the Astures ; **b**, **Astūricus** -a -um, Asturian.

astus -ūs, m. cleverness, adroitness, cunning, Verg., Liv.

astūtē, adv., with compar. and superl. (astutus), cunningly, astutely, Cic.

astūtia -ae, f. *adroitness, astuteness, craft*, Cic.
astūtus -a -um (astus), *adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty*, Cic.

Astýages -is, m. (Ἀστυάγης). **I.** King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. **II.** a companion of Phineus.

Astýanax -actis, m. (Ἀστύναξ). **I.** son of Hector and Andromache. **II.** a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

Astýpálaea -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλεια), island near Crete. Adj., **1, Astýpálaeensis** -e; **2, Astýpálēius** -a -um, belonging to Astypalaea.

āsylum -i, n. (ἄσυλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, *asylum*, Cic.; *templa quae asyla Graeci appellant*, Liv.

āsymbōlus -a -um (ἄσύμβολος), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, Ter.

at (ast), conj., *but, moreover*. **I.** To introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before. **A.** una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massilian, Cic. **B. 1,** in prayers, exhortations, etc., at videte hominis intolerabilem audaciam, Cic.; **2,** in expressions of astonishment or impatience, at per deos immortales quid est quod diei possit, Cic. **II.** To express an idea entirely opposed to the preceding one. **A.** non cognoscebantur foris, at domi, Cic.; strengthened, at contra, Cic.; at etiam, Cic.; at vero, Cic. **B. 1,** to introduce an imaginary objection in an argument, factumne sit? at constat, Cic.; **2,** but at least, yet at least; non est, inquit, in parietibus respublica, at in aris et focus, Cic.

ātābūlus -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco, Hor.

Ātālanta -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Ἀταλάντη), a maiden of Boeotia or Arcadia, famous for her speed in running; she refused to marry any one except the person who could beat her in a race; finally conquered by Milanion by the aid of Aphrodite. Adj., **Ātālantaeus** -a, m. of or belonging to Atalanta.

ātāt, attat, attatae, attattatae, etc. (ἄτταται), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas!* Plaut., Ter.

ātāvus -i, m. **I.** the father of the abavus or great-great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** atavi, plur. = ancestors, Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.

Ātella -ae, f. a very ancient city of Campania. Adj., **a, Ātellānus** -a, -um; fabella, or gen. simply **Ātellāna** -ae, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Liv., Juv.; hence, **a, Ātellānus** -i, m. a player in these dramas; **b, Ātellānius** -a -um; **Ātellānicus** -a -um.

āter, atra, atrum, *black, dark* (dead black, while niger is shining black). **I.** Lit., nemus, Verg.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = atratus, clothed in black; lictores, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** black, as a sign of mourning, calamity, etc.; dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, mors, cura, Hor.; atri dies, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune, Liv. **B.** malicious, poisonous; atro dente petere aliquem, Hor.

Āthāmānes -um, m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες), the Athamans, inhabitants of Athamania; hence **Āthāmānia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Epirus.

Āthāmas -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phrixus and Helle, Melicerta and Learchus; hence, **a, Āthāmanthēus** -a -um, aurum, the golden fleece, Mart.; **b, Āthāmantiādes** -ae, m. Palaemon, Ov.; **c, Āthāmantis** -idis, f. Helle, Ov.

Āthēnae -arum, f. (Ἀθῆναι), Athens; meton., learning, Juv.; hence, **a, Āthēnaeus** -a -um; **b, Āthēniensis** -e, Athenian. Subst., **Āthēnienses** -ium, m. the Athenians.

Āthēniō -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of the slaves in the 2nd Slave War (102 B.C.).

āthēos and **āthēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist, Cic.

Athēsis, acc. -sin, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθεσις), a river in Rhaetia, now Adiga, Etsch.

athlēta -ae, m. (ἄθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, Cic.

athlēticus -a -um (ἄθλητικός), relating to an athlete.

Āthōs, dat. -o, acc. -o, and -on, abl. -o (Ἄθως), and **Ātho** or **Āthōn** -ōnis, m. a rocky mountain at the end of the peninsula of Chalcidice.

Ātīlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; **1, M.** Atilius Regulus (see Regulus); **2, M.** Atilius, an early Roman poet. Adj., **Ātīliānus** -a -um.

Ātīna -ae, f. a town in Latium, still called Atina; hence **Ātīnas** -ātis, belonging to Atina.

Atlās -antis, m. (Ἄτλας), **1,** a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; **2,** a mythical king and giant, son of Iapetus and Clymene, king of Mauretania, changed into a mountain by Perseus; hence, **a, Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas, Electra, Ov.; Calypso, Tib.; plur., Atlantides, the Pleiades and Hyades; **b, Atlāticus** -a -um, mare, the Atlantic ocean; **c, Atlāntēus** -a -um, finis, Libyan, Hor.; **d, Atlāntiādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas, Mercury (son of Maia, daughter of Atlas); or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas).

ātōmus -i, f. (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom, Cic.

atque, or **ac** (ac only before consonants), and, and also. **A.** Joining single words; **1,** Gen., spargere ac disseminare, Cic.; **a,** and also; nobiles atque ignobiles, Sall.; **b,** and moreover, and even; alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall.; with the pron., hic, is, idem, etc., negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, and especially, Cic.; so atque etiam, Cic.; **2,** with comparisons; **a,** with words expressing comparison, as aequae, aequus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem; or expressing dissimilarity, as aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus; **b,** with comparatives, for quam, artius atque hedera procera astringitur illex, Hor.; **c,** simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; **3,** with negatives, and not rather (also with potius); si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare atque pervertere, Cic. **B.** Joining sentences, and so; **1,** atque illi omnes sine dubitatione condemnant, Cic.; **2,** to join a more important thought, and especially; id estne numerandum in bonis? Ac maximis quidem, Cic.; **3,** to introduce an adversative clause, ac tamen, Cic.; **4,** to introduce an objection raised by the speaker or writer himself, ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic.; **5,** in narration, and so; atque his, quos nominavi, Cic.; **6,** at the end of a speech or treatise, ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. **C.** Particular connections and phrases; **1,** alius atque alius, now this, now that, Liv.; **2,** atque utinam, to express a wish, Cic.; **3,** to make an assertion general, atque omnia, or omnes, atque haec omnia verbo continentur, Cic.; **4,** with other conjunctions, after et, non minus et vi ac metu, Cic.; after que (Gr. τε . . . καὶ), submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv.; with nec, Mart.; repeated in poetry, atque deos atque astra, Verg.

atqui, conj. (at and qui = quod = quo), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. **I.** Gen., atqui non ego te frangere persequor, Hor.; *indeed, certainly*, Cic. **II.** Esp. in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*, Cic.

ātrāmentam -i, n. (ater), **1**, any black fluid; sepiae, Cic.; **2**, ink, Cic.; **3**, blue vitriol, shoemaker's black; sutorium atramentum, Cic.

ātrātus -a -um (ater), *clothed in black, in mourning*, Cic.

Atrax -ācis ('Ατραξ), **1**, a river in Aetolia; **2**, a city in Thessaly; hence, **a**, **Atracides** -ae, m. the Thessalian Caeneus, Ov.; **Atracis** -idis, f. Hippodamia, Ov.

Atrēbātes -um, m. a people in Gallia Belgica; sing., **Atrēbas** -bātis, m., Caes.

Atreus -ēi, m ('Αρπυς), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence, **Atrides** -ae, m. Agamemnon or Menelaus; plur., Atridae, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ātriēnsis -is, m. (atrium), a head slave, steward, Cic.

ātriōlum -i, n. (dim. of atrium), a little atrium, or fore-court, Cic.

ātritas -ātis, f. (ater), *blackness*, Plaut.

ātrium -ii, n. (ater), the room blackened by smoke; the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate; plur., atria -orum, n. = atrium, Verg.; meton., a house, Ov.; the halls of the gods, Ov.; the hall of a temple or public building; atrium Libertatis, Cic.; auctionarium, an auctioneer's sale-room, Cic.

ātrōcitas -ātis, f. (atrox). **A.** fierceness, harshness, cruelty; ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, Cic.; habet atrocitatis aliquid legatio, has a threatening aspect, Cic. **B.** Transf., severity, barbarity; invidiosa atrocitas verborum, Cic.; atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irruerit, Cic.

ātrōcītēr, adv., with compar. and superl. (atrox), *severely, harshly, cruelly*; Verri nimis atrociter minitans, Cic.

Atrōpōs -i, f. (ἄτροπος, not to be averted), one of the three Parcae.

ātrox -ōcis (from ater, as ferox from ferus). **I.** Lit., terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible; res scelestas, atrox, nefaria, Cic.; of war, proelium, Liv.; of the seasons, hora flagrantis Caniculae, Hor.; of commands, threatening; imperium, Liv.; atrocissimae litterae, Cic.; of speeches, violent; vehemens atque atrox orationis genus, Cic. **II.** Transf., of persons and character, gloomy, morose, severe; Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.; animus Catonis, unbending, Hor.

Atta -ae, m. a Roman surname; C. Quintus Atta, a comic poet (d. 102 B.C.).

attactus -ūs, m. (attingo), a touching, touch, contact, Verg.

attāgēn -ēnis, m. (ἀτταγήν), a woodcock, Hor.

Attālus -i, m. ('Ατταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the last of whom, Attalus III., left his territory to the Romans; hence, **a**, **Attālicus** -a -um, belonging to Pergamos; agri, Cic.; hence rich, splendid; conditiones, Hor.; peripetasmata, woven with threads of gold, Cic.; **b**, **Attālis** -idis, f. (Ἀτταλίδης), name of a guild at Athens.

attāmēn, conj. *but yet*, Cic.

attat = **atat**.

attēgia -ae, f. a hut, Juv.

attempērātē, adv. (attemperatus), *in a fit or appropriate manner*, Ter.

attempēro (ad and tempero), **1**, to fit to, adjust to, Sen.

attendo (ad and tendo) -tendi -tentum, **3**, to stretch to; animum, or absol., attendere; to direct the attention towards, attend to; with ad and the acc., attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur, Cic.; with acc., primum versum legis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic.; with rel. sent., si paulo diligentius, quid de his rebus dicat attenderis, Cic.; with de and the abl., animus tamen erit sollicitus, ut nihil possit de officiis legationis attendere, Cic.

attentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (attentus), *attentively, carefully*; audire, Cic.; cogitare, Cic.

attentiō -ōnis, f. (attendo), *attentiveness, attention*; animi, Cic.

attento (ad-tento), or **attempo** (ad-tempo), **1**, to strive after, to attempt; **1**, ut praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseriri, Cic.; **2**, to tamper with, try to corrupt, classem, Cic.; **3**, to attack; aliquid lingua, Cic.; aliquem vi, Tac.

attentus (ad-tentus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of attendo and attineo. **II.** Adj. with compar. and superl. (attendo), **1**, *attentive*; animus, Cic.; cogitatio, Cic.; auditor, Cic.; iudex, Cic.; **2**, *careful after one's property*; attentus quaesitis, Hor.; paterfamilias, Hor.; *attenta vita et rusticana*, Cic.

attēnūātē, adv. (attenuatus), *simply, without ornament*; dicere, Cic.

attēnūātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from attenuo), *made weak*; of discourse, abbreviated; ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis abundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic.; *over-refined*; ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic.

attēnūō (ad-tēnūō), **1**, to make thin. **A.** Lit., **1**, corpus, Ov.; **2**, of number, to lessen, legio proeliis attenuata, Caes.; **3**, of strength, to weaken; vires diutino morbo attenuatae, Liv.; **4**, of the voice, to make shrill, Cic. **B.** Transf., curas, Ov.; insignem, degrade, Hor.

attēro (ad and tēro) -trivi (-tērui), -trītum, **3**. **A.** Lit., **1**, to rub against; leniter caudam, Hor. **2**, to rub or wear away; attrita ansa, Verg. **B.** Transf., to weaken, ruin; opes, Sall.; aliquem, Sall.

attestor (ad and testor), **1**, dep. to attest, bear witness to, Phaedr.

attexo (ad and texo) -texui -textum, **3**, to weave or plait on or to. **A.** Lit., loricas ex cratibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., to add, vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.

Atthis -idis, f. (Ἀθίς), Attic, Athenian, Mart. Subst., f. **1**, Attica, Lucr.; **2**, nightingale or swallow, Mart.; **3**, name of a friend of Sappho, Ov.

Attica -ae, f. (Ἀττική), Attica, the most celebrated country of Greece, with Athens for its capital.

Atticē, adv. (Atticus), *in the Attic or Athenian manner*, dicere, Cic.

atticisso, **1**, (ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking, Plaut.

Atticus -a -um (Ἀττικός), **1**, belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian; virgo, i.e., Canephoros, Hor.; pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. **Attici** -orum, m. the Athenians, Cic.; **2**, Attic, Athenian, with reference to style, art, etc., stilus, simple, Cic.; aures, delicate, Cic.; hence Attici = the Athenian orators, Cic.

Atticus, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens.

attineo -tīnui -tentum, **2**, (ad and teneo). **I.** Transit., to hold near, keep. **A.** Lit., aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia, Tac. **B.**

Transf., simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, to amuse, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to pertain to, or concern, only in 3rd person; cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebant, Cic.; esp. in the expression, quod attinet ad aliquem or aliquid, in respect to; qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent, as far as I am concerned, Cic.; nihil attinet me plura scribere, it is of no use, Cic.

attingo -tigi -tactum, 3. (ad and tango), to touch. **A.** Lit., 1, digito se caelum attingisse putare, Cic.; 2, to arrive at a place; Italiam, Cic.; arces igneas, Hor.; 3, of places, to touch upon, border upon, Cappadocia regio ea quae Ciliciam attingit, Cic.; 4, to attack; Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant, Sall.; 5, to touch, i.e., to appropriate to oneself; de praeda mea nec teruncium attigit, Cic.; 6, to strike, si digito quem attingisset, poenas dedisset, Cic.; 7, to embrace, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to touch; of sensations, voluptas aut dolor aliquem attingit, Cic.; 2, to have to do with, to touch, to reach to; corporis similitudo attingit naturam animi, Cic.; attingere aliquem necessitudine, to be closely connected with, Cic.; 3, a, to handle, manage, devote oneself to; rempublicam, Cic.; Graecas litteras, Cic.; rem militarem, Caes.; b, to glance at cursorily; librum strictim, Cic.; 4, in writing or speech, to mention; illam injuriam non attingere, Cic.

Attis (Atthis and Atys) -idis, m. a Phrygian shepherd, beloved by Cybele.

Attius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the war between Caesar and Pompeius, a supporter of the latter; hence adj., **Attianus** -a -um, Attian.

attollo, no perf. or sup., 3. to raise up, lift up. **I.** Lit. **A.** vix prae lacrimis oculos, Liv.; minas, iras (of a snake raising its head in anger), Verg.; se attollere, or middle, attolli, to raise oneself, Verg. **B.** to erect, raise; molem, Verg.; terra se attollere tandem visa, to rise, appear, Verg. **II.** Transf., to raise, elevate; a, vocem, Quint.; b, to elevate, excite, distinguish; animos ad spem consulatus, Liv.; rempublicam bello armisque, Tac.

attondēo -tondi -tonsum, 2. **I.** Lit. to shear, shave, cut; vitem, Verg. **II.** Transf., to make less, diminish, Cic., poet.

attonitus -a -um, p. adj. (from attono), struck by thunder; hence, 1, stunned, terrified, senseless; magna pars integris corporibus attoniti concidunt, Liv.; 2, inspired; vates, Hor.; attonitae Baccho matres, Verg.

attono -tōnūi -tōnūtum, 1. to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless, Ov.

attorquēo, 2. to whirl, swing upward, Verg.

attractio -ōnis, f. (attraho), a drawing to oneself; hence, litterarum, assimilation, Varr.

attraho -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw to, attract.

I. Lit. **A.** Of things, magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se alliciat et attrahat, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to drag; tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to attract; nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.; 2, to take with one; aliquem Romam, Cic.

attrectatus -ū, m. (attrecto), a handling, touching, ap. Cic.

attrecto, 1. (ad and tracto), to touch, handle. **I.** Gen., blanditia popularis aspicitur, non attrectatur, Cic. **II.** **A.** to touch unlawfully, in an improper manner; libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attrectare, Cic. **B.** to lay hands on, to appropriate; gazas, Liv.

atrépido, 1. to stumble along, Plaut.

attribūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to allot to, assign to. **A.** Lit. 1, servos, pastores armat atque iis equos attribuit, Caes.; 2, of money, to assign; lead; si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic.; so of money paid from the public treasury; pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic.; 3, to assign (to some one to keep or do something); attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, Cic.; esp. of a military command, oppidum civibus Romanis, Caes.; 4, of a country, to annex, subject; insulae, quae erant a Sulla Rhodiis attributae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to add, give, cause; summus timor quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic.; 2, gramm. t. t. to add as an attribute, Cic.; 3, to ascribe, impute; bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic.

attribūtio -ōnis, f. (attribuo), 1, the assignment of a debt, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an accessory or attribute, Cic.

attribūtum, -i, n. (attribuo), the predicate, Cic.

attritus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from attero). **A.** rubbed away, worn out, Cic. **B.** Transf., frons, shameless, Juv.

Attus Navius, a celebrated augur of the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

Atys (Attys) -yos, abl. -ye, m. (Ἄττυς, Ἄττυς). **I.** a son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, myth. ancestor of the Lydian kings. **II.** the founder of the gens Atia.

au, interj., oh! ha! Plaut.

auceps -cūpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). **I.** Lit., a fowler, bird-catcher, Plaut., Hor. **II.** Transf., peritissimum voluptatum aucupem sapientem esse, Cic.; syllabarum, a quibbling critic, caviller, Cic.

auctārium -i, n. (augeo), an increase, Plaut.

auctio -ōnis, f. (augeo), 1, an auction; auctionem facere, constituere, to appoint an auction, Cic.; praedicare, proscribere, Cic.; proponere, to announce publicly, Quint.; proferre, to put off, Cic.; 2, that which is sold by auction; auctionem vendere, Cic.

auctionārius -a -um (auctio), relating to an auction; atrium, auction-room, Cic.

auctionor, 1. (auctio) to hold an auction, Cic.

auctito, 1. (freq. of augeo), to increase very much, Tac.

aucto, 1. = auctito, Plaut., Lucr.

auctor -ōris, m. (augeo). **A.** originator, causer, doer; incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp., 1, the producer of a work of art, artist; templi, architect, Liv.; 2, the founder of a family, ancestor; praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; 3, writer, author; carminis, Hor. **B.** the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner; nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deerat, Liv.; me auctore, at my request, Cic.; auctor interficiendi alicuius, Cic.; with dat., ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspicia ferendis auctor, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad instituendam (rem), Cic.; with in and the abl., in restituendo auctorem fuisse, Cic.; alicui auctorem esse, to advise, recommend, semper senatui auctor pacis fui, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic. **C.** the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth; a, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; b, an authority; malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic.; Cratippo auctore, on the authority of Cratippus, Cic.; non sordidus auctor naturae verique, investigator, Hor.; c, an author of note; Homerus optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historian, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, to answer for, state positively; nec pauci sunt auctores Cn. Flavium scribam libros protulisse, Cic. **D.** Esp., 1, auctor legis or senatus

consulti, proposer, Liv.; 2, supporter of a law, multarum legum aut auctor aut dissuasor, Cic.; 3, auctores sunt patres, the senators sanction a law, Cic.; 4, defender, protector; praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic.; 5, the guarantee of a right to an estate; a malo auctore emere, Cic.; 6, of a guardian, etc., approver, sanctioner; quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit, without the approval of her guardian, Cic.

auctōrāmentum -i, n. (auctoro), the pay or hire for the performance of any duty, Cic.

auctōritas -ātis, f. (auctor), continuance, a causing to continue. **I. A.** validity, 1, in the case of property, usus et auctoritas, or simply auctoritas, valid right to property arising from prescription; usus et auctoritas fundi, Cic.; 2, in case of an assertion, attestation, security, authority; publicarum tabularum, Cic.; 3, example, majorum, Cic.; alicuius auctoritatem sequi, Cic. **B.** the origination of a proposal or proceeding, support, aid; cuius auctoritas multum apud me valet, Cic. **C.** the expression of approval or assent, resolve; 1, hominum consilia et auctoritates, Cic.; 2, of the will of the people, populi Romani, Cic.; 3, of public bodies or magistrates, collegii, Liv.; 4, of the senate, a, a measure to which the senate has assented, the approval of the senate; auctoritatem senatus, jussa populi Romani vendere, Cic.; b, a resolution of the senate, prevented from being made a decree by the veto of the tribunes, si quis huic senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas perscriberetur, Cic. **D.** authorisation, full power, legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic.; hence, power, might, command; manere in alicuius auctoritate, Liv. **II.** influence, authority; 1, of a person, a, lit., auctoritatem habere apud aliquem, Cic.; auctoritatem restituere, levare, amittere, Cic.; b, meton., a person in authority, an influential person, Cic.; 2, of things, legum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

auctōro, 1. (auctor). **I.** to hire for money; refl. auctorare se, or pass. to hire, engage oneself, Hor. **II.** Transf. to bind oneself; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

auctumnālis -e (auctumnus), autumnal, Liv.

1. **auctumnus** -i, m. (augeo), autumn, Cic.; meton., septem auctumni = seven years, Ov.

2. **auctumnus** -a -um (1. auctumnus), autumnal; frigus, Ov.

1. **auctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from augeo), only used in compar., increased, enlarged, enriched; majestas auctior, Liv.; socii honore auctiores, Caes.

2. **auctus** -ūs, m. (augeo), an increase, enlargement, growth; corporis, Luer.; fluminum, Tac.; imperii, Tac.; maximis auctibus crescere, Liv.

aucupātio -ōnis, f. (aucupor), fowling, bird-catching, Quint.

aucupātorius -a -um (aucupor), relating to fowling, Plin.

aucupium -i, n. (anceps), bird-catching, fowling. **I. A.** Lit., vitam propagare aucupio, Cic. **B.** Meton., the birds caught, Cat. **II.** Transf. hunting after anything; delectationis, after pleasure, Cic.; aucupia verborum, cavilling, quibbling, Cic.

aucupor, 1. dep. (anceps). **I.** Lit. to catch birds, Varr. **II.** Transf. to chase, strive for, lie in wait for; verba, Cic.; errores hominum, Cic.; inanem rumorem, Cic.; tempestates, to wait for finer weather, Cic.

audācia -ae, f. (audax), 1, courage, boldness, daring; audacia in bello, Sall.; 2, audacity, impudence, temerity; audaciā et impudentia

fretus, Cic.; alicuius audaciā debilitare, Cic.; frangere, Liv.; contundere et frangere, Cic.; plur. audaciae, audacious deeds, Cic.

audācītēr, and **audactōr**, adv., with compar. and superl. (audax), boldly (in a good or bad sense), audaciously, rashly, impudently, Cic.

audax -ācis, adj., with compar. and superl. (audeo), daring (in a good or bad sense), bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy; a, of persons, Verres homo audacissimus atque amantissimus, Cic.; paulo ad facinus audacior, Cic.; audax in convocandis hominibus et armandis, Cic.; b, of things, consilium prima specie temerarium magis quam audax, Liv.

audens -entis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from audeo), daring, bold, Verg.

audentēr, adv. (audens), boldly, Tac.

audentiā -ae, f. (audens), boldness, courage, Cic.

audēo, ausus sum, 2. (connected with avidus), to dare, venture; audeo dicere, I venture to assert, Cic.; with acc., tantum facinus, Liv.; proelium, aciem, Tac.; with in and the abl., ausurum se in tribunis, quod princeps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset, Liv.; with pro and the abl., pro vita majora audere probavi, Verg.; absol., quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesari acceptum referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neroneum ausus, Tac.; audere in proelia, Verg.

audiēns -entis. **I.** Partic. of audio (q.v.). **II.** Subst. a hearer, Cic.

audiēntiā -ae, f. (audio), hearing, listening, attention; alicui audientiam facere, to get a hearing for any one by commanding silence, Cic., Liv.

audio, 4. (connected with auris), to hear. **I.** to have the power of hearing; audiendi sensu carere, Cic. **II.** to hear something. **A.** clamorem, Caes.; galli cantum, Cic.; with double acc., te, ut spero, propediem censorem audiemus, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, Cic.; with acc. and partic., idque Socratem audio dicentem, Cic.; with relative clause, audire enim cupio quid non probes, Cic.; with de and the abl., multa falsa de me audierunt, Cic.; the person from whom a thing is heard is put in the abl. with ab or de, Cic. Perf. part., as subst., **auditum** -i, n. hearsay; nihil habeo praeter auditum, Cic. **B.** to listen to; a, aliquem libenter studioseque, Cic.; of judges, to hear a case; audire de ambitu, Cic.; of pupils, to listen to a master, to attend the classes or lectures of a professor; annum jam audire Cratippum, Cic.; b, to listen to requests; preces, Cic.; c, of stories or persons, to listen to, i.e., to give credence to; si fabulas audire volumus, Cic.; audio, I believe it, Cic.; d, to obey, to follow; aliquem amicissime monentem, Cic.; dicto audientem esse; with dat., to obey; non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. **C.** to be called (like Gr. ἀκούω), Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, Hor.; bene audire, to be well spoken of; a propinquis, Cic.

auditio -ōnis, f. 1, (audio), hearing, listening; aliquid multa lectione atque auditione assequi, Cic.; 2, hearsay report; levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, Cic.; plur., fictae auditiones, Cic.

auditōr -ōris, m. (audio), a hearer, auditor, scholar; alicui auditorem venire, Cic.

auditōrium -i, n. (audio), a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc., Tac.; a school, Quint.; circle of listeners, Plin.

auditus -ūs, m. (audio). **I.** Gen., hearing; the sense of hearing, Cic. **II.** Esp., listening, Tac.

aufēro, auferre, abstūli, ablātum, 3. (ab and fero). **I.** to carry away, carry off, remove. **A.**

Lit., inter manus e convicio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alicuius, Cic.; auferor in scopulos, Ov. **B.** Transf., to draw away from one's aim, seduce; ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. **II.** to take away with, bear off; sometimes in good, but oftener in bad sense, to rob, steal. **A.** Lit., a, of persons; multa palam domum, Cic.; auriculam mordicus, to bite off, Cic.; b, of things; hi ludi XV. dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achillem abstulit, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, illa autem, quae contrariis commotionibus auferenda sunt, Cic.; 2, to carry off, i.e. to gain, obtain; tantum abstulit quantum petiit, Cic.; responsum ab aliquo, Cic.; 3, to lay aside, cease from; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.

Aufidēna -ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Afidena*.

Aufidius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Aufidus -i, m. a river in Apulia, now *Ofanto*.

aufugio -fūgi, 3. (ab and fugio), to flee away, Cic.

Augē -ēs, f. (Αὔγη), daughter of Aleus and Neera, mother of Telephus by Hercules.

Augēas and **Augias** -ae, m. (Αὐγείας), king of the Epeans in Elis, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of Hercules.

augeo, auxi, auctum, 2. (connected with αὐξάνω), to make to increase. **I.** to cause to grow, to fertilise; aer humorem colligens terram auget inribus, makes fertile, Cic. **II.** In a wide sense, to make larger; a, to strengthen, has munitiones, Caes.; b, of rivers, to cause to rise, gen. in pass., augeri = to be swollen; annis nimbis hiemalibus auctus, Ov.; c, of number or quantity, to increase; numerum legatorum, Cic.; d, of degree, vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.; populi Romani imperium, Cic.; e, of moral or intellectual qualities or feelings, benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; f, in speech, to extol, set forth; hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.; g, to enrich, to honour; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; augeri cognomento Augustae, Tac.

augesco, auxi, 3. (inch. of augeo), to begin to grow, to increase; a, quae (uva) et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo est peracerba gusta, Cic.; b, politically, to increase in strength; quum hostium res tantis augescere rebus cerneret, Liv.

augmēn -inis, n. (augeo), an increase, growth, Lucr.

augur -ūris, c. an augur, soothsayer, seer, Cic.; aquas augur annosa cornix, prophetess of rain, Hor.

augūrālis -e (augur), relating to an augur or augury; coena, Cic. Subst., **augūrāle** -is, n. the part of the Roman camp where the auguries were taken, Tac.

augūrātio -ōnis, f. (auguro), divining, soothsaying, Cic.

augūrātus -ūs, m. (auguro), the office of an augur, Cic.

augūrīum -i, n. (augur), the observation and interpretation of omens, augury. **I. A.** Lit., augurium capere, Liv.; salutis, an augury in time of peace (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods de salute reipublicae), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, any kind of prophecy; o mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; b, presentiment; inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Subject., the science of augury; Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. **B.** Object., 1, an omen; augurium accipere, Liv.; 2, a sign, token, Ov.

augūrīus -a -um (augur), relating to an augur, Jus, Cic.

augūro, 1. (augur). **I.** to act as an augur; sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, take the auguries for, etc., Cic.; pass., locus auguratur, the place is consecrated by auguries, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), after taking the auguries, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** to prophesy, Cic. **B.** to have a foreboding or presentiment; praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit suavitas Cic.

augūror, 1. dep. (augur). **I.** to perform the functions of an augur, to foretell by auguries; ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to foretell; alicui mortem, Cic.; 2, to guess; quantum auguror conjectura aut opinione, Cic.; quum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurarentur, Cic.

Augusta -ae, f. **I.** name of the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman Emperor. **II.** name of several towns named after the emperor, Augusta Taurinorum (*Turin*), Augusta Praetoria (*Aosta*), Augusta Treverorum (*Trèves*), Augusta Emerita (*Merida*), Augusta Vindelicum (*Augsburg*).

Augustālis -e (Augustus), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

augustē, adv. with compar. (augustus), reverentially; auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

Augustōdūnum -i, town of the Aedui in Gaul, now *Autun*.

1. **augustus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (augeo), 1, consecrated, holy; Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; 2, majestic, dignified; vestis augustissima, Liv.

2. **Augustus** -i, m. surname of Octavianus after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors.

3. **Augustus** -a -um, relating to Augustus; pax, Ov.; mensis, August, formerly called Sextilis, changed to Augustus in honour of the emperor.

aula -ae, f. (αὐλή). **I.** the fore-court in a building, Hor.; yard for cattle, Prop. **II.** = atrium, an inner court, Verg. **III.** a palace. **A.** Lit., aula Priami, Hor.; so of the dwellings of the gods, illa se jactet in aula Aeolus, Verg.; of the lower world, immanis janitor aulae (of Cerberus), Verg.; of a bee-hive, Verg. **B.** Meton., a, the court, courtiers; puer ex aula, Hor.; divisa et discors aula erat, Tac.; b, princely power; auctoritate aulae constitutā, Cic.

aulaeum -i, n. (αὐλαία), usually plur., 1, curtain, tapestry; aulaea superba, Verg.; 2, a canopy, Hor.; 3, curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece, and drawn up at the end; aulaeum tollitur, Cic.; 4, an embroidered upper garment, Juv.

Aulerci -orum, m. a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into four branches; a, Aulerci Eburonices, in modern Normandy; b, Aulerci Cenomani, in modern Dép. de la Sarthe; c, Aulerci Brannonices, on the Loire; d, Aulerci Diablintes or Diablinti, in Modern Dép. de la Maine.

aulicus -a -um, (αὐλή), belonging to the court, princely, Suet. Subst., **aulici** -orum, m. courtiers, Nep.

Aulis -idis, f. (Αὔλις), a port in Boeotia, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to Troy.

auloedus -i, m. (αὐλωδός), one who sings to the flute, Cic.

Aulōn -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-district near Tarentum.

Aulularia -ae, f. the title of a comedy of Plautus.

aura -ae, old genit. aurāi (αὔρα), air. **A. 1.** the motion of the air, wind; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti et aurae cient mare, Liv.; **2.** meton., plur. aurae, a, the heavens; cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; b, the world above; venire superas ad auras, the light of day, Verg.; ferre sub auras, to make known, Verg.; **3.** transf., breath, sign; rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.; **4.** the air that we breathe; auris vitalibus vesci, Verg. **B. 1.** smell, Verg.; **2.** glitter; auri, Verg.; **3.** echo, Prop.

aurārius -a -um (aurum), golden, relating to gold, Plin. Subst., **auraria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a gold mine, Tac.

aurātus -a -um (aurum), golden, gilt; tecta, Cic.; vestis, Ov.

Aurēlius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens (with the surnames Cotta, Orestes, Scaurus).

Aurēlius, M., v. Antoninus.

aurēolus -a -um (dim. of aureus). **A.** Lit., golden, Plaut. **B.** Transf., glittering, splendid, beautiful; libellus, Cic.

aurēus -a -um (aurum), golden. **I. 1.** made of gold; a, lit., anulus, Cic.; nummus, and absol., a golden coin, Cic.; b, transf., excellent, beautiful; Venus, Verg.; mores, Hor.; **2.** gilt, ornamented with gold; amiculum, Cic.; sella, Cic.; currus, the triumphal car, Cic.; Pactolus, with golden sands, Ov. **II.** of the colour of gold; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg.

aurichalchum = orichalchum (q.v.).

auricōmus -a -um (aurum and coma). **I.** golden-haired, P. Aug. **II.** Transf., golden-leaved; fetus arboris, Verg.

auricūla -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear, the ear. **I.** Lit., auricula infima, Cic.; auriculam mordicus auferre, Cic.; praeceptum auriculis instillare, Hor. **II.** Meton., plur. = favourable hearing, Pers.

aurifer -fēra -fērum (aurum and fero). **I.** gold-bearing, gold-producing, arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet. **II.** bringing gold; Tagus, Ov.; amnis, Cat.

aurifex -ficus, m. (aurum and facio), a goldsmith, Cic.

aurifōdīna -ae, f. a gold mine, Plin.

aurīga -ae, c. (from old aurea = reins and ago), charioteer, driver. **I.** Lit., Verg., Caes.; esp. one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, Cic. **II.** Transf., poet., a helmsman, Ov.

Aurīgēna -ae, c. (aurum and gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov.

auriger -gēra -gērum (aurum and gero), gold-bearing; taurus, with gilt horns, Cic. poet.

aurigo, 1. (auriga), to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, Suet.

auripigmentum -i, n. orpiment, Plin.

auris -is, f. (connected with audio), the ear. **I. A.** Lit., aures; erigere, Cic., arrigere, Ter., to prick up the ears; adhibere, admovere, Cic., applicare, Hor., to listen; praebere aures conviciis adolescentium, Liv.; dare, Cic., to give a hearing to; accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aurem, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; demittere aures (as a sign of submission), Hor.; dicere in aurem alicui aliquid, Cic.; insusurrare ad aurem or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre aliqua re, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servire alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utramvis aurem, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter. **B.** Meton., a, the hearing, as judging of the merits of a speech, Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae,

Cic. **II.** Transf., aures; the earth or mould-boards of a plough, Verg.

auriscalpium -i, n. an ear-pick, Mart.

auritūlus -i, m. (dim. of auritus), the long-eared one, i.e., the ass, Phaedr.

auritus -a -um (auris). **A.** Lit., long-eared; lepus, Verg. **B.** Transf., attentive, Hor.; testis auritus, a hearsay witness, Plaut.

aurōra -ae, f. (αὔρω, αἴω, ἠώς), the break of day, redness of morning. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Verg., Liv. **B.** Personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, Ov. **II.** Meton., the east, Ov.

aurum -i, n. gold. **I. A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., something made of gold, gold plate, Lucr.; a golden goblet, Verg.; chain, necklace, Verg.; ring, Juv.; bit, Verg.; the golden fleece, Ov.; gold coin, money, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the colour or glittering of gold, Ov. **B.** the golden age, Hor.

Aurunci -orum, m. the people of Aurunca;

Aurunca -ae, f. a town in Campania. Adj.,

Auruncus -a -um, Auruncian.

Ausci -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.

auscultatio -ōnis, f. (ausculto); **1.** a listening, Sen.; **2.** obedience, Plaut.

auscultator -ōris, m. (ausculto), a listener, Cic.

ausculto, 1. (for ausculito, from ausienla = auricula). **I.** to hear attentively; populum, Cat. **II.** Esp., **A.** to listen in secret, to overhear, Plaut.; in a good sense, to attend, wait at the door, Hor. **B.** to obey; mihi auscultata; vide ne tibi desis, Cic.

Ausētāni -ōrum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia; hence adj., **Ausētānus** -a -um, Ausetanian.

Ausōnes -um, m. (Αὔσωνες), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence, **A. Ausōnia** -ae, f. Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov.; Italy, Verg.

B. Adj., **Ausōnius** -a -um; poet., Italian, Verg. Subst., **Ausōnii** = Ausones, Verg. **C.**

Ausōnidae -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, Verg. **D. Ausōnis** -idis, Ausonian, Italian, Verg.

auspex -icis, c. (for avis pex, from avis and specio). **I.** one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination; latores et auspices legis curiatae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** favourer, protector, leader; Tencro duce et auspice Tencro, Hor. **B.** a person who witnessed the marriage contract, best man, bridegroom's friend, etc. (παράνυμφος), Cic.

auspicātō, adv. (lit. abl. absol. of auspicio), in a fortunate hour; urbem condere, Cic.

auspicātus -a -um (auspicio), **1.** consecrated by auguries, Cic.; **2.** favourable, auspicious; initium, Tac.

auspicium -i, n. (for avis picium), divination by means of birds. **I. A.** Lit., in auspicio esse, to act as augur, Cic.; praesesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspicio, Cic.; auspicio uti, Cic.; auspicia dissolvere, Cic.; esp., the right to take auspices, propraetores auspicia non habent, Cic.; auspicia ponere, to lay down a magistracy, Cic.; imperio atque auspicio alicuius, under the command of (in war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices), Liv. **B.** Transf., control, protection, guidance; suis auspiciis ducere vitam, Verg. **II.** Meton., an omen, sign; optimum, Cic.; aves auspicio ratum fecere, Cic.

auspico, 1. (auspex), to take the auspices; aliquid, to accept as an omen, Plaut.

auspicor, 1. dep. (auspex), **1.** to take the auspices; auspicari oblitus est, Cic.; **2.** to begin under good auspices, Tac.; to begin, Suet.

auster -stri, m. **I.** the south wind, Cic. **II.** Meton., the south, Verg.

austērē adv. (austerus), severely, gravely, austerely, Cic.

austērītas -ātis, f. (austerus). **I.** Lit., a, harshness, sourness of taste, Plin.; b, darkness of colour, Plin. **II.** Transf., strictness, austerity, Quint.

austērūs -a -um (αὐστηρός). **I.** sour, harsh in taste, Plin. **II.** Transf., 1, strict, severe, austers; illo austero more ac modo, Cic.; 2, sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome; labor, Hor.

austrālis -e (auster), southern, Cic.

austrīnus -a -um (auster), southern, Verg.

ausum -i, n. (ausus, from audeo), a daring deed, undertaking, Verg.

aut, conj. disjunct., or, or else, or rather, Cic.; aut . . . aut, either . . . or, Cic.; neque . . . aut, = neque . . . neque, poet.; aut vero, or indeed (used ironically), Cic.; aut certe, or at least, Cic.; aut saltem, aut potius, aut etiam, Cic.

autem, conj. adversat. (αὐτε), but, on the contrary, however, moreover; never used at the beginning of a clause; joined with adeo, porro, tum, ast, even with sed; when used to correct a word before used = did I say? num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

authepsa -ae, f. (αὐτός and ἔψω), a cooking-stove, Cic.

autōgrāphus -a -um (αὐτόγραφος), written with one's own hand, Suet.

Autōlyōus -i, m. (Αὐτόλυκος), son of Mercury, famous for his thefts.

autōmātus (ὄσ) -a -um (-ὄν), adj. (αὐτόματος), self-acting, Petr. Subst., **autōmāton** -i, n. an automaton, Suet.

Autōmēdōn -ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων), the charioteer of Achilles; appell., a charioteer, Cic.

Autōnōē -ēs, f. (Αὐτονόη), mother of Actaeon. Adj., **Autōnēius** -a -um, heros, Actaeon, Ov.

autumnus, etc., v. auctumnus.

autūmo, 1. (orig. aitumo, from aio), to say, assert, Plaut., Ter.

auxiliāris -e (auxilium), giving help, assisting, auxiliary. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., auxiliaries, (sc. milites, cohortes), auxiliary or allied troops, Caes., Tac.; hence, belonging to the allied troops; auxiliaria stipendia, Tac.

auxiliārius -a -um (auxilium), 1, helping, auxiliary, Plaut.; 2, milit. t. t., milites, auxiliary troops, Cic.

auxiliātor -ōris, m. (auxillor), a helper, assister, Tac.

auxiliātus -ūs, m. (auxillor), help, assistance, Lucr.

auxillor, 1. dep. (auxilium), to help, assist, support; alicui, Cic.; especially used of medical aid, Ov.

auxillium -i, n. (augeo), help, aid, assistance. **I.** Gen., adjuvare sibi auxilium, Cic.; arcessere aliquem auxilio, to help, Caes.; ad auxilium venire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxilium, Liv.; esse auxilio alicui, Caes.; consuli adversus intercessionem collegae auxilio esse, Liv.; alicui nemo auxilio est, quin, etc., Liv.; auxilio ei futurum ne causam dicat, Liv.; expetere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; exspectare vestrum auxilium, Cic.; alicui ferre auxilium, Cic.; ferre alicui auxilium contra tantam vim, Cic.; implorare auxilium alicuius, Cic.; aliquem auxilio mittere, Cic.; petere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; polliceri auxilium alicui rei, Cic.; venire auxilio alicui, Caes.; plur., illorum auxillis uti, Cic.

II. Esp., plur., a, military power; equitum peditumque, Caes.; b, auxilia, auxiliary troops, Cic., Caes.

āvārē, adv. with compar. and superl. (avarus), avariciously, covetously, Cic.

Avāricum -i, n. capital of the Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, now Bourges.

āvārītēr, adv. (avarus), greedily, Plaut.

āvārītīa -ae (āvārītīēs -ei, Lucr.), f. avarice, cupidity, covetousness; ardere avaritia, Cic.; avaritia perire, Cic.; plur., omnes avaritiae, all kinds of avarice, Cic.

āvārus -a -um (connected with aveo and avidus). **I.** Gen., covetous, greedy; mare, Hor.; with genit., publicae pecuniae avarus, Tac. **II.** Esp., greedy after money, avaricious; homo avarus et furax, Cic. Subst., **avarus** -i, m. the avaricious man, Hor.

āvēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry off, bear away, Verg., Liv.; pass. to ride off, Liv.

āvello -velli and -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), 3. to tear away, pluck away. **I.** Lit., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secetur aliquid sive avellatur a corpore, Cic. **II.** to take away with violence, separate.

A. Lit., de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic.; ex complexu avelli, Cic.; avulsus a meis, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem convicio ab errore, Cic.

āvēna -ae, f. **I.** a, oats, Verg.; b, wild oats, Cic.; steriles, Verg. **II.** Transf., the shepherd's pipe, Ov.; plur., junctae avenae or structae avenae, the Pan-pipes, Ov.

āvēnācēus -a -um (avena), eaten; farina, Plin.

āvēnārius -a -um, relating or belonging to oats, Plin.

Āventīnum -i, n. and **Āventīnus** -i, m. the Aventine, one of the hills of Rome, Cic. Adj.,

Āventīnus -a -um, of or belonging to the Aventine.

1. **āvēo**, 2. (cf. Sanskr. av, to wish), lit., to pant after; hence, to desire; aveo genus legationis, Cic.; gen. with infin., valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.

2. **āvēo** (hāvēo), 2. to be well; found only in the imp. ave, aveto, avete, hail! farewell! a formula of greeting and farewell used by the Romans, Cic.

Āvernus -a -um (ἄσπρος), without birds; loca, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lucr. Subst., **Āvernus** -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumae, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, Ov.; hence, adj., **Āvernus** -a -um, **Āvernālis** -e, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.

āverrunco, 1. to turn away, avert; iram deorum, Liv.

āvērōsābilis (aversor), that from which one must turn away, horrible, Lucr.

1. **āvērōsor**, dep. (averto). **A.** to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.); aversari advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., filium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to repel, turn away, avoid, shun; principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; aliquem ut parricidam liberum, Liv.

2. **āvērōsor** -ōris, m. (averto), an embezzler; pecuniae publicae, Cic.

āvērōsus -a -um, p. adj. (from averto). **A.** turned away, backward, behind (opp. adversus); adversus et aversus impudicus es, before and behind, Cic.; quendā actorem aversum (turning his back on the people) solitum esse dicere,

Cic.; *aversos boves in speluncam traxit*, Liv. Plur. subst., **āversa** -orum, n. *the back parts*; urbis, Liv. **B.** *disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from*; *aversus a vero*, Cic.; *with dat., aversus mercaturis*, Hor.

āverto (āvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn away, turn off, remove*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. *Lepidus se avertit*, Cic.; *aliquid ab oculis*, Cic.; *flumina, divertit*, Cic.; *iter*, Caes., Liv.; hence, **1**, pass., *averti* (as middle), *aversus ab suo itinere, turning away*, Liv.; **2**, active, *as reflexive, prora avertit*, Verg. **B.** Esp. **1**, *to drive away by violence*; *barbaros a portis castrorum*, Caes.; **2**, *to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle*; *pecuniam publicam*, Cic.; *hereditatem*, Cic.; *quatuor tauros a stabulis*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **1**, *to keep off something dangerous*; *pestem ab Aegyptiis*, Cic.; *quod omen dii avertant*, Cic.; **2**, *to keep something dangerous or disgraceful off some one*; *qui me a tanta infamia averterit*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, *to turn away, divert* (thoughts or wishes, etc.), *Antonii furorem a perniciē reipublicae*, Cic.; *cogitationem a miseriis*, Cic.; *aliquem a consiliis pacis*; **2**, *to estrange*; *alicuius animum a se*, Cic.

āvīa -ae, f. (avus), *a grandmother*, Cic.

āvīarius -a -um (avis), *relating to birds*; rete, Varr. Subst., **āvīarium** -ii, n., **a**, *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*, Cic.; **b**, *the haunts of wild birds in the woods*, Verg.

āvīdē, adv. (avidus), *greedily*; *expectare, appetere, arripere*, Cic.

āvīditas -ātis (avidus), f. **A.** Gen., *vehement desire, acidity*; *cibi, pecuniae, for food, money*, Cic.; *legendi*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *desire of money, avarice*, Cic.

āvīdus -a -um (l. aveo), *vehemently desiring, greedy*. **I.** a, *with genit., cibi*, Ter.; *laudis*, Cic.; *novarum rerum*, Liv.; *belli gerendi*, Sall.; **b**, *with infin., Verg.*; **c**, *with in and the acc., Liv.*; **d**, *with ad and the acc., Liv.*; **e**, *with in and the abl., in pecuniis locupletium*, Cic. **II.** Absol. **A.** Lit., **a**, *covetous, greedy of money*; *heres*, Hor.; *subst., a miser*, Cic.; **b**, *greedy in respect of food, gluttonous*; *convivae*, Hor.; *leones, bloodthirsty*, Ov.; **c**, *transf., aures avidae, eager to hear*, Cic.; *libido, insatiable*, Cic.; *mare*, Hor.; **d**, *hot, ardent, eager to fight*; *legiones*, Tac. **B.** Fig., *wide, large, vast*, Lucr.

āvīs -is, f. (connected with ἀημι). **I.** Gen., *a bird, and coll. the whole race of birds*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *omen, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds*; *avibus bonis* Ov.; *secundis*, Liv., *with good omens*; *avi mala*, Hor.; *sinistra*, Plaut.; *adversa, with bad omen*, Cic.

āvītus -a -um (avus), *relating to a grandfather, ancestral*; *bona paterna et avita*, Cic.; *merum, very old*, Ov.

āvīus -a -um (a and via). **I.** *out of the right way, untrodden*; *avili saltus montesque*, Liv. Subst., **āvīum** -i, n. *a by-way, a solitary place*; *aviam sequor*, Verg. **II.** Poet., **A.** *out of the way, wandering, remote*; *in montes se avius abdidit altos*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *straying, wandering*; *a vera ratione*, Lucr.

āvōcātio -ōnis, f. (avoco), *a calling away from*; *a cogitanda molestia*, Cic.

āvōco, 1. *to call away, or off*. **A.** Lit., *populum ab armis*, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to withdraw, remove, divert*; *Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam*, Cic.; *senectus avocatur a rebus gerendis*, Cic.; **2**, *to relieve*; *luctum lusibus*, Sen.

āvōlo, 1. *to fly away*. **A.** Lit., *Cat.* **B.**

Transf., *to hasten away*; *experiar certe ut hinc avolem*; so of the dying, *hinc avolare*, Cic.

āvuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of avus), *a mother's brother, uncle* (patruus, *a father's brother*); *magnus, a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle*, Cic.

āvus -i, m. *a grandfather*, Cic.; generally *an ancestor*, Hor.

Axēnus (ἄξενος, *inhospitable*), *earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus*, Ov.

1. axis -is, m. (root AC, AG, whence ago, Gr. ἄξων), *an axle-tree*. **I.** **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton., *a chariot, waggon*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *the axis of the earth*; *terra circum axem se convertit*, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, *the north pole*, Verg.; **b**, *the heavens*; *sub axe, in the open air*, Verg.; **c**, *a part of the heavens*; *boreus, the north*, Ov.

2. axis (assis) -is, m. (root AC, whence ἄγνυμι, ἄγμα), *a board, plank*, Caes.

Axōna -ae, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Aisne*.

B

B, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek beta (β).

bābae (βαβαί, or παπαί), *an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful!* Plaut.

Bābūlo -ōnis, m. *a Babylonian*; appell. = *a nabob*, Ter.

Bābūlōn -ōnis, f. (Βαβυλών), *a city of Asia on the Euphrates*. Hence, **A.** **Bābūlōniā** -ae, f. *a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital*. **B.** **Bābūlōnicus** -a -um, *Babylonian*; *Babylonica peristromata, embroidered tapestry*, Plaut. **C.** **Bābūlōnius** -a -um; *numeri, astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted*, Hor.; *Babylonii, inhabitants of Babylon*. **D.** **Bābūlōniensis** -e, *Babylonian*.

bacca (bāca) -ae, f. *a berry*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *lauri baccae*, Verg. **B.** Esp., *the fruit of the olive*; *bicolor bacca Minervae*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *any fruit of a round shape*; *arborum baccae*, Cic. **B.** *anything of the shape of a berry, a pearl*, Hor.

baccar (bacchar) -āris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (βάκκαρις), *the Valeriana Celtica of Linnaeus*; also called *nardum rusticum, a plant which yielded a kind of oil*; *Celtic Valerian*, Verg.

baccātus -a -um, *set with pearls*, Verg.

Baccha -ae, f. *a Bacchante*, Ov.; *Bacchis aliquem initiare, to initiate any one into the festival of Bacchus*, Liv.

Bacchānal -is, n. *the place where the festival of Bacchus was held*, Plaut.; plur. **Bacchānālīa**, *the (Greek) festival of Bacchus* (not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber), celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, B.C. 186; *Bacchanalia vivere, poet., to live riotously or wantonly*, Juv.

bacchātio -ōnis, f. **1**, *the celebration of the Bacchanalia*, P. Aug.; **2**, *Bacchanalian revelling*, Cic.

Bacchēlus -a -um, *belonging to Bacchus*; *dona*, Verg.

Bacchēus -a -um (Βακχεῖος), *belonging to Bacchus*; *sacra*, Ov.; *ululatus, of the Bacchantes*, Ov.

Bacchīādāe -ārum, m. (Βακχιάδαι), *the Bacchiadae, an ancient noble family of Corinth*.

Bacchis -idis, f. = Baccha.

Bacchius -a -um, belonging to Bacchus, sacra, Ov.

bacchor, 1. dep. (Bacchus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** 1, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, Plaut.; partic. Bacchantes = Bacchae, Ov.; 2, to rage; tum baccharis, tum furis, Cic.; quanta in voluptate bacchabere, Cic. **B.** to run about in a furious manner, to rave; totam per urbem, Verg.; of a fiery orator, eos furere et bacchari arbitrareretur, Cic.; of prophetic inspiration, in antro, Verg.; of lifeless objects, the wind, Hor.; rumour, fama bacchatur per urbem, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to raise the Bacchic cry; bacchari Evoë, Cat. **B.** Pass., of places, to be made the scene of Bacchic revels; bacchata jugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg.

Bacchus -i, m. (Βάκχος). **A.** the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele. **B.** Meton., 1, the vine, Verg.; 2, more frequently, wine, Verg.; 3, the Bacchic cry (Io Bacche); Baccho audito, Verg.

baccifer -fēra -fērum, 1, bearing berries, Sen.; 2, bearing olive berries, Pallas, Ov.

Bacēnis -is, f. a forest in Germany, probably the west part of the Thuringian Forest.

bacillum -i, n. (dim. of baculum), 1, a little staff, Cic.; 2, the lictor's staff, Cic.

Bactra -ōrum n. (Βάκτρα), the chief city of Bactria, now Balk; hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Bactria; **Bactria** -ae, f. the country of the Bactri; **Bactriānus** -a -um, **Bactrinus** -a -um, Bactrian.

baculum -i, n. and **baculus** -i, m. (connected with βάκτρον, from βάω, βάζω, to go), a stick, staff, Liv.; a shepherd's staff, Ov.; an augur's staff, Liv.; a walking-stick, Liv.

bādīso, 1. (βαδίζω), to walk, march, Plaut.

Baebius -a -um, adj., name of a plebeian Roman gens, with the surnames Dives, Sulca, Tamphilus; hence, lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis).

Baecula ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica.

Baetis -is, m. a river in Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, **Baetigēna** -ae, born on the Baetis; **Baeticōla** -ae, living near the Baetis; **Baeticus** -a -um, relating to the Baetis; Baetica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada; **Baetici** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Baetica; **Baeticātus** -a -um, clothed in Baetican wool, Mart.

Bāgōus -i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (βαγῶνας), a eunuch at the Persian court; hence any person set to guard women, Ov.

Bāgrāda -ae, m. (Βαγράδας), a river near Carthage.

Bājāe -ārum, f. **I.** a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans, celebrated for its baths. **II.** Meton., any watering place, Cic. Adj., **Bājānus** -a -um, belonging to Bajae.

bājūlo, 1. (bajulus), to carry a burden, Plaut.

bājūlus -i, m. a porter, Plaut., Cic.

bālaena -ae, f. (φάλαινα), a whale, Ov.

bālānātus -a -um (balanus), anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pers.

bālānus -i, f. rarely m. (βάλανος), 1, an acorn, Plin.; 2, any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut, Plin.; a date, Plin.; a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut, from which an ointment was extracted, Hor.; or the tree which produces it, usually called myrobalanus, Plin.

bālātō -ōnis, m. a buffoon, jester, Hor.

bālātus -us, m. (balo), the bleating of sheep and goats, Verg., Ov.

balbē, adv. (balbus), in a stammering manner, Lucr.

1. **balbus** -a -um (connected with balare), stammering (opp. planus); quum (Demosthenes) ita balbus esset ut, etc., Cic.; verba balba, Hor.

2. **Balbus** -i, m. surname of the Attii, Cornelii, etc.

balbūtio, 4. (balbus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to stammer, stutter, Cels. **B.** Transf., to speak obscurely; desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. **II.** Transit., to stammer or stutter out; illum balbutit Scaurum, Hor.

Balēāres -ium, f. (Βαλιαιρεῖς), insulae, or absol., the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca; hence, adj., **Balēāris** -e, **Balēāricus** -a -um.

bālīnēum or **balnēum** -i, n., **bālīnēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; heteroclitic p. **bālīnēae** or **balnēae** -ārum (βαλανεῖν), a bath, bathing place, Cic.; a balneo or a balneis, after bathing, Plin.

Ballio -ōnis, m. a worthless fellow, from a character so named in the Pseudolus of Plautus, Cic.

ballista (bālīsta), -ae, f. (βάλλω). **A.** a military engine for throwing large stones, Cic., Caes. **B.** Transf., the missiles thrown, Plaut.

ballistārīum -i, n. = ballista (q.v.).

balnēae, v. balineum.

balnēārīus -a -um (balneum), belonging to the bath; fur, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst.,

balnēārīa -ōrum, n. baths, bathing-rooms, Cic.

balnēātor -ōris, m. (balneum), the keeper of a bath, Cic.

balnēōlum -i, n. (dim. of balneum), a little bath, Cic.

balnēum, v. balineum.

bālo, 1. to bleat, Plaut.; partic. balantes -ium and um, f. = oves, Verg.

balsāmum -i n. (βάλσαμον), 1, the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam-tree, Verg.; 2, the tree itself, Tac.

balteus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the girdle; a, esp., as serving to hold a weapon; utilis, Verg.; b, a woman's girdle, Mart. (baltei dissyll., Verg. 10, 496).

Bandūsia -ae, f. a fountain near Veausia, the birthplace of Horace.

Bantia -ae, f. (Βαντία), town of Apulia, near Venusia. Adj., **Bantīnus** -a -um.

Baptae -arum, m. (Βάπται = baptists, from the rite of initiation), priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto, Juv.

baptistērīum -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath, Plin.

bārāthrum -i, n. (βάραθρον), **A.** the abyss, the lower world, Plaut.; barathro donare (to squander), Hor. **B.** Transf., barathrum maselli (of a greedy man), the abyss of the market, Hor.

bārāthrus -i, m. (βάραθρος), worthless fellow, Lucr.

barba -ae, f. the beard. **I.** Lit. **A.** of men, promittere barbam, to let the beard grow, Liv.; barbam tondere, Cic.; barbam ponere, Hor. **B.** of animals, lupi, Hor. **II.** Transf., of plants, nucum, Plin.

barbārē, adv. (barbarus), 1, like a foreigner; loqui, Cic.; 2, cruelly, barbarously, laedere oscula, Hor.

barbārīa -ae, f. and **barbārīēs**, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (barbarus), **I.** a foreign country, as opposed to Greece and Rome; a quo non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbaries comota est, Cic.; Persia, Cic.; Phrygia, Hor.; Gallia, Cic.; Scythia and Britannia, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** want of culture, rudeness, roughness;

haec turba et barbaries forensis, Cic.; so of mistakes in speech, *nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat*, Cic. **B.** *savageness*; *inveteratam quandam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplina delevit*, Cic.

barbāricus, -a -um, *foreign*, i.e., not Greek or Roman; *supellex*, Liv.; esp., *eastern*; *aurum*, Verg.; *ope barbarica*, Verg.; *manus* (of the Phrygian Briseis), Ov.

barbārus -a -um (*βάρβαρος*). **I.** *foreign*, as opposed to Greek, *Italian*, *Roman*, *poeta* (Naevius), Plaut.; used for *Phrygian*, *carmen*, Hor.; for *Persian*, Nep. Subst., *a foreigner*, one strange to Greek or Roman life, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** *intellectually uncultivated*, *rough*; *homines barbari atque imperiti*, Caes.; **2.** *morally rough*, *savage*; *homines feri ac barbari*, Caes.

barbātūlus -a -um (dim. of *barbatus*), *with a slight beard*; *juvenis*, Cic.

barbātus -a -um (*barba*), *bearded*. **I.** Of living beings. **A.** Of men; **1.** *quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatus videtis*, Cic.; *si quem delectet barbatus, a man grown up*, Hor.; **2.** esp., **a.** of men of the old Roman time, when the beard was worn, *unus aliquis ex barbatus filis*, Cic.; **b.** *barbatus magister, a philosopher*, Pers. **B.** Of animals, *hirculus*, Cat. **II.** Transf., of plants, *nux*, Plin.

barbigēr -gēra, -gērūm (*barba* and *gero*), *wearing a beard*, Lucr.

barbitōs -i, m. and f. (*βάρβιτος*). **A.** *the lyre*, Hor. **B.** Meton., *the song sung to the lyre*, Ov.

barbūla -ae, f. (dim. of *barba*), *a little beard*, Cic.

Barcās -ae, m. (*Βάρκας*, connected with Hebrew *Barak*, *lightning*), *the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar*; hence, adj., **Barcīnus** -a -um, *Barcine*.

Barcē -ēs, f. (*Βάρκη*), *town in Cyrenaica*; **Barcaei** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Barce*.

Bardael -orum, m. *a people of Illyria*. Adj., **Bardaicus** -a -um, *calceus, a kind of soldier's boot, in jest = a centurion*, Juv.

bardocūcollus -i, m. *a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool*, Mart.

1. bardus -a -um (*βραδύς*), *stupid, slow, dull*, Cic.

2. bardus -i, m. *a bard, a poet among the Gauls*, Lucan.

Bargyllae -arum, f. and **Bargylla** -ōrum, n. (*Βαργύλια*), *a town in Caria*. Hence, **a.** **Bargyllētae** -arum, m. *the inhabitants of Bargyllae*; **b.** **Bargylliēticus** -a -um, *relating to Bargyllae*.

bāris -idos, f. *a small Egyptian skiff*, Prop.

barītus v. *barritus*.

Bārium -ii, n. (*Βάριον*), *a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic*.

bāro -ōnis, m. *a blockhead, simpleton*, Cic.

barrīo -ire (*barrus*), *to roar* (of elephants), Suet.

barrītus -ūs, m. (*barrīo*), **1.** *the roar of an elephant*; **2.** *the cry of the Germans*, Tac.

barrus -i, m. (an Indian word), *the elephant*, Hor.

bascauda -ae, f. *a basket*, Mart., Juv.

bāsiātīo -ōnis, f. (*basio*), *kissing, a kiss*, Cat.

bāsiātor -is, m. (*basio*), *a kisser*, Mart.

bāsilicē, adv. (*basiliens*), *royally, splendidly*, Plaut.

bāsilicus -a -um (*βασιλικός*). **I.** Adj. *royal, kingly, princely*, Plaut.; *vitis, a kind of vine*,

Plin. **II.** Subst. **A.** **bāsilicus** -i, m. (sc. *jactus*), *the best cast of the dice*, Plaut. **B.** **bāsilīca** -ae, f. (*βασιλική* sc. *οικία* or *στοά*), *a basilica, the name of a building* (in Rome and other towns) *usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice*; *qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum ornarent*, Cic.; *basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum* (of a much-frequented place), Cic. **C.** **bāsilīcum** -i, n. *a splendid dress*, Plaut.

basiliscus -i, m. (*βασιλίσκος*), *a kind of lizard, a basilisk*, Plin.

bāsio, **1.** *to kiss*, Cat., Mart.

bāsis -is and *ἕος*, f. (*βάσις*), **1.** *a pedestal, base*; *statuae*, Cic.; **2.** *foundation, wall*; *villae*, Cic.; **3.** *mathemat. t.t., trianguli, base*, Cic.

bāsiūm -ii, n. *a kiss, either of the hand or lip*, Cat.; *basia jactare, to throw kisses*, Juv.

Bassāreus -ei, m. (*Βασσαρεύς*, from *βασσαρά*, *a fox-skin*, as forming part of the clothing of the Bacchantes), *a name of Bacchus*, Hor.; hence, **Bassāricus** -a -um, adj., Prop.; **Bassāris** -idis, f. *a Bacchante*, Pers.

Bastarnae and **Basternae** -arum, m. *a German people near the mouth of the Danube*.

Bātāvīa -ae, f. *the peninsula Batavia, Holland*; **Bātāvī** -orum, m. *inhabitants of Batavia*; **Bātāvus** -a -um, *Batavian*; *Batavorum insula = Batavia*, Tac.

bātillum (*vatillum*), -i, n. *a chafing-dish*, Hor.

bātīōla -ae, f. *a small drinking-vessel*, Plin.

battūo (*bātuo*), **3.** *to beat, knock*, Plaut.

Battus -i, m. (*Βάπτος*), *the founder of the African city Cyrene*; hence **Battiādes** -ae, m. *an inhabitant of Cyrene*; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, Ov.

baubor, **1.** dep., *to bark*, Lucr.

bēātē, adv. (*beatus*), *happily*; *bene et beate vivere*, Cic.

bēātītas -ātis, f. (*beatus*), *happiness, blessedness*, Cic.

bēātītūdo -inis, f. (*beatus*), *happiness, beatitude*, Cic.

bēātūlus -a -um (dim. of *beatus*), *somewhat happy*, Pers.

bēātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *beo*), *happy, blessed*. **I.** Gen. **1.** of persons, *qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator*; *si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est*, Cic.; *agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means*, Hor.; **2.** of events or circumstances, *beata mors*, Cic. Neut. subst., **bēātum** -i, *happiness*, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *wealthy, prosperous*; **1.** of persons, *qui se locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant*, Cic.; **2.** of states, *Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis*, Cic.; **3.** of property, *possessions, gazae beatae Arabum*, Hor. **B.** *beatiorum insulae, the islands of the blest*, Cic.

Bebrýces -um, m. (*Βεβρυκες*), *people in Bithynia*. Adj., **Bebrýcius** -a -um, *Bebrycian*.

Belgae -arum, m. *the Belgae, a warlike people of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul*. Adj., **Belgicus** -a -um, *Belgic*; hence, *Gallia Belgica*, or simply *Belgica, the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean*.

bellāria -ōrum, n. (*bellus*), *dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine*, Plaut.

bellātor -ōris, m. (*bello*), *a warrior*, Cic.; used adj., *warlike, courageous*; *deus, Mars*, Verg.; *equus*, Verg.; also absol., *a war-horse*, Juv.

bellatorius -a -um (bello), *skilled in carrying on war*; *stilus, a pugnacious, controversial style*, Plin.

bellatrix -icis, f. (bellator), *a female warrior*; poet., adj., *warlike*; *diva, Pallas, Ov.*; *Roma, Ov.*; *ira, Cic*

bellatulus -a -um (dim., jocosely formed from bellus), *pretty*, Plaut.

belle, adv. (bellus), *finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly*. **I.** Gen. scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, *politely*, Cic.; bellissime navigare, Cic.; praediola belle aedificata, Cic. **II.** belle se habere, or esse, *to be in good health*, Cic.

Bellerophon -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφών), or **Bellerophon** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), *the slayer of the Chimaera*. Adj., **Bellerophon** -tēus -a -um, equus, *Pegasus*, Prop.

bellicosus -a -um (bellicus), *warlike, bellicose*. **A.** gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. **B.** Transf., differre sibi consulatum in bellicosiore annu, *a more warlike year*, Liv.

bellicus -a -um (bellum), *relating to war*. **I.** disciplina, Cic.; virtus, Cic. Subst., **bellicum** -i, n. *the signal for the attack*; **a**, bellicum canere, Cic.; **b**, transf., *to excite*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *vigorous, fiery* (of style), alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, Cic.; **2**, *warlike*; *dea, Pallas, Ov.*

belliger -gēra -gērum (bellum and gero), *warlike, fond of war*; poet., gentes, Ov.; of inanimate things, hasta, Mart.; manus, Ov.

belligero, 1. (bellum and gero), *to wage war*; qui isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cic.

bellipotens -entis (bellum and potens), *mighty in war*. Poet., subst. = Mars, Verg.

bello, 1. (bellor, dep., Verg.). **A.** *to wage war*; cum aliquo, Cic.; adversus aliquem, Nep.; bellare bellum, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to fight*; pictis armis, Verg.

Bellona -ae f. (bellum), *the goddess of war*, Verg.

Bellovaci -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Beauvais*.

bellua, v. belua.

bellulus -a -um (dim. of bellus), *pretty, elegant, beautiful*.

bellum -i, n. (old form, **duellum**, *a contest between two*), *war*. **I.** Lit. domesticum, Cic.; sociale, Liv.; piraticum, Cic.; civile, Cic.; navale, Cic.; terrestre, Liv.; concitare, excitare, suscitare, Cic.; movere, commovere, conflare, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; in bellum incumbere, Caes.; instruere, Cic.; munitiari, denuntiari, indicere, *to declare war*, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; indicare, Cic.; alicui inferre, Cic.; inferre contra patriam, Cic.; prorogare, Cic.; alere, Cic.; trahere, *to prolong*, Cic.; ducere, Caes.; deponere, Cic.; componere, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; extinguere, restinguere, delere, Cic.; renovare, Cic.; impendit, Cic.; oritur, Cic.; renascitur, Cic.; in bello, *in time of war*, Cic.; locative, belli, *in time of war*, Cic.; vel domi vel belli, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, tribuniciū, *contest*, Liv.; **b**, bellum indicere philosophis, Cic. **III.** Fig., *contention, fight*, Sall.

bellus -a -um (contr. from benulus, dim. of benus, i.e., bonus), *pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable*; homo, Cic.; epistola, Cic.; locus, Cic.; vultu et fronte, *cheerful*, Cic.; *cheerful from good health*; fac bellus revertare, Cic.

belua -ae, f. (stem FE, whence fera and θήρ), **1**, *any very large animal, e.g. the elephant, lion, whale*; quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, Cic.; belua fera et im-

manis, Cic.; esp. of the elephant, Ov.; **2**, as a term of reproach, *monster, brute, beast*; taetram et pestiferam beluam, Caes.

beluatus -a -um (belua), *covered with figures of animals, of tapestry*, Plin.

beluosus -a -um (belua), *full of monsters*; Oceanus, Hor.

Belus -i, m., *Myth. an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of Danaus and Aegyptus*; hence, **A. Belis** -idis, f., gen. plur., **Belides** -um, *the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides*, Ov. **B. Belides** -ae, m. *Lynceus, son of Aegyptus*, Ov.

bene, adv. (from benus for bonus), comp. melius, superl. optime. **I.** well, rightly, honourably; coenare, Hor.; habitare, Nep.; narrare, Cic.; promittere, Cic.; polliceri, Sall. **II.** Particular phrases. **A.** With verbs, **1**, bene agere *to act fairly*, Cic.; **2**, bene audire, cf. audio; **3**, bene dicere; **a**, *to speak well*; bene dicere, i' est, Attice dicere, Cic.; **b**, *to speak words of good omen* (εὐφημεῖν), Plaut.; **c**, *to speak well of a person, to commend*, Cic.; absol., Hor.; **4**, bene facere; **a**, *to do well*, Cic.; hence, bene facta, *famous deeds*; **b**, med., *to be of good effect*, Cato; **c**, bene facis, *excellent, I am much obliged*, Plaut.; **d**, *to do good to*, Cic., hence bene facta, *benefits*, Plaut.; **5**, bene est or bene habet; **a**, alicui, *it is well with*, Pompeio melius est factum, *Pompeius is better in health*, Cic.; **b**, *it is well, I am pleased*, Cic.; si bene habet, bene agitur, Cic.; **6**, bene vivere, *to live well, i.e., a, luxuriously*, Ter.; **b**, happily, Cic.; vivitur parvo bene, Hor.; **7**, bene vocas, *you are very kind* (polite refusal), Plaut.; **8**, bene vendere, *to sell dear*, Plaut.; emere, *to sell cheap*, Plaut. **B.** As an exclamation, *good, excellent*, Cic.; with acc. and dat., *good health to you*, Plaut. **III.** With adj. and adv., *well, thoroughly*, bene robustus, Cic.; bene penitus, Cic.; bene mane, Cic.

benedictum -i, n. (benedico), *praise*, Plaut.

benefacio -fēci, -factum, 3. v. bene.

benefactum -i, n. v. bene.

beneficentia -ae, f. (beneficus), *kindness, liberality, beneficence*, Cic.

beneficiarius -a -um (beneficium), *relating to a favour*, Sen. Subst., **beneficiarii** -ōrum, m. *soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from the severer military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, fetching wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers*, Caes.

beneficium -ii, n. (bene and facio), *a kindness, favour, benefit, service*. **I.** Gen. alicui beneficium dare, tribuere, Cic.; in aliquem conferre Cic.; apud aliquem collocare, Cic.; aliquem beneficio afficere, complecti, ornare, *to do any one a service*, Cic.; beneficium accipere, *to receive a kindness*, Cic.; beneficium tueri, *to be mindful of a service*, Cic.; in beneficio, Liv.; in beneficii loco, beneficii causa, per beneficium, *as a kindness, service*, Cic.; beneficium tuo, *by your kindness*, Cic.; deorum beneficio, sortium beneficio, Caes. **II.** In political life. **A.** *a favour, grant, distinction, promotion*; populi, *favour of the people*, Cic.; centuriones sui beneficii, *his creatures*, Suet.; quum suo magno beneficio esset, *since he owed much to his recommendation*, Cic.; used of military promotions, tribuni militum quae antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, Liv.; in beneficiis delatus est, *among those recommended for promotion*, Cic. **B.** *privilege, exemption*; liberorum, *exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children*, Suet.

beneficus -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (beneficissimus, Cat.), (bene and facio), *kind, generous, obliging*, Cic.

Beneventum -i, n. *a town of the Hirpini in*

Samnium, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento); hence, **Bēnēventānus** -a -um, belonging to Beneventum; in plur. **Bēnēventāni** -orum, m. the people of Beneventum.

bēnēvōlē, adv. (benevolus), *benevolently, kindly*, Cic.

bēnēvōlens -entis. **A.** Adj. *well-wishing, benevolent, obliging*, Plaut. **B.** Subst., *friend, patron*, Plaut., Ter.

bēnēvōlentia -ae, f. (benevolens), *good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence*; alicui praestare, conferre, Cic.; colligere, Caes.; erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.

bēnēvōlus -a -um (comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus), (bene and volo), *kind, obliging*; alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Plaut.; servus benevolus domino, *a faithful slave*, Cic.

bēnignē, adv. (benignus), **1**, *kindly, obligingly, willingly*; benigne respondere, Liv.; benigne attenteque audire, Cic.; arma capere, Liv.; benigne dicis, or absol., *benigne, much obliged*, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, Cic.; **2**, *generously*; pecuniam praebere, Plaut.; benigne facere alicui, *to confer benefits on a person*, Cic.

bēnignitas -ātis, f. (benignus), **1**, *kindness, mildness*, Cic.; **2**, *liberality, generosity*, Cic.

bēnigniter = benigne, q.v.

bēnignus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (contr. from benignus, from bonus and genus). **I.** *kindly, friendly, mild, pleasing*. **A.** homines benefici et benigni, Cic.; vultus benigni, Liv.; dies, *fortunate*, Stat. **II.** *liberal, generous*; **A.** erga aliquem, Plaut.; alicui, Plaut., Hor.; vini somnique benignus, *indulging in wine and sleep*, Hor.; *prodigal*, Plaut.; **B.** *rich, abundant*; ager, Ov.; daps, Hor.

bēo, **1**, (connected with benus, bonus), **1**, *to bless, make happy*; beas or beasti, *that pleases me, I'm glad of it*, Ter.; **2**, *to make rich*; aliquem munere, Hor.

Bērecyntus -i, m. *a mountain of Pirygia, sacred to Cybele*; hence adj., **Bērecyntius** -a -um, *mater, Cybele*, Verg.; heros, *Midas, son of Cybele*, Ov.; tibia, *the flute used at the festivals of Cybele*, Hor.

Bērēnicē -ēs, f. (Βερενίκη), **1**, *queen of Ptolemy Euergetes, whose hair was placed among the stars as a constellation*; **2**, *daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., mistress of Titus*.

Bēroea -ae, f. (Βέροια) *a town in Macedonia*. Hence, **Bēroeaes** -i, m., and **Bēroecensis** -is, m. *an inhabitant of Beroea*.

bēryllus -i, c. (βήρυλλος). **A.** *a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India*, Juv. **B.** *Meton., a ring set with a beryl*, Prop.

Bērȳtus -i, f. (Βηρυτιός), *an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony, and under the empire seat of a law school, modern Beyrout*. Adj., **Bērȳtius** -a -um, and **Bērȳtensis** -e.

bēs, *bessis*, m. (for be -is = binae partes assis), *two-thirds (= eight unciae) of any whole composed of twelve parts*. **A.** Lit., **a**, of a pound, *eight ounces*, Plin.; **b**, of the as (as a coin), *senus ex triente* Id. Quint. *factum erat bessibus, the interest was raised from one-third per cent. for the month to two-thirds per cent.—i.e., from 4 per cent. for the year to 8 per cent.*, Cic. **B.** *Meton. — eight*, Mart.

bessālis -e (bes), *containing the number 8*.

Bessi -ōrum, m. (Βέσσοι), *a people in Thrace*. Adj., **Bessicus** -a -um.

Bessus -i, m. *satrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomanus*.

bestia -ae, f. (from stem FE, whence belua and fera), *an animal without reason* (opp. homo), and fera), *an animal without reason* (opp. homo), *beast*. **A.** Gen., *bestiae mutae*, Cic.; *mala bestia*, as a term of reproach, Plaut. **B.** Particularly used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre; *aliquem ad bestias mittere, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre*, Cic.

bestiārius -a -um (bestia), *belonging to animals*; ludus, *a fight with wild beasts at a show*, Sen. Subst., **bestiārius** -ii, m. *one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows*, Cic.

bestiōla -ae, f. (dim. of bestia), *a small animal*, Cic.

1. bēta -ae, f. *a vegetable, beet*, Cic.

2. bēta, indecl. (βῆτα), *the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet*; sometimes used prov. for *the second*, Mart.

bēto (baeto, bīto), **3. to go**, Plaut.

Bīās -antis, m. (Βίᾱς), *a philosopher of Priene in Ionia, contemporary of Croesus of Lydia, one of the so-called seven wise men of Greece*.

bibliōpōla -ae, m. (βιβλιοπώλης), *a bookseller*, Plin.

bibliōthēca -ae, f., and **bibliōthēcō** -ēs, f. (βιβλιοθήκη), **1**, *a collection of books, a library*; **2**, *the place where books are kept*, Cic.

bībo, bībi, bībitum, **3. I.** Lit., *to drink* (from natural desire); *gemma, from a cup set with jewels*, Verg.; *sanguinem alicujus*, Cic.; *dare bibere, to give to drink*, Cic. **II.** Particular phrases, **a**, *aut bibat aut abeat* (transl. of Greek ἢ πίθῃ ἢ ἀπίθῃ), Cic.; **b**, *Graeco more, to drink to one*, Cic.; **c**, *ad numerum, according to the number of years that a person wishes to live*, Ov.; **d**, poet., *bibere flumen, to live on the banks of a river*, Verg.; *Danuvium, to dwell on the banks of the Danube*, Hor. **II. A.** Of things, *to drink in*, *sat prata biberunt*, Verg.; *hortus aquas bibit*, Ov.; *arcus bibit, the rainbow draws up water*, Verg. **B.** Of persons, *fig., amorem*, Verg.; *aure* (of attentive listeners), *to drink in*, Hor.

Bibractē -is, n. *a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui on the modern Mount Beubray*.

Bibrax -actis, f. *fortress of the Remi in Gaul*.

bībūlus -a -um (bibo), *fond of drinking*. **I.** Act., *fond of drinking*; **1**, with genit., *Falerni*, Hor.; **2**, of inanimate things, *lapis, sandstone*, Verg.; *lana*, Ov.; *nubes*, Ov.; *charta, blotting paper*, Plin. **II.** Pass. *drinkable*, Falernum, Hor.

biceps -cipitis (bis and caput), *having two heads, two-headed*. **A.** Lit., *puer*, Cic.; *Janus*, Ov. **B.** Poet., *Parnassus, double-peaked*, Ov.

bīclīnium -i, n. (bis and κλίση), *a dining sofa for the use of two persons*, Plaut.

bīcōlor -ōris (bis and color), *of two colours*; *equus*, Verg.; *myrtus*, Ov.

bīcorniger -gēri, m. (bis and corniger), *two-horned, an epithet of Bacchus*, Ov.

bīcornis -e (bis and cornu), *two horned*, Ov.; poet., *luna, the new moon*, Hor.; *furcae bicornes, two-pronged forks*, Verg.; *Rhenus, with two mouths*, Verg.

bīcorpor -ōris (bis and corpus), *having two bodies*, Cic. poet.

bīdens -entis (bis and dens), *having two teeth*; *forfex*, Verg.; *ancora*, Plin. Subst., **a**, m. *a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods*, Verg.; **b**, f. *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete*, Verg., Ov.; and esp., *a sheep*, Phaedr.

bīdental -ālis, n. (bidens), *a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (bidens), and enclosed*, Hor.

Bidis -is, f. a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse. Hence, **Bidinus** -a -um, belonging to Bidis.

biduum -i, n. (bis and dies), the space of two days; in iis operibus consiliisque biduum consumitur, Caes.; aliquem biduum cibo tectoque prohibere, Cic.; abl. biduo, in the course of two days, Cic.; eo biduo, in the course of these two days, Cic.; biduo aut summum triduo, in two days or three at the most, Cic.; biduo post, two days afterwards, Caes.; biduo quo haec gesta sunt, two days after this was done, Caes.; bidui iter abesse, to be two days' march distant, Caes.; so bidui by itself (iter understood), castra quae aberant bidui, Cic.

biennium -ii, n. (bis and annus), a space of two years; biennio jam confecto fere, Cic.; biennium jam factum est postquam abii domo, it is now two years since I left home, Plaut.; acc., biennium, for the space of two years; biennium provinciam obtinere, Cic.; abl., biennio, with compar., biennio major natu Domitius, older by two years, Tac.; biennio proximo, in the course of two years, Tac.; biennio ante, two years before, Cic.

bifariam, adv. (acc. of bifarius, double), in two parts; distribuere, Cic.; castra bifariam facta sunt, Liv.

bifer -fēra -fērum (bis and fero), of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year, Verg.

bifidus -a -um (bis and findo), split into two parts, Ov.

biforis -e (bis and foris); 1, having two doors, valves, or openings; valvae, Ov.; 2, with two openings; ubi biforem dat tibia cantum, the changing deep and high notes of the flute, Verg.

biformatus -a -um, Cic. poet., v. biformis.

biformis -e (**biformatus** -a -um), of double form; Janus, Ov.; vates, the poet turned into a swan, Hor.

bifrons -frontis (bis and frons), with double forehead or countenance, epithet of Janus, Verg.

bifurcus -a -um (bis and furca), having two prongs, or forks; valli, Liv.; ramus, Ov.

bigae -arum, f. and P. Aug. **biga** -ae, f. (contr. from bijugae or bijuga), a pair of horses, Liv., Verg.

bigatus -a -um (bigae), stamped with a pair of horses; argentum, Liv. Subst., **bigati** -orum, m. sc. nummi, silver denarii so marked.

bijugis -e, v. bijugus.

bijugus a- -um (bis and jugum), yoked two together; certamen, a race between two-horse chariots, Verg. Subst., **bijugi** -orum, m. a pair of horses, Verg.

bilibra -ae, f. (bis and libra), a mass of two pounds weight, Liv.

bilibris -e (bis and libra), 1, weighing two pounds; ossae, Plin.; 2, containing two pounds; cornu, Hor.

bilinguis -e (bis and lingua), having two tongues; a, speaking two languages; canusini more bilinguis, Hor.; b, double-tongued, treacherous, Verg.

bilis -is, f. gall, bile. I. Lit., Cic.; suffusa, jaundice, Plin. II. Fig., a, anger, displeasure; commovere, Cic.; b, atra bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile—i.e., melancholy, Cic.; madness, Plaut.

bilix -icis (bis and lixum), only acc. sing. bilicem found, having a double thread, Verg.

bilustris -e (bis and lustrum), lasting ten years, Ov.

bimaris -e (bis and mare), lying on two seas; Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

bimāritus, m. (bis and maritus), the husband of two wives, ap. Cic.

bimāter -tris, m. (bis and mater), having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bimātus -ūs, m. (bimus), the age of two years (of plants and animals), Plin.

bimembris -e (bis and membrum), having double members, half man, half animal; forma, used of the Centaurs, Ov.; bimembres, subst., Centaurs, Verg.

bimestris -e (bis and mensis), lasting two months; consulatus, ap. Cic.; porcus, a pig two months old, Hor.; stipendium, pay for two months, Liv.

bimūlus -a -um (dim. of bimus), two years old, Cat., Suet.

bimus -a -um (bis and annus), two years old; equus, Plin.; vix bimum hunc Tiberium Caesarem, Vell.; legio, a legion that had served for two years, Cic.; merum, Hor.; nix, snow lying for two years, Ov.; honor, office conferred for two years, Ov.; sententia, a vote of the senate prolonging a governor's time to two years, ap. Cic.

bini -ae -a (sing., binus -a -um, Lucr.), two by two, Lucr.; 1, two apiece, sometimes simply two; unicuique binos pedes assignare, two feet each, Cic.; binos imperatores, two consuls a year, Sall.; with subst. that are used only in the plur., or that have a different meaning in the plur., two; bina castra, Cic.; binae litterae, Cic.; with other numerals, bina millia passuum, two miles, Quint.; 2, of things that match, boves, a yoke of oxen, Plin.; scyphi, a pair of goblets, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., findi in bina, to be cleft in twain, Lucr.; si bis bina quot essent didicisset, if he had learnt that twice two is four, Cic.

binocitium -ii, n. (bis and nox), a space of two nights, Tac.

binōminis -e (bis and nomen), having two names; Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

Biōn -ōnis, m. (Βίων), a satirical philosopher, first of the Cyrenaic, then of the Stoic school; hence **Biōneus** -a -um, sermones, witty, caustic, Hor.

biōs -ii, m. (βίος, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine, Plin.

bipalmis -e (bis and palmus), two palms or spans long or broad, Liv.

bipartio, or **bipertio** (-ivi), -itum, 4. (bis and partio), to divide into two parts, Cic.

bipartitō, adv., from partic. of bipartio, in two parts, in two ways; distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Caes.

bipātens -entis (bis and pateus), doubly open; open in two directions; portis bipatentibus, Verg.

bipēdālis -e (bis and pedalis), two feet long, broad, thick, or high; trabes, Caes.

bipennifer -fēra -fērum, armed with a two-edged axe (bipennis), Ov.

bipennis -e (bis and penna), 1, having two wings, Plin.; 2, transf., double-edged; ferrum, Verg. Subst., **bipennis** -is, f. (sc. securis), a double-edged axe, Verg., Hor.

bipēs -ēdis (bis and pes), having two feet, biped, Cic., Verg. Subst. plur., used contemptuously, men; omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

birēmis -e (bis and remus). I. two-oared, Liv. Subst., **birēmis** -is, f. a skiff with two oars, Lucan. II. with two banks of oars; used only as subst., a ship with two banks of oars, Cic.

bis, adv. *twice, in two ways*; bis terque, Cic.; bis terve, Cic.; *twice or thrice*; bis die, Cic.; bis consul, *a man who has been consul twice* (iterum consul, *a man who is consul for the second time*), Cic.; bis tanto or tantum, *twice as great*, Plaut.; with distributive numerals, bis bina, Cic.; with cardinal numerals, only in poet., bis quinque viri (the decem viri), Hor.; prov., bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), *to make the same mistake twice*, Cic.

Bistōnes -um, m. (Βιστόνες), the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians; hence adj., **Bistōnīus** -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian; tyrannus, Diomedes, Ov.; chelys, the lyre of Orpheus, Claud.; turbo, violent north wind, Lucan; Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians, Ov. Subst., **Bistōnia** -ae, f. Thrace; **Bistōnis** -idis, f. a Thracian woman = Bacchante, Hor.; ales, Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Sen. poet.

bisulcis -e (bis and sulcus), cloven. **A.** bisulci lingua (anguis), Pac. **B.** Meton., a double-tongued person, a hypocrite, Plaut.

bisulcus -a -um (bis and sulcus), split into two parts; lingua, forked, Ov.; ungula, cloven hoof, Plin.; pes, Lucr., Plin. Subst., **bisulca** -ōrum, n. animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solipedes), Plin.

Bithynia -ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; hence adj., **Bithynicus** -a -um, surname of Pompeius, conqueror of the Bithynians, and of his son, Cic.; **Bithynius** -a -um; **Bithynus** -a -um, Bithynian; **Bithynii** -ōrum, m., Plin.; **Bithyni** -ōrum, m. the Bithynians, Tac.; **Bithynis** -idis, f. a Bithynian woman, Ov.

bitūmen -inis, n. asphaltum, bitumen, Verg., Ov.

bitūminēus -a -um (bitumen), bituminous, Ov.

Bituriges -um, m. a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern town Bourges, Caes.

bivium -ii, n. a place where two roads meet, Verg.; in bivio distineri, to be distracted by a love for two persons, Ov.

bivius -a -um, having two ways or passages, Verg.

blaesus -a -um (βλαισός), *lispings, indistinct*; lingua, sonus, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot, Ov. Subst., madidi et blaesi, *drunken men*, Juv.

blandē, adv. (blandus), *caressingly, softly, tenderly, flatteringly*; rogare, Cic.; blandissime appellare hominem, Cic.

blandidicus -a -um (blande and dico), *flatteringly*, Plaut.

blandilōquentulus -a -um, *talking flatteringly*, Plaut.

blandilōquus -a -um (blande and loquor), *flattering, fair-spoken*, Plaut.

blandimentum -i, n. (blandior). **I.** *flattery*; usually plur., blandimentis corrumpere, Cic.; blandimenta muliebria, Tac. **II.** **1.** *whatever pleases the senses, an allurement*; sine blandimentis expellunt famem, *without sauces, delicacies*, Tac.; **2.** *careful tending*, of a plant, Plin.

blandior, 4. dep. to flatter, caress, coax. **A.** Lit., governing the dative, mihi et per se et per Pompeium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hannibalem puerilliter blandientem patri Hamilcari, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv.; auribus, to tickle the ears, Plin.; sibi, to deceive oneself, Sen.; votis meis, to delude oneself into believing what one wishes, Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, *fortune favoured his undertakings*, Tac.; voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic.; blan-

diente inertia, *idleness pleasing him*, Tac. Hence past. partic., **blanditus** -a -um, *charming*, Prop.

blanditer = blande (q.v.).

blanditia -ae, f. (blandus), *a caress, flattery*, used in both a good and a bad and not always in an invidious sense, as assentatio, and adulatio. **A.** Lit., popularis, Cic.; plur. benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; muliebres, Liv. **B.** *that which is alluring or attractive*; blanditiae praesentium voluptatum, Cic.

blanditiēs -ei, f. = blanditia (q.v.).

blandus -a -um, *flattering, fondling, caressing*; **1.** blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic.; voluptates, blandissimae dominae, Cic.; with dat., blandiores alienis quam vestris, Liv.; **2.** of things, *enticing, alluring, tempting*; litterae, Cic.; soni, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consuetudine in dies blandius, *ease becoming by habit every day more attractive*, Liv.

blātēro, 1. to chatter, babble, Hor.

blātio, 4. to talk idly, babble; nugae, Plaut.

blatta -ae, f. a cockroach, chafer of uncertain species, Verg., Hor.

blennus -i, m. (βλεννός), a stupid fellow, Plaut.

blitum -i, n. (βλίτον), a tasteless herb used in salad, Plaut.; hence adj., **blitēus** -a -um, *insipid, silly*, Plaut.

bōārius, and **bōvārius** -a -um (bos), relating to oxen; forum, the cattle market, Liv.

Boccar -āris m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence = an African, Juv.

Bocchus -i, 1. king of Mauritania, the friend and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha; **2.** a plant named after him, Verg.

Boebe -ēs, f. (Βοίβη), a lake in Thessaly and also a place on its shores; hence **Boebēis** -idis and Idos, f. the lake Boebe. Adj., **Boebēus** -a -um.

boeōtarchēs -ae, m. (Βοιωτάρχης), the highest magistrate of Boeotia, Liv.

Boeōti -ōrum, m. (Βοιωτοί), and **Boeōtī** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Boeotia, proverbial for their dulness; hence **Boeōtia** -ae, f. a country in Greece, north-west of Attica; **Boeōticus** -a -um, Boeotian; **Boeōtis** -idis, f. Boeotia; **Boeōtius** -a -um, Boeotian; moonia, Thebes, Ov.; **Boeōtus** -a -um, Boeotian.

Bōethius -ii, m. (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severus), a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; beheaded in prison (where he wrote his most celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiae Libri v.) 524 A.D.

Bōgud -ūdis, m. son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania Tingitana, ally of Caesar and afterwards of Antonius, taken prisoner by Agrippa and executed (B.C. 31).

bōjae -ārum, f., plur., a species of collar, of wood or iron, for slaves and criminals, Plaut.

Bōji (Bōii), and **Bōi** -ōrum, m. a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul. Sing., **Bōius** -i, m. one of the Boii; **Bōia**, -ae, f. a woman of the Boii; hence, a, **Bōia** -ae, f. the country of the Boii; b, **Bōiohaemum** -i, n. (Germ. Boienheim), the land of the Boii (hence modern Bohemia).

Bōla -ae, f. a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Lugnano. Hence **Bōlānus** -a -um, relating to Bola.

Bolbitinē -ēs, f. (Βολβιτινή), town in Upper

Egypt, now Rosetta; hence Bolbitinus -a -um, of Bolbitine; ostium, the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, Plin.

bōlētus -i, m. (βωλίτης), *the best kind of mushroom, Plin.*

bōlus -i, m. (βόλος), *a throw (classical jactus); 1, of dice, Plaut.; 2, of a fishing net, and hence a, what is caught at one throw; bolum emere, Suet.; b, fig., a good haul, gain; is primus bolu 'st, Plaut.; bolo tangere, or multare, or emungere aliquem, to cheat a man of his game, Plaut.*

bombax, interj. (βόμβαξ), *an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? Plaut.*

bombycinus -a -um (bombyx), *silken, Plin. Plur. subst., bombycina -ōrum, n. silken garments, Mart.*

bombyx -ycis, m. and f. (βόμβυξ). **I.** *the silkworm, Plin. II. silk, silk-stuff, Prop.*

Bōna Dēa, *the good goddess, the deity of fertility, worshipped by the Roman women.*

bōnitas -ātis, f. (bonus), *goodness, excellence. I. Of material things, agrorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic. II. A. Of abstract things, naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic. B. Of character, goodness, kindness, integrity; bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; facit parentes bonitas (parental love), non necessitas, Phaedr.; with in or erga followed by the acc., bonitas in suos, Cic.; divina bonitate erga homines, Cic.*

Bōnōnia -ae, f. (Βωνωνία), **1**, *a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Bologna); hence adj. Bōnōniensis -e; 2, a port in Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne); 3, a town on the Danube (now Banostor).*

bōnum -i, n. *good, material or moral; 1, material, generally plural, bona -ōrum, property; bona fortunaeque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, sole heir, Liv.; esse in bonis, to be in possession, Cic.; 2, moral, bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, the supreme good (in philosoph. sense), Cic.; bona pacis, the blessings of peace, Tac.; bonum naturale, inborn talent, Cic.; 3, profit, advantage; bonum publicum, the common weal, Liv.; bono esse alicui, to profit one, Cic.; cui bono fuisset, for whose advantage, Cic.*

bōnus -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. melior -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. optimus -a -um (from opto), *good. I. Physically and mentally, 1, good in itself; nummi boni, genuine coin, Cic.; bona voce, Plaut.; dicta, good things = jests, Enn.; bona indole, Cic.; esp., a, beautiful; forma bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; b, of good birth; bono genere natus, Cic.; c, able, clever; imperator, Cic.; poeta, Cic.; jaculo, good at hurling the javelin, Verg.; hence, subst., bōni, able men, Cic.; d, in war, brave; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.; bonus militia, Sall.; 2, good as regards the sensations, position, etc.; a, physically, of health, valetudo bona, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; bono animo, of good courage, Cic.; b, of physical qualities, color, good complexion, Lucr.; aetas bona, youth, Cic.; of the weather, bona tempestas, Cic.; c, pleasant to the senses; bonae res, good things, delicacies, Nep.; d, of news, bona fama, good news, Cic.; e, of human actions, etc., bonum exemplum, Tac.; navigatio, a good voyage, Cic.; mors, a happy death, Plin.; bona gratia, in all kindness, Cic.; bona venia, with your permission, Cic.; bonae res, good fortune, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, to take in good part, Cic.; f, of time, lucky (poet.); dies, Verg.; g, of good omen, auspiciū, Cic.; bona verba, auspicious words, Ov.; quod bonum felix faustumque sit, Cic.; 3, good, with regard*

to some object; aetas tironum plerumque melior, Cic.; with ad, ad proelium boni, Tac.; with dat., civitatibus suis, Cic.; optimum factu, Cic.; 4, as regards number or quantity, bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic. **II.** *Morally, honest, faithful. A. Gen., viri boni est misereri, Cic.; often ironical, homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in vocative, as a familiar greeting, O bone! my good fellow, Hor. B. Esp. a, with regard to the state, patriotic, loyal; bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = conservatives, the supporters of the existing system; b, chaste; femina, Cic.; c, kind; bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, gracious gods! Cic.; with dat., tuis, Verg.; with in and the acc., in me, Cic.; d, name of Juppiter, Optimus Maximus, Cic.*

bōo, **1**. (βοάω), *to shout, roar; of places, to echo; redde meum! toto voce boante foro, Ov.*

Bōōtes -ae and -is, m. (Βωώτης, *the ox-driver*), *a constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called Arctophylax.*

Bōrēās -ae, m. (Βορέας). **A.** *the north wind, Verg. (Class. Lat. aquilo). B. Meton., the north, Hor. B. Mythol., the husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes; hence adj., Bōrēus -a -um, northern.*

bōria -ae, f. *a kind of jasper, Plin.*

Bōrysthēnēs -is, m. (Βορυσθένης), *a large river in Sarmatia (now the Dnieper); hence Bōrysthēnidae or -itae -ārum, m. dwellers on the Borysthenes; Bōrysthēnis -idis, f. a Greek colony on the Borysthenes; Bōrysthēnius -a -um, belonging to the Borysthenes.*

bōs, bōvis, c. (βούς), **1**, *ox, bullock, cow, Cic., Liv.; bos Luca, an elephant, Lucr.; prov. bovi clitellas imponere, to saddle an ox, i.e. to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit, ap. Cic.; 2, a kind of flat fish, Ov.*

Bospōrus (Bosphorus), -i, m. (Βόσπορος), **1**, *Bosporus Thracius, the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople); 2, Bosporus Cimmerius, off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale); hence a, adj., Bospōranus -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus; subst. a dweller on the Bosphorus; b, Bospōrius and Bospōreus -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus.*

Bostra -ae, f. *capital of the Roman province of Arabia (the Bozrah of the Bible); hence Bostrenus -a -um, of or belonging to Bostra.*

Bottiaea -ae, f. (Βοττιαία), *a district of Macedonia; hence Bottiaei -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the district.*

Bōviānum -i, n. (Βοβιανόν), *town in Samnium (now Bojano); hence adj., Bōviānius -a -um.*

bōvile = bubile (q.v.).

Bōvillae -ārum, f. **1**, *town in Latium, not far from Rome, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo; hence adj., Bōvillānus -a -um, pugna (with a play on the word bovillus), the murder of Clodius, Cic.; 2, town in the district of Arpinum.*

bōvillus -a -um (bos), *an old form of bubulus, relating to oxen; grex, ap. Liv.*

brābēuta -ae, m. (βραβευτής), *a judge, umpire in the public games, Suet.*

brācae (braccae) -ārum, f. pl. (sing. once in Ov.), *breeches, trousers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, and Germans, Tac., Ov.*

brācātus (braccātus) -a -um (braccae). **I.** *Lit., wearing breeches. II. Transf., A. foreign, barbarian, effeminate; natio, Cic. B. Asgeograph.*

name = transalpinus, Gallia bracata, Gaul on the north side of the Alps, the old name of Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.; cognatio bracata, kindred with people of Transalpine Gaul, Cic.

braces, acc. -em, f. a kind of corn, Plin.

brāchiālis -e (brachium), belonging to the arm, Plaut.

brāchiōlum -i, n. (dim. of brachium), a small delicate arm, Cat.

brāchium -ii, n. (βραχίον). **I.** the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacertus = the fore-arm); brachia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** Gen., the whole arm. **A.** Lit., brachium frangere, Cic.; diu jactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; dare collo brachia, to embrace, Verg.; as used in speaking, porrectio brachii, Cic.; in dancing, brachia nameris movere, Ov.; prov., esp., brachia sua praebere sceleri, to assist in a crime, Ov.; levi brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.; molli brachio objurgare, to upbraid lightly, Cic.; dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv. **B.** Transf., **1.** the limbs of animals, the claw of a crab, Ov.; the thigh of an elephant, Plin.; the leg of a lion, Plin.; the claw of the nautilus, Plin.; used of the sign Cancer, Ov., and Scorpio, Verg.; **2.** of things resembling the arm, the branch of a tree, Verg.; arm of the sea, Ov.; the spur of a mountain chain, Plin.; the yard of a sail = antenna, Verg.; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, Liv.; the long walls connecting Athens with the Piraeus, Liv.

bractēa (brattēa) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, Lucr., Verg., Ov.

bractēātus -a -um. **A.** Lit. covered with gold leaf. **B.** Transf. **1.** gilt, glittering like gold, magnificent; **2.** glittering, unreal, delusive; felicitas, Sen.

bractēōla -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a little leaf of gold, Juv.

Branchus -i, m. (Βράγχος), a Greek to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy; hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Βραρχίδαι), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus.

brassica -ae, f. cabbage, Plaut.

Bratuspantium -ii, n. town in Gallia Belgica, now ruins of Bratuspante, near Breteuil.

Brennus -i, m. (Βρέννος), **1.** leader of the Senonian Gauls who took and burned Rome, B.C. 389; **2.** leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece. Adj. **Brennicus** -a -um.

brēviārius -a -um (brevis), abridged. Subst., **brēviārium** -i, n. short summary, report, epitome; imperii, statistical report, Suet.

brēvicūlus -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little, Plaut.

brēvilōquens -entis (brevis and loquor), brief in speech, Cic.

brēvilōquentia -ae, f. (brevilōquens), brevity of speech, Cic.

brēvis -e (βραχύς). **A.** In regard to space, **1.** as to length and breadth (opp. to longus, latus), short; via, Verg.; in breve cogere, to contract into a small space, Hor.; **2.** as to height (opp. to longus, altus, procerus), judex brevior quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic.; **3.** as to depth (opp. to profundus), shallow; brevia rata, Verg. Subst., **brēvia** -ium, n. shallows, Verg., Tac., and sing., a shoal, Tac. **B.** In regard to time (opp. to longus), **1.** short; ad breve tempus, Cic.; brevi post, shortly afterwards, Liv.; brevi, for a little time, Ov.; **2.** of short duration; vitae curriculum, Cic.; rosa, flos, lilium, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi

Romani amores, short-lived, Tac.; **3.** of the quantity of syllables, short; syllaba, Cic.; **4.** of discourse or writing, short, concise; breves litterae tuae, Cic.; brevis narratio, Cic.; brevi, in a few words, Cic.; breve faciam, I will make it short, Cic.; in breve cogere, to shorten, Cic.; so meton. of persons, quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, Hor.

brēvitas -ātis, f. (brevis), shortness. **I.** Of space, **1.** in regard to length or breadth, spatii, Caes.; **2.** of height, brevis nostrae, our short stature, Caes. **II.** Of time, **A.** Lit., temporis, diei, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, syllabarum, Cic.; **b.** of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness; litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.

brēviter, adv. (brevis), shortly. **I.** of space, Tib. **II.** Transf., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, Cic.; **b.** of conciseness in speaking or writing, briefly; rem breviter narrare, Cic.

Briāreus -ēi, m. (Βριαρεός), also called Aegaeon, son of Uranus, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads; centumgeminus, Verg. Hence **Briāreus** -a -um.

Brigantes -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain, in Northumberland or Cumberland; hence adj., **Brigantius** -a -um, surname of Julius, nephew of Civilis.

Brigantia -ae, f. town of the Vindelici on the lake of Constance (now Bregenz); hence adj., **Brigantinus** -a -um, Brigantine.

Brīmo -ūs, f. (Βριμω), the terrible one, epithet of Hecate, used of Proserpina, Prop.

Britannia -ae, f. and plur. **Britanniae** -arum, used both of Great Britain and the British Isles; hence adj., **1.** **Britannicus** -a -um, herba, the plant water-dock, Plin.; **2.** **Britannus** -a -um, and subst., **Britannus** -i, m. a Briton, Hor.; plur. **Britanni** -orum, m. the Britons, Caes.; **Brīto** -onis, m. a Briton, Juv.; a Breton, poet. for a Gaul, Mart.

Britannicus -i, m. the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, so called from his father's pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered after Nero became Emperor.

Brītōmartis -is, f. (Βριτόμαρτις), a Cretan deity, afterwards identified with Diana.

Brixia -ae, f. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Brescia), the mother-city of Verona. Hence adj., **Brixianus** -a -um, of or relating to Brixia.

brocchitās -ātis, f. projection of the teeth in animals, Plin.

brocchus, (brochus, bronchus), projecting (of teeth); of men and animals, having projecting teeth, Plaut.

Brōmīus -ii, m. (Βρόμιος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus, Plaut., Ov.

Brucri -ōrum, m. a people of North Germany.

brūma -ae, f. (for brevima, contracted from brevissima, sc. dies), the time of the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice. **I.** Lit., ante brumam, Cic.; sub bruma, Caes. **II.** Poet., winter, wintry cold; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; **III.** Meton., the year, Mart.

brūmālis -e (bruma), **1.** relating to the shortest day; dies, Cic.; signum, Capricorn, Cic.; **2.** wintry; horae, Ov.; frigus, Verg.

Brundisium -i, n. a town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour, the port most used by the Romans for journeys to Greece and the East (now Brindisi); hence adj., **Brundisius** -a -um, Brundisian.

Bruttii (Brūtii, Brittii) -ōrum, m. the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy (now Calabria Ulteriore); hence adj., **Bruttius** -a -um, Bruttian.

1. **brūtus** -a -um (connected with βαρύς and βριθός), 1, heavy, immovable; pondus, Lucr.; 2, dull, insensible, without feeling or reason; aliorum brutorum qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic.

2. **Brūtus** -i, m. a cognomen of the Roman Gens Junia. 1, L. Junius Brutus, relative of Tarquinius Superbus, feigned idiocy, freed Rome from the kingly power, B.C. 509. 2, M. Junius Brutus, nephew of Cato Uticensis, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, intimate friend of Cicero, philosopher and orator. 3, D. Junius Brutus, fellow conspirator with 2. Adj., **Brūtīnus** -a -um, belonging to (M. Junius) Brutus; consilia Brutina, Cic.

Būbastis -is, f. (Βούβαστις), an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.

būbile -is, n. (bos), an ox-stall, Plaut.

būbo -ōnis, m. (βύας, βύζα), the screech owl, Verg.

būbulcītor, 1. dep., and **būbulcīto**, 1. to be a cow-herd, Plaut.

būbulcus -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with oxen, Cic.

būbūlus -a -um (bos), relating to cows or oxen; caro, Plin. Subst., **būbūla** -ae, f. (sc. caro), beef, Plaut.

būcaeda -ae, m. (bos and caedo), one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, Plaut.

bucca -ae, f. the cheek; esp. when puffed out. I. Lit., buccas inflare, to swell with rage, Hor.; prov., quod in buccam venerit, scribito, whatever comes into your mouth, Cic. II. Meton., 1, a declaimer, bawler, Juv.; 2, one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite, Petr.; 3, a mouthful, Mart.; 4, a person with swollen cheeks (of a trumpeter), Juv.

buccella -ae, f. (dim. of bucca), a little mouthful, Mart.

buccīna, buccīnator, etc., v. bucina, etc.

bucco -ōnis, m. (bucca), a babbling foolish fellow, Plaut.

buccūla -ae, f. (dim. of bucca); 1, the cheek, jaw, Plaut.; 2, the beaver, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, Liv.

bucculentus -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked, Plaut.

Būcēphālās -ae, acc. -an, and -us -i, m. (Macedonian Βουκεφάλας, Gr. Βουκέφαλος), the horse of Alexander the Great. **Būcēphāla** -ae, f. and **Būcēphālē** -ēs, f. (Βουκεφάλη), a town founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.

būcērōs -ōn, and **būcērīus** -a -um, Lucr. (Βούκερωσ), having ox's horns, Ov.

būcīna -ae, f. (from the sound bu and cano, or contr. from bovicīna, from bos and cano). I. a crooked trumpet; a, the shepherd's horn, Prop.; b, a military trumpet, Cic.; used as a signal for relieving guard, hence ad tertiam bucinam (= vigiliam), Liv.; c, the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies, Prop. II. Triton's horn, Ov.

būcīnātor -ōris, m. a trumpeter, Caes.

būcīnum -i, n. 1, the sound of a trumpet, Plin.; 2, a shell fish, Plin.

būcōlicus -a -um, and -ōs -ē -ōn (βουκολικός), relating to shepherds, rural; modi, Ov.

būcūla -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer, Verg., Cic.

būfo -ōnis, m. a toad, Verg.

bulbus -i, m. (βολβός), an onion, Ov.

būleutērion -ii, n. (βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, Cic.

bulla -ae, f. a hollow swelling, a bladder, bubble. I. Lit., a water bubble; ut pluvio perlucida caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. II. Transf., A. a boss, stud; 1, on girdles, aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; 2, on doors, bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. B. bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etruscan origin), worn by triumphing generals and by boys of good family, laid aside by the latter when the toga virilis was put on; hence dignus bulla = childish, Juv.

bullātus -a -um (bulla). I. inflated, bombastic, or perishable, transitory, Pers. II. Transf., 1, furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob, cingulum, Varr.; 2, wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, heres, Juv.

bullō, 4. (bulia), to well up, bubble up, boil up, Pers.

Bullis (Byllis) -īdis, f. an Illyrian town and district between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia; hence **Bullīdenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Bullis; also **Bullīenses** -ium, m. and **Bullīnī** -ōrum, m.

būmastus -i, f. a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, Verg.

Būra -ae, f. (Βούρα), and **Būris** -is, f. a town in Achaia, forty stadia from the sea.

Burdīgāla -ae, f. a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).

būris -is, m. the crooked hinder part of the plough, Verg.

Būsīris -rīdis, m. (Βούσιρις), an old king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country.

bustīrāpus -i, m. (bustum and rapio), a robber of tombs, Plaut.

bustūārīus -a -um (bustum), belonging to the place where corpses were burned; gladiator, one who fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum -i, n. (from buro, old Lat. for uro). I. the place where corpses were burned, Lucr. II. a grave, sepulchre. A. Lit., Cic. B. Fig., tu bustum reipublicae, the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Terentius who ate his own son, Ov.

Buthrōtum -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (Βουθρωτόν and -τός), a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto.

būthysīa -ae, f. (βουθυσία), a sacrifice of oxen, Suet.

Butrōtus -i, m. a river in Bruttium, now Brucciano.

Buxentum -i, n. a town in Lucania, now Policastro.

buxifēr -a -um (buxus and fero), producing the box-tree, Cat.

buxus -i, f. and **buxum** i. n. (βύξος). I. 1, the evergreen box-tree, Ov.; 2, box-wood, Verg. II. Meton., articles made of box-wood—e.g., flute, Verg.; top, Verg.; comb, Ov.; writing-tablets, Prop.

Byrsa -ae, f. (Βύρσα), the citadel of Carthage.

Byzantium -ii, n. (Βυζάντιον), Byzantium, a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon (now Constantinople). Adj., **Byzantīnus** -a -um, **Byzantīus** -a -um Byzantine.

C

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

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

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

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

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

cāchinnātio -ōnis, f. a violent laughing, cachinnation, Cic.

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

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

cāchīnnus -i, m. (καγχασμός), loud laughter, jeering; cachinnos irridentium commovere, Cic.; poet. transf., the splashing of the sea, Cat.

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

cācōēthēs -is, n. (κακότηες), an obstinate disease, an itch or incurable passion; scribendi, an incurable itch to write, Juv.

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

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

cācūmīno, 1. (cacumen), to point, make pointed, Ov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

cādūcōātor -ōris, m. (caduceus), a herald, Liv.

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

cādūcīfēr -fēri (caduceus and fero), he that bears the caduceus, surname of Mercury, Ov.; absol., Ov.

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

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

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

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

caecias -ae, m. (καικίας), a north-east wind, Plin.

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

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

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

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

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

caecus -a -um, adj. with compar. **I.** Active.

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

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

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

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

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

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

caelebs -libis, *unmarried, single* (of the man).

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

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

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

caelībātus -ūs, m. (caelebs), *celibacy*, Suet.

caelīcōla -ae, m. (caelum and colo), *a dweller in heaven*; poet., *a god*, Verg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Caenīna -ae, f. (Καινίμη), *town in Latium*; hence adj., **Caenīnensis** -e and **Caenīnus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Caenina*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cālactē -ēs, f. (Καλή ἀκτή), *a town on the north coast of Sicily*; hence, **Cālactinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Calacte*.

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

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

Cālāmis -mīdis, m. (Κάλαμις), *one of the greatest sculptors of the age of Phidias*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cālātīa -ae, and **Cālātīae** -ārum, f. *a town in Campania*. Adj., **Cālātīnus** -a -um, *Calatine*.

cālātor -ōris, m. (1. calo), *a servant, attendant upon priests*, Suet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

calcio = calceo (q.v.).

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

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

2. **calcitro** -ōnis, m. (1. calcitro), *a kicker*, Varr.; of men, *a bully, blusterer*, Plin.

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

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

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

caldus = calidus (q.v.).

Cālēdōnes -um, acc. -as, m. the inhabitants of Caledonia. Hence **A. Cālēdōnia** -ae, f. the north-west of Scotland. **B.** Adj., **Cālēdōnius** -a -um, Caledonian.

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

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

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

Cālēnus, v. Cales.

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

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

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

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

cālīandrum -i, n. v. caliendrum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Callifae -ārum, f. a town in Samnium.

Callimāchus -i, m. (Καλλιμάχος), a celebrated Greek poet of Cyrene.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cālumniātor -ōris, m. (calumniator), an intriguer, pettifogger; scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse; boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic.

cālumniōr, 1. dep. (calumnia), to contrive tricks, to attack with artifices; jacet res in controversiis isto calumniante biennium, Cic.; calumniabar ipse; putabam, etc., I made myself unnecessarily anxious, Cic.

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

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

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

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

calvitiūm -ii, n. (calvus), baldness, Cic.

calvor, 3. dep. to form intrigues, deceive, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cāmāra = camera (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cānācē -ēs, f. (Κανάκη), daughter of Aeolus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

canens -entis, partic. of caneo and cano.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cantātor -ōris, m. a singer, Mart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Căpăneus -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -eu, m. (Καπαρνεός), one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

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

căpēdo -inis, f. (capis), a bowl used in sacrifices, Cic.

căpēduncūla -ae, f. (dim. of capedo), a small bowl, Cle.

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

Căpēna -ae, f. a town in Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte. Adj., **Căpēnās** -ātis, **Căpēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Capena; porta Capena, a gate in Rome at the commencement of the via Appia.

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

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

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

Căphāreus and **Căphēreus**, or **Căpēreus** -ei and -eos, acc. -ea, voc. -eu, m. (ὁ Καφηραεύς), a dangerous promontory on the south coast of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from Troy was shipwrecked. Adj., **Căphāreus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caphareus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

căpistrum -i, n. a halter, Verg.

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

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

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

Căpītōlīum -īi, n. (caput), the temple of Jupiter built upon the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill or mons Capitolinus. Adj., **Căpītōlīnus** -a -um, Capitoline; ludi, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, Liv.; hence subst., **Căpītōlīni** -ōrum, m. the superintendents of these games, Cic.

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

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

Căppādōces -um, m. (Καππάδοκες), the inhabitants of Cappadocia; sing., **Căppādōx** -ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; **Căppādōcīa** -ae, f. a district of Asia Minor, the most eastern Asiatic province of the Romans. Adj., **Căppādōcīus** and **Căppādōcus** -a -um, Cappadocian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **capsa** -ae, f. (capiro), a box or case for books, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Căpūa -ae, f. (Καπύνη), chief town of Campania. Adj., **Căpūānus** -a -um.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cardūus -i, m. a thistle, Verg.

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

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

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

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

cārex -icis, f. sedge, Verg.

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

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

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

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

cārīstīa = charistia (q. v.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

carnifīco, 1. (carnifex), to slay, behead, Liv.

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

1. **cāro**, 3. to card wool, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cārŷae -ārum, f. (Καρῳαί), town in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana); hence, **Cārŷātides**, acc. -īdas, f. the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis; hence, in architecture, the figures of women in the place of pillars, Vitruvius.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Caspium mārē or **pēlāgus**, and **Caspīus ōcēānus** (τὸ Κασπίον πέλαιος), the Caspian Sea. Adj., **Caspīus** -a -um, Caspian.

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

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

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

cassida -ae, f. a helmet, Verg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

castro, 1, to castrate, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

catāgelāsīmus -a -um (καταγελάσιμος), serving as a subject of jest, Plaut.

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

Catāmītus -i, m. the Latin name for Gany-medes.

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

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

catāphractus -a -um, mail-clad, Liv.

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

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

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

catāracta (catarr.) -ae, f., and **catāraetes** -ae, m. (καταράκτης), 1, a waterfall, esp. a cataract of the Nile, Sen.; 2, a sluice or flood-gate, Plin.; 3, a portcullis, Liv.

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

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

catēja -ae, f. a kind of dart, Verg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

catīnum -i, n. and **catīnus** -i, m. a broad, flat dish, Hor.

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

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

a play on the word Cato, vereor ne in cationum Catoninos, Cic.

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

cātūla -ae, f. *a little bitch*, Prop.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

caudicārius, v. codicarius.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cēorōpis -idis, f. a female descendant of Cecrops, e.g., Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops, Ov.; Procne and Philomela, daughters of Pandion, Ov.; adj., terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Procne, Ov.; c,

Cēorōpius -a -um, Cecropian, arx, Ov.; and subst.,

Cēorōpia -ae, f. the citadel of Athens, Plin.; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic,

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

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

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

Cēlaenae -arum, f. (Κελαίνας), a town in Phrygia, near the Maeander, Liv. Adj., **Cēlae-naeus** -a -um, Celaenean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

celebrassent, Cic.; 4, to praise, honour; egressum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen alicuius scriptis, Cic.; 5, to practise often, exercise; artes, Cic.; nec unum genus est divinationis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic.

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

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

cēlēre, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

cēlēro, 1. (celer). **I.** Transit., to make quick, hasten, accelerate; fugam, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to hasten, Lucr., Cat.

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

cella -ae, f. a room. **I.** In a Roman house. **A.** Of a town-house, 1, a room for persons, esp. the servants' rooms, Cic.; 2, a storehouse; with or without penaria, Cic.; in cellam dare, imperare, emere, to give out, order, buy things for the house, Cic. **B.** Of a country-house, 1, storehouse; penaria, for corn, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for wine, Cic.; transf., Capua cella atque horreum Campani agri, Cic.; 2, place for keeping birds, Col. **C.** In a lodging-house, a mean apartment, Mart. **II.** In a temple, the shrine of the god's image, Cic. **III.** the cell of a beehive, Verg.

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

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

cēlo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; sententiam suam, Cic.; dolorem vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare, Cic.; with acc. of the thing concealed and acc. of person from whom it is concealed; non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic.; with de and the abl. of the person; de insidiis te celare noluit, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cēnātīo -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, dining-hall, Plin.

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

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

cēnātus -a -um, v. ceno.

Cenchreae -ārum, f. (Κεγχρέαι), port of the Corinthians on the Saronic gulf. Adj., **Cenchrēus** -a -um, Cenchrean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

centiplex, v. centuplex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

centūplex -leis, a hundred-fold, Plaut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cēnum, v. caenum.

Cēōs, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

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

Cēphāloedis -Idis, f. (-ium -li, n.), town on the north coast of Sicily. Adj., **Cēphāloeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephaloedis.

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

Cēpheus -ēi, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda. Adj., **Cēphēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cepheus; virgo, Andromeda, Ov.; arva, Aethiopia, Ov.; **Cēphēus** -a -um, Ethiopian; also, **Cēphēis** -Idos, f. Andromeda, Ov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cercīna -ae, f. (Κερκίνα), *a large island off the African coast, now Kerkine or Cherkara or Zerbi*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cērēs -ēris (root CER, CRE, whence creō).

L *the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine*; prov., *Cereri has nuptias facere, i.e., without wine*, Plaut. **II.** Meton., *grain, corn*, Verg., Hor.; whence the proverb, *sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus*, Ter. Adj.,

Cērēālis -e, *relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture*, Ov.; *papaver, the emblem of Ceres*, Verg.; *cenae, splendid, as at the festival of Ceres*, Plaut.; *aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions*; hence subst., **Cērēālia** -ium, n. *the festival of Ceres*.

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

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

cērīnus -a -um (κήρινος), *wax-coloured*, Plin.

cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. (Root CRE, CRI, Gr. KPI, whence κρίνω, cribrum.) **L** *to separate, sift*; *aliquid in cribris*, Ov. **II.** Transf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cervix -icis, f. the nape of the neck, the neck.

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

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

caespes, v. caespes.

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

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

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

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

cestrosphendōnē -ēs, f. (κεστροσφενδόνη), an engine for hurling stones, Liv.

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

2. **oēstus** -ūs, m. v. caestus.

cētārius -a -um (cetus), relating to sea-fish, particularly to the tunny-fish. **I.** Adj., Tac.

II. Subst. **A.** **cētārius** -ii, m. a fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish, particularly tunny-fish, Ter.

B. **cētāria** -ae, f. and **cētārium** -ii, n. (κηρεία), a bay in the sea where the tunny-fish collected and were caught, Hor.

cēte, v. cetus.

cētērōqui or **cētērōquīn**, adv. otherwise, else, Cic.

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

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

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

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

cette, v. cēdo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chalcidensis -e, Chalcidian.

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

Chaldaea -ae, f. (Χαλδαία), the south-west part of Babylonia from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert, the inhabitants of which were famous for astrology and soothsaying; hence,

a. **Chaldaeus** -a -um, Chaldaean; subst., **Chaldaei** -orum, m. (Χαλδαῖοι), soothsayers, Cic.; **b.** **Chaldaeus** -a -um, Chaldaic.

chalybēus -a -um, made of steel, Ov.

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

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

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

Chāones -um, m. (Χάονες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence adj.,

Chāonius -a -um, Epirote; pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; **Chāonis** -idis, f. Chaonian; ales, the pigeon of Dodona, Ov.; arbor, the oak, Ov.

Chāonia -ae, f. the district of Chaonia.

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

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

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

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

Charmādās -ae, m. (Χαρμάδας), a disciple of Carneades, belonging to the Academic school (teaching at Athens, 109 B.C.).

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

Chārondās -ae, m. (Χαρώνδας), a celebrated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chrýsa -ae, f. and **Chrýsē** -ēs, f. (Χρύση), a town in Mysia, near which was a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

Chrýsās -ae, m. a river in Sicily, now Dittaino.

Chrýsēs -ae, m. (Χρύσης), the priest of Apollo at Chrysa, whose daughter was carried off by the Greeks; hence, **Chrýsēis** -idos, f. (Χρυσήϊς), the daughter of Chryses = Astynome.

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

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

chrýsólithus -i, m. and f. (χρυσόλιθος), chrysolite, or topaz, Plin.

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

chrýsos -i, m. (χρυσός), gold, Plaut.

chus, v. congius.

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

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

cībo, 1. (cibus), to feed, Suet.

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

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

Cibyra -ae, f. (Κιβύρα), a town in Pisidia; hence, **A.** **Cibyratēs** -ae, e. of Cibyra. **B.** **Cibyratīcus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibyra.

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

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

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

ciceum -ī, n. (κίκκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless; ciceum non interdum, Plaut.

cicer -ēris, n. a chick-pea, Hor.

Cicēro -ōnis, m. name of a family of the gens Tullia, to which belonged, **1.** M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest Roman orator and writer, born A.C. 106, at Arpinum, murdered at the command of Antonius A.C. 43; **2.** Qu. Tullius Cicero, brother of the above. Hence adj., **Cicēronianus** -a -um, Ciceronian.

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

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

cicur -ūris, tame; bestia, Cic.

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

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

Cilicia -ae, f. (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence adj., **1.** **Cilix** -icis, Cilician; pl.

Cilices -um, m. the Cilicians; **Cilissa** -ae, f., Cilician; spica, saffron, Ov.; **2.** **Cilicius** -a -um, Cilician. Subst., **Cilicium** -li, n. a coarse cloth, or covering made of Cilician goats' hair.

cilium -li, n. the eye-lid, Plin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Cingūlum -i, n. a town in Picenum.

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

cíniflo -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

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

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

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

Cinyps -ŷphis, m. (Κίνυψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtes; hence adj., **Cinŷphius** -a -um, **1.** relating or belonging to the Cinyps, Verg.; **2.** African, Ov.

Cinŷras -ae, m. (Κινŷρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis. Adj., **Cinŷreŷus** -a -um, Cinŷrean; virgo, Myrrha, Ov.; juvenis, Adonis, Ov.

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

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

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

circāmoerium -il, n. = pomœrium (q.v.), Liv.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

circulus = circulus (q.v.).

circūceo, v. circumeo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

circumactus -a -um, partic. of circumago.

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

circumāro, to plough round, Liv.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

circumductus -a -um, partic. of circumduco.

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

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

circumēro, 1. to wander round, Sen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

circumgemo, 3. to growl round about; ovile, Hor.

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

circumgrēdior -gressus sum -grēdi (circum and gradior), to go round, travel round, especially with hostile intent; exercitum, Sall.; terga, Tac.

circumicio = circumjicio (q. v.).

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

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

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

circumjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (circum and jacio); **1.** to throw round, put round; multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes.; hence of localities, **circumjectus** -a -um, surrounding, adjacent; nationes, Tac.; aedificia circumjecta muris, Liv.; **2.** aliquid aliqua re, to surround, enclose with anything, Cic.; circumjicere extremitatem coeli rotundo ambitu, Cic.

circumlavo -āre and -ēre, to wash round, to overflow round, Sall.

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

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

circumlinio -lini, 4. 1, to smear anything on anything; sulfura taedis, Ov.; 2, to besmear with anything, to cover; circumlitus auro, Ov.; circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

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

circumlustrans -antis, illuminating all round, Lucr.

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

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

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

circummūnitio -ōnis, f. (circummoenio), the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Caes.

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

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

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

circumplico, 1. to fold round, wind round; si anguem vectis circumplavicisset, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

circumsēdo -sēdi, 3. to sit down before a place, besiege; oppidum, Sall.

circumsilio, 4. (circum and salio), to leap or jump round; (passer) circumsiliens, Cat.; transf., to surround; morborum omne genus, Juv.

circumsisto -stēti, or (more rarely) -stīti, 3. to place oneself round, to surround. A. Gen., aliquem, Caes. B. Esp., to surround hostilely, press round; plures paucos circumsistebant, Caes.; sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.

circumsōno -sōnūi -sōnātum, 1, a, to sound around; clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.; b, to echo with; locus qui circumsonat ululatibus, Liv.; talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, Cic.

circumsōnus -a -um (circumsono), sounding around; turba canum, Ov.

circumspectatrix -icis, f. (circumspico), a female who looks round about, Plaut.

circumspectio -ōnis, f. (circumspico), foresight, circumspection, caution; circumspectio aliqua et accurata consideratio, Cic.

circumspico, 1. (freq. of circumspicio), to look around. I. Intransit., to look round repeatedly; circumspectant bestiae in pastu, Cic.; fig., dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, Cic. II. Transit., a, to look round at, esp. with anxiety or suspicion; omnia, Cic.; patriciorum vultus, Liv.; b, to look round to seek for something or somebody; circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv.; c, to wait for, watch for; defectionis tempus, Liv.

1. **circumspectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from circumspicio), 1, pass., of things, deliberate, well considered; verba circumspecta, Ov.; 2, active, of persons, circumspect, cautious, Sen.

2. **circumspectus** -ūs, m. (circumspicio), 1, looking round, Plin.; transf., attention to; detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv.; 2, prospect, view on every side, Cic.

circumspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. to look round. I. Intransit. A. qui in auspiciis adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic.; circumspicit (looks round anxiously), aestuat, Cic. B. Transf., to consider; circumspicite celeriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. II. Transit., to look round at. A. 1, lit., urbis situm, Liv.; 2, transf., to consider carefully; omnia pericula, Cic. B. to look around for; 1, lit., Caes.; saxum ingens, Verg.; 2, transf., to look for, seek for; externa auxilia, Tac.

circumsto -stēti, 1. I. to stand round or in a circle, to surround, encircle; sellam, Liv.; hence partic. subst., circumstantes, the bystanders, Liv. II. to surround with hostile intent, to beleague. A. Lit., circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, Cic. B. Transf., quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv.

circumstrēpo -strēpūi -strēpītum, 3. to roar, make a noise round, shout clamorously around; legatus clamore seditiosorum circum-

strepitur, Tac.; with acc., quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

circumstrūo -struxi -structum, 3. to build round, Suet.

circumsurgens -entis, rising round, Tac.

circumtēgo, 3. to cover all round, Lucr. (?)

circumtēro, 3. to rub against on all sides; poet., to crowd round, Tib.

circumtextus -a -um, woven all round; circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

circumtōno -tōnūi, 1. to thunder round; qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov.

circumtonsus -a -um, 1, shaven or shorn all round, Suet.; 2, transf., of discourse, artificial, Sen.

circumvado -vāsi, 3. to attack from every side, to surround. **I.** Lit., immobiles naves circumvadunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., cum terror circumvasisset aciem, Liv.

circumvāgus -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle; Oceanus, Hor.

circumvālo, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleaguer; oppidum, Caes.; Pompeium, Cic.; fig., tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvectiō -ōnis, f. (circumvehor), 1, a carrying round of merchandise; portorium circumvectionis, transit dues, Cic.; 2, solis, circuit, revolution, Cic.

circumvector, 1. dep. (intens. of circumvehor), 1, to ride or sail round; Ligurum oras, Liv.; 2, poet., to go through, describe; singuladum circumvectamur, Verg.

circumvēhor -vectus, 3. dep., 1, to ride or sail round; jubet circumvectos (equites), ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, Liv.; navibus circumvecti, Caes.; with acc., cum classe Corsicae oram, Liv.; transf., frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, try to describe at once, Verg.; 2, to ride or sail in every direction, Liv.

circumvēlo, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides; aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circumvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come round, surround, encircle. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, homines circumventi flamma, Caes. **B.** Of places, Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniens, Tac. **II.** to surround with hostile intent. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, hostes a tergo, Caes.; 2, of things, cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. **B.** Transf., 1, to beset, oppress, assail; aliquem judicio capitis, Cic.; 2, to cheat; innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumversor, 1. dep., to twist or turn round, Lucr.

circumverto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. **A.** to turn, twist round; rota perpetuum qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.; mancipium, to manumit, Quint. **B.** Transf., to defraud; qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut.

circumvestiō, 4. to clothe all round, poet., ap. Cic.

circumvinciō -vinctus, 4. to bind all round, Plaut.

circumvisō, 3. to look all round, Plaut.

circumvolito, 1. 1, to fly round; lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Verg.; 2, transf., to rove about, hover round; circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circumvōlo, 1. to fly round; aliquem atris alis (of death), Hor.

circumvōlvo -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. to roll round; sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

circus -i, m. (κίρκος). **I.** a circular line;

caudens, the milky way, Cic. **II.** a circus, hippodrome. **A.** in Rome; 1, Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racecourse in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated 150,000 spectators, Liv.; 2, Circus Flaminius, outside the town, Cic. **B.** a circus in other places; 1, Circus maritimus at Anagnia, Liv.; 2, any circus or place where games are held, Verg.

cīris -is, f. (κεῖρις), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, Ov.

cirrātus -a -um (cirrus), curled, crisped, Mart.

Cirra -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocis, the port of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, **Cirrhæus** -a -um, relating to Cirra or Apollo.

cirrus -i, m., 1, a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair, Juv.; 2, the fringe of a garment, Phaedr.

Cirta -ae, f. (Κίρτα), a town of Numidia.

cis, prep., with acc. (connected with is and hic, with demonstrative c prefixed), on this side; 1, of place, cis Taurum, Cic.; 2, of time, cis dies paucos, within a few days, Sall.

cisalpīnus -a -um, on this side (the Roman), i.e., the south side of the Alps; Gallia, Caes.

cisium -ii, n. a light two-wheeled gig, Cic.

cisrhēnānus -a -um, on this side the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

Cisseus -ēi, m. (Κισσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence **Cissēis** -īdis, f. (Κισσηῖς), daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

cista -ae, f. (κίστη), a chest, casket for keeping money, fruit, books, etc., Cic.; for sacred utensils, Tib.; a ballot-box, Plin.

cistella -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest, or casket, Plaut.

cistellātrix -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, Plaut.

cistellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little casket, Plaut.

cisterna -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern; piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac.

cistifer -fēri, m. (cista and fero), one who carries a box or chest, Mart.

cistōphōrus -i, m. (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin worth about four drachmae, so called from the impression of a cista upon it; in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad HS. bis et vicies, in Asiatic coinage, Cic.

cistūla -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a casket, Plaut.

citātīm, adv. (citatus), quickly, hastily, Cic.

citātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cito), quick, rapid, speedy; Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo or citatis equis, at full gallop, Liv.

citēr -tra -trum (cis), on this side. **I.** Positive, Cato. **II.** Compar., **citēriōr** -us, genit. -ōris, on this side. **A.** Gallia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, ad haec citiora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.; 2, of time, earlier; citiores nondum audiebamus, Cic. **III.** Superl., **citīmus** or **citūmus** -a -um, very near, nearest; stella ultima a caelo citima terris, Cic.

Cithaerōn -ōnis, m. (Κιθαρώων), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

cithāra -ae, f. (κithάρα). **A.** a four-stringed instrument, Hor. **B.** Meton., 1, the music of the cithara, Hor.; 2, the art of playing the cithara, Hor.

cithārista -ae, m. (κithαριστής), a player on the cithara, Ter.

citharistria -ae, f. (κιθαρίστρια), a female player on the cithara, Ter.

citharizo, 1. (κιθαρίζω), to play the cithara, Nep.

citharoedicus -a -um (κιθαρωδικός), relating to the citharoedus, Suet.

citharoedus -i, m. (κιθαρωδός), one who sings to the cithara, Cic.

Citium -ii, n. (Κίτιον), a maritime city of Cyprus, birthplace of the Stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, **A. Citiensis** -e, belonging to Citium.

B. Citiens -a -um, belonging to Citium. **C. Citiōus** -ei, m. of Citium; Zeno, Cic.

1. **citō**, comp. **citius**, sup. **citissime**, adv. (citus). **A.** quickly, speedily, Cic.; cito discere aliquid, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, non cito, not easily, Cic.; b, compar., citius quam, sooner than, Cic.

2. **cito**, 1. (freq. of cio = cleo). **I.** to put into violent motion, hence to cite, summon; a, the senate; patres in curiam, Liv.; b, the people to vote; in campo Martio centuriatim populum, Liv.; c, the knights; "Cita," inquit Nero, "M. Livium," Liv.; d, the citizens to take the oath of military allegiance; citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum in verba P. Scipionis juraverant, Liv.; e, in a court of justice, (a) the jury; si Lysides citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; (β) the prosecutor or defendant; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes il ab te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic.; (γ) a witness; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.; transf., quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic.; (δ) the condemned; praecōnis audita vox citantis nomina damnatorum, Liv.; f, to call upon a god for help; aliquem falso, Ov. **II.** a, to shout out; paeānem, Cic.; b, to call forth, to produce; isque (animi) motus aut boni aut mali opinione citatur, Cic.

citrā, adv. and prep. with acc. (from citer). **I.** on this side; citra Veliam, Cic.; citra Rhenum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** on this side of (a certain boundary), within, before; 1, of space, paucis citra milibus, Liv.; citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.; 2, of time, within; citra Trojana tempora, Ov. **B.** = sine, praeter, without, except; citra vulnus, Plin.

citrēus -a -um (citrus), 1, belonging to the citrus tree; mensa, made of citrus wood, Cic.; 2, belonging to the citron tree; citrea, the citron tree, Plin.; citreum, the citron, Plin.

citrō, adv. (citer), found only in combination with ultro; ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro, ultro ac citro, up and down, hither and thither, Cic.

citrum -i, n. citrus wood, Plin.

citrus -i, m. the citrus, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly articles of furniture (perhaps Thuja orientalis, Linn.), Plin.

citus -a -um, p. adj. (from cleo), quick, speedy; vox, Cic.; incessus, Sall.; pes, the iambus, Ov.

civicus -a -um (civis), relating to a citizen, civic; bella, civil war, Ov.; corona, and simply **civica** -ae, f. the civic crown, a chaplet of oak leaves presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, ob civem servatum, Cic.

civilis -e (civis). **I.** relating to a citizen, civic, civil. **A.** Lit., conjuratio, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; quereus = corona civica (v. civicus), Verg.; jus, either the civil law of the Romans (opp. jus naturale) or the law of private rights (opp. jus publicum), Cic.; dies, from midnight to midnight, as opp. to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset, Varr. **B.** Transf., a, becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen; nulli civilis animus, Liv.; b,

popular, affable, courteous; quid civilius illo, Ov. **II.** relating to public life or the state; a, scientia, Cic.; civilium rerum peritus, Tac.; b, civil, as opp. to military; non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera, Liv.

civilitas -ātis, f. (civilis), 1, the science of politics, used by Quint. as a translation of η πολιτική; 2, politeness, condescension, civility, Suet.

civilitēr, adv. (civilis), 1, like a citizen; vivere, Cic.; 2, politely, Ov.

civis -is, c. (from cio or cleo, summoned). **I.** a citizen (opp. hostis or peregrinus), civis Romanus, Cic.; aliquem civem asciscere, Cic.; fieri civem Romanum, Cic.; fem., civis Attica, Ter. **II.** **A.** fellow citizen; cives mei, Cic. **B.** subject; imperare corpori ut rex civibus suis, Cic.

civitas -ātis, f. (civis). **I.** Abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen; civitatem dare alicui, Cic.; amittere, Cic.; aliquem civitate donare, Cic.; aliquem in civitatem asciscere, Cic.; in populi Romani civitatem suscipi, Cic.; civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, impetrare, adimere, Cic.; civitate mutari, Cic. **II.** Concr. **A.** a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth; civitates aut nationes, civilised states or barbarous tribes, Cic.; civitatem instituere, administrare, Cic.; civitates condere, Cic. **B.** Meton., a town, city, Cic.

clādēs -is, f. (connected with gladius), destruction. **I.** destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage, Plaut.; loss of a limb; dextrae manus, Liv. **II.** **A.** disaster, injury, civitatis, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons who cause the disaster; militum clades, Cic.; geminos Scipiadas cladem Libyaee, Verg. **C.** Esp., misfortune in war, defeat; cladem inferre, Liv.; facere, Sall.; accipere, Liv.; hosti inferre, Cic.

clam (old Lat. cālam or cālim, from root CAL, CEL, whence cel -o). **I.** Adv., secretly (opp. palam), in secret; esse, to remain incognito, Liv.; plura clam remove, Cic. **II.** Prep. a, with abl., clam vobis, Caes.; clam istis, Cic.; b, gen. with acc., clam me est, it is unknown to me, Cic.

clāmātor -ōris, m. (clamo), a shouter, a bawler, noisy declaimer, Cic.

clāmīto, 1. (intens. of clamo), to cry loudly, shout violently; 1, absol. or with acc., Cauneas clamitabat, cried figs of Caunus, Cic.; of things, nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clamitare calliditatem videntur, Cic.; 2, followed by an exclamation in direct speech, ad arma! clamitans, Liv.; 3, foll. by acc. and infin. in indirect speech, saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.; 4, with the acc., aliquem sycophantam, Ter.

clāmo, 1. (connected with καλέω). **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud. **A.** Of men, loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic.; de suo et uxoris interitu, Cic. **B.** Of animals, anseres qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, to call to or upon; comites, Ov.; morientem nomine, Verg.; with double acc., to call aloud; aliquem furem, Hor.; 2, to proclaim aloud; a, with acc., hoc de pecunia, Cic.; b, in direct speech, infantem Io triumpho! clamasse, Liv.; c, in indirect speech, clamare ille quum raperetur, nihil se miserum fecisse, Cic.; d, with ut and the subj., clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic.

clāmor -ōris, m. a loud shouting, cry. **A.** Of men, clamor populi infestus atque inimicus, Cic.; clamorem edere, tollere, Cic.; excitare, Liv.; clamor oritur, Sall.; auditur, Caes.; esp., 1, shout of applause; haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.; 2, wild cry; aliquem clamoribus et con-

viciis et sibilis consecretari, Cic. 3, war-cry; clamorem tollere, Caes.; 4, cry of sorrow; lamentantium militum, Liv. **B.** Of animals, grum, Lucr. **C.** a sound of lifeless things; montium, Hor.

clāmōsus -a -um (clamo), 1, act., noisy, clamorous, Quint.; 2, pass., filled with noise; circus, Mart.

clancūlum, adv. (clani), secretly, in secret, Plaut., Ter.; prep. with acc., clanculum patres, Ter.

clandestīnus -a -um (clam), secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine; colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.

clangor -ōris, m. a sound, clang, noise; 1, the cry of birds, Ov.; of the eagle, Cic. poet.; the hissing of geese, Liv.; 2, the sound of a trumpet, Verg.

Clānis -is, m. a river of Etruria.

Clānius -ii, m. a river of Campania.

clārē, adv. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** As regards sight, clearly, brightly; videre, Plaut.; fulgere, Cat. **B.** As regards hearing, aloud; plaudere, dicere, Plant.; gemere, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** clearly, distinctly; apparere, ap. Cic.; ostendere, Quint. **B.** illustriously; explendescere, Nep.

clārēo, 2. (clarus). **I.** to be bright, to shine, Cic. poet. **II.** Transf. **A.** to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lucr. **B.** to be distinguished, illustrious, Enn.

clāresco, clārūi, 3. (inch. of clareo). **I.** **A.** to become clear, bright, Tac. **B.** to sound or resound clearly; clarescunt sonitus, Verg. **II.** Transf. **A.** to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lucr. **B.** to become illustrious, Tac.; ex gente Domitiā duae familiae claruerunt, Suet.

clārīgātio -ōnis, f. (clarigo), 1, the demand of satisfaction and declaration of war by a Fetialis, Plin.; 2, the fine imposed on a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, Liv.

clārigo (clare—i.e., clara voce—and ago), 1. to declare war, used of the Fetialis, Plin.

clārisonus -a -um (clarus and sono), clearly sounding; vox, Cat.

clārītas -ātis, f. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the sight, clearness, brightness, brilliancy, Plin. **B.** Of the voice, vocis, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** clearness to the mind, plainness, Quint. **B.** fame, celebrity, renown; hominis, Cic.

clārītudo -inis, f. (clarus), clearness, brilliancy. **I.** Lit., of the sight, deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. **II.** Transf., fame, renown, celebrity, Sall.

clāro, 1. (clarus). **I.** to make clear, make bright, Cic. poet. **II.** Transf. **A.** to make plain, evident; animi naturam versibus, Lucr. **B.** to make illustrious, renowned, Hor.

clārōr -ōris, m. (clarus), brightness, Plaut.

Clārōs, i, f. (Κλάρος), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo; hence **Clārīus** -a -um (Κλάριος), Clarian, surname of Apollo, Ov.; poeta, the poet Antimachus, born at Claros.

clārus -a -um (connected with κλαίω), clear, bright (opp. obscurus, caecus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant; lumina mundi, Verg.; locus, Cic.; poet., of the wind, making clear, bringing fair weather; aquilo, Verg. **B.** In regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud; voce, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** clear, evident, plain; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic. **B.** 1, illustrious, renowned, distinguished; a, of persons, vir clarissimus, Cic.; clarus gloriā, Cic.; clarus in philosophia et nobilis, Cic.; ex doctrina nobilis et clarus,

Cic.; b, of things oppidum Cic.; victoria clarissima, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, notorious; illa oppugnatio fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxuriā superbiāque clarus, Liv.

classiārīus -i, m. (classis), 1 (sc. miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, Tac.; 2 (sc. nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Caes.

classicūla -ae, f. (dim. of classis), a little fleet, flotilla, Cic.

classicus -a -um (classis). **I.** **A.** relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, **classicus** -i, m. a citizen of the first or highest class. **B.** Transf., classicus scriptor, an author of the first rank, Gell. **II.** relating to the army or the fleet. **A.** relating to the army; subst., **classicum** -i, n. the signal of engagement given by a trumpet; classicum canit, Liv.; or the signal by which the classes were called to the comitia; classico ad contionem convocat, Liv.; and meton., the trumpet itself; classicum inflare, Verg. **B.** relating to the fleet; milites, Liv.; bella, naval war, Prop.; and subst., **classici** -ōrum, m. marines, Tac.

classis -is, f. (connected with κλάσις, κλήσω, from κλέω, and calo, to summon, lit. the multitude summoned). **I.** a class. **A.** Lit., one of the divisions into which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people; hence fig., quintae classis, of the lowest rank, Cic. **B.** Transf., any division; servorum, Petr. **II.** In milit. lang., the forces. **A.** a land army; Hortinae classes, Verg. **B.** the fleet; classem facere, comparare, aedificare, to build a fleet, Cic.; instruere atque ornare, to fit out a fleet, Cic.; classem appellere ad Delum, to land, Cic.; poet., a ship, Hor., Verg.; hence, plur. classes = naves, Verg. Aen. ii. 30.

Clastidīum -ii, n. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Casteggio or Chiateggio.

Clāterna -ae, f., stronghold in Cispadane Gaul (now Maggio).

clātri -ōrum, m. and **clātra** -ōrum, n. (κλήθρα), a trellis or grating, Hor.

clatro, 1. (clatri), to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, Plaut.

claudēo -ēre, 2. and gen. **claudo**, clausurus, 3. (claudus), to limp, halt, be lame; gen. used fig., si (beata vita) una ex parte clauderet, Cic.; esp. of orators, in quacunque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, Cic.

Claudīānus -i, m. (Claudius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

claudicātio -ōnis, f. (claudico), a limping, Cic.

claudico, 1. (claudus), to limp, be lame; graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob rempublicam accepto, Cic.; claudicat axis mundi, inclines, Lucr.; fig., to halt, waver, be defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; esp. of speech, nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.

Claudius (Clōdīus) -a -um, the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of whom the most celebrated members were:—**I.** Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. **II.** Appius Claudius Crassus, the most notorious of the decemvirs. **III.** Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works. **IV.** Publius Clodius Pulcher, tribune of the people, murdered by Milo, B.C. 52. **V.** Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, the fourth Roman emperor. Adj., **Claudīānus** -a -um, **Claudīālis** -e, **Clōdīānus** -a -um, Claudian.

1. **claudio**, clausi, clausum, 3. and **clūdo**, clūsi, clusum, 3. (root CLA, whence clavis, Gr. Dor. κλαίς = κλείς). **I.** Gen., to shut close (opp. aperire). **A.** Lit., 1, forem cubiculi, Cic.; portas alicui, Caes.; Janum, to close the gates of the temple of Janus, Liv.; fig., claudere aures alicui rei, Cic.; in ipsius consuetudinem, quam adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit, me insinuabo, Cic.; 2, to close up a road or a country, to make inaccessible; omnes aditus claudentur, Cic.; quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv.; adhuc clausum fuisse mare scio, Cic.; 3, to close up; a, geograph. t. t., insula ea sinum ab alto claudit; b, milit. t. t., agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. Subst., **clausum** -i, n. a bolt or lock; clausa effringere, Sall.; **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to an end; opus, Ov.; octavum lustrum, Hor.; 2, of character, partic. clausus, secret, close; Tiberius, Tac. **II.** **A.** = intercludere, to dam up, stop, intercept; rivos, Verg.; commeatus, Liv.; horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit, Liv. **B.** = concludere, includere; 1, lit., a, to shut up in; aliquem in curiam or in curia, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to invest; oppidum undique, Sall.; of hunting, nemorum saltus, Verg.; c, to encompass, surround; urbs loci natura terra marique clauditur, Cic.; 2, transf., a, aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere; b, as rhet. t. t., sententias numeris, Cic.

2. **claudio** = claudeo (q. v.).

claudus (cludus) -a -um. **I.** Lit., limping, halting, lame; claudus altero pede, lame on one foot, Nep.; claudi ac debiles equi, Liv.; prov., iste claudus pilam, one who can make proper use of nothing, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** crippled, defective, wavering; naves, Liv.; poet., carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **B.** wavering, insecure; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.

claustrum -i, n. (claudio), gen. plur. **I.** a bolt, bar; claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.; fig., portarum naturae effringere, to lay bare the secrets of nature, Lucr. **II.** a gate, enclosure, dam, limit, boundary; a, venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; b, custody, confinement; of animals, a den, cage; diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv.; c, a pass or narrow place; claustra montium, Tac.; milit. t. t., the key or critical point of a position; terra claustra locorum tenet; claustra Aegypti, Liv.; fig., claustra ista (barrier) nobilitatis refregissem, Cic.

clausula -ae, f. (claudio), the end, conclusion. **A.** Gen., epistolae, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, the closing scene or closing word in a drama; in quo (mimo) quum clausula non invenitur, Cic.; 2, in rhet., the close of a period, Cic.

clāva -ae, f. (clavus), a knotty staff or cudgel, Cic.; also the staff used in the drill of recruits or in exercises in the use of weapons, Cic.; the club of Hercules, Verg., Ov.

clāvārium -i, n. (clavus), a gift of money to Roman soldiers, Tac.

clāvātor -ōris, m. (clava), one who carries the clava, Plaut.

clāvīcula -ae, f. (dim. of clavis, a little key), hence, the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, Cic.

1. **clāviger** -gēri, m. (clava and gero), the club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, Ov.

2. **clāviger** -gēri, m. (clavis and gero), the key-carrier, epithet of Janus as god of doors, Ov.

clāvis -is, f. (κλαίς, κλείς), 1, a key; adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves adimere uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic.; 2, a lock; alias claves omnibus portis imponere, Liv.; 3, clavis adunca trochi, a stick for trundling a hoop, Prop.

clāvus -i, m. a nail. **A.** Lit., clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spike, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; hence, prov., trabali clavo figere, to fix firmly, Cic.; annalis, the nail which on the ides of September every year was driven into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence fig., ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a helm, rudder, Verg.; fig., clavum imperii tenere, Cic.; 2, a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (latus), narrow by the knights (angustus), latum clavum a Caesare impetravi, I have become a senator, Plin.; the latus clavus was also worn by the boys of noble families at Rome, Ov.; meton., clavus = the tunic with the broad or narrow stripe, Hor.

Clāzōmēnae -ārum, f. (Κλαζομεναι), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor.

Clēanthēs -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence adj., **Clēanthēus** -a -um, Stoic, Pers.

clēmens -entis, adj. with compar. and superl., mild, placid, kind, merciful. **I.** a, of persons, clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, events, etc., castigatio, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of the weather, mild; flamen, Cat.; b, of water, quiet, calm; annis clementissimus, still, Ov.

clēmētēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (clemens), mildly, gently, mercifully. **I.** Lit., clementer facere or ferre aliquid, Cic.; clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.; clementer ductis militibus, without plundering, Liv. **II.** Transf., of places, gently rising; clementer editum jugum, Tac.

clēmēntiā -ae, f. (clemens). **A.** mildness, mercy, clemency; clementia mansuetudoque, Cic.; confugere in clementiam alicuius, Cic.; clementiā uti, Cic. **B.** Transf., mildness of weather; aestatis, Plin.

Clēombrōtus -i, m. (Κλέομβροτος), 1, a general of the Lacedaemonians; 2, a Greek philosopher of Ambracia.

Clēōn -ōnis, m. (Κλέων), a celebrated Athenian demagogue.

Clēōnae -ārum, f. (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea; hence adj., **Clēōnaeus** -a -um, Cleonean.

Clēōpātra -ae, f. **I.** the daughter of Philip of Macedon and of Olympias, wife of Alexander I. of Epirus. **II.** the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antonius, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium.

clēpo, clepsi, cleptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

clepsydra -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; binas clepsydras petere, to wish to speak for the length of two clepsydrae, Plin.; dare, to give leave to speak, Plin.; cras ergo ad clepsydram, rhetorical exercises, Cic.; so, aliquem ad clepsydram latrare docere, Cic.

clepta -ae, m. (κλέπτης), a thief, Plaut.

clībānus -i, m. (κλίβανος), an earthen or iron vessel perforated with small holes used for baking bread, Plin.

cliens -entis, m. (archaic cliens, from cluo, κλύω, to hear, lit. a listener). **I.** In Rome, a client, dependent, one under the protection of a patronus. **II.** Transf., 1, in Gaul and Germany, a vassal; used of entire nations, allies, Caes.; 2, the worshipper of a god; Bacchi, Hor.

cliēnta -ae, f. (cliens), a female client, Hor.

clīentēla -ae, f. (cliens). **I. A.** clientship, the relation between the client and his patron; esse in alicuius clientela, Cic.; in alicuius clientelam se conferre, Cic. **B.** Meton. (gen. in plur.), clients, Cic. **II.** the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence; magnae eorum erant clientelae, Caes.; dicare se alicui in clientelam, Caes.

clīentūlus -i, m. (dim. of cliens), a little client, Tac.

clīnāmen -inis, n. (*clino), the inclination of a thing, Lucr.

clīnātus -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino = κλίνω), inclined, bent, leaning, Lucr., Cic. poet.

Clīnias -ae, m. (Κλεινίας), the father of Alcibiades; hence, **Clīniādes** -ae, m. Alcibiades.

Clīō -ūs, f. (Κλειώ), **1.** the Muse of history; **2.** a daughter of Oceanus.

clīpēo (clipeo), **1.** to provide with a shield; clipeata agmina, Verg. Subst., **clīpēati** -ōrum, m. soldiers bearing shields, Liv.

clīpēs (clūpēs) -i, m. and **clīpēum** (clūpēum) -i, n. the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers. **I.** Lit., Cic.; prov., clipeum post vulnera sumere, to do anything too late, Ov. **II.** Transf., of objects resembling a shield in shape, **a.** the disk of the sun, Ov.; **b.** (gen. clipeum), a medallion portrait of a god or distinguished man, Liv., Tac.

Clisthēnēs -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), an Athenian statesman.

Clitarchus -i, m. (Κλειταρχος), a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions.

clitellae -ārum, f. (*clino), a pack saddle, a pair of panniers, Cic.

clitellārius -a -um (clitellae), belonging or relating to a pack saddle, Cic.

Cliternum -i, n. a town of the Aequi. Adj., **Cliterninus** -a -um, Cliternian.

Clitōmāchus -i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος), an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades.

Clitōr -ōris, m. (Κλείτωρ) and **Clitōrium** -ii, n. a town in Arcadia. Adj., **Clitōrius** -a -um, Clitorian.

Clitumnus -i, m. a river in Umbria, now Clitunno.

clivus -a -um (clivus), hilly, steep, precipitous, rus, Verg.; Olympus, Ov.

clivus -i, m. (from root CLI, whence acclivis and declivis, and clino in acclino, etc.), a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill; lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.; clivum mollire, Caes.; clivus Capitolinus, the ascent from the forum to the Capitoline hill, and the Capitoline hill itself, Liv.; so clivus sacer, Hor.; prov. for an obstacle which is to be surmounted; clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.

clōāca -ae, f. (from cluo = I cleanse), **a.** a sewer or drain; fossas cloacasque exhaurire, Liv.; **b.** cloaca maxima, the sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, Liv.

Clōācina -ae, f. (from cluo, I cleanse), the cleanser, surname of Venus whose image stood at the place where the Romans and Sabines were reconciled after the rape of the Sabine women, and where they purified themselves with myrtle boughs.

Clōdīus = Claudius (q.v.).

Cloelius (Cluilius) -a -um, name of an Alban and afterwards of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of the name being: **1.** Cluilius or Cloelius, the last king of Alba, who invaded the Roman territory and made the Cluilia fossa or

fossae Cloeliae, Liv.; **2.** Cloelia -ae, f. a Roman maiden, hostage to Porsena, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome.

Clōthō -ūs, f. (Κλωθώ), the spinner, one of the Parcae.

clūēo, **2.** (κλύω), I hear myself called, I am called, am named; quaecunque cluent, whatever has a name, Lucr.

clūnis -is, m. and f. the buttocks, hinder parts, Hor., Liv.

Clūpēa (Clūpēa) -ae, f. and plur. **Clūpēae** -ārum, f. (translation of Gr. Ἰσπρίς), a promontory and town in Byzacium in Africa.

Clūsium -li, n. a town of Etruria. Adj., **Clūsīnus** -a -um, of Clusium.

Clūsīus -li, m. (cludo), the shutter, epithet of Janus.

Clūmēne -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), the wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon; hence adj., **Clūmēneius** -a -um; proles, Phaethon, Ov.

clystēr -ēris, m. (κλυστήρ), **1.** a clyster, Suet.; **2.** syringe, Suet.

Clūtaemnestra -ae, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα), daughter of Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia, slew her husband with the help of Aegisthus.

Clūtiē -ēs, f. (Κλυτίη), daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the flower heliotropium.

Cnidus (-ōs), or **Gnidus (-ōs)**, -i, f. (Κνίδος), a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus. Adj., **Cnidīus** -a -um, Cnidian.

cōācervātio -ōnis, f. (coacervo), a heaping up (of proofs), Cic.

cōācervo, **1.** to heap up, accumulate; pecuniae coacervantur, Cic.; transf., argumenta, Cic.

cōācesco -ācūi, **3.** to become thoroughly sour; ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis natura vetustate coacescit, Cic.; fig., quam valde eam (gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.

cōactio -ōnis, f. (cogo), a collecting; coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet.

cōacto, **1.** (intens. of cogo), to compel, Lucr.

cōactor -ōris, m. (cogo). **I.** Lit., **a.** a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc., Hor.; **b.** coactores agminis, the rear-guard, Tac. **II.** Transf., one who compels, Sen.

cōactum -i, n. (cogo), a coverlet of thick cloth, Caes.

cōactus -ūs, m. (cogo), a compulsion, compelling; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

cōaddo, **3.** to add in with, Plaut.

cōaedificō, **1.** to build on; campum Martium, Cic.

cōaequo, **1.** to level, make plain, even. **A.** montes, Sall. **B.** Transf., omnia ad libidines suas, placed on the same footing, Cic.

cōagmentatio -ōnis (coagmento), a connection, binding together; corporis, Cic.

cōagmento, **1.** (coagmentum), to fix together, stick together, join together. **I.** Lit., opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. **II.** Transf., verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.; pacem, to conclude, Cic.

cōagmentum -i, n. (cogo), a joining together, a joint; lapidum, Caes.

cōāgūlum -i, n. (cogo), **1.** that which causes to curdle, rennet, Plin.; **2.** meton., curds, Plin.

cōālesco -ālūi, -ālūtum, **3.** (com and alesco),

1, to grow together, to become one in growth, to coalesce, unite; saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr.; fig., sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (milites) coaluere, Sall.; ut eum Patribus coalescant animi plebis, Liv.; followed by in, in hunc consensum, Tac.; **2**, of plants, to grow; dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; to take root; grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.; **3**, of wounds, to close, be healed, grow together; fig., vixdum coalescens foventis regnum, Liv.

coangusto, *l.* to narrow, limit, confine; haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarcto, etc. = coarto, etc. (q.v.).

coarguo -gūi -gūtum, but -gūturus, *3.* (com and arguo), to show in a clear light. **I.** Gen., to demonstrate fully, to prove by evidence; certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic.; perfidiam alicuius, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidiam, repudiatio supplicum superbiam coarguit, Cic. **II. A.** to prove to be false; **1**, of things, id quidem coarguere nihil attinere ratus, Liv.; **2**, to prove a person to be wrong, to convict a person of an error, to confute; quo (decreto) maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Cic. **B.** to prove a person to be guilty, to convict of a crime; aliquem, Cic.; with abl. of means, criminibus coarguitur, Cic.; with genit., of crime, aliquem avaritiae, Cic.

coartatio -ōnis, *f.* (coarto), a drawing together, a confining or straightening in a small space, Liv.

coarto, *l.* to confine, draw together (opp. laxare, dilatare). **A.** Lit., Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; ut quae coartavit, dilatet nobis, Cic.; **2**, of time, to shorten; consulatum aliorum, Tac.

coaxo, *l.* (onomatop.), to croak (of a frog), Suet.

coccinatus -a -um (coccinus), clad in scarlet, Suet.

coccineus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Petr.

coccinus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Juv. Subst., **coccina** -orum, *n.* scarlet clothes, Mart.

coccum -i, *n.* (κόκκος). **A.** the berry of the scarlet oak (quercus coccifera, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients (the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be an insect), Plin. **B.** Meton., **1**, scarlet hue, Hor.; **2**, scarlet cloth or garments, Suet.

cochlēa -ae, *f.* (κοχλίαις). **A.** a snail, Cic. **B.** Meton. the snail shell, Mart.

cochlēar -āris, *n.* and **cochlēarium** -ī, *n.* Plin., and **cochlēare** -is, *n.* Mart. (cochlea), a spoon, Mart.

Cocles -itis, *m.* the one-eyed man, Plaut.; esp. Horatius Cocles, the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Por-sena.

coctana = cottana (q.v.).

coctilis -e (coquo), baked; lateres, Varr.; muri Babylonis, made of burnt brick, Ov.

Cocytōs and ūs, -i, *m.* (Κωκυτός, the stream of wailing), a river of the Lower World. Adj., **Cocytus** and **Cocytius** -a -um, Cocytian; virgo, Alecto, Verg.

cōda = cauda, (q.v.)

codex -dicis, *m.* = caudex. **I.** the trunk of a tree, Ov. **II.** Meton., a book, composed of wooden tablets, covered with wax. **A.** Gen., a book, writing, document, c. falsus, Cic. **B.** Esp., codex accepti et expensi, an account-book, a ledger (adversaria, a day-book, the accounts

from which were entered into the codex every month), in codicem referre, Cic.

codicarius (caudicarius) -a -um (codex), made of wooden blocks, naves, Sall.

codicilli -ōrum, *m.* (dim. of codex), **1**, small tablets upon which to make memoranda; in codicillis exarare, Cic.; **2**, something written on tablets; **a**, a letter, Cic.; **b**, a petition, Tac.; **c**, a codicil, Tac.; **d**, an imperial rescript or order, Tac.

Codrus -i, *m.* (Κόδρος), the last king of Athens, who was said to have voluntarily sought death in order to obtain victory for the Athenians over the Spartans.

Coelē Sŷria -ae, *f.* (Κοίλη Σŷρία, hollow Syria), the district between Libanus and Antilibanus.

coelebs = caelebs.

coeles -itis, *v.* caeles.

coelestis -e, *v.* caelestis.

coelicōla -ae, *v.* caelicola.

coelifer, *v.* caelifer.

Coelius, *v.* Caelius.

coelo = caelo, q.v.

coelum -i, *v.* caelum.

coemo -ēmi -emptum, *3.* to buy in large quantities, buy up; te quae te delectarint coemisse, Cic.

coemptio -ōnis, *f.* (coemo), **1**, a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, Cic.; **2**, a fictitious marriage to enable a woman to acquire certain rights, Cic.

coemptiōnalis -e (coemptio), relating to a coemptio; senex, an old man used for a fictitious marriage, Cic.

coena, &c., *v.* cena.

coenosus -a -um, *v.* caenosus.

coenula -ae, *f.*, *v.* cenula.

coenum, *v.* caenum.

coeo -ī (rarely -īvi) -itum, *4.* (com and eo), to go together, come together, assemble. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of persons, **1**, as friends, Capuae, Liv.; **2**, as enemies, to engage; inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. **B.** Of things, vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, that ten words have been exchanged between us, Prop. **II.** to unite so as to form a whole, to combine. **A.** Of persons, **1**, milit. t. t., coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; **2**, to unite in some relation; **a**, politically, cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut, etc., Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv.; with acc., societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; in pass., societas coitur, Cic.; **b**, to unite in marriage; hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Verg. **B.** Of things, to unite together; **1**, ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor.; **2**, of wounds, neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; **3**, to curdle; coit formidine sanguis, Verg.; **4**, to be frozen; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, Ov.

coepio, coepi, coeptum, *3.* (the present tenses very rare and only **A.** Aug.; the perfect tenses more commonly used), *v.* transit. and intransit. (com and apio = apo) to begin, commence. **I.** Transit., **A.** Act., coepit quum talia vates, Verg.; dicere coepi, Cic.; si quae rapinae fieri coeperunt, Cic.; fut. partic., coepturus, with acc., Romanos omnibus instructiores rebus coepturos bellum, Liv. **B.** Pass., only in perf., lapides jaci coepti sunt, Caes.; postquam armis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic.; partic., coeptum bellum, Sall.; nocte coepta, Tac. **II.** Intransit., to begin, arise; quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, Juv.; ubi dies coepit, Sall.

coepto, 1. (intens. of coepi). **A.** Transit. to begin or undertake eagerly; with infin., coercere seditionem, Tac.; appetere ea, Cic. **B.** Intransit., coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac.

coeptum -i, n. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Liv.

coeptus -ūs, m. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

coēpūlonus -i, m. a fellow-reveller, Plaut.

coērcēo -cūi -cētum, 2. (com and arceo).

I. Gen., to enclose on all sides and hold fast, to encompass, enclose; mundus omnia complexu suo coerces et continet, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** to confine, restrain; (aqua) jubetur coerceri, Cic.; quibus (operibus) intra muros coercesur hostis, Liv.; **2.** to keep in order; virgā levem aureā turbam, Hor.; **3.** to prune; vitem ferro amputans coerces, Cic.; **4.** to check, curb; cupiditates, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.; **5.** to punish; magistratus noxium civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coerces, Cic.

coērcitio -ōnis, f. (coerceo), **1.** a confining, restraining; profusarum cupiditatum, Tac.; **2.** punishing; magistratus, Liv.

coeruleus = caeruleus (q.v.).

coetus -ūs, m. (for coitus, from coeo). **I.** a meeting together, Lucr. **II.** a meeting, assemblage; in a bad sense, a seditious meeting; coetus nocturni, Liv.; coetum or coetus celebrare, to assemble in large numbers, Verg., Cic. poet.

Coeus -i, m. (Κοῖος), a Titan, father of Latona.

cōgitātē, adv. (cogitatus, from cogito), carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration; scribere, Cic.

cōgitātiō -ōnis, f. (cogito), thinking. **I.** Gen., **A.** Act., a, the act of thinking, conception; dicebas, speciem dei percipi cogitatione, non sensu, Cic.; ea quae cogitatione depingimus, Cic.; b, reflection, meditation, consideration, reasoning; ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt, Cic.; ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit, Caes. **B.** Pass., a thought, idea; num ullam cogitationem habuisse videantur ii, etc., Cic.; esp. in plur., mandare litteris cogitationes suas, Cic.; posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** a thinking of, intention, design; accusationis cogitatio, Cic.; **2.** pass., a thought, plan, purpose; minor cogitatio intervenit majori, Liv.; magnae cogitationis manifestis, Tac.; **3.** the faculty of thought and reflection; homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic.

cōgitātus -a -um (partic. of cogito). Subst., **cōgitāta** -ōrum, n. thoughts, reflections, ideas, Cic.

cōgīto, 1. (co-igito, for com and agito), to put together in the mind, to think, reflect, consider.

A. Gen., cui vivere est cogitare, Cic.; with acc., beneficia alicuius, Cic.; Scipionem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., homines ea si bis accidere posse non cogitant, Cic.; with de and the abl., de deo, Cic.; with relative sentence, cogita qui sis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad haec igitur cogita, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Caes. **B.** a, to think of, intend, plan; nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, Caes.; qui noceri alteri cogitat, Cic.; de parricidio, Cic.; ellipt. (in letters), inde ad Taurum cogitabam, I intended to go, Cic.; b, to be disposed to; si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic.

cognātiō -ōnis, f. (com and gnascor = nascor). **I.** Lit., relationship, connexion by blood. **A.** Lit., cognatio quae mihi tecum est, Cic.; cognatione cum aliquo conjunctum esse, Cic.; aliquem cognatione attingere, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons related, kindred, family; cognationis

magnae homo, with a large connexion, Caes. **II.** Transf., connexion, agreement, resemblance; studiorum et artium, Cic.

cognātus -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor). **A.** related, connected by blood, Cic. Subst., **cognātus** -i, m., **cognāta** -ae, f. a relation either on the father or mother's side, Cic. **B.** Transf., related, similar, cognate; nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri, Cic.

cognitio -ōnis, f. (cognosco). **I.** knowledge, **A.** knowledge of or acquaintance with a thing or person; aliquem cognitione atque hospitio dignum habere, Cic. **B.** knowledge of, study of; **1.** gen., cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.; plur., meton., an idea, a conception; insitas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic.; **2.** legal t. t., a legal investigation; consulibus cognitionem dare, Cic.; cognitionem de existimatione alicuius constituere, Cic. **II.** = agnitio, recognition, Ter.

cognitor -ōris, m. (cognosco). **I.** Legal t. t., **1.** a witness to the identity of a Roman citizen in a foreign country, Cic. **II.** **1.** the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law, Cic.; transf., huius sententiae, voucher for, Cic.; **2.** a kind of public prosecutor in fiscal matters, Ov.

cognitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cognosco), known, tried, proved; homo virtute cognitā, Cic.

cognōmēn -īnis, n. (com and gnomen = nomen). **A.** a surname, family name, the name following the name of the gens (e.g., Cicero); alicui cognomen Coriolano or Capitori est, Cic., Liv.; cognomen habere sapientis, Cic.; cognomen sumere or trahere or sibi arripere ex aliqua re, Cic. **B.** name of a place; Hesperiam Graji cognomine dicunt, Verg.

cognōmentum -i, n. **1.** a surname, Plaut.; **2.** a name, Tac.

cognōminātus -a -um (com and nominatus) = *συνώνυμος*, of the same meaning; verba, synonyms.

cognōminis -e (cognomen), having the same name; gaudet cognomine terra, Verg.; with dat., cognomine Insubribus pago, Liv.

cognōmīno, 1. (cognomen), to give a surname to, call by a surname, Varr.

cognosco -gnōvi -gnītum (com and gnosco = nosco), 3. to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see; and in the perf. tenses, to know. **I.** Gen., with acc., cognoscere naturam rerum, Cic.; aliquem bene cognovisse, Cic.; with abl. of means, aliquid experiendo magis quam discendo, Cic.; with per, homo per se cognitus, Cic.; with ab or ex, aliquem ex litteris alicuius, Cic.; with two accusatives, aliquem hominem pudentem et officiosum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi, Cic.; abl. absol., cognito, it being known, cognito vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv.; with relative sentence, cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur, Cic. **II.** a, to recognise; quum cum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscarent, Cic.; b, to study; Demosthenem totum, Cic.; c, of judges, to hear, decide; causa cognita, Cic.; cognoscere de actis Caesaris, Cic.

cōgo, cōgēgi, cōactum, 3. (coigo for com and ago). **I.** to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect. **A.** Lit., a, pecudes stabulis, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., exercitum magnasque copias, Caes.; b, political t. t., to assemble a public body; senatum, Cic.; iudices, Cic.; comitium, Caes.; c, to bring together gifts or money; pecuniam ex decumis, Cic.; d, to unite, gather together; nubes imbrēs ventique cōguntur, Cic.;

of liquids, or of a thin material, *to thicken*; frigore mella cogit hiems, Verg.; lac coactum, curdled, Ov.; subst., **coacta** -ōrum, n. *thick woven cloth, felt*, Caes.; **e**, milit. t. t., agmen cogere, *to bring up the rear*, Caes.; fig., *to be the last*; ut nec duces simus nec agmen cogamus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to unite, collect*; jus civile in certa genera, Cic.; **b**, *to infer, conclude, prove*; hoc cogere volebat falsas litteras esse, Cic. **II.** *to drive, force into a narrow space*. **A.** Lit., **a**, vi et necessario sumus in portum coacti, Cic.; **b**, of liquids and places, *to confine*; in artissimas ripas Aous cogitur annis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to force*; Boios in jus iudiciumque populi Romani, Liv.; **b**, *to compel to do something*; aliquem ad militiam, Sall.; with infin., te emere coegit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., cogere incipit eos ut absentem Heraclium condemnarent, Cic.; with acc. of the thing one is compelled to do, cogere cives id omnes, Cic.; partic., coactus, *constrained*; invitus et coactus, Cic.

cohaerentia -ae, f. (cohaereo), *a coherence, connexion*; mundi, Cic.

cohaerēo -haesi -haesum, 2. **I. A.** *to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with*; cohaerens cum corpore membrum, Cic.; nec equo mea membra cohaerent, Ov. **B.** Transf., haec ratio pecuniarum implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. **II. A.** *to have coherence, subsist, hold together*; mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, Cic. **B.** Transf., vix disertis adolescentis cohaerebat oratio, Cic.

cohaeresco -haesi, 3. (inchoat. of cohaereo), *to hang together, mutually adhere*; atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

coherēs -ēdis, m. *a coheir*, Cic.

cohibēo -ūi -itum, 2. (com and habeo). **I.** *to hold, contain, hold together*; brachium togā, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. **II.** *to confine, restrain*. **A.** Lit., ventos carcere, Ov.; crinem nodo, *to tie*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *to hinder, hold back, control, repress*; conatus alicuius, Cic.; manum, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic.; foll. by quominus and the subj., Tac.

cohōnesto, 1. (com and honesto), *to honour or reverence*; statuas, Cic.

cohorresco -horrui, 3. (com and horresco), *to shudder or shiver*; quo (sudore) quum cohorrisset, Cic.; esp., *to shudder from fright, to be horrified at*; quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cohors (cors, chors) -tis, f. (connected with χόρος). **I.** *an enclosure for cattle*, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a troop, throng*; fratrum stipata, Verg.; februm, Hor. **B.** Esp. milit. t. t., **1**, *a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the tenth part of a legion*, Caes.; often = *the auxiliary forces of the allies*, Sall.; **2**, praetoria cohors, **a**, *a body-guard for the general*, Caes.; **b**, *the retinue of the governor of a province*, Cic.

cohortatio -ōnis, f. (cohortor), *an exhortation, encouragement*; cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honeste iudicandum, Cic.

cohorticula -ae, f. (dim. of cohors), *a little cohort*, ap. Cic.

cohortor, 1. dep. (com and hortor), *to encourage, incite, exhort*; used esp. of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, aliquem ad virtutis studium, Cic.; exercitum more militari ad pugnam, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., or by the subj. alone, Cic., Caes.; with ad and the gerund, aliquem ad honorandum Serv. Sulpicium, Cic.

colinquino, 1. no perf., *to pollute, defile*, Col.

coitio -ōnis, f. (coeo), **1**, *a coming together, meeting*, Ter.; **2**, *a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy*; suspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilitatem juventutem ortae, Liv.

coitus -ūs, m. (coeo), *a coming together, union, connexion*, Ov.

colāphus -i, m. (κόλαφος), *a box on the ear*; colapho icere, or ferire aliquem, Plaut., Nep.

Colchis -idis, f. (Κολχίς), *Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea*; hence adj.,

Colchis -idis, f. *Colchian*, and used subst. = *Medea*, Hor.; **Colchus** -a -um, *Colchian, vena (of Medea)*, Ov. Subst., **Colchus** -i, m. *a Colchian*, and appell. = *a barbarian*, Hor.

colēns -entis, p. adj. (colo), *honouring, reverent*; qui sunt religionum colentes (cives), Cic.

colēus -i, m. *a testicle*, Cic.

coliphia (coliphia) -ōrum, n. *a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers*, Juv.

colis = caulis (q.v.).

collābasco, 3. (com and labasco), *to begin to fall, to totter*, Plaut.

collābēfacto, 1. (com and labefacto), *to cause to totter*, Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr.

collābēfio -factus -fiēri (com and labefacio).

A. Lit., *to be made to totter or fall*; altera (navis), praefracto rostro tota collabefieret, *was dashed to pieces*; igni collabefacta, *melted*, Lucr. **B.** Transf., a Themistocle collabefactus, *overthrown*, Nep.

collābor -lapsus sum, -labi, dep. (com and labor), *to fall down, sink down, collapse*; **a**, of buildings, towns, etc., collapsa quaedam ruinis sunt, Liv.; **b**, of persons, *to fall down in a swoon or death*; cecidit collapsus in artus, Verg.

collācērātus -a -um (com and lacero), *very much lacerated or torn*; corpus, Tac.

collācrimatio -ōnis, f. (collacrimo), *a weeping*, Cic.

collācrīmo, 1. (com and lacrimo), *to break out into tears*, Cic.; with acc. *to bemoan, weep for very much*; histrio casum meum totiens collacrimavit, Cic.

collactēus -i, m. -a -ae, f. *a foster-brother, or sister*, Juv.

collāre -is, n. (collum), *an iron collar or chain for the neck*, Plaut.

Collātia -ae, f. *town of the Sabines near Rome*; hence, **Collātinus** -a -um, *belonging to Collatia*; surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

collatio -ōnis, f. (confero). **A.** Lit. *a bringing together*; **a**, signorum, *a hostile collision in the field*, Cic.; **b**, *a contribution, collection*; stipis aut decimae, Liv.; *a present for the emperor*, Tac. **B.** Transf. *comparison, simile*; collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic.

collātivus -a -um (collatus), *brought together, united*; venter, *swollen*, Plaut.

collātor -ōris, m. (confero), *a contributor*, Plaut.

collātus -a -um, partic. of confero.

collaudatio -ōnis, f. (collaudo), *strong, or hearty praise*, Cic.

collaudo, 1. (com and laudo), *to praise very much*; orationem satis multis verbis, Cic.

collaxo, 1. (com and laxo), *to widen, extend*, Lucr.

collecta -ae, f. (collectus, from 1. colligo), *a contribution in money*; collectam a conviva exigere, Cic.

collecticius (collectitius) -a -um (1. col.

ligo), gathered together; exercitus, quickly levied, Cic.

collectio -ōnis, f. (1. colligo). **I.** a collecting, gathering together, collection; membrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** in rhetoric, a brief recapitulation, Cic.; **2.** in logic, a conclusion, inference, Sen.

collectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. colligo), contracted, concise, concentrated; dicendi genus, Tac.

collēga -ae, m. (com and lēgo), **1.** one who is deputed with another, a colleague, partner in office; alicuius collegam in questura fuisse, Cic.; **2.** a comrade, Juv.

collēgiūm -īi, n. (collega). **I.** Abstract, colleagueship, the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office; P. Decius per tot collegia expertus, Liv. **II.** Concrete, persons united in colleagueship, a body, guild, corporation, college; **a.** of magistrates, praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; **b.** of priests, pontificum, augurum, Cic.; **c.** a political club; innumerabilia quaedam collegia ex omni faece urbis ac servitio constituta, Cic.; **d.** a trade guild; mercatorum, Liv.; **e.** a band, body; ambubajarum, Hor.

collibertus -i, m. (com and libertus), a fellow freedman, Cic.

collibet, or **collūbet** -būit or -bitum est, 2. (com and lubet or libet), impers. it pleases, is agreeable; simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.

collido -lisi -lisum (com and laedo), 3. to strike together, dash together; **1.** humor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimi collidique possit, Cic.; **2.** pass. to come into hostile collision; Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor.

colligatio -ōnis, f. (2. colligo), a binding together, connexion; causarum omnium, Cic.

1. colligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (com and lēgo), to bring together, collect. **I.** Lit., **a.** radices, Cic.; vasa, to pack up, Liv.; **b.** to bring together, assemble; ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum, Cic.; milites, Cic.; **c.** to gather into a smaller space, contract; se colligere or colligi in arma, to cover oneself with a shield, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a.** to gather together; multa in conventu vitia in aliquem, Cic.; **b.** to gain, acquire; ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem, Cic.; **c.** colligere se, or animum, or mentem, to compose oneself, gain courage; se ex timore, Caes.; **d.** in speech, to bring together, tell of; omnia bella civilia, Cic.; **e.** to think of; quum maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.; **f.** of numbers, to reckon; centum et viginti anni ab interitu Ciceronis in hunc diem colliguntur, Tac.; **g.** to infer, conclude; bene etiam colligit haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic.

2. colligo, 1. (com and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten together. **I. A.** Lit., manus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** to connect; (mens) homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, Cic.; gen. in pass., res omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, Cic.; **b.** to join together in writing; ut verbis colligentur sententiae, Cic.; **c.** to join politically; se cum multis, Cic.; **d.** to detain; aliquem in Graecia, Cic. **II.** to bind together the parts of a thing. **A.** Lit., omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** to join together in narration; septingentorum annorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.; **b.** to hinder, stop; impetum furentis vitae suae periculo, Cic.

collinco, 1. (com and lineo), to direct in a straight line; hastam aut sagittam, Cic.; absol., quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collinect, hits the mark, Cic.

collino -levi -litum, 3. (com and lino), to besmear, daub; aliquid aliqua re, Hor.

collinus -a -um (collis). **I.** hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill. **II.** Esp. **Collinus**, of or on the Quirinal hill; tribus, Cic.; esp., porta Collina, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, Liv.; herbae, growing near the Porta Collina, Prop.

colliquēfactus -a -um (com and liquetio), liquefied, melted, Cic.

collis -is, m. a hill, high ground, Cic.

collōcatio -ōnis, f. (colloco). **I.** Act., a placing, esp. a giving in marriage; filiae, Cic. **II.** Pass., a position; **a.** siderum, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., position, arrangement, order; verborum, Cic.; argumentorum, Cic.; bene structam collocationem dissolvere, Cic.

collōco (con-loco), 1. to place, lay, set. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., **1.** tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic.; simulacrum Victoriae ante ipsam Minervam, Caes.; aliquem in curru, Cic.; **2.** milit. t. t., to station; duas legiones et omnia auxilia in summo jugo, Caes.; alicui insidias ante fundum suum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to place, lay, put; res eae, quae agentur aut dicentur, suo loco collocandae, Cic.; **2.** to place, cause to rest; in aliquo magnam spem dignitatis suae, to build hopes on, Cic.; **3.** of time, to pass; adolescentiam suam in amore atque voluptatibus, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., **1.** to set up in a particular place, erect; sedes ac domicilium, Cic.; **2.** chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, to arrange, Ov.; **3.** of persons, to settle, station; in eius tetrarchia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis, Cic.; colonias, Cic.; milit. t. t. to billet, quarter; exercitum in Aulercis Lexoviisque in hibernis, Caes.; **4.** to settle in possession or property; aliquem in patrimonio suo, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to place; aliquem in amplissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; **2.** of women, to settle in marriage; aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic.; **3.** of money, to invest; pecuniam in praediis collocare, Cic.; or to employ, spend; patrimonium in reipublicae salute, Cic.; **4.** to arrange in proper order; verba diligenter collocata, Cic.; **5.** to direct, manage; rem militarem, Cic.

collōcūplēto, 1. (com and locupletio), to enrich exceedingly, Ter.

collōcūtio -ōnis, f. (colloquor), conversation; collocutiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

collōquium -īi, n. (colloquor), talk, conversation, colloquy, conference; colloquia secreta serere cum aliquo, Liv.; clandestina colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.; colloquium expetere, Caes.; dare, Liv.; crebra colloquia inter se habere, Caes.; per colloquia de pace agere, Caes.; aliquem ad colloquium evocare, Cic.; ad colloquium congregari, Liv.; dirimere, Caes.; interrumpere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum colloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

collōquor -cūtus or -quūtus sum, -loqui (com and loquor), 3. dep. to speak, talk, converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.

collūcēo, 2. (com and luceo), to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. **I.** Lit., sol qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic.; collucent inoemia flammis, Verg. **II.** Transf., vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

collūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (com and ludo). **A.** Lit. to play with; paribus, Hor. **B.** Transf. to have a secret understanding with another person, to act collusively, Cic.

collum -i, n. (collus -i, m.), the neck; **1.** of

men and animals, in collum invasit, fell on his neck, Cic.; collum torquere, to drag before a tribunal, or to prison, Liv.; posuit collum in pulvere, Hor.; 2, the neck of a bottle, Phaedr.; of a poppy, Verg.

collūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (com and luo), to wash thoroughly, rinse; os, Plin.; ora, to quench the thirst, Ov.

collus -i, m. = collum (q.v.).

collūsiō -ōnis, f. (colludo), collusion, a secret understanding; cum aliquo, Cic.

collūsor -ōris, m. (colludo), a, a play-fellow, Juv.; b, a fellow-gambler, Cic.

collustro, 1. (com and lustrō). **A.** to illuminate on all sides; sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic.; in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, brilliant colouring, Cic. **B.** Transf., to survey, look at on all sides; omnia oculis, Cic.

collūtūlento, 1, to dirty or defile all over, Plaut.

collūviō -ōnis, and **collūviēs** -ēi, f. (colluo). **A.** a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth, Plin. **B.** Transf., rabble, medley, offscourings; omnium scelerum, Cic.; quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic.

collūbus -i, m. (κόλλυβος). **A.** the agio or percentage charged in money-changing, Cic. **B.** Transf., the money-changer's occupation, Cic.

collūra -ae, f. (κολλύρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, Plaut.

collūricus -a -um, jus, the broth with which the collura was eaten, Plaut.

collūriūm -li, n. (κολλύριον), eye-salve, Hor.

colo, colui, cultum, 3. **I.** 1, to cultivate, till the ground, farm; agrum, Cic.; praedia studiose, Cic.; vitem, Cic.; 2, to dwell in a place, inhabit; urbem, Cic.; insulas, Liv.; absol., circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. **II.** 1, to take care of, attend to; formam augere colendo, Ov.; 2, to cultivate, practise, study; studium philosophiae a prima adolescentia, Cic.; fidem, virtutem, sapientiam, Cic.; 3, to pay respect to; a, of deities, to worship; deos, Cic.; Musarum delubra, Cic.; templum miro honore, Verg.; b, of men, to honour, reverence, court; aliquem summā observantiā, Cic.

colōcāsia -ae, f. and **colōcāsium** -li, n. (κολοκασία), the Egyptian bean, Verg.

colōna -ae, f. (colonus), a country woman, Ov.

Colōnae -ārum, f. (Κολωναί), a town in Troas.

Colōnēus -a -um, belonging to the Attic deme Colonus; Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles.

colōnia -ae, f. (colonus). **I.** a farm, estate, Col. **II.** a colony. **A.** Lit., constituere coloniam, Cic.; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic. **B.** Meton., the colonists; deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic.

colōnicus -a -um (colonus), 1, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm; leges, Varr.; 2, relating or belonging to a colony, colonial; cohortes, levied in Roman colonies, Caes.

colōnus -i, m. (colo), 1, a farmer, agriculturist, Cic.; 2, a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, Cic.; poet. transf. = inhabitant, Verg.

Colōphōn -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), one of the twelve Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry. Adj., **Colōphōniācus** -a -um, **Colōphōnius** -a -um, Colophonian.

color (colos) -ōris, m. (colo). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. colour, tint, hue, Cic.; colorem ducere, of the grape, to become coloured, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1, complexion; verus, real, Ter.; fucatus, artificial,

Hor.; mutare, to change colour, Hor., Ov.; 2, beautiful complexion, beauty; nimium ne crede colori, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, outward show, external appearance; civitatis, Cic.; 2, esp. of oratory or speech, cast, character, tone; color urbanitatis, Cic.; 3, ornament, embellishment; flos et color pigmentorum, Cic.; 4, an artful excuse, or colouring of a questionable action, Juv.

colōrātus -a -um (partic. of coloro), 1, coloured; arcus, Cic.; 2, red, embrowned, Tac.

colōro, 1. (color). **A.** Lit., to colour; a, corpora, Cic.; b, to tan (of the sun); quum in sole ambulem naturā sit ut colorer, Cic. **B.** Transf., to give tone or colour to style; urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

colōsseus -a -um (κολοσσαίος), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

colōssicus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

colōssus -i, m. (κολοσσός), a colossus, a statue larger than life; esp. applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Plin.

colōstra -ae, f. (**colōstra** -ōrum, n.), the first milk after calving, biestings, Mart.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

colūber -bri, m. a serpent, snake, Verg., Ov.

colūbra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake, Hor.

colūbrifer -fēra -fērum (coluber and fero), snake-bearing, snaky-haired, epithet of Medusa, Ov.

colūbrinus -a -um (coluber), snake-like; transf., cunning, wily, Plaut.

colūm -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer, Verg.

colūmba -ae, f. (columbus), a pigeon, dove, Cic.; Cythereiades (as sacred to Venus), Ov.

colūmbar -āris, n. (columba), a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole, Plaut.

colūmbinus -a -um (columba), relating or belonging to a pigeon; pulli, Cic.

colūmbūlus -i, m. (dim. of columbus), a little pigeon, Plin.

colūmbus -i, m. a male dove or pigeon, Hor.

1. **colūmella** -ae, f. (dim. of columna), a little column, Cic.

2. **Colūmella** -ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadiz, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus.

colūmen -inis, n. (*cello, that which is raised on high). **I.** a height. **A.** Lit., sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, mountains, Cat. **B.** Transf., of persons, the chief, most distinguished; columen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. **II.** a pillar. **A.** Lit., Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., columen reipublicae, support, Cic.

colūmna -ae, f. (connected with columen), a pillar, column. **A.** Lit., marmorea, Cic.; prov., incurrere amentem in columnas, to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic.; columna rostrata, a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of the victory of Duilius over the Carthaginians, Quint.; columna Maenia, a pillar in the Roman forum to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive punishment, Cic.; hence, adhaerescere ad columnam, Cic.; ad columnam pervenire, Cic.; columnae, the pillars in Rome round which books were exposed for sale, Hor.; columnae Protei, the boundaries of Egypt (columns being used to mark boundaries), Verg.; columnae Herculis, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. **B.** Transf., a, a support, pillar of the state; injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, Hor.; b, a water-spout, Lucr.

colūmnārius -a -um (columna), belonging

to a pillar. Subst., 1, **cōlumnārīi** -ōrum, m. those who have been punished at the column. Maenia (v. columna), rascals, thieves, ap. Cic.; 2, **cōlumnārīum** -ī, n. a tax on pillars, Cic.

cōlumnātus -a -um (columna), supported on columns, Varr.; os, resting on the hand, Plaut.

cōlurnus -a -um (for corulnus, from corulus), made of hazel wood; hastilia, Verg.

cōlus -i and -ūs, abl. colo, f. (m. Cat., Ov.), a distaff, Cic.

com, old Latin = cum, in classical Latin; only found in composition.

cōma -ae, f. (κόμη). **A.** Lit., the hair of the head, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, the leaves of trees, Hor.; 2, the wool of sheep, ap. Cic.

cōmans -antis (coma), hairy; colla equorum, Verg.; galea, crested, Verg.; stella, a comet, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, covered with leaves, Verg.

cōmarchus -i, m. (κώμαρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, Plaut.

cōmātus -a -um (coma), 1, hairy, Mart.; comata Gallia = Transalpina, Plin.; 2, silva, in full leaf, Cat.

1. **combībo** -bībi, 3. to drink in, suck up, imbibe. **A.** Lit., venenum corpore, Hor. **B.** Fig., quas (artes) si dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

2. **combībo** -ōnis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, Cic.

Combultēria -ae, f. town of the Samnites on the south-west borders of Campania.

combūro -bussi -bustum, 3. (com and uro). **A.** Lit., to burn up, consume entirely; libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead, aliquem in foro, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem iudicio, to ruin, Cic.; diem, to consume in revelling, Plaut.

combustum -i, n. a burn or scald, Plin.

Cōmē -ēs, f. (κώμη, village). **I.** Hiera Come, a place in Caria. **II.** Xylene Come, a place in Pisidia. **III.** Antoridos Come, a place in Phrygia.

cōmēdo -ēdi -ēsum (-essum) or -estum, 3. to eat up, consume entirely. **A.** Lit., ex se natos (of Saturn), Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem oculis, to devour with one's eyes, Mart.; se, to consume oneself in grief, Cic. **C.** to consume, waste, squander; patrimonium, Cic.

cōmes -itis, c. (com and eo or meo), 1, a companion, comrade, associate; seditionum, Tac.; fugae, Cic.; victoriae, Caes.; esse comitem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed ducem, Cic.; used of things and abstractions, mortis comes gloria, Cic.; 2, esp. an attendant; a, the attendant or tutor of a boy, Verg.; b, plur., comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally, any body of attendants; comites omnes magistratum, Cic.; in later times, the body of courtiers, the imperial court, Suet.

cōmētēs -ae, m. (κομήτης), a comet, Cic.

cōmicē, adv. (comicus), in the manner of comedy; comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

cōmicus -a -um (κωμικός). **A.** Adj., a, relating to comedy, comic; poeta, Cic.; b, represented in comedy; senes, Cic.; adolescens, Cic. **B.** Subst., a, an actor in comedy, Plaut.; b, a comic poet, Cic.

cominus = comminus (q.v.).

cōmis -e (como), courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable; a, of persons, dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; b, of things, comi hospitio accipi, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

cōmissābundus -a -um (comissor), revelling, rioting; temulento agmine per Indiam comissabundus incessit, Liv.

cōmissatiō -ōnis, f. (comissor), a revel, riotous feasting, Cic.

cōmissātor -ōris, m. (comissor), a reveller, riotous feaster, Cic.; transf., comissatores conjurationis, accomplices, Cic.

cōmissor (κωμάζω), 1, dep. to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, to revel, feast riotously; comissatum ire ad aliquem, Liv.; comissari in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmītas -ātis, f. (comis), courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (opp. gravitas, severitas); comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

cōmītātus -ūs, m. (comitor), 1, attendance, companionship; optimorum et clarissimorum civium, Cic.; transf., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.; 2, a train, retinue, following; praedonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, Cic.; esp. a, in imperial times, the court, imperial suite, Tac.; b, a caravan, convoy; magnus, Caes.

cōmītēr, adv. (comis), courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, Cic.

cōmītīa, v. comitium.

cōmītīālis -e (comitia), relating to the comitia; dies, mensis, when the comitia were held, Cic.; homines, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes, Plaut.; morbus, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Cels.; hence subst., **cōmītīālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Plin.

cōmītīātus -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia, Cic.

cōmītīum -ī, n. (comeo = coeo). **I.** Sing. an enclosed place in or near the Roman forum, where the comitia were held. **II.** Plur. **cōmītīa** -ōrum, n. the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms; centuriata, an assembly according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius; curiata, an assembly of the curies, in later times rarely held except formally; tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes; comitia habere, to hold an assembly of the people, Cic.; consularia, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, Liv.; tribunicia quaestoria, Cic.; comitia instituere, obire, dimittere, Cic.

cōmīto, 1. = comitor, partic. comitatus, accompanied; with abl., alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov.; abs. bene comitare, Cic.

cōmītor, 1. dep. (comes), 1, to join as a companion or follower, to accompany, to follow; aliquem, Caes.; nautas fuga, Verg.; absol., magna comitante caterva, Verg.; with dat., tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, Cic.; 2, to follow to the grave; aliquem, Nep., Verg.

commāculo, 1. to spot all over, pollute. **I.** Lit., manus sanguine, Verg. **II.** Transf., se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.

Commāgēnē -ēs, f. (Κομμαγενή), a province of Syria (capital Samosata), now Camash. Adj., **Commāgēnus** -a -um, Commagenian.

commānīpūlāris -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same maniple or company, a comrade, Tac.

commēātus -ūs, m. (commeo). **I.** free passage, going and coming, Plaut. **II.** Meton., 1, liberty to go unhindered; milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough; sumere, dare, Liv.; in comēatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; cum comēatu Syracusis remanere, Cic.; 2, that which is going or coming; a, a company of merchants, caravan; Londinium copiā negotiatorum et comēatum maxime celebre, Tac.; b, supply of provisions, food, forage; comēatum or comēatus

parare, Liv., Sall.; accipere, arcessere, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu prohibere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

commēditor, 1, dep. to remind, call to remembrance, Lucr.

commēmīni -isse, to remember fully; utrum hoc tu parum commeministi, an ego non satis intellexi? Cic.

commēmōrābilis -e (commemoro), worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable; pietas, Cic.

commēmōrātiō -ōnis, f. (commemoro), remembrance, mention, reminding; officiorum, Cic.

commēmōro, 1. **I.** to call to mind, recollect; quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. **II. a**, to remind another person of something, to bring to another person's remembrance; gratiam, amicitiam cognationemque, Cic.; **b**, to mention, relate, recount; humanam societatem, Cic.; Critolaus iste, quem cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic.; de alicuius virtute, Cic.

commendābilis -e (commendo), commendable, praiseworthy; nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendāticīus -a -um (commendatus), relating to a recommendation; literae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

commendātiō -ōnis, f. (commendo), 1, recommendation, commendation; commendatio nostra ceterorumque amicorum, Cic.; 2, that which recommends, excellence; ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic.

commendātrix -icis, f. (commendo), that which commends; legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

commendātus -a -um, p. adj. (from commendo), 1, recommended, commended; quae (res) commendatior erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; 2, esteemed, prized, valued, Plin.

commendo, 1. (com and mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of any one. **I.** Lit., tibi eius omnia negotia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid literis, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. **B.** Esp. **a**, to recommend; aliquem alicui diligenter, Cic.; se Caesari, Caes.; **b**, to set off, grace, render agreeable; nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copiā, Cic.

commensus, partic. of commetion.

commentāriōlum -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise, Cic.

commentārius -li, m. and **commentāriūm** -li, n. (commentus, from comminiscor); 1, a memorandum, or note-book, a diary; in commentarium referre, Cic.; commentarii belli Gallici, the notes of Caesar on the Gallic war, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., a brief, Cic.

commentātiō -ōnis, f. (commentor), 1, deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation; tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; 2, practice, study of an orator; commentationes quotidianae, Cic.; 3, a dissertation, Plin.

commenticius -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious; nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platouis, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

1. **commentor**, 1. dep. (com and MEN, root of mens). **A.** to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply; futuras secum miserias, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; with rel. clause, ut ante commentemur inter nos qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. **B.**

Esp., to study, practise, prepare for; commentabar declamitans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio quotidie, Cic.; with acc., commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. passive, commentata oratio, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., sua et commentata et scripta, Cic. **C.** to sketch, compose, write down; mimos, Cic.

2. **commentor** -ōris, m. (comminiscor), a discoverer, inventor; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

commentum -i, n. (commentus from comminiscor), 1, a fiction, an invention, contrivance; opinionum commenta, fancies, Cic.; miraculi, Liv.; 2, a lie, falsehood; millia rumorum commenta, Ov.

commēo, 1. to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently; vulgatum erat inter Vejos Romanque nuncios commeare, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic.; of ships, navis, quae ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, commearet, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies, sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters, crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, find their way to us, Cic.

commercium -li, n. (com and merx). **I.** **A.** trade, commerce; commercio prohibere aliquem, Sall. **B.** Meton., **a**, the right of trade; commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.; salis commercium dedit, Liv.; **b**, an article of traffic, Plin.; **c**, a place of trade, commercial depôt, Plin. **II.** intercourse, communication, correspondence; commercium sermonum facere, Liv.; commercium belli, negotiations as to ransom of prisoners, truces, etc., Tac.; habere commercium cum aliquo, Cic.

commercior, 1. dep. to buy together, buy up; arma, tela alia, Sall.

commēreo -ūi -itum, 2. (commereor, dep. Plaut.), 1, to deserve fully; aestimationem (poenae), Cic.; 2, to commit a fault; culpam, Plaut.

commētior -mensus, 4. 1, to measure; siderum ambitus, Cic.; 2, to measure with anything, compare; negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, 1. (intens. of commeo), to go frequently, Ter.

commīgro, 1. to remove in a body, to migrate; in domum suam, Cic.

commilitium -li, n. (com and miles). **A.** a companionship in war or military service, Tac. **B.** Transf., companionship, fellowship, Ov.

commilito -ōnis, m. (com and milito), a companion or comrade in war, Cic.

comminātiō -ōnis, f. (comminor), a threatening, threat, Cic.

commīngo -minxi -mictum or -mictum, 3. to make water on, Hor.; transf., to defile, Cat.

commīniscor -mentus, 3. dep. to feign, invent; monogrammos deos, Cic.; mendacium, Plaut.; perf. partic. pass., feigned, invented; commenta funera, Ov.

commīnor, 1. dep. to threaten; comminati inter se, Liv.; with acc., pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.

commīnūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. **A.** to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces; statuam, anulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength; opes civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.

commīnus, adv. (con and manus). **A.** Lit., **a**, milit. t. t. (opp. eminus), hand to hand, in close combat; nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; comminus acriter instare, Sall.; manum comminus conserere, Liv.; of hunting, comminus ire in apros, Ov.; **b**, gen.

close at hand; *comminus ad aliquem accedere*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *face to face*; *comminus aspicere aliquem*, Ov.

commis, *commi*, *cummis* = *gummi* (q.v.).

commiscēo -miscēi -mixtum, or -mistum, 2. *to mix together, to mix up*. **A.** Lit., *ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio*, Cic.; *commixta frusta mero cruento*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *temeritatem cum sapientia*, Cic.

commisērātio -ōnis, f. (*commiseror*), in rhetoric, *the part of an oration intended to excite pity*, Cic.; absol., *an affecting tone (of voice)*, Cic.

commisēresco, 3. *to pity*, Ter.

commisēror, 1. dep. 1, *to pity, commiserate, bewail*; *fortunam*, Nep.; 2, of a speaker, *to excite pity*; *quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit*, Cic.

commissio -ōnis, f. (*committo*). **A.** *a contest or struggle for a prize*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a showy declamation*, Sen.

commissum -i, n. (*committo*). **I.** *something undertaken, an undertaking*; *supererat nihil aliud in temere commisso quam, etc.*, Liv.; esp., **a**, *a crime, fault, transgression*; *factum aut commissum audacius*, Cic.; **b**, *confiscation*, Quint. **II.** *a secret*; *commissa enuntiare*, Cic.

commissura -ae, f. (*committo*). **A.** *a joining together, connection, joint, knot*; *molles digitorum*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *connexion of a speech, the thread of a discourse*, Quint.

committo -misi -missum, 3. *to unite, connect, combine*. **I.** Lit., *duas noctes*, Ov.; *opera*, Liv.; *nondum commissa inter se munimenta*, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, **a**, *to begin, set on foot*; *pugnam or pugnam cum aliquo*, Cic.; *proelium*, Caes.; *bellum*, Liv.; *ludos*, Cic.; **b**, *to commit a crime*; *tantum facinus*, Cic.; *multa et in deos et in homines impie*, Cic.; **c**, absol., *to commit a crime, to sin*; *nemo enim committeret*, Cic.; *contra legem*, Cic.; with *ut* and the subj., *to bring it about that*; *non committam posthac ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis*, Cic.; **d**, *to incur a punishment*; *poenam*, Cic.; perf. partic., *forfeited*; *hereditas Veneri Erycinae commissa*, Cic.; **e**, *to entrust, commit to, reflex.*, *to venture, risk oneself*; *se in senatum*, Cic.; *se urbi*, Cic.; *aliquem fidei potestatique eius*, Cic.; *collum tonsori*, Cic.; *alicui rempublicam*, Liv.; *committere alicui, ut videat ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*, Cic.

commōdē, adv. (*commodus*), **a**, *rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately*; *dicere*, Cic.; *minus commode audire, to have an indifferent reputation*, Cic.; **b**, *agreeably, pleasantly*; *feceris igitur commode mihi gratum si, etc.*, Cic.; **c**, *satisfactorily*; *navigare*, Cic.

commōditas -ātis, f. (*commodus*). **I.** **a**, *proportion, symmetry*; *corporis*, Cic.; *vitae*, Cic.; **b**, *convenience*; *ob commoditatem itineris*, Liv.; **c**, *fitness, a fit occasion*; *commoditas ad faciendum idonea*, Cic.; **d**, *advantage*; *qui ex bestiis fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest*, Cic. **II.** of persons, *complaisance, kindness*, Ov.

commōdo, 1. (*commodus*), 1, *to make fit, adapt, accommodate*, Plin.; 2, **a**, *to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve*; *ut eo libentius iis commodes*, Cic.; **b**, with acc., *to furnish, lend, give*; *nomen suum alicui*, Cic.; *reipublicae tempus*, Liv.; *alicui aurem*, Ov.; *to lend for a time*; *alicui aurum*, Cic.

1. **commōdum**, adv. (*commodus*), **a**, *at the right time, opportunely*; *commodum enim egeram diligentissime*, Cic.; **b**, with *quum* or *postquam* and the indic., *just*; *commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit*, Cic.

2. **commōdum** -i, n. (*commodus*), **a**, con-

venience; *nostro commodo, at our convenience*, Cic.; *commodo tuo*, Cic.; *per commodum*, Liv.; *quod commodo valetudinis tuae fiat*, Cic.; *commodo reipublicae facere aliquid*, Cic.; *commodum alicuius exspectare*, Cic.; **b**, *use, advantage, convenience*; *pacis*, Cic.; *sui commodi causa nocere alteri*, Cic.; *servire or consulere alicuius commodis*, Cic.; plur., *favour, privileges, prerogatives*; *tribunatus (militum) commoda*, Cic.; **c**, *loan*; *qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornarent*, Cic.

1. **commōdus** -a -um (*com* and *modus*). **I.** **a**, *proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory*; *valetudine minus commoda uti*, Caes.; *litterae satis commoda de Britannicis rebus*, Cic.; with dat., *nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est*, Cic.; *commodum est, it pleases, is agreeable*; *si tibi erit commodum*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *nihil duco esse commodius, quam de his rebus nihil jam amplius scribere*, Cic.; **b**, *easy, convenient*; *iter*, Liv. **II.** *friendly, obliging, pleasant*; *mores commodi*, Cic.

2. **Commōdus** -i, m. *Roman emperor from 186-192 A.D.*

commōlior, 4. dep. *to set in motion*; *fulmina*, Lucr.

commōnēfācio -fēci -factum, 3., pass. **commōnēfio** -factus sum, -fieri (*commoneo* and *facio*), *to remind, warn*; *aliquem etiam atque etiam*, Cic.; *aliquem beneficii sui*, Sall.; with acc. of thing, *istius turpem calamitosamque praeturam*, Cic.

commōnēo -ūi -itum, 2. *to remind, warn, impress upon, bring to one's recollection*; *quod vos lex commonuit*, Cic.; *quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur*, Cic.; *non exprobrandi causa, sed commonendi gratia*, Cic.; *animos de periculo*, Cic.; *quum quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni*, Cic.

commonstro, 1. *to show fully and distinctly*; *aurum alicui*, Cic.

commōrātio -ōnis, f. (*commoror*), *a delaying, loitering, lingering*; *tabellariorum*, Cic.; rhet. t.t., *the dwelling for some time on one point*, Cic.

commōrior -mortuus, 3. dep. *to die together with*; with dat., *hostibus*, Sall.

commōror, 1. dep. *to delay, linger, make a stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain*; **a**, *Romae*, Cic.; *unam noctem ad Helorum*, Cic.; *apud aliquem*, Cic.; fig., *consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi*, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t.t. *to dwell on*; *pluribus verbis in eo*, Cic.

commōtio -ōnis, f. (*commoveo*), *an emotion, excitement*; *animi*, Cic.

commōtiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of *commotio*), *a slight indisposition*, Cic.

commōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from *commoveo*), 1, *tottering, insecure, unsteady*; *aes alienum*, Tac.; *genus (dicendi) in agendo*, Cic.; 2, *moved in mind, excited*; *animus commotior*, Cic.

commōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 3. **I.** Lit. *to move entirely or violently, to shake, to move from a place*; 1, *se ex eo loco*, Cic.; *castra ex eo loco, to cause the army to advance*, Cic.; *sacra, to carry about (at festivals, etc.) the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils*, Verg.; *nummum, to employ in commerce*, Cic.; *columnas, to carry off*, Cic.; 2, **a**, *to hunt*; *cervum*, Verg.; **b**, *to cause to yield or give way*; *hostium aciem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, of the mind or the passions, *to move, influence, disturb*; *his omnes, in quibus est virtutis indoles, commoventur*, Cic.; *aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse*, Cic.; *nova atque inusitata specie commotus*, Caes.; *eiusdem miseriis ac periculis commovetur*, Cic.; *quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas*, Cic.

2, to call forth, produce, cause; risum, Cic.; magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; **3**, to treat of, nova quaedam, Cic. (contracted perf. forms commossem, commosset, commosse, Cic.).

commūnicātiō -ōnis, f. (communico), **1**, a communicating, imparting; consilii, Cic.; **2**, a rhetorical figure = ἀνακοίνωσις, in which the orator pretends to consult the audience, Cic.

commūnicō, 1. (communis), to share, divide with, communicate; **1**, iudicia cum equestri ordine communicata erant, Cic.; rem cum aliquo, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, impart, inform, by speaking or writing; consilia, Caes.; de societate multa inter se, Cic.; to take counsel with, confer with; cum aliquo de maximis rebus, Cic.; **3**, to join, unite; quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione factā cum dotibus communicant, Caes.; **4**, to share something with one; curam doloris sui cum aliquo, Cic.

1. commūniō -ivi or -ii -itum, **4**. to fortify thoroughly on all sides; castella, Caes.; transf., to fortify, strengthen; causam testimoniis, Cic.

2. commūniō -ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation; inter quos est communiō legis, inter eos communiō juris est, Cic.

commūnis -e (old form commoinis, from com and root MOIN, MUN, whence moenia, munus). **A.** common, general, universal, ordinary, usual, public (opp. proprius = individual, private); loca, public places, Cic.; loci, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces, Cic.; with genit., communis hominum infirmitas, Cic.; with dat., mors omni aetati est communis, Cic.; with cum and the abl., quocum fuit et domus et militia communis Cic.; with inter se, multa sunt civibus inter se communia, Cic.; subst., **commūne** -is, n., **1**, the common property of a corporation; quod jus statues communi dividendo, Cic.; **2**, state, commonwealth; Sicillae, Cic.; in commune, adv., **a**, for the public good, for common use; in commune conferre, Cic.; **b**, in general, Tac. **B.** Transf., of persons, affable, condescending; Cyrum minorem communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

commūnitās -ātis, f. (communis). **I.** community, fellowship; nulla cum deo homini communitas, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, the desire for human society, Cic.; **b**, condescension, affability, Nep.

commūnitēr, adv. (communis), in common with others, jointly, generally, Cic.

commurmūrō, 1., dep. to mutter, murmur; ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

commūtābilis, -e (commuto), changeable; **a**, vitae ratio, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., exordium, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, Cic.

commūtātiō -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration; temporum, Cic., aestuum, Caes.

commūtātus -ūs, m., a change, alteration, Luer.

commūto, 1. **A.** to change, alter entirely; cursum, Cic.; iter, Caes.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic. **B.** to exchange, change something for something else; gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, to barter, Cic.

cōmo, compsi, comptum, 3. (contr. from coemo), to place together. **I.** Gen., Luer. **II.** to place together in order, to arrange, adorn, especially of the hair, to comb, plait, adorn;

capillos, Cic.; longas compta puella comas, Ov.; praecinctorum recte pueri comptique, Hor.

cōmoediā -ae, f. (κωμωδία), a comedy, Cic.

cōmoedus -a -um (κωμωδός), relating to a comedy, comic; natio, Juv. Subst., **cōmoedus** -i, m. a comic actor, Cic.

cōmōsus -a -um (coma), hairy, Phaedr.

compāciscor (compēciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, -pacisci 3., dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, Plaut.

compactiō -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together; membrorum, Cic.

compactum -i, n. (compaciscor), a compact, agreement; compacto, Cic., de compacto, Plaut., ex compacto, Suet., according to agreement.

compactus -a -um, p. adj. (from compingo), thick-set, compressed, compact, Plin.

compāges -is, f. (compingo). **I.** a joining together, connexion; lapidum, Ov.; quae (navis) per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aquam acciperet, Liv. **II.** Transf., dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structure, Cic.

compāgo -inis, f. = compages (q. v.).

compar -pāris, like, similar; postulatio Latinorum, Liv.; with dat., milites militibus compares, Liv. Subst., **compar** -pāris, e. a companion, equal, consort, spouse, Hor.

compārābilis -e (2. comparo), capable of comparison, comparable; comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.

compārātē, adv. (2. comparo), in comparison, by comparison, Cic.

1. compārātiō -ōnis, f. (1. comparo), a preparing, preparation; novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, evidence necessary for an accusation, Cic.

2. compārātiō -ōnis, f. (2. comparo). **A.** a comparing, comparison; orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, Cic.; utilitatum, Cic.; comparatio quibus plurimum sit tribuendum, Cic. **B.** In rhet., comparatio criminis, the set-off of a good motive against a crime, Cic.

compārātīvus -a -um (2. comparo), relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative; iudicatio, Cic.

comparco (comperco) -parsi, -parsum, 3. to scrape together, to save up, Ter.

compārēo -pārūi, 2, **1**, to appear, be visible; cum subito sole obscurato non comparuisset (Romulus), Cic.; **2**, to be present, be in existence; signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.

1. compāro, 1. **A.** to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish; convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; se, to make oneself ready, Cic.; insidias alicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; animum auditoris idonee ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.; alicui a civitatibus laudationes per vim et metum, Cic.; bellum adversus aliquem, Caes. **B.** to arrange, settle, dispose; **1**, of character, sic fuimus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; **2**, of institutions, jura praeclara atque divinitus a nostris majoribus comparata, Cic.

2. compāro, 1. (compar). **I.** Lit., **a**, to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, Cic.; labella labellis, Plaut.; **b**, to bring together for a contest, to match; comparari cum Aesernino Samnite, cum patrono disertissimo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to compare; et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov.; homo similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.; **b**, comparare provincias inter se, or comparare provincias, or simply

comparare inter se (of magistrates), to come to an agreement as to their several duties, Liv.

compasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. to feed or graze together; si compascuus ager est, jus est compascere, Cic.

compascuus -a -um, relating to common pasturage; ager, pasturage held in common, Cic.

compēdio, 4. (compes), to fetter, Plaut.

compellātio -ōnis, f. (2. compello), an accosting, rebuking, reprimanding; crebrae vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic.

1. **compello** -pūli -pulsum, 8. **I.** to drive to one place, collect; pecus totius provinciae, Cic. **II.** to drive, force. **A.** Lit., consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; omne Auruncum bellum Pometiam compulsus est, confined to, Liv. **B.** Transf., to force or impel a person to an action, to compel; aliquem ad bellum, Ov.; in eundem metum, Liv.; in hunc sensum et allicet beneficiis hominum et compelli injuriis, Cic.

2. **compello**, 1. (intens. of 1. compello). **I.** Gen., to address, accost, call by name; aliquem voce, Verg. **II.** **A.** to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke; aliquem edicto, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., to accuse before a court of justice; judicem, Cic.

compendiarius -a -um (compendium), short; via, Cic.

compendium -ii, n. (com and pendo, to weigh together). **A.** saving, parsimony, and hence, gain, profit, advantage (opp. dispendium); privato compendio servire, Caes.; in re uberrima turpe compendium effugere, Cic. **B.** a short way, a short cut; per compendia maris assequi aliquem, Tac.

compensatio -ōnis, f. (compenso), a balancing of an account, compensation; incommoda commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic.

compenso, 1. to weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance; laetitiam eum doloribus, Cic.; summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic.

compērendinatio -ōnis, f. (comperendino), a putting off a trial to the third day, Tac.

compērendinatus -ūs, m. = comperendinatio (q. v.).

compērendino, 1. (com and perendinus), to remand to the third day; reum, Cic.; absol., ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic.

compērio -pēri -pertum, 4. (com and root PER, whence peritus, periculum, and reperio, experior), to find out, discover, gain certain information of; haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; partic. perf., certain, undoubted; levem auditionem pro re comperta habere, for a certainty, Caes.; ea dicimus quae comperta habemus, quae vidimus, Cic.; compertum narrare, Sall.; with acc. and infin., posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere, Cic.; abl. absol., comperto, it having been discovered for certain; satis comperto Eordaeam peturos Romanos, Liv.; with de and the abl., nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.; partic. perf., compertus (of persons), convicted; probri, Liv.

compērior = comperio.

compēs -pēdis, f. a fetter or foot shackle, gen. found in the plur, Plaut.; transf., qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.; Telephum tenet puella grata compede vinctum, Hor.

compesco -pescūi, 3. (connected with compes, compedio), to hold in, restrain, check, curb; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditioem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.; ramos, Verg.

compētitor -ōris, m. a competitor, Cic.

compētītrix -icis, f. (competitor), a female competitor, Cic.

compēto -pētivi and -pētii -pētītum 3. to, come together, to meet. **A.** Lit., Varr. **B.** Transf., 1, to agree, coincide in point of time; tempora cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.; 2, to be equal to, capable of; ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaeque pugnae peteret anhaus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis competebant, Tac.

compilatio -ōnis, f. (compilo), a pillaging, hence (contemptuously), a compilation; Chrestī, Cic.

compilo, 1. (com and pilo = ψιλώω), to plunder, rob; fana, Cic.; fig., ab ipsis capsis juris, consultorum sapientiam, Cic.

compingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (com and pango). **A.** to put together, construct; part. perf., compactus, constructed, Cic., Verg. **B.** to conceal, hide, conceal; se in Apuliam, Cic.; fig., in iudicia et contumelias tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi et compingi, Cic.

compitālicius -a -um (compitalis), relating to the Compitalia; dies, Cic.; Iudi, Cic.

compitālis -e (compitum), relating or belonging to cross roads; Lares, the deities who presided over cross roads, Suet. Subst., **Compitālia** -ium, n. the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia, Cic.

compitum -i, n. (competo), a place where two or more roads meet, a cross road, Cic.

complāceo -cūi or -cītus sum, 2. 1, to please several persons at once, Ter.; 2, to please exceedingly, Plaut.

complāno, 1. to level; domum, to raze, Cic.

complector -plexus -plecti, 3. dep. (com and plecto). **I.** Lit., 1, to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass; aliquem medium, Liv.; aliquem artius, Cic.; me artior somnus complexus est, Cic.; 2, to enclose, surround; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, master; quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; 2, to attach oneself to, esteem; quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; 3, of the mind, to embrace, grasp, comprehend; omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 4, to unite in oneself or itself; omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

complēmentum -i, n. (compleo), that which completes or fills up, a complement; inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

complēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill up. **I.** Lit., 1, fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes.; paginam, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit., convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.; classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.; 3, to fill a space with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.; omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, civitatem summa spe et voluntate, Caes.; 2, to fulfil; fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complēse, Cic.; 3, of a sum, to make up; neque est adhuc ea summa (imperati sumptus) completa, Cic.; 4, to complete, finish; his rebus completis, Caes.

complētus -a -um, p. adj. (from compleo), perfect, complete; completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexio -ōnis, f. (complector), 1, connexion, combination; complexiones atomorum