

2. **distentus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (distineo), *busy, occupied*; tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. **distermīno**, 1. *to separate by a boundary, divide*, Cic. poet.; quod (flumen) Pahas Ariosque distermīnat, Tac.

distichus -a -um (διστιχος), *consisting of two rows*; subst. **distichum** (-on) -i, n. *a poem of two lines, a distich*, Mart.

distinctē, adv. with compar. (distinctus), *clearly, definitely, distinctly*; dicere, Cic.

distinctio -ōnis, f. (distinguo), 1. *a separation in space*; solis lunae siderumque omnium, *different orbits*, Cic.; 2. **a**, *distinguishing, discriminating*; facilis est distinctio ingenui et illiberalis joci, Cic.; lex est justorum injustarumque distinctio, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., *a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike*, Cic.; 3. **a**, *distinction, difference*; modo intelligatur, quae sit causarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., *a pause, division*, Cic.

1. **distinctus** -a -um, p. adj. (distinguo), *separated, distinct*; urbs delubris distinctis spatiiisque communibus, Cic.

2. **distinctus**, cbl. -ā, m. (distinguo), *difference, distinction*, Tac.

distineo -tīndi -tentum, 2. (dis and teneo). **I. A.** Lit., *to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide*; tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, Caes. **B. Transf.**, **a**, gen., *duae senatum distinebant sententiae*, Liv.; **b**, esp., *to delay*; pacem, Cic. **II.** *to prevent uniting together*. **A.** Milit. t. t., *to prevent the union of forces*; Caesaris copias, Cic.; Volscos, Liv. **B.** *to prevent the concentration of one's thoughts, to distract*; maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic.

distinguo -stinxi -stinetum, 3. (from dis and *stigo, stinguo, connected with στίζω). **I.** *to separate, divide*. **A.** Lit., *onus numero distinxit eodem*, Ov. **B. Transf.**, **1.** *to separate, distinguish*; distinguere voces in partes, Cic.; vera a falsis, Cic.; impers., *quid inter naturam et rationem intersit non distinguitur*, Cic.; 2. **grammat. t. t.**, *to punctuate*, Quint. **II.** **Meton.** **A.** *to point out, mark out*; nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo, Ov. **B.** *to decorate, adorn*; pocula ex auro quae geminis erant distincta clarissimis, Cic.; of oratory, *oratio distinguitur atque illustratur aliqua re*, Cic. **C.** *to vary, change, give variety to*; historiam varietate locorum, Cic.

disto, 1. (dis -sto). **I.** *to be apart, separate, distant*; 1. of space, quae turres pedes LXXX inter se distarent, Caes.; 2. of time, quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. **II.** **Transf.**, *to differ, be distinct*; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; scurrae (lat.), Hor.; impers., *distat, there is a difference*, Cic.

distorqueo -torsi -tortum, 2. *to twist apart, distort*; ora cachinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor.

distortio -ōnis, f. (distorqueo), *distortion*; membrorum, Cic.

distortus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (distorqueo), *distorted, deformed*. **A.** Lit., *crura*, Hor.; of persons, *distortus Gallus*, Cic. **B. Transf.**, of discourse, *perverse*; nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, Cic.

distractio -ōnis, f. (distrabo), 1. *a dividing, separating*; humanorum animorum, Cic.; 2. *disunion, dissension*; nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

distrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** *to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces*. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., *vallum*, Liv.; *corpus*, Cic.; *equis distrahi*, Verg.; *acies distrahitur, is divided*, Caes.; *fuga distrahit aliquos*, Cic.; 2. esp., **a**, *to sell property by auction, to put up for sale*; agros, Tac.; **b**,

grammat. t. t., *to leave a hiatus in a verse*; voces, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1. *distrahi in contrarias partes (or sententias)*, Cic.; *oratoris industriam in plura studia, to distract*, Cic.; 2. esp., **a**, *to dissolve a league or union*; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; *concilium Boeotorum*, Liv.; *distrahi cum aliquo, to fall out with some one*, Cic.; **b**, *to bring to naught*; hanc rem, Caes.; **c**, *to settle a dispute*; controversias, Cic. **II.** *to tear from something*. **A.** Lit., *aliquem a complexu suorum*, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *to estrange*; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

distribūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. *to distribute, divide*. **I.** Gen., *populum in quinque classes*, Cic.; *pecunias exercitui*, Caes. **II.** Esp., *to arrange or divide logically*; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

distribūtē, adv. with compar. (distributus), *methodically, with logical arrangement*; scribere, Cic.

distribūtio -ōnis, f. (distribuo), **a**, *a division, distribution*, Cic.; **b**, *logical arrangement of ideas*, Cic.

distribūtus -a -um, p. adj. (distribuo), *logically arranged*; expositio, Cic.

districtus -a -um, p. adj. (from dstringo), **a**, *busy, occupied, engaged*; contentione ancipiti, Cic.; **b**, *severe*, Tac.

dstringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., *to draw apart, stretch out*; radiis rotarum districti pendent, Verg.; fig., *districtus enim mihi videris esse, to be on the rack*, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *to engage an enemy at different points, divert, occupy*; Hannibalem in Africam mittere ad dstringendos Romanos, *to make a diversion*, Liv.

disturbatio -ōnis, f. (disturbo), *destruction*; Corinthi, Cic.

disturbo, 1. *to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *contionem gladiis*, Cic. **B.** *to destroy, raze to the ground*; domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr. **II.** **Transf.**, *to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin*; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

dītesco, 3. (3. dis), *to become rich*, Hor.

dithyrambicus -a -um (διθυραμβικός), *dithyrambic*; poema, Cic.

dithyrambus -i, m. (διθύραμβος), *a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus)*, Cic.

dītio (dīcio) -ōnis, f. *power, sovereignty, authority*; esse in ditione alicuius, *to be in the power of*, Cic.; *facere ditionis suae*, Liv.; *redigere bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem huius imperii*, Cic.; *urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subungere*, Cic.; *rem Nolanam in jus ditionemque dare Poeno*, Liv.

dītior, dītissimus, v. 3. dis.

1. **dītis**, v. 3. dis.

2. **Dītis**, v. 2. dis.

dīto, 1. (3. dis), *to enrich, make wealthy*; praemiis belli socios, Liv.; *militem ex hostibus*, Liv.; *pass.*, *ditari as middle, to become rich*, Liv.; *transf.*, *sermonem patrium*, Hor.

1. **dīū**, adv. (old abl. of dies). **I.** *by day*; diu noctuque, Tac. **II.** 1. *a long time, a long while, lasting for a long time*; tam diu, jam diu, Cic.; diu multumque or multum diuque, Cic.; 2. *a long time ago*; jam diu, Cic. **Compar.**, diutius. **a**, *longer*, Cic.; **b**, *too long*, Cic.; paulo diutius abesse, Liv. **Superl.**, diutissime, Cic., Caes.

2. **dīū**, v. dius.

diurnus -a -um (for diusnus, from dies). **I.** *lasting for a day*; opus, *a day's work*, Cic.; *cibus, rations*, Liv. **Subst.**, **a**, **diurnum** -i, n. *journal, account-book of house expenditure kept by*

a slave, Juv.; b, **diurna** -orum, v. acta. **II.** happening by day; magna diurna nocturnaue itinera, Caes.; metus diurni nocturnique, Cic.

dius -a -um (archaic and poet. form of divus), god-like. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., dius Fidius, v. Fidius. **B.** Transf., 1, noble; dia Camilla, Verg.; 2, beautiful, fine; sententia dia Catonis, Hor. **II.** Subst., **dium** -ii, n., sub dio, and (archaic) sub diu, in the open air, Luer.

diutinus -a -um (diu), lasting a long time, long; servitus, Cic.

diutius, diutissimē, v. I. diu.

diuturnitas -ātis, f. (diuturnus), long duration; temporis, Cic.; belli, Caes.

diuturnus -a -um (I. diu), lasting a long time, of long duration; gloria, bellum, Cic.; of persons, quae nupsit, non diuturna fuit, did not live long, Ov.; non potes esse diuturnus, you cannot remain long in your position, Cic.

divarico, I. to stretch apart, spread out; hominem, Cic.

divello -velli -vulsum (-volsum), 3. **I.** to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force. **A.** Lit., suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, res a natura copulatas, Cic.; commoda civium, Cic.; 2, to break up, destroy; affinitatem, Cic.; somnum, interrupt, Hor. **II.** to tear away, remove, separate. **A.** Lit., liberos a complexu parentum, Cic.; se ab hoste, Liv. **B.** Transf., divelli, to tear oneself away from; ab otio, a voluptate, Cic.

divendo (-vendidi) -venditum, 3. to sell in separate lots; bona populi Romani, Cic.

diverbero, I. to strike apart, cleave, divide; volucres auras sagittā, Verg.

diverbum -ii, n. (dis and verbum), a dialogue on the stage, Liv.

diversē, adv. with compar. and superl. (diversus), in different directions, differently, diversely; inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic.

diversitas -ātis, f. (diversus), 1, contrariety, disagreement; inter exercitum imperatoremque, Tac., 2, difference, diversity; supplicii, Tac.

diversorium, v. deversorium.

diversus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (diverto), turned in different directions. **I.** **A.** Lit., diversam aciem in duas partes constituere, Caes.; diversi abeunt, they go different ways, Liv.; ubi plures diversae semitae erant, leading different ways, Liv. **B.** Transf., inconstant, irresolute, wavering, indecisive; metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall.; in diversum auctores trahunt utrum . . . an, are not agreed, Liv. **C.** separate, isolated; legatos alium ex alio diversos aggreditur, Sall.; ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis, Cic. **II.** turned away from, in a different direction. **A.** Lit., 1, quo diversus abis, Verg.; diversis a flumine regionibus, Caes.; 2, lying out of the way, remote; de Achaiae urbibus regionis a se diversae, Liv.; arva colebat diversa Aetnae, Ov.; 3, in an opposite direction; equi in diversum iter concitati, Liv.; anguli maxime inter se diversi, Cic. **B.** different, opposed; a, hostile; acies, Tac.; b, different, opposed in character or nature; with a or ab, haec videntur esse a proposita ratione diversa, Cic.; with inter se, diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.; absol., varia et diversa studia et artes, Cic.; of persons, different in character; ab aliquo, Cic.

diverto (divorto) -verti (-vorti), 3. to turn away, to diverge from, differ, Plaut.

dives -vitis, compar. **divitior** -ius, genit. -ōris, superl. **divitissimus**, rich, wealthy.

I. Lit., a, of persons, ex pauperrimo dives factus est, Cic.; with abl., agris, Hor.; with genit., pecoris, Verg.; b, of things, terra dives amonio, Ov. **II.** Transf., rich; a, epistola, containing much, Ov.; lingua, eloquent, Hor.; divitior fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.; b, precious, costly; cultus, rich dress, Ov.

divexo, I. (dis and vexo), to tear asunder, destroy, plunder; agros civium optimorum, Cic.

divido -visi -visum, 3. (from dis and root VID, whence viduus). **I.** to separate, divide. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.; 2, to destroy; muros, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, a, to divide into parts; exercitum in duas partes, Caes.; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.; populum in duas partes, Cic.; b, of logical division, genus universum in species certas partiri et dividere, Cic.; c, polit. t. t., sententiam; to divide a resolution into parts so that each part can be voted on, Cic.; 2, a, to divide among persons, distribute, allot; agrum, bona viritim, Cic.; praedam per milites, Liv.; b, to separate a multitude into different places; in hiberna exercitum Magnesium et Tralles Ephesumque, Liv.; c, poet., imbelli citharā carmina, to sing, Hor. **II.** to separate two wholes from one another. **A.** Gen., a, lit., to divide; Gallos ab Aquitania Garumna dividit, Caes.; b, transf., to distinguish; legem bonam a mala, Cic. **B.** to adorn; gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg.

dividūus -a -um (divido), 1, divisible, Cic.; 2, divided, parted; aqua, Ov.

divinatio -ōnis, f. (divino), 1, the gift of prophecy, divination, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., the selection of a prosecutor out of several, Cic.

divinē, adv. (divinus), 1, by divine inspiration, prophetically, Cic.; 2, divinely, admirably, excellently, Cic.

divinitas -ātis, f. (divinus). **I.** a divine nature, divinity, Cic. **II.** **A.** the power of prophecy or divination, Cic. **B.** excellence, surpassing merit (of an orator), Cic.

divinitūs, adv. (divinus). **I.** Lit., divinely, by divine influence, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** by inspiration, by means of divination, Cic. **B.** admirably, nobly, divinely; loqui, Cic.

divino, I. (divinus), to foretell, prophesy, forebode, divine the future; with acc., hoc, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum non divino, Cic.; absol., quiddam praesentiens atque divinans, Cic.

divinus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (divus). **I.** belonging or relating to a deity, divine; res divina, the service of the gods, Cic.; so res divinae, but res divinae (also) = natural objects as opp. to res humanae, and natural law as opp. to res humanae, positive law, Cic. Subst., **divinum** -i, n. a sacrifice, Liv.; plur., divina, divine things, Liv.; the attributes of the gods, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** divinely inspired, prophetic, Cic.; vates, a poet, Hor.; subst., **divinus** -i, m. a seer, Cic. **B.** divine, excellent, noble, admirable; divinus ille vir, Cic.

divisio -ōnis, f. (divido), 1, division; a, orbis terrae, Sall.; b, rhet. t. t., division of a subject, Cic.; 2, distribution; agrorum, Tac.

divisor -ōris, m. (divido), 1, a divider, distributor, esp. of lands in a colony, Cic.; 2, a hired bribery agent, Cic.

1. **divisus** -a -um, partic. of divido.

2. **divisus** -ūs, m. (divido), division; Macedonia divisui facilis, Liv.

divitiae -arum, f. (dives), riches, wealth. **I.** Lit., superare Crassum divitiis, Cic. **II.** Transf., ingenij, Cic.

divortium -ii, n. (diverto or divorto). **I.** Of things, **a**, of places, *the point where roads, etc. separate, cross-roads*; *divortia nota*, Verg.; **b**, *the boundary line between two continents or countries*; *artissimum inter Europam Asiamque divortium*, Tac. **II.** Of persons, **a**, *a divorce*; *divortium facere cum aliqua*, Cic.; **b**, *separation generally*, Cic.

divorto, v. diverto.

divulgatus -a -um, p. adj. (from divulgo), *spread abroad, made common*; *magistratus levis-simus et divulgatissimus*, Cic.

divulgo (divolgo), l. (dis and vulgo or volgo), **1**, *to make public, publish, spread abroad*; *librum*, Cic.; *rem sermonibus*, Cic.; **2**, *to make common*; *cuius primum tempus aetatis palam fuisset ad omnium libidines divulgatum*, Cic.

divus -a -um (from deus). **I.** Adj., *belonging to the deity, divine*; *diva parens*, Verg. **II.** Subst. **A. divus** -i, m. *a god*, Cic.; **diva** -ae, f. *a goddess*, Liv.; in imperial times *divus* was the epithet of the deified emperors, *divi genus*, of Octavianus, Verg. **B. divum** -i, n. *the sky*; only in the phrase, *sub divo*, *in the open air*, Cic.

do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, *to give, offer*. **A.** *aliquid*; **1**, lit., *dare donum*, Cic.; *populo Romano arma*, Cic.; of letters, *send, despatch*; *tres epistolae eodem abs te datae tempore*, Cic.; *dare poenas, to suffer punishment*, Cic.; *dare lora, to let the reins loose*, Verg.; *vela dare ventis, to sail*, Verg.; *dare alicui cervicem, to offer the neck for punishment*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *to give, lend, bestow, offer*; *alicui vitam*, Cic.; *nomen alicui rei*, Liv.; *dare alicui fasces, consular power*, Cic.; *eum locum colloquio, to fix*, Liv.; *accipio quod datur, what is offered*, Cic.; *corpori omne tempus*, Cic.; *id misericordiae, to grant, give up*, Cic.; *dare alicui contionem*, Cic.; *dare urbem excidio ac ruinis*, Liv. **B.** *aliquem* (also *corpus, membra, animum*); **1**, lit., *dare arbitrum*, Cic.; *natum genero*, Verg.; **2**, transf., *aliquam in matrimonium*, Caes.; *aliquem morti*, Hor.; **3**, *dare se or pass. dari, to give oneself up*; *se dare alicui in conspectum*, Cic.; *to throw oneself*; *se in viam*, Cic.; *dare se (alicui) obvium, to meet*, Liv.; *dare se somno*, Cic.; *se labori et itineribus*, Cic. **C.** *to give something from oneself*; **1**, lit., *clamorem, to utter*, Verg.; *dare (alicui) responsum*, Cic.; *dare litem secundum aliquem, to decide in one's favour*, Cic.; *impetum in aliquem*, Liv.; **2**, transf., *alicui dolorem*, Cic.; *documenta dare*, Cic.

docēo, docēi, doctum, 2. (DOC -eo, causative of DIC -sco—i.e., disco), *to teach, instruct*. **I.** Gen., with acc., *aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquem equo armisque*, Liv.; *aliquem fidibus*, Cic.; with ad, ad quam (legem) non docti, Cic.; with adv., *aliquem Latine*, Cic.; *jus civile*, Cic.; with double acc., *aliquem litteras*, Cic.; de aliqua re, with infin., *aliquem sapere*, Cic.; absol., *quum doceo et explano*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, theat. t.t., *docere fabulam*, like διδάσκειν δράμα (lit., *to teach a play to the actors*), *to bring out, exhibit*, Cic.; **b**, *to bring a matter before a public body or patron*; *judices de injuriis*, Cic.

dochmius -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. πούς), *a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac foot* (— — — —), Cic.

docilis -e, adj. with compar. (doceo), *teachable, docile, attentive*; *attentus iudex et docilis*, Cic.; *docilis ad hanc disciplinam*, Cic.; with genit., *modorum*, Hor.

docilitas -ātis, f. (docilis), *teachableness, docility*, Cic.

doctē, adv. with compar. and superl. (doctus), *learnedly, skilfully*; *luctari*, Hor.

doctor -ōris, m. (doceo), *a teacher*; *eiusdem sapientiae doctores*, Cic.

doctrīna -ae, f. (doceo), **1**, *teaching, instruction*; *puerilis*, Cic.; *honestarum rerum*, Cic.; **2**, *that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning*; *Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus*, Cic.; *animos nostros doctrinā excolere*, Cic.

doctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from doceo), **1**, **a**, of persons, *learned, instructed, well-informed*; *Graecis litteris et Latinis*, Cic.; *ex disciplina Stoicorum*, Cic.; subst., **docti** -orum, *learned men*; with genit., *fandi*, Verg.; with acc., *dulces modos*, Hor.; **b**, of things that show learning, *ars*, Ov.; *sermōnes*, Cic.; **2**, *experienced, clever, shrewd*; *doctus usu*, Caes.; *aetate et usu*, Liv.

docūmen -inis, n. = documentum (q.v.).

docūmentum -i, n. (doceo), *example, pattern, warning, proof*; *P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis*, Cic.; *alicui documento esse*, Caes.; *documentum sui dare*, Liv.

Dōdōna -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Δωδώνη), *a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle*; hence adj., **1**, **Dōdōnaeus** -a -um, *of Dodona*; **2**, **Dōdōnis** -idis, f. *of Dodona*.

dōdrans -antis, m. (de and quadrans), *three-fourths*; **1**, gen., *aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere*, Cic.; *heres ex dodrante, heir to three-fourths of the property*, Suet.; **2**, esp., **a**, as a superficial measure = *three-fourths of an acre*, Liv.; **b**, as a measure of length, *nine inches, three-fourths of a foot*, Plin.

dōdrantārius -a -um (dodrans), *belonging to three-fourths*; *tabulae, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, whereby the debts were reduced to one-fourth*, Cic.

dogma -ātis, n. (δόγμα), *a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma*, Cic.

Dolabella -ae, m. *a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero*.

dōlābra -ae, f. (1. dolo), *an axe, hatchet, a military implement*, Liv.

dōlētēr, adv. with compar. (doleo), *painfully, sorrowfully*; *hoc dicere*, Cic.

dōlēo -dōlūi, fut. partic. dōlīturus, **2**. *to suffer pain*. **I.** Of bodily pain, *pes, caput dolet*, Cic. **II.** Mentally, **1**, of persons, *to suffer pain, to grieve, bewail*; *de Hortensio*, Cic.; *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, Cic.; with acc. and infinit., *se a suis superari*, Cic.; foll. by quod, Caes.; si, Hor.; absol., *aeque dolendo*, Cic.; **2**, of things, **a**, *to grieve*; *injecta monstris terra dolet suis*, Hor.; **b**, *to cause pain*; *nihil cuiquam doluit*, Cic.

dōlōlum -i, n. (dim. of dolium), *a little cask*, Liv.

dōlīum -ii, n. *a large earthenware jar or wooden cask, in which new wine was placed*; *de dolio haurire, to drink new wine*, Cic.

1. dōlo, l. **I.** *to hew with an axe*; *robur*, Cic.; transf., *alicuius caput lumbosque saligno fuste, to cudgel*, Hor. **II.** *to work with an axe*; *non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus*, Cic.; transf., *illud opus, to work roughly*, Cic.

2. dōlo or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (δόλων), **1**, *a wooden staff with an iron point*, Verg.; transf., *the sting of a fly*, Phaedr.; **2**, *a small foresail*, Liv.

Dōlops -lōpis and plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δόλοπες), *the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly*. Hence, **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. (Δολοπία), *the country of the Dolopes*.

dōlor -ōris, m. (doleo). **I.** *bodily pain*,

anguish; *pēdum*, Cic.; *laterum*, Hor. **II.** *mental pain, grief, sorrow.* **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., *injuriae*, Caes.; *dolorem accipere aliquā re or ex aliqua re*, Cic.; *tanto dolore affici ut*, etc., Cic.; *dolorem alicui facere or efficere, or dare, or afferre*, Cic.; *hoc est mihi dolori*, Cic.; **2.** *rancour, animosity*, Cic.; *quo dolore exarsit*, Caes. **B.** Meton., **a.** *the cause of sorrow*, Ov.; **b.** in rhet., *pathos*, Cic.

dōlōsē, adv. (*dolosus*), *deceitfully, craftily*; *agi dolose*, Cic.

dōlōsus -a -um (*dolus*), *crafty, deceitful, cunning*; *consilia*, Cic.

dōlus -i, m. (*δολος*). **I.** Legal t. t., *dolus malus, fraud*; *quum ex eo quaeretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum*, Cic. **II. A.** *fraud, deceit, guile*; *fraus ac dolus*, Cic.; *ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent*, Caes. **B.** Meton., *trick*; *dolos (= retia) saltu deludit*, Ov.

dōmābilis -e (*domo*), *that can be tamed, tameable*; *Cantaber*, Hor.

dōmesticus -c -um (*domus*). **I.** *belonging to the house or the family, domestic*; *luctus*, Cic.; *difficultas, poverty*, Cic.; *tempus, spent at home*, Cic.; *domesticus homo*, Cic., and subst. *domesticus*, Ov., *a friend of the house, member of a family*; plur., **dōmestici** -ōrum, m. *the inmates of one's house, members of one's family*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *private, domestic, native* (opp. to *foreign or public*); *crudelitas, towards citizens*, Cic.; *si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis*, Caes.; *bellum, civil war*, Cic.

dōmicilium -ii, n. (*domus*), *a place of residence, dwelling.* **A.** Lit., *aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant*, Caes.; *domicilium collocare in aliquo loco*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *imperii, Rome*, Cic.; *superbiae*, Cic.

dōmina -ae, f. (*dominus*). **I.** *the mistress of a household, lady*, Verg. **II.** *mistress, queen, lady.* **A.** Lit., **a.** as a term of respect to goddesses, of *Venus*, Ov.; of *Cybele*, Verg.; **b.** like English *mistress, a sweetheart*, Tib. **B.** Transf., *ruler, controller*; *justitia domina virtutum*, Cic.; *Fors domina campi*, Cic.

dōminatio -ōnis, f. (*domino*), *irresponsible power, despotism, arbitrary government.* **I.** Lit., **A.** *unius*, Cic.; *Cinnae*, Cic. **B.** Meton. = *dominantes, absolute rulers*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *governing*; *temperantia est rationis in libidinem Arna et moderata dominatio*, Cic.

dōminātor -ōris, m. (*dominor*), *ruler, governor*; *rerum Deus*, Cic.

dōminātrix -icis, f. (fem. of *dominator*), *a despotic mistress*; transf., *caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic.

dōminātus -ūs, m. (*dominor*), **1.** *absolute power*; *dominatus regius*, Cic.; **2.** *rule*; *dominatus cupiditatum*, Cic.

dōminium -ii, n. (*dominus*), **1.** *rule, power*, Sen.; **2.** *a feast, banquet*; *huius argento dominia vestra ornari*, Cic.

dōminor, **1.** dep. (*dominus*), *to rule, be lord or master, to domineer*; in *adversarios*, Liv.; *summā arce*, Verg.; *dominari Alexandriae*, Cic.; in *suos*, Cic.; in *nobis*, Cic.; in *capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum*, Cic.; in *judiciis*, Cic.; transf., *dominatur libido*, Cic.; *quod unum in oratore dominatur, wherein the strength of the orator consists*, Cic.

dōminus -i, m. (*domus*). **I.** *the master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master*; plur., *domini, master and mistress*, Cic. **II. A.** Lit., **1.** *master, owner, possessor*; *aedificii, navis*, Cic.; **2.** *lord, ruler*; in *aliquem*, Cic.;

gentium, Cic.; *rei* (of the judge), Cic.; esp., **a.** *a lover*, Ov.; **b.** attrib., *belonging to a master*; poet., *manus dominae*, Ov.; **3.** *the arranger, a person that orders something*; of gladiatorial games, Cic.; of an auction, Cic.; with or without *convivii or epuli, the person who arranges a feast, host*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *ruler*; *vitae necisque, over life and death*, Liv.; *comitorum dominum esse*, Cic.

dōmīporta -ae, f. (*domus* and *porto*), *she who carries her house upon her back, the snail*, ap. Cic.

Dōmītiānus -i, m. *T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus, son of Vespasian, brother of Titus, born 51 A.D., Emperor of Rome from 81 A.D. to 96 A.D.*

Dōmītius -a -um, *name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were:—* Cn. Domitius Calvinus, consul 53 B.C.; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, tribune 104 B.C., proposer of the *lex Domitia de sacerdotiis* (by which the priesthoods were filled up by the votes of 17 tribes chosen by lot); L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompeius; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, father of the Emperor Nero; Cn. Domitius Corbulo, successful general in Germany and Armenia under the Emperors Claudius and Nero. **Adj.** = *Domitian*; *via, road in Gaul made by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the conqueror of the Allobroges*, Cic. Hence, **Dōmītiānus** -a -um, of *Domitius*; *milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Caes.

dōmīto, **1.** (intens. of *domo*), *to tame, subdue*; *boves*, Verg.

dōmītor -ōris, m. (*domo*), *a tamer.* **I.** Lit., **a.** of animals, *equorum, a horse-breaker*, Cic.; **b.** of men, *conqueror, victor*; *domitor Persarum*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *Saturnius domitor maris alti*, Verg.

dōmītrix -icis, f. (fem. of *domitor*), *she who tames*; *Epidaurus domitrix equorum*, Verg.; *clava domitrix ferarum*, Ov.

dōmītus, abl. -ū, m. (*domo*), *taming*; *efficius domitu nostro quadrupedum ventiones*, Cic.

dōmo, *dōmūi, dōmītum*, **1.** *to tame, break in.* **I.** Lit., **a.** animals, *beluas*, Cic.; *equos stimulo et verbere*, Ov.; **b.** men, peoples, countries, &c. *to conquer, subdue*; *hasta pugnantem*, Ov.; *maximas nationes virtute*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.** concrete objects, *ipsius fluminis vim*, Liv.; *arbores multā mercede*, Verg.; *uvae prelo, to press*, Hor.; **b.** abstract objects, *domitas habere libidines*, Cic.; *invidiam*, Hor.

dōmus -ūs, f. (cf. Gk. root ΔΕΜ, δέμ-ω, whence δῶμος). **I. A.** Lit., *a house* (as a dwelling-place, as a home, seat of family, etc., while *nedes* = house as a building), as opp. to *insula* (which was let out in flats or lodgings; *domus* = a house with its outbuildings and garden; *domum aedificare*, Cic.; *aliquem tecto et domo invitare*, Cic.; used adverbially, *domi, at home, in the house*, Cic.; *meae domi* (*tuae, suae, nostrae, etc.*), *at my house*, Cic.; *alienae domi, in the house of another*, Cic.; *domi aliquid habere, to have at home, to possess, be provided with*, Cic.; *domum, home, towards home, homeward*, Cic.; *domo, from home, out of the house*, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet. *a dwelling-place*, of birds, Verg.; of the gods, Verg.; of the spirits of the dead, Verg.; of the labyrinth, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A. 1.** *inmates of a house, household*, Cic.; **2.** *a philosophical school or sect*, Cic.; *Soeratica domus*, Hor. **B.** *a household, management of a house*, Cic. **C.** *home, native country*; *domi, at home, in one's own country*, Cic.; *domi militiaeque*, Cic., *belli domique*, Liv., *in peace and in war* (archaic genit. or locat.

domi, in classical writers only = *at home*; dat. domui, abl. generally domo, also domu; plur. nom. domus, acc. domus and domos, genit. domuum and domorum, dat. and abl. domibus).

dōnārium -ii, n. (donum), 1, temple, shrine, altar, Verg., Ov.; 2, a votive offering, Liv.

dōnātio -ōnis, f. (dono), a giving, gift, present, donation, Cic.

dōnātivum -i, n. (dono), an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiers, Tac.

dōnēc, conj. (shortened from doneque, doneque), 1, as long as, while, Liv.; donec gratias eram tibi, Hor.; 2, until, Cic.; with usque eo, Cic.; or eo usque, Liv.

dōno, 1. (donum). **I.** (alieni aliquid), to give as a present, to present. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., non parca suis adiutoribus, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to grant, bestow; alieni aeternam immortalitatem, Cic.; poet., with infin., alieni divinare, Hor.; b, to sacrifice, give up to; inimicitias reipublicae, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, lit. to remit a debt or obligation; alieni aes alienum, Cic.; 2, transf. to forgive, pardon (for the sake of someone else), noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. **II.** (aliquem aliquā re), to present a person with something; cohortem militibus donis, Caes.

dōnum -i, n. (dare), a gift, present; 1, gen., dona nuptialia, Cic.; dono dare, to give as a present, Ter.; 2, esp., a gift to the gods, a votive offering, Cic.

Dōnūsa -ae, f. (Δονουσία), an island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos.

dorcās -ādis, f. (δορκάς), a gazelle, antelope, Mart.

Dōres -um, m. (Δωριεῖς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races; hence, 1, adj., **Doricus** a -um, poet. = Greek, Verg.; 2, **Dōrius** -a -um, Dorian; 3, **Dōris** -ādis, f. Dorian; subst., a, Doris, a country in the north of Greece; b, the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids; meton. the sea, Verg.

1. **Dōris**, v. Dores.

2. **Dōris** -ādis, f. (Δωρίς), wife of Dionysius I. of Syracuse.

dormiō -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. 1, to sleep; se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; innumerable saecula dormisse, Cic.; 2, to rest, be inactive; beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic.

dormiō, 1. (dormio), to be sleepy, to begin to sleep. **A.** Lit., dormitanti mihi epistola illa red-dita, Cic.; jam dormitante lucernā, just going out, Ov. **B.** to dream, be lazy, inactive; ista oscitans et dormitans sapientia Scaevolarum, Cic.; quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, nods, Hor.

dormitor -ōris, m. (dormio), a sleeper, Mart.

dorsum -i, n. (dorsus -i, m.). **A.** Lit., the back, either of men or animals; dorso onus subire, Hor.; dorsum demulcere equis, Liv. **B.** Transf. any elevation of similar form; duplex (dentalium), the projecting irons of a ploughshare, Verg.; immane dorsum, a rock in the sea, Verg.; of mountains, slope; jugi, Caes.

Dōrylaeum -i, n. (Δορύλαιον), a town in Phrygia. Hence, **Dōrylenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Dorylaeum.

dōryphōrōs -i, m. (δορυφόρος), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polycletus, Cic.

dōs, dōtis, f. (δός). **A.** Lit. a dowry, portion; accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae nubili dotem conficere non posse, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, a gift; cuius artem quum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote

locupletasti et oritasti, Cic.; b, a quality, endow-ment; dotes ingenii, Ov.

dōtālis -e (dos), relating or belonging to a dowry; praedium, Cic.

dōtātus -a -um, p. adj. (from doto), richly dowered. **A.** Lit., Aquilia, Cic. **B.** Transf., richly endowed; Chlone dotatissima formā, Ov.

dōto, 1. (dos), to provide with a dowry, endow; sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg.

drachma -ae, f. (δραχμή), 1, a small Greek coin, a drachma, about equal in value to a Roman denarius, Cic.; 2, as a weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an uncia, Plin.

1. **drāco** -ōnis, m. (δράκων), **A.** a kind of snake, dragon, Cic. **B.** Meton., a constellation so called, Cic.

2. **Drāco** -ōnis, m. (Δράκων), Draco, an Athenian legislator.

drācōnigēna -ae, c. (draco and gignō) = δρακοντογενής, dragon-born, sprung from dragonseed; urbs, Thebes, Ov.

Drēpānum -i, n. (Δρέπανον), and **Drēpāna** -ōrum, n. (Δρέπανα), a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani). Adj. **Drēpānī-tānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Drepanum.

drōmas -ādis, m. (δρομάς), a dromedary, Liv.

drōmos -i, m. (δρόμος), the race-course of the Spartans, Liv.

Drūentia -ae, f. a river in Gallia flowing into the Rhone, now the Durance.

Drūīdes -um, m., and **Drūīdae** -ārum, m. (derwydd or dryod, old British = wise man), the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations, Cic.

Drūsus -i, m. a cognomen of the Gens Licia and Claudia. (1) M. Livius Drusus, murdered for attempting to revive some of the Gracchan laws; (2) Nero, son of the Empress Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Hence a, adj., **Drūsianus** -a -um and **Drūsīnūs** -a -um, of or belonging to Drusus; b, subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. name of several females of the gens Livia.

1. **Dryās** -ādis, f. (Δρυάς), a wood nymph, Dryad; gen. plur. Dryades, Verg.

2. **Dryās** -antis, m. (Δρύας), father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. Hence **Dryantides** -ae, m. the son of Dryas, i.e. Lycurgus, Ov.

Dryōpes -um (Δρύopes), a Pelasgic people, who were driven southwards by the Dorians, and settled in Messenia.

dūbiē, adv. (dubius), 1. **A.** doubtfully, hesitatingly; inter confessum dubie dubieque negantem, Ov. **B.** doubtfully, uncertainly; ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence, haud dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, certainly, without doubt, Cic.

Dūbis -is, m. river in Gallia Belgica, now the Doubs.

dūbitābilis -e (dubito), doubtful, uncertain, Ov.

dūbitantē, adv. (dubito), 1, doubtfully; dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic.; 2, hesitatingly; illud verecundi et dubitantes recepisse, Cic.

dūbitātiō -ōnis, f. (dubito) **I.** doubt, uncertainty; sine ulla dubitatione, certainly, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, the matter admits of no doubt, Cic.; with obj. genit., dubitatio adventus legionum, doubt as to the coming, Cic.; with de, illa Socratica dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic.; with rel. sent., si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, etc., Cic.; followed by quin when a negative precedes, hic locus nihil habet dubitationis quin, etc. admits of no doubt that, Cic.; nulla dubitatio est quin, etc., Cic.; nisi dubitationem

affert quib, etc., Cic. **II.** *hesitation, wavering, irresolution; dubitatio belli, as to the conduct of the war, Cic.; angunt me dubitationes tuae, Cic.*

dūbito, 1. (dubius). **I.** *to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain; de hoc, Cic.; haec, Cic.; utrum sit utilius an, etc., Cic.; honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; non dubito quid, etc.; non dubito quin, etc., I have no doubt that, Cic.* **II.** *to waver in resolution, hesitate; a, of persons, quid dubitas, Caes.; dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by quin, Cic.; b, of things, dubitavit aciei pars, Sall.*

dūbius -a -um (duo). **I.** Subject., *doubting, wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain, Cic.; with genit., sententiae, Liv.; haud dubius, foll. by acc. and infin., confident that, Liv.* **B.** *wavering in resolve, hesitating, uncertain, irresolute; dubius an transiret, Liv.* **II.** Object., *doubted, doubtful. A. undecided, uncertain, doubtful; genus causae, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; caelum, cloudy, Ov.; non est dubium quin, there is no doubt that, Cic.; dubiumne est or cui dubium est quin? Cic.; num or nemini dubium est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; neut. subst., generally with a prepos., in dubium vocare or revocare, to make doubtful, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; procul dubio, without doubt, Liv. B. Meton. doubtful, dubious, dangerous, critical; res dubia, Sall.; tempora, Hor.*

dūcēni -ae -a (distrib. of ducenti), *two hundred each, Liv.*

dūcentēsīma -ae, f. (fem. of ducentessimus, from ducenti, se. pars), *the two hundredth part, as a tax, one-half per cent., Tac.*

dūcenti -ae -a (duo and centum), **1**, *two hundred, Cic.; 2, generally any large number, Hor.*

dūcentiēs, adv. (ducenti), *two hundred times, Cic.*

dūco, duxi, ductum, 3. **I.** *to draw. A. Gen., frena manu, Ov. B. Esp., 1, to drag behind; sidera crinem ducunt, Verg.; 2, to draw towards oneself; a, lit., ducere remos, to row, Ov.; colorem, to get a darker colour, Verg.; b, transf., (a) to charm, attract; fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic.; (β) to draw away, mislead; errore duci, Cic.; (γ) to draw to, influence; me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.; 3, to draw in; aera spiritu, Cic.; poet., somnos, to sleep, Verg.; to quaff; pocula Lesbii, Hor.; 4, to draw out; ferrum vaginā, Ov.; sortes, Cic.; aliquid or aliquem sorte, Cic.; 5, to draw out, extend, make, build, fashion; parietem, Cic.; murum, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; ocreas argento, Verg.; 6, to draw out a thread; lanas, to spin, Ov.; transf., of a poet, carmina, to make verses, Hor.; 7, to prolong; a, to pass; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; b, to delay, protract; bellum, Cic.; aliquem diem ex die, to put off, Caes.; 8, to distort; os, Cic.; 9, to draw down; transf., a, to derive; nomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; etymolog., ab eundo nomen (Jani) est ductum, Cic.; b, to begin; ab eodem verbo ducitur saepius oratio, Cic.; 10, to count, reckon; fenus quaternis centesimis, Cic.; aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.; aliquid parvi, to esteem little, Cic.; pluris, Cic.; pro nihilo, Cic.; aliquem despiciatui, to despise, Cic.; with accens. and infin., to consider; qui se regem esse ducebat, Cic. II. to lead. A. Gen., 1, of persons, ducere equum, Liv.; 2, of things, duxit via in leniter editum collem, Liv. B. Esp., 1, polit. and legal t.t., to lead before a court of justice, or to lead away for punishment; aliquem in jus, Liv.; in carcerem, in vincula, Cic.; 2, a, milit. t.t., to march; cohortes ad munitiones, Caes.; absol., ad hostem, Liv.; b, to command; exercitus, Caes.; transf., familiam, to be the most*

celebrated of, Cic.; 3, uxorem ducere, to marry; ducere uxorem alicuius filiam, Cic.; absol., ducere ex plebe, to marry from among the plebs, Liv.; 4, to lead by the nose, cheat, Ov.; 5, of water, to conduct; aquam in urbem, Liv.; 6, to take with one; suas mulierculas secum, Cic.; 7, to order, arrange; alicui fanus, Cic.

ducto, 1. (intens. of duco), *to lead; exercitum, Sall.*

ductor -ōris, m. (duco), *a leader, commander, Cic.; ordinum ductor, a centurion, Liv.*

ductus -ūs, m. (duco) **I.** *drawing; a, oris, the lineaments of the face, Cic.; b, muri, building, Cic. II. leading; 1, milit. t.t., command, leadership; alicuius ductu, Cic.; se ad ductum Pompeii applicare, Cic.; 2, conducting of water; aquarum, Cic.*

dūdum, adv. (from diu = die and dum), **1**, *a little while ago, not long since; quod tibi dudum (just now) videbatur, Cic.; 2, a, quam dudum, as long as; quam dudum nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, Cic.; b, jam dudum, now for a long time; quem jam dudum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat, Cic.*

dūellum, dūellīcus, dūellātor = bellum, bellicus, bellator, q.v.

Dūilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Duilius, cons. 261 B.C., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparean Islands. The victory was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (columna rostrata).*

dulcē, adv. (dulcis), *sweetly; cancre, Hor.*

dulcēdo -inis, f. (dulcis). **I.** Lit., *a sweet taste; sanguinis, Ov. II. Transf., a, sweetness, pleasantness, charm; dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, Cic.; dulcedine orationis, Cic.; b, desire; dulcedo inuasit plebeios creandi, Liv.*

dulcesco, 3. (dulcis), *to become sweet, Cic.*

dulcīcūlus -a -um (dim. of dulcis), *somewhat sweet; potio, Cic.*

dulcis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (connected with γλυκός). **I.** Lit. *sweet (opp. amarus), vinum, Hor.; unda, fresh water, Ov. Subst., dulcē -is, n. what is sweet, Ov.; dulcīa -ium, n. sweet things, Cic. II. Transf. A. sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; nomen libertatis, Cic.; poemata, Hor.; orator, Cic. B. friendly, dear, beloved; amici, Cic.; used in addresses, dulcissime Attice, Cic.*

dulcītēr, adv. (dulcis), with compar. dulcius, superl. dulcissime, *sweetly, Cic.*

dulcītūdo -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness, Cic.*

Dūlichium -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), *an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses. Adj. Dūlichius -a -um, Dulichian, poet., belonging to Ulysses; rates, Verg.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.*

dum (like quum and tum, the acc. of a lost pronoun). **I.** Adv., joined as an enclitic with other words, **a**, with non, nullus, haud vix, etc., *nondum, not yet, Cic.; so nequid, Liv.; nequidum, Cic.; nullusdum, no one yet, Liv.; vixdum, scarcely yet, Cic.; nihilidum, nothing yet, Cic.; nedum (sc. dicam), not to say, Cic.; b, with imperat. then; age dum, Cic.; itera dum, Cic. II. Conj., 1, while; generally with indicat., Cic.; 2, as long as; with indicat., Cic.; 3, until, till; with subj., Cic.; 4, in so far as, if only, provided that; with the subj., Cic.; strengthened by modo, dummodo, Cic.; dumne, provided that not, Cic.; dummodo ne, Cic.*

dumētum -i, n. (dumus), *a thorn bush, thicket, Cic.; fig., cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus, Cic.*

dummōdo, v. dum.

Dumnōrix -igis, m. brother of the Aeduan Divitiacus.

dūmōsus -a -um (dumus), covered with thorn bushes, bushy, Verg.

dumtaxāt = duntaxat, q.v.

dūmus -i, m. a thorn bush, bramble, Cic.

duntaxāt (dumtaxat), adv. (dum and taxo), exactly, according to the right measure, not more and not less. **I.** nos animo duntaxat vigemus, as far as the mind is concerned, Cic. **II.** a, only, merely, Cic.; non duntaxat . . . sed, not only . . . but, Liv.; b, at least, Cic. **III.** in so far; exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus, quae regnantur, Tac.

dūō -ae -ō (δύο), two, Cic.

dūō-dēciēs, adv., twelve times, Cic.

dūō-dēcim (duo and decem), twelve; tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; sometimes simply duodecim, the Twelve.

dūō-dēcimus -a -um (duodecim), the twelfth, Caes.

dūō-dēni -ae -a, 1, twelve each, Cic.; 2, twelve, Verg.

dūō-dē-quādrāgēsimus, thirty-eight, Liv.

dūō-dē-quādrāginta, thirty-eight, Cic.

dūō-dē-quinquāgēsimus -a -um, the forty-eighth, Cic.

dūō-dē-trīciēs (-trīciēs) adv., twenty-eight times, Cic.

dūō-dē-trīginta, twenty-eight, Liv.

dūō-dē-vīcēni -ae -a, eighteen each, Liv.

dūō-dē-vīginti, eighteen, Cic.

dūō-et-vīcēsīmāni -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tac.

dūō-et-vīcēsīmus -a -um, the twenty-second, Tac.

dūplex -plīcis (duo and plico), 1, double, two-fold; amiculum, Nep., amictus, Verg., pannus, Hor., a garment folded twice round the body; palmae, both hands, Verg.; 2, a, doubled, twice as much; frumentum, stipendium, Caes.; b, double-faced, false, deceitful, Hor.

dūplīcārīus -a -um (duplex), miles, a soldier who gets double rations, Liv.

dūplīcītēr, adv. (duplex), doubly, Cic.

dūplīco, 1. (duplex). **I.** Lit., to fold in two, double up; duplicatque virum (hasta), transfixa dolore, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, a, to double; numerum dierum, Cic.; b, duplicare verba, to repeat, Cic.; 2, a, to lengthen, crescentes umbras (of the sun), Verg.; b, to increase; duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

dūplus -a -um (duo), twice as much, double; 1, adj., pars, Cic.; pecunia, Liv.; 2, subst., **dūplum** -i, n. the double, esp. a double penalty; poenam dupli subire or in duplum ire, Cic.; iudicium dare in duplum, Cic.

dūpondīus -īl, m. (= duo asses pondo), a coin of two asses, Cic.

dūrābilis -e (duro), lasting, durable, Ov.

dūrāmen -īnis, n. (duro) hardness; aquarum, ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus -a -um (δουράτεος), wooden, applied only to the Trojan horse, Lucr.

dūrē, and **dūrītēr**, adv. with compar. dūrius, superl. dūrīssimē (durus), hardly. **I.** Lit., a, with respect to hearing, unpleasantly; pleraque dure dicere, Hor.; b, of works of art, rudely, roughly; quid sculptum infabre, quid fuscum durius esset, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, in demeanour, awkwardly; durius incedit, Ov.; b,

in conduct, harshly, severely; durius in deditos consulere, Liv.; durius aliquid accipere, Cic.

dūresco, dūrūi, 3. (durus), to grow hard; frigoribus durescit humor, freezes, Cic.

dūrītās -ātis, f. (durus), harshness, unfriendliness, Cic.

dūrītēr = dure (q.v.).

dūrītīa -ae, f. and **dūrītīēs** -ēi, f. (durus), hardness. **I.** Lit., of nature, atrae pellis, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, hardness, austerity; duritia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac duritiae studere, Caes.; b, harshness, severity; animi, Cic.; c, severity, oppressiveness; operum, Tac.; caeli militiaeque, Tac.

dūro, 1. (durus). **I.** Transit. **A.** Lit., to make hard; 1, gen., caementa calce, Liv.; enses in scopulos, Ov.; 2, esp., to dry up, make dry; terram (by heat), Verg.; Albanam fumo uvam, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to make hardy, inure; se labore, Caes.; in a bad sense, to render callous; ad omne facinus duratus, Tac.; 2, to endure; laborem, Verg.; imperiosius aequor, Hor. **II.** Intransit. **A.** Lit., to become hard or dry; durare solum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to become hard or callous; in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.; 2, to endure; unam hiemem in castris, Liv.; sub Jove, Ov.; 3, to last, remain, continue; durat simulacrum, Verg.; totidem durare per annos, Verg.

dūrus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., hard. **I.** Lit., a, hard to the touch; ferrum, Hor.; b, harsh to the taste; sapor Bacchi, Verg.; c, harsh to the ear; vocis genus, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; d, rough to the eye, rude; signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, Cic.; e, of feeling, hard, rough; poeta durissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, strong, enduring; Scipiadae duri bello, Verg.; 2, in demeanour; a, awkward, uncouth; ut vitā sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.; b, shameless; os, Ov.; 3, a, hardy, austere; homo durus ac priscus, Cic.; b, without taste for; C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, Cic.; 4, feelingless, stern, severe; Varius est habitus iudex durior, Cic.; 5, a, of weather, severe; tempestates, Caes.; b, of the soil, hard, difficult to work; glebae, Verg.; c, of work, hard, difficult; subvectio, Caes.; d, hard, painful, unfavourable, adverse; conditio durior, Verg.; pauperies, Hor.

dūmvir and **dūōvir** -vīri, m. gen. plur., duumviri or duoviri, a pair of magistrates. **I.** In Rome. **A.** duumviri perduellionis, the magistrates who tried cases of perduellio, Liv. **B.** duumviri sacrorum or sacris facundis, keepers of the Sibylline books (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. **C.** duumviri aedi faciendae or locandae or dedicandae, a commission for building or dedicating a temple, Liv. **D.** duumviri navales, a commission for looking after the fleet, Liv. **II.** In the Roman municipia and coloniae, duumviri (juri dicundo), the highest magistrates, Cic.

dux, dūcis, c. **I.** a leader, guide, conductor; locorum, Liv.; armenti, Ov.; transf., impietatis, Cic.; diis ducibus, under the direction of the gods, Cic. **II.** a ruler. **A.** Gen., superum, Jupiter, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a military or naval commander; dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; 2, the emperor, Ov.

Dūmās -mantis, m. (Δύμας), father of Hecuba. Hence Dymantis probes, or subst. **Dūmantis** -tīdis, f. Hecuba, Ov.

Dūmē -ēs, f. (Δύμη), and **Dūmae** -ārum, f. a town in Achaia. Adj. **Dūmaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Dyme.

dūnastes -is, m. (δυναστής), ruler, prince, Cic.

Dyrrāchium -ii, n. (Δυρράχιον), later name of Epidamnus, in Illyria, the port where ships landed coming from Brundisium to Greece, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrrāchini** (-ēni) -ōrum, m. the people of Dyrrachium.

E.

E e, the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in the Greek alphabet both to ε and η. For the meaning of E as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

ē, prep. = ex (q.v.).

ēā, adv. (abl. of is, sc. parte), there, Liv.

ēādēm, adv. (abl. of idem, sc. viā), by the same road, Cic.

ēā-propter = propterea.

ēātēnus = ea tenus (parte), adv., so far; foll. by qua, quoad, Cic.; by ut and the subj., Cic.

ēbēnus -i, m. (ἔβενοσ), the ebony-tree, ebony, Verg.

ēbībo -bībi -bitum, 3. **I.** Gen., to drink up; amnes (of the sea), Ov. **II.** 1, Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age, Ov.; 2, to squander; ut haec ebibat, Hor.

ēblandīor, 4., dep., to obtain by flattery; omnia, Liv.; enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice ut, etc., Cic.; partic. passive, eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.

ēbriētās -ātis, f. (ebrius), drunkenness, rezzelling, Cic.

ēbriōsitas -ātis, f. (ebriosus), the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, Cic.

ēbriōsus -a -um (ebrius), drink-loving, Cic.

ēbrius -a -um, 1, drunk, intoxicated, Cic.; 2, transf., intoxicated with, full of; dulci fortunā, Hor.

ēbulliō, 4. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, Sen. **II.** Transit., to cause to boil up; transf., to boast of; virtutes, Cic.

ēbūlum -i, n. (-us -i, f.), the dwarf elder-tree (sambucus ebulus, Linn.), Verg.

ēbur -ōris, n. **A.** Lit., ivory; signum ex ebore, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, of things made of ivory, a statue, Verg.; a flute, Verg.; the sheath of a sword, Ov.; the curule chair, Hor.; b, the elephant, Juv.

ēburnēolus -a -um (dim. of eburneus), made of ivory; fistula, Cic.

ēburnēus (ēburnus) -a -um (ebur). **A.** made of ivory, ivory; signum, Cic.; dens (of the elephant), Liv. **B.** Meton., white as ivory; brachia, cervix, Ov.

Ebūrōnes -um, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

Ēbūsus and -ōs -i, f., an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast, now Iviza or Yriza.

ēcastor, v. Castor.

ecce, adv. (for ence, from en and ce), behold! lo! see! ecce tuae litterae, Cic.; ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic.; ubi . . . ecce, Verg.; dum . . . ecce, Hor.; ecce autem, Cic.

ecclīcus -i, m. (ἐκδικος), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, Cic.

Ēcētra -ae, f. capital of the Volsci. Hence

Ēcētrānus -i, m. an inhabitant of Ecetra.

ecf . . . v. eff . . .

Echēcrātēs -ae, m. (Ἐχεκράτης), a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato.

ēchēnēis -idis, f. (ἔχενης), a sucking fish remora (echeueis remora, Linn.), Ov.

ēchīdna -ae, f. (ἔχιδνα). **I.** the viper, adder, as an attribute of the Furies, Ov. **II.** Proper noun, **A.** Echidna Lernaea, the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules, Ov. **B.** a monster of the lower world, mother of Cerberus and of the Lernaean hydra, Ov. Adj. **Ēchīdnēus** -a -um, canis echidneus, Cerberus, Ov.

Ēchīnādes -um (Ἐχινάδες, Urchin Islands), a group of five islands in the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the Achelous.

ēchīnus -i, m. (ἔχινος). 1, the edible sea-urchin (echinus esculentus, Linn.), Hor.; 2, a brazen dish used for washing goblets, Hor.

Ēchīōn -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). **I.** one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, husband of Agave father of Pentheus; Echione natus, Pentheus, Ov. Hence, 1, **Ēchīōnīdēs** -ae, m. a son of Echion—i.e., Pentheus, Ov.; 2, **Ēchīōnīus** -a -um, Echionian, and poet. = Cadmeian, Theban, Verg. **II.** son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts. Hence adj., **Ēchīōnīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Echion.

ēchō -ūs, f. (ἠχώ), 1, an echo, Plin.; 2, personif., Echo, a wood-nymph, Ov.

ecclōgārīi -ōrum, m. = loci electi, select passages or extracts, Cic.

ec-quando, adv., 1, ever, used in an impassioned interrogation, equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic.; 2, ever, indefinite, after nisi, Cic.

ec-qui, ecquae or ecqua, ecquod, pronoun interrog. adj. = numqui, any, used in an impassioned interrogation; ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? Cic.; quaeris ecqua spes sit, Cic.

ec-quis, ec-quid, pron. interrog. subst. whether any? any one? any thing? in impassioned interrogation, ecquis retulit aliquid ad conjugem ac liberos, praeter odia? Liv.; with nam, ecquisnam tibi dixerit, Cic.; adj. = equi, ecquis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos? Liv.; used adverbially, a, ecquid, whether; fac sciam ecquid venturi sitis, Cic.; b, equi = num aliqui, Cat.; c, ecquo, whither? ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ēcūlēus = equuleus (q.v.).

ēdācītas -ātis, f. (edax), greediness, gluttony, Cic.

ēdax -ācis, f. (l. edo), 1, greedy, gluttonous; hospes, Cic.; 2, transf., destructive, consuming; ignis, Verg.; curae edaces, "eating cares," Hor.; tempus edax rerum, Ov.

Ēdessa -ae, f. (Ἐδεσσα), 1, town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings.

Hence adj., **Ēdessaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Edessa; 2, capital of the province of Oshroene in Mesopotamia.

ēdīco -dixi -dictum, 3. 1, to make known, publish, order, appoint; hoc simul, Hor.; foll. by a rel. sent., Cic.; 2, esp. to publish openly (by a herald or otherwise), to decree, ordain by proclamation (of magistrates); diem comitiis, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; with subj. alone, Cic.

ēdictum -i, n. (edico), a decree, edict; a, of a magistrate, general, king, etc., Archilochia in illum edicta Bibuli, Cic.; edictum constituere or proponere, Cic.; praemittere, Caes.; b, the proclamation by a praetor on his entering office in which he published the principles that would govern his judicial decisions, Cic.

ēdisco -didici, 3. 1, to learn thoroughly, learn off by heart; aliquid ad verbum, word for word, Cic.; magnum numerum versuum, Caes.; 2, to learn, study; istam artem, Cic.

ēdissero -serui -sertum, 3. to explain, set forth, relate fully; res gestas, Liv.; neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae finis funestae familiae fiat, Cic.

ēdissero, 1. (intens. of edissero), to set forth, explain, relate exactly; neque aggrediar narrare quae edisseranda minora vero faciam, Liv.

ēditicius -a -um (2. edo), put forth, announced, proposed; iudices, the panel of 125 judges (jury), of which the accused could reject 75, Cic.

ēditio -ōnis, f. (2. edo), 1, the publishing of a book; maturare libri huius editionem, Tac.; 2, a statement; in tam discrepante editione, Liv.; 3, legal t. t., editio tribunalium, the proposal of four tribes by the plaintiff or prosecutor, out of which the jury were to be chosen.

ēditus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (2. edo), 1, high, lofty; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **ēditum** -i, n. a lofty situation, height, Tac.; 2, transf., viribus editior, mightier, Hor.

1. **ēdo**, ēdi, ēsum, edere or esse (ἔδω), 1, to eat; nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat jucundius, Cic.; multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, many bushels of salt must be eaten together, i.e. the friendship must be of long standing, Cic.; 2, of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode; culmos edit or est robigo, Verg.; si quid est animam, Hor. (contracted forms, es, est, estis; subj. essem, infin. esse).

2. **ēdo** -didī -ditum, 3. to give out. I. Gen., animam or extremum vitae spiritum, to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.; of things, cuniculus armatos repente edidit, brought to light, Liv. II. Esp., 1, to bring into the world, to bring forth, give birth to; partum, Cic.; aliquem, Tac.; edi in lucem, to be brought into the world, Cic.; partic., Maecenas atavis edite regibus, descended from, Hor.; of things, to produce; (terra) edit innumeras species, Ov.; 2, to give forth from oneself, to utter; clamorem majorem, Cic.; 3, to make known; a, of writing, to publish; illos de republica libros, Cic.; b, to spread a report; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Cic.; c, to set forth, relate, tell, divulge; ede illa quae coeperas, Cic.; consilia hostium, Liv.; esp. (a) of the oracles, to state, answer; Apollo oraculum edidit Spartam perituram, Cic.; (β) legal t. t. to fix, determine; iudicium, Cic.; tribus, to nominate the tribes out of which the jury were to be chosen, Cic.; aliquem sibi socium in, etc., to propose, Cic.; (γ) to command; ederet consul quid fieri vellet, Liv.; partic. subst., **ēdita** -ōrum, n. commands, Ov.; 4, to bring about, cause, furnish; a, ruinas, Cic.; annuam operam, to serve for a year, Liv.; magnam caedem, Liv.; b, of magistrates, to provide games for the people; ludos, spectaculum, Tac.; 5, of time, to close, bring to an end; vitam, Cic.

ēdoceo -doceui -doctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully; generally with double acc., juventutem multa facinora, Sall.; with relat. sent., quos ille edocuerat quae fieri vellet, Caes.; with infin., omnia venalia habere edocuit, Sall.; with acc., of things, omnia ordine, Liv.; freq. in partic. perf. pass. with acc., edoctus artes belli, Liv.; of abstractions, with ut and the subj., edocuit ratio ut videremus, etc., Cic.

ēdolo, 1. to hew out with an axe, to bring into shape, complete; quod iusseras edolavi, Cic.

ēdōmo -dōmūi -dōmitum, 1. to tame thoroughly,

entirely subdue; vitiosam naturam doctrinā, Cic.; orbem (terrarum), Ov.

Edōni -ōrum (Ἐδωνοί), a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus. Adj., 1, **Edōnus** -a -um, poet., Thracian, Verg.; 2, **Edōnis** -nidis, f. poet. adj., Thracian, Ov.; subst., a Bacchanal, Prop.

ēdormio, 4. to have one's sleep out. I. Intransit., to sleep away, to sleep one's fill; quum (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. II. Transit., a, to sleep off; crapulam, Cic.; b, Fufius Ilionam edormit (of an actor), sleeps through the part of Iliona, Hor.

ēdūcātio -ōnis, f. (educō), bringing up, training, education; of children, educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili, Cic.

ēdūcātor -ōris, m. (educō), one who trains or brings up; a, a foster-father, Cic.; b, a tutor, Tac.

ēdūcātrix -icis, f. (educator), a foster-mother, nurse; transf., earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.

1. **ēdūco**, 1. (intens. of 2. educō), to bring up, rear, educate; a, of human beings, aliquem, Cic.; caelum quo natus educatusque essem, Liv.; homo ingenuus liberaliterque educatus, Cic.; ad turpitudinem educatur, Cic.; b, of animals, in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam iis (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; c, of things, transf., educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

2. **ēdūco** -duxi -ductum, 3. I. to draw out, lead out. A. to draw out; 1, gen., gladium e vagina, Cic.; 2, esp., t. t. of drawing lots, sortem, Cic.; aliquem ex urna, Cic. B. to lead out; 1, gen., hominem de senatu, Cic.; aliquem in provinciam, Cic.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., to march troops out; cohortes ex urbe, Caes.; exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to lead before a court of law; aliquem in jus, Cic.; aliquem ad consules, Cic., or simply educere aliquem, Cic.; c, naut. t. t., to take a ship out of port, naves ex portu, Caes.; d, to lead out of a country; equos ex Italia, Liv.; e, to bring water (by aqueduct); lacum, Cic.; f, to build a wall on to a river; moles quam eductam in Rhenum retulimus, Tac. II. to raise up. A. Lit., aliquem superas sub auras, Verg.; fig., in astra, to praise sky high, Hor. B. Transf., a, turris summis sub astra educta tectis, Verg.; b, to bring up, rear a child; aliquem, Cic. III. Of time, to live, spend; pios annos, Prop.

ēdūlis -e (1. edo), eatable, Hor.

ēdūro, 1. to last, endure, Tac.

ēdūrus -a -um, very hard; pirus, Verg.; transf., eduro ore negare, Ov.

Ēētīōn -ōnis, m. (Ἐτίων), father of Andromache, prince of Thebae in Cilicia. Hence adj., **Ēētīōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Eetion.

effarcio -fersi -fertum, 4. (ex and farcio), to stuff full; intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

effatum -i, n. (n. of partic. of effor), 1, an announcement, prediction; fatidicorum et vatium, Cic.; 2, an axiom, Cic.

effectio -ōnis, f. (efficio), 1, a doing, practising; artis, Cic.; 2, an efficient cause, Cic.

effector -ōris, m. (efficio), one who produces, causes, originates; effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; of things, stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

effectrix -tricis, f. (effector), she that causes or produces; terra diei noctisque effectrix, Cic.

1. **effectus** -a -um, partic. of efficio.

2. **effectus** -ūs, m. (efficio). I. Act., doing,

effecting, execution, performance; **1**, gen., conatus tam audax trajiciendarum Alpium et effectus, Liv.; in effectu esse, Cic.; postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv.; **2**, esp., *the working*; quarum (herbarum) causam ignorare, vim et effectum videres, Cic. **II**. Pass., *effect, consequence*; effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

effeminatē, adv. (effeminatus), *effeminately*, Cic.

effeminatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effemino), *effeminate, womanish*; corpora, Liv.; opinio, Cic.; effeminatissimus languor, Cic.

effemino, **1**. (ex and femina), **I**, to make into a woman; effeminarunt eum (aerem) Junonique tribnerunt, Cic.; **2**, to make effeminate, to enervate; virum in dolore, Cic.; effeminarī cogitationibus mollissimis.

effēratūs -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. efferro), *wild, savage*; mores ritusque, Liv.; gentes, Cic.

effercio, v. effarcio.

effēritas -ātis, f. (efferus), *wildness, savageness*, Cic.

1. efferro, **1**. (efferus), to make wild, make savage. **A**. Lit., barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris, Liv.; terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. **B**. Transf., animos, Liv.; odio iraque efferati, Liv.

2. efferro (efferro), extūli, ēlātum, efferre (ex and fero). **I**. to bear, carry out, bring out. **A**. Gen., **1**, lit., tela ex aedibus alicuius, Cic.; deam in terram, Liv.; esp., **a**, pedem or se efferre, to betake oneself; pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., efferre signa (vexilla, arma), to march out; signa portis or extra urbem, Liv.; **c**, to carry to the grave, bury; aliquem, Cic.; pass., efferri, to be borne out, buried, Cic.; fig., ingens periculum manet ne libera respublica efferatur, Liv.; **d**, to bring forth, bear; uberiores fruges, Cic.; cum decimo, tenfold, Cic.; **2**, transf., to utter, **a**, to express; si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic.; **b**, to publish, make known; aliquid in vulgus, Cic.; ne has meas ineptias efferatis, Cic.; **c**, se, to show itself; volo enim se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, Cic. **B**. to carry away; **1**, lit., Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv.; **2**, transf., to carry away, drive to; si me efferet ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; se efferri aliquā re (laetitiā, dolore, studio, iracundiā), to be carried away, Cic. **II**. to raise up, lift up. **A**. Lit., **a**, scutum super caput, Liv.; **b**, to make to appear; lucem, Verg. **B**. Transf., **a**, to raise; aliquem ad summum imperium, Cic.; **b**, to praise, extol; aliquem or aliquid laudibus, Cic.; **c**, efferri or se efferre, to pride oneself on, to be puffed up by; efferre se insolenter, Cic.; partic., elatus, puffed up; recenti victoriā, Caes.

effertus -a -um, p. adj. (from effarcio), *stuffed full, full*; nimbus effertus tenebris, Lucr.

effērus -a -um (ex and ferus), *very wild, savage*; facta tyranni, Verg.

effervesco -ferbūi and -fervi, **3**. to boil up, foam up, effervesce. **A**. Lit., eae aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic.; poet. of the stars, at the creation of the world, to swarm forth, to break out into a glow, Ov. **B**. Transf., **a**, Pontus armatus, effervescens in Asiam atque erumpens, bursting forth, Cic.; **b**, to rage, Cic.; esp. of an orator, to be passionate, Cic.

effervo, **3**. (ex and fervo). **I**. to boil up or over; effervere in agros vidimus undantem Actnam, Verg. **II**. to swarm forth, Verg.

effētus -a -um (ex and fetus, having given

birth to young), *weakened, exhausted, effete*; corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effectus laniger annis, Ov.; effeta veri senectus, incapable of truth, Verg.

efficācitas -ātis, f. (efficax), *efficacy, efficiency*, Cic.

efficācītēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (efficax), *effectively, efficaciously*; id acturos efficacius rati, Liv.

efficax -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl. (efficio), *effective, efficient, efficacious*; **a**, of things, scientia, Hor.; with ad, quae maxime efficaces ad muliebri ingenium preces sunt, Liv.; with in and the abl., in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv.; with infin., amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.; **b**, of persons, Hercules, active, Hor.

efficiēns -entis, p. adj. (from efficio), *efficient, effective*; res, Cic.; causa, efficient cause, Cic.; with genit., efficiens voluptatis, cause of, Cic.

efficiētēr, adv. (efficiens), *efficiently, powerfully*, Cic.

efficiētīa -ae, f. (efficiens), *efficiency*, Cic.

efficio -fēcī -fectum, **3**. (ex and facio). **I**. to produce, effect, make. **A**. Gen., mundum, Cic.; magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. **B**. Esp., **a**, to build, erect; columnam, Cic.; **b**, of land, to bear; plurimum, Cic.; cum octavo, eight-fold, Cic.; **c**, of number, to make up; pass., effici, come to; ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; **d**, to bring together; magnum cratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.; **e**, philosoph. t. t., to prove, show; minutis interrogationibus quod proposuit efficit, Cic.; ex quibus vult efficere, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ita efficitur ut, etc., Cic.; **f**, to make; Catilinam consulem, Cic.; hostes ad pugnam alacriores, Caes. **II**. to bring to an end, accomplish, execute, complete; **1**, omne opus, Caes.; sphaeram, Cic.; hoc id, illud efficere ut, etc., Cic.; simply efficere ut, Cic.; non effici potest quin, etc., Cic.; **2**, to accomplish (of a march), quantumcumque itineris equitatu efficere poterat, Caes.

effigēs -ēi, f. or **effigīa** -ae, f. (effingo). **I**. Lit., **1**, an image, likeness, effigy, portrait; quaedam effigies spirantis mortui, Cic.; hanc pro Palladio effigiem statuere, Verg.; **2**, form, shape; **a**, simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac.; **b**, a shade, ghost; effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv. **II**. abstract, copy, imitation, image; et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic.; effigies justi imperii, ideal, Cic.

effingo -finxi -fictum, **3**. (ex and fingo), **1**, to wipe off, wipe out; e foro sanguinem spongiis effingere, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to form, fashion; oris lineamenta, Cic.; **b**, to represent; (natura) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; so to express in words; alicuius mores, Cic.; **c**, to imitate, strive to reach; illum imitando, Cic.; to conceive; ea effingenda animo, Cic.

effio -flēri, pass. of efficio (q. v.).

efflagitatio -ōnis, f. (efflagito), *an urgent demand*; efflagitatio ad coeundam societatem, Cic.

efflagitatus -ūs, m. (efflagito), *an urgent request*; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

efflagito, **1**. (ex and flagito), to ask earnestly, demand, entreat; nostram misericordiam, Cic.; ab ducibus signum pugnae, Liv.; epistolam, Cic.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

effligo -flixi -flictum, **3**. (ex and fligo), to kill, murder, slay; Pompeium, Cic.

efflo, **1**. (ex and flo), **1**, transit., to blow out, breathe out; ignes ore et naribus, Ov.; **2**, in-

transit., *to breathe forth*, Lucr.; animam, Cic.; extremum halitum, *to die*, Cic.

effloresco -flōrūi, 3. (ex and floresco), *to blossom, break into bloom, flourish*; huic efflorescunt genera partesque virtutum, Cic.; si quidem efflorescit (illa aetas) ingenii laudibus, Cic.

effluo (ecfluō) -fluxi, 3. (ex and fluo), 3. *to flow out*. **A.** una cum sanguine vita, Cic.; aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. **B. 1.** *to vanish*; tanta est enim intorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat quam novo sit aditus, Cic.; **2, a.** *to vanish out of thought, to be forgotten*; effluere ex animo alicuius, Cic.; absol., quod totum effluerat, Cic.; **b.** of thought, *to be lost, fail*; alicui ex tempore dicenti solet effluere mens, Cic.; **c.** of time, *to disappear*; ne effluat aetas, Cic.; **3.** *to come to light, become known*; effluunt multa ex vestra disciplina, quae etiam ad nostras aures saepe permanant, Cic.

effluvium -ī, n. (effluo), *flowing out, outlet*; convivium effluvio lacus appositum, Tac.

effodio -fōdi -fossū, 3. (ex and fodio). **I.** *to dig out*. **A.** Gen., ferrum e terra, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to gouge out*; oculos, Cic.; **2.** *to make by digging, to excavate*; portus, Verg. **II.** *to dig up*. **A.** Gen., terram, Liv. **B.** *to rummage*; domibus effossis, Caes.

effor (ecfor), 1. dep. (ex and for). **I.** Gen., *to speak out, express, speak*; verbum, Cic.; nefanda, Liv.; tum ferunt ex oraculo ecfatam esse Pythiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** In logic, *to state a proposition*, Cic. **B.** T. t. of augury, *to fix or determine a place*; templum, Cic.; partic., effatus (pass.), *fixed, determined by the augurs*, Cic.

effrenatē, adv. with compar. (effrenatus), *unrestrainedly, violently*, Cic.

effrenatio -ōnis, f. *unbridled impetuosity*; animi impotentis, Cic.

effrenatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effreno, P. Aug., *to let loose*), *unbridled*. **A.** Lit., equi, Liv. **B.** Transf., *unrestrained, unchecked, violent*; furor, cupiditas, homo, Cic.; effrenatior vox, Cic.; effrenata insolentiā multitudo, Cic.

effrenus -a -um (ex and frenum), *unbridled*; **1.** lit., equus, Liv.; **2.** transf., *unrestrained*; amor, Ov.

effringo -frēgi -fractum (ex and frango), **1.** *to break open*; fores, Cic.; januam, Cic.; **2.** *to break off*; crus, Sall.

effugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (ex and fugio). **I.** Intransit., *to flee, fly away, escape, get off*; e praelio, Cic.; a quibus (ludis) vix vivus effugit, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to escape from, avoid, flee from, shun*; equitatum Caesaris, Caes.; alicuius impias manus, Cic.; with ne and the subj., propinqua clade urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, Liv.; me effugit, *it escapes me, escapes my observation*, Cic.

effugium -ī, n. (effugio), *a flying away, flight*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., **A.** *an outlet for flight*; si effugium patuisset in publicum, Liv. **B.** *the means or opportunity of flight*; mortis, Cic.; effugia pennarum habere, Cic.

effulgēo -fulsi, 2. (ex and fulgeo), *to shine out, glitter*. **A.** Lit., nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg.; auro, *glitter with gold*, Verg. **B.** Transf., effulgebant Philippus ac magnus Alexander, Liv.

effultus -a -um (ex and fulcio), *resting upon, supported by*; velleribus, Verg.

effundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (ex and fundo), *to pour out, pour forth, shed*. **I. 1.** of liquids, lacrimas, Cic.; Tiberis effusus super ripas, Liv.; imber effusus nubibus, Verg.; **2.** of things not fluid, *to pour out, pour forth*; saccos nummorum,

to empty, Hor. **II. A. 1.** *to throw down*; aliquem solo, Verg.; esp. of horses, *to throw their riders*; effundere consulem super caput, Liv.; **2.** *to drive forth*; excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Verg. **B. 1.** *to loosen, let go*; iterum sinum, *unfold the toga*, Liv.; navibus omnes habenas, Verg.; **2.** *to pour, throw*; of weapons, telorum omnis generis vis ingens effusa est in eos, Liv.; of other objects, primum impetum quem fervido ingenio et caecā irā effundunt, Liv.; **3.** *to send forth (a number of men)*, auxilium castris, Verg.; reflex., se effundere, middle effundi, *to stream forth, pour forth*; cunctum senatum, totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.; Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv.; **4.** *to pour forth, give forth*; a, of sounds, tales voces, Verg.; vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic.; b, of fruits, *to bring forth in abundance*; segetes effundunt fruges, Cic.; **5.** of property, *to spend, squander*; patrimonium effundere largiendo, Cic. **III.** Transf., **A.** *to pour out, tell, impart*; effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, Cic.; in a bad sense, omnem suum vinolentum furorem in aliquem, *pour forth on*, Cic. **B.** Esp. reflex. and middle, *to give oneself up to, indulge in*; effundere se in aliqua libidine, Cic.; nimio successu in tantam licentiamque socordiamque effusus, Liv. **C. 1.** *to use, expend, make full use of*; omnia reipublicae remedia, Cic.; ibi omnis effusus labor, *wasted*, Verg.; **2.** *to breathe forth*; spiritum extremum in victoria, *to die*, Cic.

effusē, adv. with compar. and superl. (effusus). **I.** *far and wide*; ire, *in disorder*, Sall.; vastare, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** *profusely, lavishly*; donare, Cic.; **2.** *unrestrainedly, immoderately*; exsultare, Cic.

effusio -ōnis, f. (effundo). **I.** Act. **1.** *a pouring forth*; tutantur se atramenti effusione sepiae, Cic.; **2.** *extravagance, prodigality*; hac pecuniarum effusiones, Cic.; absol., liberalitatem effusio imitatur, Cic. **II.** Middle, **1.** lit., a, aquae, Cic.; b, *pouring out of people*; effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic.; **2.** transf., *exuberance of spirits, excessive hilarity*; effusio animi in laetitia, Cic.

effusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (effundo), *poured forth*. **I.** Lit., **1.** *let loose*; effusae comae, Ov.; effuso cursu, *at full speed*, Liv.; **2.** *wide-spread*; mare late effusum, Hor.; **3.** of soldiers, *disorderly (in march)*, effuso agmine, Liv.; fuga effusa, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, *extravagant*; in largitione, Cic.; b, *unrestrained, immoderate*; licentia, Liv.

effutio, 4. (ex and *futio, from root, FUD, FUT, whence fundo, futilis), *to blab out, chatter*; aliquid, Cic.; de mundo, Cic.; absol., ex tempore, Cic.

effutūo -ūi, 3. *to squander in debauchery*, Cat.

ēgēlidus -a -um, **1.** *with the chill off, lukewarm, tepid*; tepores, Cat.; **2.** *cool, somewhat cold*; flumen, Verg.

ēgens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (egeo), *poor, needy, indigent* (opp. locuples); egens quidam calumniator, Cic.; with genit., verborum non egens, *not deficient in*, Cic.

ēgēnus -a -um (egeo), *needy, wanting, in need of*; with genit., omnium egena corpora, Liv.; of condition, *poor*; in rebus egenis, *poverty*, Verg.

ēgēo -ūi, 2. **I.** *to want, be in need, be destitute, be needy, poor*; a, absol., egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic.; b, *to be in want of something*; with abl., medicinā, Cic.; with genit., auxilii, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1** (= careo), *to be without, not to have*; with abl., auctoritate, *to have no authority*, Cic.; with genit., classis, Verg.; **2.**

(= desidero), to desire, wish for, want; with abl., pane, Hor.

Egéria -ae, f. an Italian nymph, the instructress of Numa Pompilius.

egēro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry, bear, bring, get out. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tantum nivis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, to carry off, as plunder, praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv.; b, dapes, to vomit, Ov. **B.** Transf., expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is expelled, Ov.

egestas -ātis, f. (for egentas from egeo). **I.** extreme poverty, indigence, need. **A.** Lit., ista paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic. **II.** want of, deficiency in; frumenti, Sall.

ēgigno, 3. to produce out of, Lucr.

Egnātia (Gnātia) -ae, f. a town in Apulia Peuceia.

ēgō (ἐγώ), pron. pers. genit. mei, dat. mihi, acc. me, abl. me; plur. nom. nos, genit. nostrum and nostri, dat. nobis, acc. nos, abl. nobis, I, plur. we. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., alter ego, my second self, Cic.; genit. nostrum partitive and possessive, nostri, objective, Cic.; 2, esp., nos for ego, nobis consulibus, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** ad me, to me, to my house, Cic. **B.** a me, from my property, at my expense; se a me solvere, Cic. (ego, etc., strengthened by -met in all cases except genit. plur., egomet, etc.).

ēgrēdiōr -gressus, 3. dep. (ex and gradior). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go out, pass out; 1, Lit., a, e cubiculo; b, milit. t.t., (a) to leave the ranks; egredi ordine, Sall.; (β) to march out of camp; e castris, Caes., or simply castris, Caes.; ad proelium, Caes.; b, naut. t.t. (a) egredi ex navi or simply navi, Cic., to disembark; so egredi in terram, Cic.; absol., Caes.; (β) egredi ex portu, to sail away, Cic.; 2, in discourse, to digress; a proposito, Cic. **B.** to go up, ascend; ad summum montis, Sall. **II.** Transit., **A.** to go out of; urbem, Liv. **B.** Lit., 1, to pass beyond; munitiones, Caes.; 2, transf., to overstep, pass; modum, Tac.; to go out of; fines, Caes.

ēgrēgiē, adv. (egregius), excellently, admirably, singularly; with verbs, pingere, loqui, Cic.; with adjectives, egregie fortis imperator, Cic.; egregie subtilis scriptor et elegans, Cic.

ēgrēgius -a -um, (ex and grex, lit., not belonging to the common herd), admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished; civis, Cic.; with in and the abl., Laelius in bellica laude, Cic.; with ad, vir ad cetera egregius, Liv.; with abl., bello, Verg.; with genit., animi, Verg. Subst., **ēgrēgia** -ōrum, n. distinguished actions, Sall.

ēgressus -ūs, m. (egredior). **I.** a going out, departure; vester, Cic.; ventos custodit et arcet Aeolus egressu, Ov. **II.** **A.** a landing from a ship, disembarkation; egressus optimus, Caes. **B.** a passage out; egressus obsidens, Tac.; poet., the mouth of a river, Ov.

ēheu, interj., expressing grief or pain, alas! woe! eheu me miserum; often followed by quam, Hor. (ēheu in epic and lyric poets).

ei (hei), interj., expressing pain, ah! woe! ei mihi conclamat, Ov.

eiā and **heīā** (eīa), interj., exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! heia vero! Cic.; eia age, of exhortation, quick! come then! Verg.

ēicio = ejicio (q.v.).

ēiācūlor, 1. dep., to throw out, hurl out; aquas, Ov.

ēiectāmentum -i, n. (ejecto), that which is thrown up; maris, Tac.

ēiectiō -ōnis, f. (ejicio), banishment, exile, Cic.

ēiecto, 1. (intens. of ejicio), to throw, cast, hurl out, eject; 1, larenas, favillam, Ov.; 2, to vomit forth; cruorem ore, Verg.

ēiectus -ūs, m. (ejicio), a casting out, Lucr.

ējicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (ex and jacio), to throw out, cast out, drive out, drive away, eject. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; multos sedibus ac fortunis, Cic.; se in terram e navi, Cic.; fig., si quidem hanc sentinam huius urbis eiecerit, Cic. **B.** Transf., amorem ex animo, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to cast forth, utter; vocem, Cic. **B.** Milit. t.t., a, to drive away; cohortes, Caes.; b, se ejicere, to rush forth; se ex oppido, Caes. **C.** to drive away; a, from house or property, aliquem domo, Cic.; absol., damnato et ejecto, Cic.; of the wife (with or without domo), to divorce, Cic.; b, to banish; aliquem ex patria, Cic.; or simply ejicere aliquem, Cic.; c, to remove from a magistracy, guild, etc.; aliquem de collegio, Cic.; e senatu, Cic. **D.** Naut. t.t., a, to bring to shore; navem in terram, Caes.; b, in pass., to be cast ashore, stranded; classis ad Baleares ejicitur, Liv.; ejici in litore, Caes.; ejectus, a shipwrecked person, Cic. **E.** to throw out a dead body, leave unburied; ne corpus ejiciatur, Cic. **F.** 1, to stretch forth, thrust out; linguam, Cic.; 2, to dislocate; armum, Verg. **G.** to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.; so transf., to reject, disapprove of; Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, Cic.

ējūlatiō -ōnis, f. (ejulo), wailing, a lamentation; illa non virilis, Cic.

ējūlātus -ūs, m. (ejulo), a wailing, lamenting; ejulatus ne mulieri quidem concessus est, Cic.

ējūlo, 1. to wail, lament; magnitudine dolorum ejulans, Cic.

ējūro and **ējēro**, 1. to refuse or deny on oath. **I.** Legal t. t., bonam copiam, to swear that one is insolvent, Cic.; forum sibi iniquum, provinciam sibi iniquam, aliquem (judicem) iniquum, to declare by oath that a court or judge is partial, to challenge, Cic.; magistratum, imperium, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed, Tac. **II.** Transf., to give up, abjure, abandon, disown; patriam, Tac.

ējusdemmodi or **ējusdem modi** (idem and modus), in the same manner, Cic.

ējusmodi or **ējus modi** (is and modus). **I.** of this kind, such; genus belli est ejusmodi, Cic. **II.** = ita, so, quam viam tensorum atque pompae ejusmodi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic.

ēlābor -lapsus, 3. dep., to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, Liv.; quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. **B.** Esp., to slip away, escape; e manibus curantium, Liv.; animi corporibus elapsi, Cic.; with acc., custodias, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., disciplina elapsa est de manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to be acquitted, escape from punishment, get off; ex tot tantisque criminibus, Cic.

ēlābōro, 1. **I.** Intransit., to labour hard, strive, take pains; generally with in and the abl., in litteris, Cic.; with ut and the subj., in quoque elaborare ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Transit., to labour on, work out, elaborate, produce; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornati elaboratique, carefully worked out, Cic.; as opp. to natural, artificial; elaborata concinnitas, Cic.

Elaea -ae, f. (Ἐλαία), a town in Aeolis.

ēlāmentābilis -e, very lamentable; gemitus, Cic.

ēlanguesco -gūi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid; alienā ignaviā, Liv.; differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

ēlargiōr, 4. to lavish, give liberally Pers.

elātē, adv. (elatus), **1**, loftily; loqui, Cic.; **2**, arrogantly; se gerere, Nep.

Elātēius -a -um, of or belonging to Elatus. Subst., son of Elatus, i.e., Caeneus.

elātio -ōnis, f. (effero), **1**, flight, soaring; elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic.; elatio atque altitudo orationis suae, Cic.; **2**, elevation; parium comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, Cic.

elātro, **1**, to bark out, cry out, Hor.

elātus -a -um (partic. of 2. effero), elevated, exalted; of discourse, verba, Cic.; of the mind, animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

Elāvēr -ēris, n. a tributary of the Liger, now the Allier.

Elēa -ae, f. (Ελέα), town in Lower Italy (Lat. Velia), birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic school of philosophy. Hence,

Elēātēs -ae, m. Zeno, Cic. Adj., **Elēāticus** -a -um, Eleatic; philosophi, Cic.

electē, adv. with compar. (electus) choicely, selectly; diligerere, Cic.

electio -ōnis, f. (eligo), choice, selection; **a**, of persons, senatus electionem (legatorum) Galbae permiserat, Tac.; **b**, of things, iudicium electioque verborum, Cic.; iis trium conditionum electionem ferre, Liv.

Electra -ae, f. (Ηλέκτρα), **1**, daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades, mother of Dardanus by Jupiter; **2**, daughter of Agamemnon, wife of Pylades, sister of Orestes and Iphigenia.

electrum -i, n. (ἤλεκτρον), **1**, amber, Verg.; **2**, an alloy of gold and silver, resembling amber in colour, Verg.

1. electus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (eligo), chosen, select; **a**, of persons, manus, Tac.; **b**, of things, verba electissima, choice, Cic.

2. electus -ūs, m. (eligo), choosing, choice; necis, Ov.

elēgans -antis, adj. with compar. and superl. (for eligens, from eligo), choice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant; **a**, of persons, non parvus solum, sed etiam elegans, Cic.; subst., elegantes, fine folk, Cic.; **b**, of things, tasteful; artes, Cic.; **c**, of oratory and diction, fine, correct, elegant; elegans in dicendo, Cic.; subst., elegantes, fine orators, Cic.; epistola elegantissima, Cic.

elēgantēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (elegans), tastefully, choicely, neatly, elegantly; scribere, Cic.; scribere, psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est, Sall.; Latine loqui elegantissime, Cic.

elēgantia -ae, f. (elegans), **a**, taste, refinement, grace, elegance; integritas et elegantia alicuius, Cic.; elegantia vitae, Cic.; doctrinae, Cic.; **b**, of oratory or diction, grace, correctness, elegance, neatness; elegantia loquendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.

elēgi -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγιοι), elegiac verses, Hor.

elēgia -ae, f. (ἐλεγεία), a poem written in elegiac verse, Ov.

Elēlēus -ēi, m. (Ελελεός, from ἐλελεῦ, the Bacchic cry), a surname of Bacchus, Ov.; hence, **Elēlēides** -um, f. Bacchantes, Ov.

elēmentum -i, n. **I.** an element, first principle, Plin.; oftener in plur., Cic. **II.** Transf., plur. elementa. **A.** the letters of the alphabet, and the alphabet itself, Suet. **B.** the rudiments or elements; **a**, in reading or writing, p̄eros elementa docere, Hor.; **b**, the elements of any science or art; loquendi, Cic.; **c**, the beginnings of other things; prima Romae, Ov.

elenchus -i, m. (ἐλεγχος), a pearl pendant worn as an earring, Juv.

Elēphantinē -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντίνη) and **Elēphantis** -tīdis (Ἐλεφαντίς), an island in the Nile in Upper Egypt, opposite Syene.

elēphantus -i, c. (in classical prose commoner than elephas in oblique cases), an elephant; elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.; meton., ivory, Verg.

elēphās (-ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). **A.** Lit., the elephant, Liv. **B.** Meton., the disease elephantiasis, Lucr.

Elēus -a -um, v. Elis.

Eleusin -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίη), an ancient city in Attica, famous for the worship of Ceres, and for the mysteries there celebrated. Adj., **Eleusinus** -a -um, Eleusina mater, Ceres, Verg.

Eleuthērius -a -um (Ἐλευθέριος), making free. Subst. **I.** m. the Liberator, a surname of Jupiter. **II.** **Eleuthēria** -ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) the festival of Jupiter Liberator, Plaut.

elēvo, **1.** (ex and levo). **I.** Lit., to lift up, raise, elevate; contabulationem, Caes. **II.** Transf., to lessen; **a**, in a bad sense, to weaken, impair, disparage; adversarium, Cic.; res gestas, Liv.; **b**, in a good sense, to alleviate, lighten; suspiciones offensionesque, Cic.

elīcio -licū -licitum, **3.** (ex and LAC -io), to allure, entice out. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **1**, hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.; **2**, to invoke the presence of a god or departed spirit; inferorum animas, Cic. **B.** to invite, allure, induce; aliquem ad disputandum, Cic. **II.** to bring forth to the light of day. **A.** Lit., **1**, gen., ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic.; **2**, esp., to produce, cause; lapidum ictu ignem, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to win from, gain; alias litteras ab aliquo, Cic.; **2**, to search out, find out; causam alicuius rei, Cic.; sententiam meam, Cic.; **3**, to awake; misericordiam, Liv.

Elīcius -il, m. (elicio), a surname of Jupiter, he from whom a heavenly sign is called forth, Liv.

elīdo -lisi -lisum, **3.** (ex and laedo), to strike, thrust, drive out. **I.** Lit., aurigam e curru, Cic.; morbum, to expel, Hor. **II.** to dash to pieces, shatter; naves, Caes.; aliquem, Cic.; caput pecudis saxo, Liv.; fig., nervos omnes virtutis, to break, Cic.

elīgo -lēgi -lectum, **3.** (ex and lego). **I.** to pick out, to choose, select; amicos, Cic.; ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, Cic.; ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic.; hunc urbi condendae locum, Liv. **II.** to root out; fig., superstitionis stirpes omnes eligere, Cic.

elīmīno, **1.** (ex and limen), to carry over the threshold; dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

elīmo, **1.** (ex and lima), to file off, smooth, polish. **A.** Lit., graciles ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos, Ov. **B.** Transf., to polish, elaborate, perfect; σχόλιον aliquod ad aliquem, Cic.

elīnguis -e (ex and lingua), **1**, speechless, Cic.; **2**, without eloquence, Cic.; mutus atque elīnguis, Liv.

Elis -idis, f. (Ἐλις), a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the Olympic games were solemnized; hence adj., **1**, **Elēus** -a -um and **Elīus** -a -um, Elean, Olympic; amnis, the Alpheus, Ov.; **2**, **Elēis** -idis, f. Elean; **3**, **Elīās** -ādis, f. Elean, Olympic; equa, a horse running in the Olympic games, Verg.

Elissa (Elisa) -ae, f. (Ἐλισσα), another name of Dido,

ēlix -icis, m. (elicio), a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Ov.

ēlixus -a -um (ex and lix), boiled, Hor.

ellēbōrus (hellēbōrus) -ī, m. (ἐλλέβορος and ἑλλέβορος), and gen. **ellēbōrum (hellēbōrum)** -ī, n. hellebore, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness; expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.

ēlōco, 1. to let, let on hire; fundum, Cic.

ēlōcūtio -ōnis, f. (eloquor), oratorical delivery, elocution (= φράσις), Cic.

ēlōgīum -ī, n. 1, a short maxim, apophthegm; Solonis, Cic.; 2, an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph, Cic.; 3, a clause in a will, a codicil, Cic.

ēlōquens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from eloquor), eloquent; omnium eloquentissimi Ti. et C. Sempronii, Cic.

ēlōquentia -ae, f. (eloquens), the art of speaking well, eloquence, Cic.

ēlōquium -ī, n. (eloquor), 1, expression of thought, speech; tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps, Hor.; 2, eloquence; qui licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.

ēlōquor (ex-lōquor), -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum, 3. dep., to speak out, say out, express; id quod sentit, Cic.; cogitata praeclare, Cic.

Elōrus (Hēlōrus) -ī, m. (Ἐλωρος) and **Elōrum (Hēlōrum)** -ī, n. (Ἐλωρον), river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name. Adj., 1, **Elōrius (Hēl-)** -a -um, of or belonging to Elorus; 2, **Elōrini** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the town.

Elpēnor -ōris, m. (Ἐλπήνωρ) one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog.

ēlūcēo -luxi, 2. (ex and luceo), to beam forth, shine out, glitter. **A.** Lit., splendidissimo candore inter flammās elucens circulus, Cic. **B.** Transf., quae (scintilla ingenii) jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

eluctor, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to struggle out, burst forth. **A.** Lit., aqua eluctabitur omnis, Verg. **B.** Transf., velut eluctantia verba, Tac. **II.** Transit., to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty. **A.** Lit., quum tot ac tam validae manus eluctandae essent, Liv.; nives, Tac. **B.** Transf., locorum difficultates, Tac.

ēlūcūbro, 1. to compose by lamplight; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic. Dep. form, **ēlūcūbror**, 1; epistolam, Cic.

ēlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (ex and ludo). **I.** Intransit., to dash forth, play (of the waves of the sea); ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, Cic.; litus qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1, to parry a blow; absol., quasi rudibus eius eludit oratio, Cic.; 2, to evade, try to escape; pugnam, Liv.; 3, to mock, ridicule, Cic.; aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Liv.

ēlūgēo -luxi, 2. **I.** Intransit., to mourn for any one during the prescribed period, Liv. **II.** Transit., to mourn for; patriam, ap. Cic.

elumbis -e (ex and lumbus), weak in the loins; transf., of orators, weak, feeble, Tac.

ēlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse. **A.** Lit., corpus, Ov.; sanguinem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to wash away, efface, remove, get rid of; maculas furtorum, Cic.; crimen, Ov.; amicitias remissione usus, gradually loosen, Cic.

elūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from eluo) washed out, watery, insipid; irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

elūvies ēī, f. (eluo). **I.** Middle, a washing away, inundation, flood; maris, Tac.; eluvie

mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; fig., illa labe atque eluvies civitatis, impurity, Cic. **II.** Pass., 1, filth; siccare eluviem, Juv.; 2, a puddle, pond; in proxima eluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

elūvio -ōnis, f. (eluo), an inundation, Cic.; plur. aquarum eluviones, Cic.; eluviones et exustiones terrarum, Cic.

Ēlŷmāis -māidis, f. (Ἐλυμαίς), a Persian district to the west of the present province of Iran.

Adj., **Ēlŷmaeus** -a -um, Elymaean.

Ēlŷsīum -ī, n. (Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον), Elysium, the abode of the blessed; hence adj., **Ēlŷsius** -a -um, Elysian, campi, Verg. Subst., **Ēlŷsīi**, m. the Elysian fields, Mart.

em, interj., ha! indeed! Cic.

ēmancīpo (ēmancūpo) 1. **I.** to release or emancipate a son from the patria potestas, Liv.

II. A. to transfer a son to the power of another; filium alicui in adoptionem. **B.** Transf., to make over, give up, transfer; emancipatum esse alicui, Cic.

ēmāno (ex and mano). **A.** Lit., to flow out, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, to arise, spring, emanate from; alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic.; 2, to spread abroad; a, mala quae a Lacedaemoniis profecta emanarunt latius, Cic.; b, of speech, ne per nos his sermo tum emanet, Cic.; consilia tua emanare, Liv.; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.

Ēmāthia -ae, f. (Ἠμαθία), an old name for Macedonia, Verg.; a district of Macedonia, Liv.; poet., Thessaly, Verg.; hence adj., 1, **Ēmāthius** -a -um, Emathian, Macedonian; dux, Alexander, Ov.; 2, **Ēmāthis** -īdis, f. Macedonian; Emathides, the Muses, Ov.

ēmātūresco -tūrūi, 3. **A.** Lit., to become ripe, Plin. **B.** Transf., to become mild, be softened; ira, Ov.

ēmax -ācis (emo), fond of buying, Cic.

emblēma -ātis, n. (ἐμβλημα), 1, inlaid or mosaic work, ap. Cic.; 2, raised or relief ornaments, Cic.

embōlium -ī, n. (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude, Cic.

ēmendābilis -e (emendo), that may be amended; error, Liv.

ēmendātē, adv. (emendatus), correctly, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.

ēmendātio -ōnis, f. (emendo), improvement, emendation, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.

ēmendātor -ōris, m. (emendo), an amender, corrector; quasi emendator sermonis usitati, Cic.; emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.

ēmendātrix -icis, f. (emendator), she who corrects or amends; vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, Cic.; o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam, Cic.

ēmendātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from emendo), free from mistakes, faultless, perfect; a, intellectually, locutio, Cic.; carmina, Hor.; b, morally, mores, Cic.

ēmendo, 1. (ex and mendum), to free from errors, emend, correct, improve; a, intellectually, alicuius annales, Cic.; b, morally, civitatem, Cic.; conscius mihi sum corrigi me et emendari castigatione posse, Liv.; consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic.; res Italiam legibus, Hor.

ēmentior -itus, 4. dep., to devise falsely, counterfeit, falsify, pretend; auspicias, Cic.; falsa naufragia, Liv.; with acc. and infin., eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.; absol., to make false statements; in aliquem, Cic.;

partic. perf. (pass.), auspicia eminentia, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., eminentia et falsa, Cic.

ēmēreō -ūi -itum, 2. and **ēmēreor** -itus, 2. dep. **I. a.**, to deserve, foll. by infin., Ov.; **b.**, to deserve well of a person; aliquem, Ov. **II.** to serve; stipendia, Liv.; partic., emeritus, a soldier that has served his time, a veteran, Suet.; transf., old, disused; aratrum, Ov.; pass., annuae operae emerentur, Cic.; tempus emeritum, ended, Cic.

ēmergo -mersi, -mersum (ex and mergo), 3. **I.** Transit., to cause to rise up; emergere se or emergi, to rise up, emerge. **A.** Lit., serpens se emergit, Cic.; emersus e flumine, Cic. **B.** Transf., to free oneself, to rise; emergere se ex malis, Nep. **II.** Intransit., to come forth, come up, emerge. **A.** Lit., equus ex flumine emersit, Cic. **B.** Lit., **1.**, to extricate oneself, get clear, emerge; emergere ex iudicio peculatus, Cic.; ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic.; **2.**, to come to light, appear; emergit rursum dolor, Cic.; ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

ēmēritus -a -um (partic. of emereō).

ēmētica -ae, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic; ap. Cic.

ēmētior -mensus sum, 4. **I.** to measure out. **A.** Lit., spatium oculis, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.**, to pass over, traverse; una nocte aliquantum iter, Liv.; partic. perf. pass., toto emenso spatio, Caes.; **b.**, to pass through a space of time; tres principes, live through the reigns of, Tac.; partic. perf. pass., emensae in lucem noctes, Ov. **II.** to measure out, bestow; ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiā, Cic.

ēmēto (-messūi) -messum, 3. to reap, mow; plus frumenti, Hor.

ēmīco -mīcūi -mīcātum, 1. to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, dart forth. **I. A.** Lit., **1.**, of lightning, flame, etc., flamma emicat ex oculis, Ov.; **2.**, of water, blood, etc.; scaturigines tenues emicant, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.**, to break out; alicui pavor emicat, Tac.; **b.**, to shine forth, be distinguished; inter quae verba forte si emicuit decorum, Hor. **II.** **1.**, of weapons, missiles, etc., to whiz forth; telum excussum velut glans emicabat, Liv.; **2.**, of persons, to jump out; in litus, Verg. **III.** to rush up; **1.**, of things, in superos ignes, Ov.; **2.**, of persons, to jump up; solo, Verg.

ēmīgro, 1. to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate; huc ex illa domo praetoria emigrabat, Cic.; domo, Caes.; transf., e vita, to die, Cic.

ēmīnens -entis, p. adj. (from emīneo). **A.** Lit., prominent, projecting, lofty; promontoria, Caes.; oculi, standing out, Cic.; genae leniter eminentes, Cic. **B.** Transf., illustrious, distinguished, eminent; oratores, Tac. Subst., **ēmīnentes** -ium, m. remarkable persons, Tac.

ēmīnentia -ae, f. (emīneo), **a.**, protuberance, prominence; nec habere ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.; **b.**, in painting, the lights of a picture, Cic.

ēmīnēo -mīnūi, 2. (ex and mīneo). **I.** Lit., **1.**, to project, stand out; ex terra nihil eminent quod, etc., Cic.; eminentibus oculis, with projecting eyes, Cic.; jugum directum eminent in mare, Caes.; **2.**, of the lights of a picture, to stand out; magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque emīnere videatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.**, to appear, become visible; toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat, Cic.; eminente animo patrio inter publicae poenae ministerium, Liv.; **2.**, to be conspicuous, remarkable, eminent; Demosthenes unus eminent inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.; tantum eminebat peregrina virtus, Liv.

ēmīnūs, adv. (e and manus, opp. comminus), **1.**, milit. t. t., at a distance, from a distance;

eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uti, Cic.; eminus pugnare, Caes.; **2.**, at a distance, from afar, Ov.

ēmīror, 1. dep., to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at; aequora, Hor.

ēmīssārium -li, n. (emitto), an outlet for water, Cic.

ēmīssārius -li, m. (emitto), a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, Cic.

ēmīssio -ōnis, f. (emitto), a sending forth; **1.**, of missiles, balistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius; **2.**, letting loose; anguis, serpentis, Cic.

ēmīssus -ūs, m. (emitto), sending forth, Lucr.

ēmītto -mīsi -mīssum, 3. (ex and mītto). **I.** to send forth, send out. **A.** Gen., equitatus pabulandi causā emīssus, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1.**, milit. t. t., to send out against an enemy; cohortes ex statione et praesidio, Caes.; equites in hostem, Liv.; **2.**, **a.**, to drive away; aliquem ex domo, Cic.; **b.**, to hurl forth; hastam in fines eorum, Liv.; **3.**, to send forth from oneself; si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic.; varios sonitus linguae, Lucr.; **4.**, of fluids, to let forth; aquam ex lacu Albano, Liv.; lacum, to draw off, Cic.; **5.**, of a book, to publish; si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emīsimus, Cic. **II.** to let go, let loose. **A.** Gen., **1.**, lit., aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes.; manu arma, Caes.; **2.**, transf., aliquem de manibus, to let slip, Cic.; emissa de manibus res est, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1.**, in the circus, to start, send away; quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emīssus sis, Cic.; **2.**, **a.**, to let out of prison; aliquem e or de carcere, Cic.; **b.**, to let go; anguem, Cic.; aliquem ex obsidione, Liv.; aliquem sub jugum, to send under the yoke, Liv.; legal t. t., of slaves, aliquem manu, to free, Liv.; of a debtor, librā et aere liberatum emittit, Liv.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. to buy, purchase. **A.** Lit., domum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. or genit. (with adjectives and pronouns), of price, emere grandi pecuniā, Cic.; magno, dear, Cic.; parvo, cheap, Cic.; emere domum prope dimidio carius quam aestimabatur, Cic.; bene, cheap, Cic.; male, dear, Cic.; minoris, cheaper, Cic.; pluris, dearer, Cic.; bona de aliqua duobus millibus nummum, Cic. Subst., **emptum** -i, n. the contract of sale; ex empto, Cic. **B.** Transf., to bribe, buy; iudices, Cic.; emptum iudicium, Cic.; empta dolore voluptas, Hor.

ēmōdēror, 1. dep., to moderate; dolorem verbis, Ov.

ēmōdūlor, 1. dep., to sing, praise in verse; Musam per undenos pedes, Ov.

ēmōlimentum = emolumentum (q. v.).

ēmōllio -īvi -itum, 4. (ex and mollio), to soften. **A.** Lit., fundas et amenta, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.**, in a good sense, to make mild, soften; mores, Ov.; **b.**, in a bad sense, to make effeminate; exercitum, Liv.

ēmōlumentum -i, n. (emolior, to work out), **1.**, effort, labour, exertion, Caes.; **2.**, the result of effort, gain, advantage; emolumento esse, Cic.; emolumenta rerum, Liv.

ēmōnēo, 2. to warn, admonish; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.

ēmōrior -mortūus sum -mōri, dep., to die. **A.** Lit. Of persons, pro aliquo, Cic.; non miserabiliter, Cic.; per virtutem, bravely, Sall. **B.** Transf., to perish; laus emori non potest, Cic.

ēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. **I.** to move out

more away, remove. **A.** Lit., multitudinem e foro, Liv.; aliquos senatu, Liv. **B.** Transf., curas dictis, Verg. **II.** to shake, shatter; muros fundamentaque, Verg.

Empēdōcles -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a poet and philosopher of Agrigentum; hence adj.,

Empēdōclēus -a -um, Empedoclean; sanguis (acc. to the doctrines of Empedocles), the soul, Cic. Subst., **Empēdōclēa** -ōrum, n. the doctrines of Empedocles, Cic.

empīricus -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), an unscientific physician, empiric, Cic.

Empōriāe -ārum, f. (Ἐμπορίαί), town in Hispania Tarraconensis, colony of the Phocaeans, now Ampurias.

empōrium -ī, n. (ἐμπόριον), a place of trade, mart, emporium; celebre et frequens emporium, Liv.

emptio -ōnis, f. (emo). **A.** a buying, purchasing; ista falsa et simulata emptio, Cic. **B.** Meton., a purchase; prorsus existis emptioibus nullam desidero, Cic.

emptito, 1. (freq. of emo), to buy up, to buy, ap. Tac.

emptor -ōris, m. (emo), a buyer, purchaser; emptor fundi, Cic.; emptores bonorum, Cic.; transf., dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor.

ēmulgēo -mulsum, 2. to milk out; poet., transf., to drain out, to exhaust; paludem, Cat.

ēmungo -munxi -munctum, 3. (e and mungo). **A.** Lit., to blow the nose, Juv. **B.** Transf., a, homo emunctae naris, with a keen scent for other persons' faults, Hor.; b, to cheat, defraud, swindle; aliquem, Hor.

ēmūnio -mūnivi or -mūnī -mūnitum, 4. 1, to fortify, strengthen, make safe; locum, murum, Liv.; 2, to make ready, prepare, make accessible; silvas ac paludes, Tac.

ēn, interj., 1, demonstr. with nom. or acc., io! behold! see! en ego vester Ascanius, Verg.; en quatuor aras, Verg.; en causa, Cic.; absol., en, cui tu liberos committas, Cic.; with aspice, en aspice, Ov.; 2, interrog., en, quid ago? Verg.; with unquam, en unquam futurum, etc., Liv.

ēnarrābilis -e (enarro), that can be narrated or told, Verg.

ēnarro, 1. to tell, narrate; enarrare alicui somnium, Cic.

ēnascor -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow out of, spring forth, arise from; lauream in puppi navis longae enatam, Liv.

ēnāto, 1. to swim from, escape by swimming. **A.** Lit., si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to extricate oneself from a difficulty; reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enatant tamen, Cic.

ēnāvātus -a -um, performed, finished, Tac.

ēnāvigo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to sail away; fig., e quibus tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. **II.** Transit., to sail over, sail through; undam, Hor.

Encēlādus -i, m. (Ἐγκέλαδος), one of the giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and buried beneath Aetna.

endo, archaic = in.

endrōmis -īdis, f. (ἐνδρομῖς), a coarse woollen cloak worn after exercise in the palaestra, Juv.

Endymion -ōnis, m. (Ἐνδυμιών), son of Aethlius or of Zeus and Calyce, father of Aetobus, beloved by Selene and taken to Mount Latmos in Caria, and there lulled to perpetual sleep; appell., a beautiful youth, Juv.

ēnēco -nēcūī -nectum, 1. to torment, torture; siti enectus Tantalus, Cic.; fame, frigore, illuvie,

squalore enecti, Liv.; provinciam enectam tradere, exhausted, Cic.

ēnervātus -a -um, p. adj. (enervo), enervated, powerless, effeminate; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, mollis et enervata oratio, Cic.; enervata muliebrisque sententia, Cic.

ēnervis -e (ex and nervus), nerveless, powerless, weak; orator, Tac.

ēnervo, 1. (enervis), to render weak, powerless, effeminate, to enervate; of age, aliquem, Cic.; of sleep, wine, etc., Liv.; bellum, Cic.; ut enervetur oratio compositione verborum, Cic.

Engyōn -i, n. (Ἐγγυον), a town in Sicily; hence, **Engūinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Engyon.

ēnīco = eneco (q.v.).

ēnim, conj. (from e and nam), for; 1, to explain a previous statement or word, de corpuseulorum (ita enim appellat atomos) concursione fortuita, Cic.; often where a sentence is to be understood, tum Socrates, non enim parvisti mihi revocanti, that is not to be wondered at for, etc., Cic.; 2, to strengthen a previous statement, truly, certainly; in his est enim aliqua securitas, Cic.; with other conj., at enim, sed enim, but then, Cic. (enim generally the second or third word in its clause).

ēnimvēro, 1, to be sure, certainly, Cic.; 2, but indeed; stronger than at (to introduce an objection), Cic.

Enīpēus -pēi and -pēos, m. (Ἐνιπέυς), 1, a river in Thessaliotis, flowing into the Apidaurus; 2, a river in Pieria, Liv.

ēnīsus, v. enixus and enitor.

ēnītēo -ūi, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to glitter. **A.** Lit., enitet campus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to be conspicuous; quo in bello virtus enituit egregia M. Catonis, Cic.

ēnītesco -tūi, 3. (inchoat. of eniteo), to gleam, shine forth. **A.** Lit., enitescit pulchrior multo, Hor. **B.** Transf., bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.

ēnītor -nīsus or -nīxus, 3. dep. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend; per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum, Liv.; in altiora, Tac. **B.** to strive, struggle, make an effort; with ut and the subj., Cic.; eniti et contendere, eniti et efficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Sall.; pugnare et eniti ne, Cic.; with neut. acc., quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.; quid eniti et quid efficere possim, Cic.; with infin., Sall.; absol., in aliqua re, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1, to bring forth, bear; partus plures, Liv.; 2, to climb; aggerem, Tac.

ēnīxē, adv. with compar. and superl. (enixus), eagerly, strenuously, zealously; enixe aliquem juvare, Caes.; enixe operam dare ut, etc., Liv.; enixe obstare, Liv.

ēnīxus (enīsus) -a -um, p. adj. (enitor), strenuous, eager, zealous; enixo studio, Liv.

Enna = Henna (q.v.).

Ennius -li, m. the most celebrated of the ante-Augustan poets, born at Rudiae in Calabria, B.C. 239, died 169, the creator of Roman epic poetry.

Ennōsīgāeus -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the Earthshaker, surname of Neptune, Juv.

ēno, 1. **A.** Lit., to swim out; 1, e concha, Cic.; 2, to escape by swimming; in terram, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fly away; insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Verg.

ēnōdātē, adv. (enodatus), clearly, plainly; narrare, Cic.

ēnōdātio -ōnis, f. (enodo, an untying), explanation, exposition; cognitio enodationis in-

digens, Cic.; explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Cic.

ēnōdātus -a -um, p. adj. (from enodo), freed from knots, untied, hence, made clear, explained; praecepta enodata diligenter, Cic.

ēnōdis -e (ex and nodus), without knots; truncus, Verg.; abies, Ov.

ēnōdo, 1. to take out the knots; transf., to make clear, explain, expound; nomina, Cic.

ēnormis -e (ex and norma), 1, irregular, unusual; vici, Tac.; 2, very large, immense, enormous; hasta, gladius, Tac.

ēnōtesco -nōtūi, 3. to become known, be made public; quod ubi enotuit, Tac.

ensifer -fēra -fērum (ensis and fero), sword-bearing; Orion, Ov.

ensis -is, m. a sword, Liv., Verg.

Entella -ae, f. (Ἐντελλα), a town in the interior of Sicily, now Entella. Adj., **Entellinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Entella.

enthymēma -ātis, n. (ἐνθύμημα), a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, Cic.

ēnūbo -nūpsi -nūptum, 3. to marry out of one's rank; e patribus, Liv.; from one town to another, Liv.

ēnūclēatē, adv. (enucleatus), clearly, plainly, concisely (opp. ornate), Cic.

ēnūclēātus -a -um, p. adj. (from enucleo), of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned; genus dicendi, Cic.

ēnūclēo, 1. (ex and nucleus), to take out the kernel; transf., acu quaedam enucleata argumenta, Cic.; eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, given from conviction, free from corrupt motives, Cic.; haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, explain in detail, Cic.

ēnūmērātio -ōnis, f. (enúmero), 1, a counting up, enumeration; singulorum argumentorum, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, recapitulation, Cic.

ēnūmēro, 1. 1, to reckon, count up, enumerate; pretium, to compute, pay, Cic.; 2, to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate; multitudinem beneficiorum, Cic.

ēnūntiātio -ōnis, f. (enuntio), enunciation, proposition, Cic.

ēnūntiātum -i, n. (enuntio), a proposition, Cic.

ēnūntio, 1. 1, to tell, divulge, disclose; consilia adversariis, Cic.; enuntiare mysteria, Cic.; silenda, Liv.; rem Helvetiis per indicium, Caes.; with rel. sent., plane quid sentiam enuntiabo apud homines familiarissimos, Cic.; 2, to declare, announce, express in words; a, aliquid verbis, Cic.; b, logic. t.t., to state a proposition, to predicate, Cic.

ēnūptio -ōnis, f. (enubo), marriage out of one's own condition; gentis, out of one's gens, Liv.

ēnūtrio -ivi -itum, 4. to nourish, rear, bring up; puerum Ideis sub antris, Ov.

1. **ēo**, ivi and ii, itum, 4. (connected with Gr. εἶμι). **I.** to go. **A.** Of living beings, 1, gen., domum, Plaut.; ad forum, Plaut.; subsidio suis, Caes.; novas vias, to make a journey in unknown lands, Prop.; pedibus, to go by land, Liv.; maximis itineribus, to make forced marches, Liv.; cubitum, to go to bed, Cic.; equis, to ride, Liv.; puppibus, to make a voyage, Ov.; 2, esp., a, ad arma, ap. Cic., and ad saga, Cic., to fly to arms, prepare for war; b, in sententiam (with or without pedibus), to support a motion in the senate, Cic.; in alia omnia, to oppose a motion, vote in the negative, Cic.; c, ire in aliquem, to attack, Liv.; d, in poenas, to punish, Ov.; in

scelus, to commit a fault, Ov.; ire in duplum, to give a double penalty, Cic.; ierat in causam praeceptis, Liv.; e, ire per aliquid, to go over; ire per laudes tuorum, Ov. **B.** of things, a, clamor it ad aethera, Verg.; pugna it ad pedes, they fight afoot, Liv.; b, to move; nec pes ire potest, Ov.; c, of missiles, to go, pierce; lit hasta, Verg.; d, of liquids, to flow; it naribus ater sanguis, Verg. **II.** 1, to pass away; eunt anni, Ov.; sic eat quaecumque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv.; 2, to go, to happen; incipit res melius ire, Cic.; 3, to last; si non tanta quies iret, Verg.; 4, ire in aliquid, to be changed to; sanguis it in sucos, Ov. (perf. it, Verg. Aen. 9, 418; Ov. Met. 8, 349).

2. **ēō**, adv. **I.** Old dat. of is, a, thither, to that place; pervenire, Cic.; b, so far, to such a pitch; eo rem adducam ut, etc., Cic.; with genit., eo consuetudinis adducta res est, Liv.; eo usque, to that point, Cic. **II.** Abl., a, on that account; eo quod, Cic.; eo quia, Cic.; eo ut, etc., Cic.; non eo, dico, quo, Cic.; b, with comparatives, eo magis, the more, Cic.; c, in that place; eo loci, at that very place, Cic.

ēōdem, adv. **I.** Old dat. of idem, to the same place, just so far; eodem mittere, Caes.; transf., eodem pertinere, Cic. **II.** Abl., res est eodem loci ubi reliquisti, in the same condition, Cic.

ēopse = eo ipso.

Ēōs (ἠώς) and **Ēōs** (Ἐως) (occurs only in nom.), f. the red of the morning, dawn; hence adj., **Ēōus** and **Ēōus** -a -um, belonging to the morning or belonging to the East, eastern. Subst., **Ēōus** -i, m. a, the morning star, and meton., the East or a dweller in the East, Ov.; b, one of the horses of the sun, Ov.

Ēpāmīnōndas -ae, m. (Ἐπαμεινώνδας), a celebrated general of the Thebans, killed in the hour of victory at Mantinea.

ēpastus -a -um (pascor), eaten up; escae, Ov.

Ēpēōs and **-ēus** (**Ēpius**) -i, m. (Ἐπειός), son of Panopeus, builder of the Trojan horse.

ēphēbus -i, m. (ἔφηβος), a youth from his sixteenth to his twentieth year (generally of Greeks), Cic.

ēphēmēris -īdis, f. (ἔφημερίς), a journal, diary, Cic.

Ēphēsus -i, m. (Ἐφεσος), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric. Hence, **Ēphēsīus** -a -um, Ephesian.

ēphippīātus -a -um (ephippium), provided with an ephippium.

ēphippium -i, n. (ἐπίππιον), a horse-cloth, housing, saddle, Cic.; prov., optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare cabellus, no one is content with his condition, Hor.

1. **ēphōrus** -i, m. (ἔφορος), the ephor, a Spartan magistrate, Cic.

2. **Ēphōrus** -i, m. (Ἐφορος), a Greek historian of Cyme in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.

Ēphūra -ae, and **Ēphyrē** -ēs, (Ἐφύρα), f. **I.** a sea-nymph, Verg. **II.** the ancient name of Corinth; hence, **Ēphyrēius** -a -um, Corinthian, Verg.

Ēpīcharmus -i, m. (Ἐπίχαρμος), a philosopher and poet of Cos, and afterwards of Syracuse, disciple of Pythagoras.

Ēpīclēros -i, f. (Ἐπικληρος), "the Heires," name of a comedy of Menander.

ēpīcōpus -a -um (ἐπικωπος), provided with oars; phaselus, Cic.

Ēpicūrus -i, m. (Ἐπίκουρος), an Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, which held that pleasure was the highest good. Hence
 Adj., **Ēpicūreus** (-ius) -a -um, Epicurean.
 Subst., **Ēpicūrei** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Epicurus, Cic.

ēpicus -a -um (ἐπικός), epic; poeta, Cic.; poema, Cic.

Ēpidaphna -ae, f., and **Ēpidaphnēs**, a place near Antioch in Syria.

Ēpidauros -i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος), 1, a town in Dalmatia; 2, a town in Laconia; 3, a town in Argolis, where Aesculapius was worshipped in the form of a serpent. Adj. **Ēpidaurius** -a -um, Epidaurian. Subst., **Ēpidaurius** -ii, m. Aesculapius, Ov.

Ēpigōni -ōrum, m. (Ἐπιγόνου), the after-born, sons of the Seven against Thebes, who renewed the war of their fathers; name of a tragedy of Aeschylus and of one of Accius.

ēpigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), 1, an inscription on the base of a statue, Cic.; 2, an epigram, Cic.

ēpilōgus -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epilogue, Cic.

Ēpimēnides -is, m. (Ἐπιμενίδης), a Cretan, a poet contemporary with Solon.

Ēpimētheus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus. Hence **Ēpimēthis** -thīdis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς), daughter of Epimetheus—i.e., Pyrrha, Ov.

ēpirēdium -ii, n. (ἐπί and reda or raeda), the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Juv.

Ēpirus -i, f. (Ἤπειρος), a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian Sea, part of the present Albania. Hence, 1, **Ēpirensis** -e, of Epirus; 2, **Ēpirōtes** -ae, m. (Ἤπειρώτης), an Epirote; 3, **Ēpirōticus** -a -um, of Epirus.

ēpistolā -ae, f. (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle; epistola ab aliquo, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; epistolam dare, to send off or to deliver, Cic.; epistola Graecis litteris conscripta, Caes.; epistolam inscribere alicui, Cic.

ēpistolium -ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον), a little letter, note, Cat.

ēpitāphius -ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος), a funeral oration, Cic.

ēpitōma -ae, and **ēpitōmē** -ēs, f. (ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, Cic.

ēpōdes -um, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

Ēpōna -ae, f. (epus = equus), the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc., Juv.

ēpops -ōpis, m. (ἔποψ), the hoopoe, Verg.

Ēpōrēdia -ae, f. a Roman colony in Gallia Transpadana, now Yvrea.

ēpos, indecl. n. (ἔπος), an epic poem, epos, Hor.

ēpōto -pōtāvi -pōtus and -pōtātūrus I. (ex and poto), a, to drink up, drink out (in class. Lat. only in partic. perf.); poculo epoto, Cic.; epoto medicamento, Liv.; b, poet., to suck up, swallow up; terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpūlae -ārum, f. food, dishes. I. Gen., mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. II. Esp., banquet, feast; quotidianae epulae, Cic.; iunestas epulas fratri comparare, Cic.; ad epulas regis assistere, Cic.; alicui epulas dare, Tac.; fig. (pars animi) saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.

ēpūlaris -e (epulae), relating or belonging to a banquet; accubitio amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.

ēpūlatiō -ōnis, f. (epulor), a feasting, reveling, Cic.

ēpūlo -ōnis, m. (epulum), 1, a reveller, feaster, Cic.; 2, Tresviri (and subsequently) Septemviri epulones, a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts, Cic.; so simply epulones, Cic.

ēpūlor, I. dep. (epulae), to feast, eat. I. Intransit., unā, together, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; modice, Cic.; Saliarem in modum, splendidly, Cic.; with abl., dapibus opimis, Verg. II. Transit., aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to place on the table to be eaten, Verg.

ēpūlum -i, n. a solemn or public banquet, feast, entertainment; epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.

ēqua -ae, f. a mare, Cic. (dat. and abl. plur. generally equabus).

ēques -itis, c. (equus). I. Gen., a horseman, rider; illum equitem sex dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae, Liv. II. Esp., A. a horse-soldier, Caes. (opp. pedes), and used collectively, cavalry, Liv. B. equites, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, between the senate and the plebs, Cic.

ēquester -stris -stre (equus). I. 1, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian; statuae, Cic.; 2, relating to horse soldiers and cavalry; proellum, Caes.; pugna, Cic. II. relating to the knights; ordo, Cic.; locus, Cic.; census, Cic. Subst., **ēquester** -stris, m. a knight, Tac.

ēquīdem (strengthened form of quidem by addition of demonstrative prefix e-, cf. enim and nam), a demonstrative particle, generally used with the first person, 1, indeed, truly; nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic.; equidem ego, Cic.; certe equidem, Verg.; 2, in a concessive sense, of course, certainly; with sed, verum, sed tamen, Cic.

ēquīnus -a -um (equus), relating to horses, equine; seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.

ēquīria -um or -ōrum, n. (equus), horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, Ov.

ēquītātus -ūs, m. (equito), 1, cavalry (opp. peditatus), Cic.; 2, the equestrian order, Cic.

ēquīto, I. (eques). A. Lit., to ride on horseback; in equuleis, Cic. B. Transf., of winds, to rush; Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor.

ēquūlēus -i, m. (dim. of equus). A. a young horse, colt, Cic. B. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse, Cic.

ēquūlus -i, m. (dim. of equus), a colt, Cic.

ēquus -i, m. (ἵππος), a horse. I. A. Lit., equorum domitores, Cic.; equus bellator, a war-horse, Verg.; equus publicus, given by the state, Liv.; equum conscendere, Liv.; in equum ascendere (opp. ex equo descendere), Cic.; in equum insilire, Liv.; sedere in equo, Cic.; vehi in equo, Cic.; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, Cic.; merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Caes.; ad equum rescribere, to make some one a knight, Caes.; equus Trojanus, the Trojan horse, Verg.; fig., of a secret conspiracy, Cic. B. Meton., plur., equi, 1, a chariot, Verg.; 2, cavalry; equi virique, Liv.; so prov., equis viris or viris equisque; with all one's might, Cic. II. Transf., of things like a horse. A. equus bipes, the sea-horse, Verg. B. the constellation Pegasus, Cic. poet. (genit. plur., equūm, Verg.)

Equus Tūticus -i, m. a small town in the country of the Hirpini in Lower Italy.

ērādo -rāsi -rāsūm, 3. to scratch out, to strike off. **A.** Lit., aliquem albo senatorio, from the senatorial list, Tac. **B.** Transf., to destroy, eradicate; elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

Ērāna -ae, f. (Ἐρανα), capital of the Eleutherocilices on Mount Amanus.

Ērāsīnus -i, m. (Ἐρασῖνος), river in Argolis, now Kephalaria.

Ērātō -ūs, f. (Ἐρατώ), the muse of amorous poetry, Ov.; appell., muse, Verg.

Ērātosthēnēs -is, m. (Ἐρατοσθένης), a Greek philosopher and poet.

erisco, erectum = hereisco, heretum (q.v.).

Ērēbus -i, m. (Ἐρεβος), 1, a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox, Cic.; 2, the lower world, Verg. Adj., **Ērēbēus** -a -um, belonging to the lower world.

Ērechthēus -ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Procris; hence, 1, adj., **Ērechthēus** -a -um, m. Athenian, Ov.; 2, **Ērechthidae** -arum, m. the Athenians, Ov.; 3, **Ērechthis** -īdis, f. Orithyia, Ov.; Procris, Ov.

ērectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from erigo), set up. **I.** Lit., upright, erect; status, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., high, elevated; a, in a good sense, celsus et erectus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, proud; erectus et celsus, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, anxious, intent, with minds on the stretch; judices, Cic.; quum civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret, on the tiptoe of expectation, Liv.; b, resolute, lively, cheerful; alacri animo et erecto, Cic.

ērēpo -repsi -reptum, 1, to creep through; agrum, Juv.; 2, to climb; montes quos nunquam erepsemus (= erepsissemus), Hor.

ēreptio -ōnis, f. (eripio), a taking by force, seizure, Cic.

ēreptor -ōris, m. (eripio), one who takes away by force, a robber; bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.

Ērētrīa -ae, f. (Ἐρετρία). **I.** a town near Pharsalus in Phthiotis. **II.** a town in the island of Euboea, native town of the philosopher Menedemus, founder of the Eretrian school of philosophy. Adj., a, **Ērētricus** -a -um; subst., **Ērētrīci** -ōrum, m. the philosophers of the Eretrian school, Cic.; so **Ērētrīaci** -ōrum, m. Cic.; b, **Ērētrīensis** -e, Eretrian.

Ērētum -i, n. (Ἐρετων), an old Sabine town on the Tiber, now Cretona. Adj., **Ērētīnus** -a -um, Eretine.

ergā, prep. with acc. (root ERG, whence εἶργω), towards; 1, in relation to; ea prima Tiberio erga pecuniam alienam diligentia fuit, Tac.; 2, in relation to, towards (of one's feelings or attitude towards a person or thing); a, in a good sense, erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, Cic.; amor erga te suus, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.

ergastulum -i, n. a house of correction for slaves; ille ex compedibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulum dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic.; ergastula solvere, Caes.

ergō, adv. (εἶργω). **I.** With a genit. preceding it, on account of; victoriae, non valetudinis ergo, Liv. **II.** Absol., consequently, therefore, accordingly, then. **A.** Gen., Cic.; itaque ergo, Liv. **B.** Esp., a, of logical consequences, therefore; ergo etiam, Cic.; b, with questions,

then; quid ergo? why then? Cic.; c, with imperatives, then, now, Cic.; d, to resume something that had been dropped, well then, as I was saying, Cic. (sometimes ergō in meaning No. II.).

Ērichthō -ūs, f. (Ἐριχθῶ), a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; transf., a witch, Ov.

Ērichthōnīus -īi, m. (Ἐριχθόνιος), 1, a mythical king of Athens, the first to yoke four horses in a chariot; adj., **Ērichthōnīus** -a -um, Athenian; 2, a mythical king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Troas; hence, **Ērichthōnīus** -a -um, Trojan.

ērīcius -īi, m. (a hedgehog); milit. t. t., a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, chevaux-de-frise, Caes.

Ērīdānus -ī, m. (Ἐριδανός), 1, myth. and poet. name of the river Padus; 2, a constellation, Cic. poet.

ērīgo -rexi -rectum, 3. (ex and rego), to set up, place upright, lift up, erect. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas ad moenia, Liv.; malum, a mast, Cic.; oculos, to raise, Cic.; aures, to prick up the ears, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to raise in height; a, of places, to make higher; donec erecta in arcem via est, Liv.; so middle, to rise; insula Sicanius juxta latus erigitur, Verg.; b, to raise, erect a building, etc.; turrem, Caes.; 2, milit. t. t., to march a body of soldiers up a height; agmen in adversum clivum, Liv.; aciem in collem, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to arouse, excite; animum ad audiendum, Cic.; auditor erigatur, be attentive, Cic. **B.** Esp., to raise up, encourage, cheer; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ad spem belli, Tac.; animum, Cic.; se erigere, to encourage oneself, be encouraged; erigere se in spem legis, Liv.; so pass., erigimur, Hor.

Ērīgōnē -ēs, f. (Ἐριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo; hence adj., **Ērīgōnēius** -a -um, belonging to Erigone; canis, the dog of Icarus, Maera, changed into the constellation Canicula.

Ērīgōnus -ī, m. (Ἐρίγων), a tributary of the Axios in Macedonia, now Tzerna.

Ērīllus (Hērillus) -ī, m. (Ἐριλλος), a Stoic philosopher of Carthage. **Ērīllī** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Erillus.

Ērīnnys (Erīnys) -yos, f. (Ἐρινύς). **I.** one of the Furies; plur., Erinnyes, the Furies. **II.** Transf., **A.** scourge, curse; patriae communis Erinys, Verg. **B.** fury, madness; quo tristis Erinys, quo fremitus vocat, Verg.

Ērīphyla -ae, f. and **Ērīphylē** -ēs, f. (Ἐριφύλη), daughter of Talauus and Lysimache, wife of Amphiarauus, whom she betrayed to Polyneices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.

ērīpio -rīpūi -reptum, 3. (ex and rapio), to snatch away, tear out, pluck out, take away; constr. with ex, ab, de with the abl. or the abl. alone, or with the dat. (of the person). **I.** Gen., ensem vaginā, Verg.; aliquem ex equo, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** In a bad sense, to tear away, snatch away by violence; aliquem ex manibus populi Romani, Cic.; hereditatem ab aliquo, Cic.; aurum Gallis, Liv.; Scipio quamquam est subito ereptus, snatched away by death, Cic.; alicui vitam, Sall.; omnem usum navium, Caes. **B.** In a good sense, to free, tear away; aliquem e manibus hostium, to rescue, Caes.; filium a morte, Cic.; se ab illa miseria, Cic.; aliquem ex servitute, Sall.; alicui timorem, Cic.; eripe te morae, away with delay, Hor.; eripe fugam, snatch the opportunity of flight, Verg.

ērōdo -rōsi -rōsum, 3. (ex and rodo), to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into; vites, Cic.

erogatio -ōnis, f. (erogo), *payment, expenditure*; pecuniae, Cic.

erogo, 1. (ex and rogo), *to pay from the public treasury*; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; pecuniam in classem, Cic.

errābundus -a -um (1. erro), *wandering*; of persons, nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv.; of animals, etc., vestigia bovis, Verg.; odor, Lucr.

errāticus -a -um (1. erro), *wandering, erratic*; Delos, Ov.; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

erratio -ōnis, f. (1. erro), *a wandering, straying*; nulla in caelo erratio, Cic.; eum (caeli motum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic.

erratum -i, n. (1. erro), *a fault, error*; 1, technically, erratum fabrilis, Cic.; erratum meum, tuum, etc., *mistake in reckoning*, Cic.; 2, morally, errata aetatis meae, *of my youth*, Cic.

erratus -ūs, m. (1. erro), *wandering about, straying*; longis erratibus actus, Ov.

1. **erro**, 1. **I.** *to wander, stray, rove*. **A.** Lit., 1, intransit., quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; of inanimate objects, stellae errantes, Cic.; 2, transit., terrae erratae, *wandered over*, Verg.; litora errata, Verg. **B.** Transf., ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.; ne tuus erret honos, Ov.; sententia errans et vaga, *uncertain*, Cic. **II.** *to wander from the right path, lose one's way*. **A.** Lit., errare viā, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to err, be in error, be mistaken*; vehementer, valde, Cic.; si erratur in nomine, Cic.; cui, errato, nulla venia, *when a mistake is made*, Cic.

2. **erro** -ōnis, m. (1. erro), *a wanderer, rover, vagabond*; esp. of slaves, Hor.; of unfaithful lovers, Ov.

error -ōris, m. (1. erro), *a wandering about*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. **B.** Transf., *wavering, uncertainty*; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., *wandering from the right way*. **A.** Lit., errore viarum, Liv.; cursus errore facili, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *error, deception*; errore duci, Cic.; in errorem induci, rapi, Cic.; mentis, Cic.; 2, *mistake*; ferendus tibi in hoc meus error, Cic.

erūbesco -rūbūi, 3. *to grow red, blush*; a, erubere genae, Ov.; b, *to grow red from shame, be ashamed*; ubi erubuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., Cic.; with abl., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with infin., Liv.; **erūbescendus** -a -um, *of which one should be ashamed*; igues, Hor.

erūca -ae, f. *a kind of colewort*, Hor.

eructo, 1. *to belch forth, throw up, vomit*. **A.** Lit., saniem, Verg.; fig., sermonibus suis caedem, *to talk of*, Cic. **B.** *to cast out, emit, eject*; arenam, Verg.

erūdīo -īvi and -īi -ītum, 4. (ex and rudis), *to instruct, teach, educate*; aliquem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem artibus, Cic.; with in and the abl., aliquem in jure civili, Cic.; filios omnibus artibus ad Graecorum disciplinam, Cic.; with two acc., aliquem damnosus artes, Ov.; with infin., Ov.

erūdītē, adv., only used in compar. and superl. (eruditus), *learnedly*; eruditus disputare, Cic.

erūdītio -ōnis, f. (erudio), 1, *teaching, instruction*, Cic.; 2, *knowledge, learning, erudition*, eruditione atque doctrinā, Cic.

erūdītulus -i, m. (dim. of eruditus), *somewhat skilled*, Cat.

erūdītus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from erudio), *learned, instructed, polished, erudite*; homo, Cic.; eruditior litteris, Cic.; eruditissimus disciplinā juris, Cic. Subst.,

erūdītī -orum, m. *men of education*, Cic.; transf., of things, tempora, saecula, oratio, Cic.

erumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break out, break forth*. **I.** Transit., **A.** *to cause to burst forth*; 1, lit., gen. reflex., se erumpere, or pass., erumpi, *to burst forth*; portis se erumpere foras, Cic.; 2, transf., *to vent, discharge*; stomachum in aliquem, Cic. **B.** *to break through*; nubem, Verg. **II.** Intransit., *to burst forth, break out with violence*. **A.** Lit., ignes ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.; milit. t. t., *to rush forth*; ex castris, Caes.; impers., duabus simul portis erumpitur, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, erumpat enim aliquando vera et me digna vox, Cic.; erupit deinde seditio, Liv.; b, *to break out into*; with in or ad and the acc., ad minas, Tac.; c, *to break out against*; sentire potuit sermones iniquorum in suum potissimum nomen erumpere, Cic.; d, *to come to light*; si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, Cic.; e, *to turn out, result*; haec quo sit eruptura timeo, Cic.; ad perniciem civitatis, Cic.

erūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. *to dig out*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., mortuum, Cic.; aurum terrā, Ov.; 2, esp., a, *to dig up*; humum, Ov.; missā latus hastā, *to pierce*, Ov.; b, *to tear out, pluck away*; eruitur oculos, *his eyes are torn out*, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, *memoriam alicuius, ex annalium vetustate, to bring forth*, Cic.; b, *to bring to the light of day, to search out, rummage out*; si quid indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, Cic.; with rel. sent., mihi, sicunde potes, erues qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. **II.** *to destroy utterly, raze*; urbem, Verg.

eruptio -ōnis, f. (erumpo), *a bursting or breaking forth*. **A.** Gen., eruptio Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., *sally, attack*; eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis, Liv.; eruptionem facere, Caes.

Erȳcina -ae, f. v. Eryx.

Erȳmanthōs -i, m. (Ερύμανθος). **I.** a mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. Hence, 1, **Erȳmanthis** -idis, f. (Ερύμανθίς), *Erymanthian*; custos ursae Erymanthidos (Callisto), i. e., *Bootes*, Ov.; 2, **Erȳmanthius** -a -um (Ερύμανθίος), *Erymanthian*. **II.** a river on the borders of Elis, falling into the Alpheus.

Erȳsiethōn -thōnis, m. (Ερυσίθων), the son of the Thessalian king Triopas, who was cursed by Ceres with a raging hunger for having cut down one of her groves, and who finally devoured his own flesh.

Erȳthēa (-īa) -ae, f. *a small island near Gades, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon*. Hence, **Erȳthēis** -thēidis, f. *Erythean*; praeda, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

erȳthīnus -a -um (ἐρυθίρος), *a kind of red barbel or mullet*, Ov.

Erȳthrae -arum, f. (Ερυθραί), 1, *a town in Bœotia*; 2, *Erythrae Aetolorum, a town in Aetolia*; 3, *one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor*. Hence adj., **Erȳthraeus** -a -um, *Erythrean*; Erythraea terra, or simply **Erȳthraea** -ae, f. *the district of Erythrae*.

erȳthraeus -a -um (ἐρυθραῖος), *reddish*; mare Erythraeum, the Indian Ocean, Plin.

Eryx -rȳcis, m. (Ερυξ), *a mountain (also called Erycus mons), with a city of the same name on the north-west coast of Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus*. Adj., **Erȳcīnus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Eryx*, Venus Erycina, Cic.; Erycina alone, Venus, Hor.

esca -ae, f. (1. edo), 1, *food, victuals, both as*

men and animals, Cic.; **2**, *bait*, Ov.; *transf.*, *voluptas esca malorum*, Cic.

escārius -a -um, (*esca*), *relating or belonging to food*. Subst., **escāria** -orum, n. *eating utensils*, Juv.

escendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (*ex* and *scando*). **I.** *Intransit.*, *to climb up, ascend*; **1**, *in rotam*, Cic.; *in rogam ardentem*, Cic.; *in tribunal*, Liv.; *in curram*, Cic.; **2**, *to go up from the sea-coast inland*; *Plum a mari*, Liv. **II.** *Transit.*, *to ascend*; *Oetam*, Liv.; *rostra*, Tac.

escensio -ōnis, f. (*escendo*), *landing, disembarkation*; *escensionem facere ab navibus in terram*, Liv.

escensus, abl. -ī, m. (*escendo*), *climbing*; *capta escensu munimenta*, Tac.

escit, *escunt* = *erit*, *erunt*, v. *sum*.

escul . . . v. *aescul* . . .

esculentus -a -um (*esca*), *relating to eating, edible, esculent*; *frusta*, Cic.; *subst.*, **esculenta** -orum, n. *eatables*, Cic.

Esquiliae -arum, f. (*ex* and *colere*, lit., *the outer town, the suburb*), *the most considerable of the hills on which Rome was built, now the height of S. Maria Maggiore*; hence, **1**, *adj.*, **Esquilinus** -a -um; **2**, **Esquilinus** -a -um, *Esquiline*; *subst.*, **Esquilina** -ae, f. *the Esquiline gate*, Cic.; **3**, **Esquiliarius** -a -um, *Esquiline*.

essedā -ae, f. = *essedum* (q.v.).

essedarius -ī, m. (*essedā*), *a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot*, Caes.

essedum -ī, n. (*a Celtic word*), *a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games*, Caes.; *a travelling chariot*, Cic.

esurio, 4. (*desider.* of *1. edo*). **A.** *to be hungry, desire food*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, *to desire eagerly, long for*; *nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit*, Ov.

esuritiō -ōnis, f. (*esurio*), *hunger*, Cat.

esus -a -um, *partic.* of *1. edo*.

et, conj. (cf. Gr. *ἐτι*). **I.** *and* (*joining single words and sentences*), **1**, *et . . . et, both . . . and*; *et in patre et in filios*, Cic.; *so et . . . que*, Cic.; *or que . . . et*, Liv.; **2**, *nec (neque) . . . et, not only not . . . but*; *nec miror et gaudeo*, Cic.; *et . . . nec (neque), not only . . . but also not*, Cic.; **3**, *et quidem, and indeed*; *duo milia jugerum, et quidem immania*, Cic.; *so et alone, and indeed*; *magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem*, Cic.; **4**, *et etiam, and also*; *auctoritate et consilio et etiam gratia*, Cic.; **5**, *et vero, and truly*, Cic.; **6**, *et non, and not, and not rather*; *dicam eos miseros, qui nati sunt, et non eos, qui mortui sunt*, Cic.; **7**, *et deinde, and then*, Liv. **II.** *also*; *addam et illud etiam*, Cic. **III.** *but*; *nullane habes vitia? imo alia, et fortasse minora*, Hor.

ētēnim, conj., **1** (*explanatory*), *namely*, Cic.; **2** (*strengthening a previous assertion*), *truly, and indeed*, Cic.

Ētēoclēs -is and -ēos, n. (*Ἐτεοκλῆς*), *myth.*, *son of Oedipus, brother of Polynices, killed in the siege of Thebes*.

ētēsiae -arum, f. (*ἐτησῖαι*, sc. *ἀνεμοί*), *winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds*, Cic.

ētēsius -a -um, *Etesian*, Lucr.

ēthōlōgus ī, m. (*ἠθολόγος*), *one who mimics in sport the peculiarities of others*; *mimi ethologi*, Cic.

ētiam, conj. (= *et jam*), *lit. and already*. **I.** (*to express duration of time*), *as yet, still*;

nondum etiam, vixdum etiam, not yet, scarcely yet, Cic.; *quum iste etiam cubaret, when he was still, &c.*, Cic. **II.** **1**, *in answer, certainly, yes, indeed*; *aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer yes or no*, Cic.; **2**, *certainly, by all means*; *etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam*, Cic.; **3**, *to express a climax, even, nay even*; *voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica*, Cic.; *non solum . . . sed (or verum) etiam, not only . . . but also*, Cic.; *tum (or quum) . . . tum etiam, as well . . . as*, Cic.; **4**, *even, nay*; *tabulas nihil profuturas, etiam plus suspicionis futurum*, Cic. **III.** *again*; *dic etiam clarius*, Cic.; *etiam atque etiam, again and again, rogare, considerare*, Cic.

ētiam-num and **ētiam-nunc**, adv., *yet, still, till now*; *de materia loqui orationis etiam-nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi*, Cic.; *nihil etiam nunc, nothing further*, Cic.

ētiam-si, conj., *even if, although*, Cic.

ētiam-tum and **ētiam-tunc**, adv., *even then, till that time, till then*, Cic.

Etrūria -ae, f. *a country in Central Italy, now Tuscany*. Adj., **Etruscus** -a -um, *Etruscan*.

et-si, conj., **1**, *although, yet*; *folll. by tamen, at, certe, etc.*; *etsi non sapientissimi, at amicissimi hominis auctoritate*, Cic.; **2**, *and yet, notwithstanding*; *do poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit ista temeritas*, Cic.

ētymōlōgia -ae, f. (*ἐτυμολογία*), *etymology*, Cic.

eu (εὖ), interj., *good! well done!* *an exclamation of joy and approval (sometimes ironical)*, Hor.

Euadnē -ēs, f. (*Εὐάδνη*), *myth.*, *wife of Capaneus, one of the seven who fought against Thebes*.

Euandēr -dri, and **Euandrus** -ī, m. (*Εὐάνδρος*), *myth.*, *son of Hermes and Carmentis, who led a colony from Pallantium in Arcadia, and built a town on the Palatine hill*. Adj., **Euan-drius** -a -um, *Evandrian*; *ensis, of Pallas, son of Evander*.

Euboea -ae, f. (*Εὐβοία*), *an island in the Aegean Sea*; hence *adj.*, **Euboicus** -a -um, **a**, *Euboean*; *cultor aquarum, the sea-god Glaucus*, Verg.; **b**, *poet.*, *belonging to Cumae, a colony from Euboea*; *urbs, Cumae*, Ov.

Euclidēs -is, m. (*Εὐκλείδης*), **1**, *a philosopher of Megara, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy*; **2**, *a mathematician of Alexandria*.

Euēnus -ī, m. (*Εὐηνος*), *myth.*, *king of Aetolia, father of Marpessa, drowned in the river Lycormas, which received the name of Euenus*. Adj., **Euē-ninus** -a -um, *of or belonging to the (river) Euenus*.

Eugānēi -ōrum, m. *a people in Upper Italy, living near Patavium and Verona*. Adj., **Eugā-nēus** -a -um, *Euganean*.

ēugē, interj. (*εὖγε*), *well done!* (*sometimes ironical*), Pers.

euhan (**euhan**), interj. (*εὐάν* or *εὐάν*), *shout of the Bacchanals*; *euhan euhoē euhium*, Enn.; *personif.*, *Iacchus et Euhan*, Ov.

euhan (**euans**) -antis = *εὐάζων*, *shouting euhan, of the Bacchanals*; *with acc.*, *euhanter orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus*, Verg.

Euhēmērus -ī, m. (*Εὐήμερος*), *Greek philosopher and historian of Agrigentum, flourishing about 315 B.C.*

Euhias (**Euīas**) -adis, f. (*εὐιάς*), *a Bacchant*.

Euhius (**Euīus**) -ī, m. (*Εὐίος*), *surname of Bacchus*.

euhoē, interj. (*εὐοῖ*), *shout of the Bacchantes*; *euhoē Bacche*, Verg.

Eumēnēs -is, m. (*Εὐμένης*), *general of Alexander the Great, after his death governor of Cappadocia*.

Eumēnides -um, f. (Εὐμενίδες), *Eumenides*, the gracious ones, euphem. name for the Furies.

Eumolpus -i, m. (Εὐμόλπος), myth., son of Poseidon and Chione, a Thracian priest of Demeter, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. Hence,

Eumolpidae -arum, m. (Εὐμόλπιδαι), a family in Athens from which the priests of Demeter were chosen.

eunūchus -i, m. (εὐνοῦχος), a eunuch, Cic.

Euphorbus -i, m. (Εὐφορβος), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

Euphōriōn -ōnis, m. (Εὐφορίων), a Greek poet of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 B.C.

Euphrātes -is (also -i and -ae), m. (Εὐφράτης), the Euphrates, a river in Western Asia, rising in Armenia, joining the Tigris, and flowing into the Persian Gulf; meton. the dwellers on the Euphrates, Verg.

Eupōlis -pōlīdis, m. (Εὐπολις), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripīdes -is and -i, m. (Εὐριπίδης), the celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Adj., **Euripīdēus** -a -um, of Euripides.

Eurīpus -i, m. (Εὐριπος), 1, a channel, strait, esp. the strait between Euboea and the main land, Cic.; 2, an artificial canal or water-course, Cic.; the ditch or moat constructed round the Circus Maximus, Suet.

Eurōpa -ae, f., and **Eurōpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρώπη). I. Myth., daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried her off to Crete. II. Geogr., the continent of Europe, said to have been named after Europa. Adj., **Eurōpaeus** -a -um, belonging to Europa; dux, Minos, Ov.

Eurōtas -ae, m. (Εὐρώτας), the chief river of Lacedaemonia, now Basilipotamo.

eurōus -a -um (eurus), eastern, Verg.

eurus -i, m. (εὐρος), a south-east wind, Verg.; an east wind. Ov.; poet., wind in general, Verg.

Eurýdicē -ēs, f. (Εὐρυδίκη), wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent's bite, recovered from Hades by Orpheus, but lost again by his looking back at her against his agreement with Pluto.

Eurýmēdōn -ōntis, m. (Εὐρυμέδων), river in Pamphylia, now Kapri-Su.

Eurýmīdes -ae, m. (Εὐριμίδης), son of Eurymus, i.e., Telephus.

Eurýnōmē -ēs, f. (Εὐρυνόμη), daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoē.

Eurýpýlus -i, m. (Εὐρύπυλος), 1, a son of Hercules, and king of Cos; 2, son of Euaemon, one of the Greek commanders before Troy.

Eurýsthēus -ēi, m. (Εὐρυσθεύς), myth., son of Sthenelus, king in Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

Eurýtus -i, m. (Εὐρυτος), myth., king in Oechalia, father of Iole and Dryope. Hence,

Eurýtis -īdis, f. daughter of Eurytus, i.e., Iole.

Euterpē -ēs, f. (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of harmony, Hor.

Eutrōpius -ii, m. Flavius, a Roman historian of the fourth century A.D.

Euxīnus -a -um (Εὐξεινος = hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea; esp. in the phrase Pontus Euxinus; mare, aquae, Ov.

ēvādo -vāsi -vāsum, 3. to go out, go forth.

I. Intransit., A. Lit., 1, gen., ex balneis, Cic.; oppido, Sall.; per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv.; 2, esp., to escape, get off; e manibus hostium, Liv.; e periculo, Cic. B. Transf., a, to turn out, issue, become; quos iudicabat non

posse oratores, evadere, Cic.; b, to result, turn out; quo evasura sint, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to climb, ascend; gradus altos, Verg.; 2, to pass, travel over; ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; 3, to escape; flammam, Verg. (syncop. perf., evasti, Hor.).

ēvāgor, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to wander, stray away. A. Lit., a, of plunderers, effuse, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to wheel to the right and left, manœuvre; nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. B. Transf., appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. II. Transf., to overstep; ordinem rectum, Hor.

ēvālesco -vālūi, 3. to grow strong; 1, in tumultum, to grow into a tumult, Tac.; 2, to prevail, come into vogue; nationis nomen evaluisse paullatim, Tac.; 3, to have power, to be able; with infin., sed non Dardanidae medicari cupidus ictum evaluit, Verg.

ēvan, v. euhan.

Ēvander, v. Euander.

ēvānesco -vānūi, 3. A. to vanish, disappear, pass away; evanescent vinum et salsamentum vetustate, Cic. B. Transf., evanescit memoria alicuius, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

ēvānīdus -a -um (evanesco), vanishing, passing away; pectora in tenues abeunt evanida rivos, Ov.

ēvans, v. euhans.

ēvastō, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly; agrum, vallem, Liv.

ēvectus -a -um, partic. of eveho.

ēvēho -vexi -vectum, 3. I. to carry out, bear out. A. Lit., aliquid plaustris ex fanis, Cic.; aquas ex planis locis, Liv.; pass., evehi (used as a middle); 1, of ships, to sail away; in altum, Liv.; 2, se evehere and evehi, to ride away; se incaute, Liv. B. Transf., middle evehi; a, e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, Cic.; b, to be carried away; spe vanā, Liv.; c, fama eius evecta insulas, spread abroad, Tac. II. to raise, lift up; aliquem ad deos, raises to the heaven, Hor.; evehere aliquem ad consulatum, Tac.

ēvello -velli -vulsum, 3. I. to tear out, pluck out. A. Lit., alicui linguam, Cic.; arborem, Cic. B. Transf., to tear out, erase, remove; consules non modo e memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; alicui ex animo scrupulum, Cic. II. to tear away; emblema, Cic.

ēvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come out, come forth. I. Lit., merses profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor. II. Transf., 1, a, to turn out, result; bene, Cic.; alicui feliciter, Caes.; vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic.; b, to fall to the lot of; provincia (sorte) evenit alicui, Liv.; 2, to happen, befall, occur; pax evenit, Sall.; ut plerumque evenit, Cic.; forte evenit ut, etc., Cic.

ēventum -i, n. (evenio), 1, the issue, consequence of an action; causarum cognitio cognitionem eventū facit, Cic.; 2, an event, occurrence; causae eventorum magis me movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic.

ēventus -ūs, m. (evenio). I. consequence, issue, result; 1, gen., eventus rei, Caes.; eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.; eius diei, Caes.; belli eventus prosper, Liv.; 2, esp., a, issue, end, catastrophe; (α) of a drama, semper ad eventum festinat, Hor.; (β) of persons, impiorum fratrum, Liv.; b, favourable issue, success; casus eventusque rerum, Tac.; nec eventus defuit, Tac. II. an occurrence, event, Cic.; fate; auditur Decii eventus, Liv.

ēverbēro, 1. to strike violently, flap; clypeum alis, Verg.; cauda pendentem escam, Ov.

ēvergo, 3. to send out, send forth; nullos apertos rivos, Liv.

ēverricūlum -i, n. (everro), a fishing-net, drag-net; fig., quod unquam huiuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; everriculum malitiarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo, Cic.

ēverro -verri -versum, 3. (to sweep out); transf., to plunder; quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

ēversio -ōnis, f. (everto), 1, an overturning; columnae, Cic.; 2, transf., a destruction, ruin; vitae, Cic.; patriae, rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic.

ēversor -ōris, m. (everto), an overturner, destroyer; civitatis, Cic.

ēverto -verti -versum, 3. I. A. to overturn, throw down; 1, lit., navem, Cic.; arborem, Verg.; hence, of a city, to demolish, raze to the ground; Carthaginam, Cic.; 2, transf., to overthrow, destroy; funditus civitates, Cic.; constitutam philosophiam, Cic.; aliquem, to ruin politically, Cic. B. to expel or eject from one's property; aliquem bonis, Cic.; perfidum fortunis patriis, Cic. II. to raise up; aequora ventis, Verg.

ēvestigātus -a -um, tracked out, discovered; ingeniis evestigata priorum, Ov.

Ēvias, v. Euhias.

ēvidens -entis, adj. (ex and video), 1, visible; mensura quaedam, Cic.; 2, transf., clear, plain, evident; res, Cic.; evidentior causa victoriae, Liv.; quid est evidentius? Cic.

ēvidentē, adv. (evidens), visibly, manifestly; evidenter praenitere, Liv.

ēvidentiā -ae, f. (evidens), distinctness of language, Cic.

ēvigilo, 1. I. Intransit., to watch, be vigilant; in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae? Cic. II. Transit., a, to watch through, pass in watching; nox evigilanda, Tib.; b, to elaborate carefully; libros, Ov.; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ēvīlesco -vīlūi, 3. to become vile, worthless, contemptible, Tac.

ēvincio -vinxi -vinctum, 4. to bind, bind round; diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac.; viridi evinctus oliva, Verg.

ēvineo -vici -victum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue. I. Lit., imbelles Aeduos, Tac.; evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv.; platanus caelebs evincet ulmos, will get the better of, drive away, Hor.; oppositas gurgite moles, to get past or through, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen., a, to prevail upon a person; lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci, Verg.; b, to conquer a passion or feeling; evicit miseratio justa sociorum superbiam ingenitam, Liv. B. a, to bring it about that; with ut and the subj., summa ope evicerunt, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, Liv.; b, to prove irresistibly; si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

ēvīro, 1. (ex and vir), to castrate, Cat.

ēviscero, 1. (ex and viscus), to take out the bowels, eviscerate, tear in pieces; (columbam) pedibus eviscerat uncis (of the hawk), Verg.; evisceratum corpus patris, Cic.

ēvitābilis -e (evito), that can be avoided; telum, Ov.

ēvīto, 1. to avoid, shun; suspicionem, Cic.

Ēvius, v. Euhius.

ēvōcātor -ōris, m. (evoco), one who calls to arms; servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

ēvōcātus -a -um (partic. of evoco); subst., a veteran who had served his time but was liable to be called upon in an emergency, Caes.

ēvōco, 1. to call out. I. Lit., A. Gen., aliquem e curia, Liv.; mercatores undique ad se, Caes.; aliquem litteris, Cic. B. Esp., 1, relig. t. t., a, to summon the spirits of the dead; aliquem ab inferis, Cic.; b, to call forth a deity from a besieged and hostile city by promising a temple at Rome; evocare deos, Liv.; 2, to summon; a, of magistrates, etc., aliquem ad se, Cic.; aliquem ad colloquium, Liv.; b, to summon for military service; legiones ex hibernis, Caes.; c, to summon to a place of honour; aliquem ad eum honorem, Caes.; 3, in a hostile manner, to call upon the enemy to come out to fight; magna cum contumelia verborum nostros ad pugnam, Caes. II. Transf., a, alicuius familiam abjectam et obscuram tenebris in lucem, Cic.; b, to call forth, produce; misericordia tua nullius oratione evocata, Cic.

ēvoe, v. euhoe.

ēvōlo, 1. I. to fly out, fly away. A. Lit., ex quercu, Cic. B. Transf., to come forth quickly, rush forth, hasten away; ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic.; e senatu, Cic.; e conspectu, Cic.; fig., ex alicuius severitate, e poena, to escape, Cic. II. to fly up; concussisque levis pennis sic evolat ales, Ov.

ēvōlūtio -ōnis, f. (evolvo), the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book; poetarum, Cic.

ēvolvo -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. I. A. Lit., to roll out, roll forth; 1, per humum evolvi, Tac.; 2, of a river, se evolvere in mare, Verg.; 3, fig., evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis, unmasked, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to extricate; se ex his turbis, Tac.; 2, to deprive; illos ex praeda clandestina, make to disgorge, Liv.; 3, of news, evolvi, to spread; ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur, Liv. II. to roll apart, open, unwind. A. Lit., 1, gen., volumen epistolarum, Cic.; 2, a, of the fates, to spin; fusos meos, Ov.; b, to read, study; librum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to make clear, narrate; aliquid accuratius in litteris, Cic.; 2, to find out; exitum criminis, Cic.; 3, to think over, reflect upon; haec sub antris, Verg.

ēvōmo -ūi -itum, 3. to vomit forth. A. Lit., conchas, Cic. B. Transf., a, to vomit forth, cast out; quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomit forasque projecit, Cic.; in quo tu, acceptā et devoratā pecuniā, evomere non poteris, disgorge, Cic.; b, of speech, in aliquem absentem orationem ex ore impurissimo, Cic.

ēvulgo, 1. to publish, make known; jus civile, Liv.; Octaviae injurias, Tac.

ēvulsio -ōnis, f. (evello), a pulling out, plucking out; dentis, Cic.

ex, prep. with abl. (ἐξ, ἐκ), e before b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, from or out of. I. 1, In space, out of, from; exire ex urbe, e vita, Cic.; milites ex eo loco deducere, Cic.; delabi ex equo, Liv. thus a, it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like—e.g., sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, quaerere, percunctari, discere, intelligere, etc.; b, so the phrase, ex persona alicuius, under the mask—i.e., in the character of any one; ex sua persona, in one's own name, for oneself, Cic.; 2, to denote position; a, ex equo colloqui, Caes.; qui nihil ex occulto agendum putant, Cic.; b, laborare ex pedibus, to suffer in the feet, Cic. II. Of time, 1, since; ex eo tempore, Cic.; esp., ex quo, from which time, since, Liv.; 2, on, at; hunc iudicem ex Kal. Jun. non habebimus, Cic.; 3, after, immediately upon; Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; aliud ex alio, one

after another, Cic.; diem ex die, day after day, Cic. **III.** To denote origin, from, out of, of; **1**, a, quidam ex Arcadia hospes, Nep.; virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, of the priesthood of Vesta, Ter.; **b**, of etymological derivation, urbem quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.; **2**, to denote the whole out of which any part is taken, unus ex meis intimis, Cic.; e numero, of the number, Cic.; hence, a, Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis, a Marsian, Cic.; **b**, in place of the genit., to denote that to which anything belongs, puppes e barbaris navibus, Caes.; **3**, to denote the material of which anything is made or compounded, pocula ex auro, Cic.; so of the source from which anything is paid or gained; largiri ex alieno, Liv.; vivere e raptu, Ov.; **4**, to denote the cause or occasion of anything, from, on account of, by reason of; ex eadem causa, Cic.; Demetrius e doctrina clarus, Cic.; esp. with conj. in the phrase, ex eo quod, ex eo quia, on that account, because, Cic.; ex eo factum est quod, hence it came about that, Cic.; ex quo, e quibus, on account of which, Cic.; e vulnere mori, Liv.; **5**, to denote a change from one condition or occupation to another, ex oratore arator factus, Cic.; **6**, according to, in accordance with; ex edicto, Cic.; ex decreto, Cic.; ex foedere, Liv.; ex re et ex tempore, according to time and circumstance, Cic.; esp. a, ex mea, tua re, for my, thy advantage, Cic.; e republica, for the benefit of the republic, Cic.; ex usu esse, to be useful, Cic.; **b**, ex animo, heartily, earnestly, Cic.; ex sententia, satisfactorily, Cic.; **7**, in regard to, with respect to; e ratione libertatis; e nostra dignitate, Cic. **IV.** Adv. phrases, ex industria, designedly, Cic.; e memoria, from memory, Cic.; ex parte, in part, Cic.; e vestigio, forthwith, Caes.; e regione, opposite to, Cic.; ex inopinato, unexpectedly, Cic.

exacerbo, 1. to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter; contumeliis hostes, Liv.

exactio -ōnis, f. (exigo), **I.** a driving out, expulsion; regum, Cic. **II.** 1, a demanding, exacting, collecting of debts, tribute, etc.; a, act., nominum, Cic.; capitum, poll-tax, Cic.; **b**, pass., that which is collected, income; exactio prior, Cic.; 2, management, direction; operum publicorum, Cic.

exactor -ōris, m. (exigo), **I.** one who drives out, expels; regum, Liv. **II.** 1, one who demands or exacts, a collector of taxes, Caes.; 2, an inspector, superintendent, overseer; quum ipse imperator et exactor; circumiret, Liv.

exactus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from exigo), accurate, precise, exact; numerus, Liv.

exacūo -ui -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, make sharp. **A.** Lit., furcas, Verg.; fig., mucronem aliquem tribunicium in nos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, quum animus exacuerit illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenti aciem, Cic.; **b**, to excite, stir up, inflame; aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exacui, Nep.

exadversum or **exadversus**, prep. with acc., opposite; exadversus eum locum, Cic.

exaedificatio -ōnis, f. (exaedifico), a building up; fig., of an oration, ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

exaedifico, 1. to build, build up, erect, finish building; Capitolium, Cic.; domos et villas, Sall.; fig., to finish; exaedificare id opus quod instituisti, Cic.

exaequatio -ōnis, f. (exaequo), a making equal, equality, Liv.

exaequo, 1. a, to place on a level, make equal; jura, Cic.; facta dictis sunt exaequanda, must be related in an adequate manner, Sall.; **b**,

to compare; se cum aliquo, Cic.; exaequari alicui, Cic.; c, to equal; aliquem, Ov.

exaestūo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, foam up; mare, Liv.; unda ima verticibus, Verg.; transf., mens exaestuat irā, Verg. **II.** Transit., to give forth; hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

exaggērātio -ōnis, f. (exaggero), elevation, exaltation; amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, Cic.

exaggēro, 1. to heap up. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., to raise, elevate; animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. **II.** to heap up, increase; 1, gen., rem familiarem, Cic.; 2, esp., by words, to heighten, exalt, magnify; beneficium verbis, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

exāgitātor -ōris, m. (exagito), one who blames, a censorer; omnium rhetorum, Cic.

exāgīto, 1. **I.** Lit., to drive anything from its position; a, of animals, to hunt, chase; et lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, Ov.; **b**, of winds, to raise; quum vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, to harass, disquiet, disturb, persecute; exagitati istius injuriis, Cic.; ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Caes.; quos illa quaestio exagitabat, Sall.; 2, to scold, blame, reproach, censure, criticise; aliquem, Cic.; omnes eius fraudes, Cic.; to disapprove of; qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, Cic.; 3, to excite, irritate; plebem, Sall.; maerorem, Cic.

exalbescō -būi, 3. to grow white, turn pale with fright, Cic.

exāmen -inis, n. (for exagimen, from ex and ago). **I.** a swarm. **A.** Lit., of bees, Cic.; of wasps, Liv. **B.** Transf., a throng, crowd, shoal; servorum, Cic. **II.** **A.** the tongue of a balance, Verg. **B.** Transf., testing, consideration, investigation; examina legum servare, to apply, Ov.

exāmīno, 1. (examen), to weigh. **A.** Lit., ad certum pondus, Caes.; non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, consider; a, diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Cic.; with abl., haec meis ponderibus, Cic.; **b**, of judges, male verum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

ex-āmūssim, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, Plaut.

exanclō, 1. to exhaust, empty. **A.** Lit., vinum poculo, Plaut. **B.** Transf., to bear to the end, suffer, endure; labores, Cic.

exānimātio -ōnis, f. (exanimō), fright, terror, Cic.

exānimis -e and gen. **exānimus** -a -um (ex and anima), 1, lifeless, dead, Verg., Liv.; 2, lifeless, senseless with terror, Verg.

exānimo, 1. (ex and anima or animus). **I.** to deprive of breath. **A.** 1, lit., duplici cursu exanimari, Caes.; milites cursu exanimati, breathless, Caes.; 2, transf., to make breathless with fear, to stun; te metus exanimat, Cic. **B.** to deprive of life, kill; 1, lit., aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., to exhaust, weaken; aliquem querelis, Hor. **II.** to breathe out; nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, Cic.

exantlo = exanclō (q.v.).

exaptus -a -um, fastened, attached, Lucr.

exardesco -arsi -arsum, 3. **I.** Lit., 1, to take fire, kindle, burn up; nulla materia tam facilis ad exardescendum est quae etc., Cic.; 2, to become hot, to glow; aetherioque recens exarsit sidere limus, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to be violently excited, be inflamed; iracundiā ac stomacho, Cic.; ad spem libertatis, Cic.; of love, to burn; imis tota exarsit medullis,

Cat.; 2, of things, to break out; exarsit bellum, Cic.

exāresco -ārūi, 3. to dry, become quite dry. **A.** Lit., exarescunt annes, Cic.; fontes, Caes.; lacrimae, Cic. **B.** Fig., to dry up, become exhausted; exaruit facultas orationis, Cic.; vides enim exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, Cic.

exarmo, 1. to disarm, deprive of arms; cohortes, Tac.

exāro, 1. **I.** to plough up, dig up; puerum, Cic. **II.** to gain by ploughing; plus quam decem medimna ex agro, Cic. **III.** to plough; a, lit., Varr.; b, transf., frontem rugis, Hor.; c, meton., to write or note on waxen tablets; exaravi ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, Cic.

exaspēro, 1. to make rough. **A.** Lit., a, Plin.; b, of the sea, to make stormy; exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to make savage; durati tot malis exasperatique, Liv.; b, to irritate, excite; animos, Liv.

exauctōro, 1. to dismiss from military service, discharge; aliquem, Liv.; se exauctorare, to leave the service, Liv.

exaudīo, 4. **I.** to hear plainly; maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, Cic.; non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. **II.** to hear favourably, listen to; a, aliquid, to listen to prayers; vota precesque, Verg.; b, aliquem, to obey; monitor non exauditus, Hor.

exaugēo, 2. to increase exceedingly; radiorum ictum, Lucr.

exaugūrātīo -ōnis, f. (exauguro), a profaning, desecrating; sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

exaugūro, 1. to desecrate, profane; fana, Liv.

excaeco, 1. to make blind. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to stop a river or channel; flumina, Ov.

excandescentīa -ae, f. (excandescō), heat, irascibility, Cic.

excandescō -dūi, 3. to become hot with passion, to glow, burn; absol., id postquam nesciit, excanduit, ap. Cic.; with abstractions, risi irā excanduerit fortitudo, Cic.

excanto, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations; sidera excantata voce Thessalā, Hor.

excarnīfīco, 1. to tear to pieces; aliquem, Cic.

excāvo, 1. to hollow out, excavate; ex una gemma praegrandi trullā excavatā, Cic.

excēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go out, go away, go from; 1, lit., viā, Liv.; oppido, Caes.; urbe, Cic.; ex proelio, proelio, Caes.; 2, transf., a, ex ephebis, e pueris, to pass out of the age of boyhood, Cic.; e memoria, to pass out of memory, Liv.; e vita or simply vitā, to die, Cic.; excedere palmā, to resign the prize, Verg.; b, to digress; paullum ad enarrandum quam etc., Liv. **B.** to go beyond, exceed; 1, lit., ut nulla (pars) excederet ultra, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to attain to; eo laudis excedere quo, etc., Tac.; b, to result in, turn to; ne in altercationem excederet res, Liv.; c, to pass beyond; quum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, Liv.; d, of events, to happen; insequentia excedunt in eum annum, etc., Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** Gen., to leave; curiam, urbem, Liv. **B.** to pass beyond; modum, Liv.; tempus finitum, Liv.

excellens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excello), high, lofty, excellent, distinguished, remarkable; Brutus excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.; excellens pulchritudo muliebris formae, Cic.; una excellentissima virtus, iustitia, Cic.

excellētēr, adv. (excellens), excellently; quae magno animo fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt, Cic.

excellentiā -ae, f. (excellens), excellence, distinguished merit; animi excellentia magnitudoque, Cic.; absol., propter excellentiam, pre-eminently, Cic.

excello (excellēo), 3. to excel, be distinguished, be eminent; illud excellit regium nomen, Cic.; with abl., animi magnitudine, Cic.; with in and the abl., in qua parte excello ipse, Cic.; with inter, inter quos posset excellere, Cic.; with praeter, in eo genere praeter ceteros, Cic.; with super, quia super ceteros excellat, Liv.; with dat. (of person excelled), ita figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris, Cic.; in quibus tu longe aliis excellis, Cic.

excelsē, adv. with compar. and superl. (excelsus), loftily; dicere, in a lofty style, Cic.

excelsitas -ātis, f. (excelsus), height; transf., animi, elevation, Cic.

excelsus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excello), lofty, high, elevated. **A.** Lit., mons, Caes.; locus, Cic. Subst., **excelsum** -i, n. a lofty place or situation, Cic. **B.** Transf., elevated above the common; 1, of position, distinguished, eminent, illustrious; in excelso et illustri loco sita laus tua, Cic.; subst., **excelsum** -i, n. high dignity, lofty position; a, sing., in excelso vitam agere, Sall.; b, plur., excelsa et alta sperare, high honours, Liv.; 2, of the mind, dignified, elevated; magnus homo et excelsus, Cic.; animus excelsus, Cic.; 3, of the style of a writer or speaker, lofty, elevated; orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic.

exceptiō -ōnis, f. (excipio), 1, an exception, restriction, limitation; cum exceptione, Cic.; sine exceptione, Cic.; quodsi exceptionem facit ne, etc., Cic.; 2, an exception to the plaintiff's statement of a case tendered by the defendant; exceptionem alicui dare, Cic.; exceptione excludi, Cic.

excepto, 1. (intens. of excipio), to take out, catch up; 1, barbatulos mullos de piscina, Cic.; singulos, Caes.; 2, auras, to snuff up, Verg.

excerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sift, sort; Saguntinos ex captorum numero, Liv.; haedi excreti, separated from their mothers, Verg.

excerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (ex and carpo), to pick out. **I.** Lit., semina pomis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to gather out, choose; excerpere ex malis si quid inesset boni, Cic.; excerpere nouina omnium ex juniorum tabulis, Liv. **B.** to put on one side, separate; de numero, Cic.; se numero illorum, Hor.

excessus -ūs, m. (excedo), departure from life, death; vitae, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; absol., laeti excessu principes, Tac.

excētra -ae, f. a snake, Cic. poet.; transf., a spiteful woman, Liv.

excīdium -ii, n. (excīndo = excēndo), destruction, annihilation; a, of places, Libyae, Verg.; excidia urbium relictarum, Liv.; b, of persons, excidium meorum, Verg.; legionum, Tac.

1. **excīdo** -cīdi, 3. (ex and cado), to fall out, fall down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.; gladii de manibus exciderunt; poet., vinclis excides, escape, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, of a lot, to fall out; ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.; 2, to fall out, be lost; litteras excidisse in via, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, slipped out, Cic.; in vitium libertas excidit, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to slip out unawares, escape; verbum ex ore alicuius or alicui, Cic.; libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, Cic.; 2, to vanish, disappear, pass away; a, vultus, oratio, mens denique excidit, Cic.; excidit illa metu, lost consciousness, Ov.; b, esp., to pass

away from memory or thought, be forgotten; Carthaginem excidisse de memoria, Liv. nomen tuum mihi excidit, Ov.; cogitatio mihi non excidit, Cic.; 3, to fail; magnis excidit aasis, Ov.

2. **excido** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (ex and caedo), to cut out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., lapides e terra, Cic.; arbor excisa, non evulsa, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to hew out, excavate; saxum, Cic.; b, to destroy; of places, portas, force open, Caes.; domos, Cic.; of persons, to annihilate; Sugambros, Tac. **II.** Transf., to root out, banish; illud tristissimum tempus ex anno, Cic.; causas bellorum, Tac.

excitō -civi -cītum, 2. and (gen.) **excitō** -civi and -cī -cītum, 4. to call forth, summon out. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Lit., 1, gen., ea res ab stativis excitavit Mettium, Liv.; artifices e Graecia, Liv.; animas imis sepulcris, Verg.; 2, esp., to summon to help; Romanos ad auxilium urbis obsessae, Liv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac. **B.** Transf., 1, to provoke; hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv.; 2, with or without somno or e somno, to arouse, awake, Liv., Sall.; 3, to frighten, alarm; conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall. **II.** Of things, 1, to call forth, excite, produce; tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv.; 2, to shake; pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, Verg.

excipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ex and capio). **I.** to take out. **A.** Lit., aliquem e mari, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to except; hosce homines excipio et secerno, Cic.; excipere aliquem or excipi, foll. by ne, Cic.; non excipi quominus, Cic.; b, to make a condition, state expressly; lex exciperet ut, etc., Cic. **II.** to take up, catch up. **A.** Of things, 1, sanguinem paterā, Cic.; 2, to catch up by listening, to listen, overhear, Cic.; 3, a, to receive; vulnera, Cic.; b, to undertake; labores magnos, Cic.; c, to suffer, endure; omnem diu collectam vim improborum, Cic. **B.** Of persons, 1, to catch; moribundum, Liv.; se pedibus or in pedes, to spring to the ground, Liv.; 2, to catch (in a hostile manner); a, lit., servos in pabulatione, Caes.; b, transf., to snatch at; voluntates hominum, Cic. **III.** to receive. **A.** Lit., 1, excipi ab omnibus clamore, Cic.; 2, to entertain; aliquem, Cic.; 3, of places, illam (patriam) ubi excepti sumus, Cic.; 4, to attack; a, Orestes excipit incautum, Verg.; b, to wound; aliquem in latus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to hear, receive; motus futuros, Verg.; assensu populi excepta vox, Liv.; 2, to await; qui quosque eventus exciperent, Caes.; 3, to follow, succeed; orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.; Herculis vitam immortalitas excipit, Cic.; hunc excipit Labienus, speaks next, Caes.; 4, to continue, prolong; memoriam viri, Cic.; 5, poet., to lie towards; porticus excipit Arcton, Hor.

excisio -ōnis (excido), destruction; tectorum, Cic.; urbium, Cic.

excitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from excitō), lively, animated, vigorous, loud; sonus, Cic.; clamor, Liv.

excito, 1. **I.** to rouse forth. **A.** Of living creatures, 1, feras, Cic.; 2, to call forth by shouting, to summon; clamore excitatum praesidium Romanorum, Liv.; aliquem a mortuis or ab inferis, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, alicui memoriam caram, to renew, Cic. **II.** to rouse up. **A.** of persons, 1, a, lit., universi rursus procciderant, tandem excitati curiā excesserunt, Liv.; b, transf., to console, raise up; animum amici jacentem, Cic.; afflictos, Cic.; 2, to summon; triarios, Liv.; recitatores, lectores, Cic.; testes, Cic.; 3, a, to arouse from sleep; aliquem e somno or somno, Cic.; b, to arouse, animate; trepido nuntio excitatus, Liv.; aliquem ad laborem et laudem, Cic. **B.** Of things, 1, to raise,

erect; turrem, Caes.; sepulcrum, Cic.; transf., excitata fortuna, favourable, Cic.; 2, of a fire, to kindle, inflame; ignem, Caes.; incendium, Cic.; 3, a, to provoke, produce, call forth; plausum, Cic.; fletum alicui, Cic.; b, to provoke, cause; amores, Cic.; indomitas iras, Verg.

exclamatio -ōnis, f. (exclamo), in rhet., an exclamation, Cic.

exclamo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud; in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, Cic.; contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba concidissent, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, to shout out, call aloud by name; Ciceronem, ap. Cic.; 2, to shout out; mihi libet exclamare; pro Deum, etc., Cic.; with objective clause, quum magnā voce exclamasset ut, etc., Liv.

exclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, (ex and claudio), 3. **I.** to shut out, exclude. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, aliquem a domo sua, Cic.; aliquem moenibus, Cic.; ejicere nos magnum fuit, excludere facile, Cic.; b, of a place, to cut off, separate; locum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to exclude; ab hereditate paterna, Cic.; his praemiis et honoribus, Cic.; b, to remove; aliquem a republica, Cic.; c, to prevent, hinder; Romanos ab re frumentaria, shut off, Caes. **II.** of birds, to hatch; pullos suos in nido, Cic.

exclūsiō -ōnis, f. (excludo), a shutting out, exclusion, Ter.

excogitatio -ōnis, f. (excogito), a contriving, devising; illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic.

excogito, 1. to scheme, devise, contrive, invent; mira quaedam genera furandi, Cic.; with dat. of gerund, or ad with acc. (to express the object of the invention), alia tuendis urbibus excogitata, Cic.; excogitare multa ad avaritiam, Caes.; with relat. sentence, excogitat, sane acute quid decernat, Cic.; absol., ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic.

excōlo -cōlūi -cultum, 3. **A.** Lit., to tend or cultivate carefully; arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, to spin, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to adorn, polish, ennoble, refine; Tuditanus omni vitā atque victu excultus, Cic.; animos doctrinā, Cic.; vitam per artes, Verg.; b, to serve, honour; quaeque tu, est pietas, ut te non excōlat ipsum, Ov.

excōquo -cōxi -coctum, 3. to boil down; 1, to melt down, refine; vitium metallis, Ov.; omne per ignes vitium, Verg.; 2, to bake, make hard; terram sol excoquit, Lucr.

excors -cordis (ex and cor), foolish, silly, without intelligence; anus, Cic.; hoc qui non videt, excors est, Hor.

excrementum -i, n. (excerno), excrement; oris, spittle, Tac.; narium, Tac.

exresco -crēvi -erētum, 3. to grow up, spring up; in hos artus, in haec corpora, quae miramur, exrescunt, Tac.

excrētus -a -um, partic. of excerno or of exeresco.

excruciābilis -e (excrucio), deserving of torture, Plaut.

excrucio, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly. **A.** Lit., servos fame vinculisque, Caes.; excruciare aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of physical pain, fumo excruciatum, Cic.; b, of mental torture, meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic.

excubiae -arum, f. (excubo). **A.** Lit., a keeping watch, keeping guard; o excubias tuas, o febiles vigilias, Cic.; excubias agere alicui, to keep watch over, Tac.; of animals, excubiae vigilum canum, Hor.; poet., excubiae divum

aeternae, the everlasting fire, Verg. **B.** Meton., the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Cic.

excūbitor -ōris, m. (excubo) a sentinel, watchman, guard, Caes.; of birds, excubitor ales, the cock, Verg.

excūbo -būi -bitum, 1, to lie, or sleep out of doors. **I.** Gen., in agris, Cic. **II.** to stand sentinel, keep watch. **A.** Lit., in armis, Caes.; pro castris, Caes.; ad portum, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, Cupido excubat in genis, Hor.; b, to be watchful, vigilant; excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.

excūdo -cūdi -cūsum, 3. **I. A.** Lit., to strike out; scintillam silici, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hatch; pullos ex ovis, Cic. **II.** to make ready by striking. **A.** to hammer, forge; spirantia mollius aera, Verg.; of bees, to mould; recentes ceras, Verg. **B.** Transf., to compose (of writing), aliquid, Cic.

exculco, 1. (ex and calco), to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm; singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Cic.

excurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** to run out, hasten forth. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., excurrat aliquis (sc. domo), Cic.; 2, transf., quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, show itself, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t.t., to attack, make a sortie; omnibus portis, Liv.; ex Africa, Cic.; 2, transf., to make a digression; longius, Cic. **II.** of places, to run out, to project; promontorium in altum excurrans, Liv.; productiora alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, Cic.

excursio -ōnis, f. (excurro), 1, a stepping forward (of an orator), excursio moderata caque rara, Cic.; 2, an attack, assault, sally; excursionem facere ex oppido, Caes.; excursiones et latrocinia hostium, Cic.; fig., prima excursio orationis, Cic.

excursor -ōris, m. (excurro), a scout, skirmisher, Cic.

excursus -ūs, m. (excurro), 1, a running forth; excursusque breves tentant (of bees), Verg.; 2, milit. t.t., an attack, sally, assault; excursus militum, Caes.

excūsābilis -e (excuso), excusable, deserving of excuse; delicti pars, Ov.

excūsātiō -ōnis (excuso). **I.** an excuse; 1, gen., with subject. genit., Pompeii, Cic.; with object. genit., peccati, Cic.; excusationem excipere, Cic.; stultitia excusationem non habet, finds no excuse, Cic.; excusationem probare, Cic.; iusta et idonea uti excusatione intermissionis litterarum, Cic.; plur., grounds of excuse; nullae istae excusationes sunt, Cic.; 2, esp., refusal, declining; excusatio Serv. Sulpicii legationis, Cic. **II.** plea, defence; excusationem oculorum accipere, Cic.; excusatione uti temporis or valetudinis, to allege in excuse, Cic.

excūso, 1. (ex and causa). **I.** to excuse; se apud aliquem or se alicui, Cic.; se de aliqua re, Caes.; tarditatem litterarum, Cic.; excusare aliquem or se quod, etc., Cic.; si Lysicles excusetur Areopagites esse, is excused on the ground that he is etc., Cic. **II.** to allege in excuse, to plead; 1, morbum, Cic.; valetudinem, aetatem, Liv.; 2, to decline; reflex., se excusare or pass., excusari with -abl., to be excused from, relieved from a duty, etc., Tac.

excussus -a -um, partic. of excutio.

excūtiō -cūssi -cūsum, 3. (ex and quatio). **I.** to shake out, strike out, throw out, drive out. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., ancoram e nave, Liv.; litteras in terram, Cic.; 2, transf., to remove, drive away; metum de corde, Ov.; alicuius voces, to pay no

more heed to, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to tear away; agnam ore lupi, Ov.; transf., studia de manibus, Cic.; 2, a, of weapons, to shoot; glandem, Liv.; b, to throw (of a horse, etc.), equus excussit couitem, Liv.; c, to drive away; aliquem patriā, Verg.; 3, to press out; sudorem, Nep.; transf., risum, to force, Hor.; 4, to destroy, make void; foedus, Verg.; 5, somno excuti, to be disturbed from sleep, Verg.; 6, to spread out; brachia, Ov. **II.** to shake violently. **A.** caesariem, Ov. **B.** 1, to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments), non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic.; 2, to test, examine, weigh; omnes eorum delicias, omnes ineptias, Cic.

exec . . . v. exsec.

exēdo -ēdi -ēsūm, 3. to eat up, devour, consume. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to consume, destroy, esp. of the action of time, rust, etc.; a, lit., exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, Cic.; b, transf., of the mind, to wear away, eat into, exhaust; aegritudo exest animum, Cic.

exēdra -ae, f. (ἐξέδρα), a room, or hall for conversation or debate, Cic.

exēdriūm -ii, n. (ἐξέδριον), a sitting-room, Cic.

exemplar -āris, n. (**exemplāre** -is, n., Luer.). **I. A.** a copy, transcript, Cic. **B.** a pattern, model, exemplar, example, Cic. **II.** an image, likeness, Cic.

exemplāris -e (exemplum), serving as a copy. Subst., **exemplāres**, copies; omnium litterarum, Tac.

exemplum -ii, n. (for exempulum, from eximo, orig. something chosen from a number of the same kind). **I.** something similar; 1, a copy, transcript; Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi, Cic.; 2, manner, fashion; quaestionem haberi eodem exemplo quo M. Pomponius praetor habuisset, Liv. **II.** something to be imitated. **A.** Artistically, an original, pattern; in mutum simulacrum ab animali exemplo transfertur, Cic. **B.** Morally, 1, a copy, model; exemplum innocentiae, pudicitiae, Cic.; exemplum cupere or petere ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, an example to be imitated or avoided; aliquid aliorum exemplo institutoque facere, Cic.; plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, Cic.; 3, a warning and deterring example, exemplary punishment; exemplum severitatis edere, Cic.; exemplum statuere in aliquem or in aliquo, Cic. **III.** that which illustrates or explains, instance, example, proof; magna exempla casuum humanorum, Liv.; exempli causā, or gratiā, or in exemplum, for example, Cic.

exemptus -a -um, partic. of eximo.

exēo -ii (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to go out, go away, go forth. **A.** Lit., 1, ex urbe, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de triclinio, Cic.; domo, Cic.; 2, of things, a, of lots, quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.; b, to spring up, sprout forth; de stamine pampinus exit, Ov.; c, to rise in the air, ascend; curribus auras in aetherias, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., de ore vita, to die, Cic.; e patriciis, to lose one's rank as a patrician, Cic.; exisse ex ore de potestate (mentis), to lose control over oneself, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to come out of; aere alieno, Cic.; b, to become known; exit oratio, Cic.; c, of time, to come to an end, pass away; quinto anno exeunte, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1, to pass over, beyond; Avernas valles, Ov.; transf., modum, Ov.; 2, to ward off; vim viribus, Verg.

exeq . . . v. ex-seq . . .

exercēo -ēi -itum, 2. (ex and ARC-ēo), to work thoroughly, fatigue, weary. **I.** Lit., a, equos aequore campi, to exercise, Verg.; indomitas qualls undas exercet Auster, Hor.; b, to occupy,

employ the limbs in work; assiduis brachia telis, Ov.; **c**, of slaves, animals, etc., to employ in work; famulas ad lumina longo penso, Verg.; **d**, to work hard at; solum presso sub vomere, to cultivate diligently, Verg. **II. Transf., A. Gen.**, to harass, trouble; meos casus in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.; exerceri poenis, Verg. **B.** to occupy in some activity, to exercise, practise; **a**, of the body, hoc vocem et vires suas, Cic.; milit. t. t., to exercise in arms, drill; copias, Caes.; reflex., se exercere and middle exerceri, to practise, exercise; of athletes, se in curriculo, Cic.; **b**, of the mind, memoriam, Cic.; adolescentes ad copiam rhetorum, Cic.; reflex., se exercere, or middle, exerceri, to practise; se quotidianis commentationibus acerrime, Cic. **C.** to make use of an instrument or weapon, to employ, use; **1**, gen., **a**, arma, Verg.; diem, to do one's day's work, Verg.; **b**, of politics, to use, practise; facilitatem et lenitudinem animi in aliquo, Cic.; graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall.; libidinem et avaritiam in socios, Liv.; **2**, esp., **a**, of land, to cultivate; praedia rustica, Liv.; of mines, to work; metalla auri atque argenti, Liv.; **b**, to practise an art, etc., medicinam, Cic.; **e**, legal t. t., (**a**) to preside over, to conduct; qui exercet iudicium, Cic.; quaestionem intersicarios, Cic.; (**β**) vectigalia, to manage, Cic.; (**γ**) to bring a law into execution; legem confestius exerceri, Liv.

exercitatio -ōnis, f. (exercito), practise, exercise; **a**, of the body, corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic.; **b**, of the mind, with genit., dicendi, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; **c**, practise; virtutis, scelerum, Cic.

exercitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from exercito), **1**, busied; agris subigendis, Cic.; **2**, practised, exercised; **a**, of the body, homines in armis exercitati, Cic.; exercitatus in uxoribus necandis, Cic.; **b**, of the mind, in arithmetiis satis exercitatus, Cic. **II. troubled, harassed**; Syrtes exercitatae Noto, Hor.; curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.

exercitium -ii, n. (exerceo), practise, exercise; equitum, Tac.

exercito, 1. (Intens. of exerceo), to practise, Varr.

1. exercitus -a -um, p. adj. (exerceo), **1**, trained, schooled; militia, bello, Tac.; **2**, severe, vexatious, Tac.; **3**, tried, harassed, Cic.

2. exercitus -ūs, m. (exerceo), **a**, a trained body of soldiers, army; exercitus terrestris, navalis, Liv.; ducere exercitum, Cic.; conscribere, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; cogere, Caes.; repente conflare, Cic.; paucis diebus facere, Cic.; accipere, Cic.; exercitus alere, Cic.; exercitum ex castris educere, Caes.; exercitum exponere, put on ship, Caes.; esp., the infantry; exercitus equitatusque, Caes., Liv.; his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit, equestri proelio quotidie contendit, Caes.; **b**, poet., crowd, swarm; corvorum, Verg.

exesor -ōris, m. (exedo), one who gnaws or eats away, Lucr.

exhalatio -ōnis, f. (exhalo), an exhalation, vapour; exhalationes terrae, Cic.

exhalo, 1. **I. Transit.**, to exhale, emit vapour, **a**, of things, nebulam, Verg.; odores, Lucr.; **b**, of persons, vitam, Verg.; animam, Ov.; crapulam or vinum, Cic. **II. Intransit.**, to breathe forth, Ov.

exhaurio -hausi -haustum, 4. **I. to draw out.** **A. 1**, of fluids, sentinam, Cic.; **2**, gen., to take out; terram manibus, Caes.; omnem pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to take away; partem ex tuis laudibus, Cic. **II. to empty out.** **A. Lit.**, fossas eloacasque, Liv.; puteos,

poculum, vinum, to empty by drinking, Cic.; aerarium, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1**, to exhaust, impoverish; facultates patriae, Cic.; homines, Cic.; **2**, to weaken, exhaust; sermo hominum exhaustus est, Cic.; **3**, to bring to an end, complete; mandata, Cic.; **4**, to endure, suffer; labores, Liv.

exhērēdo, 1. (exheres), to disinherit; aliquem, Cic.

exhērēs -ēdis, disinherited; with genit., paternorum honorum exheres, Cic.

exhibēo -hībui -hībitum, 2. (ex and habeo).

I. Gen., **a**, to produce, bring forth; esp., to produce in a court of justice; pupillum, fratres, Cic.; to produce for proof, etc., exhibe librum illud legum vestrarum, Cic.; **b**, to hand over, deliver; omnia alicui integra, Cic. **II. 1**, to show, display, exhibit; **a**, dea formam removit anilem Palladaque exhibuit, Ov.; **b**, populo Romano philosophiam, set forth, present, Cic.; **2**, to make, to cause; alicui negotium, to cause trouble, Cic.; so alicui molestiam, Cic.; **3**, to grant, allow; toros, Ov.; exhibe liberam contionem vel Argis vel Lacedaemone, Liv.

exhīlāro, 1. to make cheerful; miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram, Cic.

exhorresco -horrui, 3. **I. Intransit.**, to shudder exceedingly, be terrified; aequoris instar, Ov.; metu, Cic.; in aliquo, Cic. **II. Transit.**, to tremble at, to dread; vultus, Verg.

exhortatio -ōnis, f. (exhortor), exhortation, encouragement; ducum, Tac.

exhortor, 1. dep., to exhort, encourage; natum, Verg.; foll. by ut and the subj., Tac.

exigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ex and ago). **I. to drive out, drive away.** **A. Lit.**, **1**, of living beings, reges ex civitate, Cic.; servam e montibus, Liv.; **2**, of things, **a**, sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.; **b**, agrorum fructus, to sell, Liv. **B. Transf.**, otium, to banish, Hor. **II. to drive in, to thrust**; ensem per juvenem, Verg. **III. to complete, finish**; **a**, monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; opus, Ov.; **b**, of time, to spend, pass; exacto per scelera die, Tac.; to complete, bring to an end; exactis mensibus, Verg.; exactā aetate, at the end of life, Cic. **IV. to exact, demand.** **A. Lit.**, **a**, of money, pecunias, Cic.; vectigalia, Cic.; **b**, of work, aedes privatas velut publicum opus, superintend the execution of, Liv.; esp., (**a**) to require the building or making of something; viam, Cic.; (**β**) to make a requisition or demand for something; equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus, Caes. **B. Transf.**, to demand, require; iusjurandum, Liv.; veritatem a teste, Cic.; promissum ab aliquo, Cic. **V. to measure, weigh, examine.** **A. Lit.**, columnas ad perpendicularum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1**, ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus, Cic.; **2**, to consider, reflect upon; tempus secum ipsa opusque exigit, Verg.; non satis exactum quid agam, not certain, Cic.

exigūē, adv. (exiguus), **1**, sparingly, scantily, scarcely; frumentum exigue dierum xxx habere, Caes.; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic.; **2**, briefly; exigue scripta est (epistola), Cic.

exiguitas -ātis, f. (exiguus), **1**, of space, smallness; castrorum, Caes.; **2**, of number, paucity; copiarum, Cic.; **3**, of time, shortness; ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, Caes.

exigūus -a -um (exigo), small, little, scanty. **I. Of quantity.** **A. Of space**, small, little; castra, Caes.; pars terrae, Cic.; neut. subst., **exigūum** -i, n. smallness; spatii, Liv. **B. Of number**, scanty, small; numerus oratorum, Cic. **C. Of time**, short, scanty; vita, Cic. **II. Of quality**,

1, thin, meagre; corpus, Nep.; 2, sparing, scanty; toga, Hor.; laus, Cic.; 3, of strength, weak; vires, Verg.; vox, Ov.

exilis -e (for exigilis, from exigo), little, thin, slender, meagre, poor; 1, of number, legiones, weak, not of their proper number, Cic.; 2, of quality, a, thin, slender, meagre; cor, Cic.; femur, Hor.; b, of discourse, meagre, dry; genus sermonis, Cic.; c, poor, insignificant, scanty; solum, Cic.; domus, Hor.

exilitas -ātis, f. (exilis), thinness, meagreness, weakness; in dicendo, Cic.

exilitōr, adv. (exilis), thinly, poorly, meagrely; a, sparingly, parsimoniously; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, Cic.; b, uninterestingly; annales sane exiliter descripti, Cic.; c, of strength, weakly; nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, Cic.

eximīe, adv. (eximius), uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely; diligere, Cic.; templum eximie ornatum, Liv.

eximius -a -um (eximo). **I.** excepted; tu unus eximius eo, in quo hoc praecipuum ac singulare valeat, Liv.; te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic. **II.** exceptional, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon; facies, ingenium, spes, Cic.; ironic., istae vestrae eximiae pulchraeque virtutes, Cic.

eximo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (ex and emo), to take out, take away. **I.** Lit., unam spinam de pluribus, Hor.; aliquid tamquam e vinculis alicuius rei, Cic. **II.** Transf., to take away; 1, a, aliquid ex rerum natura, Cic.; unum diem ex mense, Cic.; moram certaminis hosti, Liv.; b, of time, to delay, procrastinate, waste; diem dicendo, Cic.; c, of persons, aliquem ex or de reis, Cic.; 2, to take away from some evil; a, aliquid de, to free from; agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.; b, aliquid alicui, to take something away from; alicui curas, Ov.; c, of persons, aliquem ex with the abl., or with the abl. alone, to free from; aliquem ex culpa, Cic.; aliquem alicui rei, to take away from; aliquem vitae, Tac.; Syracusas in libertatem, to free, Liv.; d, to exempt; aliquem, Cic.

exin = exinde (q. v.).

exinānō -īvi -itum, 4. to empty; navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, to plunder, Cic.

exindē (exin), adv. **I.** Of place, from there, thence, thereupon, next; mari finitimis aēr, Cic. **II.** Of time, 1, thereupon, after that, then, Cic.; 2, in the enumeration of a series of facts, then, next, Verg., Liv.

existimātio -ōnis, f. (existimo). **I.** the opinion (that a man has of a thing or person, judgment; non militis de imperatore existimationem esse, Liv. **II.** the opinion that other persons have of a man, esp. morally, reputation, good name, honour, character; bona, integra, magna, Cic.; alicuius existimationem offendere or oppugnare, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.

existimātor -ōris, m. (existimo), one who forms or gives an opinion, a critic, Cic.

existimo (exaestumo, existumo), 1. to judge a thing according to its value. **I.** to consider, hold, regard, esteem, deem; with predic. acc., existumare aliquem avarum, Cic.; aliquem sapientem et appellare et existumare, Cic.; in pass., homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax; with in and the abl., in hostium numero existimari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to think, be of opinion, hold; with acc. and infin., non possum existimare plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Cic.; Africano vim attulisse existimatus est, Cic.; with pronoun acc., quod ego nullo modo exis-

timo; impers., ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. **B.** to judge, decide, pass judgment; esp. of critical judgment on literary works, with de and the abl., de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic.; bene or male de aliquo, Cic.; with rel. sent., existimari non potest, vix existimari potest utrum . . . an, etc., Caes., Liv.; absol. partic. subst., **existimantes** -ium, m. the critics, Cic.

exitiābilis -e (exitium), deadly, destructive; bellum, Cic.; tyrannus, Liv.

exitiālis -e (exitium), destructive, fatal, deadly; exitus, Cic.; donum Minervae, Verg.

exitiōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (exitium), destructive, fatal, deadly; conjuratio, Cic.; exitiosum esse reipublicae, Cic.

exitium -li, n. (exeo, lit., a going out or away), destruction, ruin; 1, lit., huius urbis, Cic.; exitio esse alicui, to be fatal to, Cic.; omnia exitia publica, Cic.; 2, meton., the cause of destruction, Hor.

exitus -ūs, m. (exeo), a going out, a going forth. **I. A.** Lit., reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.; omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes.; with ab, ne exitus inclusis ab urbe esset, Liv. **B.** Meton., a place of going out, exit; quod (posticum) devium maximi atque occultissimi exitus erat, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., quae plurimos exitus dant ad eiusmodi digressionem, opportunities for digression, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, the end; adducta ad exitum quaestio est, Cic.; hic fuit exitus oppugnationis, Caes.; tristes exitus habere, Cic.; esp., a, of a tragedy, the catastrophe; ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, Cic.; b, the end of life; humanus, Cic.; 2, the result, consequence; disceptatio sine exitu fuit, Liv.; 3, issue, result; eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; exitus futuri temporis, Hor.

exlex -lēgis, lawless, bound by no law; ex legem esse Sullam, Cic.

exmōvēō = emoveo (q. v.).

exōdium -li, n. (ἐξόδιον), a comic afterpiece, Liv., Juv.

exōlesco -lēvi -lētum, 3. **I.** to grow to full size; only in perf. partic., exoletus, Plaut. **II.** to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete; ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidium exolesceret, Tac.; exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv.

exōlētus -a -um, partic. of exolesco.

exōnēro, 1. **A.** Lit., to unload, disburden; a, Plaut.; plenas colos, to spin off, Ov.; b, to remove, send away; multitudinem in proximas terras, Tac. **B.** Transf., to free, release, relieve; civitatem metu, Liv.; regnum praegravante multitudine, Liv.

exoptātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exopto), desired, wished for; nuntius, Cic.; nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic.; exoptatissima gratulatio, Cic.

exopto, 1. to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for; exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnitium adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, wish you, Cic.; with infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.

exorābilis -e, adj. with compar. (exoro), easily entreated, placable, Cic., Hor.

exordior -orsus sum, 4. dep., 1, to lay a warp, begin to weave; fig., pertexe quod exorsus es, Cic.; 2, to begin; bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.; without acc., of orators, to begin; ab ipsa re, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic. Partic. subst., **exorsa** -ōrum, n. the beginning, Cic.

exordium -li, n. (exordior), 1, the warp

of a web, Quint.; 2, a, the beginning; vitae, Cic.; plur., revocare exordia prima pugnae, Verg.; b, esp., the beginning of a speech; in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic.; as a part of a speech, the introduction, Cic.

exōrior -ortus sum -ōriri, dep. 3. and 4. **I.** to rise, rise up. **A.** Lit., omnes exorti, sprang up, Liv.; esp. of the sun, moon, and stars; post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to appear, step forward, make one's appearance; repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.; exortus est servus, as an accuser, Cic.; of abstractions, exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic.; 2, to rise up from a misfortune, breathe again; ego nunc paulum exorior, Cic. **II.** to arise, proceed, take rise. **A.** exoritur ingens per litora flatus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, exoritur fama alleuius rei or de aliqua re; with accus. and infin., Lucr.; 2, to proceed from; honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic.

exornātio -ōnis, f. (exorno), adorning, ornament. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** embellishment of a speech, Cic.

exornātor -ōris, m. (exorno), one who adorns, an embellisher; ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic.

exorno, 1. to furnish with, provide plentifully; 1, vicinitatem armis, Sall.; 2, to ornament, adorn; a, lit., domum, Cic.; triclinium, Cic.; b, transf., Cic.; Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsā gloriā; of speech, orationem, Cic.

exōro, 1. **I.** to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon; exora supplice prece deos, Ov.; exorare pacem divūm, Verg.; with ut and the subj., denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, Cic. **II.** to propitiate, move; carmina exorant deos, Ov.; exorare aliquem or exorari foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non exorari by quin, Cic.; absol., viri non esse neque exorari neque placari, Cic.

1. **exorsus** -a -um, partic. of exordior.

2. **exorsus** -ūs, m. (exordior), a beginning; orationis meae, Cic.

exos -ossis, without bones, Lucr.

exoscūlor, 1., dep., to kiss frequently; alleuius manum, Tac.

exosso, 1. (exos), to bone, take out the bones, Ter.; exossatum pectus, boneless, flexible, Lucr.

exostra -ae, f. (ἐξώστρα), a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, Cic.

exōsus -a -um (ex and odi), hating exceedingly; exosus Trojanos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

exōtīcus -a -um (ἐξωτικός), foreign, outlandish, exotic, Plant.

expallesco -lūi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white; toto ore, Ov.; poet., with acc., Pindarici fontis haustus, to dread, Hor.

expando -pansi -pansum and -passum, 3. to stretch out, expand, spread out. **A.** Lit., expassae delubri fores, opened, Tac. **B.** Transf., to explain; rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

expātro, 1. to squander, Cat.

expāvesco -pāvi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified; ad id, Liv.; with acc., ensem, to dread exceedingly, Hor.

expēdio -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (ex and pes). **I.** to disengage, disentangle, set free. **A.** Lit., se ex laqueo, Cic. **B.** Transf., to free, help out, bring off; se ab omni occupatione, Cic.; a, Claudias manus per acuta belli, lead successfully, Hor.; jaculum trans finem, to throw, Hor.; b, to despatch, settle, execute; negotia, Cic.; rem

frumentariam, Caes.; c, to explain, show; omnem expedit morbi causam, Verg.; priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expeditam, Sall.; ea de re quam verissime expeditam, Tac. **II.** **A.** to bring forth, provide; 1, lit., virgas, Cic.; Cererem canistris, Verg.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to make ready; naves or classem, Caes.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; b, to find out, discover; alieni vicarium, Liv. **B.** res expedit, or impers. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous; non quominus expedit quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem dominationis, Cic.; with acc. and infin. or the infin. simply, omnibus bonis expedit; salvam esse rempublicam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

expēditē, adv. with compar. and superl. (expeditus), 1, quickly; expeditus navigare, Cic.; 2, without difficulty, easily; explicare, Cic.

expēditio -ōnis, f. (expedio), an undertaking against an enemy, expedition; milites ex hibernis in expeditionem evocare, Sall.; milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, Caes.; in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic.

expēditus -a -um, p. adj. (from expedio).

I. unimpeded, unshackled; a, lightly clad; Clodius, Cic.; jaculatores, Liv.; hence, subst.,

expēditus -i, m. a light-armed foot-soldier, Caes.; expediti, not burdened with baggage, Liv.; b, without obstacles, easy; via, Liv.; locus, Caes.; c, not hindered by obstacles, easy, quick; ad suos receptus, Caes.; expedita et facile currens oratio, Cic.; d, not hindered by business, free; ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.; e, ready, prepared; expeditus homo et paratus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; of soldiers, ready for fight; copiae, Caes.; copias in expedito habere ad, etc., Liv. **II.** disentangled; a, put in order, settled; negotia, Cic.; b, decisive; victoria, Caes.

expello -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive out, away.

I. Of animals, pecus portā Esquilinā, Liv. **II.** 1, to drive away, expel, throw away; a, lit., genis oculos, to tear, Ov.; b, transf., naturam furcā, Hor.; 2, to drive forth, thrust forth; a, lit., ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam arcu, Ov.; aliquem aethere toto, Ov.; (a) esp. milit. t. t., to drive out; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; (β) to drive out of a house or country, to banish; aliquem domo suā, Cic.; patriā, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; aliquem bonis, from one's property, Cic.; to drive out kings, tyrants, etc., aliquem regno, Cic.; (γ) esp., to divorce; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; b, transf., (α) aliquem vitā, to bring about a person's death, Cic.; (β) to drive away, banish; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum or quietem, Verg.

expendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh. **I.**

A. Lit., ut jam expendantur non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, examine, test; expendere atque aestimare voluptates, Cic.; testem, Cic. **II.** to weigh out, pay out money, to pay. **A.** Lit., auri pondo centum, Cic.; esp., ferre alicui expensum, to put down in one's account book a payment to some one else, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pay; poenas scelerum, Verg.

expergēfācio -feci -factum, 3. to wake up. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Transf., to rouse, excite; s, Cic.

expergiscor -perrectus sum, 3. dep., to awake, wake up, rise from sleep. **A.** Lit., si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. **B.** Transf., to awake, rouse oneself; experrecta nobilitas, Cic.

experīens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experior), active, industrious, enterprising, experienced in; promptus homo et experiens, Cic.; with genit., experiens laborum, Ov.

experientia -ae, f. (experior), 1, trial, ex-

perimenti; with genit., patrimonii amplificandi, Cic.; **2**, the knowledge gained by experiment, experience; multarum rerum experientia cognita, Tac.

experimentum -i, n. (experior), trial, experiment; hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.; Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum perfidum esse, Sall.

experior -pertus sum, 4. dep. (ex and root PER, whence com perio or -perior, peritus, periculum). **I. A.** to try, test, prove, put to the test; **1**, gen., alicuius amorem, Cic.; vim veneni in servo, Cic.; amicos, Cic.; **2**, esp., to try in a hostile manner, to measure one's strength with another; **a**, in battle, si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes.; **b**, in a court of law, to litigate; cum aliquo, Cic. **B.** to try the success of something, to risk, hazard, make a trial of; **1**, gen., experiri id nolent quod se assequi posse diffidant, Cic.; rei eventum experiri, Caes.; ultima audere atque experiri, Liv.; with ut and the subj., experiar certe ut hinc avolem, Cic.; **2**, esp., experiri jus, to go to law, Cic.; experiri iudicium populi Romani, to leave it to the decision of the Roman people, Liv. **II.** to experience, find, or know by experience; **1**, omnia quae dico expertus in nobis, Cic.; with predic. acc., deos constantes inimicos, Ov.; with acc. and infin., jam antea expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse, Sall.; equidem in me ipso saepissime experior, ut exalbescam in principio dicendi, Cic.; with relat. sent., experiri libet quantum audeatis, Liv.; de me experior, I experience it in myself, Cic.; **2**, to experience something unpleasant; nondum alteram fortunam expertus, Liv. (pass., libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, Liv.).

experrectus -a -um, partic. of expergiscor.

expers -pertis (ex and pars). **A.** having no part in, not sharing in; with genit., periculatorum, publici consilii, Cic. **B.** Transf., wanting in, destitute of; with genit., omnis eruditionis, Cic.; viri, without a husband, Ov.; with abl., fama atque fortunis, Sall.

expertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experior), that which has been often tested, tried, approved; exercitus, Liv.; with genit., expertus belli, Verg., Tac.; with abl., expertus tribuniciis certaminibus, Liv.

expetendus -a -um, p. adj. (expeto), to be desired, desirable; gloriam expetendam putare, Cic.

expetesso, 3. (expeto), to desire, wish for, Plaut.

expeto -ivi -itum, 3. **I.** Transit., to desire, wish, or long for; vitam alicuius, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; with infin., vincere illi expetunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nostram gloriam tua virtute augeri expeto, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; of things, mare medium terrae locum expetens, encroaching on, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to fall upon, befall; ut in eum omnes expetant huiusce cladis belli, Liv.

expitiatio -ōpis, f. (expio), atonement, expiation; scelerum, Cic.

expilatio -ōnis, f. (expilo), a plundering, robbing; sociorum, Cic.

expilator -ōris, m. (expilo), a plunderer, robber, Cic.

expilo, 1. to plunder, rob; aerarium, Cic.

expingo -pinxi -pictum, 3. to paint, describe, depict in writing, Cic.

expio, 1. **I.** to propitiate, appease. **A.** poenis manes mortuorum, Cic. **B.** to avert an omen, or sign of the wrath of the gods; prodigium, Liv. **II. A.** to purify; forum a sceleris vestigiis, Cic.; religionem aedium suarum, Cic. **B.**

to atone for; **1**, lit., scelus supplicio, Cic.; tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, haec avenged on our soldiers, Cic.; **2**, transf., to atone for, make amends for; incommodum virtute, Caes.

expiscor, 1, dep., to fish out; transf., to search out, find out; omnia ab aliquo, Cic.

explānātē, adv. with compar. (explanatus), clearly, plainly, Cic.

explānātiō -ōnis, f. (explano), **1**, gen., a making clear, explanation; naturae, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, interpretation; portentorum, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t.t., illustration, Cic.

explānātor -ōris, m. (explano), one who explains, an interpreter, expositor; oraculorum et vaticinationum, Cic.

explānātus -a -um, p. adj. (from explano), clear, plain; vocum impressio, Cic.

explāno, 1. (ex and planus), to explain, expound, make clear; **1**, ille tibi omnia explanabit, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to interpret; carmen, Liv.; **b**, to set forth, state; de cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explaudo = explodo (q.v.).

explēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill, fill up, complete by filling. **I.** Lit., paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes.; rimas, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, gen., sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to amount to, make up; aurum quod summam talenti Attici expleret, Liv.; milit. t.t., trium millium numerum, Liv.; **b**, to fulfil, discharge; munus, Cic.; **c**, to satisfy, quench, appease; sitim, Cic.; vereor ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic.; with genit., animum ultricis flammae, Cic.; **d**, to make good; ea damna, Liv.; **e**, to fill up, complete the number of; centurias, tribus, Liv.; legiones, Caes.; **f**, to complete, perfect; vitam beatam cumulate, Cic.; **g**, of time, to complete, finish; expletum annum habeto, Cic.

explētio -ōnis, f. (expleo), satisfying; naturae, Cic.

explētus -a -um, p. adj. (from expleo), perfect, complete; expletus omnibus suis partibus, Cic.

explicātē, adv. (explicatus), plainly, clearly, Cic.

explicātiō -ōnis, f. (explico). **A.** an unfolding, uncoiling; rudentis, Cic. **B.** Transf., explanation, exposition, interpretation; in disserendo mira explicatio, Cic.; explicatio fabularum, Cic.

explicātor -ōris, m. (explico), an expounder, interpreter, explainer; rerum explicator prudens, Cic.

1. explicātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (explico). **I.** ordered, arranged; provincia quam maxime apta explicataque, Cic. **II.** plain, clear; litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic.

2. explicātus -ūs, m. (explico), explanation, exposition; difficiles habere explicatus, Cic.

explicītus -a -um, p. adj. (from explico), straightforward, easy; ex duobus consiliis propositis explicatius videbatur Ilerdam reverti, Caes.

explico -āvi -ātum, and (not in Cicero) -ūi -itum, 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle. **I.** Lit., **A.** volumen, Cic.; suas pennas, Ov.; frontem, to unwrinkle, Hor. **B.** to spread out, extend, expand; forum laxare et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicare, Cic.; Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic.; esp. as milit. t.t., to extend the ranks, deploy; agmen, aciem, ordines, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, explicata atque exente intelligentiam tuam, Cic.; **2**, to provide, arrange; rem frumentariam, Caes.; **3**, to set free; numquam laborant, quem ad modum se probent, sed quem ad modum se explicent dicendo, Cic.; **4**, to

accomplish, execute, bring about; rationes meas, accounts, Cic.; alicuius negotia, Cic.; mandata, Cic.; of a debt, to pay off; nomen, Cic.; 5, to explain in discourse, expound, interpret; causas rerum, Cic.; with relat. sent., explicare breviter quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, Cic.; absol., explicare, de rerum natura, Cic.; 6, to discover, find out; ut explicarem quid optimum esset factu, Cic.

explōdo (explaudo) -plōsi -plōsum, 3. **I.** to drive off with a noise, Sen. **II.** to hiss a player off the stage; histrionem exsibilare et explodere, Cic.; transf., to reject, disapprove; sententiam, Cic.

explōrātē, adv. with compar. (exploratus), certainly, surely, definitely; ad te explore scribo, Cic.

explōrātiō -ōnis, f. (exploro), an exploring, investigation; occulta, Tac.

explōrātor -ōris, m. (exploro), one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Caes.

explōrātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exploro), established, confirmed, certain, sure; spes, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; de quo mihi exploratum est, I am convinced, am sure, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

explōro, 1. **I.** to seek out, search out, investigate, explore. **A.** Africam, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t. t., to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre; hostium iter, Caes.; in abl. absol., explorato or explorato ante, after intelligence had been gained, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to search out, examine, investigate; rem totam, Cic.; b, to spy out for something; fugam domini, Cic. **II.** to test, try, put to proof; explorat robora fumus, Verg.; epulas, cibos potusque, Tac.

explōsiō -ōnis, f. (explodo), a hissing off the stage, ap. Cic.

expōlio -ivi -itum, 4. to smooth, polish, to polish, refine; Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic.; partes non eādem ratione, Cic.

expōlitio -ōnis, f. (expolio), a smoothing, polishing. **A.** Lit., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. **B.** Transf., of discourse, polishing, embellishing; inventi artificiosa, Cic.

expōlitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expolio), 1, smooth, polished; deus expolitior, Cat.; 2, polished, refined; vir omni vitā excultus atque expolitus, Cic.

expōno -pōsūi -pōsitum, 3. to put out, place out, set out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas, put up, Verg.; expositus, of places, lying towards, placed near; expositae prope in ipsis litoribus urbes, Liv.; super exposita (= exposita) ponto, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to put on land; a, to throw on the land; os Orphel peregrinis arenis, Ov.; b, naut. t. t., to land, disembark; exponere frumentum, Cic.; esp. of troops, milites navibus, Caes.; 2, to expose openly; aliquid venditioni, Tac.; esp. for show, vasa Samia, Cic.; aliquem populo videndum, Ov.; copias in omnibus collibus, place openly, Caes.; 3, to expose a child; in proxima alluvie pueros, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to show, place before one; praemia alicui, Cic.; per urbes benigne commeatu, Liv.; 2, of discourse, to set forth, exhibit, explain; vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; with relat. sent. (with qui, quid, quemadmodum, etc.), Cic.; 3, to expose, leave unprotected; mare nimia propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; libertas exposita ad injurias Masinissae, Liv. (syncop. perf. partic., expositus (for expositus), Verg.)

exporrigo -rexi -rectum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, Ter.

exportātiō -ōnis, f. (exporto), exportation; eorum rerum quibus abundaremus, Cic.

exporto, 1. to carry out. **I.** Gen., omnia signa ex fanis plaustris evecta exportataque, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to export; aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.; b, to banish, drive away; portentum in ultimas terras exportandum, Cic.

exposco -pōposci, 3. **I.** to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly. **A.** Gen., signum proelli, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin., Verg., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; with acc. of pers. and subj., precibus exposcere plebem, unum sibi civem donarent, Liv.; absol., exposcentibus militibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, to ask of the gods, to pray for; victoriam a diis, Caes.; 2, to demand the delivery of a person; aliquem ad poenam, Tac. **II.** to demand, require; nec opes exposcere magnas, Ov.

expōsitio -ōnis, f. (expono), of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration; expositio sententiae suae, Cic.; plur., expositiones rerum, Cic.

expōsitus -a -um, p. adj. (from expono), exposed, open, accessible. **A.** Lit., of places, mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybaeon, Ov. **B.** Transf., accessible; domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. **C.** vulgar, Juv.

expostulātiō -ōnis, f. (expostulo), **I.** a demand; honorum, Cic. **II.** complaint, expostulation; expostulationem facere, Cic.; fuerunt nonnullae expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic.

expostūlo, 1. **I.** to desire, demand earnestly. **A.** Gen., aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Tac.; by acc. and infin., Tac. **B.** to demand the delivery of a person; aliquem ad supplicium, Tac. **II.** to make a complaint, to expostulate; cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo aliquid or aliquem, concerning a thing or person, Cic.; expostulare et queri, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

expostus = expositus, v. expono.

expōtus = epotus (q. v.).

expressus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from exprimo). **I.** Of pronunciation, clear, distinct, Quint.; in a bad sense, affected; litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic. **II.** plain, evident, visible. **A.** Lit., litterae lituraeque expressae, Cic. **B.** Transf., expressa sceleris vestigia, Cic.

exprīmo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ex and premo), to press out, force out. **I. A.** Lit., 1, sucina solis radiis expressa, Tac.; corporis pondere conisa tenuem jam spiritum expressit, Tac.; vestis exprimens singulos artus, showing, Tac.; 2, of pronunciation, to articulate distinctly; exprimere litteras putidius, Cic. **B.** Transf., to extort, wrest, squeeze out; nummos ab aliquo blanditiis, Cic., expressi ut negaret, made him deny, Cic. **II.** to express, model, portray, represent. **A.** Lit., expressi vultus per aenea signa, Hor. **B.** 1, to express in words; a, describe; mores alicuius oratione, Cic.; with relat. sent., qui crebro dicat diligenter oportere exprimi, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, Cic.; b, to translate; aliquid Latine, Cic.; verbum e verbo, Cic.; ad verbum de Graecis, Cic. 2, to imitate, copy; alicuius vitam et consuetudinem, Cic. **III.** to raise up; quantum his quotidianus agger expresserat, Caes.

exprōbrātiō -ōnis, f. (exprōbro), reproach, upbraiding; alicui veteris fortunae, Liv.

exprōbro, 1. (ex and probrum), to reproach, twit with, lay to the charge of; with acc., officia, Cic.; ea (vitia) in adversariis, Cic.; with acc. and dat., haec hosti, Liv.; with dat. and de, with the abl., de uxore mihi exprōbrare, Nep.;

with acc. and infin., *exprobrare nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse*, Liv.; with quod and the subj., *quasi exprobrare quod in vita maneam*, Cic.; absol., *circumstabant armati hostes exprobrantes eludentesque*, Liv.

expromō -prompsi -promptum, 3. *to bring forth, produce*. **I.** Lit., *omnes apparatus supplicii*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, *to fetch out, utter*; *maestas voces*, Verg.; **2**, *to exhibit, display*; **a**, *crudelitatem suam in aliquo*, Cic.; **b**, *to pronounce, set forth, state*; *leges de religione*, Cic.; *causas et ordinem belli*, Liv.; with rel. sent., *quanta vis sit (eius) eloquentiae expromere*, Cic.

expromptus -a -um, partic. of expromo.

expugnābilis -e (expugno), *that may be besieged or captured*; *urbs*, Liv.

expugnatio -ōnis, f. (expugno), *the taking or capturing of any place by storm*; *urbis*, Caes.; plur., *expugnationes urbium*, Cic.

expugnator -ōris, m. (expugno), *a taker, capturer*; *urbis*, Cic.; transf., *pudicitiae, violator*, Cic.

expugno, 1. *to take, take by storm, capture, conquer, overcome*. **A.** Lit., *urbes, naves*, Caes.; *urbem obsidione*, Caes.; *tyrannos eius, non ipsam urbem*, Liv.; of things, *fames obsessos expugnavit, compelled to surrender*, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to overcome, subdue*; *animum*, Cic.; *pertinaciam legatorum*, Liv.; **b**, *to destroy, violate*; *quaestiones, thucart*, Liv.; *pudicitiam, violate*, Cic.; **c**, *to force, compel*; *legationem*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *bring it about that, etc.*, Cic.; **d**, *to accomplish*; *coepa*, Ov.

expulsio -ōnis, f. (expello), *a driving out, expulsion*; *Laenatis*, Cic.; plur., *expulsiones vicinorum*, Cic.

expulso, 1. (intens. of expello), *to drive out, drive back*, Mart.

expulsor -ōris, m. (expello), *one who drives out or expels*; *iste homo acerrimus, bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor*, Cic.

expultrix -trix, f. (expulsor), *one who expels*; *philosophia expultrix vitiorum*, Cic.

expungo -punxi -punctum, 3. *to strike out, blot out, expunge*, Plaut.

expurgatio -ōnis, f. (expurgo), *a vindication, justification*, Plaut.

expurgo, 1. *to cleanse, purify*. **A.** Lit., *quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cleutae*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *expurgandus est sermo*, Cic.; **b**, *to justify, defend*; *dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi*, Sall.

expūto, 1. *to comprehend*, ap. Cic.

exquaero = exquiro (q.v.).

Exquiliae -ārum = Esquilae (q.v.).

exquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ex and quaero). **I.** *to seek out*; **1**, **a**, lit., *antiquam matrem*, Verg.; *iter per aliquem*, Caes.; **b**, transf., *veritatem, verum*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *quid in omni genere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere*, Cic.; **c**, *to ask, inquire*; *exquirere palam pretia*, Cic.; *a te nihil certi exquiro*, Cic.; *ex aliquo causas alicuius rei*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *quid iis de quoque officii genere placeat exquirere*, Cic.; partic. subst., **exquisita** -ōrum, n. *inquiries*, Cic.; **2**, *to choose, select*; *verba ad (according to) sonum*, Cic. **II.** *to search through*. **A.** Lit., *vescendi causā mari terraque omnia*, Sall. **B.** *to search, test*; *facta alicuius ad antiquae religionis rationem*, Cic. **III.** *to ask for*; *alicuius consilium*, Cic.

exquisitē, adv. with compar. and superl. (exquisitus), *accurately, carefully, admirably*; *de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputare*, Cic.

exquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (exquiro), **1**, *carefully sought, choice, exquisite, excellent, admirable*; *sententiae*, Cic.; *exquisitius dicendi genus*, Cic.; *exquisitissimis verbis laudare*, Cic.; **2**, *artificial, far-fetched*; *munditia exquisita nimis*, Cic.

exsacrifico, 1. *to sacrifice*, ap. Cic.

exsaevio, 4. *to rage to an end, cease to rage*; *dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret*, Liv.

exsanguis -e, *bloodless, without blood*. **I.** Lit., *umbrae*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a**, *lifeless*; *corpora mortuorum*, Cic.; **b**, *pale as a corpse, deathly pale*, Cic.; *color*, Sall.; **c**, *exhausted, weak*, Cic.; of voice, speech, etc., *Calvus exsanguis et aridus*, Tac.; **d**, act., *making pale*; *cuminum*, Hor.

exsarciō -(s)artūrus, 4. *to patch up, make good, repair*, Ter.

exsatio, 1. *to satisfy thoroughly, satiate*. **A.** Lit., *vino ciboque*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *morte alicuius exsatiari*, Liv.

exsaturābilis -e (exsaturō), *that can be satiated*; *non exsaturabile pectus*, Verg.

exsaturō, 1. *to satisfy, satiate*. **A.** Lit., *belua exsaturanda visceribus meis*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare*, Cic.

exscendo = escendo (q.v.).

exscensio = escensio (q.v.).

exscensus = escensus (q.v.).

exscindo -scīdi -scissum, *to destroy utterly, raze to the ground*; *Numantiam*, Cic.; of persons, *to destroy*; *hostem*, Tac.

exscrēo, 1. *to cough or hawk out*; *totiens clausas ante fores*, Ov.

exscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **1**, *to copy*; *litteras*, Cic.; **2**, *to note down, register*; *ei sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit*, Liv.

exsculpo -sculpsi -sculptum, 3. **1**, *to scratch out, erase*; *versus*, Nep.; **2**, *to cut out with a chisel, carve or scoop out*; *aliquid e quercu*, Cic.

exsēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. *to cut out*; **1**, *linguam*, Cic.; *fig.*, *vitiosas partes reipublicae*, Cic.; transf., *quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal*, Hor.; **2**, *to castrate*, Cic.

exsēcrābilis -e (exsecror), **1**, *deserving curses*; *fortuna*, Liv.; **2**, *cursing, execrating*; *carmen*, Liv.; hence, *deadly*; *ira atque odium*, Liv.

exsēcratio -ōnis, f. (exsecror), **1**, *a curse, execration*, Cic.; **2**, *an oath containing an imprecation*, Cic.

exsēcrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from exsecror), *cursed, execrated*; *exsecratus populo Romano*, Cic.

exsēcor, 1. dep. (ex and sacer), *to curse, execrate*; **1**, **a**, *aliquem*, Cic.; *consilia Catilinae*, Sall.; **b**, *to utter a curse*; *in caput alicuius*, Liv.; *exsecratur primum ut naufragio pereat*, Cic.; **2**, *to swear with an imprecation*; *haec exsecrata civitas*, Hor.

exsectio -ōnis, f. (exseco), *a cutting out*; *linguae*, Cic.

exsēcūtio -ōnis, f. (exsequor), *performance, accomplishment*; *negotii*, Tac.; *exsecutio Syriae, administration of*, Tac.

exsēquiae -ārum, f. (exsequor), *a funeral procession*; *justa exsequiarum, ceremonies of*, Cic.; *exsequias alicuius funeris prosequi*, Cic.; *exsequias celebrare*, Liv.

exsēquialis -e (exsequiae), *relating or belonging to a funeral procession*; *carmina*, Ov.

exsēquor -sēcūtus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to follow a corpse to the grave*, Cic. poet. **II.** **A.** *to follow*; *suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus*

deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. **B. 1.** to accom-
plish, execute; a, mandata vestra, Cic.; officia,
Cic.; b, to assert, maintain; jus suum arinis,
Caes.; 2, to follow revengefully, to avenge, punish;
jura violata, dolorem, Liv.; rem tam atrocem,
Liv.; 3, to relate, describe, explain; ea vix
verbis exsequi posse, Cic.; viam consili scelerati,
Liv.; alicuius or alicuius rei laudes, to
spread abroad, Liv.; with rel. sent., exseque-
batur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset, Liv.;
4, to prosecute, carry out; aliquid usque ad ex-
tremum, Cic.; 5, to ascertain, find out, Liv.;
6, to suffer, endure; cladem illam fugamque, Cic.

exsero -serui -sertum, 3. **I.** Lit., a, to
stretch out, thrust out; linguam, Liv.; caput
ponto, Ov.; b, to bare; brachia, Ov.; Amazon
unum exserta latus pugnae, Verg. **II.** Transf.,
to free; se aere alieno, Cic. (?)

exserto, 1. (intens. of exsero), to stretch out;
ora, Verg.

exsertus -a -um, partic. of exsero.

exsibilo, 1. to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.

exsiccatus -a -um, p. adj. (from exsiccō),
dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.

exsiccō, 1. 1, to dry thoroughly; arbores,
Cic.; 2, to drain dry, to empty by drinking;
vina culullis, Hor.

exsigno, 1. to put a mark upon, mark; sacra
omnia exscripta exsignataque, Liv.

exsilio -silui -sultum, 4. (ex and salio), 1, to
leap out, spring out; in siccum (of a snake),
Verg.; oculi exsiluere, Ov.; 2, to leap up, spring
up; de sella, Cic.; gaudio, for joy, Cic.; ex-
siluere loco silvae, Ov.

exsilium -li, n. (exsul), 1, lit., banishment,
exile; exsili poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio afficere
or multare, Cic.; in exsilium ire or pergere,
Cic.; aliquem in exsilium mittere, Liv.; ali-
quem in exsilium ejicere or pellere, Cic., or
agere, Liv.; aliquem reducere de exsilio, Cic.;
2, meton., a, the place of exile, Cic.; b, exsilia
= exules, plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

exsisto (existo) -stiti -stitum, 3. to arise,
come forth, appear. **I.** ab ara, Cic.; of soldiers,
to start up; e latebris, Liv.; of things, ab aede
Junonis ex arce (of a voice), Cic. **II.** to spring,
arise, come into existence. **A.** Lit., ex stirpe
quadam, Cic.; in statucae capite, Cic. **B.** Transf.,
ut tyranni existerent, Cic.; existit motus,
Caes.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; with
predic. nomin., ego huic causae patronus exstiti,
Cic.; with ut and the subj. (of logical conse-
quence), ex quo existet, ut de nihilo quippiam
fiat, Cic.; with acc. and infin., existit illud,
multa esse probabilia quae, etc., Cic.

exsolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. **I.** to loosen, un-
loose, untie, unbind. **A.** Lit., glaciem, to dis-
solve, Lucr.; fig., nodum huius erroris, Liv.
B. Transf., exsoluti plerique legis nexus, Tac.;
famem, drive away, Ov. **II.** to set free, release.
A. Lit., se corpore, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to
free; plebem aere alieno, Liv.; se occupationi-
bus, Cic.; 2, a, to pay; nomina, Cic.; stip-
endium praeteritum cum fide, Tac.; b, to dis-
charge, to fulfil an engagement, perform a pro-
mise or something due; quod promiserat, Cic.;
jurandum, Liv.; poenas morte, Tac.

exsomnia -e (ex and somnus), sleepless, wake-
ful, Verg.

exsorbēo -sorbui, 2. to suck up, suck in.
A. Lit., sanguinem, Cic.; gustaras civilem san-
guinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. **B.** Transf.,
a, to endure; multorum difficultatem, Cic.; b,
to swallow up, devour; quantas iste Byzanti-
orum praedas exsorbuit, Cic.

exsortis -sortis, without lot; 1, that for which

no lot has been cast, specially chosen; ducunt ex-
sortem Aeneae (equum), Verg.; 2, having no
share in, deprived of; with genit., dulcis vitae,
Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.

expātor, 1. dep., to digress from the path,
deviate from the course; exspatiantur equi, Ov.;
of rivers, exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina
campos, Ov.

expectabilis -e (expecto), that which is
expected, probable, Tac.

expectatio -ōnis, f. (expecto), a waiting
for, looking for, expectation; with subj. genit.,
expectatione hominum majore quam spe, Liv.;
with obj. genit., expectationem sui facere or
concitare, Cic.; with de, quantum tu mihi moves
expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic.; with
rel. sent., summa omnium expectatio, quidnam
sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absol., obscurā
spe et caecā expectatione pendere, Cic.

expectatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.
and superl. (expecto), expected, wished for, wel-
come; carus omnibus expectatusque venies,
Cic.; expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, ex-
pected to arrive at the highest rank, Cic.; litterae
expectatae, Cic.

expecto, 1. to wait for, look for, expect. **I.**
1, gen., transitum tempestatis, Cic.; partic. perf.
subst., ante expectatum, before it was expected,
Verg., Ov.; with rel. sent., expecto quid tri-
bunus plebis excogitet, Cic.; expectare quam
mox, etc., Cic.; with dum, expectas fortasse
dum dicat, Cic.; with quoad, Nep.; with si,
Caes.; with ut and the subj., nisi forte expec-
tatis ut illa diluam, Cic.; non expectare foll.
by quin, Caes.; absol., to wait, loiter; ad portam,
Cic.; 2, esp., a, to wait for a person or thing
(till it is ready or finished); oratores multas
horas, Cic.; b, to await; me tranquilla senectus
expectat, Hor. **II.** to wait with longing, fear,
hope, desire, etc., to hope for, long, dread; testa-
menta, Cic.; aliquid ab or ex with abl., a te hec
civitas vel potius omnes cives non expectant
solum sed etiam postulant, Cic.; with acc. and
infin., quum expectaret effusos omnibus portis
Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

exspargo (ex-spargo), -spersum, 3. to scatter,
Lucr.

exspes, adj. (only in nom. sing.), without
hope, hopeless; erret inops, exspes, Ov.; with
genit., exspes vitae, Tac.

expiratio -ōnis, f. (exspiro), an exhalation;
terrae, Cic.

expiro, 1. **I.** Transit., to breathe out, ex-
hale; a, flammās pectore, Verg.; b, of the
dying, animas, auras, Verg. **II.** Intransit., 1,
to give up the ghost, to die; in pugna et in acie,
Liv.; fig., quid? si ego morerer, mecum ex-
spiratura respublica erat, Liv.; 2, to blow forth,
rush forth; vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.

expolio, 1. to plunder, rob, despoil; fana
atque demos, Sall.; exercitu et provinciā Pom-
peium, Cic.

expūo -spui -sputum, 3. to spit out; transf.,
to get rid of, cast away; hamum (of fishes), Ov.;
rationem ex animo, Lucr.

exsterno, 1. to frighten, terrify, Ov., Cat.

exstillo, 1. to drop moisture, drip, trickle,
Plaut., Ter.

exstimulātor -ōris, m. (exstimulo), an
inciter, instigator; rebellionis, Tac.

exstimulo, 1. to goad, to excite, instigate;
virum dictis, Ov.

extinctio -ōnis, f. (exstinguo), annihilation,
extinction, Cic.

extinctor -ōris, m. (exstinguo), 1, one who

extinguishes; incendii, Cic.; 2, one who destroys, annihilates; patriae, Cic.

exstinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to put out, extinguish; incendium, Cic.; middle, exstingui, to go out; consumptus ignis exstinguitur, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to dry up; aquam rivis, Liv.; 2, to quench; sitim, Ov.; 3, to kill; invictum bello juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv.; middle, exstingui, to die, esp. suddenly or prematurely, Cic.; 4, to abolish, destroy, annihilate; exstincto senatu, Cic.; gratiam alicuius, Cic.; esp., to blot out the memory of something, to bring into oblivion; memoriam publicam, crimina sua, Cic.; middle, exstingui, to be forgotten; rumor exstinguitur, Cic. (syncop. pluperf., exstinxem, for exstinxissem, Verg.).*

exstirpo, 1. (ex and stirps) *to tear up by the root; transf., to root out, extirpate; vitia, Cic.; humanitatem ex animo, Cic.*

exsto (exto), 1. *to stand out, project. I. Lit., milites capite solo ex aqua exstant, Caes.; quo altius ab aqua exstaret, Liv. II. Transf., A. Gen., quo magis id quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. B. 1, to be visible, show itself, appear, exist; exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia, Cic.; exstat, impers. with acc. ar. i infin., Cic.; apparet atque exstat, utrum . . . an, etc., Cic.; 2, to be still in existence, to be extant; exstant epistolae Philippi, Cic.; non exstat alius, Liv.*

exstructio -ōnis, f. (exstruo), *a building up, erection; ea exstructio quae, etc., Cic.; plur., exstructiones tectorum, Cic.*

exstruo -struxi -structum, 3. *to heap up, pile up. I. Lit., rogam, Cic.; magnum acervum librorum Diaearchi sibi ante pedes, Cic.; divitias in altum, Hor.; focum lignis, Hor.; mensae exquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic.; mensae exstructae, piled up with food, Cic. II. Transf., exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.; accurate non modo undata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina, Cic.*

exsuctus -a -um, partic. of *exsugo*.

exsūdo, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to come out in sweat, exude; inutilis calor, Verg. II. Transit., to sweat out. A. Lit., Plin. B. Transf., to sweat through, toil through, perform with great labour; novum de integro laborem, Liv.; certamen ingens, Liv.*

exsūgo -suxi -suctum, *to suck out, suck up; ostrea vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv.*

exsul -sūlis, c. (from ex and the root of salio; cf. con-sul, prae-sul). **A.** *a banished or exiled person, an exile; quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; exsules reducuntur, Cic.; num qui exsules restituti, Cic.; with genit., patriae, Hor.; with abl., exsul patriā, domo, Sall. B. Transf., deprived of; with genit., exsul mentisque domusque, Ov.*

exsūlo (exūlo), 1. (exsul), *to be banished, live in exile. A. Lit., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; apud Prusiam, Cic.; in Volscos exsulatum abire, Liv.; aptis sinus ad exsulandum locus, Cic. B. Transf., meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.*

exsultatio -ōnis, f. (exsulto), *a leaping up. I. Lit., Plin. II. Transf., exultation, excessive rejoicing; illa exsultatio Athamantis, Cic.*

exsultim, adv. (exsilio) *friskingly, Hor.*

exsulto (exulto), 1. (freq. of exsilio), *to leap up frequently or violently. I. Lit., a, of living subjects, equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Lucr.; medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon, Verg.; b, of things, vada exsultant, dash up, Verg. II. Transf., A. appetitus quasi exsultantes sive cupiendo sive fugiendo, Cic. B. Esp. 1, to rejoice exceedingly,*

triumph; laetitiam or gaudio, Cic.; in ruinis alterius, Cic.; Graeci exsultant quod, etc., Cic.; 2, a, of orators and of discourse, to run riot; audacius, Cic.; verborum audaciam exsultans, Cic.; b, of discourse, to move freely; campus in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsūpērābilis -e (exsupero), *that can be conquered or overcome; non exsuperabile saxum (of Sisyphus), Verg.*

exsūpērantiā -ae, f. (exsupero), *superiority, pre-eminence; virtutis, Cic.*

exsūpēro, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., *to mount up, appear above; flammae, Verg. B. Transf., 1, to be prominent, excel; quantum feroci virtute exsuperas, Verg.; 2, in battle, to get the upper hand, prevail; si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. II. Transf., to surmount something. A. Lit., 1, to surmount a height, to pass over or beyond; jugum, Verg.; an jam omnes angustias exsuperatae, Liv.; 2, to project above; angues exsuperant undas, Verg. B. Transf., 1, a, to exceed; magnitudo sceleris omnium ingenia exsuperat, surpasses all thought, Sall.; b, to surpass, go beyond; omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv.; 2, to overcome; consilium caecum, Verg.*

exsurdo, 1. (ex and surdus), *to deafen. I. Lit., Plin. II. Transf., of taste, to make dull or blunt; palatum, Hor.*

exsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. *to rise up, lift oneself up, stand up. I. Lit., 1, of persons, quum exurgeret, simul arridens, etc., Cic.; exsurgit facem attollens, Verg.; esp., to raise oneself to one's full height to give force to a blow; altior exsurgens, Verg.; 2, of things (Roma) tota simul exsurgere aedificiis, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to rise up, to regain strength; exsurgere atque erigere se, Cic.; auctoritate vestra republica exsurget, Cic.; 2, of political risings, invidia eorum exsurgere rursus plebem, Liv.*

exsuscito, 1. **I.** Lit., **a,** *to awaken from sleep; te (juris consultum) gallorum, illum (imperatorem) bucinarum cantus exsuscitavit, Cic.; b, to kindle fire; flammam aurā, Ov. II. Transf., to excite, arouse; quae cura etiam exsuscitavit animos, Cic.; se exsuscitare, to arouse oneself, make an effort, Cic.*

exta -ōrum, n. *the entrails of animals, esp. the heart, lungs, liver, etc., used by the Romans for divination; exta inspicere, Cic.; si est in extis aliqua vis, quae declaret futura, Cic.*

extābesco -tābūi, 3. *to waste away entirely. A. Lit., corpus macie extabuit, ap. Cic. B. Transf., to vanish, disappear; opiniones vetustate extabuisse, Cic.*

extemplo, adv. (ex and templum), *immediately, directly, straightway, Cic.*

extempōrālis -e (ex and tempus), *extemporary, without preconsideration; oratio, actio, Quint.*

extempūlo = *extemplo (q.v.).*

extendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. *to stretch out, expand, extend. I. Lit. A. a, brachium, Cic.; extentum funem, tight rope, Hor.; rigidā cervice et extento capite currere (of horses), Liv.; milit. t. t., to extend in order of battle; aciem in radicibus montis, Liv.; b, of time, to extend, prolong; ab hora tertia ad noctem pugnam, Liv.; middle, to last; tamquam non longius, quam vitae humanae spatium est, cupiditas gloriae extenditur, Liv. B. 1, to stretch on the ground; aliquem arenā, Verg.; toto ingens extenditur (Cerberus) antro, is stretched, Verg.; 2, to increase; agros, Hor. II. Transf., 1, to exert; se supra vires, Liv.; itinera, to march at great speed, Liv.; avidos cursus, to hasten eagerly, Verg.; 2, to extend; nomen in ultimas oras*

Hor.; in Asiam quoque cognitionem, Liv.; famam factis, to spread abroad, Verg.

extento, 1. (intens. of extendo), to stretch out, to extend; nervos, Lucr.

extentus a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from extendo), extended, wide; stagna latius extenta Lucrino lacu, Hor.; castra quam extentissimā potest valle locat, Liv.

extenuātiō -ōnis, f. (extenuo). **I.** a making thin, Plin. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening (Gr. μειωσις, opp. exaggeratio), Cic.

extenuātus -a -um, p. adj. (from extenuo), weak, poor, slight; vestigia, Cat.; copiolae extenuatissimae, ap. Cic.

extenuō, 1. to make thin or small, to reduce, diminish. **I.** Lit., 1, aēr extenuatus, rarefied, Cic.; dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, Cic.; extenuari in aquas, dissolves into, Ov.; 2, milit. t. t., to extend a line or column, make thin; angustiae extenuabant agmen, Liv.; extenuatā suorum acie, Sall. **II.** Transf., 1, to lessen, weaken, diminish; sumptus, Cic.; spem, crimen, Cic.; 2, in speech, etc., to disparage, depreciate; summi munus, Cic.; famam belli, Liv.

exter and **exterus** -a -um (from ex), outward, foreign, strange. **I.** Posit., jus nationum exterarum, Cic. **II.** Compar., **exterior**, n. -us, genit. -ōris; orbis, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; exteriorem ire alicui, to go on the left side, Hor. **III.** Superl. **A.** **extrēmus** -a -um, the outermost; 1, lit., subst., **extrēmum** -i, n., a, that which is outermost; caelum quod extrēmum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; b, the outermost, last; pars, Cic.; vitae dies, Cic. Subst., **extrēmum** -i, n., the end; extrēmum habet, has an end, Cic.; aestatis, Sall.; the end of life, death, Verg.; ad extrēmum, adv., to the end; ad extrēmum reservatus, Cic.; at the end, Cic.; entirely; ad extrēmum perditus, Liv.; extrēmum, adv., at the end, Ov.; for the last time; extrēmum affari or alloqui aliquem, Verg.; extremo, at the end, Nep.; in extremo, at the end of a letter, Cic.; plur., **extrēma** -orum, n. the end; agri, Cic.; 2, transf., a, extreme—i.e., only used in the greatest need; senatus consultum, Caes.; b, extreme, greatest, most dangerous, most difficult; tempora, extreme need, Cic.; extrēmum bonorum, malorum, the highest good, evil, Cic.; neut. subst., vitam ipsam in extrēmum adductam, Tac.; extrema pati, the worst extremities, Verg.; with genit., quotiens in extrema periculorum ventum, Liv.; c, the lowest, worst; haud Ligurum extrēmum, Verg.; extremi ingenii (of the lowest understanding) est qui, etc., Liv. **B.** **extimus** -a -um, the outermost; orbis, Cic.

extērebro, 1. to bore out, extract by boring; ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.

extergēo -tersi -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe dry; transf., to strip clean, plunder; fanum quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris, Cic.

exterior, exterius, v. exter.

extermīno, 1. (ex and terminus), to drive beyond the boundaries; hence, 1, to drive out, expel, banish; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; or urbe, Cic.; de civitate, Cic.; 2, to put aside, remove; auctoritatem senatus e civitate, Cic.

externus -a -um (exter). **I.** that which is outside, external; tepor, Cic. Subst., **externa** -rum, n. outward appearances, Cic. **II.** foreign, strange; hostis, Cic.; amor (of a foreigner), Ov.; timor, terror (of a foreign enemy), Liv. Subst., a, **externus** -i, m. a foreigner, Liv.; a stranger; canum odium in externos, Cic.; b, **externa** -rum, n. that which is foreign or strange; externa (foreign examples) libentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic.

extēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub out, rub off, Lucr.

exterrēo -terrūi -territum, 2. to frighten suddenly, to terrify; periculo suo aliquem, ut, etc., Liv.; in pass., praeter modum exterreri, Cic.; partic., exterritus aspectu, Cic.; of things, exterritus amnis, Verg.

exterus, v. exter.

extimesco -timūi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to be greatly afraid, to be terrified; de fortunis communibus extimescere, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Cic. **II.** Transi., to be greatly afraid of, to dread; with acc. of the thing, adventum tuum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum illud extimescebam ne quid turpiter facerem, Cic.; with acc. of the person, victorem orbis terrarum, Cic.

extimus, v. exter.

extispex -spēcis, m. (exta and *specio), a soothsayer who predicts from the entrails of victims, Cic.

extollo, extūli, and rarely exsustūli, 3. to lift up, raise up. **I.** Lit., cruentum pugionem, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, extollere animum or aliquem, to raise, elevate, exalt; extollere animos, to become insolent, Cic.; se extollere, Cic.; aliquem secundā oratione, Sall.; 2, in words, to raise; aliquid verbis in majus, to exaggerate, Liv.; to praise, celebrate, extol; fortunam alicuius, Cic.; aliquem ad caelum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; hortos a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere, Tac.; 4, to raise to rank, power, etc.; jacentem, Cic.

extorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist out, wrest away, wrench out. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., arma e manibus civium, Cic.; alicui sicam de manibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to obtain by force, extort; a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica L, Cic.; alicui veritatem, errorem, Cic.; ex animis cognitiones verborum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., extorsisti ut faterer, Cic. **II.** Esp., to dislocate, put out of joint; prava extortaque puella, deformed, Juv.; to torture, Liv.

extorris -e (ex and terra), driven from the country, exiled, banished; huic CXXXII patres familias extorres profugerunt, Cic.; with abl., agro Romano, Liv.; patriā, Sall.

extrā (= exterā se. parte, from exter). **I.** Adv., **A.** Lit., outside (opp. intus); quae extra sunt, Cic.; quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.; compar., exterius sitae (urbes), Ov. **B.** Transf., except; extra quam, extra quam si, except, unless, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** Lit., beyond, outside of, without; provinciam, Caes. **B.** a, except, with the exception of; extra ducem, Cic.; b, beyond, outside; extra modum, Cic.; extra ordinem, Cic.; c, without; extra jocum, joking apart, Cic.; esse extra culpam, Cic.

extrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw out, extract. **A.** Lit., telum e corpore, Cic.; telum de vulnere, Ov.; vivum puerum alvo, Hor.; velut ab inferis extractus, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to extricate, free; urbem ex periculis, Cic.; b, to destroy, root out; religionem ex animis, Cic. **II.** to draw forth; 1, lit., aliquem turbā oppositis humeris, Hor.; aliquem vi in publicum, Liv.; aliquem domo, Cic.; milit. t. t., hostes invitos in aciem, Liv.; 2, a, to bring to light; scelera in lucem, Liv.; b, to bring out; aliquem ad honorem, Liv. **III.** Of time, 1, to prolong, delay, protract; res variis calumniis, Cic.; certamen usque ad noctem, Liv.; aliquem, to put off, Liv.; 2, to waste; aetatem sine ullo effectu, Liv.

extrāneus -a -um (extra), that which is outside. **I.** not belonging to a thing or subject, extraneous; res extraneae, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic. **II.** not belonging to a house, family, or country,

foreign, strange; exercitatio forensis et extranea, Cic. Subst., **extrānēus** -i, m. a foreigner, stranger; si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt, Liv.

extrā-ordinārius -a -um, extraordinary, anomalous, irregular; petitio consulatus, Cic.; pecunia, obtained by gift, legacy, etc., Cic.; cupiditates, unnatural, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; milit. t. t., equites, cohortes, or simply extra-ordinarii, picked troops of the auxiliary forces, Liv.; porta, (= praetoria, near which the extra-ordinarii had their tents), Liv.

extrārius -a -um (extra), 1, outward, external, extrinsic; utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.; 2, strange, foreign. Subst., **extrārius** -i, m. a stranger, Ter.

extrēmītas -ātis, f. (extremus), the end, farthest portion, extremity; mundi, Cic.

extrēmus -a -um, v. exter.

extrīco, 1. (ex and trīcor), to disentangle, extricate. **A.** Lit., cervam plagis, Hor. **B.** Transf., to procure with difficulty; nummos, Hor.

extrīnsecūs, adv. (extra and secus), 1, from without, from the outside, Cic.; 2, on the outside, outwardly; columna extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.

extrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. to push out, thrust out, extrude; a, of persons, te in viam, Cic.; extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam, Cic.; b, of things, mare aggere, to dam out, Caes.

extundo -tūdi, 3. **I.** to beat out. **A.** Lit., to form by beating with a hammer; lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, Verg. **B.** to invent, devise; alicui artem, Verg. **II.** to beat out, force; transf., to drive away; quum labor extuderit fastidia, Hor.

exturbo, 1. to drive away, thrust out. **A.** Lit., homines e possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem provinciā, Cic.; aliquem e fortunis omnibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., omnem spem pacis, Liv.; mentem alicuius, to put out of countenance, Cic.

exūbēro, 1. **A.** Lit., of fluids, to overflow; alte spumis exuberat umbra, Verg. **B.** Transf., to abound; si luxuriā foliorum exuberat annis, Verg.; pomis exuberat annus, Verg.; tam lato te fenore exuberat, Tac.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcēro, 1. **I.** to make sore, Plin. **II.** Transf., 1, to make worse, aggravate; ea quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.; 2, to irritate, embitter; ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic.

exūlūlo, 1. to howl out, howl loudly, Ov.;

exūlūlātus -a -um; a, having howled, Ov.; b, invoked with howlings; mater Cybeleia, Ov.

exundo, 1. 1, to overflow, to flow out or over; tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac.; 2, to overflow, abound; largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv.

exungo -unctus and **exungor** -ungi, 3. to anoint, besmear with unguents, Plaut.

exūo -ūl -ūtum, 3. (connected with ind-uo).

I. to draw out or off, to take out. **A.** se jugo, Liv.; unum exuta pedem vinculis, Verg.; se ex his laqueis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, hominem ex homine, deprive of all human feeling, Cic.; mihi ex animo exui non potest esse deos, I cannot but believe, etc., Cic.; b, to deprive; aliquem agro paterno, Liv.; milit. t. t., to strip an enemy of; hostem impedimentis, castris, armis, praedā, Caes., Liv. **II.** to lay aside, put off, take off. **A.** Lit., ense or pharetram, Verg., Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to lay aside; torvam faciem, Verg.; hominem, human shape, Ov.; b, to lay aside, remove, divest oneself of; humanitatem omnem,

Cic.; servitutum muliebrem, Liv.; magistrum, get rid of, Tac.

exūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I.** to burn out; alia scelus exuritur igni, Verg. **II.** to burn up, consume entirely; aliquem vivum, Cic.; classem, Verg.; exustus ager, dried up, Verg. **III.** to burn; 1, sol graciles exurit artus, Tib.; 2, of thirst, to burn; sitis exurit miseros, Lucr.; exustus flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic.; 3, to heat; a, antra positus exusta caminis, Ov.; b, to inflame with love, Tib.

exustio -ōnis, f. (exuro), a burning up, conflagration; terrarum, Cic.

exūviae -ārum, f. (exuo), that which is taken off from the body. **I.** Of men, a, dress; has enim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit, Verg.; b, spoils taken from the enemy, arms, etc.; nauticae, Cic.; tu ornatus exuviis huius, Cic. **II.** Of animals, a, the skin or slough which is laid aside (naturally); exuvias ponere, Verg.; b, the skin captured and taken off, the hide; leonis, Verg.

F.

F, f, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Aeolic digamma (Ϝ), though in sound most nearly represented by ϕ, φ. For the meaning of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

fāba -ae, f. a bean, Cic.; prov., isthaec in me cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for this, Ter.

fābālis -e (faba), of or relating to beans; stipulae, Ov.

Fābāris -is, m., a tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus, now Farfa.

fābella -ae, f. (dim. of fabula). **I.** a little story, little narrative; fabellarum audicione ducl, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, a fable, Hor.; b, a little drama, Cic.

1. **fāber** -bri, m. (perhaps shortened for faci-ber from facio); 1, a worker, esp. in any hard material; tignarius, a carpenter, Cic.; in the army, fabri, the engineers, Caes.; praefectus fabrum, commander of the engineers, Caes.; 2, a fish, perhaps the dory, Ov.

2. **fāber** -bra -brum, ingenious, skilful; ars, Ov.

Fābius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were: 1, Numerius Fabius Pictor, Roman annalist at the beginning of the Second Punic war; 2, Qu. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, the opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic war; 3, Qu. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, son of L. Aemilius Paullus, consul 144 B.C.; 4, Qu. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, son of the preceding, conqueror of the Allobroges, builder of a triumphal arch on the sacra via (called fornix Fabii, fornix Fabius, fornix Fabianus, Cic.); 5, Servius Fabius Pictor, celebrated lawyer, praetor 145 B.C. Adj., **Fabius** -a -um, Fabian. Hence, **Fābiānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabius.

Fabrāterīa -ae, f. town of the Volsci on the river Trerus. Hence, **Fabrāternus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabratertia.

fābrē, adv. (2. faber), skilfully, Plaut.

fābrēfacio -fēcl -factum, 3. to make or fashion skilfully; ex aere multa fabrefacta, Liv.

fābrica -ae, f. (faber). **I.** (sc. ars), the art of a faber; pictura et fabrica, architecture, Cic. **II.** the work of a faber, working, making; fabrica

eris et ferri, Cic. **III.** (sc. officina), *the workshop of a faber*, Cic.

fābricātio -ōnis, f. (fabrico), **1**, *making, framing, construction*; hominis, Cic.; **2**, *artifice, device*; ne illa quidem traductio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, Cic.

fābricātor -ōris, m. (fabrico), *a maker, artificer, framer*; tanti operis, Cic.; ipse doli fabricator Epēos, Verg.

Fābricius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished was C. Fabricius, consul 282 and 278 B.C., conqueror of Pyrrhus and the Samnites, famed for the simplicity of his life and the rigour of his censorship.* Adj., *Fabrician*; pons, *a bridge in Rome.* Hence, **Fābriciānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Fabricius.*

fābrico, 1. (faber), *to form, make, forge out of hard materials*; arma, Hor.; pocula fago fabricata, Ov.

fābricor, 1. dep. (faber), **1**, *to frame, make, forge out of a hard material*; gladium, fulmen, signa, Cic.; Capitolii fastigium, Cic.; **2**, *to fashion, form*; hominem, Cic.; verba, *invent new words*, Cic.

fābrilis -e (faber), *relating or belonging to an artificer*; erratum, Cic.; scalprum, Liv.; opera, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., **fābrilia** -ium, n., *tools*, Hor.

fābūla -e, f. (fari). **I.** *talk*; fabulam fieri or esse, *to be the common talk*, Cic.; *conversation*; fabulae convivales, Tac. **II.** *a tale, narrative, story, fable.* **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., *fabula tantum sine auctore edita*, Liv.; **2**, transf., *fabulae manes, the empty shades*, Hor. **B.** Esp., *the plot, story, of a drama*, Hor.; *a drama*; in iis quae ad scenam componuntur fabulis, Cic.

fābūlor, 1. dep. (fabula), *to talk, converse, chatter*; quid Ser. Galba fabuletur, Liv.

fābūlosus -a -um (fabula), *renowned in story, fabled*; Hydaspes, Hor.; palumbes, Hor.

fācesso, fācessi, 3. (intens. of facio). **I.** Transit., *to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish*; iussa, Verg.; negotium, *to give trouble to*, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic. **II.** Intransit., *to be off, go away, depart*; ab omni societate, reipublicae, Cic.; ex urbe, Liv.; urbe finibusque, Liv.

fācētē, adv. (facētus), *wittily, humorously*; si (contumelia) facetius jactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.

fācētia -ae, f. (facetus). **I.** Sing., *wit*, Plaut. **II.** Plur., *wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour*; Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic.

fācētus -a -um (root FA, Skr. bha, Gk. φα, shine, whence also facies), **1**, *fine, elegant*; orator, Cic.; sermo, Cic.; **2**, *witty, facetious*, Cic.

fācies -ēi, f. (root FA). **I.** Abstr., **1**, *the external form or figure*; a, of persons, quem ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; b, of things, ceterum facies totius negotii varia, incerta, foeda atque miserabilis, Sall.; **2**, esp., a, *manner, kind*; in faciem hederæ (after the fashion of), frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnae facies, Tac.; b, *beautiful exterior, beauty*; Tyndaridis, Verg. **II.** Concr., **1**, *figure, form*; Homerī, Cic.; se in omanes facies vertere, Verg.; **2**, *the face, countenance*, Cic.

fācile, adv. (facilis). **I.** *easily, without difficulty*; **1**, gen., haec facile ediscere, Cic.; **2**, esp., *easily, indisputably, certainly*; facile primus, facile princeps, *indisputably first*, Cic.; facile doctissimus, Cic.; non facile or haud facile, *not easily, hardly*, Cic. **II.** *willingly*; pati, Cic.; facillime audiri, Cic.

fācilis -e (facio). **I.** Pass., **1**, *that which is easy to be done, easy*; ascensus, Caes.; aditus,

Cic.; with ad and the acc., faciles ad receptum angustiae, Liv.; esp. with gerund, illud autem facile ad credendum est, Liv.; with in and the acc., altera crepido haud facilius in ascensum, Liv.; with the supine in u, or the abl., res cognitu facilis, Cic.; with infin., facile est perficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ut and the subj., quod ei fuit facillimum, ut in agrum Rutulorum procederet, Cic.; with dat., *suitable*; campus operi facilis, Liv.; neut. subst. with prep., in facili esse, *to be easy*, Liv.; e or ex facili, *easily*, Ov.; **2**, of circumstances, fortune, etc., *favourable*; quae (res et fortunae) quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. **II.** Act., **A. 1**, *that which does a thing easily, facile, skilful*; manu facili, Ov.; **2**, *dexterous, clever*; facilis et expeditus ad dicendum T. Junius, Cic. **B.** *ready, willing, inclined*; **1**, with dat., commercio facilis, Liv.; with ad, facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia, Tac.; poet., with infin., Prop.; **2**, esp. of character, *courteous, accessible, affable, easy, good-natured*; facilis et liberalis pater, Cic.; mores facillimi, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, facilis ad concedendum, Cic.; with in and the abl., facilis in hominibus audiendis, Cic.; with in and the acc., si faciles habeas in tua vota deos, Ov.; with dat., si mihi di faciles et sunt in amore secundi, Ov.; with abl., facilis amicitia, Sall.

fācilitas -ātis, f. (facilis). **I.** Pass., *easiness, ease*; facilitas camporum, *for marching*, Tac. **II.** Act., **1**, *readiness, disposition*, Cic.; **2**, *willingness, friendliness, affability, good-nature, courteousness*; facilitas in audiendo, Cic.

fācinōrosus -a -um (facinus), *full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious*; vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; plur. subst., *facinorosi, abandoned men*, Cic.

fācinus -ōris, n. (facio), **1**, *a deed, action (good or bad)*, pulcherrimum, Cic.; indignum, Cic.; **2**, *a bad deed, crime, villainy (not so strong a word as scelus, which = infamy)*; facinus est vinciri civem Romanum, scelus verberari, Cic.; facinus facere, obire, committere, Cic.; in se admittere, Caes.; patrare, Sall.; meton., a, *the instrument of crime*; facinus excussit ab ore, *the poisoned cup*, Ov.; b, *a criminal*; omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se stipatorum catervae, Cic.

fācio, fēci, factum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A. 1**, *to make, prepare, build*; alicui anulum, Cic.; castra, Caes.; hence, a, *to write down*; litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; b, *to perform some action of the body*; gradum, Cic.; impetum in hostes, *to attack*, Liv.; **2**, *to produce*; ignem ex lignis viridibus, Cic.; hence (of an orator, poet, etc.), *to compose*; orationem, versus, poema, Cic.; **3**, *to gain*; praedam, Caes.; lucrum, manubias sibi ex, etc., Cic.; stipendia, *to serve in war*, Sall.; **4**, *to raise, levy*; tributum, Cic.; auxilia mercede, Tac. **B. 1**, *to do, perform, accomplish, execute*; ego plus quam feci facere non possum, Cic.; caedem, furtum, fraudem, Cic.; alicui medicinam, *to cure*, Cic.; indutias, pacem, bellum, Cic.; fugam, *to take to flight, or to put to flight*, Sall., Liv.; facere de aliquo or de aliqua re, aliquo or aliqua re, alicui or alicui rei, cum aliqua re, *to do with, or do to*; quid hoc homine, or huic homini facias, Cic.; **2**, a, *to manage or hold a ceremony*; ludos, Cic.; sacra, or sacrificium, or res divinas, *to sacrifice*, Cic.; b, *to practise a profession*; praeconium, Cic.; **3**, *to procure*; orationi audientiam, Cic.; silentium, Liv.; **4**, *to grant*; potestatem, *permission*, Cic.; **5**, *to arouse (some feeling, etc.)*; alicui dolorem, Cic.; spem, Cic.; **6**, *to cause, bring it about*; with ut and the subj., facis ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.; with subj. alone, di facerent, sine patre forem! Ov.; fac sciam, *let me know*, Cic.; facio, with ne or quo and the subj., non

facere foll. by quin or quominus and the subj., *facere non possum quin quotidie ad te mittam* (litteras), *I cannot but*, Cic.; poet. with acc. and infin., *illum forma timere facit*, Ov.; 7, *to make, represent*; with acc. and infin. (of artists and poets), *quem tamen Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulysse*, Cic.; 8, *to suppose, assume*; with acc. and infin., *esse deos faciamus* Cic.; 9, with double acc., *to make*; *aliquem consulem*, Cic.; *me unum ex iis feci qui*, etc., *made myself out to be*, etc., Cic.; with adj., *aliquem sanum, disertum*, Cic.; *aliquem certiozem*, v. certus; 10, *to make something the property of some one, to bring into the power of*; with genit., *tota Asia populi Romani facta est*, Cic.; *facere aliquid potestatis or ditionis suae*, Cic.; with pron. possess., *aliquam terram suam, to subject*, Caes.; 11, *to esteem, value*; with genit., *parvi, minimi, pluris, maximi, nihili*, Cic.; *aequi bonique facere aliquid, to be content with*, Cic.; 12, *to suffer*; *nafragium facere*, Cic.; *damnum, detrimentum facere, to suffer loss*, Cic.; 13, *to do, referring to another verb, me ut adhuc fecistis audiatis* (where *fecistis* = *audivistis*), Cic. II. Intransit., 1, *to act*; *humaniter, bene, amice*, Cic.; 2, *facere cum, or ab aliquo, to act on the side of, support, be of the same party*; *contra nos, to be of the opposite party*, Cic.; 3, *to sacrifice*; *Junoni Sospitae*, Cic.; 4, *to be suited for*; *Medeae faciunt ad scelus omne manus*, Ov.; 5, *to be serviceable, advantageous to, to suit, to be of service*; *nec caelum nec aquae faciunt nec terra nec aurae*, Ov. (archaic fut. perf. forms, *faxo* = *fecero*, Verg., Ov.; *faxis*, Hor.; *faxit*, ap. Liv.; *faxitis*, ap. Liv.; *faxint*, Cic.; *faxitur*, ap. Liv. The passive of *facio* is *fio*, q.v.).

facteōn, a word formed from *facio*, in imitation of the Greek = *faciendum*, Cic.

factio -ōnis, f. (*facio*). I. *a making, doing*; 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, transf., *the right of making or doing*; *factionem testamenti non habere, to be incapable of making a will*, Cic. II. 1, *a political party, faction, side*; *populus paucorum factione oppressus*, Caes.; *triginta illorum consensus et factio*, Cic.; 2, a, *a faction or party in a theatre or circus*, Suet.; b, *the parties into which the charioteers in the circus were divided*, Suet.

factiosus -a -um (*factio*), *fond of power, factious*; *adolescens nobilis, egens, factiosus*, Sall.; *existunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi*, Cic.

factito, 1. (freq. of *facio*). I. *to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do*; *verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt*, Cic. II. a, *to declare openly, to make or do*; *quem palam heredem semper factitavit*, Cic.; b, *to follow a trade, practice a profession, make a trade of*; *accusationem*, Cic.; *delationem*, Cic.; c, *to celebrate usually*; *sacrificia gentilia illo ipso in sacello stato loco anniversaria*, Cic.

factum -i, n. (*facio*), *that which has been done, a deed, act, exploit*; *bene facta, good deeds*, Cic.; *recte facta*, Liv.; poet., *facta boum, the works of oxen*—i.e., *a ploughed field*, Ov.

factus -a -um, p. adj. (*facio*), 1, *wrought, worked*; *argentum factum, silver plate*, Cic.; 2, *polished, refined* (of persons); *qui illuc factus institutusque venisset*, Cic.; *homo ad unguem factus*, Hor.

facula -ae, f. (dim. of *fax*), *a little torch*, Prop.

facultas -ātis, f. (Old Lat. *faul* = *facile*). I. A. *capacity, power, ability, capability*; *facultas dicendi et copia*, Cic.; *ingenii*, Cic. B. Esp., *eloquence, oratorical power*; *facultatis timor*, Cic. II. A. *possibility, opportunity, power, means*; *Miloni manendi nulla facultas*, Cic.;

dare alicui facultatem irridendi sui, Cic.; *habere efflendi facultatem*, Cic.; *res mihi videtur esse facultate* (*in practice*) *praeclara, arte* (*in theory*) *medioris*, Cic.; *alicui facultatem dare, offerre, concedere* with *ut* and the subj., Cic. B. Transf., a, *abundance, great number*; *omnium rerum in oppido summa facultus*, Caes.; b, *means, resources*; gen. in plur., Cic.

facundē, adv. with compar. and superl. (*facundus*); *eloquently, fluently*; *alloqui hostem*, Liv.

facundia -ae, f. (*facundus*), *eloquence, readiness of speech*; *Romae Memmi facundia clara pollensque fuit*, Sall.

facundus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*fari*), *eloquent, fluent, ready of speech*; *ingenia hominum sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda*, Liv.; *lingua*, Hor.; *oratio*, Sall.

faecula -ae, f. (dim. of *faex*), *the tartar or crust of wine, used either as a drug or condiment*, Lucr., Hor.

Faesulae -arum, f. *town in Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, now Fiesole. Hence adj.*

Faesulanus -a -um, *of or belonging to Faesulae*.

faex, *faecis*, f. A. *the dregs or refuse of any liquid*, Lucr., Hor.; *the tartar or crust of wine*, Hor.; *the brine of pickles*, Ov. B. Transf., *the dregs, the lower orders*; *faex populi or plebis*, Cic.; in *Romuli faece*, Cic.

faginēus -a -um (*fagus*), *beechen*; *frons*, Ov.

fāginus -a -um (*fagus*), *beechen*; *popula*, Verg.

fāgus -i, f. (*φηγός*), *the beech tree*, Caes., Verg.

fāla -ae, f. 1, *a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city*, Plaut.; 2, *one of the seven wooden pillars on the spina or barrier of the circus*, Juv.

fālārīca (*phālārīca*) -ae, f. 1, *a huge spear hurled with the hand*, Verg.; 2, *a missile covered with tow and pitch, hurled from the catapult, a brand*, Liv.

falcārius -ii, m. (*falx*), *a scythe or sickle-maker*; *inter falcarios, the street of the scythe-makers*, Cic.

falcātus -a -um (*falx*), 1, *furnished with scythes*; *currus, quadrigae*, Liv.; 2, *scythe-shaped*; *ensis*, Ov.; *sinus, a bay*, Ov.

falcifer -fēra -fērum (*falx* and *fero*), *carrying a scythe or sickle*; *senex, Saturnus*, Ov.

Fālērīi -ōrum, m. *the capital of the Falisci.*

Fālernus ager, *the Falernian country, at the foot of Mount Massicus, in Campania. Adj.*

Fālernus -a -um, *Falernian*; *vites, uvae*, Hor. Subst., **Fālernum** -i, n. *Falernian wine*, Hor.

Fālisci -ōrum, m. *a people in Etruria. Adj.*

Fāliscus -a -um, *Faliscan. Subst., Fāliscum -i, n., *the territory of the Falisci.**

fallācia -ae, f. (*fallax*), *deceit, trick, fraud, artifice, craft*; *sine fūco ac fallaciis*, Cic.

fallācīlōquus -a -um (*fallax* and *loqui*), *speaking falsely or deceitfully*, ap. Cic.

fallācītēr, adv. (*fallax*), *deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously*, Cic.

fallax -lācis, adj. (*fallo*), *deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious*; *homines*, Cic.; *herbae non fallaces, not disappointing the farmer*, Cic.; *spes*, Cic.; *fallaces et captiosae interrogationes*, Cic.

fallo, *fēfelli*, *falsum*, 3. (*σφάλλω*). I. *to make to slip*; *glacies fallit pedes*, Liv. II. Transf., a, *to make invisible*; *signa sequendi*, Verg.; *longe fallens sagitta, coming unnoticed from afar*, Verg.; *aetas labitur occulte fallitque, glides un-*

noticed, Ov.; **b**, to make ineffective, to drive away, beguile; infandum amorem, Verg.; curam vino et somno, Ov.; **c**, to break a promise, etc.; foedus ac fidem, Liv.; fidem hosti datam, Cic.; **d**, to escape the notice of, be concealed from; custodias, Liv.; non fefellerere insidiae, Liv.; aliquem fallit or non fallit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; aliquem non fallit quin, Caes.; esp. (like Gr. *λαθάρω*) with a partic., hostis fallit incedens, comes unnoticed, Liv.; **e**, to lead astray, to deceive; pass., fallor as middle, to make a mistake; fallere alicuius spem or opinionem, Cic.; fallit me tempus, dies, I am mistaken in, Cic.; nisi me forte fallo, Cic.; non in sortitione fallere, Cic.; si fallo (in oaths), if I do not keep my word, Cic.; impers., me fallit, I am mistaken, err; quantum nos fefellerit, vides, Cic.; pass., potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.

falsē, adv. (falsus), *falsely*, Cic.

falsipārens -entis (falsus and parens), having a putative father; Amphitryonides, Hercules, Cat.

falsō, adv. (falsus), *falsely, wrongly, erroneously, untruly*, Cic.

falsus -a -um, p. adj. (from fallo). **I**. invented, feigned, false, untrue, spurious, made up; gaudium, Cic.; Caesaris commentarii, Cic.; vocolae, *falsetto*, Cic.; ora non falsa, *genuine*, Ov. Subst., **falsum** -i, n. an untruth, something false, a lie; ad te falsum scripseram, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; falso, adv., *falsely*, Cic. **II**. deceitful, false, hypocritical; in amore, Tac.; lingua, Ov. Subst., **falsum** -i, n., **a**, *deceit, hypocrisy*, Tac.; **b**, tela in falsum jacere, *at random*, Tac.

falx, falcis, f. **1**, a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook, Cic.; **2**, a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc., Caes.

fama -ae, f. (fari). **I**. talk, tradition, a report, rumour, intelligence, unauthenticated news; nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic.; fama est, there is a rumour, Liv.; fama emergit, Cic.; fama muntiabat, Cic.; fama manat, foll. by acc. and infin.; famā accipere, to hear by rumour, Caes.; personif., Fama, a goddess, daughter of Terra, Verg. **II**. the opinion of the crowd, public opinion. **A**. contra famam opinionemque omnium, Cic.; fama popularis, popular favour, Cic.; bona fama, good opinion, Cic.; mala fama, Sall.; fama sapientiae, Cic. **B**. reputation; **1**, good name; famae consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; **2**, evil reputation; moveri famā, Verg.

famātus -a -um (fama), having an ill reputation, Cic. (?)

famēlicus -a -um (fames), suffering hunger, hungry, famished; armenta, Juv.

fames -is, f. hunger. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., cibi condimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquā re famem tolerare, Caes.; aliquā re famem depellere, to satisfy, Cic.; explere, Cic.; famem ab ore civium propulsare, Liv. **B**. Transf., **1**, insatiable desire; auri sacra fames, Verg.; **2**, poverty of expression; jejunitas et fames, Cic. **II**. famine, time of famine; in fame frumentum exportare, Cic.

familia -ae (-as after the words pater, mater, filius, filia), f. (from root FAM, whence famulus). **I**. a household of slaves, household; a, familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, Cic.; emere eam familiam a Catone, Cic.; **b**, a band of gladiators; gladiatoria, Sall.; comparare familiam, Cic.; familiam ducere, to be at the head, to take the first place, Cic.; **c**, the dependents, vassals of a noble, Caes.; **d**, the slaves of a temple. **II**. Transf., **A**. the entire household or family; hence, paterfamilias, the head of the household or family; materfamilias, a married

woman who had passed in manum viri, or an unmarried woman whose father was dead, Cic.; filiusfamilias, the son still under his father's power, Cic. **B**. a family; **1**, lit., **a**, in a wide sense, race (syn. with gens); familiam unam (sc. gentem Claudia:n) subisse civitatis onus, Liv.; **b**, in a narrower sense, a family, as a subdivision of a gens; Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.; **2**, transf., sect; tota Peripateticorum, Cic.

familiāris -e (familia). **I**. belonging to the slaves of a house, Plaut. Subst., **familiāris** -is, m., a servant., plur., the servants in a house, Liv. **II**. belonging or relating to a family or household. **A**. Lit., **a**, belonging to a household; lares, Cic.; copiae, Liv.; res familiaris; (a) the household, Liv.; (β) property, Cic.; **b**, belonging to a family; funus, a death in the family, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, with compar. and superl., known in the house or family, intimate, friendly; blduo factus est mihi familiaris, Cic.; subst., **familiāris** -is, m. a friend; so familiaris -is, f., a female friend; exclamat familiaris tua, Cic.; of things, ordinary, familiar, confidential; sermo, Cic.; aditus familiarior, Liv.; **b**, t. t. of augury, fssum familiare or pars familiaris, the part of the entrails relating to the persons sacrificing, Cic., Liv.

familiāritas -ātis, f. (familiaris), **1**, confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity; in alicuius familiaritatem venire or intrare, or se dare, Cic.; mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est or intercedit, Cic.; **2**, meton., familiar friends; e praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac.

familiārītēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (familiaris), *confidentially, familiarly, intimately*; familiariter cum aliquo vivere, Cic.

famōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fama). **I**. Pass., **a**, in a good sense, much spoken of, renowned; urbs (of Jerusalem), Tac.; mors, Hor.; **b**, in a bad sense, infamous, notorious; si qua erat famosa, Cic. **II**. Act., libellous, defamatory; versus, Hor.; libelli, Tac.

famul, famūla, v. famulus.

famulāris -e (famulus), relating or belonging to servants or slaves; vestis, Cic.; jura famularia dare, to make slaves, Ov.

famulātus -ūs, m. (famulus), service, servitude, slavery, Cic.; transf., quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati, Cic.

famulor, 1. dep. (famulus), to be a servant, to serve any one, Cic.; alicui, Cat.

famulus -a -um (root FAM), serving, servile; vertex, Ov. Subst., **a**, **famulus** -i, m. a servant, slave; of a man, Cic.; of a deity, Cic.; ante-class. form, **fāmul**, Lucr.; **b**, **famūla** -ae, f. a female slave, handmaid, Verg., Ov.; transf., virtus famula fortunae est, Cic.

fānātīcus -a -um (fanum), inspired by a deity, enthusiastic, raving. **A**. Lit., of persons, Galli fanatici, Liv.; isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. **B**. Transf. of things, vaticinantes carmine fanatico, Liv.; fanaticus error, Hor.

Fannius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were C. Fannius, an historian, and his uncle, C. Fannius, an orator, contemporaries of Scipio Aemilianus. Hence adj., **Fanniānus** -a -um, of or relating to Fannius.

fānum -i, n. (fari). **I**. **a**, a place solemnly consecrated to a god, Cic.; **b**, a temple with the land round it, a holy place; in sing. generally with the name of the deity, Apollinis, Cic.; fana spoliare, Cic. **II**. Proper name, **Fānum** -i, n. town on the coast of Umbria, now Fano.

fār, farris, n. **I**. Lit., spelt (triticum spelta, Linn.), farris seges, Liv.; farris acervus, Verg.

II. Transf., **a**, meal; percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices, far pium, Hor.; **b**, bread; una farris libra, Hor.

farcio, farsi, fartum, 4. (root FARC, Gr. ΦΡΑΓ, φράγ-νυμι, φράττω), to fill full, stuff full; pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.

Farfārus, v. Fabaris.

fārīna -ae, f. (far), meal, flour, Plin.; hence, dust or powder of any kind, Plin.; fig., nostrae farinae, of our kind or sort, Pers.

fārīnārius -a -um (farina), relating to meal, made of meal, Plin.

farrācēus (-īus) -a -um (far), of or belonging to spelt, Plin.

farrāgo -inis, f. (far), 1, mixed fodder for cattle, Verg.; 2, transf., a medley, mixture; nostri libelli, Juv.

farrārius -a -um (far), relating to spelt or to grain generally, Cato.

farrātus -a -um (far), 1, provided with grain, Pers.; 2, made of corn; neut. plur. subst., farrata, porridge, Juv.

farrēus -a -um (far), made of spelt or corn generally. Subst., **farrēum** -i, n. a spelt-cake, Plin.

fartor -ōris, m. (farcio), a fatterer of fowls, Hor.

fartum -i, n. and **fartus** -us, m. (farcio), the stuffing, the inside, Plin.

fās, n. indecl. (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-Ω, whence also fari, fatum), something spoken. **I.** divine law and right (opp. jus, human law and right), divine command; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; contra jus fasque, Cic.; personif., audi Juppiter, audite fines, audiet fas, Liv. **II. A.** Gen., that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right (opp. nefas); per omne fas et nefas aliquem sequi, Liv.; fas est, it is allowed, is lawful; quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.; si fas est, with infin., Cic.; with supin., si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.; fas est or non fas est, with infin., Cic.; fas putare, with infin., Caes. **B.** fate, destiny; fas obstat, Verg.; fas est, with infin. or acc. and infin.; si cadere fas est, if I am destined to fall, Ov.

fascia -ae, f. a bandage, band. **I.** Lit., 1, a surgical bandage, Cic.; 2, esp., a, a woman's girdle, Ov.; b, a bed-girth, Cic. **II.** Transf., a streak of cloud in the sky, Juv.

fasciculus -i, m. (dim. of fascis), a little bundle or packet; epistolarum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; florum, a nosegay, Cic.

fascino, 1. (βασκαίνω), to bewitch; agnos, Verg.

fascinum -i, n. and **fascinus** -i, m. (βασκαίνω). **I.** an enchanting, bewitching, Plin. **II.** = membrum virile, Hor.

fasciōla -ae, f. (dim. of fascia), a little bandage, Hor.; purpureae fasciōlae, bandages round the ankle worn by women, Cic.

fascis -is, m. a bundle, packet. **I.** Gen., sarmentorum, Liv.; ego hoc te fasce levabo, Verg. **II.** Esp., plur. **A.** Lit., fasces, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates; fasces praeferre, Liv.; habere, Cic.; dare alicui fasces, the consulate, Cic.; summittere fasces, to lower as a sign of respect, Liv.; fig., alicui, to yield the preference to, Cic.; demissi populo fasces, lowered before the people, Cic. **B.** Meton., high office, esp. the consulate, Verg., Hor.

fāselus, **fāseōlus**, etc. = phaselus, etc. (q.v.).

fasti -ōrum, m., v. fastus -a -um.

fastidīo -ivi -itum, 4. (fastidium), to loathe, feel distaste or disgust. **I.** Lit., of physical loath-

ing, olus, Hor.; omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque, Hor. **II.** Transf., to be averse to, dislike, loathe; etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic.; preces alicuius, Liv.; with infin., ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.; with acc. and infin., est aliquis, qui se inspicere aestimari fastidiat, Liv.

fastidīōsē, adv. with compar. (fastidiosus), 1, with loathing, dislike; huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; 2, a, fastidiously, daintily; quam diligenter et quam paene fastidiose judicamus, Cic.; b, disdainfully, contemptuously; fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

fastidīōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fastidium), full of loathing. **I.** feeling, loathing. **A.** Lit., squeamish, Varr. **B.** Transf., a, sick of, disgusted with, impatient of; with genit., Latinarum (litterarum), Cic.; terrae, Hor.; b, esp., nice, dainty, fastidious; Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, sed tamen recipiebat, Cic.; c, contemptuous, disdainful, Plin. **II.** causing loathing, disgusting, loathsome, Hor.

fastidīum -ī, n. (FAST-idium, of same root as 1. fastus), loathing. **I.** Lit., the loathing of food; cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** dislike, aversion, disgust; domesticarum rerum, Cic. **B.** a, fastidiousness, hyper-criticism, fault-finding; delicatissimum, Cic.; audiendi, Cic.; b, scorn, haughtiness, pride; fastidium et superbia, fastidium arrogantiaeque, fastidium et contumacia, Cic.; fastidium alicuius non posse ferre, Cic.

fastigātē, adv. (fastigatus), slantingly, Caes.

fastigātus -a -um, partic. of fastigo.

fastigium -ī, n. (FAST-igium, connected with ἀ-φλαστον). **I.** a slope, declivity, descent; ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. **II.** the extremity, either above or below. **A.** Lit., 1, above, height; a, gen., height, summit; pari altitudinis fastigio, Caes.; b, esp., the summit of a roof; both, (α) the whole of the roof, Cic.; and (β) the gable end, pediment; fastigium Capitolii, Cic.; operi inchoato, prope tamen absolute, tamquam fastigium imponere, put the last touch to, Cic.; 2, below, depth, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, dignity, rank, position; dictaturae altius fastigium, Liv.; 2, principal point (in writing); summa sequar fastigia rerum, Verg.

fastigo, 1. (fastigium), to sharpen to a point, a, upwards, collis est in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv.; b, to slope down, only in partic., fastigatus; collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.

fastōsus -a -um (fastus), proud, haughty, Mart.

1. **fastus** -ūs, m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance; stirpis Achilleae fastus (plur.), Verg.; fastu erga patrias epulas, Tac.

2. **fastus** -a -um (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-ω, whence fatum, φάσκω, φημι), dies fastus, gen. plur. dies fasti, or simply fasti, the days on which the praetor could administer justice (opp. nefasti); ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit per quem lege licebit agi, Ov.; a list of these days, with the festivals, magistrates, chief events, etc., the Roman calendar; fasti memores, Hor.; a poetical form of this calendar composed by Ovid; fasti consulares or magistratum, a list of the highest magistrates at Rome from the earliest times, Cic.

fātālis -e (fatum), relating to destiny or fate. **I.** a, fated, destined by fate; necessitas, Cic.; annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; b, fateful, connected with the fate of a person or thing; pignora, the Palladium, Ov.; libri, the

Sibylline books, Liv.; *bellum*, Cic.; *deae*, the *Ites*, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, *deadly, fatal*; *telum*, Verg.; *jaculum*, Ov.

fātālītēr, adv. (*fatalis*), *according to fate or destiny*; *definitum esse*, Cic.

fātēōr, *fassus sum*, 2. dep. (root *FA-*, Gr. *φαίω*, whence also *fari*, *φαρίζω*), **I.** *to confess, admit, allow*; *verum*, Cic.; *de facto turpi*; with acc. and infin., *si quis se amici causā fecisse fateatur*, Cic.; **2.** *to discover, make known*; *iram vultu*, Ov. (pass., *qui (ager) publicus esse fateatur*, Cic.).

fātīcānus -a -um and **fātīcīnus** -a -um (*fatum* and *cano*), *prophetic*, Ov.

fātīdīcus -a -um (*fatum* and *dico*), *announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic*; *vates*, Verg.; *anus*, Cic.; subst., *a soothsayer*, Cic.

fātīfēr -fēra -fērum (*fatum* and *fero*), *death-bringing, deadly, fatal*; *arcus*, Verg.

fātīgātīo -ōnis, f. (*fatigo*), *weariness, fatigue*; *cum fatigatione equorum atque hominum*, Liv.

fātīgo, **I.** (perhaps connected with *fatis*, whence also *affatim*). **I.** *to weary, tire, fatigue*; *servos jaculo cursuque*, Verg.; *se atroci pugnā*, Liv.; *itinere, magno aestu fatigati*, Caes. **II.** Transf., *to vex, harass*. **A.** Of the body, *verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati*, Cic. **B.** Of the mind, **1.** *animum*, Sall.; *se*, Sall.; *qui punit aliquem aut verbis fatigat*, Cic.; **2.** esp., *to tease, worry with entreaties*, etc.; *aliquem precibus*, Liv.; *Vestam prece*, Hor.

fātīlōquus -a -um (*fatum* and *loqui*), *announcing fate, prophetic*. Subst., *a prophet, prophetess*; *Carmēta mater . . . quam fatiloquam miratae hae gentes fuerant*, Liv.

fātīs -is, f. whence acc. *fatim*, *sufficiently*, post-Aug.

fātīscō, 3. and **fātīscōr**, 3. dep. (*χατέω*, *χατίσκω*), **1.** *to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder*; *naves rimis fatiscunt*, Verg.; **2.** *to become weak, droop, decrease*; *seditio fatiscit*, Tac.; *dum copiā fatiscunt*, Tac.

fātūltas -āt'is, f. (*fatuus*), *foolishness, simplicity*, Cic.

fātūm -i, n. (*for, fari*), *an utterance*. **I.** *the expressed will of a god, prophecy, prediction*; *fata Sibyllina*, Cic. **II.** **1.** *destiny, fate, the appointed order of the world, the fate, lot, or destiny of man*; *omnia fato fieri*, Cic.; *fato rerum prudentia major*, Verg.; *alicui fatum est*, with infin., Cic.; *alicuius or alicui fatum est*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; *fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum ut*, etc., Cic.; *the will of a god*; *sic fata Jovis poscunt*, Verg.; and personif., *Fata, the Parcae or Fates*, Prop.; **2.** **a.** *the natural term of life*; *maturius exstingui quam fato suo*, Cic.; *fato cedere*, Liv.; *fato fungi*, Ov.; *fato obire, to die a natural death*, Tac.; *fata proferre, to prolong life*, Verg.; **b.** *misfortune, ruin, calamity*; *impendet fatum aliquod*, Cic.; meton., *a cause of calamity or destruction*; *duo illa reipublicae paene fata, Gabinius et Piso*, Cic.

fātūus -a -um, *foolish, idiotic, fatuous*; **a.** of persons, *puer*, Cic.; *fatuus et amens es*, Cic. Subst., **fātūus** -i, m. *a fool, idiot*, Cat.; **b.** of things, *foolish, insipid, perverse*; *primas illas rabiosulas (litteras) sat fatuas dedisti*, Cic.

Faunus -i, m. (root *FAV-*, *faveo*), *a mythic king of Latium, revered as a god of woods and fields*; subsequently identified with *Pan*; hence, **Fauni** = *forest gods*, Ov.

faustē, adv. (*faustus*), *happily, fortunately*; *evenire*, Cic.

faustitas -āt'is, f. (*faustus*), *prosperity*; personif. as a goddess of the fields, Hor.

Faustulus -i, m. (root *FAV-*, whence *faus-*

tus), myth., *the herdsman of the Alban king Amulius, who saved and brought up Romulus and Remus*.

faustus -a -um (root *FAV-*, *faveo*). **I.** *bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious*; *dies faustus alicui*, Cic. **II.** As a proper name, *Faustus, a Roman surname*; *L. Corn. Sulla Faustus, son of the dictator Sulla*; *Fausta, daughter of the dictator Sulla, wife of Milo*.

fautor -ōris, m. (orig. *favitor*, from *faveo*), *a favourer, protector, patron, promoter*; *dignitatis*, Cic.; *bonorum*, Liv.; absol., *an applauder*, Hor.

fautrix -trīcis, f. (*fautor*), *a favourer, protector, promoter*; *voluptatum*, Cic.; *regio suorum fautrix*, Cic.

faux, *faucis*, f. (usually plur. **fauces** -um, f.). **I.** Lit., *the jaws, gullet, throat*; *arente fauce*, Hor.; *sitis urit fauces*, Hor.; fig., *quum inexplēbiles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti* Cic.; *Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urguet, is at our throats*, Sall.; *quum faucibus premeretur, when the knife was at his throat*, Cic.; *premit fauces defensionis tuae, strangles, makes impossible*, Cic.; *urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus creptam esse*, Cic. **II.** Transf., only in plur., **1.** *jaws, chasm*; *patefactis terrae faucibus*, Cic.; **2.** *entrance*; *portus*, Caes.; *macelli*, Cic.; **3.** *a narrow pass, defile*; *angustae*, Liv.; *artee*, Tac.; *Etruriae*, Cic.; **4.** **a.** *isthmus, neck of land*; *artae fauces (Isthmi)*, Liv.; *Graeciae*, Cic.; **b.** *straits*; *Hellespontū*, Liv.

fāvēo, *fāvi*, *fautum*, 2. **I.** *to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect*; with dat. of person or party, *faveas tu hosti*, Cic.; *si tibi dei favent*, Cat.; *favere suis*, Cic.; with dat. of thing, *favere enim pietati fideique deos*, Liv.; *favere et reipublicae et dignitati ac gloriae alicuius*, Cic.; *isti sententiae*, Cic.; impers., *non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur*, Cic.; with pro and the abl., or contra and the acc., *hac pro parte*, Ov.; *qui Parthorum quoque contra Romanum nomen gloriae favent*, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Ov.; with neut. acc. (*as regards*), *quod quidem ego favisse me tibi fateor*, Cic.; absol., *dum favet nox et Venus*, Hor.; *multitudo audiens favet, odit*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to favour with the mouth, heart, etc.*, hence *to be silent*, *favete linguis*, Cic.; *ore favete*, Verg., *be silent*; absol., *celebrate faventes*, Verg.

fāvilla -ae, f. (*faveo*), *glowing ashes, esp. the still glowing ashes of the dead*; *reliquias vino et bibulam lavēre favillam*, Verg.

fāvītor -ōris, m. = *fautor* (q.v.).

fāvōnīus -li, m. *the west wind or zephyr which blew at the beginning of spring*, Cic.

fāvor -ōris, m. (*faveo*). **I.** *favour, goodwill, partiality, inclination*; with subject. genit., *populi*, Cic.; with object. genit., *nominis*, Liv.; with in and the acc., Liv.; *amplecti aliquem favore*, Liv.; *in favorem alicuius venire*, Liv. **II.** Esp., **a.** *attention at a religious ceremony*; *pium praestare et mente et voce favorem*, Ov.; **b.** *applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation*; *quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus*, Cic.

fāvōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (*favor*), *in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing*; *oratio*, Tac.

fāvus -i, m. *a honeycomb*; *ingere favos*, Cic.; poet., *favos dilue Baccho, honey*, Verg.

fax, *fācis*, f. *a torch*. **I. A.** Lit., *faces incendere*, Liv.; *faces nuptiales*, Cic.; *a funeral torch*, Cic.; *a fire-brand*; *faces incendere*, Cic.; fig., *eius omnium incendiorum fax, Antonius*, Cic.; attribute of *Cupid* and the *Furies*, Ov., Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** gen., *faces dicendi, fiery eloquence*, Cic.; *alicui ad libidinem facem praefere*,

to minister to, Cic.; facem bello praeferre, to kindle the flame of war, Tac.; me torret face mutuā Calais, with the flame of love, Hor.; 2, esp., that which provokes or causes, the author; subicere faces invidiae alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the light of the moon; crescentem face Noctilucae, Hor.; 2, a fiery meteor, shooting star, etc.; faces caelestes or caeli, Cic.

faxim, faxo = fecerim, fecero, v. facio.

fēbrīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of febris), a slight fever, feverishness; febricula incipit, Cic.; febriculam habere, Cic.

fēbrīcūlōsus -a -um (febricula), feverish, Cat.

febris -is, f., acc. -em or -im, abl. -e or -i (for ferbis, from ferveo), fever; in febrim subito incidere, Cic.; febrim habere, Cic.; febrī carere, Cic.; Romam venisse cum febre, Cic.; Febris personif. as a goddess, with three temples in Rome.

fēbrūārius -a -um (februus, februo, to purify), relating to cleansing; a, mensis Februarius or simply Februarius, the cleansing month (so called because of the purificatory sacrifices in its second half), up to 450 B.C. the last month of the year, in the time of Cicero the second; b, belonging to the month February; Kalendae Februariae, the 1st of February, Cic.

fēbrūus -a -um, purifying (in the religious sense); subst. **fēbrūum** -i, n. a means of religious purification; hence, **Fēbrūa** -ōrum, n. the feast of purification held by the Romans at the end of February.

fēcīālis = fetialis (q.v.).

fēcunditas -ātis, f. (fecundus), fruitfulness, fecundity. **I.** Lit., a, of persons, mulieris, Cic.; b, of the earth, aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.; c, of the intellect, volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, Cic. **II.** Transf., abundance, Plin.

fēcundo, 1. (fecundus), to fructify, fertilise; viridem Aegyptum nigrā arenā, Verg.

fēcundus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (FE-o, whence fetus, femina, fenus), fruitful, prolific. **I. A.** Lit., terra, Cic.; conjux, Hor. **B.** Fig., rich, abounding in; with genit., saecula fecunda culpa, Hor.; with abl., gens inter accolae latrociniis fecunda, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, abundant, full, plentiful; quaestus, Cic.; calices, Hor.; with abl. (specus) uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov.; 2, making fruitful; fecundae verbera dextrae, Ov.

fēl, fellis, n. the gall, the gall-bladder. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., fel gallinaceum, Cic.; 2, fig., a, bitterness, Tib.; b, anger; atrum fel, Verg. **B.** Esp., the venom of a serpent; vipereo spicula felle linunt, Ov.

fēles (faeles) -is, and **fēlis (faelis)** -is, f. a cat, Cic.

fēlicitas -ātis, f. (felix). **I.** fertility, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, happiness, felicity, good fortune, success: perpetuā quādam felicitate usus ille excessit e vita, Cic.; plur., incredibiles felicitates, Cic.; personif., Felicitas, Good Fortune as a goddess, with a temple in Rome; b, success, esp. in war; Helvetiorum, Caes.

fēlicitēr, adv. (felix), 1, fruitfully; illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg.; 2, happily; a, vivere, navigare, Cic.; b, in a wish, auspiciously, favourably; precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic.; c, good luck! feliciter velim, Cic.

fēlis = feles (q.v.).

fēlix -icis (root FE-o, cf. fecundus). **I.** fruitful, fertile; arbor, Liv.; regio, Ov. **II. A.** fortunate, favourable, propitious, lucky; 1, gen.,

Sulla felicissimus omnium, Cic.; with genit., cerebri, Hor.; with ad and the acc., ad casum fortunamque felix, Cic.; with abl., morte felix, Verg.; with abl. gerund., tam felix vobis corumpendis fuit, Liv.; with in and the abl. gerund., si minus felices in diligendo fuissetis, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, Cic.; with infin., felicior ungere tela manu, Verg.; Felix, the Lucky One, surname of Sulla, Liv.; 2, esp., a, rich; tam felix esse, Ov.; b, successful; seditio, Liv.; arma, Verg. **B.** Act., a, bringing good luck; omen, Ov.; so the formula, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, Cic.; b, blessed with healing power; malum, Verg.; c, making joyful; poma, Ov.; d, making fruitful; limus, Verg.

fēmella -ae, f. (dim. of femina), a young woman, a girl, Cat.

fēmen = femur (q.v.).

fēmīna -ae, f. (root FE-o, cf. fecundus), lit., any female animal that bears young; a, of human beings, a woman, Cic.; b, of animals, the female; porcus femina, Cic.

fēmīnēus -a -um (femina), 1, relating to a woman, female, feminine; calendae, the 1st of March, when the Matronalia were celebrated, Juv.; curae iraeque, Verg.; 2, womanish, effeminate; amor, Verg.; fuga, Ov.

fēmūr -ōris or (from femina) -inis, n. (FE-o, cf. fecundus), the upper part of the leg, the thigh, Cic.; femur utrumque, Caes.

fēnēbris -e (fenus), relating to interest; leges, Liv.

fēnērātio -ōnis, f. (fenero), lending at interest, usury, Cic.

fēnērātor -ōris, m. (fenero), one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer; fenerator acerbissimus, Cic.

fēnēro (faenēro), 1. (fenus), to lend money at interest; ne fenerare liceret, Liv.

fēnērōr (faenērōr), 1. dep. (fenus), to lend money at interest; pecuniam binis centesimis, at twenty-four per cent. per annum, Cic.; provincias, to despoil by usury, Cic.; fig., beneficium, to trade in, Cic.

fēnestella -ae, f. (dim. of fenestra), a little opening, (porta) Fenestella, a little gate in Rome.

fēnēstra -ae, f. (connected with φαίρω), a, a window, Cic.; b, an opening; lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg.; esp., a loophole for shooting; fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, Caes.

fēnēs -a -um (fenum), made of hay; homines, men of straw, Cic.

fēnicūlārius -a -um (feniculum), belonging to fennel; hence **Fēnicūlārius** campus, a district in Spain, Cic.

fēnicūlum -i, n. fennel, Plaut.

fēnīllā -ium, n. plur. (fenum), a hay-loft, Verg.

fēnīsēca -ae, m. (fenum and seco), a mower; transf., a countryman, Pers.

fēnum (faenum, foenum) -i, n. (root FE-o), hay; fenum alios esse oportere, must eat hay, i.e., be dolts, Cic.; prov., fenum habet in cornu, he is dangerous (the horns of vicious cattle were bound with hay), Hor.

fēnus (faenus) -ōris, n. (root FE-o), lit., that which is produced. **I.** interest of money; pecuniam alicui dare fenore, to lend at interest, Cic.; pecuniam accipere fenore, to borrow, Liv.; pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, to invest, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, debt, indebtedness; fenore obrui, mersum esse, laborare, Liv.; 2, capital; duas fenoris partes in agris collocare, Tac.; 3, usury; fenore trucidare patrimonium or plebem, Cic.

fēra -ae, f. v. ferus.

fērācītēr, adv. with compar. (ferax), *fruitfully*; velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

fērālis -e (root FER, whence also Feronia, in-fer-nus). **I.** relating to the dead, *funereal*; cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies, = feralia, Ov. Subst., **fērālia** -ium, n., **a**, the festival of the dead on the 10th of February, Cic.; **b**, things relating to the dead or to burial, Tac. **II.** Transf., *death-bringing, deadly, fatal*; dona, Ov.; annus, Tac.

fērāx -ācis (fero), *fruitful, fertile, prolific*. **A.** Lit., agri, Cic.; with genit., Iberia ferax venenorum, Hor.; with abl., feracior uvis, Ov.; **B.** Transf., nullus feracior in philosophia locus est quam de officiis, Cic.; with genit., illa aetate qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

ferbēo = serveo (q.v.).

fercūlum and **fērīcūlum** -i, n. (fero), *a litter, bier, tray*; **a**, for carrying the spolia opima and the trophies at a triumph, Liv.; **b**, for carrying the images of the gods in processions, Cic.; **c**, for bringing in dishes; hence, meton., *a course*, Prop.

fērē, adv. (root FER-o), *almost, nearly*. **A.** Gen., totius fere Galliae legati, Caes.; omnes fere, Cic.; **a**, esp. with expression denoting time, quintā fere horā, Cic.; eādē fere horā quā veni, *about the same hour*, Cic.; **b**, with negatives, *scarcely, hardly*; aetates vestrae nihil aut non fere multum differunt, Cic. **B.** = semper fere, *nearly always, usually*; fit enim fere ut, etc., Cic.; with a negative, *seldom*, Cic.

fērentārius -īi, m. (fero), *a light-armed soldier who fought with missiles*, Sall.

Fērentīnum -i, n. **I.** a town of the Hernici on the Via Latina, now Ferento; adj., **a**, **Fērentīnus** -a -um, *Ferentine*; caput aquae Ferentinae, or simply caput Ferentinum, the source of a stream running near Ferentinum, Liv.; subst., **Fērentīna** -ae, f. a goddess of Ferentinum; **b**, **Fērentīnās** -ātis, *Ferentine*. **II.** a town in Etruria, now Ferentino.

Fēretrīus -īi, m. (feretrum, fero), *a surname of Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were dedicated*, Liv.

fērētrum -i, n. (fero), *a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave*, Ov., Verg.

fērīae -ārum, f. for fesiae, same root as festus, *days of rest, holidays*. **I.** Lit., novendiales, Cic.; ferias agere, Liv. **II.** Transf., *rest*, Hor.

fērīātus -a -um, p. adj. (from ferio), *keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure*; deus feriatu torpet, Cic.; with ab, feriatu a negotiis publicis, Cic.

fērīcūlum = ferculum (q.v.).

fērīnus -a -um (ferus), *relating to a wild beast, wild*; caro, Sall.; vellera, Ov. Subst., **fērīna** -ae, f. *flesh of wild animals, game*, Verg.

fērīo, 4. *to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite*. **I.** **A.** Lit., murum arietibus, Sall.; frontem, Cic.; ferire mare, *to row*, Verg.; absol., contra ferire, Sall.; ferit sidera vertice, *reaches to the stars*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *to hit*; multa patent in sorum vita quae fortuna feriat, *influences*, Cic.; medium ferire, *to keep the middle of the road*, Cic. **II.** **1.** *to strike dead, slay, kill*; hostem, Sall.; humilem agnam, Hor.; and hence, *foedus, to make a treaty* (because a sow was then slain), Cic.; **2.** *to cut in pieces*; stricto retinacula ferro, Verg.; **3.** *to bring out, utter*; verba palato, Hor. (synecop. imperf. feribant, Ov.).

fērīor, 1. (feriae), *to keep holiday*, Varr.

fērītās -ātis, f. (ferus), *wildness, savageness*; hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

fermē, adv. (superl. of fere = ferime), *almost, nearly, within a little*. **I.** haec ferme gesta, Liv., **a**, of numbers, *about*; sex millia ferme passuum, Liv.; **b**, with negatives, *hardly, scarcely*, Cic. **II.** = semper ferme, *nearly always, usually*; ut ferme evenit, Cic.

fermento, 1. (fermentum), *to cause to ferment*, Plin.

fermentum -i, n. (for fervimentum, from ferveo), **1.** *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast*, Tac.; transf., *anger, or the cause of anger*, Plaut.; **2.** meton., *a kind of beer*, Verg.

fēro, tāli, lātum, ferre (root FER, Gr. ΦΕΡ, perf. tuli, from old forma tulo, supine latum, orig. tlatum from old tlaō, τλάω), *to bear, bring, carry*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **a**, *to bear*; faces in Capitolium, Cic.; (α) *to carry on one's person*; cervice jugum, Hor.; (β) *ventrem, to be pregnant*, Liv.; (γ) *milit. t. t., arma contra aliquem*, Cic.; signa in aliquem, *to attack*, Liv.; **b**, *to bring*; venenum, Liv.; alicui osculum, Ov.; alicui tributum, Liv.; *to offer* (to the gods); sacra divis, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to bear*; (α) nomen Aemilii Pauli, Liv.; aliquem in oculis or oculis, *to be very fond of*, Cic.; prae se ferre aliquid, *to display, make public*, Cic.; obscure ferre, *to conceal*, Cic.; (β) *to endure, submit to, bear*; contumaciam alicuius, Cic.; ea vina quae vetustatem ferunt, *which keep for a long time*, Cic.; with pers. obj., optimates quis ferat? Cic.; with acc. and infin., ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic.; absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; with adv., aliquid ferre aegre, moleste, graviter molesteque, *to take it ill, be vexed at*, Cic.; aequo or iniquo animo, Cic.; facile, clementer, fortiter ac sapienter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., si quis aegre ferat se pauperem esse, Cic.; partic., non ferendus, *intolerable*; facinus, Cic.; non ferendum, with acc. and infin., Cic.; **b**, *to bring*; (α) opem, auxilium, Cic.; alicui fraudem, Cic.; ferre responsa Turno, Verg.; conditionem ferre, *to propose terms*, Cic.; aliquam, *to propose some one as a wife*, Cic.; legal t. t., suffragium, *to vote*, Cic.; legem, *to propose a law*, Cic.; so ferre de aliqua re ut, etc., *to propose that*, Cic.; (alicui) iudicem, of the prosecutor, *to propose a judge to the defendant*, Cic.; (β) of abstractions, *to demand, require, allow*; si ita res feret, Cic.; ut mea fert opinio, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** expensum ferre, *to set down in an account-book as paid*, Cic. **B.** *to spread abroad, report, speak of*; ferre haec omnibus sermonibus, Caes.; ferunt or pass. fertur, feruntur, *people say, it is reported*, with acc. and infin. or in pass. nom. and infin.; fama fert, *the story goes*, with acc., Liv.; ferre, with double acc., *to give a person out to be*; si te petitorum fero, Cic. **C.** *to think over, consider*; id consilio ante ferre debemus, Cic. **D.** *to carry off*; **1.** in a good sense, veniam peto feroque, Liv.; non tacitum feres, *I will not be silent about it*, Cic.; fructus ex republica, Cic.; gratiam (thanks) alicuius rei, Liv.; polit. t. t., repulsam (a populo), Cic.; centuriam, tribus, *to gain the votes of*, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, *to carry off violently*; te fata tulerunt, Verg.; ferre et agere, *to plunder*, Liv. **E.** *to bring forth*; terra fruges ferre potest, Cic. **F.** *to put in motion*; **1.** *to drive away, lead*; ferre se or middle ferri, *to hasten, rush, and of things, to flow, mount, sink*; **a**, lit., inde domum pedem, Verg.; milit. t. t., signa ferre, *to march away*, Liv.; se ferre alicui obviam, Cic.; se ferre aliquem, *to act as, to profess to be, to declare oneself to be*; libertum se populi Romani, Liv.; ad eum omni celeritate ferri, Caes.; Rhenus citatus fertur per, etc., *rushes quickly*, Caes.; **b**, transf., aliquem in or ad caelum laudibus, *to praise sky-high*, Cic.;

eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque fertur, Cic.; ferri aliquā re, to be borne away by, to be possessed by; crudelitate et scelere, Cic.; 2, of a road, etc., to lead to; via fert Verruginem, Liv.; transf., si qua ad verum via ferret inquiringem, Liv. (archaic redupl. perf. tetulit, ap. Cic.).

fērōcia -ae, f. (ferox), a, in a good sense, high spirit, courage, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, ferocity, Cic.; transf., vini, harshness, roughness, Plaut.

fērōcitas -ātis, f. (ferox), a, courage, untamed spirit, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, haughtiness, Cic.

fērōcītēr, adv. (ferox), a, in a good sense, courageously, bravely, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, rudely, roughly, fiercely, Cic.

Fērōnīa -ae, f. (root FER, cf. feralis), an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen.

fērox -ōcis (connected with ferus and Gr. θῆρ). I. In a good sense, courageous, high-spirited, warlike, brave; juvenis ferocissimus, Liv.; feroces ad bellandum viri, Liv. II. In a bad sense, wild, unbridled, proud; with abl., stolidē ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit., linguae, Tac.; victoria eos ipsos ferociōres impotentioresque reddit, Cic.; of things, ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

ferrāmentum -i, n. (ferrum), any instrument or tool, esp. in agriculture, made of iron, Cic.

ferrāria -ae, f., v. ferrarius.

ferrārius -a -um (ferrum), relating or belonging to iron; faber, a blacksmith, Plaut. Subst., **ferrāria** -ae, f. iron mine, Caes.

ferrātus -a -um (ferrum). I. furnished or covered with iron, Liv.; hasta, Liv.; agmina, iron-clad, Hor. II. of iron, iron; obices portarum, Tac.

ferrēus -a -um (ferrum), iron. A. Lit., made of iron; clavi, Caes. B. Meton., like iron; 1, hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel; Aristo Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic.; os, Cic.; 2, lasting like iron, immovable, unyielding, firm; corpus animusque Catonis, Liv.; 3, hard, oppressive; sors vitae, Ov.; somnus, death, Verg.

ferrūginēus -a -um (ferrugo), iron-coloured, dusky; hyacinthus, Verg.; cymba, Verg.

ferrūginus = ferrugineus (q.v.).

ferrūgo -inis, f. (from ferrum, as aerugo from aes), 1, iron rust, Plin.; 2, the colour of iron rust, dusky (iron grey, dark blue, steel blue) colour; viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.

ferrum -i, n. I. iron in its rough state, ore. A. Lit., Cic. B. Transf., hard-heartedness, insensibility, cruelty; in pectore ferrum gerit, Ov. II. iron worked up, meton. A. Gen., any iron instrument, the plough, Verg.; an axe, Hor.; a stylus for writing, Ov.; scissors for hair-cutting, Ov.; curling-irons, Verg. B. Esp., a sword; ferrum stringere, Liv.; aliquem cum ferro invadere, Cic.; urbes ferro atque igni vastare, Liv.; haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere, Cic.

ferrūmen -inis, n., cement, Plin.

ferrūmino, 1. (ferrumen), to cement, bind together, Plin.

fertilis -e (fero), fruitful, prolific, fertile; 1, agri, Cic.; with genit., multos fertiles agros aliorum fructuum, Cic.; with abl., insula agro fertilis, Liv.; transf., pectus, Ov.; 2, fertilising, making fruitful; dea, Ceres, Ov.; Bacchus, Hor.

fertilitas -ātis, f. (fertilis), fruitfulness, fertility; with subject genit., agrorum, Cic.; of persons, indoluit fertilitate suā, Ov.

fertum (ferctum), -i, n., a kind of sacrificial cake, Pers.

fertus -a -um (fero), fruitful; arva, ap. Cic.

fērūla -ae, f. (fero), 1, the herb fennel; 2, a rod used to punish slight offences of slaves and children, a ferule, Hor.; used as a goad for cattle, Ov.

fērus -a -um (root FER, connected with θῆρ, Aeolic φῆρ). I. Lit., wild, untamed, uncultivated; bestiae, Cic.; montes, Verg.; silvae, Hor. Subst., a, **fera** -ae, f. (sc. bestia), a wild animal (as opp. to cicur, a domesticated animal); ferarum ritu, Liv.; feras agitare, Cic.; transf., of constellations, magna minorque ferae, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.; b, **ferus** -i, m., a wild beast, a wild boar, Ov.; an ox, Ov.; horse, Verg.; stag, Verg. II. Transf., wild, rough, savage, uncivilised, cruel; gens, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; facinus, Liv.

fervēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (ferveo and facio), to make hot, heat, boil, melt; pix fervefacta, Caes.; jacula fervefacta, Caes.

fervens -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from ferveo), glowing, hot, heated. I. Lit., aqua, Cic.; rota, Ov. II. Transf., a, ira, Ov.; b, of character, impetuous, fiery; fortis animus ferventior est, Cic.; Cassi rapido ferventius anni ingenium, Hor.

fervētēr, adv. (fervens), hotly, warmly; loqui, ap. Cic.

fervēo, ferbūi -ēre and (poet.) **fervo**, ferui -ēre. I. A. Lit., to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, Cic.; validum posito medicamen aeno fervet, Ov. B. Transf., a, to glow with passion, etc., to be heated; fervet avaritiā pectus, Hor.; qui usque fervet ferturque avaritiā ut etc. Cic.; b, to be carried on briskly; fervet opus, Verg.; c, to glitter; jam fervere litora flammis, Verg. II. 1, to rage, foam, seethe, hiss; a, lit., fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, Verg.; b, transf., of a poet, monte decurrens velut amnis fervet (Pindarus), rages, Hor.; 2, to be in quick movement; a, of a crowd, to swarm forth; fervere quum videas classem lateque vagari, Verg.; b, of places, to swarm with; instructo Marte videres fervere Leucaten, Verg.

fervesco, 3. (ferveo), to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil, Lucr.

fervidus -a -um (ferveo). I. boiling, seething. A. 1, lit., humor, Ov.; 2, transf., of orators, passionate, excited; paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic. B. burning, glowing, hot; 1, lit., pars mundi, Cic.; vina, Hor.; 2, transf., fiery, hot; fervidi animi vir, Liv.; with abl., fervidus ira, Verg. II. raging, foaming; vada, Verg.

fervo = ferveo (q.v.).

fervor -ōris, m. (ferveo). I. boiling heat, raging heat. A. Lit., mediis fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. B. Transf., heat, ardour, passion; mentis, animi, Cic. II. raging, foaming; Oceani, maris, Cic.

Fescennīa -ae, f., and **Fescennīum** -ii, n., a town in Etruria famous for the Fescennini versus. Adj., **Fescennīus** -a -um, Fescennine, Fescennini versus, rude satirical verses; hence licentia Fescennina, Hor.

fessus -a -um (faticor), weary, tired, exhausted; de via, Cic.; militiā, Hor.; plorando, Cic.; corpus fessum vulnere, Liv.; in the genit., fessi rerum, Verg.; fessa aetas, old age, Tac.; res fessae, distress, Verg.

festinantēr, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, quickly; nimium festinanter dictum, Cic.

festinātiō -ōnis, f. (festino), haste, speed, hurry; festinatio praepropera, Cic.; with object genit., adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; omni festinatione properare in patriam, Cic.; plur., quid afferebat festinationum, Cic.

festināto, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, Plin.

festinō, 1. (festinus). **I.** Intransit., *to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry*; plura scripsissem nisi tui festinarent, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad effectum operis, Liv. **II.** Transit., *to hasten, accelerate*; profectiōnem, Sall.; fugam, Verg.; partic., festinatus, *hastened*; iter, Ov.; with infin., tanto opere migrare, Cic.

festinus -a -um (fero), *hastening, hasty*; cursu festinus anhelō, Ov.

festivē, adv. (festivus), *humorously, facetiously, wittily*; belle et festive, Cic.

festivitas -ātis, f. (festivus). **I.** Object., **A.** *gaiety, pleasure*, Plaut. **B.** Esp., *festivities, embellishments, ornaments* (of discourse), iis festivitātibus insolentius abutitur, Cic. **II.** Subject., *cheerfulness, humour, pleasantry*; lepos et festivitas, festivitas et facetiae, Cic.

festivus -a -um (festus). **I.** Gen., 1, *pleasant, agreeable, pretty*; poema, Cic.; copia librorum, Cic.; 2, of places, *bright, pleasant*, Plaut. **II.** Esp., 1, of character, *good-humoured, cheerful*; puer, Cic.; 2, of discourse, or of speakers, *lively, bright, droll, amusing, humorous, witty*; oratio, Cic.; festivus homo, Cic.

festūca -ae, f. (fero). **A.** Lit., *a stalk, straw*, Plin. **B.** Transf., *the rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*, Plaut.

1. **festus** -a -um (root FE, whence also februs), *sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive*; dies, Cic.; chori, Ov.; lux (= dies), Ov.; tempus, Hor.; dies festos anniversarios agere, Cic. Subst., **festum** -i, n. *a feast*, Ov.

2. **Festus** -i, m. Sext. Pompeius, *a Latin grammarian, who lived probably at the end of the fourth century A.D., author of a work in twenty books, "De Verborum Significatione."*

fetiālis -is, m. *a fetial*, plur. **fetiāles**, *a college of heralds whose business it was to demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc.*, Cic.; in sing., legatus fetialis, Liv. Adj., **fetiālis** -e, *belonging to the fetiales*; jus fetiale, Cic.

fetūra -ae, f. (fetus). **A.** *the bearing or bringing forth of young, breeding*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *the young brood, offspring*, Ov., Verg.

1. **fētus** (foetus) -a -um (partic. of *feo). **I.** Pass., **A.** Lit., 1, *pregnant*; pecus, Verg.; 2, transf., *a, fruitful, fertile*; terra feta frugibus, Cic. **B.** Poet., *full of*; machina feta armis, Verg. **II.** Middle, *that has brought forth, newly delivered*; ursa, lupa, Ov.

2. **fētus** -ūs, m. (*feo, whence also fecundus), **I.** *the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young*; labor bestiarum in fetu, Cic.; of the soil, *bearing, producing*; quae frugibus atque baccis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; fig., *nec ullā aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *that which is brought forth*; **a**, *offspring, brood*; Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, Hor.; fetus suis (*sucking-pig*), Verg.; **b**, of plants, *fruit, produce, shoot*; nucis, Verg.; meliores et grandiores fetus edere (of land), Cic.; fig., ex quo triplex ille animi fetus existet, Cic.

fiber -bri, m., *a beaver*, Plin.

fibra -ae, f. (fido). 1, *a fibre, filament, in animals or plants*; stirpium, radicum, Cic.; 2, *the entrails of an animal*; bidentis, Ov.

Fibrēnus -i, m., *a river in Latium, near Arpinum, flowing into the Liris, now Fibreno*.

fibrinus -a -um (fiber), *of or belonging to the beaver*, Plin.

fībula -ae, f. (contr. for figibula from figo), *a buckle, brooch, clasp*, Verg., Liv.; *an iron clamp fastening beams together*, Caes.

Ficāna -ae, f., *a town in Latium on the road to Ostia*.

ficēdūla -ae, f. (ficus), *a small bird, the beca-fico*, Plin.

fictē, adv. (fictus), *falsely, fictitiously*; fiete et fallaciter, Cic.

fictilis -e (fingo), *earthen, made of clay*; vasa, Cic.; figurae, Cic. Subst., **fictile** -is, n., usually plur., *earthenware, earthen vessels*; omnia (ponuntur) fictilibus, Ov.

fictor -ōris, m. (fingo), 1, *an image-maker, a statuary*; pictores fictoresque, Cic.; 2, *a feigner*; fandi fictor Ulysses, *master in deceit*, Verg.

fictrix -icis, f. (fictor), *she that forms or fashions*; materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.

fictūra -ae, f. (fingo), *a forming, fashions*, Plaut.

fictus, partic. of fingo.

ficūla -ae, f. (dim. of ficus), *a little fig*, Plaut.

Ficūlĕa (Ficūlnĕa) -ae, f. *town in the country of the Sabines on the Via Nomentana*. Adj., **Ficūlĕnsis** -e, *Ficulean*.

ficulus (ficulnĕus) -a -um (ficula), *of or relating to the fig-tree*; truncus, Hor.

ficus -i and -ūs, f. (perhaps from fio, feo), 1, *the fig-tree*; arbor fici, Cic.; 2, *a fig*, Hor.

fidē, adv. (fidus), *faithfully*, Cic.

fidēicommissum -i, n. (fides and committo), *legal t. t., a trust*, Quint.

fidēlĕ, adv. (fidelis), *faithfully*, Plaut.

fidēlĕa -ae, f. *a earthenware pot or vase*, Plaut.; *a pot for whitewash*; prov., duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, ap. Cic.

fidēlis -e (1. fides), *that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful*. **A.** Of persons, *socius, amicus*, Cic.; *alicui or in aliquem*, Cic.; in amicitia, Cic. Subst., **fidēles** -ium, m. *confidants, faithful friends*, Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, *consilium fidele*, Cic.; *lacrimae, genuine*, Ov.; meton., *durable, lasting, strong*; lorica, Verg.

fidēlĭtas -ātis, f. (fidelis), *faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity*, Cic.; erga patriam, ap. Cic.

fidēlĭtĕr, adv. with compar. and superl. (fidelis). 1, *faithfully, trustworthily, honestly, surely*, Cic.; per quorum loca fideliter (*free of danger*) mihi pateret iter, Cic.; 2, meton., *properly, well*; ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, Ov.

Fidēnae -ārum, f. and **Fidēna** -ae, f. *a town in Latium, now Castro Giubileo*. Adj., **Fidēnas** -ātis, *of or belonging to Fidenae*.

fidens -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from fido), *without fear, confident, courageous*; homo, animus, Cic.; with genit., *animi*, Verg.; with abl., *fidens et animo et viribus*, Liv.

fidētĕr, adv. with compar. (fidens), *confidently, courageously*, Cic.

1. **fidētia** -ae, f. (fido), *confidence, courage, boldness*, Cic.

2. **Fidētia** -ae, f. *town in Gallia Cispadana*.

1. **fīdes** -ēi, f. (fido), *trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *fidem decipere*, Liv., or *fallere*, Cic.; *alicui or alicui rei fidem habere, to place confidence in*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; *alicui rei fidem tribuere, adjungere*, Cic.; *fidem facere, to awake confidence*, Cic.; *nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni; sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat. no reliance was placed in the news*, Caes. **B.** Esp., *mercantile t. t., credit*; *quum fides totā Italiā esset angustior, impaired*, Caes.; *fidem moliri*, Liv.; *fides concidit, has fallen*, Cic.; *fides de foro sublata est*, Cic.; *fidem renovare*, Cic.; often with res, *property, res et fides*, Sall.

abi res eos jam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit. Cic.; homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, Cic.; transf., segetis certa fides meae, *produce, return*, Hor. **II.** Meton. **A.** *that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness*; **1.** gen., exemplum antiquae probitatis ac fidei, Cic.; fidem praestare, *to be loyal*, Cic.; of faithfulness in treaties and political alliances, pro vetere ac perpetua erga Romanum fide, Caes.; **a.** in appeals and oaths, fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; **b.** legal t. t., ex bona fide or bonā fide, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly*, Cic.; iudicia de mala fide, *dishonesty*, Cic.; Fides personif. as a goddess, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement; fidem fallere, frangere, violare, *to break a promise*, Cic.; dare alicui, Cic.; obligare, *to make an engagement*, Cic.; liberare, servare, *to keep a promise*, Cic.; fidem prodero, Cic.; fide meā, *on my word of honour*, Cic.; **b.** fides publica or simply publica, *a promise of protection in the name of the state, a safe-conduct*; fidem publicam postulare, Cic.; Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic.; fide acceptā venerat in castra Romana, Liv.; **c.** *faithful protection, constant help*; conferre se in alicuius fidem et clientelam, in alicuius amicitiam et fidem, Cic.; se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Cic.; venire in alicuius fidem, Liv., or in alicuius fidem ac potestatem, Caes.; alicuius fidem sequi, Caes.; aliquem in fidem recipere, Cic.; in alicuius fide et clientela esse, Cic. **B.** *credibility, trustworthiness*, of reports, statements, etc.; **1.** fidem facit aliquid iudicii mei, Cic.; tabularum, Cic.; **2.** **a.** *proof*; manifesta fides publicā ope Volscos hostes adjuutos, Liv.; **b.** *certainty*; verba fides sequitur, Ov.

2. fides -is, f., usually plur. **fides** -ium (σφίδη, or perhaps from findo), lit. *a gut-string for a musical instrument*; hence, *a lyre, lute, harp*; discere, Cic.; fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor.; sing., fides Teia, Hor.

fidicen -cenis, m. (2. fides and cano), *a player on the harp, lyre, lute*, Cic.; poet., *a lyric poet*; lyrae Romanae, Hor.

fidicina -ae, f. (fidicen), *a female player on the lute or harp*, Plaut.

fidicinus -a -um (fidicen), *relating or belonging to harp-playing*, Plaut.

fidicula -ae, f. and gen. plur. **fidiculae** -arum, f. (dim. of 2. fides), **1.** *a little lyre or lute*, Cic.; **2.** *an instrument for torturing slaves*, Suet.

Fidius -ii, m. (connected with fides, fido), in full Dius Fidius, *a Roman deity, personification of faith*; me Dius Fidius and medius fidius (ellipt. = ita me Dius Fidius juvet), *So help me God!* Cic.

fido, fisis sum, 3. (root FID, Gr. ΠΙΘ, πειθ-ω, πειθ-ομαι), *to trust, believe, confide in*; with dat. or abl., sibi, Cic.; nocti, Verg.; prudentiā, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.

fiducia -ae, f. (fido). **I.** Lit., **a.** *confidence, trust, reliance, assurance*; alicuius, *in some one*, Cic.; sui, *in oneself*, Liv.; arcae nostrae, Cic.; **b.** *self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery*, Caes. **II.** Legal t. t., *a contract by which a man temporarily transfers property to another, a pledging, pawning, mortgaging, etc.*; formula fiduciae, Cic.; fiducia accepta, Cic.

fiduciarius -a -um (fiducia), *entrusted, committed, given in trust*; urbs, Liv.; opera, Caes.

fidus -a -um (fido), *true, faithful, trusty, certain, sure*; **1.** of persons, amici fidi, Cic.; with dat., Abelux fidus ante Poenis, Liv.; with genit., regina tui fidissima, Verg.; **2.** of inanimate

objects, tam fida canum custodia, Cic.; statio male fida carinis, *an insecure anchorage for ships*, Verg.

figlinus (figulinus) -a -um (figulus), *of or belonging to a potter*, Plin. Subst., **1.** **figlina** -ae, f. **a.** *a potter's art or craft*, Plin.; **b.** *a potter's workshop, pottery*, Plin.; **2.** **figlinum** -i, n. *earthenware*, Plin.

figo, fixi, fixum, 3. **I.** *to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix*. **A.** Lit., **a.** *aliquem in cruce*, Cic.; caput legis in poste curiae, Cic.; arma ad postem, Cic.; **b.** *to build*; moenia, Ov.; **c.** *oscula, to imprint*, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** *nequitiae modum suae, to set a limit*, Hor.; **b.** *vestigia, to check one's steps*, Verg.; **c.** *to fix, make fast*; fixum et statutum est, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., **a.** *to thrust in, drive in*; mucronem in hoste, Cic.; **b.** *to transfix*; aliquem sagitta, Tac. **B.** Transf., **a.** *aliquem maledictis, attack with reproaches*, Cic.; **b.** *to fix*; oculos in terram, Liv.; **c.** *to fix in one's attention*; illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, Cic.

figularis -e (figulus), *relating or belonging to a potter*, Plaut.

figulinus = figlinus (q. v.).

figulus -i, m. (root FIG, whence fingo), *a worker in clay, a potter*; a figulis munitam urbem, *Babylon, made of brick*, Juv.

figura -ae, f. (fingo). **I.** *form, shape, figure*; **a.** *hominis*, Cic.; **b.** *an atom*, Lucr.; **c.** *shade of a dead person*, Verg. **II.** **a.** *kind, nature, species, form*; negotii, Cic.; **b.** *in rhet., a figure of speech*, Cic.

figuratus -a -um, partic. of figuro.

figuro, 1. (figura), *to form, mould, shape*; **1.** *ita figuratum corpus ut excellat aliis*, Cic.; **2.** transf., *os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat*, Hor.

filatim, adv. (filum), *thread by thread*, Lucr.

filia -ae, f. (filius), *a daughter*, Cic.; virgo filia, Cic.; poet. transf., *pinus silvae filia nobilis*, Hor.

filicatus -a -um (filix), *adorned with ferns*; paterae, *embossed or chased with fern leaves*, Cic.

filioīa -ae, f. (dim. of filia), *a little daughter*, Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man, duce filioīa Curionis, Cic.

filioīus -i, m. (dim. of filius), *a little son*, Cic.

filius -ii (voc. sing. fili), m. (feo, whence fecundus, etc.), *son*, Cic.; terrae, *a man of mean origin, unknown person*, Cic.; fortunae, *a child of fortune*, Hor.

filix -icis, f. *fern*, Verg.

filum -i, n. (fingo), *a thread*. **I.** Lit., **a.** of wool, linen, etc., velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov., pendere filo (tenui), *to hang by a thread, be in great danger*, Ov.; **b.** *a woollen fillet round the cap of the flamen*; capite velato filo, Liv.; **c.** of other things, deducit aranea filum pede, Ov.; **d.** *the thread of life spun by the Parcae*; sororum fila trium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.** *the form, shape of anything*, Lucr.; **b.** *the manner, form, thread of discourse*, Cic.

fimbriae -arum, f. plur., *fringe, border, edge*; madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, *extremities*, Cic.

Fimbria -ae, m. (G. Flavius), *friend of Marius, general in the Mithridatic War*.

fimur -i, m. and **fimum** -i, n. *dung, excrement, dirt*, Liv., Verg.

findo, fidi, fissum, 3. *to split, cleave, separate, divide*; lignum, Verg.; findere agros sarculo, Hor.; hāc insulā quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic.

fingo, finxi, fectum, 3. (root FIG, whence figulus). **I.** *to stroke*; manus aegras manibus

gulei, Ov. **II. A.** to fashion, form, mould; **1**, lit., **a**, mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere, Cic.; **b**, imago ficta, a statue, Cic.; natura fingit hominem, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to imagine, conceive; fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, Cic.; with acc. and inflo., finge aliquem fieri sapientem, Cic.; **b**, to invent, fabricate, devise; crimina, opprobria in aliquem, Cic.; partic., fictus, invented, feigned; ficta fabula, Cic.; hence subst., **fictum** -i, n. something invented, a lie; ficta loqui, Ov.; **c**, to feign; nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order; **1**, lit., **a**, crinem fronde premit fingens, Verg.; **b**, fingere vultum, to put on a friendly look, Ov., or to put on a brave look, Caes.; ficto pectore fatus, Verg.; **2**, transf., to form; oratorem, Cic.; se totum ad arbitrium alicuius, Cic.

finiens -entis (partic. of finio), sc. orbis or circulus, the horizon, Cic.

finio, 4. (finis). **I.** Transit., to bound, limit, enclose within limits. **A.** Lit., imperium populi Romani, Caes.; lingua finita dentibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to enclose within bounds, restrain; an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic.; **2**, to define, determine, prescribe, appoint; sepulcris novis modum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potuisse finire senatus consulto ne, etc., Liv.; **3**, **a**, gen., to put an end to, conclude, end, finish; bellum, Caes.; labores, Cic.; and pass., to end, cease; **b**, (a) finiri (middle), to die, Cic. poet.; finitā Claudiorum domo, having become extinct, Tac.; (β) to finish speaking; omnia finierat, Ov.; (γ) to bring a period to a close; ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic. **II.** Intransit., **a**, to die; sic Tiberius finivit, Tac.; **b**, to finish speaking; finierat Telamone satus, Ov.; to bring a period to a close; illi philosopho placet ordiri a superiore pacone, posteriore finire, Cic.

finis -is, m. and f. (finio). **I.** the boundary, limit, border. **A.** Lit., eius loci, Cic.; provinciae Galliae, Liv.; plur., territory; iter in Santonum fines facere, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, boundary, limit; mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.; **b**, term, limit; ad eum finem, so far, Cic.; sine (fini), with genit., as far as, sine genūs, Ov. **II.** the end; **a**, finis vitae, Cic.; ad finem venire, Liv.; finem facere, with genit. bellandi, Caes.; sollicitudinis, Cic.; finem facere, with dat. pretio, Cic.; finem capere, come to an end, Cic.; **b**, esp., (a) death; Neronis, Tac.; (β) the highest, the extremity; bonorum, malorum, greatest good, greatest evil, Cic.; **c**, object, end, aim; domus finis et usus, Cic. (abl. sing. sine and fini).

finitē, adv. (finitus, from finio), moderately, within bounds, Cic.

finitimus (finitūmus) -a -um (finis), neighbouring, adjacent. **A.** Lit., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aēr mari finitima, Cic. Subst., **finitimi** -ōrum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, Cic. **B.** Transf., related to, resembling, similar; vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat., huic generi historia finitima est, Cic.

finitor -ōris, m. (finio), one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor, Cic.

finitūmus = finitimus (q.v.).

finitus -a -um, partic. of finio.

fio, factus sum, fieri (connected with φύω), pass. of facio. **I.** Lit., to be made; hic ubi sit doctā multa corona manu, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **a**, to be done, to arise; fit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; per aliquem fit quominus, etc., Cic.; **b**, to happen; (a) Pompeio melius est factum, Cic.; esp. with abl., quid illo fiet, what will happen with him? Cic.; with de, quid de Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.; ut fit, ut

fieri solet, as usual, as is often the case; ut fit plerumque, Cic.; fit saepe ut non respondeant ad tempus, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be deceived, Cic.; fieri non potest quin, etc., Cic.; ita fit ut, etc., Cic.; (β) to follow; ita fit ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, Cic.; (γ) to be; nec potest fieri me quidquam superbis, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to become something; consules facti sunt, Cic.; **b**, to be esteemed; me a te plurimi fieri, Cic.; **c**, to be sacrificed; quum pro populo fieret, Cic.

firmāmen -inis, n. (firmo), support, prop., Ov.

firmāmentum -i, n. (firmo), a means of support, a prop; **1**, lit., transversaria tigna quae firmamento esse possint, Cic., Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, reipublicae, Cic.; **b**, in rhet., the main point of an argument, Cic.

firmātor -ōris, m. (firmo), one who makes firm or establishes, Tac.

firmē, adv. (firmus), firmly, steadfastly; aliquid comprehendere, Cic.; firmissime asseverare, Cic.

firmitas -ātis, f. (firmus), firmness, durability. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** firmness, strength of mind, constancy; animi, Cic.

firmitēr, adv. (firmus), firmly, strongly; firmiter insistere, Caes.; firmiter stabilire aliquem, Cic.

firmitūdo -dinis, f. (firmus), firmness, strength. **A.** Lit., operis, Caes. **B.** Transf., strength, firmness, constancy; animi, Cic.

firmo, 1. (firmus), to make firm, strengthen. **I.** Lit., urbem colonis, Cic.; castra munimentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, to make durable, to make secure; (a) vestigia pinu, steady his steps by, Verg.; (β) politically, rempublicam, Cic.; **b**, to make strong, to strengthen; (a) physically, vires, Verg.; vocem, Cic.; (β) morally, animum adolescentis nondum consilio et ratione firmatum, Cic.; (γ) to encourage, cheer, animate; nostros, Caes.; aliquem alloquio, Tac.; **c**, to prove, establish; aliquid rationibus or jurejurando, Cic.

Firmum -i, n. a town in Picenum, now Fermo. Adj., **Firmānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Firmum.

firmus -a -um, firm, strong, stout. **I.** Lit., ramus, Cic.; with dat., area firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, physically strong, powerful, healthy; **a**, corpus, Cic.; **b**, milit., strong; equitatus et peditatus, Cic.; ad dimicandum, Caes.; **2**, of time, durable, lasting; firmissima vina, which keep, Verg.; transf., lasting, valid; acta Caesaris, Cic.; **3**, morally and mentally strong; **a**, steadfast, firm, immovable; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.; contra pericula, Sall.; firmior in sententia, Cic.; **b**, sure, firm, to be relied upon; litterae, Cic.; spes, Cic.; with abl., copiae et numero et genere et fidelitate firmissimae, Cic.; with ad and the acc., firmos (eos) milites ad tuendas nostras res efficere, Cic.

fiscella -ae, f. (dim. of fiscina), a small rush or wicker basket, Verg.

fiscina -ae, f. (fiscus), a small basket of wicker-work, Cic.

fiscus -i, m. a wicker basket; **1**, a money-basket, money-bag, purse, Cic.; meton. = money, Juv.; **2**, the state treasury, Cic.; **3**, under the empire, the emperor's private purse (opp. aerarium, the state treasury), Tac.

fissilis -e (finio), that can be cloven or split; lignum, Verg.

fissio -ōnis, f. (finio), a splitting, cleaving, dividing; glebarum, Cic.

fissum -i, n. (finio), a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver, Cic.

fistūca or **festūca** -ae, f. a rammer, mallet, Caes.

fistūla -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a tube, pipe; esp. a water-pipe, usually of lead; fistulas, quibus aqua suppediabat Jovis templis, praecidere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, a reed; eburneola, a pitch-pipe of ivory, Cic.; **2.** a kind of ulcer, fistula, Nep.

fistulātor -ōris, m. (fistula), one who plays upon the reed-pipe, one who gives a note with the pitch-pipe, Cic.

fixus -a -um, p. adj. (from figo), firm, fixed, immovable; vestigia, Cic.; fixum est, it is fixed determined, Cic.; decretum, Cic.

flābellum -i, n. (dim. of flabrum), a small fan, Prop.; fig., cuius linguā quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

flābilis -e (flo), airy, Cic.

flābrum -i, n. (flo), gen. in plur. **flābra** -ōrum, blasts of wind, breezes, Verg.

flaccō, 2. (flaccus), to be faint, weak, languid; transf., to fail or flag in an undertaking; Messala flaccet, Cic.

flaccesco, 3. (inch. from flaccio), to begin to fade, to become faint, weak, languid; flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccīdus -a -um (flaccus), withered, flabby, flaccid, weak, languid, Lucr.

1. flaccus -a -um, **1.** flabby, flaccid, Varr.; **2.** of men, flap-eared, Cic.

2. Flaccus, Q. Horatius, v. Horatius.

3. Flaccus, C. Valerius, v. Valerius.

flāgello, 1. (flagellum), to whip, scourge, beat; robora parte caudae, Ov.

flāgellum -i, n. (dim. of flagrum), a whip, scourge. **I.** Lit., a, Cic., Hor.; fig., the scourge of conscience, Juv., Lucr.; b, a riding-whip, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** the thong of a javelin, Verg. **B.** a young sprout, vine-shoot, Verg. **C.** Plur., flagella, the arms of a polypus, Ov.

flāgītātio -ōnis, f. (flagito), an earnest demand or entreaty, Cic.

flāgītātor -ōris, m. (flagito), one who earnestly demands or entreats, Cic.; with genit., pugnae, Liv.

flāgītōsē, adv. (flagitiosus), shamefully, basely, disgracefully, infamously; impure ac flagitiose vivere, Cic.; sumus flagitiose imparati, Cic.; alicuius amori flagitiosissime servire, Cic.

flāgītōsus -a -um (flagitium), shameful, disgraceful, infamous; flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita, Cic.; flagitiosum est, with acc. and infln., Sall.; flagitiosum duco, with infln., Liv.

flāgītium -i, n. (root FLAG, whence flagito), **I.** a disgraceful action, shameful crime, shame, disgrace, infamy; factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic.; ista flagitia Democriti, shameful expressions, Cic. **II.** Meton., scoundrel, rascal; flagitia atque facinora, Cic.

flāgīto, 1. (root FLAG, whence also flag-ro) = flagranter posco, to entreat, ask, demand earnestly. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, alicuius auxilium, Cic.; mercedem gloriae ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem frumentum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, Cic.; with infln., Hor.; absol., flagitat tabellaris, Cic.; b, of abstract subjects, quae tempus flagitat, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to demand to know; posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic.; b, to demand; filium ab aliquo, Cic.; c, to summon before a court of justice; aliquem peculatorem, Tac.

flagrans -antis, p. adj. (from flagro), burning. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., telum, lightning, Verg.; flagrantissimus aestus, Liv. **B.** Transf., glowing

with passion, eager, vehement, ardent; cupiditas, Cic.; multitudo, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, of the eyes, glowing; oculi, Ov.; b, of colour, glittering; flagrans sidereo clipeo, Verg.

flāgrantēr, adv. (flagrans), eagerly, ardently, vehemently; cupere, Tac.

flāgrantia -ae, f. (flagro), glowing; oculorum, Cic.

flāgro, 1. (root FLAG, Gk. ΦΑΕΓ-ω, connected with FLA-re), to blaze, burn, glow, flame. **I.** Lit., **1.** to burn; onerariae flagrant, Cic.; **2.** to glow, glitter; flagrant lumina nymphae, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** of concrete subjects, esp. of persons, a, Italia flagrans bello, Cic.; invidia propter interitum C. Gracchi, Cic.; b, to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement; desiderio, amore, cupiditate, odio, studio dicendi, Cic.; **2.** of abstract subj., flagrant vitia libidinis apud illum, Cic.

flāgrum -i, n. (root FLAG, Gr. ΠΑΗΡ or ΠΑΗΚ, πλήσσω), a scourge, whip, used for punishing slaves; flagro caedi, Liv.

1. flāmen -inis, m. the priest of some particular deity; there were three flamines majores, Dialis, of Jupiter (the highest in rank), Martialis, of Mars, and Quirinalis, of Romulus, and twelve flamines minores (Vulcani, Florae, etc.); flaminem inaugurare, Liv.

2. flāmen -inis, n. (flo). **I.** a blowing, blast; flamina venti, Lucr. **II.** Meton., **A.** the wind; ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg. **B.** (like πνεύματα αὐλῶν) flamina tibiae, the notes of a flute, Hor.

flāminīca -ae, f. (sc. uxor), the wife of a flamen; flaminica Dialis, Tac.

Flāminīnus, a surname of the patrician Gens Quinctia; v. Quinctius.

flāminium -i, n. (flamen, sc. sacerdotium or munus), the office or dignity of a flamen, Cic.

Flāminius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was C. Flaminius, who, when censor, built a circus and made one of the chief military roads in Italy, and who, when consul, was defeated by Hannibal at the battle of Lacus Trasimenus. Adj., Flaminian. Hence, **Flāminianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Flaminius.

flamma -ae, f. (for flag-ma, from root FLAG, whence flag-ro), a flame, blaze, blazing fire. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., effusa flamma pluribus loris reluxit, Liv.; se flammā eripere, Cic.; flammam concipere, to catch fire, Caes.; prov., prius undis flamma (sc. misceatur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of something impossible, ap. Cic. **B.** Meton., a, a flaming star, lightning, Verg.; b, glitter; galea flammam vomens, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., belli, invidiae, Cic. **B.** Esp., the fire or glow of passion, esp. of love; amoris, Cic.; gulae, raging hunger, Cic.; ultrix flamma, burning revenge, Cic.

flammēolum -i, n. (dim. of flammeum), a small bridal veil, Juv.

flammesco, 3. (flamma), to become inflamed, Lucr.

flammēus -a -um (flamma), fiery, flame-like, flaming. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., stella, Cic. **B.** Transf., flame-coloured, fiery-red; corpora, Lucr.; vestigia, in hot haste, Cat. **II.** Subst., **flammēum** -i, n. a flame-coloured bridal veil; flammeum capere, Cat.

flammifer -fēra -fērum (flamma and fero), flame-bearing, flaming, fiery, Ov.

flammo, 1. (flamma). **I.** Intransit., to flame, blaze, burn; flammantia lumina, glittering, Verg. **II.** Transit., to set on fire, inflame. **A.** Lit., ut interirent crucibus affixi aut flammantia

fac. **B.** Transf., flammato orde, with angry passion, Verg.

flammula -ae, f. (dim. of flamma), a little flame, Cic.

flatus -ūs, m. (flo), a blowing, blast. **I.** Gen., Alpini boreae, Verg.; fig., prospero flatu fortunae uti, Cic. **II.** breathing. **A.** Lit., 1, flatus, the breath, Verg.; 2, a, snorting; equorum, Verg.; b, blowing on a flute, Hor. **B.** Transf., haughtiness, arrogance, gen. in plur., Verg.

flavēo, 2. (flavus), to be yellow or gold-coloured; partic., flavens, yellow, golden; coma, Verg.; arena, Verg.

flavesco, 3. (flaveo), to become yellow or gold-coloured; campus flavescet aristā, Verg.

Flāvina -ae, f. a town in Etruria. Adj., **Flāvīnius** -a -um, of or belonging to Flāvina.

Flāvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged; hence Flāvius = Domitian, Juv.; Cn. Flāvius, a freedman of Appius Claudius Caecus, who first published the formulae used in law-suits. Hence 1, **Flāvīālis** -is, m. (with or without flamen), the flamen of the gens Flāvīa; 2, adj., **Flāvīānus** -a -um, Flavian.

flāvus -a -um (root FLA, whence fla-gro), golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellow; arva, Verg.; crines, Verg.; aurum, Verg.; decem flavi, ten gold pieces, Mart.

flēbilis -e (fleo) **I.** Pass., lamentable, wretched, deserving tears; illa species, Cic. **II.** Act., causing lamentation or tears, tearful, doleful; a, of things, gemitus, Cic.; b, of persons, weeping; Ino, Hor.

flēbilitēr, adv. (flēbilis), tearfully, dolefully, Cic.

flecto, flexi, flexum, 3. **I.** Transit., to bend, bow, twist, curve. **A.** 1, lit., membra, Cic.; iter suum or viam, to diverge from one's march or journey, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to modulate (the voice), vocem, Cic.; flexus sonus, a melancholy tone, Cic.; b, to change, alter; vitam, Cic.; fata deum, Verg.; to move, to make a person change his opinion; animum or aliquem, Cic.; flecti misericordiā, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defenderent, Liv. **B.** to bend, turn, direct; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; acies (= oculos) huc, Verg.; middle, flecti in gyrum, to turn round in a circle, Ov.; transf., of places, flectere se or middle flecti, to turn towards; hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.; 2, transf., to turn from, dissuade from; aliquem a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic. **C.** to double, sail round; Leucatan, Cic. **II.** Intransit., **A.** to turn, go; ad Oceanum, Liv. **B.** Transf., ad sapientiam, Tac.

flēo, flēvi, flētum, 2. **I.** Intransit., a, to weep; de filii morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; b, of fluids, to trickle down, Lucr. **II.** Transit., to weep for, lament, bewail. **A.** Lit., juvenem, Ov.; filii necem, Tac.; with acc. and infn., Verg.; flendus, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; fletus, wept for, lamented, Verg. **B.** Transf., cavā testudine amorem, sing mournfully of, Hor. (Synop. perf. forms flecti, Ov.; flerunt, Verg.; fesse, Liv.).

1. **flētus** -a -um (partic. of fleo).

2. **flētus** -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing; prae fletu, Cic.; clamore et fletu omnia complere, Cic.; urbe totā fletus gemitusque fleret, Cic.

flexānimus -a -um (flecto and animus), 1, moving, affecting; oratio, Cic.; 2, affected, touched, moved; ap. Cic.

flexibilis -e (flecto), that can be bent, flexible. **A.** Lit., materia rerum, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of

the voice, vocis genus, Cic.; b, of speech, nihil est tam flexibile quam oratio, Cic.; c, of persons, pliant, tractable, or in a bad sense, changeable; aetas, Cic.; quid potest esse tam flexibile, Cic.

flexilis -e (flecto), flexible, pliant, supple; cornu, Ov.

flexilōquus -a -um (flexus and loquor), having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, Cic.

flexio -ōnis, f. (flecto), bending. **I.** Gen., virili laterum flexione, Cic.; transf., vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. **II.** Esp., turning, winding; deverticula flexionesque, Cic.

flexipes -pēdis (flecto and pes), crooked-footed; hederæ, twining, Ov.

flexuōsus -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked; iter (of the ear), Cic.

flexūra -ae, f. (flecto), a bending, Lucr.

1. **flexus** -a -um, partic. of flecto.

2. **flexus** -ūs, m. (flecto), a bending. **I.** Middle, bending oneself, turning, winding. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, cervicis, Ov.; b, a turning of a road, by-path; in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic.; 2, variation, modification, change; rerum publicarum, Cic. **B.** In the circus, the turning round of the chariots towards the goal; fig., in hoc flexu quasi aetatis, Cic. **II.** Pass., being turned, turning, winding; duros introitus habent (aures) multis cum flexibus, Cic.; flexus vallium, Liv.

flictus -ūs, m. (fligo), a striking together, dashing against; cavæ dant sonitum flictu galeæ, Verg.

flīgo, 3. to beat or dash down, Lucr.

flo, flāvi, flātum, 1. **I.** Intransit., of winds, to blow; qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cic.; ita belle nobis ab Epiro flavit Onchesmites, Cic.; of persons, scintillam levem flando accenderunt, Liv.; of the flute, protinus inflexo Bercyntia tibia cornu flabit, Ov. **II.** Transit., **A.** a, to blow forth from the mouth; flammam, Lucr.; b, to blow an instrument; furiosa tibia flatur, Ov. **B.** to cast metals, to make into coin, to coin; flare pecuniam, Cic.

floccus -i, m., a lock of wool, Varr.; non flocci facere, to think nothing of, Cic.

Flōra -ae, f. (flos), the goddess of flowers. Adj., **Flōrālis** -e, belonging to Flōra; subst., **Flōrālia** -ium and -iōrum, n. the festival of Flōra on the 27th of April; **Flōrālicius** -a -um, relating to the festival of Flōra.

flōrens -entis, p. adj. (from floreo), blooming; 1, fresh, fine, vigorous; a, of orators, etc., florens orationis genus, Cic.; b, of age, aetas, Cic.; 2, glittering, splendid, prosperous, flourishing; (a) fortuna, Caes.; res publica florentissima, Cic.; (b) with abl., distinguished for; gratiā atque hospitii florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.

Flōrentia -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now Florence. Adj., **Flōrentinus** -a -um, Florentine.

flōrēo -ūi, 2. (flos). **I.** to bloom, flower. **A.** Lit., haec arbor ter floret, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, of things, verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata virentque, Cic.; b, of persons, to be in one's prime, to prosper, be flourishing, be in high repute; floret Epicurus, Cic.; with abl., gratiā et auctoritate, Cic.; honoribus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Poet., to be full of; tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Verg. **B.** to glitter; florentes aere catervæ, Verg. **C.** Of wine, to froth, Ov.

flōresco, 3. (inchoat. of floreo), to begin to blossom, come into flower. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., to begin to flourish; Sulpicius ad summam gloriam florescens, Cic.

fōrēus -a -um (flos), 1, made of flowers;serta, Tib.; 2, rich in flowers, flowery; rura, Verg.

fōrīdūlus -a -um (dim. of floridus), somewhat blooming, Cat.

fōrīdus -a -um (flos), flowery. I. Lit., a, blossoming; ramuli, Cat.; b, made of flowers;serta, Ov.; plur. subst., florida et varia, Cic.; c, rich in flowers; Hybla, Ov. II. Transf., a, of age, flourishing; aetas, Cat.; b, of expressions, flowery, florid; Demetrius est floridior, Cic.

fōrīfer -fēra -fērum (flos and fero), flower-bearing, Lucr.

fōrīlēgus a -um (flos and lego), culling flowers; apes, Ov.

Flōrus -i, m. a Roman historian of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, who composed an epitome of Roman history from the foundation of the city to the age of Augustus.

flos, flōris (connected with φλόος), a flower, blossom. I. A. Lit., florum omnium varietas, Cic. B. Meton., flores, the juice of flowers, Verg. II. Transf., A. the prime, flower; 1, gen., Graeciae, Cic.; virium, Liv.; 2, esp., flos aetatis, the flower of youth, Cic.; so flos juventae, Liv. B. the flower = the best, the finest, the pride; 1, gen., flos totius Italiae ac robur, Cic.; florem et colorem defuisse, grace of expression, Cic.; Bacchi, strength, Lucr.; 2, esp., flos juvenilis, the first beard, down, so simply flos, Verg.; flammae, glitter, Lucr.

flosculus -i, m. (dim. of flos), a little flower. I. Lit., ficta omnia tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpam, Cic. II. pride; o qui flosculus es Juventiorum, Cat.

fluctifragus -a -um (fluctus and frango), wave-breaking, Lucr.

fluctuatio -ōnis, f. (fluctuo), a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation; transf., indecision; animorum, Liv.

fluctio, 1. (fluctus). I. to be in wave-like motion, move up and down. A. Lit., mare, Plaut. B. 1, to heave, undulate; fluctuat tellus aere renidenti, shimmers, Verg.; 2, to rage; ira fluctuat, Verg. II. to move up and down in the sea, to be tossed about. A. Lit., of men and ships, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to waver; acies fluctuans, Liv.; of speech, oratio quasi fluctuans, Cic.; 2, to waver in resolve, to vacillate; in suo decreto, Cic.

fluctior -ātus sum, 1. dep., to waver, vacillate; fluctuatus animo est, utrum . . . an, Liv.

fluctuosus -a -um (fluctus), full of waves, stormy; mare, Plant.

fluctus -ūs, m. (fluo). I. a streaming, flowing, Lucr. II. a wave, wave of the sea, billow; a, sing., fluctu operiri, Cic.; b, plur., fluctus sedare, Cic.; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.; fig., commotion, disturbance; fluctus contionum, Cic.; viarum, Verg.

fluens -entis, p. adj. (fluo). I. A. flowing, easy, fluent; tracta quaedam et fluens oratio, Cic. B. unrestrained, diffuse; ut ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. II. hanging down, flabby; baccae fluentes, Cic.

fluentē, adv. (fluo), in a flowing manner, Lucr.

fluentisonus -a -um (fluentum and sono), resounding with waves, Cat.

fluentum -i, n. (fluo), running water, a stream; rauca Cocyti, Verg.

fluidus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid. A. Lit., cruor, Verg. B. Transf., a, lax, languid, flaccid; frondes, Lucr.; pendere lacertos Ov.; b, dissolving; calor, Ov.

fluito, 1. (intens. of fluo), to flow hither and thither. A. Lit., a, of streams, waves, etc., fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres, Ov.; b, of ships, etc., to float, move up and down, be tossed about on the water; navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic. B. Transf., a, to waver; fluitans testudo, Tac.; b, to flutter, flap about; fluitantia vela, Ov.; c, to be uncertain, to vacillate, to be doubtful; mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte, Hor.

flūmen -inis, n. (fluo), flowing water, a stream. I. Lit., A. Gen., flumine vivo, running water, Verg.; flumine secundo, downstream, Caes. B. Esp., a river, a stream, Cic.; Garumna flumen, Caes. II. Transf., 1, a stream of anything; of blood, Cic.; of tears, Verg.; 2, of the mind, a, outpouring, flow; nullius tantum flumen est ingenii, Cic.; b, of oratory, etc., flood, flow, stream; flumen orationis aureum, Cic.

Flūmentāna porta (flumen), the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius.

flūminēus -a -um (flumen), of or relating to a river, Ov.

fluo, fluxi, fluxum, 3. to flow. I. Gen., A. Lit., of fluids and fluid bodies, 1, ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic.; fluit de corpore sudor, Ov.; 2, to flow, drip with any liquid; cruore, Ov.; sudore, Ov. B. Transf., 1, to flow; a, of air, wind, etc., venti fluunt, Lucr.; b, of clothes, to flow down; fluens vestis, Ov.; c, of the neck, to sink; ad terram fluit cervix, Verg.; d, of branches, to spread; ramos compesce fluentes, Verg.; 2, to stream forth; multa a luna manant et fluunt, Cic.; of a crowd, turba fluit castris, Verg. C. Fig., 1, to be spread abroad; Pythagorae doctrina quum longe lateque flueret, Cic.; 2, to be derived from; haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic.; 3, to flow down; a, to proceed without interruption; in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem fluentibus, Cic.; b, to tend to; res fluit ad interregnum, Cic.; c, of oratory, to be diffuse, lax, Cic. II. A. to slacken, become weak; mollitie or mollitiis, Cic.; fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. B. 1, to fall down; fluent arma de manibus, Cic.; 2, to disappear, fall gradually; a, lit., poma, Ov.; b, fig., to vanish; fluit voluptas corporis, Cic.

flūto, 1. (for fluito), to flow, float, swim, Lucr.

flūviālis -e (fluvius), of or belonging to a river; undae, Verg.; anas, Ov.

flūviātīlis -e (fluvius), of or belonging to a river; testudo, Cic.

flūvidus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid, Lucr.

flūvius -i, m. (fluo), 1, flowing water, Verg.; 2, stream, river; fluvius Eurotas, Cic.

fluxio -ōnis, f. (fluo), a flowing, flood, Cic.

1. **fluxus** -a -um, p. adj. (fluo), flowing. A. waving, fluttering, loose; crines, Tac.; habena, Liv. B. Transf., a, uncertain, inconstant, changeable; gloria, Sall.; b, of character, vacillating; animus, Sall.; c, decaying, declining, tottering; murorum aevo fluxa, Tac.; res, Cic.

2. **fluxus** -ūs, m. (fluo), a flowing, Plin.; transf., autumnī, the passing away of autumn, Tac.

fōcāle -is, n. (for faucāle, from faux), a wrap per for the neck, Hor.

fōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of focus), 1, a small stove for cooking, brazier, Juv.; 2, a small altar, Cic.

fōcus -i, m. (root FO, whence also foveo), a fireplace. A. Gen., Ov. B. Esp., 1, the fireplace in a house, hearth; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., house, family, home; domo et focus patris aliquid quem ejicere, Cic.; 2, an altar, Ov.; 3, the fire of a funeral pile, Verg.

fōdico, 1. (fodio), to dig, pierce; latus, to dig in the ribs, Hor.; transf., fodiantibus iis rebus quas malas esse opinemur, troubling, vexing, Cic.

fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. (root FOD, Gr. ΒΟΘ, whence βόθος), to dig. **I.** Intransit., fōdit, invenit aurī aliquantum, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to dig; 1, humum, Verg.; 2, to dig out; argentum, Liv.; to excavate; puteum, Caes.; absol., fōdientes, miners, Liv. **B.** to pierce; 1, a, pectora telis, Ov.; aversos (elephantos) sub caudis, Liv.; b, to gouge out; lumina, Ov.; 2, transf., of grief, pungit dolor . . . fōdiat sane, Cic.

foecundus, foecundo = fecundus, fecundo (q.v.).

foedē, adv. (1. foedus), foully, horribly, cruelly; foede exercere victoriam, Liv.; foedius pulsi, Liv.; foedissime agere causam, Cic.

foederātus -a -um (2. foedus), confederate, allied; civitates, Cic.

foedifragus -a -um (2. foedus and frango), treaty-breaking; Poeni, Cic.

foeditas -ātis, f. (1. foedus), foulness, hideousness, filthiness; a, physical, odoris intolerabilis foeditas, Cic.; vestitus, Cic.; b, moral, turpificati animi, Cic.; decreti, Liv.

foedo, 1. (1. foedus) to make foul, make filthy, defile, pollute, deform, disfigure. **A.** Lit., pectora pugnis, Verg.; canitiem pulvere, Ov.; aliquid sanguine, Ov.; serenos vultus, Verg.; agri foedati, laid waste, Liv. **B.** Transf., to dishonour, disgrace; aliquem nefario scelere, Cic.

1. **foedus** -a -um, foul, filthy, horrible, abominable, detestable; a, physically, monstrum foedissimum, Cic.; foedi oculi, staring, bloodshot, Sall.; with dat., pestilentia foeda homini, Liv.; with supine, rem non modo visu foedam sed etiam auditu, Cic.; b, morally, bellum foedissimum, Cic.; ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? Cic.; with supine, foedum inceptu, Liv.

2. **foedus** -ēris, n. a league. **I.** Lit., a, between states, foedus facere cum aliquo, or icere, or ferire, Cic.; foedus frangere, rumpere, violare, Cic.; b, a compact, covenant, agreement between individuals; amorum, Cic.; scelerum, Cic. **II.** Poet., a law, Verg.

foem . . . , **foen** . . . v. fem . . . , fen . . .

foetēo, 2. to have a bad smell, Plaut.

foetidus (faetidus, fētidus) -a -um, adj. with compar. (foeteo), having a bad smell, stinking, fetid; os, Cic.

foetor -ōris, m. (foeteo), a bad smell, stink, Cic.

foetus, v. fetus.

Fōlia -ae, f. a witch of Ariminum.

fōliātum -i, n. (folium), a salve or oil of spikenard leaves, Juv.

fōlium -ii, n. (connected with φύλλον, as alius with ἄλλος), a leaf; Sibyllae, a prophecy, oracle written on leaves, Juv.

follicūlus -i, m. (dim. of follis), a little sack or bag, Cic.

follis -is, m. a leather bag. **I.** Gen., Plaut. **II.** Esp., 1, a pair of bellows, Cic.; follis fatuillis, Liv.; transf., of the lungs, folles spirant mendacia, Juv.; 2, a leathern purse, Juv.

fōmentum -i, n. (for fovimentum, from foveo); 1, a poultice, fomentation, Hor.; 2, transf., alleviation; summorum malorum, Cic.

fōmes -itis, m. (foveo), touchwood, tinder, Verg.

1. **fons** -fontis, m. (orig. fons, from fundo), 1, a spring, well, fountain, Cic.; meton. poet., fresh or spring water, Verg.; 2, transf., spring, origin, fountain, source; philosophiae, Cic.; juris, Liv.

2. **Fons**, Fontis, m., and **Fontus** -i, m. the son of Janus, god of fountains. Adj., **Fontinālis** -e, belonging to Fons; porta, a gate in Rome on the Quirinal, near the Campus Martius, Liv.

fontānus -a -um (fons), belonging or relating to a spring or fountain; unda, Ov.

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

fonticūlus -i, m. (dim. of fons), a little fountain or spring, Hor.

Fontinālis, v. 2. Fons.

for, fātus, 1., dep. (φάω, φῶ), to speak, say; esp. of gods, oracles, seers, &c. **A.** Gen., to speak, say; ad aliquem, Cic.; aliquid, Verg.; fando audire, hear by report, Cic.; partic. **fandus** -a -um, that which may be spoken, hence, right, lawful; respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae, Liv. **B.** Esp., a, of poets, to sing of, Prop.; b, to prophesy, Verg. (The forms which are found are fatur, fantur, fabor, fabitur, farer; partic. perf. fatus; perf. fatus sum and eram; imper. fare; infin. fari (farier, Verg.); gerund fandi, fando; supine fatu; partic. pres. faus).

fōrābilis -e (foro), that can be bored through, penetrable, vulnerable, Ov.

fōrāmen -inis, n. (foro), a hole, aperture, opening; a, natural; foramina terrae, Lucr.; foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.; b, artificial; convexa foramina retis, Ov.

fōras, adv. (connected with foris), out of doors, forth, out; ire foras, Ov.; aliquem proficere foras, Cic.; portis se foras erumpere, Cic.; ea scripta foras dare, Cic.; quae (vestigia) ubi omnia foras versa vidit, Liv.

forceps -cipis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers, Ov.

fordus -a -um (fero), pregnant, Ov. Subst.

forda -ae, f. (se. bos), a cow in calf, Ov.

fōre, fōrem, -es, etc. (for fuerem from old suo, φύω, I am). **I.** forem, 1, = essem, Sall.; 2, = fuissem, Ov. **II.** Infin. fore, 1, = futurum (-am, -os, etc.) esse, Cic.; 2, = esse, Cic.

fōrensis -e (forum), relating to the market or forum. **A.** Gen., 1, relating to the forum; factio, turba, Liv.; vestitus, dress worn out of doors, state dress, Liv.; 2, relating to the forum as a place for administration of justice, legal; causa, Cic.; Mars, eloquence, Ov.

Fōrentum -i, n. town in Apulia, now Forenzo, Hor.

forfex -ficis, c. a pair of shears or scissors, Mart.

fōrica -ae, f. = ἀφειράν, Juv.

1. **fōris** -is, f. (connected with 2. foris), 1, a door; and plur., fores, folding-doors; claudere forem cubiculi, Cic.; fores aperire, Cic.; ad fores assistere, Cic.; 2, opening, entrance; equi aenel, Cic.

2. **fōris**, adv. (from obsolete nom. fors) **I.** out of doors, outside, without. **A.** Gen., aliquid quaere foris, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, not at home; foris cenare or cenitare, Cic.; foris valde plauditur, among the people, Cic.; foris esse Gabinium, in debt, Cic.; b, outside the senate, Cic.; c, outside the state, outside Rome, Cic. **II.** from without, from abroad; aliquid foris petere, Cic.

forma -ae, f. (fero), form, figure, shape. **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., corporis, Cic.; 2, esp. a, the face; forma nostra reliquaue figura, Cic.; b, beauty, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., form = government, constitution; forma rerum publicarum, Cic.; in formam provinciae redigere, Liv.; 2, esp. character, form, nature, kind, manner; forma insolitae pugnae, Liv. **II.** figure, image, likeness. **A.** Lit., formae virorum, Cic.; formae quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv. **B.** Transf., a,

outline, sketch; totius negotii, Cic.; b, in logic, species, Cic. **III.** form as a model; a, a shoe-last, Hor.; b, a mould, stamp for coining, Ov.

formamentum -i, n. (formo), shape, form, Lucr.

formātūra -ae, f. (formo), a form, forming, formation, Lucr.

Formiāe -ārum, f. town on the coast of Latium, famed for its wine, now Mola di Gaëta. Adj., **Formiānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Formiāe. Subst., **Formiānum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Formiāe, Cic.

formīca -ae, f. (connected with μύρμηξ), an ant, Cic.

formidābilis -e (formido), exciting terror, fearful, formidable; lumen, Ov.

1. **formīdo**, 1. (perhaps connected with horreo), to fear, be frightened, terrified, to dread; omnia, Cic.; with the infin., naribus uti, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

2. **formīdo** -inis, f. (1. formido). **I.** Lit., **A.** fear, dread, terror; Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.; formidinem alicui injicere, Cic. **B.** Esp., religious awe; existunt horribiles formidines, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which causes fear, Cic.; and esp. a scarecrow, Hor.

formidōlōsē, adv. (formidolosus), fearfully, terribly, Cic.

formidōlōsus -a -um (2. formido). **I.** Act., exciting fear, terrible, fearful; tempora, Cic.; bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. **II.** Neut., fearful, timid; with obj. genit., formidolosior hostium, Tac.

formo, 1. (forma). **I.** to form, shape, fashion. **A.** Lit., materiam, Cic.; orationem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to arrange, order, regulate; formatis omnibus ad belli et pacis usus, Liv.; 2, to fashion by education and habit, to accustom, shape; novos collegas in suos mores, Liv.; 3, to dispose, prepare; animos, Cic. **II.** to fashion out of something. **A.** Lit., of sculptors, etc., signum in muliebrem figuram, Cic.; classem, to build, Cic.; personam novam, of actors, to represent, Hor. **B.** Transf., to produce, form; quatuor modis formatas in animis hominum deorum esse notiones, Cic.

formons . . . v. formos . . .

formōsē, adv. (formosus), beautifully, gracefully, Prop.

formōsitas -ātis, f. (formosus), beauty, Cic.

formōsus -a -um (forma), beautifully formed, beautiful; virgines formosissimae, Cic.; of abstractions, tempus, spring, Ov.; virtute nihil est formosius, Cic.

formūla -ae, f. (dim. of forma), 1, a rule, pattern, scheme; dicendi, Cic.; ad formulam vivere, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the form of an agreement between the Roman senate and its allies; Lampsacenos in sociorum formulam referre, Liv.; b, the rating of the censor; censum agere ex formula, Liv.; c, legal t. t., form of words, formula; postulationum, testamentorum, Cic.

fornācālis -e (fornax), relating to an oven; dea, the goddess of ovens (Fornax), Ov. Subst., **Fornācālia** -ium, n. the festival of the goddess Fornax, said to have been instituted by Numa.

fornācūla -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), a little oven, Juv.

fornax -ācis, f. (root FOR, connected with fer-veo, θερμός), 1, an oven, furnace, kiln; ardens, Cic.; poet., Aetnae, the crater, Verg.; 2, personif., Fornax, the goddess of ovens, Ov.

fornicātus -a -um (fornix), arched, vaulted; paries, Cic.; via, Liv.

fornix -icis, m. an arch, vault. **I.** Gen. parietis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Fornix Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus. **B.** Milit. t. t., a, an arched sally-port, Liv.; b, a covered way, Liv. **C.** a brothel, Hor.

fornus = furnus (q. v.).

foro, 1. (cf. Engl. bore), to pierce, Plaut.

fors, abl. forte, f. (fero), only in nom. and abl. sing., chance, luck. **I.** 1, gen., sed haec ut fors tulerit, Cic.; 2, esp., a, abl., forte, by chance, used with si, sin, ne, nisi, etc., Cic.; b, adv. fors = fortasse, by chance, Verg.; 3, fors fortuna, good luck; casu aut forte fortunā, Cic. **II.** Personif. as a deity, dea Fors, Ov.; esp., Fors Fortuna, Liv.

forsān, adv. (= fors sit an), perhaps, Liv.

forsit, adv. (fors sit), perhaps, Hor.

forsitān, adv. (fors sit an), perhaps, Cic.

fortassē, adv. (fors), perhaps; a, with verbs, dolent fortasse et anguntur, Cic.; with subj., fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic.; b, with adj. and adv., res fortasse verae, Cic.; incondite fortasse, Cic.; c, with numbers, about; trigiuta fortasse versus, Cic.

fortē, v. fors.

forticūlus -a -um (dim. of fortis), tolerably strong, brave, courageous, Cic.

fortis -e (old form foretis = forectis, from fero, orig. one that can endure much), strong, powerful, durable. **I.** Lit., physically, strong, durable, powerful, robust, stout; ligna fortissima, Caes.; coloni, Verg. **II.** Transf., mentally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast; 1, of persons, horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.; fortior in dolore, Cic.; vir fortissimus contra audaciam, Cic.; fortis ad pericula, Cic.; prov., fortes fortuna adjuvat, fortune favours the brave, Cic.; so elliptically, fortes fortuna, Cic.; 2, of things, courageous, energetic; sententia, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

fortitēr, adv. (fortis), 1, strongly, firmly; fortius attrahere lora, Ov.; 2, bravely, courageously, steadfastly; ferre dolorem, Cic.

fortitūdo -inis, f. (fortis), bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, Cic.; plur., fortitudines, deeds of bravery, Cic.

fortūito (fortūitū), adv. (fortuitus), by chance, by accident, fortuitously, Cic.

fortūitus -a -um (fors), accidental, casual, fortuitous; concursus atomorum, Cic.; subita et fortuita oratio, unpremeditated, Cic. Subst.,

fortūita -ōrum, n. chance occurrences, Tac.

fortūna -ae, f. and plur. **fortūnae** -arum, f. (fors), chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune. **I.** Gen., **A.** a, sing., prospera, secunda, good fortune, Cic.; adversa, misfortune, Cic.; fortunae se or omnia committere, Cic.; b, plur., fortunae secundae, Cic. **B.** Personif., Fortuna, the goddess of chance, Cic.; filius Fortunae, a favourite of fortune, Hor. **II.** Esp., **A.** Without an epithet, 1, = fortuna secunda, Cic.; fortunam sibi ipsum facere, Liv.; per fortunas! by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake! Cic.; 2, = fortuna adversa, contra fortunam paratus armatusque, Cic. **B.** 1, lit., a, lot, condition, state, mode of life; infima servorum, Cic.; magna, a high position, Liv.; b, of things, bona belli, Cic.; 2, meton., a, lot, share; cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, Ov.; b, property, possessions; gen. plur., alicui bona fortunasque adimere, Cic.

fortūnatē, adv. (fortunatus), happily, fortunately; vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus -a -um, p. adj. (fortunatus), happy, lucky, fortunatus. **I.** Gen., homo, Cic.; respul-

ha, Cic.; insulae, the islands of the blest, Elysium, Plin.; so fortunata nemora, Elysium, Verg. Subst., **fortūnātus** -i, m. a favourite of fortune, Cic. **II.** Esp., well off, wealthy, rich, Cic.

fortūno, 1. (fortuna), to make happy, bless, prosper; tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

1. **fōrūli** -ōrum, m. (dim. of forus), a book-case, Juv.

2. **Fōrūli** -ōrum, m. a place in the Sabine country, now Civita Tommasa.

fōrum -i, n. (connected with foras and foris), an open space. **I.** in front of a tomb, ap. Cic. **II.** **A.** an open square, market-place, Liv.; esp. at Rome, 1, a, forum Romanum, or magnum, or vetus, or simply forum, an open place at the foot of the Palatine and Capitoline hills, where legal, political, and commercial business was transacted, Cic.; b, forum Caesaris, founded by J. Caesar, Suet.; c, forum Augusti, built by Augustus, Ov.; d, forum Trajani, built by Trajan; 2, as mere market-places, a, forum bovarium or boarium, the cattle-market, Cic.; b, forum olitorium, vegetable market, Liv.; c, forum piscarium or piscatorium, fish-market, Liv.; 3, in reference to public business, law, and mercantile transactions, verba de foro arripere, to use common and vulgar expressions, Cic.; annos jam triginta in foro versaris, thou hast been in business thirty years already, Cic.; forum attingere, to begin to apply oneself to public business, esp. legal, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a place of trade, Vacca, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; 2, the chief place or market-town of a district; civitates quae in id forum convenerant, which are in that district, Cic.; forum agere, to hold an assize, Cic. Hence, the name of several towns, a, Forum Appii, on the Via Appia in Latium; b, Forum Aurelium, in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, now Monte Alto; c, Forum Cornelii, in Gallia Cispadana, now Imola; d, Forum Julii or Julium, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus; e, Forum Voconii, in Gallia Narbonensis.

fōrus -i, m. 1, the gangway of a ship, Cic.; 2, plur., a row of seats in the theatre, Liv.; 3, plur., the cells of bees, Verg.

Fosi -ōrum, m. a German people near the modern Hildesheim, Tac.

fossa -ae, f. (fodio), a ditch, trench; a, fossam ducere, Caes.; facere, fodere, Liv.; obducere, praeducere, Cic.; vallo et fossā cingere, Cic.; fossas implere, Liv.; b, canal, bed of a river; Rheni, Cic.; fossae Cluiliae, Liv.

fossio -ōnis, f. (fodio), a digging, excavation, Cic.

fossor -ōris, m. (fodio), a digger, delver, Verg.; poet., a boor, clown, Cat.

fossura -ae, f. (fodio), a digging, Suet.

fōtus, partic. of foveo.

fōvĕa -ae, f. a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall; in foveam incidere, Cic.

fōvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. (root FO, whence fomes, fomentum), to warm, keep warm. **I. A.** Lit., 1, esp. of a bird keeping warm its eggs or young, pullos pennis, Cic.; 2, to bathe, foment a wound or part of the body; vulnus lymphā, Verg.; poet., a, to heal; ora, Verg.; b, to support; colla, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, to stay constantly in a place; castra, Verg.; 2, hie mem inter se luxu, pass the winter, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to foster; spem, Liv.; 2, to cherish; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to support, favour; voluntatem patrum, Liv.

fractus -a -um, p. adj. (frango), weak, powerless; animus, broken down, spiritless, Cic.

fraeno, fraenum = freno, frenum (q.v.).

frāga -ōrum, n. strawberries, Verg.

frāgīlis -e (frango). **I. A.** Lit., easily broken, fragile; rami, Verg. **B.** Meton., crackling; laurus, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, frail, transitory; corpus, Cic.; res humanae, Cic.; b, weak, nerveless; anni, Ov.; Pediatia, Hor.

frāgīlitas -ātis, f. (fragilis), frailty, weakness; humani generis, Cic.

fragmen -mīnis, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; in plur., ruins; ingens montis, Verg.; fragmina navigii, Ov.; fragments, remains, ruins, Verg., Ov.

fragmentum -i, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; plur., ruins; lapidis, Cic.; fragmenta saeptorum, Cic.

frāgor -ōris, m. (frango), 1, breaking in pieces, Lucr.; 2, a loud noise, crash of falling houses, Liv.; noise of the sea, Verg.; of thunder, Ov.; fragorem dare, to crash, Ov.

frāgōsus -a -um (frago). **I.** fragile; **A.** Lit., Lucr. **B.** Transf., rough, uneven; silva, Ov. **II.** crashing, roaring; torrens, Verg.

fragrans -antis, p. adj. (frago), sweet-scented; mella, Verg.

fragro, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant; unguento, Sall.

frāgum, v. fraga.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. (root FRAG, connected with φρῆννυμι), to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces. **I. A.** Lit., 1, domum lapidam conjectu, Cic.; compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes.; gulam laqueo, to strangle, Sall.; glebas rastris, to break small, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to grind; fruges saxo, Verg.; b, to break (a limb); brachium, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, reflex. se frangere, to break up (of weather, cold, heat, etc.), Cic.; b, to shorten time; diem morantem mero, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, to weaken; se laboribus, Cic.; 2, a, to master, tame, subdue; nationes, cupiditates, impetum, Cic.; b, to discourage, dispirit, humble; Clodium, Cic.; frangi animo or frangi, to be discouraged, Cic.; 3, to bend, touch, move; te ut ulla res frangat, Cic.; 4, to break, violate; fidem, Cic.

frāter -tris, m., a brother. **I.** Lit., fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic., Castor and Pollux, Ov.; fratres gemelli, Ov.; germanus, own brother, Cic. **II. A.** fratres (like ἀδελφοί), brothers and sisters, Tac. **B.** a, frater patruelis, Cic., and simply frater, cousin, Cic.; b, brother-in-law, Liv. **C.** brother (as term of endearment), friend, Cic. **D.** fratres, of things alike, positi ex ordine fratres (of writings), Ov.

frātercūlus -i, m. (dim. of frater), a little brother (as term of endearment); ap. Cic.

frāternē, adv. (fraternus), in a brotherly manner, like a brother. **A.** Lit., facere, Cic. **B.** Transf., heartily; ab aliquo amari, Cic.

frāternitas -ātis, f. (fraternus), brotherhood, fraternity, Tac.

frāternus -a -um (for fraterinus, from frater), brotherly, fraternal. **I.** Lit., hereditas, coming from a brother, Cic.; lyra, received by Apollo from his brother Mercury, Hor.; nex, murder of a brother, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** related; sanguis, Verg.; fraterna peto, the arms of my cousin Achilles, Ov. **B.** friendly; amor in nos, Cic.

frātrīcīda -ae, m. (from frater and caedo), one who kills a brother, a fratricide, Cic.

fraudātio -ōnis, f. (fraudo), deceit, fraud, Cic.

fraudātor -ōris, m. (fraudo), a deceiver, defrauder; creditorum, Cic.

fraudo, 1. (fraus), to cheat, defraud, deceive. **A.** Lit., with abl., Caecilium magnā pecuniā, Cic.; milites praedā, Liv.; creditores, Cic.;

aliquem in hereditaria societate, Cic.; partic. subst., **fraudāta** -ōrum, n. *ill-gotten gains*; fraudata restituere, Caes.; **B.** Transf., *to steal, embezzle*; stipendium equitum, Caes.

fraudulentia -ae, f. (fraudulentus), *deceitfulness*, Plaut.

fraudulentus -a -um (fraus), *deceitful, fraudulent*; Carthaginenses, Cic.; venditio, Cic.

fraus, fraudis, f. *deceit, deception, fraud*. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, fraus odio digna maiore, Cic.; sine fraude, *honourably*, Caes.; fraudem facere legi, Liv., or contra legem, Liv., or senatus consulto, Cic.; **2**, *self-deception, error*; in fraudem incidere, delabi, Cic. **B.** Meton., *injury, damage, loss, caused by deception*; alicui fraudem ferre, or alicui fraudi esse, *to cause loss to*, Cic. **II.** *a crime, offence*; fraudem suscipere, Cic.; fraudem capitalem admittere or audere, Cic. (genit. plur. fraudium and fraudum).

fraxineus -a -um (fraxinus), *of ash-wood, ashen*; trabes, Verg.

1. fraxinus -a -um = fraxineus, Ov.

2. fraxinus -i, f. **1**, lit., *an ash-tree*, Verg.; **2**, meton., *a spear or javelin, the shaft of which was made of ash-wood*, Ov.

Frégellae -arum, f., *town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now Ceprano*. Adj., **Frégellānus**, -a -um, *Fregellan*.

Fregēnae -arum, f., *town of Etruria*.

frēmēbundus -a -um (fremo), *growling, muttering, murmuring*, Ov.

frēmīdus -a -um (fremo), *raging*, Ov.

frēmītus -ūs, m. (fremo), *a low murmuring, muttering, growling noise, murmur, roar*; murmurantis maris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; egentium, Cic.; equorum, Liv.; apum, Verg.

frēmo -ūi -itum, 3. (βρέμω), *to roar, murmur, growl*. **I.** Intransit., **a**, of animals and things, leo, equus, Verg.; fremunt ripae, *rustle*, Verg.; **b**, of persons, laetitia fremunt, Verg.; adversus injuriam decreti fremere, Liv. **II.** Transit., **1**, *to murmur out something, express in secret, grumble, complain*; uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg.; with acc. and infin., falsas esse et a scriba vitiatas (litteras) fremebant, Liv.; haec fremuit plebs, Liv.; jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.; **2**, *to demand, call for with tears or rage*; arma, Verg.

frēmōr -ōris, m. (fremo), *murmuring*; varius, Verg.

frendo, frēsūm (fressum), 3., **1**, intransit., with or without dentibus, *to gnash the teeth*, Cic.; **2**, transit., *to crush, bruise, grind*; fabam, Varr.

frēni -ōrum, m. v. frenum.

frēno, 1. (frenum), *to bridle, curb*; **1**, lit., equos, Verg.; **2**, transf., *to curb, restrain, check, hold in*; cursus aquarum, Verg.; furores, Cic.

Frentāni -ōrum, m. *a Samnite people on the east coast of Italy*. Hence, adj., **Frentānus** -a, -um, *Frentanian*.

frēnum -i, n., plur. **frēna** -ōrum, n., and **frēni** -ōrum, m. (frendo), *bridle, reins, bit*; frēna remittere, *to give the reins to*, Ov.; so frēna dare, Ov.; frēnos inhibere, *to draw in*, Liv.; fig., frēnos dare impotenti naturae, *to give full liberty to*, Liv.; alicui frēnos adhibere, *to bridle*, Cic.; frēnos recipere, *to submit to the rein*, Cic.; frēnum mordere, *to chafe against restraint*, Cic. (in prose, nom. pl. frēni and acc. plur. frēnos commoner than frēna).

frēquens -entis. **I.** of space, **A.** Act., of a crowd, etc., *numerous, crowded*; legatio, Liv.; senatus, Cic. **B.** Pass., of places, *full, frequented, filled, populous*; theatrum, Cic.; municipium, Cic.; with abl., frequens custodijs locus, Liv.

II. of time, **A.** Act., *frequent, constant*; Platonis auditor, Cic.; cum aliquo frequentem esse, *to be often in a person's company*, Cic. **B.** Pass., *frequently used, numerous*; pocula, Cic.

frēquentātiō -ōnis, f. (frequento), *frequency, frequent use*; argumentorum, Cic.

frēquentātus -a -um (partic. of frequento), *full of, abounding in*; genus sententiis frequentatum, Cic.

frēquentēr, adv. (frequens), *frequently, numerously, in large numbers*. **1**, quum ad eum frequenter per eos dies ventitatuos se esse dixissent, Cic.; **2**, *frequently, often*; adhibenda frequentius etiam illa ornamenta rerum sunt, Cic.

frēquentiā -ae, f. (frequens), **1**, *a large concourse, numerous assembly*; civium, Cic.; frequentiā crescere, *to increase in population*, Liv.; **2**, *a large number, abundance*; sepulcrorum, Cic.

frēquento, 1. (frequens). **I. A.** **a**, of persons, *to collect in large numbers*; de domo scribas ad aerarium, Cic.; **b**, transf., of things, multa acervatim, Cic. **B.** *to visit in large numbers*; **a**, *to attend upon a person in large numbers*; Marius, Sall.; **b**, *to celebrate a festivity in large numbers*; ferias, Cic.; **c**, *to make a place populous, to people*; urbes, Cic.; solitudinem Italiae, Cic. **II. A.** *to visit frequently, to frequent*; domum, Cic. **B.** *to repeat constantly*; verbi translationem, Cic.

frēsus (fressus) -a -um, v. frendo.

frētum -i, n., and **frētus** -ūs, m. (connected with πέειν and πέιθω), **1**, **a**, lit., *the sea*; fretus Hadriae, Hor.; **b**, *the spring* (as the time of transition from cold to heat), Lucr.; **c**, *heat, violence, raging*; aetatis, Lucr.; **2**, *a strait, sound, firth, channel*; gen., **a**, Siciliense, *the Straits of Messina*, Cic.; nostri maris et oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall.; **b**, esp., *the Straits of Messina*, Cic.

1. frētus -a -um (from unused freō = *I strengthen*), *strengthened, hence relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on*; with the abl., vobis, Cic.; intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.; with dat., nulli rei, Liv.; with acc. and infin., satis fretus esse etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv.

2. frētus -ūs, m. = fretum (q. v.).

frīco, fricūi, frictum, and fricātum, 1. *to rub, rub down*; (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.

frīgēo, 2. (ψιγέω). **I.** *to be cold, be stiff with cold* (opp. calere), corpus frigentis (of a dead person), Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to be inactive, lifeless, languid, to flag*; quum omnia consilia frigerent, Cic. **B.** *to be coldly received, fail of exciting approbation*; itaque (contio) frigebat, Cic.

frīgēro, 1. (frigus), *to cool, refresh*, Cat.

frīgesco, frixi, 3. (frigeo). **I.** Lit., *to become cold*; pedes manusque, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to become languid, inactive*; ap. Cic.

frīgīdē, adv. (frigidus), *coldly*; hence transf., *languidly, feebly*; aliquid agere, ap. Cic.

frīgīdūlus -a -um (dim. of frigidus), **1**, *somewhat cold*, Verg.; **2**, transf., *somewhat faint, languid*, Cat.

frīgīdus -a -um (frigeo), *cold, frigid, cool*.

I. A. Lit., flumen, Cic.; rura, Verg.; annus, winter, Verg. Subst. plur., **frīgīda** -ōrum, n. *cold*, Cic.; of the chill of death or fright, Verg.

B. Transf., **1**, *cold, inactive, remiss, indolent*; accusator frigidissimus, Cic.; litterae, Cic.; **2**, of discourse, *frigid, dull*; calumnia, Cic. **II.** Act., *causing cold*; sidera, Ov.; mors, Verg.; rumor, *chilling, causing fright*, Hor.

frīgo, frixi, frictum, 3. (φρύγω), *to roast, parch*, Hor.

frīgus -ōris, n. (ψίγος), *cold, coolness, coldness*.

I. Lit., **A.** physical cold; **1.** gen., vis frigoris et caloris, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** the cold of winter; propter frigora, Caes.; **b.** meton., (a) winter, Verg.; (β) a cold place; frigus non habitabile, Ov. **B.** animal cold; **a.** of death, Verg.; **b.** of night, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a.** coldness in action, indolence, remissness, ap. Cic.; **b.** coldness in behaviour, coolness, disfavour, Hor.

frigūtio (frīguttio), 4. **1.** to twitter, chirp, Suet.; **2.** to stammer, Plaut.

frio, 1. to rub, crumble, Lucr.

Frisī -ōrum, m. the Frisians. Adj., **Frisius** -a -um, Frisian.

fritillus -i, m. a dice-box, Juv.

frivōlus -a -um (frio), silly, trifling, miserable, worthless, Plin. Subst., **frivōla** -ōrum, n. wretched furniture, Juv.

frondātor -ōris, m. (1. frons), one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees, Verg.

frondēo, 2. (1. frons), to be in leaf, be leafy, green with leaves; nunc frondent silvae, Verg.

frondesco, 3. (inchoat. of frondeo), to come into leaf, put forth leaves, Cic.

frondēus -a -um (1. frons), leafy, full of leaf, covered with leaves; nemus, Verg.; tecta, leafy covert = trees in full leaf, Verg.

frondifer -fēra -fērum (1. frons and fero), leaf-bearing, leafy, Lucr.

frondōsus -a -um (1. frons), full of leaves, leafy; ramus, Verg.

1. frons, frondis, f. **A.** a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage; via interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves, Hor.

2. frons, frontis, f. the forehead, brow. **I. Lit.**, **a.** frontem contrahere, to frown, Cic.; explicare, to uncrinkle the brow, become cheerful, Hor.; frontem ferire or percutere, Cic.; **b.** the forehead as a sign of the feelings; laeta, Verg.; sollicita, proterva, Hor.; fronte occultare sententiam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the outside; **1.** gen., tabernae, Cat.; **2.** esp., the edge of a roll or volume, Ov. **B.** the front, forepart; **1.** gen., frons adversa (montis), Verg.; **2.** esp. milit. t. t., **a.** the van; et a fronte et a tergo circumire hostem, Caes.; **a.** fronte instare, Liv.; **b.** the front line in battle; frontem aequare, Liv. **C.** frontage (in measuring land), Hor.

frontālia -ium, n. (2. frons), the frontlet of a horse, Liv.

fronto -ōnis, m. (2. frons). **I.** a man with a broad forehead, Cic. **II.** Fronto, a Roman surname.

fructuārius -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful; agri quos fructuarios habent civitates, for which a portion of the produce is paid, ap. Cic.

fructuōsus -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile. **A.** Lit., ager, Cic. **B.** Transf., tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.; fructuosum est, with infin., Cic.

fructus -ūs, m. (fruor). **I.** Abstr., enjoyment, enjoying. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., ad animi mei fructum, for my intellectual enjoyment, Cic. **II.** Concr., the proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income. **A.** Lit., praediorum, Cic.; fructus percipere, demetere, Cic.; fructui esse alicui, to bring profit to, Cic.; in fructu habere, to consider profitable, Cic. **B.** Transf., advantage, gain, profit; verae virtutis, Cic.; fructum ferre, or capere, or percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.

frugalis -e (frux), frugal, sparing, economical, worthy, excellent; colonus frugalissimus, Cic. (positive not used in class. Latin, frugi instead).

frūgālitās -ātis, f. (frugalis), frugality, eco-

nomy, worth, excellence, Cic.; cognomen Frugalitatis, the surname Frugi, Cic.

frūgālītēr, adv. (frugalis), frugally, economically, worthily, honourably, Cic.

frūgi, v. frux.

frūgifer -fēra -fērum (frux and fero). **A.** Lit., fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile; ager, Cic.; numen, making fruitful, Ov.; with abl., alimentis frugifera insula, Liv. **B.** Transf., profitable, advantageous; tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.

frūgiferēns -entis (frux and fero), fruitful, fertile, Lucr.

frūgīlēgus -a -um (frux and lego), collecting fruit; formicae, Ov.

frūgīpārus -a -um (frux and pario), fruitful, prolific, Lucr.

frūītus, frūītūrus, v. fruor.

frūmentārius -a -um (frumentum), relating or belonging to grain or corn; res, the supply of corn, Cic.; lex, relating to the price of grain, Cic. Subst., **frūmentārius** -ii, m. a corn-merchant, Cic.

frūmentātio -ōnis, f. (frumentor), a foraging, Caes.

frūmentātor -ōris, m. (frumentor), a forager, provider of corn, Liv.

frūmentor, 1. dep. (frumentum), to forage, fetch corn; frumentari in propinquo agro, Liv.

frūmentum -i, n. (fruor), grain, corn, Cic.

frūor, fructus and frūītus sum, 3. dep. **1.** to enjoy, to delight in, to derive advantage from; with abl., vitā, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; votis, to obtain one's wishes, Ov.; amicitiae recordatione, to take delight in, Cic.; absol., jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic.; **2.** to have the use and enjoyment of; fundis certis, Cic.

Frūsīno -ōnis, m. town of the Volsci in Latium, now Frosinone. Hence, **Frūsīnās** -ātis, of or belonging to Frusino.

frustrā (for frusterā, abl. of *frusterus, connected with fraudo), **1.** in error; frustra esse, to be deceived, mistaken, Sall.; **2.** in vain, uselessly, without effect, unnecessarily, Cic.; frustra esse (alicui), to fail, Sall.; frustra tempus contero, Cic.

frustrātio -ōnis, f. (frustro), failure, disappointment; tantae rei, Liv.

frustro, 1. and dep. **frustror**, 1. (frustra), to cheat, deceive, trick; nos falsā atque inani spe, Liv.; Coccejus vide ne frustretur, Cic.

frustum -i, n. (fruor), a bit, piece, morsel of food; frusta esculenta, Cic.; in frusta secare, Verg.

frūtex -ticis, m. (perhaps connected with βρῦξ), **1.** a shrub, bush, Ov.; **2.** as a term of reproach, blockhead, Plaut.

frūticētum -i, n. (frutex), a thicket, Hor.

frūtico and **frūticoor**, 1. dep. (frutex), to shoot out, become bushy; quam fruticetur (arbor), vides, Cic.

frūticōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (frutex), bushy, thick with leaves, full of bushes, Ov.

frux, frūgis (fruor). **A.** Lit., fruit, produce; non omnem frugem neque arborem in agro reperire, Cic.; plur., terrae fruges baccaeve arborum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** fruit; fruges industriae, Cic.; bonam frugem libertatis ferre, Liv.; **b.** moral excellence, virtue; ad bonam frugem se recipere, to improve oneself, Cic.; **frūgi** used as an adj., useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate; homo, Cic.; permodestus et bonae frugi, Cic.

fūcātus -a -um (p. adj. of fucō), *painted, counterfeited, simulated*; nitor, Cic.; omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (secernere), Cic.

Fūcīnus -i, m. *a lake in Southern Italy, in the country of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano.*

fūco, 1. (1. fucus), 1, *to colour, dye*; vellera hyali colore, Verg.; 2, *to paint, rouge*, Ov.; transf., iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia, Cic.

fūcōsus -a -um (1. fucus), *painted, simulated, counterfeited*; merx, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

1. **fūcus** -i, m. (φῦκος), 1, *red or purple colour*, Hor., Ov.; 2, = propolis, *the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, bee-glue*, Verg.; 3, *rouge*; 4, transf., *deceit, dissimulation, pretence*; sine fucō ac fallaciis, Cic.

2. **fūcus** -i, m. *a drone bee*, Verg.

Fūfius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens.*

fūga -ae, f. (φύγη). I. A. Lit., 1, gen., *flight, running away*; fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.; ex fuga se recipere, Caes.; esse in fuga, Cic.; hostes in fugam convertere, or dare, or conjicere, Caes.; in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conjicere, Cic.; fugae se mandare, Caes.; or dare, Cic.; fugam dare, *to flee*, Verg.; or, *to let flee*, Verg., Hor.; fugam facere, *to flee*, Sall., Liv.; or *to make to flee*, Cic., Liv.; fugam sistere, *to stop*, Liv.; plur., quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, Cic.; 2, esp., *flight from one's country, exile, banishment*; fuga Metelli, Cic.; meton., *the place of exile*, Ov. B. Transf., *disinclination to, avoidance of, aversion to*; laboris, bellandi, Cic. II. *flying, swift course*, Verg.; of a ship, *facilem fugam expectare*, Verg.; transf., *fuga temporum, hastening*, Hor.

fūgācius, adv. in compar. (fugax), *in a manner more inclined to flight*; utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

fūgax -ācis (fugio), 1, *ready to flee, flying, hastening*; Parthus, Ov.; fugacissimus hostis, Liv.; 2, transf., a, *fleeting, transitory*; anni, Hor.; haec omnia brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.; b, with genit., *avoiding*; conditionis, Ov.

fūgiens -entis, p. adj. (from fugio), *flying from, avoiding*; with genit., laboris, Caes.

fūgiō, fūgi, fūgitum, 3. (φεύγω). I. Intransit. A. *to flee, take to flight, run away*; 1, gen., a, lit., *longe*, Ov.; poet., of a bird, in auras, Verg.; b, transf., *omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam*, Verg.; 2, esp. a, of soldiers, ex proelio, Cic.; b, of fugitives, a Troja (of Aeneas), Cic.; esp. of exiles, a patria, Ov.; c, of slaves, *to run away*, Hor. B. 1, *to hasten away, depart quickly*; fugientia flumina, Hor.; Camilla super annem fugit, Verg.; 2, *to pass away, vanish, disappear*; fugiant cum sanguine vires, Ov.; vinum fugiens, *becoming flat*, Cic. II. Transit., *to flee from*. A. *to run away from*; cerva fugiens lupum, Liv.; velut qui currebat fugiens hostem, Hor.; patriam, Verg. B. 1, *to avoid, shun*; a, lit., *concordia conventusque hominum*, Caes.; b, transf., (a) *ignominiam et dedecus*, Cic.; (β) *to decline, renounce, reject*; aliquem judicem, Liv.; neque illud fugerim dicere, Cic.; fuge quaerere, *do not seek*, Hor.; 2, *to escape from*; Acheronta, Hor.; scientiam alicuius, Cic.; alliquid aliquem fugit, *escapes the notice of*, Cic.; with infin., de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic.

fūgitans -antis, p. adj. (from fugio), *flying from, avoiding*, Ter.

fūgitivus -a -um (fugio), 1, adj., *flying, fugitive*; a dominis, Cic.; 2, subst., *a fugitive, esp. a fugitive slave*, Cic.

fūgīto, 1. (intens. of fugio), *to fly from, avoid, shun*; quaestionem, Cic.

fūgo, 1. (fuga), 1, *to put to flight, chase away, drive away*; homines inermes, Cic.; fundere atque fugare, Sall.; 2, *to drive away*; a, *aliquem*, Cic.; b, esp., *to drive into exile*, Ov.

fulcīmen -inis, n. (fulcio), *a prop, support, pillar*, Ov.

fulcīo, fulsi, fultum, 4. I. *to prop up, support*; 1, lit., porticum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Cic.; 2, transf., *to support, stay, uphold*; amicum, Cic.; labantem rempublicam, Cic.; Thermum litteris, Cic. II. *to strengthen, secure*; postes, Verg.; januam serā, Ov.

fulcrum -i, n. (fulcio), 1, *a post or foot of a couch*, Verg.; 2, meton., *a couch*, Juv.

Fulfulae -arum, f. *a town of the Samnites.*

fulgēo, fulsi, 2. (root FUL, whence also fulvus). I. *to lighten*; Jove, or caelo, fulgente, Cic. II. Transf., A. Of Pericles, as a powerful orator, compared to Jupiter, fulgere, tonare, Cic. B. 1, lit., *to shine, gleam, glitter*; auro, Cic.; fulgebat luna, Hor.; 2, transf., *to be distinguished, to shine*; virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor.

fulgīdus -a -um (fulgeo), *shining, gleaming, glittering*, Lucr.

Fulgīnia -ae, f. *a town in Umbria, now Foligno.* Adj., **Fulgīniātis**, of Fulginia.

fulgo, 3. = fulgeo (q.v.).

fulgor -ōris, m. (fulgeo), 1, *lightning*; fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; 2, *glitter, brilliancy, brightness*; armorum, Hor.; candelabri, Cic.; 3, transf., *brightness, glory*; nominis, Ov.; honoris, Tac.

fulgūr -ūris, n. (fulgeo), 1, *lightning*, Cic.; 2, *a thunderbolt*, Ov.; condere fulgur, *to bury an object which has been struck by lightning*, Juv.; 3, poet. = fulgor, *brightness, brilliancy*; solis, Lucr.; rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jaci, Ov. (plur. fulgora, Cic.).

fulgūrālis -e (fulgur), *relating or belonging to lightning*; libri, *treating of the (religious) significance of lightning*, Cic.

fulgūrātor -ōris, m. (fulguro), *a haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning*, Cic.

fulgūrītus -a -um (fulgur), *struck by lightning*, Plaut.

fulgūro, 1. (fulgur), *to lighten*; Jove fulgurante, ap. Cic.

fūlīca -ae, f. *a coot*, Verg.

fūlīgo -īnis, f. (root FU, whence also fumus) 1, *soot*, Cic.; 2, *a powder used for darkening the eyebrows*, Juv.

fūlix -icis, f. = fulica (q.v.).

fullo -ōnis, m. *a fuller, cloth-fuller*, Plaut.

fulmen -inis, n. (orig. fulcmen, from fulgeo, and suffix -men). I. *a flash of lightning which strikes something, a thunderbolt*; fulmine percussus, Cic.; ictu fulminis deflagrare, Cic. II. Transf., A. *a thunder-bolt, crushing calamity; fortuna*, Cic.; duo fulmina domum perculerunt, Liv. B. *mighty or irresistible power*; verborum, Cic.; so of heroes, duo fulmina imperii nostri, the two Scipios, Cic.

fulmīneus -a -um (fulmen). A. Lit., *relating to lightning*; ignes, Ov.; ictus, Hor. B. Transf., *slaying, murderous, destructive*; ensis, Verg.; os apri, Ov.

fulmīno, 1. (fulmen), *to lighten, to thunder and lighten*; Juppiter fulminans, Hor.; impera boreae de parte trucis quum fulminat, Verg.; transf., Caesar fulminat bello, Verg.

fultūra -ae, f. (fulcio), *a support, prop, stay* (of food), Hor.

Fulviaster, v. Fulvius.

Fulvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens of which the most celebrated members were M. Fulvius Flaccus, supporter of C. Gracchus, and Fulvia, wife of Clodius, and afterwards of Antonius.

Fulviaster -stri, m. an imitator of Fulvius (Postumius), Cic.

fulvus -a -um (root FUL, whence fulgeo), dark or reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish brown (of lions, wolves, sand, gold), Verg.; caesaries, Verg.; aquila or ales Jovis (because of its yellow eyes), Verg.

fūmēus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke, Verg.

fūmīdus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke; taeda, Verg.; altaria, Ov.

fūmīfer -fēra -fērum (fumus and fero), smoke-bearing, smoky; ignes, nox, Verg.

fūmīficus -a -um (fumus and facio), causing smoke, Ov.

fūmo, 1. (fumus), to smoke, steam; agger fumat, Caes.; domus fumabat, reeked with the odours of feasts, Cic.; equum fumantia colla, Verg.

fūmōsus -a -um (fumus), full of smoke, smoky, steaming, smoked; arae, Ov.; imagines, figures of ancestors, Cic.

fūmus -i, m. (root FU, whence also fuligo), smoke, steam, vapour; fumus ganearum, Cic.; fumo excruciarī, Cic.; fumo dare signum, Liv.; plur., fumi incendiōrum procul videbantur, Caes.; prov., vertere omne in fumum et cinerem, to squander, consume, Hor.

fūnālis -e (funis), relating or belonging to a rope. Subst., **fūnāle** -is, n., 1, the thong of a sling, Liv.; 2, a wax-torch, Cic.

fūnambūlus -i, m. (funis and ambulo), a rope-dancer, Ter.

functio -ōnis, f. (fungor), a performance, performing, executing; muneris, Cic.

fundā -ae, f. (2. fundo), 1, a sling, Caes.; fundā mittere glandes et lapides, Liv.; 2, a casting-net, Verg.

fundāmen -īnis, n. (1. fundo), a foundation, base; ponere or jacere, Verg.

fundāmentum -i, n. (1. fundo), 1, lit., a foundation, base; fundamenta jacere, Cic.; a fundamentis diruere Pteleum, Liv.; 2, transf., foundation, basis; pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.

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

fundātor -ōris, m. (1. fundo), a founder; urbis, Verg.

fundātus -a -um (p. adj. from 1. fundo), firm, durable; fundatissima familia, Cic.

fundītor -ōris, m. (funda), a light-armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger; gen. in plur., Caes.; sing. collective, funditor Balearis, Liv.

fundītūs, adv. (fundus). **I.** from the ground, **A.** Lit., monumenta delere, Cic. **B.** Transf., completely, entirely; evertere amicitiam, Cic. **II.** at the bottom, below, Lucr.

1. **fundo**, 1. (fundus). **I.** to lay the foundation of, to found; arces, Verg.; urbem colonis, Verg.; dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, fastened to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to found; accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, Cic. **B.** to make firm, to strengthen; urbem legibus, Verg.; nostrum imperium, Cic.

2. **fundo**, fudi, fūsum, 3. (root FUD, connected with χέω, χέωω), to pour, pour out. **I.** Lit., 1, of liquids, sanguinem e patera, Cic.; liquorem de patera, Hor.; lacrimas, Verg.; middle, to pour; ingentibus procellis fusus imber, Liv.;

2, of bodies not liquid, a, to pour out; segetem in Tiberim, Liv.; b, of metals, to melt, cast; quid fusum durius, Hor.; c, to sprinkle; tempora multo mero, Tib. **II.** Transf., **A.** 1, to throw to the ground, often in partic., thrown down, lying; fusi sub remis nautae, Verg.; 2, milit. t. t., to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight; hostes, Liv.; middle, to rush away; turpi fugā fundi, Liv. **B.** to let loose; 1, middle, fundi, to spread; vitis funditur, Cic.; 2, a, to discharge missiles; tela, Verg.; b, luna per fenestram se fundebat, streamed through, Verg.; 3, of persons, reflex., to rush out; plenis se portis, Verg.; 4, a, to pour forth from the mouth, to utter; sonos inanes, Cic.; esp. of poets, to pour forth, compose; versus hexametros ex tempore, Cic.; b, to give forth, to produce; terra fundit fruges, Cic.; quem Maia fudit, gave birth to, Verg.; c, to squander; opes, Hor. **III.** Fig., a, middle, fundi, to spread; utrumque eorum fundi quoddammodo et quasi dilatari, Cic.; b, to pour forth; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.

fundus -i, m. the bottom or base of anything. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., armarii, Cic.; aequora ciere fundo, from the bottom, Verg.; b, transf., largitio non habet fundum, knows no bounds, Cic.; fundum fieri legis, to sanction, authorise, Cic. **II.** Esp., the soil, a farm, estate, Cic.

fūnēbris -e (funus), 1, relating or belonging to a funeral, funereal; epulum, contio, Cic.; subst., **fūnēbria** -ium, n. funeral ceremonies, Cic.; 2, deadly, destructive, cruel, fatal; bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

fūnērēus -a -um (funus), 1, relating to a funeral, funereal; faces, Verg.; 2, of that which causes or betokens death; dextra, Ov.; bubo, ill-omened, Ov.

fūnēro, 1. (funus), 1, to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites, Plin.; 2, to kill, Hor.

fūnesto, 1. (funestus), to defile or pollute with murder; aras ac templa hostiis humanis, Cic.

fūnestus -a -um (funus). **I.** filled with mourning, defiled by death; agros funestos reddere, to pollute with blood, Lucr.; familia funesta, in mourning, Liv. **II.** calamitous, mournful, disastrous, deadly; tribunatus, Cic.; fax, Cic.; with dat., funesta reipublicae pestis, Cic.

fungor, functus sum, 3. dep. to be busy, occupy oneself, be engaged with anything, to perform, execute, accomplish. **I.** Gen., a, with abl., munere corporis, Cic.; virtute fungi, to show bravery, Hor.; munere aedilicio, discharge the office of aedile, Cic.; vice cotis, to serve instead of, Hor.; dapibus, to take food, Ov.; sepulcro, to bury, Ov.; b, with acc., hominum officia, Tac. **II.** a, to suffer; mala multa, Lucr.; b, to complete, finish; gen., functum esse morte, to die, Ov.

fungus -i, m. (σπόγγος, σπόγγος), 1, a mushroom, fungus, Cic.; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, Plaut.; 2, a thief in the wick of a candle, a candle-snuff, Verg.

fūnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of funis), a thin rope, cord, string; funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic.

fūnis -is, m. (fem. Lucr. 2, 1154), a rope, cord, line; per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes, ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui antennis ad malos religabant, Caes.; the rope of a rope-dancer; per extentum funem ire, Hor.; prov., ne currente retro funis eat rota, that all your labour may not be wasted, Hor.; ducere, to guide the rope—i.e., to command, Hor.; sequi, to follow, obey, Hor.; reducere, to change one's mind, Pers.

fūnus -ēris, n. a funeral, obsequies, interment. **I.** **A.** Lit., funus quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; funus alicui facere,

Cic.; ducere, Cic.; in funus venire, Cic.; funus celebrare, Liv. **B.** Meton., **1**, the corpse; lacerum, Verg.; **2**, death; crudeli funere exstinctus, Verg.; edere funera, to kill, Verg. **II.** Transf., destruction, ruin; reipublicae, Cic.; meton., the persons who cause ruin; paene funera reipublicae, destroyers, Cic.

fūo, fūi, fūtūrus, etc., v. sum.

fūr, fūris, c. (φίσις), a thief; non fur, sed ereptor, Cic.; fur nocturnus, Cic.; as a term of reproach to slaves, Verg.

fūrācītēr, adv. (furax), thievishly; domos furacissime scrutari, Cic.

fūrax -ācis (l. furor), inclined to steal, thievish; homo avarus et furax, Cic.

furca -ae, f. (fero). **I.** a two-pronged fork, pitch-fork; furcā detrudere aliquem, Liv.; prov., naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a fork-shaped prop or pole; valli furcaeque bicornes, Verg.; furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustinentes pedes, Liv. **B.** an instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the arms were tied, used to punish slaves and parricides, Liv.; fig. ire sub furcam, Hor. **C.** a narrow pass; Furcae Caudinae, v. Caudium.

furcifer -fēra -fērum (furca and fero), one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird, Cic.

furcilla -ae, f. (dim. of furca), a little fork; prov., furcillā extrudi, to be expelled by force, Cic.

furcula -ae, f. (dim. of furca), **1**, a fork-shaped prop, Liv.; **2**, a narrow pass; furculae Caudinae, Liv.

fūrentēr, adv. (furens), furiously; irasci, Cic.

furfur -ūris, m. **1**, bran, Plaut.; **2**, scales, scurf on the skin, Plin.

fūria -ae, f., usually plur. (furo). **I.** rage, madness, passion, fury; muliebres furiae, Liv.; ventorum furiae, Verg. **II.** Personif., **Fūria** -ae, f. and gen. plur., **Fūriae** -ārum, f. **A.** the Furies (Alecto, Megaera, Tisiphone), the deities who avenged crimes and tormented criminals, esp. parricides; eos (parridas) agitent Furiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., of persons, **a**, illa Furia, Clodius, Cic.; **b**, inciter to crime; hunc juvenem tamquam furiam facemque huius belli, Liv.

fūriālis -e (furia), **1**, furious, raging, terrible; vex, Cic.; incessus, Liv.; Erichtho, inspired with Bacchic fury, Ov.; **2**, belonging to the Furies; membra, Verg.

fūriālītēr, adv. (furiālis), furiously, madly, Ov.

fūribundus -a -um (furo), **1**, raging, furious; furibundus homo ac perditus, Cic.; **2**, inspired; praedictio, Cic.

Fūrina -ae, f. an ancient Roman goddess; hence adj., **Fūrinālis** -e, of or belonging to Furina; subst., **Fūrinālia** -ium, n. the festival of Furina.

fūriō, l. (furia), to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate; matres equorum, Hor.; partic., furiatu, raging; mens, Verg.

fūriōsē, adv. (furiosus), furiously, madly; aliquid furiose facere, Cic.

fūriōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (furia), raging, raving, mad, furious; mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, Cic.; transf., of things, cupiditas, Cic.; tibia, inspiring, Ov.

Fūrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was M. Furius Camillus, who freed Rome from the Gauls. Adj.,

Fūriānus -a -um, of or belonging to Furius.

furnāria -ae, f. (furnus), the trade of a baker, Suet.

furnus -i, m. (root FOR, cf. fornus), an oven, a bakehouse, Ov., Hor.

fūro, 3. (connected with θυω). **I.** to rage, rave, be mad; furere se simulavit, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **a**, to rage, be furious; Catilina furens audaciā, Cic.; furens Neptunus, the raging waves, Hor.; with acc., furorem, Verg.; with acc. and infin., (Clodius) furebat a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic.; **b**, to give oneself up to any violent passion, esp. love; libidinibus inflammatus et furens, Cic.; furere aliquā, to be madly in love with, Hor. **B.** Of inanimate objects, tempestas or ignis furit, Verg.

1. fūror, l. dep. (fur), **1**, to steal, pilfer; haec quae rapuit et furatus est, Cic.; librum ab aliquo, (of plagiarists), Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to obtain by stealth; civitatem, Liv.; **b**, to withdraw secretly; oculos labori, Verg.; **c**, to make secret attacks, Tac.

2. fūror -ōris, m. (furo). **I.** madness, raving, insanity; ira furor brevis est, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **1**, **a**, of the Bacchic fury, majorem orsa furorem, Verg.; fig., versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.; **b**, inspiration, inspired rage; negat sine furore Democritus poetam magnum esse posse, Cic.; **c**, of martial rage, sic animis juvenum furor additus, Verg.; personif., Furor, as an attendant of Mars, Verg.; **d**, the rage of anger; tum regia Juno acta furore gravi, Verg.; **e**, passionate love; intus erat furor igneus, Ov.; meton., the object of passion; sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas, seu quicumque furor, Verg.; **2**, delusion, frenzy, rage; **a**, idem furor et Cretenses lacerabat, Liv.; **b**, rage, tumult, sedition, revolt; furor multitudinis, Cic.; alicuius furorem frangere, Cic. **B.** Of inanimate objects, furores et rabies tanta caeli marisque, Verg.

furtim, adv. (fur), by stealth, stealthily, secretly (opp. palam), Cic.

furtivē, adv. (furtivus), stealthily, secretly, furtively, Ov.

furtivus -a -um (furtum), **1**, stolen; strigilis, Hor.; **2**, secret, concealed, furtive; iter per Italiam, Cic.; amor, Verg.

furtum -i, n. (fur). **I. A.** Lit., a theft; furtum facere alicuius rei, Cic.; furti damnari, Cic. **B.** Meton., the thing stolen; furta reddere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** anything secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit; furto lactatus inani, Verg.; hence furto, adv. = furtim, secretly, Verg. **B. 1**, secret or stolen love, Verg.; **2**, in war, a stratagem, secret attack; parva furta per occasionem temptantes, Liv.

fūruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of fur), a little thief, a little rascal, Cic.

furvus -a -um (from root FUR, whence also fuscus, connected with fumus, fuligo), dark-coloured, dark, black; **a**, gen., equus, Ov.; **b**, of the lower world and things relating to it, antrum, Ov.; Proserpina, Hor.

fuscina -ae, f. (connected with furca), a three-pronged fork, trident, Cic.

fusco, l. act. (fuscus), to make dark, darken, blacken; dentes, Ov.

fuscus -a -um (orig. furscus, from root FUR, whence furvus), **1**, dark-coloured, dark, black; cornix, Cic.; purpura paene fusca, Cic.; **2**, applied to the voice, hoarse, rough; genus vocis, Cic.

fūsē, adv. with compar. (fusus), at length, copiously, diffusely; dicere, Cic.

fūsilis -e (2. fundo), melted, molten, liquid; aurum, Ov.; ferventes fusili (softened), ex argilla glandes, Caes.

fusio -ōnis, f. (2. fundo), a pouring-out, out-pouring; mundum esse eius (dei) animi fusionem universam, Cic.

fustis -is, abl. -i and -e, m. a stick, staff, cudgel, club, Cic.

fustuārium -ii, n. (sc. supplicium, from fustis), beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion; fustuarium merere or mereri, Cic.

1. **fusus** -a -um (p. adj. of 2. fundo), spread out, extended; 1, a, of places, campi fusi in omnem partem, Verg.; b, of bodies, sunt fusa et candida corpora, fleshy, Liv.; 2, let loose; a, flowing free; crines, Verg.; b, of discourse, diffuse; genus sermonis, Cic.

2. **fusus** -i, m., a spindle; fusum versare, Ov.; as an attribute of the Parcae, suis dixerunt, currite fuis, Verg.

fūtilis -e (connected with 2. fundo), 1, that cannot hold or contain; glacies, brittle, Verg.; 2, vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing; haruspices, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

fūtilitas -ātis, f. (futilis), worthlessness, folly, silliness, Cic.

fūtūrus -a -um (partic. fut. of fuo, used as the partic. of sum), future, about to be; res, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Subst., **fūtūrum** -i, n. the future; haud ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurum, Liv.; plur., **fūtūra** -ōrum, n. the future; futura prospicere, Cic.

G.

G g, the seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, originally represented by C, introduced into the Latin alphabet about the time of the Second Punic War. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Gābali -ōrum, m. and **Gābales** -um, m. a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania.

Gābii -ōrum, m. a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste. Adj., **Gābinus** -a -um, Gabinian; via, from Gabii to Rome, Liv.; Juno, honoured in Gabii, Verg.; cinctus, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist, Liv.

Gābinus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Gabinius, who restored the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom; hence adj., *Gabinian*; lex, a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius. Adj., **Gābinianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gabinius.

Gādēs and **Gādis** -iūm, f. a town in the south-west of Spain, now Cadiz. **Gāditanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gades.

gaesum -i, n. a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Caes.

Gaetūli -ōrum, m. a people in north-west Africa. Adj., **Gaetulus** -a -um, poet., African, Libya.

Gāius and **Gāia**, v. Caius.

Gālaesus -i, m. a river in the south of Italy, now Galasso.

Gālatae -ārum, m. a Celtic people settled in a part of Phrygia. Hence, **Gālātia** -ae, f. the country of the Galatae.

Galba -ae, m. a cognomen of the Sulpician gens.

galbanus -a -um (galbanum), of or relating to galbanum, Verg.

galbanum -i, n. (χαλβάνη), the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (bubon galbanum, Linn.), Plin.

galbanus -a -um, greenish yellow, yellowish, Juv.

galbēum -i, n. a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, Suet.

galbinus -a, -um, greenish-yellow; subst.,

galbinum -i, n. a greenish-yellow garment, Juv.

gālēa -ae, f. a helmet (orig. of leather, opp. cassis, of metal), Caes., Cic.

gālēo, 1. (galea), to put on a helmet; partic., galeatus, armed with a helmet; Minerva, Cic.

Gālēotae -ārum, m. (Γαλεῶται), a body of Sicilian seers, Cic.

gālērīcūlum -i, n. (dim. of galerum), 1, a skull-cap, Mart.; 2, a wig, Suet.

gālērītus -a -um (galerus), 1, wearing a skull-cap of fur, Prop.; 2, transf., galerita avis, the crested lark (alanda cristata, Linn.)

gālērūm -i, n. (**gālērūs** -i, m.), 1, a cap of fur, skull-cap, Verg.; 2, a wig, Juv.

Galesus = Galaesus (q. v.).

galla -ae, f. the gall-nut, oak-apple, Verg.

Galli -ōrum, m. the Gauls, a Celtic people, living to the west of the Rhine and in the north of Italy as well as in Phrygia; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. a Gaul, and **Galla** -ae, f. a Gaulish woman. Hence, **A. Gallia** -ae, f. Gaul, the land of the Gauls; cisalpina, or ulterior, Lombardy; transalpina, or ulterior, Gaul north of the Alps, Caes. **B. Gallicanus** -a -um, belonging to Gallia provincia, the south-east part of Gaul. **C. Gallicus** -a -um, Gaulish.

galliambus -i, m. a song of the priests of Cybele, Mart.

gallina -ae, f. (1. gallus), a hen, fowl, Cic.

gallinācēus -a -um (gallina), relating to poultry; gallus, Cic.; m. a cock.

gallinārius -a -um (gallina), relating or belonging to poultry. Subst., **gallinārius** -i, m. one who has the care of poultry, Cic.

Gallograecia -ae, f. = Galatia (q. v.). Hence, **Gallograecus** -a -um, Galatian.

1. **gallus** -i, m. a cock, dunghill cock; gallo-
lorum cantus, cock-crowing, Cic.

2. **Gallus**, a Gaul, v. Galli.

3. **Gallus** -i, m. (Γάλλος), 1, a Phrygian river, now Kadshasu; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, poet. = Phrygian, Trojan, Prop.; 2 (hence), **Galli** -ōrum, m. the priests of Cybele; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. and **Galla** -ae, f.; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, turba, the priests of Isis, whose worship resembled that of Cybele, Ov.

4. **Gallus** -i, m. Cornelius (69-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.

Gāmēlion -ōnis, m. (Γαμηλιών), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to our January, Cic.

gānēa -ae, f. and **gānēum** -i, n. (connected with γάνος, γάνυμαι), a low eating-house; meton., debauchery, Cic.

gānēo -ōnis, m. (ganea or ganeum), a profligate person, debauchee, glutton, Cic.

Gangāridae and **Gangārides** -um, m. a people in India, on the Ganges.

Gangēs -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges. Adj., **Gangēticus** -a -um, and **Gangētis** -idis, f. poet. = Indian, Ov.

gannio, 4. to yelp, whine, to snarl, growl, grumble, Plant., Ter.

gannitus -ūs, m. (gannio), 1, a barking,

yelping, snarling of dogs, Lucr.; 2, applied to men, Mart.

Gānyēmēdēs -is, m. (Γανυμήδης), son of the Trojan king Tros, carried off on account of his beauty to heaven by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove.

Gārāmantes -um, m. (Γαράμαντες), a people in the interior of Africa. Hence, **Gārāmantis** -idis, f. = African, Verg.

Gargānus -i, m. a mountain of Apulia, now Monte di S. Angelo. Adj., **Gargānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Garganus.

Gargaphiē -ēs, f. (Γαργαφία), a valley of Boeotia, sacred to Diana.

Gargāra -ōrum, n. (Γάργαρα), the highest peak of Mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name.

Gargettus -i, m. (Γαργηττός), a deme in Attica, birthplace of Epicurus, hence called Gargettus.

Gargilius -li, m. a Roman name.

gāron = garum (q.v.).

garrīo -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (connected with γαρεύω), to chatter, prate, babble; a, intransit., in his philosophi garrere coeperunt, Cic.; b, transit., quicquid in buccam (sc. venerit), Cic.

garrūlitas -ātis, f. ((garrulus), chattering, of magpies, garrulitas rauca, Ov.

garrūlus -a -um (garrīo). I. Lit., 1, of men, talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling; garrula lingua, Ov.; 2, applied to animals, cornix, Ov.; hirundo, Verg. II. Transf., noisy, sounding; rivus, Ov.; lyra, Tib.

Gārumna -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Garonne. Hence, **Gārumni** -ōrum, m. the people living on the Garonne.

gārum (gāron), -i, n. a costly fish-sauce, Ov.

Gates -um, m. a people in Aquitania.

gaudēo, gāvisus sum, 2. (root GA, ΓΑ, whence γαίω, γαῦρος, γηθείω), to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in. I. Lit., A. Gen., a, intransit., si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic.; poet. with partic., gaudent scribentes, write with pleasure, Hor.; mihi gaudeo, rejoice for my part, Cic.; gen. with abl. of cause, correctione gaudere, Cic.; b, transit., gen. with acc. and infin., quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.; poet. with infin. alone, laedere gaudes, Hor.; with quod, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic. B. Esp., 1, in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.; 2, infin., gaudere as a salutation, Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celsus, Hor. II. Transf., of inanimate objects, to delight in; scena gaudens miraculis, Liv.

gaudium -ii, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while laetitia denotes the external expression). I. Lit., gaudium, (for joy) lacrimare, triumphare, Cic.; exsultare, Cic.; aliquem gaudio afficere, Liv.; gaudia corporis, Sall. II. Meton., that which produces delight; sua gaudia, Verg.

Gaurus -i, m. a mountain in Campania, now Monte Gauro.

gausāpa -ae, f., and **gausāpē** -is, n., and **gausāpum** -i, n., and **gausāpes** -is, m. (γουσάπης), a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, frieze, Ov., Hor.

gāza -ae, f. the royal treasure of Persia, treasure generally, riches, wealth; regia, Cic.

Gēla -ae, f. (Γέλα), town on the south coast of Sicily. Hence, 1, adj., **Gēlōus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gela; 2, **Gēlenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gela.

Gēlās -ae, voc. Gela, m. (Γέλας), a river on the south coast of Sicily.

gēlāsīnus -i, m. (γελασίνος), a dimple on the cheek, Mart.

gēlīdē, adv. (gelidus), coldly, languidly, feebly, Hor.

gēlīdus -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy. I. Lit., aqua, Cic.; humor, ice, Verg. Subst., **gēlīda** -ae, f. ice-cold water, Hor. II. Transf., applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc.; sanguis, Verg.; mors, Hor.; metus, Ov.

Gellius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was A. Gellius, a grammarian of the second century A.D., one of whose works, Noctes Atticae, is still extant.

gēlo, 1. (gelu). I. Transit., to cause to freeze, to freeze; pavido gelantur pectore, Juv. II. Intransit., to freeze, Plin.

Gēlōni -ōrum, m. (Γελωνοί), a Scythian or Sarmatian people on the Borysthenes, who tattooed themselves. Sing., **Gēlōnus** -i, m., coll. the Geloni, Verg.

gēlu, n., **gēlus** -ūs, m., **gēlum** -i, n., 1, frost, icy cold; rura gelu claudit hiems, Verg.; 2, the chill of age, death, fear, etc., Verg.

gēmēbundus -a -um (gemo), groaning, sighing, Ov.

gēmellipāra -ae, fem. adj. (gemelli and pario), twin-bearing; dea, or diva, Latona, Ov.

gēmellus -a -um (dim. of geminus), twin, twin-born. A. Lit., fratres, proles, Ov.; hence subst., **gēmellus** -i, m., a twin, Cat.; plur., gemelli, twins, Ov. B. Transf., a, paired, double; quam (legionem) factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat, Caes.; b, resembling each other like twins, similar; par nobile fratrum nequitiā et nugis pravorum et amore gemellam, Hor.

gēmīnātiō -ōnis, f. (geminio), a doubling; verborum, Cic.

gēmīno, 1. (geminus). I. Transit., 1, to double; victoriae laetitiam, Liv.; aera, to strike together, Hor.; partic., **gēmīnātus** -a -um, doubled; sol, Cic.; 2, to repeat, unite closely; geminata ac duplicata ponantur, Cic.; to pair; serpentes avibus, Hor. II. Intransit., to be double, Lucr.

gēmīnus -a -um (perhaps from geno = gigno), twin, twin-born. I. Lit., fratres, Cic. Subst., **gēmīni** -ōrum, m. twins, especially the twins Castor and Pollux. II. Transf., A. a, doubled, of double nature; Chiron, the Centaur, half man and half horse, Ov.; Cecrops, half Greek and half Egyptian, Ov.; b, doubled = two; lumen, Cic.; acies, Verg. B. similar, alike; geminus et simillimus nequitiā, Cic.

gēmītus -ūs, m. (gemo), a sigh, groan. I. A. Lit., gemitus fit, Cic.; gemitum or gemitus dare, Ov. B. Meton., pain, Verg. II. Transf., a groaning, roaring; pelagi, Verg.

gemma -ae, f. (probably connected with γέμω). I. a bud or eye of a plant, Cic. II. a jewel, gem, precious stone. A. Lit., Cic. B. Meton., 1, a thing made of or adorned with jewels; a, a goblet; bibere gemmā, Verg.; b, a seal-ring, seal; gemmā signari, Ov.; 2, gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, Ov.

gemmātus -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels; monilia, Ov.

gemmēus -a -um (gemma), made or set with jewels, gemmed; trulla, Cic.

gemmifer -fēra -fērum (gemma and fero), bearing or producing jewels; mare, Prop.

gemmo, 1. (gemma). I. to bud; vites, Cic.

II. A. to be set with jewels; sceptra gemmantia, Ov. **B.** to glitter like jewels; herbae gemmantes rare recenti, Lucr.

gēmo -ni -itum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to sigh, groan; desiderio alicuius, Cic. **B.** poet., transf., a, of animals, of the lion, to roar, Lucr.; of the turtle-dove, to coo, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak; gementis litora Bospori, Hor.; gemuit sub pondere cymba, Verg. **II.** Transi., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan; alliquid, Cic.; Ityn, Hor.

Gēmōniae -ārum, f. (sc. scalae), or more rarely Gemoniae scalae, a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown.

gēna -ae, f. usually plur. (cf. γένος). **I.** the cheek, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, the eyelid, Enn.; b, the eye-hole, Ov.; c, the eyes; et patiar fossis lumen abire genis, Ov.

Gēnābum -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes, now Orleans. Adj., **Gēnābensis** -e, of or belonging to Genabum.

Gēnauni -ōrum, m. (Γεναῦνοι), a people in Vindelicia.

Genāva -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

gēnālōgus -ī, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist, Cic.

gēner -ēri, m. a son-in-law, Cic.; granddaughter's husband, Tac.; sometimes = brother-in-law, Nep.

gēnerālis -e (genus), 1, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generico; constitutio, Cic.; 2, general; quoddam decorum, Cic.

gēnerālītēr adv. (generalis), in general, generally, Cic.

gēnerasco, 3. (genero), to be generated, to be produced, Lucr.

gēnerātīm, adv. (genus), 1, according to kinds or classes; copias generatim, constituere, Caes.; 2, in general, generally; loqui de aliqua re, Cic.

gēnerātor -ōris, m. (genero), a begetter, producer; nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.

gēnēro, 1. (genus), to beget, produce, create, cause to exist, bring to life, generate; deus hominem generavit, Cic.; Herculis stirpe generatas, Cic.; quale portentum nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor.

gēnērōsē, adv. (generosus), nobly; perire, Hor.

gēnērōsus -a -um (genus). **A.** 1, of noble birth, noble; virgo, Cic.; 2, applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well-bred; pecus, Verg.; vinum, Hor.; of abstractions, ortus amicitia, Cic. **B.** Transf., noble, magnanimous; virtus, Cic.; mens, Ov.

gēnēsis -is, f. (γένεσις), the constellation which presides over one's birth, Juv.

gēnētivus (**gēnītivus**) -a -um (geno = gigno), 1, inborn, innate; imago, Ov.; nomina, family names, Ov.; 2, casus, the genitive case.

gēnōtrīx -trīcis, f. (genitor). **A.** one who brings forth or bears, a mother; magna deum genetrix, Cybele, Verg. **B.** Transf., she that produces; frugum, Ceres, Ov.

gēniālis -e (genius), of or belonging to the genius. **I.** relating to the genius of marriage, nuptial; lectus, the marriage-bed, Cic.; and subst.

gēniālis -is, m. (sc. torus), the marriage-bed, Liv. **II.** relating to the genius as partaking in enjoyment, pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful; festum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

gēniālītēr, adv. (genialis), jovially, gaily, Ov.

gēnicūlātus -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots; culmus, Cic.

gēnicūlum -i, n. (dim. of genu), 1, the knee, Varr.; 2, a knot of a plant, Plin.

gēnista (**gēnēsta**) -ae, f. the plant broom, Verg.

gēnītābilis -e (geno = gigno), relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, Lucr.

gēnītālis -e (geno = gigno), belonging to birth, generation, generating, producing, fruitful; 1, dies, birthday, Tac.; 2, subst., **Gēnītālis** -is, f. surname of Diana as presiding over births, Hor.

gēnītālītēr, adv. (genitalis), in a fruitful manner, Lucr.

gēnītivus, v. gēnētivus.

gēnītor -ōris, m. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetter, father, Cic.; deum, Jupiter, Ov.; urbis, Romulus, Ov.; 2, producer; quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.

gēnītura -ae, f. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, Plin.; 2, the constellation which presides over a birth, Suet.

gēniūs -ī, m. (geno = gigno), 1, the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius; genium piare or placare, Hor.; genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December geniis acceptus (because of rest from toil in the fields), Ov.; 2, talent, genius, Juv.

gēno = gigno (q. v.).

gens, gentis, f. (geno, old form of gigno). **I.** a clan, a number of families connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name (orig. only patrician, after the establishment of connubium between patricians and plebeians, plebeian also). **A.** a, lit., vir patriciae gentis, Cic.; gens Cornelia, Liv.; Peruvius, sine gente, of low origin, Hor.; patricii majorum (senators appointed by Romulus), et minorum (appointed by Tarquin), gentium, Cic.; a breed or species of animals, Verg.; b, transf., dii majorum gentium, the supreme or superior gods, Cic.; dii minorum gentium, the inferior, Cic. **B.** (Poet.) Meton., offspring, descendant; vigilasne, deum gens, Aenea? Verg. **II.** a people, tribe, nation. **A.** 1, lit., exterae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Suevorum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, a district, canton; ipsum in eam gentem iturum, Liv.; b, partitive genit., ubinam gentium sumus? where in the world are we? Cic. **B.** gentes, foreigners, Tac. **III.** = genus, gens humana, the human race, Cic.

gentīcus -a -um (gens), belonging to a nation, national, Tac.

gentīlīcius -a -um (gentilis), belonging to a particular gens; sacra, Liv.; sacrificia, Cic.

gentīlis -e (gens). **I.** belonging to a gens, gentile; manus, of the 300 Fabii, Ov. Subst.,

gentīlis -is, m. a clansman, a person of the same gens, Cic.; plur., Cic. **II.** belonging to the same country, national; religio, Tac.

gentīlitas -ātis, f. (gentilis), relationship between the members of a gens, Cic.

gēnu -ūs, n. (γόυν), the knee, Cic.; accidere genibus alicuius, Liv.; attingere alicuius genu, Liv.

Gēnūa -ae, f. coast-town in Liguria, now Genoa.

gēnūāle -is, n. (genu), a knee-band, garter, Ov.

1. **gēnūīnus** -a -um (geno = gigno), natural innate; genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.

2. **gēnūīnus** -a -um (genae), relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw; dentes, the back-teeth, Cic. Subst., **gēnūīnus** -i, m. a jaw-tooth, Juv.

1. **gēnus** -ēris, n. (root GEN, whence geno = gigno and γένος). **I.** birth, descent, origin, esp. of high birth; generis auctor, father, Ov.; genus patricium, Liv.; plebeium, Liv.; maternum, paternum, Cic.; of animals, Ov. **II.** race. **A.** 1, nation, stock; Hispanum, Liv.; 2, a, family, house; genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; genere regio natum esse, Cic.; b, offspring, descendant, and collectively, descendants; genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; 3, sex; genus virile, muliebre, Cic. **B.** 1, of living beings, a, race, kind; genus humanum, Cic.; b, (a) of persons, class, sort, kind; omnis generis homines, Cic.; (β) of animals, species, class; multa genera ferarum, Caes.; 2, of things, a, lit., kind, variety, sort; omne genus frugum, Liv.; id genus imperii, Cic.; philosoph. t. t., genus in logic, genus universum in species certas partiri, Cic.; b, fashion, manner, way; tota domus in omni genere diligens, Cic.

2. **gēnus** -ūs = genu (q. v.).

Gēnūsus -i, m. a river on the borders of Macedonia, now Iskumi.

gēōgrāphīa -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), geography, Cic.

gēōmētres -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, Cic.

gēōmētrīa -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), geometry, Cic.

gēōmētrīcus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical; formae, figures, Cic. Subst., **gēōmētrīca** -ōrum, n. geometry; geometrica didicisse, Cic.

gēōrgīcus -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural. Subst., **Gēōrgīca** -ōrum, n. the Georgics of Vergil.

Gēraestīcus portus, a harbour near Teos, in Ionia.

Gēraestōs and -ūs -i, f. (Γεραιστός), seaport town in Euboea.

Gergōvīa -ae, f. town of the Arverni in Gallia Aquitania.

Germālus (**Cermālus**) -i, m. a part of the Palatine Hill at Rome.

germānē, adv. (germanus), faithfully, honestly; rescribere, Cic.

Germāni -ōrum, m. the Germans; hence, 1. **Germānus** -a -um, German; 2. **Germānia** -ae, f. Germany; superior, inferior, Tac.; plur., Germaniae, Tac.; 3. **Germānicus** -a -um, German. Subst., **Germānicus** -i, m. as a surname (on account of his victories over the Germans), Germanicus Caesar, son of Drusus, and nephew of Tiberius.

germānitas -ātis (germanus), 1, the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, Cic.; 2, the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city, Liv.

1. **germānus** -a -um (like germen, from geno = gigno). **A.** having the same parents or at least the same father; frater, soror, Cic. Subst., a, **germānus** -i, m. own brother; b, **germāna** -ae, f. own sister, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, brotherly, sisterly; in germanum modum, Plaut.; b, genuine, real, true; scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic.; justitia, Cic.

2. **Germānus** -a -um, v. Germani.

germen -inis, n. (perhaps from geno = gigno and suffix -men, orig. genmen, then gesmen, germen, cf. carmen), 1, a bud, sprout, twig, Verg.; 2, offspring, Ov.

germīno, 1. (germen), to sprout forth, Hor.

1. **gēro**, gessi, gestum, 3. to carry. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., saxa in muros, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, se gerere, to behave oneself, to conduct oneself; se honeste, Cic.; with pro (= as) and the abl., ita se jam tum pro cive gessisse, Cic.; 2, to conduct, manage; quid negotii geritur, Cic.; negotium, or rem, bene, or male gerere, Cic.; rem, or res gerere (of generals), to hold the command; Cnaeus terrā, Publius navibus rem gereret, Liv.; also rem gerere, to fight, Liv.; res gestae, exploits, esp., warlike exploits, Cic.; negotii gerentes, business people, Cic.; esp., a, to hold some public office, to hold, to manage; rempublicam gerere atque administrare, Cic.; magistratum, Cic.; b, bellum gerere, to wage war, cum aliquo, or adversus aliquem, or in aliquem, Cic.; 3, prae se gerere = prae se ferre, to exhibit, manifest; utilitatem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to carry on oneself, to have. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam, Verg.; 2, to bear, produce; platani malos gessere, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, personam alicuius gerere, to act the part of, Cic.; 2, amicitiam, to entertain, Cic.

2. **gēro** -ōnis, m. (1. gero), a carrier, Plaut.

Gērōnīum -ii, n. town in Apulia Daunia or Samnium.

gerrae -ārum, f. (γέρρα), wattled twigs, Varr.; transf., trifles, nonsense, Plaut.

gerro -ōnis, m. (gerrae), a trifler, idler, Ter.

gērūlus -i, m. (1. gero), a porter, carrier, Hor.

Gērŷōn (**Gērŷo**) -ōnis, m. and **Gērŷōnēs** -ae, m. (Γηρυών and Γηρυόνης), myth., a king with three bodies, living in the island of Erythia, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

gestāmen -inis, n. (gesto), 1, that which is carried either as a burden or an ornament; clipeus gestamen Abantis, Verg.; 2, that in or on which anything is carried, a litter, Tac.

gestīcūlor, 1. dep. (from gesticulus, dim. of gestus), to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, to represent or express by pantomime, Suet.

1. **gestīo** -ōnis, f. (1. gero), management, performance; negotii, Cic.

2. **gestīo** -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (gestus), 1, to exult, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported; laetitiā, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.; 2, to desire passionately, be eager; with infin., scire omnia, Cic.; absol., studio lavandi, Verg.

gestīto, 1. (freq. of 1. gero), to carry often, carry much, be accustomed to carry, Plaut.

gesto, 1. (intens. of 1. gero), to carry, bear, carry about one, wear; clavos manu, Hor.; caput in pilo, Cic.

gestor -ōris, m. (1. gero), a tale-bearer, gossip, Plaut.

gestus -ūs, m. (1. gero), 1, the carriage of the body; corporis, Cic.; 2, esp., the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator; histrionum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; in gestu peccare, Cic.

Gētae -ārum, m. (Γέται), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Sing., **Gēta** -ae, m., and **Gētēs** -ae, m., gen. collect., the Getae; hence, a, adj., **Gētes** -ae, m. Getic; b, **Gētīcus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; c, adv., **Gētīcē**, after the Getic fashion; loqui, Ov.

Gētūlus, etc. = Gaetulus, etc. (q. v.).

gibber -ēra -ērum, hump-backed, Suet.

gibbus -i, m. (connected with κύπτω, κυβός), a hump, hunch, Juv.

Gīgas -gantis, m. (Γίγας), a giant; gen. plur., Gigantes, sons of Terra, who stormed the heavens, but were killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

Adj., **Gigantēus** -a -um, relating to the giants, gigantic, Verg.

gigno, gēnūi, gēnitum, 3. (geno, connected with γίνομαι, γίγνομαι), to beget, bear, bring forth. **A.** Lit., Herculem Juppiter genuit, Cic.; Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cause; per motionem animorum, Cic.

gilvus -a -um, pale yellow, Verg.

gingīva -ae, f. the gum, Cat.

gīnītrix = genetrix (q.v.).

glāber -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, Plaut.

glāciālis -e (glacies), relating or pertaining to ice, icy; hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

glāciēs -ēi, f. 1, ice; dura et alte concreta glaciēs, Liv.; plur., glaciēs Hyperboreae, Verg.; 2, hardness; aeris, Lucr.

glāciō, 1. (glacies), to freeze; nives, Hor.

glādiātor -ōris, m. (gladius), one who was hired to fight at public shows, funerals, etc., a gladiator. **A.** Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, bandit, brigand, Cic. **B.** Meton., gladiatores = gladiatorial exhibition; dare, Cic.; abl., gladiatoribus, at the gladiatorial games, Cic.

glādiātōrius -a -um (gladiator), a, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial; ludus, Cic.; familia, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; locus, the place of exhibition, Cic.; consessus, the assembled spectators, Cic. munus, spectaculum, Cic.; b, transf., totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Subst., **glādiātōrium** -li, n. the pay of gladiators, Liv.

glādiātūra -ae, f. (gladiator), a combat of gladiators, Tac.

glādīus -li, m. (root CLAD, whence also clades), a sword, a short sword (ensis, a longer one). **A.** Lit., glādīus vaginā vacuus, a naked sword, Cic.; glādīum stringere, Caes.; destringere, Cic.; educere, Caes.; nudare, to draw the sword, Ov.; aliquem gladio insequi, Cic.; alleui gladium intentare, Liv.; transfigere aliquem gladio per pectus, Liv.; prov., plumbeo gladio jugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is done by the sword; tanta gladiatorum impunitas, of murder, Cic.

glæba = gleba (q.v.).

glæsum (glēsūm) -i, n. amber, Tac.

glāndifer -fēra -fērum (glans and fero), acorn-bearing; quercus, Cic.

glans, glandis, f. (βάλανος), 1, an acorn, and gen. any fruit of similar shape, Hor.; 2, a bullet discharged from a sling; glandes fundis in casas jacere, Caes.

glārēa -ae, f. gravel, Cic.

glārēōsus -a -um (glarea), gravelly, full of gravel; saxa, Liv.

glāucōma -ātis, n. (γλαύκωμα), a disease of the eye, Plin.

1. **glāucus** -a -um (γλαυκός), bluish-grey; salix, Verg.; amictus Arethusae, Verg.

2. **Glāucus** -i, m. (Γλαυκός), 1, a fisherman of Anhedon, changed into a sea-god, the prophet of the Nereids; 2, son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses.

glēba (glæba) -ae, f. (connected with globus and glomus). **I.** a lump or clod of earth, Cic.; met., land, soil; terra potens ubere glæbae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a piece, lump of any substance; plectis, Caes.; turis, Lucr.

glēbūla -ae, f. (dim. of glēba, a little clod), 1, a little farm or estate, Juv.; 2, a small lump or bit of any substance, Plin.

glēsūm = glæsum (q.v.).

glīs, glīris, m. a dormouse, Plin.

glisco, 3., 1, to grow up, swell up, blaze up; ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa, ut ignis oleo, Cic.; ignis sub pectore gliscens, Lucr.; 2, to increase, swell, spread; ne glisceret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscente in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudo gliscit immensum, increases very much, Tac.

glōbo, 1. (globus), 1, to form into a ball, Plin.; 2, to form into a mass, to crowd together, Plin.

glōbōsus -a -um (globus), spherical, globe-shaped; terra, Cic.

glōbūlus -i, m. (dim. of globus), a little round ball, globule, Plin.

glōbus -i, m. 1, a round ball, globe, sphere; stellarum, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; 2, a, a round heap or mass; flammarum, Verg.; b, a troop, crowd, mass of people; globus circumstans consulis corpus, Liv.

glōmērāmen -inis, n. (glomero), a round mass, globe, Lucr.

glōmēro, 1. (glomus). **I.** Lit., **A.** to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere; lanam in orbem, Ov. **B.** Of food, to roll into a ball; frusta mero glomerata, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of horsemen, superbos gressus, to make a horse curvet or prance, Verg. **B.** to gather together, collect, form into a mass; agmina, Verg.; glomerantur apes in orbem, Verg.

glōmus -ēris, n. (akin to globus), clue, skein, ball of thread; lanae, Hor.

glōriā -ae, f. (root CLU, CLO; Gk. ΚΑΥ, ΚΑΕ, whence Latin laus, Gk. κλέος), fame, renown, glory. **I.** Lit., doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; in summam gloriam venire, Cic.; gloriam habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; gloriam sequi, Cic.; aliquem gloriā afficere, to honour, Cic.; plur., gloriāe, opportunities for fame, Sall. **II.** Meton., **A.** a, a glorious deed, Tac.; b, pride, glory; taurus pecoris, or armenti, gloria, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, vain-glory, boasting, ambition, pride, Cic.

glōriātio -ōnis, f. (glorior), a glorying, boasting, Cic.

glōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of gloria), a little glory; hisce eum ornes gloriolae insignibus, Cic.

glōrior, 1. dep. (gloria), to glory in, boast of, pride oneself on anything; 1, absol., hic tu me gloriari vetas, Cic.; with adverbs, nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc., ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.; with in and the abl., in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, Sall.; 2, with abl., nominibus veterum, Cic.; suā victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; 3, with de and the abl., de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; 4, with acc. and infin., is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum, Cic.; 5, with pronoun acc., vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic.; partic. fut. pass., gloriandus, glorious, worthy to be boasted of; beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic.

glōriōsē, adv. (gloriosus), 1, with glory, gloriously; aliquid gloriosissime et magnificentissime conficere, Cic.; 2, vauntingly, boastingly; mentiri, Cic.

glōriōsus -a -um (gloria). **I.** Object., famous, glorious; mors, Cic.; gloriosissimum factum, Cic. **II.** Subject., a, ambitious, Cic.; b, pretentious, boastful; miles, Cic.

glūbo, glupsi, gluptum, 3. 1, to peel, take off the rind or bark, Varr.; 2, transf., to rob; magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat.

glūten -tīnis, n. glue, Verg.

glūtīnātor -ōris, m. (glutino), one who glues together books, a bookbinder, Cic.

glūtīno, 1. (gluten), to glue or paste together, Plin.

glūtīo (gluttīo) -īvi or -īi -itum, 4. to swallow, gulp down; epulas, Juv.

glūto (glutto) -ōnis, m. (glutio), a glutton, Pers.

Glycēra -ae, f. (Γλυκίρα), a woman's name.

Glyco and **Glycōn** -ōnis, m. (Γλύκων), 1, a celebrated athlete, Hor.; 2, a physician, Cic.

Gnaeus -i, m. a Roman name, shortened Cn.

gnārītas -ātis, f. (gnarus), knowledge, Sall.

gnārus -a -um (root GNA, whence also gnāvus = navus), 1, knowing, having knowledge of, acquainted with; with genit., reipublicae, Cic.; Latinae linguae, Liv.; with rel. sent., eum gnarum fuisse, quibus orationis modis quaeque animorum partes pellerentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hasdrubal satis gnarus Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum (esse), Liv.; 2, pass., known; gnarum id Caesari, Tac.

Gnātho -ōnis, m. the name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence; hence = parasite, Cic.;

Gnāthōnici -ōrum, m. parasites like Gnatho, Ter.

Gnātīa = Egnatia (q.v.).

gnātus, **gnāvus** = natus, navus (q.v.).

Gnīdus = Cnidus (q.v.).

Gnōsus (**Gnossus**) -i, f. (Κνωσός, Κνωσσός), an ancient city of Crete, the residence of Minos; hence adj., 1, **Gnōsius** -a -um, Gnosian, Cretan; stella coronae, crown of Ariadne, Hor.; subst.,

Gnōsia -ae, f. Ariadne, Prop.; 2, **Gnōsiacus** -a -um, Gnosian; rex, Minos, Ov.; c,

Gnōsiās -adis, f. Gnosian, poet. = Cretan; and subst. = Ariadne; d, **Gnōsis** -idis, f., corona, the constellation of Ariadne's crown, Ov.; subst., Ariadne.

gōbius (**cōbius**) -li, m. and **gōbio** -ōnis, m. (κωβίος), a gudgeon, Ov.

Gomphi -ōrum, m. (Γόμφοι), a town in Thesaly, on the Peneus. Hence **Gomphenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gomphi.

gonger, v. conger.

Gordium -li, n. (Γόρδιον), town in Phrygia.

Gordius -li, m. (Γόρδιος), a Phrygian king, famed for a knot on his chariot, the unfastener of which, according to a legend, would be the ruler of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot.

Gordūtichos, n. indecl. (Γορδίου τεῖχος), a place in Caria.

Gorgiās -ae, m. (Γοργίας), 1, a Greek sophist of Leontini, contemporary of Socrates; 2, a rhetorician at Athens, contemporary of Cicero.

Gorgō -gōnis, or -gūs, f. (Γοργώ); plur., Gorgones, the three daughters of Phorcus (Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa), monsters with snakes for hair, whose look turned persons to stone, the chief of whom, Medusa, was slain by Perseus, and her head set in Minerva's shield. Adj., **Gorgōneus** -a -um, Gorgon; equus, the horse Pegasus, Ov.

Gorgobina -ae, f. town of the Boii on the borders of Aquitania.

Gorgon, v. Gorgo.

Gortyna -ae, f. (Γόρτυνα), chief town of the island of Crete. Adj., **Gortynius** -a -um, and **Gortyniācus** -a -um, Gortynian.

Gōthini (**Gōtini**) -ōrum, m. a German people on the river March.

Gōthōnes (**Gōtōnes**) -um, m. a German people.

grābātus -i, m. (κράββατος, a Macedonian word), a low couch, a common, mean bedstead, Cic.

Gracchus -i, m. the name of a family of the Gens Sempronia, the most famous members of which were Tib. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus. Adj., **Gracchānus** -a -um, Gracchan.

grācīlis -e, slender, thin, slim; 1, lit., puer, Hor.; capella, Ov.; 2, transf., of discourse, simple, without ornament; materia, Ov.

grācīlitas -ātis, f. (gracilis), thinness, slenderness, slenderness; corporis, Cic.

grācūlus -i, m. a jackdaw, Phaedr.

grādātīm, adv. (gradus), step by step, by gradations, gradually, by degrees, Cic.

grādātīo -ōnis, f. (gradus), in rhet., climax, Cic.

grādīor, gressus sum, grādī, dep., to step, walk, Cic.

Grādīvus -i, m. (gradior, he that walks in battle), a surname of Mars, Liv., Verg.

grādus -ūs, m. (gradior). I. a step. A. Gen., 1, lit., gradum facere, to make a step, Cic.; celerare, Verg.; corripere, Hor.; addere, to hasten, Liv.; gradu citato, pleno, at quick march, Liv.; gradum referre, to go back, Liv.; gradum inferre in hostes, to advance against, Liv.; gradum conferre, to come to close combat, Liv.; 2, fig., a, a step towards something; primus gradus imperii factus est, Cic.; gradum fecit ad censuram, Liv.; b, step, approach; quem mortis timuit gradum, Hor. B. station, position, post (of a combatant), aliquem gradu movere or demovere, to drive from one's ground, Liv.; fig., aliquem de gradu dejicere or gradu depellere, Cic. II. Meton., step, stair, round of a ladder. A. Lit., a, gradus templorum, Cic.; b, esp., gen. in plur., the rows of seats in a theatre, etc., Tac.; sing., at Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno, Hor. B. Transf., a, music. t. t., the gradations of sound; sonorum gradus, Cic.; b, degree, stage; a virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, by stages, Cic.; omnes gradus aetatis, Cic.; c, degree of relationship; necessitudinum gradus, Cic.; d, rank, position; gradus senatorius, Cic.; infimus fortunae gradus, Cic.

Graeci -ōrum, m. (Γραικοί), the Greeks; sing.,

Graecus -i, m. a Greek, Cic., and **Graeca** -ae, f. a Greek woman, Liv. Hence, A. **Graecus** -a -um, Greek; ad Graecas Calendas, v. Calendae; subst., **Graecum** -i, Greek language or literature; adv. **Graecē**, in the Greek language; B. **Graecia** -ae, f. Greece (Ελλάς), 1, Greece in the narrow sense; 2, Magna Graecia, the Greek colonies in the south of Italy. C. **Graecūlus** -a -um, dim. adj., Greek (gen. used ironically). Subst., **Graecūlus** -i, m. a little Greek, used contemptuously of the Greek philosophers and rhetoricians in the houses of the rich at Rome, Cic.

graecor, 1. dep. (Graecus), to live in Greek fashion, Hor.

Graecostāsis -is, f. (Γραικόστασις), a building in the Roman Forum, erected for the purpose of lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors, Cic.

Grāli -ōrum (and poet. -ūm), m. = Graeci, the Greeks, Cic.; sing., **Grāius** -i, m. a Greek. Hence, **Grāius** -a -um, Greek.

Grāiocēli -ōrum, m. a Gallic people in the Graian Alps.

Grāiūgēna -ae, m. (Graius and geno = gigno), a Greek by birth, a Greek, Verg.

grāmen -inis, n. (root GER, CER, whence cresco), 1, grass, turf, Liv., Verg.; 2, plant, herb, Verg.

grāminēus -a -um (gramen). **I.** made of grass. **A.** Gen., corona obsidionalis, Liv. **B.** made of cane or bamboo; hasta, Cic. **II.** grassy; campus, Verg.

grammātica, v. grammaticus.

grammāticus -a -um (γραμματικός). **I.** Adj., relating to grammar, grammatical; tribus grammaticas adire, the company of grammarians, Hor. **II.** Subst., a, **grammāticus** -i, m. a grammarian, Cic.; b, **grammātica** -ae, f. and **grammāticē** -ēs, f. grammar, philology, Cic.; c, **grammātica** -ōrum, n. grammar, philology, Cic.

grammātista -ae, m. (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, Suet.

Grampius Mons, a mountain in Scotland, now the Grampians.

grānārium -li, n. (granum), a granary; gen. in plur., Cic.

grandaevus -a -um (grandis and aevum), very old; Nereus, Verg.

grandēscō, 3. (grandis), to become great, increase in size, Cic.

grandīfer -fēra -fērum (grandis and fero), producing great profit or service, Cic.

grandīlōquus -a -um (grandis and loquor), 1, speaking grandly, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent, Cic.

grandīnat, impers. it hails, Sen.

grandīo, 4. (grandis). **I.** Transit., to make great, increase, Plaut. **II.** Intransit., to become great, Cato.

grandis -e. **I.** Lit., great, large. **A.** In extent, 1, epistola, Cic.; 2, in stature, tall, puer, Cic. **B.** Of weight, etc., large; pondus argenti, Cic. **C.** Of time, old; grandis natu, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** great, important; res grandiores, Cic. **B.** Esp., of style, high, lofty, grand, elevated, sublime; genus dicendi, Cic.; oratores grandes verbis, Cic.

granditas -ātis, f. (grandis), of discourse, loftiness, sublimity; verborum, Cic.

grando -inis, f. hail, hail-storm, Cic.

Grānicus -i, m. (Γρανικός), river in Mysia, famous for one of Alexander's victories.

grānifer -fēra -fērum (granum and fero), grain-carrying; agmen, ants, Ov.

grānum -i, n. a grain or seed; uvae, Ov.; fci, Cic.

grāphīarius -a -um (graphium), relating to the graphium, Suet.

grāphium -li, n. (γραφίον), a style or sharp-pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets, Ov.

grassātor -ōris, m. (grassor), 1, an idler, Cato; 2, a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, Cic.

grassor, 1. dep. (gradior). **I.** 1, to advance, proceed; ad gloriam virtutis viā, Sall.; in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; 2, a, to go to work, to proceed; jure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; b, esp., to proceed violently, to rage; ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac. **II.** to go about idly in the streets, to loiter, riot; juvenus grassans in Suburra, Liv.

grātē, adv. (gratus), 1, willingly, with pleasure, Cic.; 2, thankfully; et grate et pie facere, Cic.

grātes, acc. grates, abl. gratibus, f. (gratus), thanks, esp. to the gods; alicui grates agere, Cic.; laudes et grates alicui habere, Tac.

grātia -ae, f. (gratus), agreeableness, pleasantness. **I.** **A.** Lit., that which is pleasing, charm; gratia non deest verbis, Prop.; hence personif., Gratiae, the Graces, daughters of Zeus and Eury-

nome (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia,) the goddesses of grace, charm, agreeableness, etc.). **B.** Transf., 1, favour, grace; a, petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic.; gratiam dicendi facere, to allow to speak, Liv.; in gratiam alicuius, to please someone, Liv.; abl., gratiā, on account of; hominum gratiā, Cic.; exempli gratiā, for example, Cic.; b, indulgence (towards an offence); delicti gratiam facere, to be indulgent to, Sall.; 2, thankfulness, thanks; gratiam ferre alicuius rei, Liv.; gratiam persolvere diis, Cic.; gratias agere, to thank, Cic.; alicui pro suo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic.; gratiarum actio, giving thanks, Cic.; gratiam habere, to be thankful, Cic.; gratiam referre, to make a return, Cic.; gratiam reddere, Sall.; dis gratia or gratia dis, thank God! Ov.; abl. plur., gratiis or gratis, without recompense, for nothing, gratis; gratiis exaedificari atque effici navem, Cic. **II.** **A.** favour with other persons, credit, influence; gratiam alicuius sibi conciliare, Cic.; gratiam inire ab aliquo, Cic.; apud or ad aliquem, Liv.; in gratia esse, to be beloved, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, friendship, regard; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic.; cum bona gratia aliquem demittere, Cic.; 2, power, dignity, Cic.

grātificātiō -ōnis, f. (gratificor), complaisance, obligingness, showing kindness; Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; impudens, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

grātificor, 1. dep. (gratus and facio), 1, to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to; alicui, Cic.; with de aliqua re, to communicate; qui de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, Cic.; 2, with acc. of thing, to give, present to; populo aliena et sua, Cic.

grātīis, v. gratia.

grātīōsus -a -um (gratia), 1, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved; apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; 2, showing favour, complaisant; gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

grātīs, v. gratia.

Grātius -li, m. (Faliscus), a Roman poet, contemporary of Ovid.

grātor, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to congratulate any one; alicui, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; gratatur reduces (sc. eos esse), Verg.; 2, to rejoice; Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv.

grātūito, adv. (gratuitus), without payment, gratuitously; alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, Cic.

grātūitus -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, free, spontaneous, voluntary; suffragia, comitia, unbribed, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.; probitas, liberalitas, Cic.

grātūlābundus -a -um (gratulor), congratulating, Liv.

grātūlātiō -ōnis, f. (gratulor), 1, a wishing joy, congratulation; civium, Cic.; laudis nostrae, because of, Cic.; in sua gratulatione, when he was being congratulated, Cic.; 2, a thanksgiving festival; reipublicae bene gestae, Cic.

grātūlor, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate; alicui de reditu, Cic.; alicui in aliqua re, Cic.; with acc., alicui recuperatam libertatem, Cic.; with acc. of respect and infn., Cic.; alicui quod, etc., Cic.; with or without sibi, to rejoice, wish oneself joy, Cic.; 2, to give solemn thanks to a deity, Ter.

grātus -a -um (root CRA, Gr. XAP, whence χαπρός, χάρις, χαίρω), pleasing. **I.** charming, pleasant, agreeable; Venus, Hor.; gratissima tellus, Delos, Verg. **II.** 1, a, agreeable, welcome, beloved; conviva, Hor.; gratissima victoria, Cic.;

b, grateful, deserving thanks; veritas etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic.; gratum est, with infin., Cic.; **2**, grateful; gratus in or erga aliquem, Cic. Subst., **grātus** -i, m. grateful man, Cic.

grāvantēr, adv. (gravans, from gravor), with difficulty; reguli Gallorum haud gravanter ad Poenum venerunt, Liv.

grāvātē, adv. (gravor), with difficulty, unwillingly; grāte ille primo, Cic.

grāvēdinosus -a -um (gravedo), subject to cold or catarrh, Cic.

grāvēdo -inis, f. (gravis), heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh, Cic.

grāvēdōlens -lentis (grave and oleo), strong-smelling, rank, Verg.

grāvresco, 3. (gravis), **1**, to become grievous, grow worse; aerumna, Lucr.; **2**, of animals, to become pregnant, Plin.; transf., nemus fetu gravescit, is laden with fruit, Verg.

grāvīditas -ātis, f. (gravidus), pregnancy, Cic.

grāvīdo, 1. (gravidus), to fructify; terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

grāvīdus -a -um (gravis), pregnant. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** laden, filled, full; with abl., pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

grāvis -e. **I.** heavy, weighty, burdensome (opp. levis). **A.** Lit., onus armorum, Caes.; cibus, heavy, hard to digest, Cic.; agmen, heavy-armed, Liv.; aes grave, heavy coin, according to the old reckoning, in which an as weighed a pound, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, of sound, low, deep (opp. acutus); vox, sonus, Cic.; **b**, of persons or things relating to persons, weighty, important; testis, auctor, Cic.; of style, elevated, dignified; genus epistolarum severum et grave, Cic.; **c**, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, unpleasant; tempestas, Cic.; vulnus, Caes.; ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, take harsh measures against, Caes.; **d**, (**α**) of smell, strong, fetid; odor caeni gravis, Verg.; (**β**) unwholesome, unhealthy; anni tempus, Cic.; (**γ**) oppressive, troublesome, sad; senectus, Cic.; grave est, with infin., Cic. **II.** loaded with, laden with. **A.** Lit., agmen praedā grave, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, pregnant, Verg.; **b**, heavy with sleep, food, wine, etc.; graves somno epulisque, Liv.; **c**, weak, ill; morbo, Verg.; **d**, advanced in age; gravis aetate, Liv.

Grāviscae -ārum, f. a town in Etruria.

grāvitas -ātis, f. (gravis). **I.** weight. **A.** Lit., armorum, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, weight, consequence, importance; sententiarum, Cic.; **b**, dignity, sublimity; oris, Liv.; esp. of style, dicendi, Cic.; **c**, authority, seriousness, sternness, gravity; cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; **d**, (**α**) high price; annonae, Tac.; (**β**) unhealthiness; caeli, Cic.; (**γ**) unpleasantness of smell; odoris, Tac. **II.** **a**, pregnancy, Ov.; **b**, dulness, heaviness, faintness; corporis, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

grāvītēr, adv. (gravis), **a**, of sound, deeply; sonare, Cic.; **b**, impressively, with dignity; orationem graviter habere et sententiose, Cic.; **c**, violently, vehemently; graviter aegrotare, Cic.; queri, conqueri, Cic.; gravissime dolere, Caes.; **d**, in an unhealthy condition; se non graviter habere, Cic.; **e**, irritably, hardly; aliquid graviter accipere, ferre, to be vexed with, Cic.

grāvo, 1. (gravis). **I.** Act., to load, burden. **A.** Lit., allquem sarcinis, Tac. **B.** Transf., **a**, to heighten, exaggerate, increase; invidiam matris, Tac.; **b**, to oppress, burden, trouble; gravari injuriis militum, Liv. **II.** Pass., gravor used as dep., to bear or do unwillingly, to be troubled, annoyed, to refuse, decline; with infin., rogo ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus quod instituisti, Cic.

grēgālis -e (grex). **I.** belonging to a herd, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** belonging to the same company; as subst. plur., **grēgāles** -lum, m. companions, associates, accomplices; Catilinae, Cic. **B.** common, of a common kind; amiculum, of a private soldier, Liv.

grēgārius -a -um (grex), belonging to the herd, common; miles, a private soldier, Cic.

grēgātīm, adv. (grex). **I.** in flocks or herds, Plin. **II.** Transf., in troops or crowds; videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

grēmīum -li, n. the lap. **A.** Lit., in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; fig., abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. **B.** Transf., centre, middle; medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

gressus -ūs, m. (gradior), a step, course, way; gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg.; transf., of a ship, huc dirige gressum, Verg.

grex, grēgis, m. **I.** a herd, flock of any animals; equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of human beings, **1**, gen., troop, band, company, sometimes contemptuously, a herd; amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, a philosophical sect; philosophorum, Cic.; **b**, of soldiers, a troop; often grege facto, in close order, Liv. **B.** Of things without life, hyadum, Ov.

grunnō (grundō) -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to grunt like a pig, Plin.

grunnītus (grundītus) -ūs, m. (grunnō), the grunting of a pig, Cic.

grus, grūis, m. and (gen.) f. a crane, Cic.

gryllus -i, m. (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Plin.

Grŷnēus -a -um, v. Grynia.

Grŷnīa -ae, f. (Γρŷνεία), and **Grŷnīum** -li, n. (Γρŷνίον), a town in Aeolis, with a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence, **Grŷnēus** -a -um, Grynean.

gryps, grŷpis (grŷphis), m. (γρŷψ), a griffin, Verg.

gubernācŷlum (gubernāclum) -i, n. (gubernō), a rudder, helm; **1**, lit., ad gubernaculum accedere, Cic.; **2**, transf., direction, management, government; esp. of the state, accedere ad reipublicae gubernacula, Cic.; ad aliquem gubernacula reipublicae deferre, Cic.; ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere, Cic.; gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic.; senatum a gubernaculis dejicere, Cic.

gubernātio -ōnis, f. (gubernō), **1**, lit., steering, the art of steering, Cic.; **2**, transf., direction, government; tantarum rerum, Cic.

gubernātor -ōris, m. (gubernō), **1**, helmsman, steersman, pilot, Cic.; **2**, transf., leader, director, governor; civitatis, Cic.

gubernātrix -icis, f. (gubernator), she that leads, directs, governs; ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

gubernō, 1. (κυβερνῶ). **A.** to steer a ship, Cic.; prov., e terra, from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, intransit., to sit at the helm, to steer; jam pridem gubernare me taedebat, Cic.; **b**, transit., to guide, direct, govern; rempublicam, Cic.

gubernum -i, n. = gubernaculum (q.v.).

gŷla -ae, f. **1**, lit., the gullet, throat; obtorta gula, Cic.; gulam laqueo frangere, to strangle, Sall.; **2**, meton., greediness, gluttony, Cic.; irritamenta gulae, Sall.; o gulam insulsam, Cic.

gŷlōsus -a -um (gula), gluttonous, greedy, dainty, Mart.

gŷmia -ae, c. an epicure, gourmand; ap. Cic.

gummi, n. indecl. (κόμμι), gum, Plin.

gurgēs -itis, m. (from root GAR, to swallow, whence also gula). **I.** a whirlpool, eddy, abyss; a, lit., Rheni, Cic.; b, fig., gurgēs libidinum, Cic.; gurgēs ac vorago patrimonii, squanderer, Cic.; tu gurgēs atque helluo, Cic. **II.** poet. transf., any deep water, a stream, flood, sea; Carpathius, Verg.

1. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, f. (see gurgēs), the wind-pipe, Cic.

2. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, m. v. curculio.

gurgustium -ii, n. a hut, hovel, Cic.

gustatus -ūs, m. (gusto), **1.** taste, as one of the senses, Cic.; fig., verae laudis gustatum non habere, to have no taste for, Cic.; **2.** the taste, flavour of anything; pomorum, Cic.

gusto, **1.** to taste, take a little of. **A.** Lit., aquam, Cic.; gustare sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; absol., quorum nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. **B.** Transf., to partake of, enjoy; amorem vitae, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; Metrodorum, listen to for a time, Cic.

gustus -ūs, m. (root GŪ-o, ΓΥ-ω, whence also gusto, γέωω, γένομαι, γέσις), **1.** the tasting; gustu explorare cibum, potum alicuius, Tac.; **2.** meton., a, the whet or relish taken before a meal, Mart.; b, the taste or flavour of anything, Plin.

gutta -ae, f. **A.** Lit., a drop of any liquid; guttae imbrium quasi eruentae, Cic. **B.** Transf., guttae, spots or marks on animals, stones, Verg., Ov.

guttur -ūris, n. the windpipe, throat; **1.** lit., guttur alicui frangere, to break a person's neck, Hor.; **2.** meton., gluttony, Juv.

guttus -i, m. (gutta), a narrow-necked jug, Hor., Juv.

Gyāros -i, f. (Γύαρος), and **Gyāra** -ōrum, n. (Γύαρα), an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Chīra, or Jura.

Gyās -ae, acc. -an, and **Gyēs** -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύης), **1.** a giant with a hundred arms; **2.** a companion of Aeneas.

Gygēs -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύγης), **1.** a favourite of Candaules, king of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded as king. Adj., **Gygaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gyges. **2.** a youth mentioned by Horace.

gymnāsiarchus -i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος), the master of a gymnasium, Cic.

gymnāsium (gumnāsium) -ii, n. (γυμνάσιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium (among the Greeks), Cic.; the gymnasia in Greece were frequented by philosophers and sophists, hence a place for philosophical discussion, Cic.

gymnasticus -a -um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercises, Plaut.

gymnicus -a -um (γυμνικός), gymnastic; ludī, Cic.; certamen, Cic.

gynaecēum -i, n., and **gynaeciūm** -i, n. (γυναίκειον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, Cic.

gynaecōnitis -idis, f. (γυναικωνίτις) = gynaecium (q. v.), Nep.

Gyndēs -is, m. (Γύνδης), a river in Assyria, now Kerah, or Karah Su.

gypso, **1.** (gypsum), to cover with gypsum; partic. **gypsatus** -a -um, covered with gypsum; pes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Ov.; gypsatissimis manibus, with hands whitened with gypsum (as of actors who played women's parts), Cic.

gypsum -i, n. (γύψος), **1.** gypsum, Plin.; **2.** meton., a gypsum, or plaster figure, Juv.

Gyrton -ōnis, f. (Γυρτών), and **Gyrtonē** -ēs, f. (Γυρτώνη), a town in Thessaly.

gyrus -i, m. (γύρος), a circle, circular course; a, gyrum trahere (of a snake), Verg.; gyros per aera ducere, to wheel through the air (of birds), Ov.; volat ingenti gyro (telum), Verg.; esp. of a horse, gyros dare, to career, curvet, Verg.; fig., in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci, to make a wide digression, Cic.; ex ingenti quodam oratore immensoque campo in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.; b, poet. (of time), circuit; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

Gythēum and **-ium** (Γύθειον), and **Gythium** -ii, n. (Γύθειον), town in Laconia, the port of Sparta, now Paleopolis.

H.

H, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek spiritus asper. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain, as, for instance, we find aruspex for haruspex; and on the contrary, bonus for onus, etc. In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as traho, tractus, and with following s forms x, as traxi, vexi.

ha! an exclamation, ha! hold! stop! hu! ha! Plaut.

hābēna -ae, f. (habeo), that by which anything is held. **I.** a thong, of a sling, Verg.; a whip, Hor. **II.** Esp., the reins (gen. in plur.). **A. 1.** lit., habenas fundere, dare, to give the rein, to let loose the rein, Verg.; habenas adducere, or premere, to tighten, Verg.; **2.** poet., transf., of sails, immittit habenas classi, crowds on sail, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere, Cic.; **2.** government, guidance; rerum (of the state), Verg.

hābēo -ūi -itum, **2.** (root HAB, connected with ἄπ-ω, ἄπτω), to have, hold. **I.** Lit., **A. 1.** to have, in the hand or on the neck, etc.; to carry, wear; a, coronam in capite, Cic.; vestis bona quaerit haberi, to be worn, Ov.; of inanimate objects, altera vestes ripa meas habuit, my clothes lay upon the other bank, Ov.; b, to have as part of oneself; feminae duplices papillas habent, Cic.; **2.** of places, to hold, have, contain, keep; Tartara habent Panthoideu, Hor.; **3.** of the contents of a writing or book, nihil enim (epistola) habebat, quod, etc., Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, **1.** to have possession of, have power over; a, to inhabit a place; Capuam, to inhabit, Liv.; b, of an enemy, to occupy; hostis habet muros, is in possession of, Verg.; c, to have as a ruler, to rule; Romam a principio reges habuere, Tac.; animus habet cuncta neque ipse habetur, Sall.; d, to have property in actual possession; gemmas, argentum, Hor.; absol., to possess property, to be wealthy; habere in Bruttis, Cic.; habet idem in nummis, habet in praediis urbanis, Cic.; habendi amor, Verg.; aliquid sibi, to possess or keep for oneself; sibi haberent honores, Cic.; hence the formula of divorce, res tuas tibi habeas (habe), Plaut.; istam suas res sibi habere jussit, divorced, Cic.; e, to keep cattle, animals; pecus, to keep or possess a flock, Verg.; so domi divisores, Cic.; **2.** to keep constantly in some position, maintain; a, around oneself, to keep a person for a particular purpose; aliquem secum, to keep near oneself, Nep.; c, tervas flagitiosorum circum se, Sall.; b, to keep in some place; milites in castris, to keep the soldiers in camp, Sall.; arma procul, to keep arms at a distance, i.e., to avoid war, Tac.; c, to confine, to keep fast; senatum in curia inclusum, Cic.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; in custodiam haberi, to be placed in confinement, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** In