

a narrower sense, **1**, generally, aliquid in manibus, to have in hand, Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in the mind, intend; with infin., Cic.; aliquem in animo, to have in one's thoughts, Sall.; **2**, of the condition of the mind or body; **a**, vulnus, to be wounded, Ov.; febrem, Cic.; animum fortem, Cic.; bonum animum, to be of good courage, Sall.; odium in aliquem, to cherish hatred, Cic.; **b**, to possess as a quality; modestiam, Sall.; Caesar hoc habebat, had this custom, Cic.; **c**, to draw after as a consequence, have as a result, to cause; beneficium habet querelam, Cic.; misericordiam, to cause pity, Cic.; **3**, **a**, to bring into a certain condition; mare infestum, to make unsafe, Cic.; aliquem sollicitum, to make anxious, Cic.; **b**, to treat, behave towards; aliquem liberalissime, Cic.; plebes servorum loco habetur, Cic.; exercitum luxuriose, Sall.; **c**, to have or keep for some object; aliquem ludibrio, to make a mock of, Cic.; rempublicam quaestui, Cic.; **4**, to have, hold, consider, regard; aliquem parentem, in the light of a parent, Cic.; aliquem pro hoste, as an enemy, Liv.; aliquid pro certo, Cic.; (in) numero hostium, Cic.; aliquid religioni, to make a matter of conscience of, Cic.; paupertas probro haberi coepit, to be considered a disgrace, Sall.; **5**, **a**, to set about, order, hold, arrange; concilium plebis, to hold a council of the people, Cic.; iter Aegyptum, to go to Egypt, Cic.; **b**, of speech, to utter, deliver, propound; orationem in senatu, to deliver a speech, Cic.; sermonem cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Cic.; habere verba, to speak, Cic.; habere dialogum, to compose, Cic.; **c**, of time, to pass, spend; aetatem, Sall.; **6**, to keep, observe; ordines, Sall.; **7**, alicui honorem, to pay honour to, Cic.; **8**, reflex., se habere, or simply habere, to fare, to be circumstanced, situated; **a**, of persons, graviter se habere, to be very ill, Cic.; singulos (saucios) ut se haberent rogans, Liv.; **b**, of things, res sic or ita se habet, or simply sic or ita se habet, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, **1**, gen., **a**, to have, possess; dimidium facti qui coepit habet, Hor.; **b**, to have, be informed of; habes consilia nostra, Cic.; **2**, to have, experience; nonnullam invidiam ex eo quod, etc., Cic.; **3**, to have in some relation or condition; digni sumus quos habeas tui consilii participes, Cic.; habeo aliquem acerbum, Cic.; with pass. partic., domitas habere libidines, Cic.; **4**, **a**, nisi quid habes ad hanc, have something to say, Cic.; **b**, to be able, to be in a condition to; habeo etiam dicere, Cic.; nihil habeo quod incusum senectutem, Cic.

hābilis -e (habeo). **I.** easily managed, handy, supple; arcus, Verg.; currus, Ov. **II.** Transf., suitable, fit, convenient; **a**, physically, vigor, Verg.; with ad, calceus habilis et aptus ad pedem, Cic.; with dat., gens equis tantum habilis, Liv.; **b**, mentally skilful; with dat. of gerund, habilis capessendae reipublicae, Tac.

hābilitas -ātis, f. (habilis), aptitude, ability, Cic.

hābitābilis -e (habito), habitable; regio, Cic.

hābitātiō -ōnis, f. (habito), dwelling, habitation; sumptus habitationis, Cic.

hābitātor -ōris, m. (habito), one who dwells or inhabits; **a**, of a house, habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, Cic.; **b**, dweller in a country; sunt e terra homines non ut incolae et habitatores sed quasi, etc., Cic.

hābitō, 1. (freq. of habeo). **I.** Transit., to inhabit; urbes, Verg.; in pass., to be inhabited; vix pars dimidia (urbis) habitabatur, Liv. **II.** Intransit., **A.** to dwell; alibi, Liv.; ad or apud aliquem, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; in via, Cic.; impers. pass., habitari, ait Xenocrates, in luna, Cic.; partic. subst., habitantes, the inhabitants, Ov.; fig., metus habitat in vita beata, Cic. **B.**

Transf., **a**, to dwell, to be always in a place, to frequent; in foro, Cic.; quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, Cic.; **b**, to dwell on a subject; in eo genere rerum, Cic.

hābitūdo -inis f. (habeo), form, appearance; corporis, Ter.

1. hābitus -a -um, p. adj. (from habeo), formed, constituted, Ter.

2. hābitus -ūs, m. (habeo). **I.** Lit., the condition of the body, appearance. **A.** Gen., corporis, Cic.; oris, Cic. **B.** Esp., the appearance of the dress of the body; habitus atque vestitus, Cic.; and meton., dress itself, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** the nature, condition; pecuniarum, Cic.; Italiae, Cic. **B.** disposition; virtus est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus, Cic.

hāc, adv. (abl. of hic, se. parte, or viā), here, this way, by this side, Cic.

hactenus, adv. (lit., hāc parte tenus), so far. **I.** Lit., of place, up to this point; hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** In writing, discourse, etc., **1**, up to this point; hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically, to close a discussion, sed haec hactenus, Cic.; or to pass on to something new, sed haec hactenus; nunc ad ostenta veniamus, Cic.; **2**, only so far, only this, only so much; quare tibi hactenus mando, etc., Cic.; **3**, in so far as; with quoad, quod, etc.; or with ut or ne, Cic. **B.** Of time, till now, hitherto, Liv.

Hadria (Adria) -ae, f., **1**, a town in Picenum, now Atri; **2**, a town in the north of Italy between the Padus and the Athesis, now Adria; **3**, generally masculine, the Adriatic Sea. Hence, Adj. **1**, **Hadriacus (Adriacus)**, -a -um, Hadriatic; **2**, **Hadriānus** -a -um, belonging to Hadria (No. 2.); **3**, **Hadriaticus** -a -um, Adriatic.

1. Hadriānus -a -um, v. Hadria.

2. Hadriānus -i, m., P. Aelius Hadrianus, Roman Emperor from 117 to 138 A.D.

Hadrumētum, v. Adrumetum.

haedīnus -a -um (haedūs), of or pertaining to a kid; pelliculae, Cic.

haedūlēa -ae, f. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Hor.

haedūlus -i, m. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Juv.

haedus -i, m. **1**, a kid, young goat, Cic.; **2**, haedi, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga, Cic.

Haemōnia -ae, f. (Aιμωνία), Haemonia, an old name of Thessaly. Adj. **1**, **Haemōnius** -a -um, Thessalian; puppis, the ship Argo, Ov.; juvenis, Jason, Ov.; puer or heros, Achilles, Ov.; meton., as Thessaly was notorious for witches, artes, arts of enchantment, Ov.; **2**, **Haemōnis** -nīdis, f. a Thessalian woman, Ov.

haerēditas = hereditas (q.v.).

haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2. to hang to, stick to, cleave to, adhere. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., haerere in equo, Cic.; or equo, Hor.; terra radicibus suis haereat, Cic.; fig., haerere visceribus civitatis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, to remain in a place; hic haereo, Cic.; **b**, haerere alicui, to keep close to a person, cleave to, Verg.; in a hostile sense, haerere in tergo, or in tergis, or simply tergis hostium, to hang upon the rear of an enemy, Liv.; **c**, to remain fixed, to keep firm, not to leave; haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, Cic.; memoria rei in populo haerebit, Cic. **II.** to be rooted to a spot, to stand still. **A.** Lit., aspectu territus haesit continuitque gradum, Verg. **B.** Transf.,

hae, to be retarded, to cease; Aeneae manu victoria haesit, Verg.; **b**, to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed; haerere homo, versari, rubere, Cic.

haeres = heres (q.v.).

haeresco, 3. (haereo), to adhere, cleave, stick, Lucr.

haerēsis -ēs, f. (αἰρεσις), a philosophical sect, Cic.

haesitantia -ae, f. (haesito), a sticking fast; lingua, stammering, Cic.

haesitatio -ōnis, f. (haesito), 1, a sticking fast, hesitation in speech, stammering; quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum, Cic.; 2, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, Cic.

haesito, 1. (intens. of haereo), to stick fast, remain fast. **I.** Lit., in vadis, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., to stop. **A.** Of the tongue, lingua, to stammer, Cic. **B.** to be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate, be at a loss; non haesitans respondebo, Cic.

Hālaesa, v. Halesa.

Hālaesus, v. Halesus.

halcedo, v. alcedo.

halcyon, v. alcyon.

Halcyonē, v. Alcyone.

hālec, v. alec.

Hales -lētis, m. river in Lucania, now Alento.

Hālēsa (Hālaesa) -ae, f. (Ἁλαίσα), a town in Sicily. Adj., **Hālēsīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Halesa.

Hālēsus (Ālēsus) -i, m., a descendant of Agamemnon.

hālex, v. alec.

Hāliacmōn (Āliacmōn) -mōnis, m. a river in Macedonia, now Vistriza.

hālīaētos and **hālīaeētos** -i, m. (άλιαίετος), the sea-eagle, osprey, Ov.

Hāliartus -i, f. (Ἁλίαρτος), town in Boeotia on the lake Copais. Hence, **Hāliartiī** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Haliartus.

Hālicarnassos -i, f. (Ἁλικαρνασσός), town in Caria, birthplace of Herodotus, Hecataeus, and Callimachus. Hence, 1, **Hālicarnasenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Halicarnassus; 2, **Hālicarnassēus** -ēi, m. (Ἁλικαρνασσεύς), born in Halicarnassus; 3, **Hālicarnassiī** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Halicarnassus.

Hālicyāe -ārum, f. (Ἁλικύαι), town in Sicily, near Lilybaeum, now Salemi. Hence adj.,

Hālicyēnsis -e, of or belonging to Halicyae.

hālīentīca -ōn, n. (άλιεντικά), the title of a poem of Ovid's on fishing.

hālītus -ūs, m. (halo), breath, exhalation, Cic.

hallex, v. alec.

hālo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to breathe, exhale, be fragrant; arae sertis halant, Verg. **II.** Transit., to breathe forth; nectar, Lucr.

hālūc . . . v. aluc . . .

Hāluntium, v. Aluntium.

Hālus -i, f. town in Assyria.

Hālyattēs, v. Alyattes.

Hālys -lyos, acc. -lyn, m. (Ἁλυσ), river in Asia Minor, now the Kizil-Irmak.

hāma (āma), -ae, f. (ἄμη), a bucket, esp. a Araman's bucket, Juv.

Hāmādryās (Āmādryās) -ādīs, f. (Ἄμαδρυάς), a wood-nymph, hamadryad, Verg.

hāmātus -a -um (hamus), 1, provided with hooks, hooked; unguis, Ov.; 2, curved like a hook, hooked, crooked; corpora, Cic.

Hāmīlcār -cāris, m. (Ἁμίλκας), name of several Carthaginians, (1) the son of Gisgo, captured and killed by Agathocles; (2) Hamilcar Barca, Carthaginian general in the First Punic War, father of Hannibal.

Hammon, v. Ammon.

hāmus -i, m. (perhaps from habeo, "that which holds"), a hook. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., hami ferrei, Caes.; hamis auroque triliis, the links of a coat of mail, Verg. **B.** Esp., a fish-hook, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, the talons of a hawk, Ov.; b, a thorn, Ov.

Hannibāl -bālis, m. (Ἄννίβας), name of several Carthaginians, the most famous being Hannibal, son of Hamilcar Barca, general of the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War, defeated by Scipio at Zama.

hāra -ae, f. a pen or coop for domestic animals, a pig-sty, Cic.

hārēna, v. arena.

hārīōlātīo (ārīōlātīo) -ōnis, f. soothsaying, ap. Cic.

hārīōlor (ārīōlor), 1. dep. (hariolus), 1, to utter prophecies, predict, Cic.; 2, to talk nonsense, foolishness, Plaut.

hārīōlus (ārīōlus) -i, m. (dim. of *harius, ἱερεὺς), a soothsayer, prophet, Cic.

1. **harmōnīa** -ae, f. (ἁρμονία), 1, the agreement or skilful blending of sounds, harmony (= concentus), Cic.; 2, concord, harmony, Lucr.

2. **Harmōnīa** -ae, f. (Ἁρμονία), daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, mother of Semele and Ino.

harpāgo -ōnis, m. (ἁρπάγη), a large hook, a drag, a grappling-iron, Caes.; transf., a rapacious person, Plaut.

harpē -ēs, f. (ἄρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, Ov.

Harpōcrātes -is, m. (Ἁρποκράτης), an Egyptian deity, the god of silence; aliquem reddere Harpocratem, to impose silence upon, Cat.

Harpŷīae (trisyll.) -ārum, f. (Ἁρπυῖαι, the snatchers), the Harpies, mythical monsters, half bird and half woman.

Harūdes -um, m. a German people between the Rhine, the Main, and the Danube.

hārund . . . v. arund.

hāruspex (āruspex) -spīcis, m. (ἱερός, Boeotian ἱαρός, Etruscan harus and *specio), 1, a soothsayer, one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails, or from the interpretation of natural phenomena, as thunder, lightning, etc., Cic.; 2, gen., a seer, prophet, Prop.

hāruspīcīnus -a -um (haruspex), relating to the inspection of entrails, Cic. Subst., **hāruspīcīna** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of the haruspex, the art of inspecting entrails; haruspicinam facere, to practise the art of haruspex, Cic.

hāruspīcīum -īī, n. (haruspex), the inspection of entrails, divination, Cat.

Hasdrūbāl (Asdrūbāl) -bālis, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp., 1, son of Mago, twelve times general, died 480 A.C.; 2, son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca; 3, son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus; 4, Carthaginian general in the Third Punic War.

hasta -ae, f. 1, a spear, a pike, javelin; amentata, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; eminus hastis aut comminus gladio uti, Cic.; prov., hastas abjicere, to lose

courage, Cic.; **2**, **a**, a spear stuck in the ground was the token of a public auction; hence, *sub hasta vendere*, to sell by auction, Liv.; *emptio ab hasta*, Cic.; *hasta venditionis*, Cic.; **b**, a small spear, with which the bride's hair was parted on the wedding-day, Ov.

hastātus -a -um (hasta), **1**, armed with a spear, Tac.; **2**, subst., **hastāti** -ōrum, m. the first line of the Roman army when drawn up in order of battle, the first rank, vanguard; hence, *prius, secundus*, etc., *hastatus* (sc. *ordo*), the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the *hastati* were divided, Liv.

hastilē -is, n. (hasta), **1**, the shaft of a spear, Cic.; **2**, the spear itself, Verg.; **3**, a piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a shoot, a prop for vines, Verg.

hau, interj. *oh!* an exclamation of pain, Plaut.

haud (**haut**), adv. (an emphatic negative), *not, not at all, by no means*; **1**, gen., **a**, with verbs, *haud dubito*, Cic.; *haud scio*, Cic.; *haud scio an*, etc., Cic.; **b**, with adjectives, *haud mediocris*, Cic.; **c**, with pronouns, *haud alius*, Liv.; **d**, with subst., with or without a prep., *haud injuriā*, Liv.; **e**, with adverbs, *haud dubie*, Sall.; *haud secus*, Liv.; *haud longe*, Caes.; **2**, in antitheses, *haud . . . sed*, Cic.; *sed ut . . . ita haud*, Cic.; **3**, corresponding with other particles, *haud . . . tam*, Liv.

haudquam (**hautquam**), adv. *not at all as yet, not yet*, Liv.

haudquāquam (**hautquāquam**), adv. *by no means, not at all*, Cic.

haurio, *hausi*, *haustum* (fut. *partic. hausurus*, Verg.), **4**, (connected with *ἀρῶ* and *ἐπαυρέω*), to draw up, draw out. **I**. Gen., **A**. Of fluids, **1**, lit., to draw water; *aquam de puteo*, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to draw or fetch a sigh; *suspiratus*, Ov.; **b**, to tear up; *terram*, Ov.; **c**, to shed blood; *sanguinem*, Cic.; **d**, to collect together; *pulvis haustus*, Ov.; **3**, fig., **a**, *hauris de faece*, you draw from the dregs, quote the worst orators, Cic.; **b**, to take away; *sumptum ex aerario*, Cic. **B**. Meton., to drain dry, empty; **1**, lit., *pocula ore*, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, to pierce; *latus gladio*, Ov.; **b**, to squander; *sua*, Tac.; **c**, to accomplish; *caelo medium sol igneus orbem hauserat*, Verg.; **3**, fig., **a**, to oppress; *exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans*, Verg.; **b**, to exhaust, weaken; *Italiam et provincias immenso fenore*, Tac.; **c**, to suffer; *calamitates*, Cic. **II**. Esp., to draw into oneself; **1**, lit., *alveus haurit aquas*, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, to devour, consume; *multos hausit flamma*, Liv.; **b**, to devour with the eyes or ears, to drink in; *vocem his auribus hausit*, Verg.; **3**, fig., **a**, *aliquid cogitatione*, Cic.; *animo spem manem, drink in*, Verg.; *animo haurire*, to intend, Tac.; **b**, to drink the cup of pleasure or pain; *voluptates*, Cic.; *dolorem*, Cic.

haustum -i, n. (*haurio*), a machine for drawing water, Lucr.

haustus -ūs, m. (*haurio*), a drawing of water; **1**, legal t.t., *aquae*, the right of drawing water from a well, Cic.; **2**, drawing in; **a**, of air, *inhaling*; *apibus esse haustus aetherios*, Verg.; **b**, drinking and concrete, a draught; *aquae*, Liv.; *fontis Pindarii*, Hor.; **c**, a handful; *arenae*, Ov.

haut = *haud* (q. v.).

hāvēo, v. *aveo*.

hēautontimōrūmēnos -i, m. (*ἑαυτὸν τιμωρ-οῦμενος*), the self-tormentor, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hebdōmas -adis, f. (*ἑβδομάς*), the seventh day of a disease (supposed to be a critical period), etc.

Hēbē -ēs, f. (*Ἥβη*, youth), the daughter of Jupiter, cup-bearer of the gods, wife of Hercules.

hēbēnus, v. *ebenus*.

hēbēo, **2**. **1**, to be blunt, dull; *ferrum*, Liv.; **2**, transf., to be dull, heavy, inactive; *sanguis hebet*, Verg.; *sic mihi sensus hebet*, Ov.

hēbēs -ētis, blunt, dull. **I**. Lit., **a**, Cic.; *gladius*, Ov.; **b**, blunted, stumpy; *lunae cornua*, Cic.; **c**, *hebeti lectu*, a blow that bruises and does not pierce, Ov. **II**. Transf., **a**, of the senses, dull; *ures*, Cic.; *acies oculorum*, Cic.; **b**, of action, sluggish, weak; *hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles*, Sall.; **c**, of colour, dull; *color non hebes*, Ov.; **d**, mentally dull, heavy, stupid; *hebeti ingenio esse*, Cic.; *homines hebetes*, Cic.

hēbesco, **3**. (inch. from *hebeo*), to become dull, blunt, dim; *mentis acies*, Cic.; *auctoritatis acies*, Cic.

hēbēto, **1**. (*hebes*), to make dull, blunt. **A**. Lit., *hastas*, Liv. **B**. Transf., to make dull, blunt, to deaden, dim; *flammae*, Ov.; *alicui visus*, Verg.

Hēbraeus -a -um, Hebrew, Jewish, Tac.

Hebrus -i, m. (*Ἑβρος*), the chief river of Thrace, flowing into the Aegean Sea.

Hēcābē, v. *Hecuba*.

Hēcālō -ēs, f. (*Ἑκάλη*), a poor old woman who entertained Theseus.

Hēcātē -ēs, f. (*Ἑκάτη*) and **Hēcāta** -ae, f. "she that works from afar," the goddess of magic and enchantment, often identified with Diana and Luna. Hence, adj., **1**, **Hēcātēius** -a -um, and **2**, **Hēcātēis** -idis, f. *Hecatean*; hence = *magical*, Ov.

hēcātombē -ēs, f. (*ἑκατόμβη*), a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, Juv.

Hector -tōris, m. (*Ἑκτωρ*), son of Priam, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, killed by Achilles. Adj., **Hectōrēus** -a -um (*Ἑκτόρειος*), belonging to Hector; *poet.* = Trojan, Verg.

Hēcūba -ae, f. and **Hēcūbē** (**Hēcābē**) -ēs, f. (*Ἑκάβη*), wife of Priam.

hēdēra -ae, f. *ivy*, a plant sacred to Bacchus, Caes., Hor.

hēdēriger -gēra -gērūm (*hedera* and *gero*), *ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned*, Cat.

hēdērōsus -a -um (*hedera*), *ivied, full of ivy*, Prop.

Hēdessa, v. *Edessa*.

hēdychrūm -i, n. (*ἡδυχρονν*), a fragrant salve, Cic.

hei, interj., *alas!* *hei mihi*, woe is me, Ov.

Hēlēna -ae, f. and **Hēlēnē** -ēs, f. (*Ἑλένη*), daughter of Leda and Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, mother of Hermione, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus the cause of the Trojan war.

Hēlēnus -i, m. (*Ἑλενος*), son of Priam, a soothsayer.

Hēliādes -um, f. (*Ἥλιαδες*), the daughters of the Sun, who, at the death of their brother Phaethon, were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, *nemus Heliadum*, a poplar grove, Ov.; *Heliadum lacrimae*, amber, Ov.; *gemmae*, amber, Mart.

hēlicā -ae, f. (*ἑλική*), winding, Cic.

Hēlicō -ēs, f. (*ἑλική*), **1**, a town in Achaia, destroyed by an earthquake, 372 A.C.; **2**, a constellation, the Great Bear, Cic.

Hēlicōn -ōnis, m. (*ἑλικών*), a hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *Helicōnis alumnae*, the Muses, Ov. Hence, **1**, adj., **Hēlicōnius** -a -um, *Helicontian*; **2**, **Hēli-**

coniādes -um, f. and 3, **Hēlicōnīdes** -um, f. the Muses.

Hēliōdōrus -i, m. (Ἡλιόδωρος), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Horace.

Hēliōpōlis -ōs, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), 1, a town in Coele Syria, now Baalbek; 2, a town in Lower Egypt.

Hellē -ēs, f. (Ἑλλη), daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram; and was drowned in the Hellespont, so named after her.

hēlix -icis, f. (ἑλίξ), a kind of ivy, Plin.

hellōborus, v. elleborus.

Hellespontus -i, m. (Ἑλλήσποντος), 1, the Hellespont, Dardanelles; 2, transf., the coast on both sides of the Hellespont; meton., the inhabitants of this coast, Nep. Hence, adj., a, **Hellespontius** -a -um, and b, **Hellespontiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Hellespont.

hēlops (ēlops, ellops), -ōpis, m. (ἑλλοψ), a voracious fish, perhaps the sturgeon, Ov.

Hēlōtes, v. Hilotae.

hēluātio (hēllūātio) -ōnis, f. (hēluor), gluttony, Cic.

hēlūo (hēllūo) -ōnis, m. a glutton, gourmandiser, Cic.

hēlūor (hēllūor), 1. dep. (hēluo), to guzzle, gourmandise, Cic.; transf., cum aliqua reipublicae sanguine, Cic.

helvella -ae, f. a small pot-herb, Cic.

Helvētīi -ōrum, m. the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the part of Gallia now called Switzerland. Hence, adj., **Helvētīus** and **Helvētīcus** -a -um, Helvetian.

Helvīi (Helvi) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Provincia.

hem, interj. ah! oh! well! only see! just look! hem causam, Cic.

hēmērōdrōmus -i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος), a special courier, express, Liv.

hēmīcillus -i, m. (ἡμισυς and κιλλός), half an ass, a term of reproach, Cic.

hēmīcyclium -ii, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), a semi-circular settee for conversation, Cic.

hēmīna -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, nearly half a pint English, Plaut.

hendēcāsylābi -ōrum, m. (ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, Cat.

Hēnētī -ōrum, m., v. Veneti.

Hēniōchi -ōrum, m. (Ἠνίοχοι), a people of Asiatic Barmatia. Hence adj., **Hēniōchius** and **Hēniōchus** -a -um, Hēniōchian.

Henna (Enna) -ae, f. (Ἐννα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres. Hence adj., **Hennensis** -e, and **Hennaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Henna.

Hephaestīo -ōnis, m. (Ἡφαιστίων), a general and friend of Alexander the Great.

heptāris -is, f. (ἑπτάρης), a galley with seven banks of oars, Liv.

1. **hēra** (ēra) -ae, f. (herus), 1, the mistress of a house, Plaut., Ter.; 2, mistress, queen, female ruler, Cat., Ov.

2. **Hēra** -ae, f. (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno; hence, **Hēraca** -ōrum, n. (Ἡραία), the festival of Hera, Liv.

Hērāclēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Ἡράκλεια), the city of Heracles (Hercules), name of several Greek towns; 1, a colony of the Tarentines in the south of Italy, on the river Siris; 2, a town in Phthiotis, near Thessaly; 3, a town in Bithynia on the Black

Sea, now Heracle or Erzklī; 4, a town in Sicily on the Halycos, also called Minoa; 5, Heraclea Sintica, a town in Paeonia on the Strymon. Hence, a, **Hērāclēenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Heraclea; b, **Hērāclēotes** -ae, m. belonging to Heraclea; plur., **Hērāclēotae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Heraclea.

Hērāclēum -i, n. (Ἡράκλειον), a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

Hērāclīa, v. Heraclea.

Hērāclīdēs -ae, m. (Ἡρακλείδης), Ponticus, a Greek philosopher.

Hērāclītus -i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος), a Greek philosopher of Ephesus.

1. **Hēraca** -ōrum, v. Hera.

2. **Hēraca** -ae, f. (Ἡραία), town in Arcadia on the Alpheus.

herba -ae, f. (φέρβ-ω, φορβ-ή, orig. ferb-a, whence also febra, fibra), a plant with stalks, grass, plant, herb (sing. often collective). I. Gen., stirpes et herbae, Cic.; sing. collective, in herba se abjicere, Cic. II. Esp., a, the stalk of wheat, Cic.; b, tares; officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg.

herbīdus -a -um (herba), full of grass, grassy; campus, Liv.

herbīfer -fēra -fērum (herba and fero), full of herbage, grassy; colles, Ov.

herbīgrādus -a -um (herba and gradior), going through the grass, epithet of a snake, ap. Cic.

Herbita -ae, f. (Ἐρβίτα), town in the interior of Sicily, now Nicosia. Hence, adj., **Herbitensis** -e, of or belonging to Herbita.

herbōsus -a -um (herba), full of herbage, grassy; campus, Hor.

herbūla -ae, f. (dim. of herba), a little herb, Cic.

Hercēus -a -um (Ἑρκείος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.

hercisco (ercisco), 3. (heretum), to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Hercle, v. Hercules.

herctum -i, n. (probably connected with heres), an inheritance, found only in the phrase herctum ciere, to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Herculānēum -i, n. I. town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, under the emperor Titus. Hence, adj., 1, **Herculānensis** -e, of Herculaneum. Subst., in Herculānensi, in the district of Herculaneum; 2, **Herculānēus** and **Herculānus** -a -um, of Herculaneum. II. town in Samnium.

Hercūles -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira and (after his defecation) of Hebe, the national hero of the Boeotians; the performer of twelve labours imposed upon him by Eurystheus; regarded as the giver of riches and the guide of the Muses. Vocal. sing., Hercules or Hercule and Hercle (an oath of the Romans), by Hercules, Cic.; also mehercules or mehercule, Cic.; Hercle saue, Cic. Hence adj., **Herculēus** -a -um, Herculean; arbor, the poplar, Verg.

Hercynīa silva -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, in Central Germany; also, **Hercynīa** -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, Tac.

Herdōnīa -ae, f. town in Apulia, destroyed by Hannibal.

hēre = heri (q. v.).

hērēditārius -a -um (heres), 1, relating to an inheritance; auctio, Cic.; 2, inherited, hereditary; cognomen, Cic.; controversia, Cic.

hērēditas -ātis, f. (heres), *inheritance*. **A.** Lit., hereditate possidere, Cic.; hereditatem adire or cernere, Cic. **B.** Transf., hereditas gloriae, Cic.

Herennius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*. Adj., **Herennianus** -a -um, *Herennian*.

hērēdium -ii, n. (heres), *a patrimony*, Nep.

hēres (haeres) -ōdis, c. (connected with hir, Greek χείρ), *an heir*. **I.** Lit., heres esse alicui or alicuius, Cic.; aliquem heredem scribere, facere, instituere, *to make a person one's heir*, Cic.; secundus, *a person named to receive the inheritance if the original heir cannot inherit*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *successor*; veteris Academiae, Cic.

hērī (hērē), adv. (χθές, Lat. HES, whence, first hesi, then heri), **1**, *yesterday*, Cic.; **2**, *lately*, Cat.

hērīfuga -ae, m. (herus and fugio), *a fugitive, runaway*, Cat.

hērīlis -e (herus), *of or relating to the master or mistress of the house*; mensa, Verg.

Hermæum -i, n. (Ἑρμαῖον), lit., *a temple of Hermes*; *a coast-town of Boeotia*.

Hermāgōrās -ae, m. (Ἑρμαγόρας), *a Rhodian rhetorician of about the second half of the second century A.C.*

hermaphrōditus -i, m. (ἑρμαφρόδιτος), *an hermaphrodite*, Ov.

Hermāthēna -ae, f. (Ἑρμαθήνη), *a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal*, Cic.

Hermēraclēs -is, m. (Ἑρμηρακλῆς), *a double bust of Hermes and Hercules*, Cic.

Hermes -ae, m. (Ἑρμῆς, the god Hermes, Mercury), *a post, the top of which was carved into a head, placed in the streets, esp. of Athens*.

Hermiōnē -ēs, f. and **Hermiōna** -ae, f. (Ἑρμιόνη), **1**, *daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes*; **2**, *town in Argolis, now Kastri*. Hence, adj., **Hermiōnicus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Hermione*.

Hermiōnes -um, m. *a people of Germany*.

Hermundūri -ōrum, m. *a German tribe near the source of the Elbe*.

Hermus -i, m. (Ἑρμος), *a river in Lydia*.

Hernici -ōrum, m. *a people in Latium*. Adj.,

Hernicus -a -um, *Hernican*.

Hērō -ūs, f. (Ἡρώ), *a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, beloved by Leander*.

Hērōdes -is, m. (Ἡρώδης), *Herod the Great, king of Judaea*.

Hērōdōtus -i, m. (Ἡρόδοτος), *the first great Greek historian, born 484 A.C.*

hērōicus -a -um (ἡρωϊκός), *relating to the heroes, heroic*; tempora, Cic.; personae, Cic.

hērōinē -ēs, f. (ἡρωίνη), *a demigoddess, heroine*, Prop.

hērōis -idis, f. (ἡρωίς), *a demigoddess, heroine*, Ov. (Gr. dat. plur., heroisin, Ov.).

Hērōphīle -ēs, f. (Ἡροφίλη), *a priestess of Apollo*.

hērōs -ōis, m. (ἥρως), **1**, *a demigod, hero*, Cic.; **2**, *a distinguished man, hero*; noster Cato, Cic.

hērōus -a -um (ἡρώος), *relating to a hero, heroic*; pes, versus, *epic verse (hexameter)*, Cic.

Hersilia -ae, f. *wife of Romulus*.

hērus (ērus) -i, m. **1**, *the master or head of a household*, Cic.; **2**, *master, owner, lord*, Hor.

Hēsīōdus -i, m. (Ἡσιόδος), *the oldest Greek poet after Homer*. Adj., **Hēsīōdēus** -a -um, *Hesiodian*.

Hēsīōna -ae, f. and **Hēsīonē** -ēs, f. (Ἡσιόνη), *daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued by Hercules from a sea-monster*.

Hespēris -idis, f. (Ἑσπερίς), *western*; aquae, Italian, *as Italy was to the west of Greece*, Verg. Subst., **Hespērides** -um, f. (αἱ Ἑσπερίδες Νύμφαι), *the Hesperides, daughters of the Evening, living in an island in the extreme west, in a garden with golden apples, guarded by a dragon*.

Hespērius -a -um (ἑσπέριος), *western*; terra, Italy, Verg. Subst., **Hespēria** -ae, f. *the western land, Italy, Verg.; Spain, Hor.*

Hespērus or -os -i, m. (Ἑσπερος), *the Evening Star*, Cic.

hesternus -a -um (from root HES, whence heri), *of or relating to yesterday*; dies, Cic.

hesterno, adv. (hesternus), *yesterday*, Cic.

hētaericōs -ē -ōn (ἑταιρικὸς -ῆ -όν), *relating to comradeship*, Nep.

heu, interj. *an exclamation of pain, oh! alas! woe! heu! me miserum*, Cic.

heus! interj. *hallo! ho there! hark! heus tu quid agis!* Cic.

hexamētēr -tra -trum (ἑξάμετρος), *with six feet (of metre); hexameter versus, or versus hexameter, a hexameter, a verse of six feet*, Cic.

hexēris -is, f. (ἑξήρης), *a galley with six banks of oars*, Liv.

hiātus -ūs, m. (hiō). **A.** *a cleft, opening; oris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; absol., the opening of the mouth, the open jaws*, Verg.; quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, *of such pompous language*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *desire after; praemiorum, Tac.; b*, in grammar, *a hiatus, the meeting of two vowels*, Cic.

Hībēres -um (Ἰβηρες), or generally **Hībēri** -ōrum, m. *the Hiberians (Iberians)*, **1**, *the inhabitants of Hiberia in Spain*; sing., **Hiber**, Hor.; **2**, *the inhabitants of Hiberia, in Asia*. Hence, **A. Hībēria** -ae (Ἰβηρία), **1**, *a part of Spain*; **2**, *a district in Asia, now Georgia*, Hor. **B.** Adj., **1**, **Hībēricus** -a -um, and **2**, **Hībērus** -a -um, *Hiberian, poet. = Spanish*; gurgēs (of the Western Ocean), Verg.; piscis, *the scomber*, Hor.; pastor triplex, *Geryon*, Ov.; vaccae or boves, *belonging to Geryon*, Ov.

hiberna -ōrum, n., v. hibernus.

hibernācūlum -i, n. (hiberno), plur., *hibernacula, tents or huts for winter quarters*, Liv.

Hībēria -ae, f. *Ireland*.

hiberno, 1. (hibernus), *to winter, spend the winter*; **1**, gen., *in sicco (of ships)*, Liv.; **2**, esp. as milit. t.t., *to keep in winter quarters*, Cic.

hibernus -a -um (hiems). **I.** Lit., *wintry, winterly*; tempus, mensis, Cic.; annus, *time of winter*, Hor.; Alpes, *cold*, Hor.; castra, *winter quarters*, Liv. Subst., **hiberna** -ōrum, n. (sc. castra) *winter quarters*; dies hibernorum, *time for going into winter quarters*, Caes.; hiberna aedificare, Liv.; cohortes in hiberna mittere, Cic.; ibi hiberna habere, Liv.; ex hibernis discedere, egredi, Cic. **II.** Transf., *stormy*; mare, Hor.; ventus, Verg.

1. Hībērus -i, m. (Ἰβηρ), *a river in Spain, now the Ebro*.

2. Hībērus, v. Hiberes.

hibiscum -i, n. (ἰβίσκος), *the marsh-mallow*, Verg.

hibrīda (hýbrīda) -ae, c., **1**, *of animals, a hybrid*, Plin.; **2**, *of men, the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman, or of a freeman by a slave*, Hor.

1. hic, haec, hoc, pron. demonstr. (from pre

nominal stem I, whence also is, with demonstrative suffix ce), *this*. **A.** Gen., *hic avunculus*, Cic.; *hic ipse*, *hic ille*, *hic iste*, *hic talis*, *quidam* Cic.; *hic . . . ille*, *hic . . . iste*, *hic re*, Cic.; *hic . . . iste*, *hic re*, Cic. referring to the object which may be the remoter one in the sentence, but is the nearer in the speaker's thoughts; *hoc*, subst. with genit., *hoc commodi est*, *quod*, etc., Cic.; absol. plur., *haec*, *haec delere*, *haec vastare*, Cic., *this town, this state*; *haec delere*, *haec vastare*, Cic., *this town, this state*, Cic. **B.** Esp., Cic.; **b**, *the whole visible world*, Cic. **B.** Esp., Cic.; **b**, *the whole visible world*, Cic. **B.** Esp., Cic.; **b**, *of time, this*, Cic.; *hunc hominem = me*, Hor.; **b**, *of time, this*, Cic.; *hic temporibus*, Cic.; absol. plur., *haec*, *the present state of affairs*, Cic.

2. **hic** and **heic**, adv. *here*. **I.** Lit., *in this place, in this spot*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *herein, in this matter, on this occasion*, Cic. **B.** *Of time, hereupon, here*, Cic.

hice, *haece*, *hōce*, pron. demonstr. (a more emphatic form of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*), *this*; **a**, Cic.; in questions with *-ne*, *hicine*, *haecine*, *hocine*, Cic.; **b**, *of time, the present*; *huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi*, Hor.

Hicētāon -ōnis, m. (Ἱκετάων), *son of Laomedon, king of Troy*. Adj., **Hicētāoniūs** -a -um, *Thymoetes, son of Hicetaon*, Verg.

Hicētas -ae, m. (Ἱκέτας), *a Pythagorean of Syracuse*.

hicine, v. *hice*.

hiēmālis -e (hiems), **1**, *wintery, winterly*; *tempus*, Cic.; **2**, *stormy*; *navigatio*, Cic.

hiēmo, l. (hiems). **A.** *to winter, spend the winter*; **a**, *mediis in undis*, Hor.; **b**, *esp. of soldiers, to keep in winter quarters*; *hiemare in Gallia*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be stormy*; *mare hiemat*, Hor.

hiems (hiemps) -ēmis, f. (χειμών). **I.** *rainy, stormy weather, storm*; *hiemis magnitudo*, Cic.; *dum pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg. **II.** **A.** *the rainy season, winter*; *Arabes campos hieme et aestate peragrantes*, Cic.; *personif., glacialis Hiems*, Ov. **B.** Meton., **1**, *cold*; *letalit hiems in pectora venit*, Ov.; **2**, *year*; *post certas hiemes*, Hor.

Hiero, and **Hiērōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἱέρων), **1**, *Hiero I., ruler of Syracuse (477—467 A.C.)*; **2**, *Hiero II., ruler of Syracuse (269—215 A.C.)*. Adj. **Hiērōnicus** -a -um, *of Hiero*.

Hiērōcles -is, m. (Ἱεροκλῆς), *a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of Cicero*.

Hiērōnymus -i, m. (Ἱερόνυμος), **1**, *a ruler of Syracuse, successor of Hiero II.*; **2**, *a Greek peripatetic philosopher*.

Hiērōsōlyma -ōrum, n. (Ἱεροσόλυμα), *the capital of Judaea*. Hence, **Hiērōsōlymārius**, *nickname of Pompey, "the hero of Jerusalem" (because of his priding himself on his oriental victories)*.

hiēto, l. (intens. of hio for hiato), *to open the mouth, gape*, Plaut.

hilārē, adv. (hilarus), *cheerfully, merrily, blithely*; *vivere*, Cic.; *hilaris loqui*, Cic. +

hilāris -e, and **hilārus** -a -um (ἱλαρός), *cheerful, merry, blithe, gay, jocund, jovial*; *animus, vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *hilariores litterae*, Cic.

hilāritas -ātis, f. (hilaris), *cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety, hilarity*, Cic.

hilāritūdo -ōnis, f. = *hilaritas* (q.v.).

hilāro, l. (hilaris), *to make joyful, cheerful, to cheer up, exhilarate*; *hulus suavitate maxime hilaratae Athenae sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivia Baccho*, Verg.

hilāriūlus -a -um (dim. of hilarus), *somewhat cheerful*, Cic.

hilla -ae, f. (dim. of hira), **1**, *generally in plur., the smaller intestines of all animals*; **2**, *a kind of sausage*, Hor.

Hilōtāe, and **Īlōtāe** -ārum, m. (Εἰλωταί), *the Helots, slaves of the Spartans*.

hilum -i, n. (another form of flum), *a trifle*; *neque (nec) hilum, not a whit, not in the least*, Lucr.

Himella -ae, f. *a stream in the Sabinus country*.

Himēra -ae, f. (Ἰμέρα), **1**, *name of two rivers in Sicily*; **2**, *town on one of these rivers*.

hinc, adv. *from here, hence*. **I. A.** Lit., *a nobis hinc profecti*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *from this cause*, Cic.; *hinc illae lacrimae*, Ter.; *from this matter*; *hinc quantum cui videbitur decidere*, Cic.; **2**, *of time, a, henceforth*; *quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios*, Verg.; **b**, *thereupon*; *hinc toto praeceptis se corpore ad undas misit*, Verg. **II.** *on this side, in this direction*; *hinc atque illinc, on this side and on that*, Cic.

hinnio, 4. *to neigh, whinny*, Lucr.

hinnitus -ūs, m. (hinnio), *a neighing*, Cic.

hinnūleus (hinnūlus) -i, m. (hinnus), *a young hind or fawn*, Hor.

hinnus -i, m. (ἵννος), *a mule, the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass (mulus = the offspring of a he-ass and a mare)*, Varr.

hio, l. (connected with χαίνω, χάσκω). **I.** Intransit., *to open, stand open, gape*. **A.** Gen., **1**, *lit., concha hians*, Cic.; **2**, *transf., of discourse, to be badly put together, hang together badly*; *hiantia loqui*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to open wide the mouth or jaws*; **1**, *lit.*, Verg.; **2**, *transf., a, to desire with open mouth, long for*; *Verrem avaritiā hiantē atque imminente fuisse*, Cic.; **b**, *to open the mouth in astonishment*, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to pour forth*; *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

hippāgōgōe -ōn, acc. -ūs, f. (αἱ ἵππαγωγοί), *transports for cavalry*, Liv.

Hippias -ae, m. (Ἱππίας), **1**, *son of Pisis tratus, tyrant of Athens*; **2**, *a sophist of Elis contemporary with Socrates*.

Hippo -ōnis, m. (Ἱππών), **1**, *Hippo regius town in Numidia, now Bona*; **2**, *town in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

hippōcentaurus -i, m. (ἵπποκένταυρος), *a centaur*, Cic.

Hippocrātēs -is, m. (Ἱπποκράτης), *a physician of Cos (flourishing about 436 A.C.)*.

Hippocrēnē -ēs, f. (ἵππου κρήνη), *a fountain on Mount Helicon, produced by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus*.

Hippōdāmē -ēs, f., and **Hippōdāmēa** or **-īa** -ae, f. (Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια), **1**, *daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa in Elis*; **2**, *wife of Pirithous*.

Hippōdāmus -i, m. (Ἱπποδάμος), *the horse-tamer—i.e., Castor*; poet. = *rider*, Mart.

hippōdrōmos -i, m. (ἵπποδρομος), *a hippodrome, or racecourse for horses and chariots*, Plaut.

Hippōlytē -ēs, f., and **Hippōlyta** -ae, f. (Ἱππολύτη), **1**, *Queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Theseus*; **2**, *wife of Acastus, King of Magnesia*.

Hippōlytus -i, m. (Ἱππολύτος), *son of Theseus and Hippolyte, or Antiope*.

hippōmānes, n. (ἵππομανές), **1**, *a slimy humour which flows from a mare when in heat*, Verg.; **2**, *a membrane on the head of a new-born foal*, Plin.; both **1** and **2** were used for love-potions, Juv.

Hippōmēnēs -ae, m. (Ἴππομένης), 1, the husband of Atalanta; 2, father of Limone; whence **Hippōmēnēs** -nēdis, f. = Limone.

Hippōnax -nactis, m. (Ἴππώναξ), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C. Hence adj., **Hippōnactēs** -a -um, biting, satirical; praecōnium, Cic.; Hipponacteos effugere vix posse, Cic.

hippōtāmus -i, m. (ἵπποπόταμος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.

Hippōtādes -ae, m. (Ἴπποτάδης), descendant of Hippotes, Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes).

hippōtoxōta -ae, m. (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Caes.

hippūrus, or -ōs, -i, m. (ἵππουρος), a fish, perhaps the gold fish, Ov.

hīr and **īr**, indecl. (connected with χεῖρ), the hand, ap. Cic.

hīra -ae, f. a gut, intestine, Plaut.

hircīnus -a -um (hircus), of or relating to a he-goat; folles, made of goat skins, Hor.

hircōsus -a -um (hircus), smelling like a goat, goatish, Plaut.

hircūlus -i, m. (dim. of hircus), a little goat, Cat.

hircus -i, m. a he-goat, Verg.; olere hircum, to smell like a goat, Hor.; used as a term of reproach, an old goat, Cat.

hirnēa -ae, f. a can or jug, Plaut.

hirnūla -ae, f. (dim. of hirnea), a little can or jug, Cic.

Hirpīni -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of Lower Italy; adj., **Hirpīnus** -a -um, Hirpine.

hirquus, **hirquīnus** = hircus, hircinus (q.v.).

hirsūtus -a -um (conn. with hirtus), 1, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly; supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (auimantium) spinis hirsutae, Cic.; 2, rough, unadorned; nihil est hirsutius illis (annalibus), Ov.

Hirtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Hirtius, the friend and follower of C. Julius Caesar, slain at the battle of Modena, the author of the Eighth book of Caesar's Bell. Gall. Hence, adj., **Hirtīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Hirtius.

hirtus -a -um (root HIR), 1, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly; setae, Ov.; capellae, Ov.; 2, transf., rough, uncultivated; ingenium, Hor.

hīrūdo -inis, f. a leech, Plin.; transf., aerarii, Cic.

hīrundīnīnus -a -um (hīrundo), of or relating to swallows, Plaut.

hīrundo -dinis, f. (χελιόων), a swallow, Verg.

hisco, 3. (contr. for hiasco), 1, to open, split open, gape, Ov.; 2, especially, to open the mouth, to mutter; respondebisne ad haec aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic.

Hispāl -pālis, n. and (more commonly)

Hispālis -is, f. town in Spain, now Seville. Hence, **Hispālienses** -ium, the inhabitants of Hispālis.

Hispāni -ōrum, m. the Spaniards; hence, **A. Hispānia** -ae, f. the whole of the Spanish peninsula (including Portugal) divided into citerior, the eastern part (later Hisp. Tarraconensis), and ulterior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); hence plur. Hispaniae.

B. Hispāniensis -e, and **C. Hispānus** -a -um, Spanish.

hispīdus -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly; facies, Hor.; ager, wild, Hor.

1 **hister** = histrio (q.v.).

2 **Hister** -tri, m. (Ἴστρος) name of the lower part of the Danube, binominis (as the upper part was called Danuvius), Ov.

histōria -ae, f. (ἱστορία), 1, historical narrative, history; historia Graeca, Roman history written in Greek, Cic.; historia Italici belli et civilis, Cic.; historiam scribere, Cic.; 2, narrative, narration; historiā dignum, worthy of narration, Cic.

histōricus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical; genus, Cic.; subst., **histōricus** -i, m. an historian, Cic.

Histri -ōrum (Ἴστροι), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria; hence, **A. Histria** -ae, f. (Ἰστρία), Histria, a country near Illyria. **B. Histricus** -a -um, Histrian.

histrīcus -a -um (hister), of or relating to actors, Plaut.

histrīo -ōnis, m. an actor, Cic.

histrīōnālis -e (histrīo), of or relating to actors, Tac.

hiulcē, adv. (hiuleus), in a disconnected manner; loqui, Cic.

hiulco, 1. (hiuleus), to cause to gape, to split, Cat.

hiuleus -a -um (for hiulicus, from hio), gaping, cleft, open. **I.** Lit., hiulca siti arva, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, ill put together, disconnected; concursus verborum, Cic.; b, eager, longing, Plaut.

hōdiē, adv. (hodie = hoc die), to-day (opp. cras, heri). **I.** Lit., hodie sunt nonae Sextiles, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, at the present time, Cic.; b, now, at present; si hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus, Cic.; up to to-day, up to the present time; quem vivere hodie aiunt, Cic.; c, = at once, directly, Cic.

hōdiernus -a -um (hodie), of or relating to to-day; dies, Cic.; edictum, Cic.; ad hodiernum diem, up to to-day, Cic.

hoedus, **hoedīnus**, etc. = haedus, haedīnus, etc. (q.v.).

Hōmērus -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), the celebrated Greek epic poet; hence, adj., **Hōmēricus** -a -um, Homeric.

hōmicīda -ae, c. (homo and caedo). **I.** Lit., a murderer, murderess, homicide, Cic. **II.** In a good sense (Gk. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men, Hor.

hōmicīdium -ii, n. (homicida) murder, manslaughter, homicide, Tac.

hōmo -inis, m. (old Latin hēmo), a human being, man. **I.** Gen., man, as opp. to the beasts (vir, man as opp. to woman); in plur., homines, men in general, people, Cic.; homo nemo, or nemo homo, not a soul, no one, Cic.; odium hominis, a hateful man, Cic.; inter homines esse, a, to live, Cic.; b, to mix in society, be in the world, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A. a**, a man, in the better sense of the word; nihil hominis esse, to be without the better qualities of a man; hominem ex homine tollere or exuere, to take from a man that which constitutes a man, Cic.; si quidem homo esset, if he had the feelings of a man, Cic.; homines visi sumus, Cic.; virtum te putabo . . . hominem non putabo, I must praise your patience and not your taste, Cic.; b, a man liable to error, a mortal; quia homo est, Cic. **B.** Used in place of pronouns, valde hominem dilige, (where it stands for hunc, eum, or illum), Cic.; hic homo = ego, Hor. **C.** a slave, servant; Quintil, Quintius's man, Cic. **D.** Plur., homines infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

hōmoeōmēria -ae, f. (ὁμοιομέρεια), similarity of parts, Lucr.

Hōmōlē -ēs, f. (Ὄμολη), a mountain in Thessaly, where Pan was worshipped.

hōmullus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, *manikin*, Cic.

hōmuncio -ōnis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, *manikin*, Cic.

hōmunculus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, *manikin*, Cic.

hōnestas -ātis, f. (honestus). **I.** honourable reputation, honour, respectability; honestatem amittere, Cic.; appetens honestatis, Cic.; honestates civitatis, notabilities, Cic. **II.** worth, virtue, honourable character, probity; **1,** vitae, Cic.; hinc (pugnat) honestas, illinc turpitudine, Cic.; transf., of things, beauty; testudinis, Cic.; **2,** philosoph. t. t., virtue, Cic.

hōnestē, adv. (honestus), **1,** honourably, creditably, respectably; cenare, Cic.; se gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; **2,** honourably, nobly; honeste geniti, of noble birth, Liv.

hōnesto (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify; aliquem laude, honore, Cic.; domum, curiam, Cic.

hōnestus -a -um (honor). **I.** honourable, reputable, glorious; **1,** gen., victoria, Liv.; dies honestissimus, Cic.; with sup., honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; honestum est with acc. and infin., Cic.; subst., **hōnestum** -i, n. morality, virtue, Cic.; **2,** esp., a, fine, beautiful, Ter.; subst., **hōnestum** -i, n. beauty, Hor.; b, specious, fine-sounding; honestum et probabile nomen, Cic. **II.** worthy of honour, distinguished; familia, Cic.; honesto loco natus, Cic.; vir honestus or honestissimus (title of the knights), Cic.; subst., **hōnesti** -ōrum, m. people of distinction, Hor.

hōnor = honos (q.v.).

hōnorābilis -e (honor), honourable; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, etc., Cic.

hōnorārius -a -um (honor), done or given in honour of, honorary; vinum, frumentum, Cic.; opera, Cic.; delectare honorarium (est), done out of respect for the audience, Cic.

hōnorātē, adv. (honoratus), with honour, honourably, Tac.

hōnorātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (honoro), **1,** honoured, distinguished, respected; viri, Cic.; nusquam est senectus honoratior, Cic.; **2,** honoured by a public office, placed in a high position, in office; honorati quatuor filii, Cic.

hōnorificē, adv., comp. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime (honorificus), with honour, in an honourable or respectful manner; honorificentissime aliquem appellare, Caes.; aliquem honorificentissime tractare, Cic.

hōnorificus -a -um, compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus (honor and facio), causing honour, honourable, honouring; senatus consultum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.

hōnorō, **1.** (honor), **1,** to honour, show honour to; aliquem, Cic.; **2,** to adorn, dignify, honour with; aliquem sellā curuli, Liv.

hōnorus -a -um (honor), honourable, Tac.

hōnōs and **hōnōr** -ōris, m. **I.** honour, honourable distinction. **A.** Gen., honorem alicui habere, tribuere, Cic., praestare, Ov., honore aliquem afficere, to show honour to, Cic.; honore aliquem augere, Caes.; in honore habere, Cic.; esse, Cic.; esse alicui summo honori, to prove honourable to, Cic.; aliquid in honorem adducere, to bring to honour, Cic.; honori ducitur, it is considered an honour, Sall. honorem

praefari or dicere, to say "by your leave," Cic.; honoris causā or gratiā, out of respect; quem honoris causā or gratiā nominō, Cic.; honoris Divitiaci et Aeduorum causā, Cic.; so, ad honorem alicuius, Cic.; ad honorem atque amplitudinem tuam, Cic.; supremus honos (the last honour = burial), Verg.; communi in morte honore carere, Cic.; mortis honore carere, Verg.; **B.** Esp., a, an office of dignity, a public office; ad honores ascendere, Cic.; honoribus amplissimis perfunctus, Cic.; b, a title of honour; honos militaris, Liv.; c, a reward, fee; honos medici, Cic.; d, honour rendered to the gods, sacrifice, Verg. **C.** Personif., Honor, the god of honour. **II.** Poet. transf., beauty, grace, ornament; honorum ruris, crops, Hor.; silvarum, foliage, Verg.

1. hōra -ae, f. (ῥα). **I.** time in gen.; numquam te crastina fallat hora, Verg. **II.** a definite space of time. **A.** a time of the year, season; verni temporis hora, Hor. **B.** a time of the day, hour; **1,** lit., in horam vivere, to live for the moment, Cic.; horā amplius, more than an hour, Cic.; in hora, in an hour, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Cic.; hora quota est? what's o'clock? Hor.; horae legitimae, hours fixed as limits to a speech, Cic.; **2,** meton., **hōrae** -ārum, f. a clock, dial, mittere ad horas, Cic.

2. Hōra -ae, f. the name of Hersilia when deified, the celestial wife of Quirinus.

Hōrae -ārum, f. (ῥαί), the Hours, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, attendants on the sun-god.

Hōrātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens to which belonged, **1,** the three Horatii, who fought against the three Alban Curatii; **2,** Horatius Cocles, who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsena; **3,** Qu. Horatius Flaccus, son of a freedman of the Horatian gens (65-8 A.C.), the celebrated Roman lyric poet.

hordēacēus and **-cīus** -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēarius -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēius -a -um = hordeaceus (q.v.).

hordēum (ordēum) -i, n. barley, Liv., Caes.

hōria (ōria) -ae, f. a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

hōriōla (ōriōla) -ae, f. (dim. of oriā), a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

hōrior, 4. (connected with ὀρνυμι), to urge, incite, encourage, Enn.

hōrizon -ontis, m. (ὀρίζων), the horizon, Sen.

hornō, adv. (hornus), this year, Plaut.

hornōtinus -a -um (hornus), of or relating to the present year; frumentum, Cic.

hornus -a -um (for horinus, from hora), of this year, this year's; vīna, Hor.

hōrōlōgīum -li, n. (ὥρολόγιον), a clock, sundial, or water-clock, Cic.

hōroscōpōs -ōn, m. (ὥροσκόπος), a horoscope, Pers.

horrendus -a -um (partic. of horreo), **1** horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful; monstrum Verg.; Sibylla, Verg.; neut. as adv., horrendum stridens belua, Verg.; **2,** worthy of reverence, venerable; virgo, Verg.

horreo, **2.** **I.** to bristle. **A.** Lit., a, horret seges aristis, Verg.; b, to be hard and rough with frost; terram uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere, Cic. **B.** Of hair, to stand on end; comae horrent, Ov.; partic., horrens, prickly, rough; rubi, Verg. **II.** Of persons, to shiver or shudder with cold or fright. **A.** Intransit., horreo animo, Cic. **B.** Transit., to

shudder at; erimen, Cic.; with infin., non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.

horresco, horrūi, 3. (horreo), 1, to stand on end, bristle, be rough; horrueruntque comae, Ov.; mare coepit horrescere, to be stormy, Cic.; 2, to tremble, begin to shudder, begin to dread, Cic.; horresco referens, Verg.; with acc., morsus futuros, Verg.

horreum -i, n. a barn, storehouse, magazine, granary; Capua horreum Campani agri, Cic.; poet., a bee-hive, Verg.; an ant-hill, Ov.

horribilis -e (horreo), 1, horrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful; pestis reipublicae, Cic.; horribile est, with infin., Cic.; 2, astonishing, wonderful; horribili vigilantia, Cic.

horridō, adv. (horridus), 1, roughly, without embellishment; dicere, Cic.; horridius utetur ornamentis, Cic.; 2, roughly, harshly; alloqui, Tac.

horridulus -a -um (dim. of horridus), 1, somewhat rough, projecting, Plaut.; 2, transf., somewhat rough, unadorned; orationes, Cic.

horridus -a -um (horreo). I. rough, shaggy, bristly. A. Lit., barba, Cic.; sus, Verg. B. Transf., a, rough, wild, savage; campus, Cic.; b, rough, without refinement, unpolished, uncouth; Tubero vitā et oratione horridus, Cic. II. 1, shuddering, trembling with cold; si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; 2, dreadful, horrible; procella, Verg.

horriſer -ſera -ſerum (horror and fero), causing dread, bringing fear, terrible; boreas, Ov.; Erinys, Ov.

horrificē, adv. (horrificus), with dread, Lucr.

horrifico, 1. (horrificus), 1, to make rough, Cat.; 2, to terrify, Verg.

horrificus -a -um (horror and facio), causing terror, horrible; letum, Verg.

horriſonus -a -um (horreo and sono), sounding horribly; fremitus, Verg.

horror -ōris, m. (horreo), 1, a shaking, shivering with cold, ague-fit; quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse, ut volumus, Cic.; 2, trembling; a, from dread, terror, horror; qui me horror perfudit, Cic.; b, religious dread, awe; perfusus horrore venerabundusque, Liv.

horſum, adv. (contr. for hucvorsum), in this direction, hitherward, Plaut.

Horta -ae, f. town in Etruria, now Orte. Adj., **Hortinus** -a -um, of Horta.

hortāmen -inis, n. (hortor), an encouragement, incitement, exhortation, Liv.

hortāmentum -i, n. (hortor), encouragement, incitement, Sall.

hortātiō -ōnis, f. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement; hortatione agere cum aliquo, Cic.; plur., contiones hortationesque, Cic.

hortātor -ōris, m. (hortor), an exhorter, encourager; absol., isto hortatore, Cic.; with genit., studii, to study, Cic.; with ad and the acc. gerund, auctores hortatoresque ad me restituendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; esp., as milit. t. t., one who exhorts the soldiers, Liv.

hortātus -ūs, m. (hortor), incitement, exhortation; id fecisse aliorum consilio, hortatu, Cic.

Hortensius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Qu. Hortensius Hortalus, an orator of the time of Cicero. Adj., **Hortensianus** -a -um, Hortensian.

hortor, 1. dep. (contr. from horitor, intens. of horior, to encourage, from the same root as ὀρῖναι), to exhort, incite, encourage. I. Gen., a, of persons, aliquem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., magno opere te hortor ut, etc., Cic.; with

ne and the subj., hortatur eos ne animo deficiant, Caes.; with subj. alone, hortatur non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, etc., Caes.; with infin., hortamur fari, Verg.; with ad, populum ad vindicandum, Sall.; with in and the acc., Gentium in amicitiam secum et cum Macedonibus jungendam, Liv.; with de, de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Cic.; with acc. of thing, pacem, Cic.; prov., hortari currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; b, of inanimate subjects, multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes.; with infin., reipublicae dignitas minor haec relinquere hortatur, Cic. II. Esp., to harangue soldiers before a battle; suos, Caes.

hortulus -i, m. (dim. of hortus), a little garden, Cat.; gen. plur., hortuli, grounds, a small park, Cic.

hortus -i, m. (χόρτος), garden; Epicuri, (where Epicurus taught), Cic.; meton., garden produce, Hor.

hospes -pitis, c. (akin to hostis), a stranger, foreigner; hence, a guest, guest friend, Cic.; transf. = unknown, inexperienced in; nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, Cic.

hospitālis -e (hospes), 1, relating to a guest or host; cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.; sedes, Cic.; caedes, murder of a guest, Liv.; Juppiter, protector of guests, Cic.; 2, friendly, hospitable; domo hospitalissimus, Cic.; with in and the acc., Cimonem in suos curiales Laciadas hospitem Cic.

hospitālitās -ātis, f. (hospitalis), hospitality, Cic.

hospitālītēr, adv. (hospitalis), hospitably, Liv.

hospitium -ii, n. (hospes). I. hospitality, the relation between host and guest; mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, Cic., or intercedit, Caes.; alicuius hospitio usus sum, Caes.; hospitium cum aliquo facere, Cic.; jungere, Liv. II. hospitality, friendliness, hospitable reception. A. aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere, Cic.; aliquem hospitio invitare, Cic. B. Meton., a guest-chamber, guest's lodging, inn; hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitia dispersae, billeted, Tac. transf., the resting-place of animals, Verg.

hospitus -a -um (hospes). I. strange, foreign; navis, Ov.; aequora, Verg.; conjunx hospita Teueris, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. a foreigner, Cic. II. hospitable; terra, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. the hostess, Cic.

hostia -ae, f. (from 2. hostio, lit., the thing struck), an animal slain in sacrifice, a sin-offering; humana, Cic.; hostias immolare, Cic., or mactare, Verg.

hostiātus -a -um (hostia), provided with animals for sacrifice, Plaut.

hosticus -a -um (hostis), relating or belonging to the enemy, hostile; ager, Liv. Subst.,

hosticum -i, n. the enemy's territory; in hostico, Liv.

hostificus -a -um (hostis and facio), hostile, Cic.

hostilis -e (hostis), 1, of or relating to the enemy, hostile; expugnatio, Cic.; in sugry, pars (opp. familiaris), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, Lucan.; 2, like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile; hostili odio et crudelitate, Cic.; multa hostilia audere, Tac.

hostilītēr, adv. (hostilis), hostilely, like an enemy; quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic.

Hostilius -ii, m. Tullus, third king of Rome. Adj., **Hostilianus** -a -um, Hostilian; curia, built by Tullus Hostilius, Liv.

hostimentum -i, n. (1. hostio), *compensation, requital*, Plaut.

1. **hostio**, 4. *to requite, recompense*, Plaut.

2. **hostio**, 4. *to strike*, Plaut.

hostis -is, c. originally *a stranger*, but afterwards *an enemy, a public foe* (opp. inimicus, *a private enemy*). **A.** Lit., *cives hostesque*, Liv.; *omnes nos statuit ille non inimicos sed hostes*, Cic.; *populo Romano, adversus Romanos*, Liv.; *Cic. ; populo Romano, adversus Romanos*, Liv.; *hostem aliquem judicare, to denounce as an enemy to his country*, Cic.; *sing. collect., capta hostis, the female captives*, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *a bitter foe in private life*; *hostis omnium hominum*, Cic.; 2, *a rival in love*, Ov.

hūc, adv. (hic), *hither, to this place*, 1, of space, *huc ades, come hither*, Verg.; *tum huc tum illuc*, Cic.; *nunc huc nunc illuc*, Verg.; *huc et illuc*, huc, illuc, Cic.; *huc atque illuc, hither and thither*, Cic.; 2, *not referring to place, hither, thus far, to this point*; *rem huc deduxi*, Cic.; *huc te pares, for this object*, Cic.; *accedat huc*, Cic.

hūcine, adv. *so far? as far as this?* *hucine tandem omnia reviderunt?* Cic.

hūi, interj., *exclamation of astonishment, ridicule, etc.*, *eh! hallo! hui, quam timeo quid existimes*, Cic.

hūjismōdi or **hūjuscēmōdi**, of this kind, of such a kind, such; *ex hujusmodi principio*, Cic.

hūmānē, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, like a human being*; *morbos toleranter et humane ferre*, Cic.; 2, *humanely, kindly, courteously*; *fecit humane*, Cic.

hūmānitas -ātis, f. (humanus). **I.** *humanity, human nature, human feeling*; *omnem humanitatem exuere*, Cic.; *fac, id quod est humanitatis tue (what you owe to yourself as a man), ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, mildness*; *edictorum*, Cic. **B.** *refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, culture*; *communium litterarum ac politioris humanitatis experts*, Cic.

hūmānitēr, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, in a way becoming human nature*; *vivere*, Cic.; 2, *politely, courteously, kindly*; *litterae humaniter scriptae*, Cic.

hūmānitūs, adv. (humanus), *after the manner of men*; *si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i. e. if I should die*, Cic.

hūmānus -a -um (homo), *human, of or relating to human beings*. **I.** Gen., *genus, the human race*, Cic.; *facies*, Cic.; *res humanae, human affairs*, Cic., or *things happening to man*, Cic.; *hostia, human sacrifice*, Cic.; *scelus, against men*, Liv.; *humanum est, it is human*, Cic.; *subst., a, humanus* -i, m. *one of the human race*, Ov.; **b, humana** -ōrum, n. *human affairs*; *humana miscere divinis*, Liv., or *things happening to man, the fate of man*; *omnia humana tolerabilia ferre*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *humane, kind, philanthropic*; *erga aliquem*, Cic. **B.** *civilised, refined*; *gens humana atque docta*, Cic.

hūmātio -ōnis, f. (humo), *a burying, interment*, Cic.

hūmecto, 1. *to wet, moisten, water*; *qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus*, Verg.; *vultum large flumine*, Verg.

hūmēo, 2. *to be moist, wet*, Ov.; *partic. pres., humens* -entis, *moist, wet, dewy*; *umbra*, Verg.; *oculi*, Ov.

hūmērus -i, m. *the shoulder*, **a**, of men, *sagittae pendebant ab humero*, Ov.; *puerum in*

humeros suos efferre, Cic.; *fig., comitia humeris suis sustinere*, Cic.; **b**, of animals, *the shoulder, fore-quarter*, Cic.

hūmesco, 3. (humeo), *to become wet, grow moist*, Verg.

hūmidūlus -a -um (dim. of humidus), *somewhat wet, moist*, Ov.

hūmidus -a -um (humeo), *wet, moist, humid*; *ligna*, Cic.; *mella, liquid*, Verg.; *Ide, rich in streams*, Ov. *Subst., hūmidum* -i, n. *a wet place*, Tac.; *humida* -ōrum, n. *wet parts*, Cic.

hūmifer -fēra -fērum (humor and fero), *containing moisture, moist*, Cic. poet.

hūmilis -e (humus), *low*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *low* (as opposed to high), *arbores et vites et quae sunt humilliora*, Cic.; *staturā humillī*, Nep.; **b**, (as opposed to deep), *shallow*; *fossa*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of position, rank, etc., *low, mean, humble, poor, insignificant*; *humilibus parentibus natus*, Cic.; *humillimus de plebe*, Liv.; *subst., humilis* -is, m. *a person of low rank*, Hor. **B.** Of character, **a**, *abject, base*; *humili animo ferre*, Cic.; **b**, *submissive, humble*; *obsecratio humilis*, Cic. **C.** Of expression, *mean, without elevation*; *oratio humilis et abjecta*, Cic.

hūmilitas -ātis, f. (humilis). **I.** *smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground*; *animalium*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *lowness of birth or station, insignificance, obscurity*; *alicuius humilitatem despiciere*, Cic. **B.** *humility of disposition, submissiveness, abjectness*; *humilitas et obsecratio*, Cic.

hūmilitēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (humilis), *humbly, meanly, abjectly*; *sentire*, Cic.; *servire*, Liv.

hūmo, 1. (humus), 1, *to cover with earth, bury*; *aliquem*, Cic.; 2, *transf., to perform the funeral rites over a corpse (burn, etc.)*, Nep.

hūmor -ōris, m. (akin to χυμός, *a liquid*), *moisture, liquid, fluid*. **I.** Gen. *Bacchi, wine*, Verg.; *lacteus, milk*, Ov.; *circumfluis, the sea*, Ov.; *humor in genas labitur, tears*, Hor.; *plur., humores marini*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *the sap of plants*, Verg.

hūmus -i, f. (akin to χαμαί, *the ground, earth, soil*). **I.** Lit., *humus injecta*, Cic.; *humī, on the ground, on the floor*; *jacere*, Cic.; *stratus humī*, Cic.; *humo, a, from the ground*; *surgere*, Ov.; **b**, *on the ground*; *sedere*, Ov.; **c**, *out of the ground*; *fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus*, Verg.; **d**, *in the ground*; *figere plantas*, Verg. **II.** Meton., *land, country*; *Punica, Pontica*, Ov.

hūācinthīnus -a -um (ὕακινθινος), *hyacinthine, belonging to the hyacinth*; *flos*, Cat.

1. **Hūācinthus** (-ōs) -i, m. (ὕακινθος), *a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo*; *from his blood sprang the flower called by his name*; hence, **Hūācinthia** -ōrum, n. *a festival celebrated at Sparta*.

2. **hūācinthus** -i, m. (ὕακινθος), *a flower, the hyacinth* (not the flower so called by us), Verg.

Hūādes -um, f. (ὕαδες), *the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus*, Verg.

hūāena -ae, f. (ὕαινα), *the hyena*, Ov.

hūālus -i, m. (ὕαλος), *glass*; *color hyali, glass-green*, Verg.

Hūāpōlis -pōlis, f. (ὕαπολις), *a city in the E. of Phocis*.

Hūāntes -ium, m. (ὕαντες), *an old name for the Boeotians*; *adj., a, Hūāntēus* -a -um, *Boeotian*, Ov.; *aqua, Castalia*, Mart.; **b, Hūāntius** -a -um, *Boeotian*; *subst., Hūāntius* -ii, m. *Actaeon, grandson of Cadmus*, Ov.

Hyas -antis, m. (Ύας), son of Atlas, and brother (or father) of the Hyades; sidus Hyantis, the Hyades, Ov. (acc. sing., Hyan, Ov.).

Hýbla -ae, f. and **Hýblē** -ēs, f. (Ύβλα), 1, a mountain of Sicily, famed for its bees; adj., **Hyblaeus** -a -um, Hyblaeian; 2, name of three towns in Sicily (parva, major, and minor); hence **Hyblenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Hybla.

Hýdaspēs -pis, m. (Ύδάσπης), 1, a river in India, now Behut or Djelun; 2, name of an Indian slave.

hýdra -ae, f. (Ύδρα), 1, the many-headed water-snake of the Lernaean Lake, slain by Hercules; 2, a constellation also called Anguis; 3, a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

hydraulus -i, m. (Ύδραυλος), a water organ, Cic.

hydría -ae, f. (Ύδρία), an urn, water-jar, Cic.

hydróchōus -i, m. (Ύδροχόος), the constellation Aquarius, Cat.

* **hydrōpícus** -a -um (Ύδρωπικός), dropsical, Hor.

hydrops -ōpis, m. (Ύδρωψ), the dropsy, Hor.

1. **hydrus** -i -m (Ύδρος), a water-snake, hydra, Verg.; applied to the hair of Medusa and the Furies, Verg.

2. **Hydrūs** -druntis, f. (Ύδρουός), and **Hydruntum** -i, n. town on the E. coast of Calabria, now Otranto.

hýems, hýemālis, etc. = hiems, etc. (q.v.).

Hýlaeus -i, m. (Ύλαιός), a centaur slain by Atalanta.

Hýlās -ae, m. (Ύλας), son of Thiodamas, a beautiful youth, the friend and companion of Hercules on the Argonautic expedition, carried off by the water-nymphs in Mysia.

Hyllus -i, m. (Ύλλος), son of Hercules and Deianira.

Hýmēn -ēnis, m. (Ύμην), 1, the god of marriage, Ov.; 2, the marriage song, Ov.

hýmēnaeōs or **-ūs** -i, m. (Ύμέναιος). **I.** the marriage-song. **A.** Lit., hymenaeon canere, Ov.; canere hymenaeos, Verg. **B.** (gen. plur.) meton., the wedding, Verg.; transf., the pairing of animals, Verg. **II.** Hymen, the god of marriage, Ov.

Hýmētōs and **Hýmētus** -i, m. (Ύμητιός), a mountain in Africa, famous for its bees and marble. Adj., **Hýmētius** -a -um., Hymettian.

Hymnis -idis, f. (Ύμνίς), name of a comedy of Caecilius Statius.

Hýpaera -ōrum, n. (τὰ Ύπαιρα), a town in Lydia, now Birghe or Beréki.

Hýpānis -is, m. (Ύπανίς), river in European Sarmatia, now the Bog.

Hypāta -ae, f. (Ύπατα), town in Thessaly. Adj., 1, **Hypataeus** -a -um; 2, **Hypatensis** -e, of or belonging to Hypata.

Hýperbōrēi -ōrum, m. (Ύπερβόρειοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north; hence, adj., **Hýperbōrēus** -a -um, lying to the north, northern, Verg.

Hýpērīdes -ae, n. (Ύπερείδης), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Hýpērīon -ōnis, m. (Ύπερίων), 1, Hyperion, a Titan, father of the Sun; 2, the Sun god himself; hence, 1, **Hýpērīōnius** -a -um, of or belonging to Hyperion; 2, **Hýpērīōnis** -idis, f. Aurora, Ov.

Hýpermnestra -ae, and **-ē**, -ēs, f. (Ύπερμνήστρα), the youngest of the Danaïdes, the only one who did not kill her husband (Lynceus).

hýpōdidascālus -i, m. (Ύποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, Cic.

hýpomnēma -mātis, n. (Ύπόμνημα), a memorandum, note, ap. Cic.

hýpōthēca -ae, f. (Ύποθήκη), a pledge, security, mortgage, Cic.

Hypsípylē -ēs, f. and **Hypsípyla** -ae, f. (Ύψιπύλη), queen of Lemnos; saved her father when the women of Lemnos killed all the men; received the Argonauts.

Hyrcāni -ōrum, m. (Ύρκανοί), the inhabitants of Hyrcania. Hence 1, adj., **Hyrcānus** -a -um, Hyrcanian; 2, subst., **Hyrcānia** -ae, f. the land of the Hyrcani in Asia, between Media, Parthia, and the Caspian Sea.

Hýriē -ēs, f. (Ύρή), town and lake in Boreas.

Hýriēus -ēi, m. (Ύριεύς), father of Orion. Adj., **Hýriēus** -a -um, proles, Orion, Ov.

Hyrtácīdēs -ae, m. (Ύρτακίδης), the son of Hyrtacus, i.e. Nisus.

Hystaspēs -is, m. (Ύστιάσπης), father of the Persian king, Darius.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet. For meaning of I as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Iacchus -i, m. (Ύακχος), 1, a name of Bacchus; 2, meton., wine, Verg.

1. **Iālysus** -i, m. (Ύάλυσος), town in Rhodes, now Jalisso. Hence, **Iālysius** -a -um, poet. = Rhodian, Ov.

2. **Iālysus** -i m., son of Sol.

iambēus -a -um (ιαμβεύς), iambic, Hor.

iambus -i, m. (ιαμβος), 1, an iambus, a metrical foot (∪ —), Hor.; 2, an iambic poem, iambic poetry, Cic.

ianthīnus -a -um (ιάνθινος), violet-coloured, Plin. Subst., **ianthīna** -ōrum, n. violet-coloured clothes, Mart.

Iāpētus -i, m. (Ύαπετός), a giant, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus; genus Iapeti, Prometheus, Hor. Hence, **Iāpētīōnidēs** -ae, m. a son of Iapetus, i.e. Atlas, Ov.

Iāpýdes -um, m. (Ύαπυδες), a people in north-west Illyria. Hence, 1, **Iāpys** -pýdis, Iapydian; 2, **Iāpýdia** -ae, f. Iapydia.

Iāpyx -pýgis, m. (Ύαπυξ). **I.** the son of Daedalus, who reigned in a part of Southern Italy, thence called Iapygia. **II. A.** a west-north-west wind, favourable for crossing from Brundisium to Greece. **B.** a river in Apulia; Iapygia arva, Apulia, Ov. **C.** Adj., Iapygian. Hence, **Iāpýgia** -ae, f. (Ύαπυγία), a district of Magna Graecia, part of Calabria, now Terra d'Otranto.

Iarba, and **Iarbas** -ae, m. an African king, rival of Aeneas. Hence, **Iarbīta** -ae, m. = a Mauretanian, Hor.

Iardānis -nīdis, f. a daughter of Iardanus, i.e., Omphale, Ov.

Iāsīus -īi, m. (Ύάσιος), 1, an Argive king, father of Atalanta; 2, a Cretan, beloved by Ceres (also called Iāsīōn). Hence, 1, **Iāsīdes** -ae, m. (Ύασίδης), a descendant of Iasius; 2, **Iāsīdes** -īdis, f. a daughter of Iasius, i.e. Atalanta.

Iason -onis, m. (Ἰάσων). **I.** son of Aeson, king in Thessaly, leader of the expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece. Adj., **Iasonius** -a -um, Jasonian; carina, the Argo, Prop.; remex, the Argonauts, Ov. **II.** a tyrant of Phœrus, contemporary with Epaminondas.

Iaspis -idis, f. (ἰασπίς), a jasper, Verg.

Iassus (Iasus) -i, f. (Ἰασσός), a town in Caria; hence, **Iassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iassus.

Iazyges -um, m. (Ἰάζυγες), a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube. Sing., **Iazyx** -zygis, used as an adjective, Iazygian.

Iber . . . v. Hiber . . .

Ibi, adv. (from pron. root I, whence is). **I.** there, at that place, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, then, thereupon; **ibi** insit, Liv. **B.** in that thing, in that matter, Cic.

Ibidem, adv. (ibi and demonstrat. suffix -dem, as in i-dem), **1.** in the same place, in that very place; hic ibidem, on this very place, Cic.; **2.** moreover, Cic. (Ibidem, Juv.).

Ibis, genit. ibis and ibidis, f. (ἰβίς), the ibis, a sacred bird among the Egyptians, Cic.

Ibiscum, ibrida = hibiscum, hybrida (q.v.).

Ibycus -i, m. (Ἰβυκος), a Greek lyric poet, flourishing about 540 A.C.

Icadius -li, m. (Ἰκάδιος), a notorious pirate.

Icarius -li, m. (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope. Hence, **Icariotis** -idis, f., and **Icaris** -idis, f. Penelope.

Icarus -i, m. (Ἰκαρος). **I.** the son of Daedalus, drowned in the Aegean Sea, whilst flying from Crete with wings made by his father. Hence adj., **Icarius** -a -um, Icarium mare, or absol., **Icarium** -li, n. the Icarian Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea. **II.** the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes. Adj., **Icarius** -a -um, Icarian; canis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

Iccirco = iccirco (q.v.).

Icelos -i, m. (ἰκελος, like), brother of Morpheus.

Iceni -orum, m. a people in Britain.

Ichneumon -onis, m. (ἰχνεύμων), the ichneumon, Cic.

Icio, or **ico**, ictus, 3. to strike, hit, smite, stab. **I. A.** Lit., lapide ictus, Caes.; e caelo ictus, struck by lightning, Cic. **B.** Meton., icere foedus, to make a treaty, Cic. **II.** Transf., partic., ictus, affected, touched, moved, struck; conscientia ictus, Liv.; desiderii icta, Hor. (pres. also **ico**, Lucr.).

Iconium -li, n. (Ἰκόνιον), town in Lycaonia.

Ictericus -a -um (ἰκτερικός), suffering from jaundice, jaundiced, Juv.

Ictus -us, m. (ico), a blow, stroke, stab, hit, thrust. **I.** Gen., **a**, lit., gladiatorius, Cic.; sagittarum ictus, Liv.; lapidum, Caes.; apri, Ov.; pollicis, the striking of the lyre, Hor.; fulminis, lightning-stroke, Cic.; solis, a sunbeam, Hor.; **b**, transf., blow; novae calamitatis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** the charge or assault of an enemy; sub ictum dari, to be exposed to the attacks of the enemy, Tac. **B.** In music, beating time, beat, Hor.

Ida -ae, f., and **Idē** -ēs, f. (Ἰδα, Ἰδῆ). **I.** a woman's name, Verg. **II. A.** a mountain near Troy. **B.** a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed. Adj., **Idaeus** -a -um, **a**, relating to Mount Ida in Phrygia; parens deum, Verg., or mater, Cic., Cybele; naves Trojan, Hor.;

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pastor, Cic.; or judex, or hospes, Ov., Paris; **b**, relating to Mount Ida in Crete.

Idaliē -ēs, f. (Ἰδαλίη), a surname of Venus, from Idalium.

Idalium -li, n. (Ἰδάλιον), promontory and town in Cyprus, with a temple of Venus. Hence

1, adj., **Idalius** -a -um, poet., belonging to Cyprus, Venus, Verg.; **2**, subst., **Idalia** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the neighbourhood of Idalium.

Idcirco (Iccirco), adj. (id and circo), on that account, for that reason; absol., Cic.; followed by quod or quia, Cic.; by si, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; by qui and the subj., Cic.; by quo facilius and subj., Caes.

idem, eadem, idem (from is and suffix -dem), the same; idem velle atque idem nolle, to have the same likes and dislikes, Sall.; amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; sometimes to be translated by also; suavissimus et idem facillimus, Cic.; followed by qui, atque (ac) et, ut, quam, quasi, cum, etc., eadem virtus, quae in proavo, Cic.; foll. by dat., idem facit occidenti, he acted like, etc., Hor.; neut. subst., idem juris, the same right, Cic.; eodem loci, on the very spot, Cic.; with et or que = and indeed; certissimi et idem acerrimi, Cic. (abl. **eodemque, eademque**, trisyll., Verg.

identidem, adv. (idem -ti -dem), repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

Idēo, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; followed by quod, quia, quoniam, by ut, or ne with the subj., Cic., or by quin with the subj., Liv.

Idiōta (Idiōtes) -ae, m. (ἰδιώτης), an ignorant, uncultivated man, Cic.

Idmōn -mōnis, m. (Ἰδμων), father of Arachne. Adj., **Idmōnius** -a -um, Arachne, daughter of Idmon, Ov.

Idōmēneus -ei, m. (Ἰδομενεός), son of Deucalion, king of Crete.

Idōneē, adv. (idoneus), fitly, appropriately, Cic.

Idōneus -a -um, fit, appropriate. **I.** Act., fit to do something, capable, qualified, suitable; constr., **a**, with dat., with ad or in and the acc., castris idoneum locum, Caes.; idonei ad hoc negotium, Cic.; idonei in eam rem, Liv.; **b**, with infin., fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.; **c**, absol., verba minus idonea, Cic.; of persons, sufficient, satisfactory; idonei auctores, Cic.; with infin., idoneum visum est dicere, Sall. **II.** Pass., fit to suffer or receive something, worthy; constr., **a**, gen., with qui and the subj. (like dignus), tibi fortasse nemo fuit quem imitere, Cic.; **b**, absol., minus idoneum praemiō afficere, Cic.

Idūmē -ēs, f. and **Idūmaea** -ae, f. (Ἰδουμαία), a district in Palestine, bordering on Judaea and Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Idūmaeus** -a -um, Idumaeus.

Idus -ūum, f. (root ID, VID, whence viduus and divido, the dividing), the Ides, the middle of the Roman month, the fifteenth day in March, May, July, October; the thirteenth in the other months; idus Martiae, the 15th of March, Cic.

Idyia -ae, f. (Ἰδυία), the mother of Medea.

Igilium -li, n. a small island on the coast of Etruria, now Giglio.

Igitur, adv. (from is and suffix -tur = -tus, as ita from i -s and suffix -ta), then. **A.** Of logical consequences, so, therefore, then, accordingly; si mentiris, mentiris. Mentiris autem; igitur mentiris, Cic. **B.** In asking questions, then? in quo igitur loco est? Cic.; ironically, haec igitur est tua disciplina? Cic. **C.** With imperatives, then, so then; fac igitur quod, etc., Cic.

D. After digressions, parentheses, etc. to resume the argument, *so, as I was saying*; scripsi etiam (nam ab orationibus disjungo me fere), scripsi igitur, Cic. **E.** In a climax, *then*; pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, etc., pro his igitur omnibus rebus, Cic. (Igitur stands most frequently second or third in its clause, but sometimes first, esp. in Sallust).

ignārus -a -um (in and gnarus), **1**, ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in; with genit., faciendae orationis, Cic.; mariti, unmarried, Hor.; with acc. and infin., non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic.; with rel. sent., ignaro populo Romano quid ageretur, Cic.; quid virtus valeret, Cic.; multos esse dicturos, Cic.; absol., Liv.; **2**, pass., unknown; with dat., proles ignara parenti, Ov.; regio hostibus ignara, Sall.; absol., ignari montes, Verg.

ignāvē and **ignāvītēr**, adv. (ignavus), lazily, slothfully, without spirit; dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.

ignāvia -ae, f. (ignavus), idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice; contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.

ignāvīter = ignave (q. v.).

ignāvus -a -um (in and gnavus). **I.** idle, slothful, listless, inactive (opp. strenuus). **A.** Lit., a, homo, senectus, Cic.; with genit., legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad and the acc., ignavissimus ad opera ac muniendum hostis, Liv.; b, cowardly; miles, Cic.; hostis, Liv.; subst., **ignāvus** -i, m. a coward, poltroon, Sall.; plur., Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, inert, sluggish; nemus, unfruitful, Verg.; lux, a day in which one is lazy, an idle day, Juv.; gravitas, immovable, Verg. **II.** Act., causing sloth and idleness; frigus, Ov.; genus interrogationis, Cic.

ignesco, 3. (ignis). **A.** to kindle, catch fire, Cic. **B.** Transf., to burn, glow with passion; Rutulo ignescunt irae, Verg.

ignēus -a -um (ignis), fiery, burning, glowing with heat. **I.** Lit., a, sidera, Cic.; sol, Cic.; b, glowing like flame; astra, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of colours, flaming, glowing, Plin. **B.** Fig., glowing with passion, love, anger, etc.; furor, Ov.; vigor, Verg.; Tarchon, Verg.

ignīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of ignis), a little fire, little flame, spark. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., a, ardour; desiderii, Cic.; b, a spark, beginning; virtutum, Cic.; desiderii tui, the ardour, glow, Cic.; ingenii, sparks of talent, Quint.

ignīfer -fēra -fērum (ignis and fero), fire-bearing, fiery; aether, Lucr.; axis, Ov.

ignīgēna -ae, m. (ignis and geno = gigno), born of fire, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

ignīpes -pēdis (ignis and pes), fiery-footed; equi, Ov.

ignīpōtens -entis (ignis and potens), mighty in fire, ruler of fire, epithet of Vulcan, Verg.

ignis -is, m. fire. **I.** Lit., **A.** **1**, gen., ignem concipere, comprehendere, to catch fire, Cic.; accendere, Verg.; ignem ab igne capere, to kindle, Cic.; operibus ignem inferre, Caes.; aliquem igni cremare, necare, interficere, Caes.; **2**, esp., a, conflagration; pluribus simul locis, et iis diversis, ignes coorti sunt, Liv.; b, a watch-fire; ignibus exstinctis, Liv.; c, a fire-brand; ignibus armata ingens multitudo, Liv.; d, the flames of the funeral pile; ignes supremi, Ov.; e, lightning; ignis coruscus, Hor.; f, light of the stars; ignes curvati lunae, Hor. **B.** a, glow, heat; solis, Ov.; b, glitter, fire, of the eyes, Cic.; c, redness; sacer ignis, St. Anthony's fire, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, huic ordini novum ignem sub-

jeci, ground for hatred, Cic.; **2**, glow of the passions of love or anger, and meton., for the person beloved, meus ignis, Verg.

ignōbilis -e (in and gnobilis = nobilis), **1**, unknown, obscure, inglorious; civitas, Caes.; **2**, of low birth, of mean extraction, ignoble; familia, Cic.; vulgus, Verg.

ignōbilitas -ātis, f. (ignobilis), **1**, ingloriousness, obscurity, Cic.; **2**, mean birth; generis, Cic.

ignōminia -ae, f. (in and gnomen = nomen), the deprivation of one's good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; alicui injungere, inferre, Liv.; inurere, Cic.; ignominia aliquem afficere, Cic.; ignominia notare, Cic.; ignominiam habere, Cic.; per ignominiam, Cic.; with subj. genit., senatus, inflicted by the senate, Cic.

ignōminiosus -a -um (ignominia), full of disgrace, ignominious, disgraceful; dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.

ignōrābilis -e (ignoro), unknown, Cic.

ignōrans -antis (partic. of ignoro), ignorant, Caes.

ignōrantia -ae, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; loci, Caes.; absol., Cic.

ignōrātio -ōnis, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; locorum, Cic.; sui, Cic.; absol., Cic.

ignōrātus -a -um (partic. of ignoro), unknown; ignoratum a Syracusanis sepulcrum, Cic.

ignōro, 1. (ignarus), to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know; a, with acc., causam, Cic.; alicuius faciem, Sall.; aliquem, Cic.; b, with infin., Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, with rel. sent., quum id quam vere sit ignores, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., Cic.; f, absol., Cic.

ignoscens -entis, (p. adj. of ignosco), forgiving, placable, Ter.

ignosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. (in and gnosco = nosco, not to take notice of), to overlook, forgive, pardon; with dat., haesitationi meae, Cic.; orat ut sibi ignosceret, Caes.; with neut. acc., hoc, Cic.; with si or quod, that, Cic.

1. ignōtus -a -um, partic. of ignosco.

2. ignōtus -a -um (in and gnotus = notus). **I.** **1**, unknown; with dat., plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic.; jus obscurum et ignotum, Cic.; subst., **ignōtus** -i, m. an unknown person, Cic.; **2**, ignoble, obscure (opp. generosus); mater, Hor.; hic ignotissimus Phryx, Cic. **II.** Act., ignorant, Cic.

Īgūvium -ii, n. a town in Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio. Hence, **1, Īgūvini** -ōrum, m. and **2, Īgūvinātes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iguvium.

Īlerda -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Īlergāones -um, m. and **Īllurgavonenses** -ium, m. a people in the east of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Īlergētes -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Īlex -icis, f. the holm-oak, Verg.

1. Īlia -ium, n. **1**, the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the flank; suffodere Īlia equi, Liv.; ima longo Īlia singultu tendere, Verg.; ducere, to draw the flanks together, to become broken-winded, Hor.; rumpere, to burst, Verg. **2**, the intestines of animals, Hor.

2. Īlia -ae, f. v. Ilion.

Īllācus, v. Ilion.

Īlicet (= ire licet). **I. A.** Lit., let us go, you may go, a form of dismissal anciently used

at the close of a meeting, Ter. **B.** Transf., *it is all over, all is lost*, Plaut., Ter. **II.** *immediately, forthwith, straightway*, Verg.

ilicētum -i, n. (ilex), *an ilex-grove*, Mart.

ilicō = illico.

iliensis, v. Ilium.

ilignus -a -um (ilex), *belonging to the ilex*; glans, Hor.

Iliōn or **Ilium** -ii, n. (Ἰλιον) and **Ilios** -ii, l. (Ἰλιος), *Troy*; hence, **1**, adj., **Ilius** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst., **a**, **Ilii** -ōrum, m. *the Trojans*; **b**, **Iliā** -ae, f. *the Trojan woman = Rhea Sylvia, mother of Romulus and Remus*, Verg., and hence, **Iliādēs** -ae, m. *the descendant of Iliā = Romulus or Remus*, Ov.; **2**, **Iliācus** -a -um, *Trojan*; carmen, *on the Trojan war*, Hor.; **3**, **Ilienses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Ilium*; **4**, **Iliādēs** -ae, m. *Ganymede*, Ov.; **5**, **Iliās** -adis, f. **a**, *a Trojan woman*, Verg.; **b**, *the Iliad of Homer*, Cic.

Iliōna -ae, f. and **Iliōnē** -ēs, f. **1**, *the eldest daughter of king Priam, wife of Polymnestor, king in Thrace*; **2**, = *Hecuba*, Cic.; *Iliōnam edormit, the part of Hecuba*, Hor.

Ilithyia -ae, f. (Εἰλειθυία), *the goddess who aided women in child-birth*.

Iliturgi (**Iliturgi**) -ōrum, m. *a place in Hispania Baetica*. Hence, **Iliturgitāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Iliturgi*.

illā (ille), adv. **1** (abl. of ille, sc. parte), *at that place*, Plaut., Tac.; **2** (dat. illai, sc. parti), *to that place*, Ov.

illābēfactus -a -um (in and labefacio), *unshaken, firm*, Ov.

illābor -lapsus, 3. dep. (in and labor), *to fall, glide, fall into, fall down*; **1**, lit., *si fractus illabatur orbis*, Hor.; *in stomacho illabuntur ea quae accepta sunt ore*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *perniciēs illapsa civium in animos*, Cic.

illāboro, 1. (in and laboro), *to work upon, labour at*; *domibus, in building houses*, Tac.

illāc, adv. (illic). **I.** (lit. abl.), *there, at this place*; *hac atque illac, hac illac*, Ter. **II.** (lit. dat.), *to that place*; transf., *illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic.

illācessitus -a -um (in and lacesso), *un-attacked, unprovoked*, Tac.

illācrimābilis -e (in and lacrimabilis), **1**, *unwept*; *omnes illacrimabiles urgentur*, Hor.; **2**, *not to be moved by tears, pitiless*; Pluto, Hor.

illācrimo, 1. (in and lacrimo), *to weep, bewail*; with dat., *errori*, Liv.; absol., *ebur maestum illacrimat templis*, Verg.

illācrimor, 1. dep. (in and lacrimor), *to weep over, bewail*; *morti*, Cic.

illāesus -a -um (in and laedo), *unhurt, uninjured*, Ov.

illāetābilis -e (in and laetabilis), *sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless*; *ora*, Verg.

illāquēo (in and laqueo), *to entrap, ensnare, entangle*; fig., *illaqueatus omnium legum periculis*, Cic.

illāudātus -a -um (in and laudatus), *unpraised, obscure*; *Busiris*, Verg.

illautus = illotus (q.v.).

ille, illa, illud, genit. illius, demonstr. pron. (perhaps for is-le, from is), *that*; **a**, *ista beatitas cur aut in solem illum aut in hunc mundum cadere non potest*, Cic.; of time, *qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt*, Cic.; **b**, *that glorious or notorious*; *ille Epaminondas*, Cic.;

illa Medea, Cic.; *hic ille, this glorious, etc.*; *hic nunc ille annus egregius*, Cic.; **c**, *ille quidem, he indeed*, Cic.; *non ille . . . sed hic*, Cic.; **d**, referring to and preparing for what comes after, *illud perlibenter audivi te esse, etc.*, Cic.; **e**, *hic et (atque) ille, the one and the other*, Hor.; *ille aut (vel) ille, this or that*, Cic.

illēcēbra -ae, f. (illicio), **1**, *an allurements, enticement, attraction, charm*; *voluptas est illecēbra turpitudinis*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *an enticer, a decoy-bird*, Plaut.

1. illectus -a -um (in and lectus, from lego), *unread*, Ov.

2. illectus -ūs (illicio), m. *seduction, allurements*, Plaut.

3. illectus -a -um, partic. of illicio.

illēpidē, adv. (illepidus), *ungracefully, inelegantly*, Plaut.

illēpidus -a -um (in and lepidus), *ungraceful, inelegant, rude, unmannerly*; *parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis*, Cic.

1. illex -licis (illicio), *alluring*; subst., f. *a decoy-bird*, Plaut.

2. illex -lēgis (in and lex), *lawless*, Plaut.

illibātus -a -um (in and libo), *undiminished, uncurtailed, unimpaired*; *divitiae*, Cic.

illibērālis -e (in and liberalis), **1**, *unworthy of a free man, ignoble*; *te in me illiberalem putabit*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *low, mean*; *quaestus*, Cic.; *genus jocandi*, Cic.

illibērālitas -ātis, f. (illiberalis), *illiberality, stinginess, meanness*; *illiberalitatis avaritiaeque suspicio*, Cic.

illibērālītēr (illiberalis), **1**, *ignobly, meanly*; *patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutus*, Cic.; **2**, *in a sordid, niggardly manner*; *facere*, Cic.

1. illic, illaec, illuc, pron. demonstr. (ille -ce), *that there*; in interrogative sentences, *illicine*, Plaut.; *illanecine*, Ter.

2. illic, adv. (1. illic), **1**, *there, at that place*, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, *on that side*, Tac.; **b**, *in that case*, Liv.

illicio -lexi -lectum, 3. (in and *lacio), *to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle*; *conjugem in stuprum*, Cic.; *aliquem ad bellum*, Sall.; with ut and the subj., Liv.

illicītātor -ōris, m. *a sham bidder at an auction, a puffer*, Cic.

illicītus -a -um (in and licitus), *not allowed, illicit, illegal*; *exactiones*, Tac.

illico (ilico), adv. (in loco), **1**, *on the spot, in that very place*, Ter.; **2**, transf., *on the spot, immediately*, Cic.

illido -lisi -lisum, 3. (in and laedo), **1**, *to strike, knock, beat, dash against*; *lateri algam*, Verg.; *saxeam pilam vadis*, Verg.; *illidere dentem*, Hor.; **2**, *to shatter, crush, dash to pieces*; *serpens illisa morietur*, Cic.

illigo, 1. (in and ligo), *to bind, tie, fasten*. **I.** **A.** *aratra juvencis*, Hor.; *Mettium in currus*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to bind, to connect with oneself*, *bind to oneself*; *aliquem pignoribus*, Cic. **II. A.** *to fasten, attach*; **a**, lit., *crustas in aureis poculis*, Cic.; **b**, transf., *sententiam verbis*, Cic. **B.** *to entangle, impede*; **a**, lit., *illigatur praeda*, Tac.; **b**, transf., *angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati*, Cic.

illim, adv. = illinc, *from there, from that place*, Cic.

illimis -e (in and limus), *free from mud, clear*; *fous*, Ov.

illinc, adv. (illim -ce). **I.** *from that place*, *fugit illinc*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *from that side, from that person, thence*, Cic.

illino -lēvi -litum, 3. (in and lino), to smear, daub, spread over; 1, aurum vestibus illitum, Hor.; quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, has written, scribbled, Hor.; 2, to cover with; pocula ceris, Ov.; fig., color venustatis non faco illitus, Cic.

illiquēfactus -a -um (in and liquefacio), molten, liquefied, Cic.

illitērātus -a -um (in and literatus), unlearned, ignorant, illiterate; a, of persons, vir non illiteratus, Cic.; b, of things, multa . . . nec illiterata videantur, Cic.

illō, adv. (orig. illoī, dat. of ille), 1, to that place, thither, Cic.; 2, transf., to that matter or thing; haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

illōc, adv. (1. illic), thither, Ter.

illōtus (illautus, illūtus) -a -um (in and lotus, or lautus, from lavo), 1, unwashed, unclean, impure, Hor.; 2, not washed off; sudor, Verg.

illūc, adv. (ille). **I.** Of space, thither, to that place. **A.** Lit., huc atque illuc, Cic. **B.** Transf., to that matter, or person; ut illuc revertar, Cic. **II.** Of time, up to that time, Tac.

illūcesco (illūcisco) -luxi, 3. (in and lucesco or lucisco). **I.** to become light, begin to shine. **A.** Lit., quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic.; illucescet aliquando ille dies, Cic. **B.** Transf., to show oneself, appear; quum in tenebris vox consulis illuxerit, Cic. **II.** Impers., illucescit, it grows light, is daylight; ubi illuxit, Liv.

illūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (in and ludo). **I.** to play with, sport with; chartis, to play with paper, i.e. amuse oneself with writing, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, 1, to mock at, laugh at, make a mock of; a, with dat., capto, Verg.; alicuius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.; b, with the acc., miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; absol., illudens, ironically, in ridicule, Cic.; 2, to deceive; Cretenses omnes, Nep.; illusi pedes, staggering, Hor.; 3, to destroy, ruin, disgrace; cui (frondi) silvestres uri illudunt, Verg.

illūminātē, adv. (illumino), luminously, clearly; dicere, Cic.

illūmino, 1. (in and lumino). **A.** to make light, enlighten, illuminate, Cic.; luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, to make clear, set off, adorn; orationem sententiis, Cic.

illūsio -ōnis, f. (illudo), irony, as a rhetorical figure, Cic.

illustris -e (in and lustro), light, full of light, bright, brilliant. **A.** Lit., stella; lumen; locus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, clear, plain, evident; oratio, res, Cic.; b, distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, famous, renowned; illustriori loco natus, Caes.; nomen illustris, Cic.; c, remarkable; res illustrior, Caes.

illustrius, adv. compar. and **illustris-simē**, adv. superl. (illustris), more clearly, more distinctly; dicere, Cic.

illustro, 1. (illustris), to enlighten, make light. **I.** Lit., sol cuncta suā luce illustrat, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, make known; consilia, Cic.; 2, to explain, illustrate, elucidate; jus obscurum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; a, of speech, orationem sententiis, Cic.; b, to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to; aliquem laudibus Cic.; aliquid Musā, Hor.

illūvies -ēi, f. (illuo), a, an inundation, flood, Tac.; b, dirt, mud; morbo illuvieque peresus, Verg.

Illȳrii -ērum, m. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence 1, adj., **Illȳrius** -a -um, Illyrian; 2, subst.,

Illȳria -ae, f. *Illyria*; 3, **Illȳricus** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst., **Illȳricum** -i, n. *Illyria*; 4, **Illȳris** -idis, f. *Illyrian*; subst., *Illyria*, Ov.

Ilōtae -ārum = *Hilotae* (q.v.).

Ilus -i, m. (Ἴλος), 1, son of Tros, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy; 2, = *Iulus*.

Ilva -ae, f. an island to the west of Etruria, now *Elba*.

Imāchāra -ae, f. town on the east of Sicily, now *Maccara*. Adj., **Imāchārensis** -e, belonging to *Imachara*.

im = **eum**.

imāginārius -a -um (imago), imaginary; fascēs, Liv.

imāginātiō -ōnis, f. (imaginor), imagination, fancy; provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitare, Tac.

imāginor, 1. dep. (imago), to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself; pavorem, Tac.

imāgo -inis, f. (root IM, whence also imitor and sim -ilis). **I.** Objective, **A.** Lit., 1, a, gen., an image, representation, portrait, figure, bust, statue; ficta, a statue, Cic.; picta, painted bust, Cic.; a portrait engraved on a seal-ring; est signum notum, imago avi tui, Cic.; b, esp., images (majorum), waxen figures, portraits of ancestors who had held curule offices, placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions, Cic.; 2, a likeness, counterfeit; imago animi et corporis tui, filius tuus, Cic.; imago animi vultus est, Cic.; 3, a, the shade or ghost of a dead man; imagines mortuorum, Cic.; b, a dream; somni, noctis, a dream, Ov.; c, in the Epicurean philosophy, the mental idea or representation of a real object, Cic.; 4, an echo; laus bonorum virtuti resonat tanquam imago, Cic.; 5, in discourse, a metaphor, simile, image; hac ego si compellor imagine, Hor. **B.** Transf., the appearance, pretence; pacis, Tac.; decoris, Liv.; imaginem reipublicae nullam reliquerunt, they left no shadow or trace of the republic, Cic. **II.** Subjective, 1, the appearance, imago venientis Turni, Verg.; 2, the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event; tantae caedis, Ov.; tantae pietatis, Verg.

imbēcillis, v. imbecillus.

imbēcillitas -ātis, f. (imbecillus), weakness, imbecility, feebleness. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** Transf., consilii, Cic.; animi, Caes.

imbēcillius, adv. compar. (imbecillus), somewhat weakly, feebly; assentiri, Cic.

imbēcillus -a -um, weak, feeble. **A.** Lit., filius, Cic.; imbecillior valetudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, regnum, Sall.; b, of the mind, weak, without energy; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.

imbellis -e (in and bellum). **I.** unwarlike; 1, multitudo, Liv.; telum, feeble, Verg.; dil. Venus and Cupid, Ov.; 2, cowardly; res, cowardly behaviour, Cic. **II.** without war, peaceful, quiet; annus, Liv.

imber -bris, m. (ὄμβρος), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (pluvia, gentle, fertilising rain). **I.** Lit., magnus, maximus, Cic.; so also lactis, sanguinis, lapidum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a storm, rain-cloud; super caput astitit imber, Verg. **B.** water or any fluid; fluminis imber, Ov.; tortus, hail, Verg. **C.** Of a shower of missiles, ferreus ingruit imber, Verg.

imberbis -e and **imberbus** -a -um (in and barba), beardless, Cic.

imbībo -bibī, 3. (in and bibo), 1, to drink in, conceive; de vobis malam opinionem animo, Cic.; 2, to resolve, to determine upon any thing; memor eius quod initio consulatus imbiberat, Liv.

imbrex -icis, e. (imber), a hollow tile (to keep the rain off), used in roofing, Verg.

imbrifer -fēra -fērum (imber and fero), rain-bringing; ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.

Imbros and **Imbrus** -i, f. (Ἰμβρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near to Lemnos, now Embro. Hence adj., **Imbrius** -a -um, Imbrian.

imbūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and root BU, connected with BI in bibo), to moisten, wet, steep, saturate. **I.** Lit., vestem sanguine, Ov.; imbuti sanguine gladii, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to fill, stain, taint; imbutus maculā sceleris, Cic.; imbutus superstitione, Cic. **B.** to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct; pectora religione, Cic.; imbutus cognitionibus verborum, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad quam legem non instituti sed imbuti sumus, Cic. **C.** Poet., to begin, make an essay of; imbue opus tuum, Ov.

imitābilis -e (imitor), that can be imitated, imitable; orationis subtilitas, Cic.

imitāmen -inis, n. (imitor), an imitation, representation; image, Ov.

imitāmentum -i, n. (imitor), an imitating, imitation; lacrimae vel dolorum imitamenta, Tac.

imitātiō -ōnis, f. (imitor), an imitation; virtutis, Cic.

imitātor -ōris, m. (imitor), an imitator; principum, Cic.

imitātrix -icis, f. (imitator), she that imitates; imitatrix boni, voluptas, Cic.

imitor, 1. dep. (root IM, whence also imago). **I.** to imitate, copy. **A.** Lit., amictum alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic.; praeclarum factum, Cic.; of things, to be like, to resemble; humor potest imitari sudorem, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet., to replace, or supply by something similar; poenula vitea acidis sorbis, Verg. **II.** to represent, depict, express; aliquid penicillo, Cic.; capillos aere, Hor.

immādesco -mādūi, 3. (in and madesco), to become moist or wet; lacrimis immaduise genas, Ov.

immānē, adv. (immanis), frightfully, dreadfully, savagely; leo immane hians, Verg.

immānis -e (in and root MA, whence also manus (= bonus), Manes, etc.). **I.** enormous, vast, immense, monstrous; corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.; antrum, Verg.; immane quantum discrepat, differs to an enormous extent, Hor. **II.** Transf., frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce; hostis gens, Cic.; belua, Cic.; flumen, Verg.

immānitas -ātis, f. (immanis), savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness; vitiorum, facinoris, Cic.; meton., in hac tanta immanitate versari, in the midst of these inhuman persons, Cic.

immansuētus -a -um (in and mansuetus), untamed, unrestrained, wild; gens, Cic.

immātūritas -ātis, f. (immaturus), immaturity, hence = untimely haste, Cic.

immātūrus -a -um (in -maturus), 1, lit., unripe, immature, Plin.; 2, transf., untimely; mors, Cic.; interitus C. Gracchi, Cic.; si filius immaturus obiisset, Hor.

immēdicābilis -e (in and medicabilis), that cannot be healed; vulnus, Ov.; telum, the wound from which cannot be healed, Verg.

immēmōr -mōris (in and memor), unmindful, forgetful; with genit., mandati, Cic.; nec Romanarum rerum immemor, familiar with Roman history, Cic.; libertatis, Liv.; poet., equus immemor herbae, paying no heed to, Verg.; absol., ingenium, Cic.

immēmōrābilis -e (in and memorabilis), 1, indescribable; spatium, Lucr.; versus, unworthy of representation, Plaut.; 2, silent, uncommunicative, Plaut.

immēmōrātus -a -um (in and memoro), not mentioned, not narrated. Plur. subst., **immēmōrāta** -ōrum, n. new things, things not yet related, Hor.

immensitas -ātis, f. (immensus), immeasurableness, immensity; latitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.

immensus -a -um (in and metior), immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. Subst., **immensum** -i, n. immense size, immeasurable space, immensity; altitudinis, immeasurable depth, Liv.; in immensum, to an immense height, Sall.; ad immensum, to a vast extent; augere, Liv.; immensum est dicere, it is an endless task to tell, Ov.; adv., immensum, enormously; crescere, Ov.

immērens -entis (in and mereo), not deserving, innocent, Ov.

immergo -mersi -mersum, 3. (in and mergo), 1, lit., to dip into, plunge into, immerse; manus in aquam, Plin.; aliquem undā, Verg.; immersus in flumen, Cic.; 2, transf., immergere se in consuetudinem alicuius, to insinuate oneself into, Cic.

immērito, v. immeritus.

immēritus -a -um (in and mereo), 1, act., not deserving or meriting, innocent; gens, Verg.; mori, that has not deserved to die, Hor.; 2, pass., undeserved, unmerited; laudes haud immeritae, Liv. **immērito**, adv. undeservedly, Cic.

immersābilis -e (in and merso), that cannot be sunk; adversis rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.

immētātus -a -um (in and meto), unmeasured; jugera, Hor.

immīgro, 1. (in and migro). **A.** Lit., to remove into; in domum et in paternos hortos, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut ea (translata) verba non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, to have fallen naturally into their place, Cic.

immīnēo, 2. (in and mineo), to hang, bend, incline over, project over, overhang. **I.** Lit., quercus ingens arbor praetorio imminebat, Liv.; populus antro imminet, Verg.; collis urbi imminet, Verg.; carcer imminens foro, Liv.; lunā imminente, by the light of the moon, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A. a**, of evils, to hang over threateningly, be imminent, threaten; mors quae quotidie imminet, Cic.; imminentium nescius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac.; **b**, to be near with hostile intent, threaten; castra Romana Carthaginis portis immineant, Liv.; videt hostes imminere, Caes.; gestus imminens, threatening demeanour, Cic. **B. a**, to threaten, to be on the point of attacking; imminent duo reges toti Asiae, Cic.; **b**, to be on the watch for, to look out for; in victoriam, Liv.; ad caedem, Cic.

immīnūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and minuo), to lessen, diminish. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., copias, Cic.; verbum in minutum, abbreviated, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, curtail; immittitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. **II. A.** to weaken; corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac. **B.** Transf., to weaken, destroy, injure; majestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic.

immīnūtio -ōnis, f. (immīnūo), a lessening, diminishing, weakening; 1, corporis, Cic.; 2, transf., a, dignitatis, Cic.; b, a rhet. figure = λιτότης (e.g., non minime for maxime), Cic.

immiscēo -miscēi -mixtum or -mistum, 2. (in and misceo), to mix in, mingle with, inter-

mix. **I.** Lit., **a**, of things, nives caelo prope immixtae, Liv.; poet., immiscent manus manibus, *they fight hand to hand*, Verg.; **b**, of persons, togati immisti turbae militum, Liv.; se mediis armis, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to join with, unite together*; **a**, of things, vota timori, Verg.; sortem regni cum rebus Romanis, Liv.; **b**, of persons, se colloquiis montanorum, Liv.

immisērābilis -e (in and miserabilis), *unlamented, unpitied*, Hor.

immisēricors -cordis (in and misericors), *unmerciful*, Cic.

immissio -ōnis, f. (immitto), *a letting grow*; sarmentorum, Cic.

immītis -e (in and mitis), *sour, harsh.* **I.** Lit., uva, Hor. **II.** Transf., *rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern*; tyrannus, Verg.; immites oculi, Ov.; lupus immitis, Ov.; ara, *on which human sacrifices were offered*, Ov.

immitto -misi -missum, 3. (in and mitto). **I.** *to send in, cause or allow to go in.* **A.** Lit., **1**, servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.; corpus in undam, Ov.; naves pice completas in classem Pompeianam, *let loose against*, Caes.; **2**, esp., **a**, milit. t. t., *to despatch, let go*; equitatum, Caes.; se in hostes, *to attack*, Cic.; **b**, *to discharge, shoot*; tela in aliquem, Caes.; **c**, *to sink into, let into*; tigna machinationibus in flumen, Caes.; **d**, *to conduct, convey*; aquam canalibus, Caes.; **e**, *to engraft*; feraces plantas, Verg.; **f**, *to work in*; lentum filis aurum, Ov.; **g**, legal t. t., *to put into possession of property*; tu praetor in mea bona quos voles immittes? Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, *lets slip in*, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *to send, incite*; immissus in rempublicam, Cic.; **b**, *to cause*; Teucris fugam atrumque timorem, Verg. **II.** **A.** *to let free*; juga, Verg.; frena, Verg.; habenas classi, *to crowd on sail*, Verg. **B.** *to let grow*; palmes laxis immissus habenis, Verg.; capilli, Ov.

immissus -a -um (immitto), *long, uncut*; barba, Verg.

immixtus or **immistus**, v. immisceo.

immō (imō), adv. (for ipsimo), *yea, yes, or nay rather*; often with etiam, vero, enimvero, magis, potius, etc.; vivit! immo in senatum venit, *nay more, he comes into the senate*, Cic.; causa non bona est? immo optima, *yea, the very best*, Cic.; familiarem? immo alienissimum, *nay, but rather*, Cic.; non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo, *nay, on the contrary*, Cic.

immōbilis -e (in and mobilis), **1**, *immovable*; terra, Cic.; **2**, transf., precibus, *inexorable*, Tac.; Ausonia, *not agitated by war*, Verg.

immōdērātē, adv. (immoderatus), **1**, *without rule or measure*; moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic.; **2**, *immoderately, intemperately*; vivere, Cic.

immōdērātiō -ōnis, f. (immoderatus), *want of moderation, excess, intemperance*; efferri immoderatione verborum, Cic.

immōdērātus -a -um (in and moderatus), **1**, *without measure, immeasurable, endless*; cursus, Cic.; **2**, transf., *immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, unrestrained*; libertas, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

immōdestē, adv. (immodestus), *immoderately, unbecomingly*; immodice immodesteque gloriari Hannibale victo a se, Liv.

immōdestiā -ae, f. (immodestus), **1**, *intemperate conduct*; publicanorum, Tac.; **2**, *insubordination*; militum vestrorum, Nep.

immōdestus -a -um (in and modestus), *intemperate, unbridled*; genus jocandi, Cic.

immōdicē, adv. (immodicus), *immoderately, intemperately*; hac potestate immodice ac superbe usum esse, Liv.

immōdicus -a -um (in and modicus), *immoderate, excessive*; **1**, lit., frigus, Ov.; **2**, transf., *unrestrained, unbridled*; **a**, of persons, with in and the abl., in augendo numero, Liv.; with abl., immodicus linguā, Liv.; with genit., laetitiae, Tac.; **b**, of things, imperia, Liv.; cupido, Liv.

immōdūlātus -a -um (in and modulatus), *inharmonious*, Hor.

immoenis, v. immunis.

immōlātiō -ōnis, f. (immolo), *a sacrificing, immolation*; in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic.

immōlātor -ōris, m. (immolo), *a sacrificer*, Cic.

immōlītus -a -um (in and molior), *built up, erected*; quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant, Liv.

immōlo, 1. (in and molo), orig., *to sprinkle with sacred meal*; hence, *to sacrifice, immolate.* **A.** Lit., bovem Dianae, vitulum Musis, Cic.; with abl. of the victim, Jovi singulis bubus, Liv.; absol., in Capitolio, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to devote to death, slay*; aliquem, Verg.

immōror -mortuus, 3. dep. (in and morior), *to die in or upon*; sorori, *on his sister's body*, Ov.; Euxinis aquis, Ov.; transf., studiis, *to work oneself to death over*, Hor.

immōror, 1. (in and moror), *to stay, remain, linger in a place*, Plin.

immorsus -a -um (in and mordeo). **I.** *bitten into, bitten*; immorso collo, Prop. **II.** Transf., *macerated* (by sharp, biting food); stomachus, Hor.

immortālis -e (in and mortalis), *deathless, immortal.* **A.** Lit., dii, Cic.; subst., **immortālis** -is, m. *an immortal*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, *everlasting, imperishable*; memoria et gloria, Cic.; amicitiae immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent, Liv.; **b**, *happy beyond measure, divinely blessed* Prop.

immortālitas -ātis, f. (immortalis), *immortality*; **1**, lit., animorum, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, *everlasting renown, an immortality of fame*; gloriae, Cic.; immortalitati commendare or tradere, *to make immortal*, Cic.; **b**, *the highest happiness*, Ter.

immortālītēr, adv. (immortalis), *infinitely*; gaudeo, Cic.

immōtus -a -um (in and motus), *unmoved, motionless.* **I.** Lit., **a**, of things, arbores, *undisturbed*, Liv.; dies, *calm, windless*, Tac.; with ab and the abl., portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, Verg.; **b**, of persons, stat gravis Estellus nisique immotus eodem, Verg.; esp. of soldiers in battle, adversus incitatas turmas stetit immota Samnitium acies, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, *unchanged, unbroken*; pax, Tac.; **b**, *fixed, firm, steadfast*; mens, fata, Verg.

immūgiō, 4. (in and mugio), *to bellow, roar, resound in*; immugiit Aetna cavernis, Verg.

immulgēo, 2. (in and mulgeo), *to milk into*; teneris immulgens ubera labris, Verg.

immunditiā -ae, f. (immundus), *uncleanliness, impurity*, Plaut.

immundus -a -um (in and 1. mundus), *unclean, impure, foul*; humus, Cic.; canis, Hor.; transf., dicta, Hor.

immūniō, 4. (in and munio), *to fortify*, Tac.

immūnis -e (in and munis, from root MUN, whence also munus, munia), *free, exempt*; **1**, with reference to the state, ager, *tax-free*, Cic.; militiā, *exempt from military service*, Liv.; with

genit., portiorum, Liv.; immunes militarium operum, Liv.; 2, gen., a, free from work; with genit., immuns operum, Ov.; b, contributing nothing; fucus, Verg.; non ego te meis immannem meditor tingere poculis, Hor.; quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, without gifts, Hor.; c, inactive, Cic.; d, free from; with genit., mali, Ov.; absol., manus, stainless, Hor.

immūnitas -ātis, f. (immunis), 1, exemption from public offices or burdens; with genit., omnium rerum, Caes.; plur., immunitates dare, Cic.; 2, immunity, exemption; magni muneris, Cic.

immūnitus -a -um (in and munitus), 1, unfortified; oppida castellaque, Liv.; 2, unpaved; via, Cic.

immurmūro, 1. (in and murmuro), to murmur in or at; silvis immurmurat Auster, Verg.

immūtābilis -e (in and mutabilis), immutable, unchangeable; aeternitas, Cic.

immūtābilitas -ātis, f. (immutabilis), immutability, Cic.

immūtātiō -ōnis, f. (immuto), 1, a change, alteration; ordinis, Cic.; 2, metonymy, Cic.

1. **immūtātus** -a -um (in and muto), unchanged, Cic.

2. **immūtātus** -a -um, partic. of immuto.

immūto, 1. (in and muto), 1, to change, alter; ordinem verborum, Cic.; aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic.; of persons, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic.; 2, a, in rhetoric, to use by way of metonymy; Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.; b, to use allegorically; immutata oratio, allegory, Cic.

imo = immo (q.v.).

impācātus -a -um (in and pacatus), warlike, disinclined to peace, restless, Verg.

impallesco, -pallūi, 3. (in and pallesco), to grow pale over; nocturnis chartis, Pers.

impar -pāris (in and par), 1, a, unequal, uneven; par et impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; modi impares, hexameter and pentameter, Ov.; si toga dissidet impar, sits awry, Hor.; numeri impares an aequales, Cic.; b, transf., different, Cic.; 2, a, unequal in strength, not a match for; impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; certamen, Ov.; b, of unequal birth, of inferior birth; maternum genus impar, Tac. (abl. sing. gen. impari, but impare, Verg. Ecl. 8. 75).

impārātus -a -um (in and paratus), unprepared; quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, unprovided, with, Cic.; inermis atque imparatus, Caes.

impārītēr, adv. (impar), unevenly, unequally, Hor.

impartīo, **impartīor** = impertio, impertior (q.v.).

impastus -a -um (in and pasco), unfed, hungry; leo, Verg.

impātibilis (impētibilis) -e (in and patibilis), intolerable, insufferable; dolor, Cic.

impātiens -entis (in and patiens), unable to bear or to endure, impatient; a, of persons, laborum, Ov.; vulneris, Verg.; solis, Tac.; irae, wrathful, Tac.; b, applied to inanimate objects, cera impatiens caloris, Ov.; absol., impatiens animus, Ov.

impātientēr adv. (impatiens), impatiently, unskillingly, Tac.

impātientīa -ae f. (impatiens), impatience, inability to endure; silentii impatientiam, Tac.

impāvidē, adv. (impavidus), fearlessly, undauntedly, Liv.

impāvidus -a -um (in and pavidus), fear-

less, courageous, undaunted; vir, Hor.; pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum -i, n. (impedio). 1, a hindrance, impediment; impedimentum alieni facere, inferre, Cic.; afferre, Tac.; esse impedimenti loco, or impedimento, Caes.; Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento quod, etc., Caes. 2, Esp., in plur., the heavy baggage of an army or traveller, carried in waggons or on beasts of burden (sarcina, the soldier's knapsack); impedimenta et sarcinas invadere, Liv.; impedimenta expectanda sunt quae Anagninā veniunt, Cic.

impēdiō -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (in and PED, ΠΕΔ, whence also ped-s (pes), ποδ-ς (πούς), ποδ-άω). 1, to entangle, ensnare. A. Lit. crura visceribus; esp., to render a place impassable; saltum munitionibus, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to embarrass, involve, Tac.; mentem dolore, Cic.; 2, to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct; aliquem, Cic.; iter, Liv.; with ab and the abl., se a suo munere non impedit, Cic.; with abl., ne me dicendo impediatur, Cic.; non or nihil impedire, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic.; impedire, foll. by ne and the subj., Cic.; aliquid aliquem impedit, with infin., Cic.; with ad and the acc. gerund, Caes.; with in and the abl., Caes. 2, to surround, wrap round; caput myrto, Hor.; equos frenis, to bridle, Ov.

impēdiō -ōnis, f. (impedio), a hindering, hindrance; animus liber omni impeditioe curarum, Cic.

impēditus -a -um (impedio), hindered, impeded. 1, Lit., a, esp. as milit. t. t., hindered by baggage, not ready for battle (opp. expeditus); miles, Caes.; b, of places, impassable, difficult of access; silva, Caes. 2, Transf., a, hindered, encumbered; solutio, Cic.; impeditis animis, busy, Caes.; b, troublesome; impeditus ancillarum puerorumque comitatus, Cic.; c, embarrassed; tempora reipublicae, Cic.

impello -pūli -pulsum, 3. (in and pello). 1, to strike, strike upon; chordas, Ov.; maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Verg. 2, to push forward. A. to set in motion, drive on; 1, lit., navem remis, Verg.; aliquem in fugam, Cic.; 2, transf., a, aliquem in hunc casum, Cic.; b, to incite, urge on, impel; aliquem ad scelus, Cic.; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.; aliquem with infin., Liv. B. to throw to the ground; 1, esp. as milit. t. t., to make to yield, to rout; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., aliquem praecipitantem, to give a push to some one falling, to complete a person's ruin, Cic.

impendēo, 2. (in and pendeo), to hang over, overhang. A. Lit., cervicibus, Cic.; saxum impendere Tantalo, Cic. B. Transf., to impend or hang over menacingly, to threaten, be close at hand; in me terrores impendent, Cic.; omnibus terror impendet, Cic.; magnum etiam bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic.

impendiō, adv. (impendium), much, very much; with comparatives, magis, far more, Cic.

impendium -ii, n. (impendo), 1, expense, expenditure, outlay, cost; impendio publico, at the public expense, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; 2, interest of money, Cic.

impendo -pendi -pensum, 3. (in and pendo), to expend, lay out; 1, lit., pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.; 2, transf., ad incertum casum et eventum certus quotannis labor et certus sumptus impenditur, Cic.

impēnētrābilis -e (in and penetrabilis), 1, impenetrable; silex impenetrabilis ferro, Liv.; tegimen adversus ictus impenetrabile, Tac.; 2, unconquerable, invincible, Tac.

impensa -ae, f. (impensus -a -um from

impendo), *expense, outlay, cost*; 1, lit., *impensam facere in aliquid*, Cic.; *nullā impensā*, Cic.; 2, transf., applied to other than pecuniary outlay, *cruoris*, Ov.; *operum*, Verg.

impensē, adv. (impensus). **I.** *at great cost*, Pers. **II.** Transf., *urgently, eagerly, pressingly*; *orare*, Liv.; *nunc eo facio id impensius*, Cic.

impensus -a -um, p. adj. (from impendo), 1, lit., of price, *considerable, great*; *impenso pretio*, Cic.; absol., *impenso, at a high price*, Hor.; 2, transf., *strong, vehement*; *voluntas erga aliquem*, Liv.; *voluntas bonorum*, Cic.

impērātor -ōris, m. (impero), *a commander, leader*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *populus est imperator omnium gentium*, Cic.; *vitae*, Sall. **B.** *the commander-in-chief of an army*, Cic.; hence, a title given to a general after a great success by the army and senate, Cic.; added as a title to the name, e.g. *Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno imperatori*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** name of Jupiter, Cic. **B.** after Julius Caesar, a name of the Roman emperors; *imperator Augustus*, Suet.; and absol., = *the Roman emperor*, Suet.

impērātorius -a -um (imperator), 1, of or relating to a general; *nomen*, Cic.; *jus, laus, labor*, Cic.; 2, *imperial*; *uxor*, Tac.

impērātrix -icis f. (imperator), *a female ruler or commander*; (sarcastically), *a general in petticoats*, Cic.

imperceptus -a -um (in and percipio), *unperceived, unknown*; *fraus*, Ov.

impercussus -a -um (in and percutio), *not struck*; *impercussos nocte movere pedes, noiseless*, Ov.

imperdītus -a -um (in and perdo), *not slain, undestroyed*, Verg.

imperfectus -a -um (in and perficio), *incomplete, unfinished, imperfect*; *verba*, Ov.; *reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude relinquere*, Cic.; neut. subst., *imperfecto nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest*, Cic.

imperfossus -a -um (in and perfodio), *unstabbed, unpierced*; *ab omni ictu*, Ov.

impēriōsus -a -um (imperium), 1, *powerful, mighty, potent*; *populus*, Cic.; *virga, the fasces*, Ov.; *sibi, master of oneself*, Hor.; 2, *masterful, imperious, tyrannical*; *philosophus*, Cic.; *cupiditas*, Cic.

impēritē, adv. with compar. and superl. (imperitus), *unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily*; *imperite absurdeque fictum*, Cic.; *quid potuit dici imperitius*, Cic.

impēritia -ae, f. (imperitus), *want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance*; with subject. genit., *juvenum*, Tac.

impērito, 1. (intens. of impero). **I.** Transit., *to command*; *aequam rem imperito*, Hor. **II.** Intransit., *to have power over*; *si Nero imperitaret*, Tac.; with dat., *oppido*, Liv.

impēritus -a -um (in and peritus), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*; with genit., *juris civilis non imperitus*, Cic.; absol., *homines imperiti*, Cic.

impēriūm -li, n. (impero). **I.** *an order, command*; *accipere, to receive*, Liv.; *exsequi, to execute*, Verg. **II.** *the right or power of commanding, power, mastery, command*. **A.** Gen., *domesticum*, Cic.; *animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind as a master, the body as a slave*, Sall. **B.** Esp., 1, *the government or supreme authority in a state*; *cadere sub P. R. imperium*, Cic.; sub P. R. *imperium redigere*, Cic.; *de imperio decertare, dimicare*, Cic.; of magistracies, in imperio esse, *to hold an office*, Cic.; *cum imperio esse, to have un-*

limited power, Cic.; 2, *military power or command*; *summum imperium*, Cic.; *maritimum, chief naval command*, Caes.; *imperia magistratusque, civil and military honours*, Nep.; *alicui imperium prorogare*, Cic. **C.** Meton., 1, *the person or persons exercising authority*; *erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia*, Caes.; *imperia et potestates, military and civil authorities*, Cic.; 2, *the country governed, an empire*; *finium imperii nostri propagatio*, Cic.

imperjūrātus -a -um (in and perjuro), *that by which no one has sworn or dares to swear falsely*; *aquae, the Styx*, Ov.

impermissus -a -um (in and permitto), *forbidden*, Hor.

impēro, 1. (in and paro), *to order, command*. **I.** Gen., with acc., *quae imperarentur facere dixerunt*, Caes.; partic. subst., **impērātum** -i, n. *that which has been commanded*; *imperatum, or imperata facere*, Caes.; with infin., *flectere iter sociis*, Verg.; pass. infin., *in eadem lautumias etiam ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., esp. with acc. and pass. infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; ne and the subj., Caes.; with the subj. alone, *stringerent ferrum imperavit*, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, *to rule over, govern, command*; *Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat*, Sall.; *adesse ad imperandum*, Cic.; fig., *sibi*, Cic.; *cupiditatibus*, Cic.; 2, transf., of agriculture, *to work at*; *arvis, compel to produce crops*, Verg. **B.** *to order some action*; 1, of [private life, *cenam*, Cic.; 2, polit. and milit. t.t., *to enjoin, prescribe, make a requisition for*; *frumentum sibi in cellam*, Cic.; *arma*, Caes.; (archaic form *imperassit* = *imperaverit*, Cic.).

imperterrītus -a -um (in and perterreo), *undaunted, fearless*, Verg.

impertio (in-partio) -īvi and -īi -itum (impertior, dep.), 4. *to impart, communicate, share, bestow, give*; **a**, *alicui de aliqua re or aliquid, indigentibus de re familiari*, Cic.; *alicui civitatem*, Cic.; *tempus cogitationi*, Cic.; **b**, *aliquem aliquā re*, Plaut., Ter.; partic. subst., **impertita** -ōrum, n. *favours, concessions*, Liv.

imperturbātus -a -um (in and perturbo), *undisturbed, calm*; *os*, Ov.

impervius -a -um (in and pervius), *impassable, impervious*; *iter*, Tac.; *amnis*, Ov.

impes -pētis, m. (in and peto) = *impetus*, *attack, onset, force*; *impete vasto ferri*, Ov.

impētibilis -e = *impatibilis* (q.v.).

impētrābilis -e (impetro), 1, pass., *easy of attainment, attainable*; *venia*, Liv.; *pax*, Liv.; 2, act., *that obtains easily, successful*; *orator*, Plaut.; transf., *dies, on which wishes have been fulfilled*, Plaut.

impētrātio -ōnis, f. (impetro), *an obtaining by asking*, Cic.

impētrio, 4. (desider. of impetro), *to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens*, Cic.

impētro, 1. (in and patro), *to get, obtain, accomplish, effect, as a result of effort or entreaty*; *optatum, to get one's wish*, Cic.; *alicui civitatem (citizenship) a Caesare*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *impetrabis a Caesare, ut tibi abesse liceat*, Cic.; absol., *haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat?* Cic.

impētus -ūs, m. (impes), *violent impulse, rapid motion, violence*. **I.** *quiqueremis praelata impetu*, Liv. **II.** *attack, assault, charge*. **A.** Lit., 1, *impetum facere in hostes*, Caes.; *excipere, sustinere, ferre, to receive an attack*, Caes.; *impetum dare, to attack*, Liv.; *primo impetu pulsi*, Caes.; 2, of things, *force, vie-*

beats: in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, a, impulse, force; impetus divinus, inspiration, Cic.; b, inclination, violent desire; imperii delendi, Cic.; c, violence; impetu magis quam consilio, Liv.; 2, of things, tanti belli impetus, Cic.

impexus -a -um (in and pecto), 1, uncombed, Verg.; 2, transf., rude, uncouth, Tac.

impie, adv. (impious), impiously, wickedly; aliquid impie scelerateque committere, Cic.

impietas -atis, f. (impious), impiety, irreligion, ungodliness; a, gen., Cic.; b, esp., treason against the emperor, Tac.

impiger -gra -grum (in and piger), unslothful, diligent, active; in scribendo, Cic.; ad labores belli, Cic.; militia, Liv.; with genit., militiae, Tac.; with infin., hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

impigrē, adv. (impiger), actively, quickly; impigre promittere auxilium, Liv.

impigritas -atis, f. (impiger), activity, quickness, Cic.

impingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (in and pango), to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against. **I.** Lit., unicum alicui, Cic.; litoribus impactus, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to press upon one, to thrust into one's hand; alicui calicem mulsi, Cic.; alicui epistolam, Cic. **B.** to drive against; agmina muris, Verg.; hostes in vallum, Tac.

impio, 1. (impious), to render sinful, defile with sin; se, to sin, Plant.

impius -a -um (in and pius), impious, godless, reprobate, undutiful, unpatriotic. **I.** Lit., civis, Cic.; subst., nefarius impiusque, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, bellum, Cic.; arma, Verg.

implacabilis -e (in and placabilis), implacable, irreconcilable; alicui, Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; of things, iracundiae, Cic.

implacabilius, adv. in compar. (implacabilis), more implacably; implacabilius alicui irasci, Tac.

implacatus -a -um (in and placo), unappeased, unsatisfied; Charybdis, Verg.

implacidus -a -um (in and placidus), rough, rude, harsh, savage, fierce; genus, Hor.

implecto -plexi -plexum, 3. (in and plecto), to interweave, weave, or twist with, or into; 1, lit., implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, whose hair is interwoven with serpents, Verg.; 2, transf., vidua implexa luctu continuo, plunged in, Tac.

implēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. (in and *pleo), to fill, fill up, fill full. **I. A.** Gen., a, lit., fossas, Liv.; with abl., gremium frustis, Cic.; mero pateram, Verg.; with genit., ollam denariorum, Cic.; with de, volumina de istis rebus, Cic.; b, transf., urbem lamentis, Liv.; implere aures alicuius, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to fill with food, satiate; implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, Verg.; 2, to make pregnant, Ov.; 3, to fill a certain measure, to complete a number; impleta ut essent sex milia armatorum, Liv.; of the moon, luna quater junctis impleat cornibus orbem, had completed its circle, Ov. **II.** Fig. **A.** omnia terrore, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to satisfy, content; sese regum sanguine, Cic.; 2, to complete; quater undenos decembres, to have lived through, Hor.; 3, to occupy a position; locum principem, Tac.; 4, to fulfil, perform; officium scribendi, Cic.; fata, Liv.

implexus -a -um, partic. of implecto.

implicatio -ōnis, f. (implico), an intertwining, interweaving; 1, lit., nervorum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a weaving together; locorum communium, Cic.; b, embarrassment; rei familiaris, Cic.

implicatus -a -um, p. adj. (from implico), confused, entangled; partes orationis, Cic.

impliciscor, 3. dep. (implico), to become confused, disordered, Plaut.

implicite, adv. (implicitus), confusedly, Cic.

implico -plicui -plicitum and -plicavi -plicatum, 1. (in and plico). **I.** to enfold, envelop, entangle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., se dextrae, to cling to, Verg.; implicari remis, Liv.; 2, transf., implicari or implicare se aliquā re, to be entangled in, engaged in; implicari morbo or in morbum, to be attacked by, Caes.; negotiis, Cic.; se societate civium, Cic. **B.** to confuse, perplex; a, implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall.; b, aliquem incertis responsis, Liv. **II. A.** to twine around; brachia collo, Verg. **B.** to weave around, to surround; tempora ramo, Verg.

imploratio -ōnis, f. (imploro), an imploring for help; with subject genit., illius, Cic.; with object genit., deum, Liv.

imploro, 1. (in and ploro). **I.** to call upon with tears or entreaties. **A.** Gen., nomen filii, Cic. **B.** Esp., to beseech, implore; deos, Cic.; alicuius auxilium, fidem, misericordiam, Cic. **II.** to ask for; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic., Caes.; with ne and the subj., Caes.

implūmis -e (in and pluma), unfledged; pulli, Hor.; fetus (avis), Verg.

implūo -plūi, 3. (in and pluo), to rain upon; with dat., Peneus summis aspergine silvis impluit, Ov.

implūvium -li, n. (impluo), a square basin in the floor of the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water, coming through the compluvium, was received, Cic.

impolitē, adv. (impolitus), plainly, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

impolitus -a -um (in and polio), rough, unpolished, unrefined, inelegant; forma ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; res, unfinished, Cic.

impollutus -a -um (in and polluo), unpolluted, undefiled, Tac.

impōno -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. (in and pono). **I.** to put, set, lay, place in; aliquem sepulcro, to bury, Ov.; coloniam in agro Samnitium, Liv.; praesidium Abydi, at Abydos, Liv. **II.** to put, lay, place upon. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., alicui coronam, Cic.; dextram in caput, Liv.; aliquem in rogam, Cic., rogo, Verg.; 2, esp. as naut. t. t., imponere in naves or simply imponere, to put on ship, to embark; legiones equitesque in naves, Caes.; exercitum Brundisii, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to put over as master; regem Macedoniae, consulem populo, Cic.; 2, to lay upon as a burden, impose; frenos animo alicuius, Liv.; alicui onus, Cic.; invidiam belli consuli, Sall.; 3, to impose upon, cheat, deceive; with dat., Catoni egregie, Cic. **III.** to place on. **A.** Lit., claves portis, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei, to put the last touch to, Verg.; finem imponere alicui rei, Liv.; modum alicui rei, to put bounds to, Liv.; 2, to add; a, alicui nomen imponere (with genit. or acc. of the name); b, in a bad sense, to cause; alicui vulnus, Cic. (partic. perf. syncop. impostus, Verg.).

importo, 1. (in and porto), 1, to bring in, import; vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to bring in, introduce; importatis artibus, foreign, Cic.; b, to bring upon, cause; alicui detrimentum, Cic.

importunē, adv. (importunus), unseasonably, rudely, violently; insistere, Cic.

importunitas -atis, f. (importunus), rudeness, impoliteness, insolence, incivility; animi, Cic.

importūnus -a -um (in and POR-o, PORT-o, whence portus, porta, etc.), **1**, lit., *unsuitable, ill-adapted*; loca machinationibus, Sall.; **2**, transf., **a**, of time, *unfavourable*; tempus, Cic.; **b**, of circumstances, *troublesome, burdensome, oppressive*; pauperies, Hor.; **c**, *rude, uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, savage*; mulier, hostis, libido, Cic.

importūosus -a -um (in and portuosus), *without harbours*; mare, Sall.; litus, Liv.

impos -pōtis (in and POT, whence also potis), *having no power over*; animi, Plaut.

impōsitus -a -um, partic. of impono.

impōtens -entis (in and potens). **I**, *weak, impotent, having no power*; homo, Cic.; plur. subst. **impōtentes** -ium, *the weak*, Cic. **II**, *having no power over, not master of*. **A**, Gen. with genit., equi regendi, Liv.; irae, Liv. **B**, *unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous*; **a**, lit., homo, Cic.; animus, Cic.; **b**, transf., of the passions themselves, *unbridled*; injuria, Liv.; laetitia, Cic.

impōtētē, adv. (impotens), **1**, *weakly, powerlessly*; elephantos impotentius jam regi, Liv.; **2**, *intemperately, passionately*, Liv.

impōtentiā -ae, f. (impotens). **I**, *impotence*, Ter. **II**, *passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion*; animi, Cic.

impraesentiārum (for in praesentiā rerum), *in present circumstances, for the present, at present*, Nep., Tac.

impransus -a -um (in and pransus), *that has not breakfasted, fasting*, Hor.

imprēcor, **1**, dep. (in and precor), *to wish any thing for any one, to call down upon, to imprecate*; litora litoribus contraria, Verg.; alicui diras, Tac.

impressiō -ōnis, f. (imprimo), **1**, in rhetoric, **a**, *a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice*; explanata vocum impressiō, Cic.; **b**, *impressions, raising and lowering of the voice*, Cic.; **2**, philosoph. t. t., *the impressions of outward things received through the senses*, Cic.; **3**, *a pressing-in-upon, an attack, assault*; non ferre impressionem Latinorum, Liv.; of political contests, me vi et in impressione evertere, Cic.

imprimis, adv. (in and primus), *especially, first of all, principally*, Cic.

imprimo -pressi -pressum, **3**, (in and premo), *to press in or on*. **I**, Gen., *to press upon, press into*; impresso genu, Verg. **II**, **a**, *to press into, impress, drive in*; aratrum muris, Hor.; sulcum altius, Cic.; **b**, esp., *to stamp, make a mark*; sigillum in cera, Cic.; **c**, transf., as philosoph. t. t., of ideas, etc., *to impress on the mind*; quum visa in animis imprimantur, Cic.; **d**, *to seal*; signo suo impressae tabellae, Liv.; **e**, *to inlay, cover*; cratera impressum signis, chased, embossed, Verg.; **f**, fig., *quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa*, Cic.

imprōbatiō -ōnis, f. (improbo), *disapprobation, blame*; improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

imprōbē, adv. (improbus), **1**, *wrongly, dishonestly, wickedly*; dicere, facere, Cic.; **2**, *wantonly, impudently*; improbissime respondere, Cic.

imprōbitas -ātis, f. (improbus), *badness, wickedness, depravity*; alienius, Cic.; applied to animals, simiae (roguey), Cic.

imprōbo, **1**, (in and probō), *to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject*; multorum opera, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem testem, Cic.

imprōbūlus -a -um (dim. of improbus), *somewhat bad, wicked*, Juv.

imprōbus -a -um (in and probus). **I**, *bad*,

poor; **1**, lit., *defensio*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate*; homo, Cic.; lex, Cic.; subst., *a rogue*, Cic. **II**, *beyond measure*; **a**, *beyond the usual size, enormous, immense*; labor, *never-ending*, Verg.; rabies ventris, *insatiable hunger*, Verg.; anser, anguis, *voracious*, Verg.; **b**, transf. (α) *mischievous*; puer, Verg.; (β) *bold*; Aeneas, Verg.; *shameless, impudent*; siren, Hor.; (γ) *lascivious, lewd*; carmina, Ov.

imprōcērus -a -um (in and procerus), *small, low of stature*; pecora, Tac.

imprōptus -a -um (in and promptus), *not ready, not quick*; linguā, *slow of speech*, Liv.

imprōpērātus -a -um (in and propero), *not hasty, slow*; vestigia, Verg.

imprōsper -ēra -ērūm (in and prosper), *unfortunate, unprosperous*; claritudo, Tac.

imprōspērē, adv. (improsper), *unprosperously, unluckily*, Tac.

imprōvidē, adv. (improvidus), *without forethought, improvidently*, Liv.

imprōvidus -a -um (in and providus). **I**, *not foreseeing*; improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.; with genit., improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv. **II**, *without forethought, incautious, heedless, improvident*; duces, Cic.; improvidi et creduli senes, Cic.; with genit., improvidus futuri, Tac.; transf., of things, improvida aetas (puerorum), Cic.

imprōvisō, adv. (improvisus), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

imprōvisus -a -um (in and provideo), *unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden*; res, Cic.; adventus, Cic.; de or ex improviso, or improviso, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

imprūdēns -entis (in and prudens). **I**, *not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing*; aliquem imprudentem aggredi, *to attack unawares*, Caes.; imprudente Sullā, *without the knowledge of Sulla*. **II**, **a**, *ignorant of, not acquainted with*; legis, Cic.; maris, Liv.; **b**, *unwise, rash, imprudent*, Tac.

imprūdētē, adv. (imprudens), **1**, *ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance*, Cic.; **2**, *imprudently, inconsiderately*; nihil imprudenter facere, ap. Cic.

imprūdentiā -ae, f. (imprudens). **I**, *absence of design*; teli missi, Cic.; quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adjici fas fuit, *cast a look unawares*, Cic. **II**, **1**, *ignorance of*; eventus, Liv.; **2**, *want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence*; per imprudentiam, *from imprudence*, Cic.; propter imprudentiam labi, Caes.

impūbes -bēris and **impūbis** -e (in and pubes), *below the age of puberty, under age, youthful*; filius, Cic.; anni, Ov.; genae, *beardless*, Verg.; qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, *retained their chastity*, Caes.; plur., *impuberes or impubes, boys*, Liv., Caes.

impūdēns -entis (in and pudens), *not ashamed, shameless, impudent*; tu es impudens! Cic.; transf., *mendacium*, Cic.; *impudentissima literae*, Cic.

impūdētē, adv. with compar. and superl. (impudens), *shamelessly, impudently*; mentiri, Cic.

impūdentiā -ae, f. (impudens), *shamelessness, impudence*, Cic.

impūdicitia -ae, f. (impudicus), *lewdness, incontinence, unchastity*, Tac.

impūdīcus -a -um (in and pudicus), *chaste, lewd, incontinent*; homo, Cic.; transf., P. Clodii imperatoris impudentia, Cic.

impugnātiō -ōnis, f. (impugno), *an assault, attack*, Cic.

impugno, **1**, (in and pugno), *to attack*,

suult, assail. **I.** Lit., as milit. t. t., *terga hostium*, Liv.; absol., *Caes.* **II.** Transf., **a**, *to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assail*; *regem*, Sall.; **b**, *to assail with words*; *dig-nitatem alicuius*, Cic.; *sententiam*, Tac.

impulsio -ōnis, f. (impello), **1**, *an external influence or force, an impression or impulse from without*, Cic.; **2**, *an instigation, incitement, impulse*; *omnis ad omnem animi motum impulsio*, Cic.

impulsor -ōris, m. (impello), *an instigator, inciter*; *profectionis meae*, Cic.; *Caesare impulsore atque auctore*, Cic.

impulsus -ūs, m. (impello). **I.** *an outward force, shock, pressure*; *scutorum*, Cic. **II.** **1**, *an incitement, instigation*; *impulsu meo, suo, vestro*, Cic.; **2**, *an inward impulse, sudden passion*, Cic.

impūnē (impunis, from in and poena), adv. *with impunity, without punishment.* **A.** Lit., *facere*, Cic.; *ferre, to go unpunished*, Cic.; *non impune abire*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *without peril, safely*; *in otio esse*, Cic.; *revisere aequor*, Hor.

impūnitas -ātis, f. (impunis). **A.** Lit., *impunity, exemption from punishment*; *peccandi*, Cic.; *alicui veniam et impunitatem dare*, Cic.; *impunitas non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *freedom, licence*; *flagiti-orum*, Cic.; *superfluens juvenili quādam im-punitate et licentiā*, Cic.

impūnitē, adv. (impunitus), *with impunity*, Cic.

impūnitus -a -um (in and punitus). **A.** *un-punished, exempt from punishment*; *multorum impunita scelera ferre*, Cic.; *si istius haec injuria impunita discesserit*, Cic.; *aliquem im-punitum dimittere*, Sall. **B.** Transf., *unbridled, unrestrained*; *mendacium*, Cic.; *omnium rerum libertas*, Cic.

impūrātus -a -um (impuro), *vile, abandoned, infamous*, Plaut., Ter.

impūrē, adv. (impurus), *impurely, vilely, infamously, shamefully*; *multa facere*, Cic.; *vivere*, Cic.

impūritas -ātis, f. (impurus), *moral im-purity*, Cic.

impūrus -a -um (in and purus), **1**, lit., *un-clean, stained, impure*, Ov.; **2**, usually in a moral sense, *impure, defiled, vile, shameful, in-famous*; *homo*, Cic.; *animus*, Sall.; *historia*, Ov.

1. impūtātus -a -um (in and puto), *un-pruned, untrimmed*; *vinea*, Ov.

2. impūtātus -a -um, partic. of imputo.

impūto, **1.** (in and puto), *to impute to, lay to the charge of any one, as a fault or merit, to account, reckon as a fault or merit*; **a**, as a merit, *quis mihi plurimum imputet*, Tac.; **b**, as a fault, *alicui natam*, Ov.

imūlus -a -um (dim. of imus), *lowest*, Cat.

imūsus -a -um, superl. from inferus (q. v.).

1. in, prep. with acc. = *into*, with abl. = *in*. **I.** With the acc. **A.** Of space, *into*; *ad urbem vel potius in urbem exercitum adducere*, Cic. **B.** Of time; **1**, *to*; *dormire in lucem*, Hor.; *aliquid in omne tempus perdidisse, for ever*, Cic.; **2**, *for, to*; *magistratum creare in annum*, Liv.; *in multos annos praedicere*, Cic.; *in diem, a, for a short time, for the day*; *in diem vivere, to live for the moment*, Cic.; **b**, *daily*; *in diem raptō vivere*, Liv.; **c**, *for the future*; *in diem poenas praesentis fraudis dii reservant*, Cic.; *in dies or in singulos dies, (a) from day to day*, Cic.; **(B) daily**, Cic.; *in horas, hourly*, Hor.; *in singulos annos, from year to year*, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; **1**, of dimension, *in*; *murum in*

altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit, Caes.; **2**, of division, *into*; *Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes*, Caes.; *describere censores binos in singulas civitates, two for each state*, Cic.; **3**, of object, *for*; *nullam pecuniam Gabinio, nisi in rem militarem datam*, Cic.; *in hoc, for this purpose*, Hor.; **4**, of manner, *according to*; *tradere regnum in fidem alicuius, on the word of*, Sall.; *in eandem sententiam loqui*, Cic.; *jurare in verba alicuius*, Hor.; *in universum, in general*, Liv.; *in vicem*, Cic., Caes., or *in vices*, Ov., *in turns*; **5**, of direction, **a**, *to, in the presence of, before*; *de servis quaere in dominos*, Cic.; **b**, *towards*; *amor in patriam*, Cic. **D.** Pregnant constr., *aliquem in carcerem asservari jubere, to be taken to prison and kept there*, Liv.; *in Tusculanum futurum esse, to wish to come to*, Cic. **II.** With abl., *in*. **A.** Of space; **1**, *esse in Sicilia*, Cic.; *in oculis esse, to be before one's eyes*, Cic.; **2**, esp. of dress, etc., *esse in veste domestica*, Ov.; *excubare in armis*, Caes. **B.** Of time; **1**, *in the course of*; *in sex mensibus*, Cic.; *in bello*, Cic.; *in deliberando, during*, Cic.; **2**, *at*; *in tali tempore*, Liv.; *in eo est ut, etc., on the point of*, Liv.; *in tempore, at the right time*, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; **1**, of the condition in which one is, *in*; *in hac solitudine*, Cic.; with persons, *in the case of*; *in hoc homine non accipio excusationem*, Cic.; **2**, of action, etc., *in*; *in motu esse*, Cic.; **3**, of the subjects of education, *in*; *erudire in jure civili*, Cic.; **4**, *amongst the number of*; *in quibus Catilina*, Sall.

2. in, inseparable particle, with adjectives and participles, *without, not*, e.g., *indoctus*.

inaccessus -a -um (in and accedo), *inac-cessible*; *lucus*, Verg.

inācesco -ācēi, **3.** *to become sour*; transf., *haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus*, Ov.

Ināchus (Ināchos) -i, m. (*Ivaxos*), *a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named*; hence **1**, adj.,

Ināchius -a -um; **a**, *relating to Inachus*; *ju-venca, Io*, Verg.; **b**, *Greek*; *urbes*, Verg.; **2**,

Ināchidēs -ae, m. *a descendant of Inachus, Perseus*, Ov.; *Epaphus*, Ov.; **3. Ināchis** -idis, f. *relating to Inachus*; *ripa, of the river Inachus*, Ov.; subst., *a daughter of Inachus, Io*, Prop.

inādustus -a -um (in and aduro), *unburnt, unsinged*, Ov.

inaedifico, **1.** **1.** *to build in or upon*; *sacellum in domo*, Cic.; *aliquid in locum*, Liv.; **2**, *to build up, block up, barricade*; *vicos plat-easque*, Caes.

inaequābilis -e, **a**, *uneven*; *solum*, Liv.; **b**, *unequal, varying*; *motus*, Cic.

inaequābiliter, adv. (inaequabilis), *un-equally, variously*, Suet.

inaequālis -e. **I.** *unequal, uneven, unlike, various*; **1**, lit., *loca*, Tac.; *calices, now full, now half full*, Hor.; **2**, transf., *varietas*, Cic. **II.** Act., *making unequal*; *tonsor*, Hor.; *pro-cellae, disturbing the level of the sea*, Hor.

inaequālitās -ātis, f. (inaequalis), *in-equality, dissimilarity, irregularity*, Varr.

inaequālitēr, adv. (inaequalis), *unequally, unevenly*; *inaequaliter eminentes rupes*, Liv.

inaequo, **1.** *to make even or level*; *haec levibus cratibus terrāque inaequat*, Caes.

inaestimābilis -e, **1, a**, *that cannot be esti-mated*; *nihil tam incertum nec tam inaeestimabile quam animi multitudinis*, Liv.; **b**, *priceless, inestimable*; *gaudium*, Liv.; **2**, *having no (relative) value* (Gr. ἀπαξίαν ἔχων), Cic.; *in a bad sense, unworthy of being valued*, Cic.

inaestūo, **1.** *to boil, rage in*; fig., *si meis inaequat praecordiis bilis*, Hor.

inaffectatus -a -um (in and affecto), *natural, unaffected*, Plin.

Inalpinus -a -um, *Alpine, dwelling in the Alps*; subst., **Inalpini** -ōrum, *the dwellers in the Alps*, ap. Cic.

ināmābilis -e, *unpleasant, hateful, unlovely, odious*; palus (of the Styx), Verg.

ināmāresco, 3. *to become bitter*, Hor.

inambitiōsus -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*, Ov.

inambulatio -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*, Cic.

inambulo, 1. *to walk up and down*; cum Cotta in porticu, Cic.

ināmoenus -a -um, *unpleasant, unlovely, dismal*; regna umbrarum, Ov.

inānīae -ārum, f. (inanis), *emptiness*, Plaut.

inānīlōquus (**inānīlōgus**) -a -um (inanis and loquor), *speaking in vain or emptily*, Plaut.

inānīmālis -e, *lifeless, inanimate*; animalia inanimaliaque omnia, Liv.

inānīmātus -a -um, *lifeless, inanimate*, Cic. (?)

inānīmentum -i, n. (inanio), *emptiness*, Plaut.

inānīmus -a -um (in and anima), *lifeless, inanimate*; neut. subst., quum inter inanimatum et animal hoc intersit, Cic.

inānīo -īvi -ītum, 4. (inanis), *to empty, make void*, Lucr.

inānis -e, *empty, void, vacant* (opp. plenus, completus, confertus). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., vas, domus, Cic.; equus, *without rider*, Cic.; navis, *unloaded*, Caes.; corpus, *soulless, dead*, Cic.; lunina, *blind*, Ov.; galea, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit., Hor.; with abl., epistola inanis aliquā re utili et suavi, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *space, empty space*, Cic. **B.** 1, esp., *empty-handed*; a, redire, Cic.; b, *poor, indigent*; civitas, Cic.; 2, *empty-bellied, hungry*, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, *empty, void of*; with genit., inanissima prudentiae, Cic.; elocutio, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *vanity, emptiness*, Hor.; 2, *groundless, vain*; motus, Cic.; 3, *vain, useless*; contentiones, Cic.; 4, *vain, conceited*; animus, Cic.

inānitas -ātis, f. (inanis), 1, *emptiness, empty space*, Cic.; 2, *transf., worthlessness, inanity*, Cic.

inānītēr, adv. (inanis), *emptily, vainly, uselessly*, Cic.

1. **inārātus** -a -um (in and arō), *unploughed, fallow*, Verg.

2. **inārātus**, partic. of inarō.

inardesco -arsi, 3. **I.** *to burn on*; humeris Herculis, Hor. **II.** *to begin to glow, to kindle*. **A.** Lit., nubes inardescit solis radiis, Verg. **B.** Transf., of passions, *to glow, burn*; amor specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.; specie juvenis, Ov.

ināresco -ārūi, 3. *to become dry*; vi solis, Tac.

inargentatus -a -um, *silvered, plated with silver*, Plin.

Inārīmē -ēs, f. = Aenaria.

ināro, 1. *to plough, to cultivate*, Plin.

inassuētus -a -um, *unaccustomed*; equus, Ov.

inattēnūātus (in and attenuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*; fames, unappeased, Ov.

inaudax -ācis, *timid, fearful*, Hor.

inaudio, 4. *to hear*; particularly, *to hear*

news, to hear a secret; aliquid de aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua re ex aliquo, Cic.

1. **inauditus** -a -um (in and audio), *unheard of*; 1, a, *inaudita criminatio*, Cic.; b, *unheard of, unusual*; agger inauditus, Caes.; nomen est, non dico inusitatum, verum etiam inauditum, Cic.; 2, *unheard, without a hearing* (before a judge); aliquem inauditum et indefensum damnare, Tac.

2. **inauditus** -a -um, partic. of inaudio.

inaugūrāto, adv. (inauguro), *after having taken the auguries*, Liv.

inaugūro, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to take the auguries, to divine*; Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.; with rel., sent., inaugura fieri ne possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. **II.** Transit., *to consecrate, instal, inaugurate*; templum, Cic.; flaminem, Cic.

inaures -ium, f. (in and aures), *earrings*, Plaut.

inauro, 1. **I.** *to gild, cover with gold*; gen. in partic., **inaurātus** -a -um, *gilt*; statua, Cic.; vestis, *gold-worked*, Ov. **II.** Transf. (in jest), *to gild, enrich*, Cic.

inauspīcāto, adv. (inauspīcatus), *without consulting the auspices*, Cic.

inauspīcātus -a -um. **I.** *without auspices*; lex, *adopted without auspices*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *unlucky, inauspicious*, Plin.

inausus -a -um (in and audeo), *not dared, not attempted*; ne quid inausum aut intractatum sceleris dolive fuisset, Verg.

incaedūsus -a -um, *not cut down, unfelled*; lucus, Ov.

incālesco -cālūi, 3. *to glow, become warm*; a, of things, *incallescere sole*, Liv.; b, of persons, *to glow with wine or passion*; vino, Liv.; esp. of love; vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.

incalfācio, 3. *to heat, warm, make hot*, Ov.

incallidē, adv. (incallidus) *not cleverly, without ingenuity*; non incallide (= *skilfully*) tergiversari, Cic.

incallidus -a -um, *not clever, without ingenuity*; servus non incallidus, Cic.

incandesco -candūi, 3. *to begin to glow with heat, become very hot*; incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.

incānesco -cānūi, 3. *to become white*; ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Verg.

incantāmentum -i, n. (incanto), *a charm, incantation*, Plin.

incanto, 1. *to consecrate with charms or spells*; vincula, Hor.

incānus -a -um, *quite grey*; menta, Verg.

incassum, adv. (v. cassus), *in vain, vainly, uselessly*, Verg.

incastīgātus -a -um (in and castigo), *unchastised, uncorrected*, Hor.

incautē, adv. (incautus), *incautiously, carelessly*; incaute et stulte, Cic.; compar., incautius sequi, Caes.

incautus -a -um, 1, *incautious, careless, heedless, unwary, inconsiderate*; homo incautus et rusticus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., incautus a fraude, Liv.; with genit., futuri, Hor.; 2, *not guarded against or that which cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, unprotected*; repente incautos agros invasit, Sall.; iter hostibus incautum, Tac.

incēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to walk, go, march, step in, enter*. **A.** Lit., a, pedes, *on foot*, Liv.; molliter, *with a light step*, Ov.; quā

eamque incederet, Cic.; **b**, as milit. t. t., to march, advance; usque ad portas, Liv.; in percussos Romanos, to come on, Sall. **B.** Transf., **a**, to come on, break out; postquam tenebrae incedebant, Liv.; incessit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv.; **b**, of news, reports, etc.; occultus rumor incedebat (with acc. and infin.), Tac.; **c**, of political events, to take place, arise, spread abroad; incessit timor Sabini belli, Liv.; with dat. pers., to seize on; gravis cura patribus incessit, ut, etc., Liv. **II.** Transit., **1**, to walk on; scenam, Tac.; **2**, to happen to, come to, befall; aliquem valetudo adversa incessit, Tac.

incēlēbrātus -a -um (in and celebros), not made known, not spread abroad, Tac.

incendiārius -a -um (incendium), relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, subst., **incendiārius** -li, m. an incendiary, Tac.

incendium -li, n. (incendo), a conflagration, fire. **I.** **1.** lit., incendium facere, excitare, Cic.; conflare, Liv.; **2**, meton. fire-brand; incendia poscit, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, fire, glow, heat (of the passions); cupiditatum, Cic.; **2**, danger, destruction, ruin; civitatis, Cic.

incendo -cendi -censum, 3. (in and *cando), to kindle, set fire to, burn. **I.** **A.** Lit., **a**, tus et odores, Cic.; **b**, to set on fire; urbem, Cic.; **c**, medic. t. t., incensi aestus, the burning heat of fever, Verg. **B.** Meton., **1**, to kindle fire upon; altaria, Verg.; **2**, to make bright, brilliant, to enlighten; solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense; **a**, animos iudicium in aliquem, Cic.; desine me incendere querelis, Verg.; esp., to excite to love; aliquem, Verg.; incendi, to burn, to glow, to be irritated, incensed; amore, desiderio, Cic.; incensus ira, Cic.; **b**, of abstract objects, to arouse; cupiditatem, odia, Cic.; **2**, to enhance, raise, increase; luctum, Verg.; **3**, to fill (as with fire); caelum clamore, Verg.

incensio -ōnis, f. (incendo), a burning, conflagration, Cic.

1. incensus -a -um (in and censeo), not enrolled by the censor, unassessed, Cic.

2. incensus. **I.** Partic. of incendo. **II.** P. adj., fig., of orators, fiery; vehemens et incensus, Cic.

inceptio -ōnis, f. (incipio), a beginning, undertaking; tam praeclari operis, Cic.

incepto. 1. (intens. of incipio), to begin, undertake, Plaut., Ter.

inceptor -ōris, m. (incipio), a beginner, Ter.

inceptum -i, n. (incipio), an undertaking, beginning, enterprise; inceptum non succedebat, Liv.; incepta patrare, Sall.; ab incepto desistere, Liv.

inceptus -ūs, m. = inceptum (q.v.).

incerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift upon, to bestrew by sifting; piper album cum sale nigro incretum, Hor.

incēro. 1. to cover with wax; in jest, genua deorum, to cover with votive wax tablets, i.e., to beseech, implore, Juv.

1. incertō. adv. (incertus), not certainly, doubtfully, Plaut.

2. incerto. 1. (incertus), to make uncertain or doubtful, Plaut.

incertus -a -um, uncertain, doubtful, not sure. **I.** **A.** casus, Cic.; responsum, Liv.; rumores, Caes. **B.** Esp., **a**, not clearly visible, dim, dark; luna, Verg.; **b**, not sure (of a blow); securis, Verg.; **c**, disorderly; crimes, Ov.; vultus, disturbed, Cic. **II.** **A.** undetermined; os, stammering, Ov.; with rel. sent., incerti socii an hostes

essent, Liv.; subst., **incertum** -i, n. that which is uncertain, uncertainty; ad or in incertum revocare, to make uncertain, Cic.; plur., incerta belli, the uncertainties of war, Liv. **B.** Transf., of persons, uncertain, hesitating; quum incertus essem ubi esses, Cic.; with genit., rerum omnium, Liv.

incesso -cessi or -cessivi, 3. (intens. of incedo), to attack, assail, fall upon. **A.** Lit., aliquem jaculis saxisque, Liv. **B.** Transf., to assail with reproaches; reges dictis protervis, Ov.; aliquem criminibus, Tac.

incessus -ūs, m. (incedo), the gait, mode of walking. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., rarus incessus nec ita longus, Cic.; incessus citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. **B.** Esp., a hostile attack, assault; primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. **II.** entrance, approach; alios incessus hostis claudere, Tac.

incestē. adv. (incestus), impurely, sinfully, Cic.

incesto. 1. (incestus), **1**, to defile, pollute; classem funere, Verg.; **2**, to defile, dishonour, Verg.

incestum -i, n., v. incestus.

1. incestus -a -um (in and castus), impure, sinful, impious. **I.** Gen., os, Cic.; manus, Liv.; subst., incestus, a sinful person, Hor. **II.** Esp., unchaste, lewd; **a**, of persons, iudex (of Paris), Hor.; **b**, of things, flagitium, Cic.; subst., **incestum** -i, n. unchastity, lewdness, incest; incestum facere, Cic.

2. incestus -ūs, m. (1. incestus), unchastity, incest, Cic.

inchoo. 1. to begin, commence. **A.** Gen., novum delubrum, Cic.; res quas (communis intelligentia) in animis nostris inchoavit, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to introduce, begin to treat of; philosophiam multis locis, Cic.; **2**, to bring a matter before the senate; inchoante Caesare de, etc., Tac.; **3**, partic. perf., **inchoatus** -a -um, only begun, not finished, incomplete; cognitio, officium, Cic.

1. incido -cidi, 3. (in and cado), to fall in or on. **I.** Accidentally. **A.** Lit., foveam, Cic.; with dat., capitibus nostris, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, to fall into, to light upon; in insidias, Cic.; incidere alicui or in aliquem, to meet unexpectedly, Cic.; **2**, of time, to fall upon, happen on; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic.; **3**, to fall into a disease or some evil; in morbum, Cic.; in aes alienum, to run into debt, Cic.; **4**, to fall upon by chance; **a**, of persons, casu in eorum mentionem, Cic.; in Diodorum, to fall in with the opinion of, Cic.; **b**, of things, incidit mihi in mentem, it comes into my mind, Cic.; **5**, to happen, occur; incidunt saepe tempora quum, etc., Cic.; si qua clades incidisset, Liv.; forte incidit ut with subj., Liv.; with dat. pers., to happen to; multis tales casus inciderunt, Cic. **II.** Purposely. **A.** Lit., into a place, to burst into; castris, Liv.; in hostem, to attack, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fall upon, seize; terror incidit exercitui, Caes.

2. incido -cidi -cisum, 3. (in and caedo). **I.** to cut into, make an incision, cut open; **1**, gen., arbores, Caes.; pulmo incisus, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to inscribe, engrave an inscription; leges in aes, Cic.; notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic.; **b**, to make by cutting; faces, Verg.; **c**, to clip, prune, cut; pinnas, Cic. **II.** to cut through. **A.** Lit., linum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to cut short, bring to an end, break off; poema quod institueram, Cic.; sermonem, Liv.; genus vocis incidens, broken off, interrupted; **2**, to take away; spem omnem, Liv.

inciens -entis (connected with ἐγκύμων, ἔγκυος), pregnant, with young, Plin.

incilis -e (for incidilis from incido), *cut*; subst., **incile** -is, n. a ditch or canal for carrying off water; fig., tamquam in quodam incili jam omnia adhaeserunt, ap. Cic.

incilo, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lucr.

incingo -cixi -cinctum, 3. to surround, engirdle; incinetus cinctu Gabino, Liv.; transf., urbes moenibus, Ov.

incino, 3. (in and cano), to sing, Prop.

incipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (in and capio), to begin, commence. **I.** Transit., **A.** Gen. with acc., pugnam, Liv.; with infin., bella gerere, Cic.; absol., ut incipiendi ratio fieret, Cic. **B.** to begin to speak; sic statim rex incipit, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to commence; tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.

incipisso, 3. (incipio), to begin, commence, Plaut.

incisō and **incisim**, adv. (incido), in short, disconnected sentences; dicere, Cic.

incisio -ōnis, f. (incido), a division or clause of a sentence, Cic.

incisum -i, n. (incido), a division of a sentence, Cic.

incisura -ae, f. (incido), a cutting into, incision, Plin.

incitamentum -i, n. (incito), an incitement, inducement, incentive; incitamentum periculorum et laborum, Cic.

incitātē, adv. (incitatus), hastily, violently; incitatus ferri, fluere, of speech, Cic.

incitatio -ōnis, f. (incito), an inciting, instigating, exciting. **I.** Act., languentis populi, Cic. **II.** Pass. **A.** violent motion; sol tantā incitatione fertur, Cic. **B.** Transf., excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence; animi, Caes.; mentis, Cic.

incitatus -a -um, p. adj. (from incito). **A.** rapid, vehement; equo incitato, at full gallop, Cic. **B.** Transf., cursus in oratione incitator, Cic.

incito, 1. to put into rapid motion, urge on, to hasten. **I. A.** Lit., equos, Caes.; prov., incitare currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; refl., se incitare, or middle incitari, to quicken one's pace, to hasten; alii ex castris se incitant, Caes. **B.** Transf., to incite, rouse, urge, spur on; **1.** animos, ingenium, Cic.; Caesarem ad id bellum, Caes.; **2, a,** to inspire; terrae vis Pythiam incitabat, Cic.; **b,** to incite, make hostile, stir up; aliquem in aliquem, Cic. **II.** to increase; **1,** annis incitatus pluviis, Liv.; **2,** to enhance; eloquendi celeritatem, Cic.

1. **incitus** -a -um (in and cieo), in rapid motion, rapid, swift, Verg.

2. **incitus** -a -um (in and cieo), immovable; esp. used of a piece in the game of draughts, Plaut.

incivilis -e, unjust, tyrannical, Eutr.

inclāmīto, 1. (intens. of inclamo), to call out against, Plaut.

inclāmo, 1. to call upon loudly; **1,** generally, aliquem nomine, Liv.; comitem suum semet et saepius, Cic.; with dat., Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.; **2,** to call upon for help; nemo inclamavit patronum, Cic.

inclāresco -clārūi, 3. to become illustrious, Tac.

inclēmens -entis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough; dictator, Liv.; inclementiori verbo appellare, Liv.

inclēmētēr, adv. with compar. (inclemens), harshly, unmercifully, rigorously; inclementius invehi in aliquem, Liv.

inclēmētia -ae, f. (inclemens), unmercifulness, rigour, harshness; divum, Verg.

inclinatio -ōnis, f. (inclino), a leaning, bending, inclination. **I.** Lit., **A.** corporis, Cic. **B.** change of the voice, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1,** a mental leaning, inclination; ad meliorem spem, Cic.; **2, a,** inclination of will, good-will, liking; voluntatis, Cic.; **b,** change, alteration; temporum, Cic.

inclinatus -a -um, p. adj. (from inclino), sunk. **I.** Lit., of the voice, low, deep; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1,** sunken, fallen; fortuna, Cic.; **2,** inclined towards, favourable to; ad pacem, Liv.

inclino, 1. (in and clino = κλίνω), to bend, bow, lean, incline. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., genua arenis, Ov.; malos, the masts, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1,** to incline, turn away; omnem culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame on, Cic.; haec animum inclinant ut credam, induce me to believe, Liv.; **2, a,** to cause to decline, change for the worse; omnia simul inclinante fortunā, Liv.; **b,** to decide, give a decisive turn to; fraus rem inclinavit, Liv. **II.** Refl., se inclinare or simply inclinari, or middle inclinari, to bend, incline. **A.** Lit., **1,** of an army, to waver, yield; acies inclinatur or inclinatur, Liv.; **2,** of the sun, or of time; inclinatio in pomeridianum tempus die, turning towards evening, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1,** paululum inclinari timore, to waver, Cic.; **2, a,** to incline in opinion; ad Stoicos, Cic.; sententia senatus inclinatur ad pacem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; **b,** to be favourable to; pluribus hisce, Hor.

inclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (in and cludo, claudo). **I.** to shut up, shut in, enclose. **A.** Of personal objects, parietibus deos, Cic.; aliquem in cella Concordiae, Cic. **B.** Of inanimate objects, **1, a,** to insert; emblemata in scaphis aureis, Cic.; verba versu, Cic.; **b,** to surround; suras auro, Verg.; to insert as an episode; aliquid orationi, Cic. **II.** to obstruct, hinder, stop; vocem, Cic.

inclūsio -ōnis, f. (includo), a shutting up, confinement, Cic.

inclūtus (inclūtus, inclūtus) -a -um (in and clueo), celebrated, famous, renowned; populi regesque, Liv.; leges Solonis, Liv.

1. **incoctus** -a -um (in and coquo), uncooked, raw, Plaut.

2. **incoctus** -a -um, partic. of incoquo.

incōgītābilis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incōgītans -antis, inconsiderate, Ter.

incōgītantiā -ae, f. (incogitans), thoughtlessness, heedlessness, Plaut.

incōgītātus -a -um, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incōgītō, 1. to contrive, plan; fraudem socio, Hor.

incognitus -a -um. **I.** unknown. **A.** ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. **B.** Legal t.t., not examined; incognitā re iudicare, Cic. **II.** unclaimed, Liv.

incōhībēo, 2. to hold together, Lucr.

incōla -ae, c. (incolo), an inhabitant, dweller in any place. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, Pythagorei incolae paene nostri, our fellow-countrymen, Cic.; with genit., mundi, Cic.; poet., incolae turba, natives, Ov. **B.** Of animals, aquarum incolae, Cic. **C.** Of winds, native; aquilones, Hor. **II.** Esp. = μέτοικος, a resident without full civic rights, Cic.

incōlo -cōlūi, -cultum, 3. **I.** Transit., to inhabit, dwell in; eas urbes, Cic.; partic. subst.,

incōlentes -um, m. the inhabitants, Liv. **II.** Intransit., to dwell; inter mare Alpesque, Liv.

incōlūmis -e (in and *columis, from *cello)

uninjured, safe and sound, without damage, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl., incolumis a calamitate, Cic.

incolumitas -ātis, f. (incolumis), safety, soundness, good condition, preservation; mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.

incomitatus -a -um (in and comitor), unaccompanied, without retinue, alone, Verg.

incommendatus -a -um, given up to, abandoned; tellus incommendata ventis, Ov.

incommōdē, adv. (incommodus), inconveniently, unfitly, unsuitably, unseasonably; venire, Cic.; incommodius mecum actum est, Cic.; incommodissime navigare, Cic.

incommōditas -ātis, f. (incommodus), inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage; incommoditas alienati illius animi, Cic.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.

incommōdo, 1. (incommodus), to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one, to incommode; with dat., inimicis, Cic.; nihil alteri, Cic.

incommōdum, v. incommodus.

incommōdus -a -um, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome, disagreeable. **I.** Adj., a, of things, valetudo, ill-health, Cic.; compar., non incommodiore loco quam, etc., Cic.; superl., res eius incommodissimae, Cic.; b, of persons, troublesome, annoying; alicui incommodum esse, Cic. **II.** Subst., **incommōdum** -i, n., a, disadvantage; incommodo tuo, Cic.; b, injury, misfortune; commoveri incommodo valetudinis tuae, Cic.; incommodo affici, Cic.; alicui incommodum ferre, Cic.; incommodum capere or accipere, Cic.

incommūtābilis -e, unchangeable; reipublicae status, Cic.

incompārābilis -e, incomparable, Plin.

incompertus -a -um (in and comperio), unknown, not ascertained, uncertain; inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.

incompōsitē, adv. (incompositus), in a disorderly manner; hostis negligenter et incomposite veniens, Liv.

incompōsitus -a -um, disordered, disorderly, irregular; 1, agmen, Liv.; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., of style, nempe incomposito pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.

incomprēhensibilis -e, that cannot be understood, incomprehensible, Quint.

incomptus -a -um, a, untended, untrimmed; capilli, Hor.; b, rude, artless, Tac.; of style, without ornament, rude, rough; oratio, Cic.; versus, Verg.

inconcessus -a -um (in and concedo), not allowed, forbidden; hymenaei, Verg.

inconcilio, 1, to win artfully to one's own side, Plaut.

inconcinnus -a -um, awkward, inelegant; qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus et stultus est, Cic.

inconcussus -a -um, unshaken, firm; pax, Tac.

inconditē, adv. (inconditus), confusedly; versus Graecos dicere, Cic.

inconditus -a -um (in and condo), disorderly, confused, irregular; acies, Liv.; jus civile, unarranged, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

incongruens -entis, not agreeing, unsuitable, Plin.

inconsiderantia -ae, f. (in and considero), thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, Cic.

inconsideratē, adv. (inconsideratus), with-

out consideration, rashly, inconsiderately; agere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

inconsiderātus -a -um, 1, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Cic.; 2, unadvised, unconsidered; cupiditas, Cic.

inconsolābilis -e, inconsolable; transf., vulnus, incurable, Ov.

inconstans -stantis, changeable, unstable, inconstant; mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.

inconstantē, adv. (inconstans), inconstantly, inconsistently, capriciously; loqui, Cic.; haec inconstantissime dicuntur, Cic.

inconstantia -ae, f. (inconstans), changeableness, instability, inconstancy; mentis, Cic.

inconsultē, adv. (inconsultus), inconsiderately, unadvisedly; inconsulte ac temere, Cic.

1. **inconsultus** -a -um (in and consulo), 1, not consulted; inconsulto senatu, Liv.; 2, without advice, unadvised; inconsulti adeunt, Verg.; 3, inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet; homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.; ratio, Cic.

2. **inconsultus** -ūs, m. (in and consulo), the not asking advice, Plaut.

inconsumptus -a -um, unconsumed, undiminished, Ov.

incontāminātus -a -um, (in and contamino), unspotted, unpolluted, uncontaminated, Liv.

incontentus -a -um (in and contendo), not stretched; fides, out of tune, Cic.

incontīnens -entis, incontinent, immoderate, intemperate; Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.

incontīnentē, adv. (incontīnens), immoderately, incontinently; nihil incontinenter facere, Cic.

incontīnentia -ae, f. (incontīnens), incontinence, intemperance, Cic.

incontrōversus -a -um, uncontroverted, undisputed, Cic.

inconvēniens -entis, not agreeing with, dissimilar; facta, ap. Cic.

incōquo -coxi -coctum, 3, to boil in or with. **A.** radices Baccho, Verg. **B.** to dye, colour; vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Verg.

incorrectus -a -um, unamended, unimproved, Ov.

incorruptē, adv. (incorruptus), incorruptly, justly, impartially; iudicare, Cic.

incorruptus -a -um, not corrupted. **I.** Lit., sanguis, Cic.; templa, not destroyed, Liv.; incorruptā sanitate esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., incorrupt, unbribed, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired; testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.

incrēbresco -crēbrūi, 3, and **incrēbesco** -crēbūi, 3, to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail; ventus, Cic.; proverbio, to become a proverb, Liv.; quum hoc nescio quo modo increbruisset, with acc. and infin., Cic.

incrēdibilis -e, 1, a, incredible; auditu, Cic.; dictu, Cic.; memoratu, Sall.; b, extraordinary; fides, Cic.; vis ingenii, Cic.; 2, not worthy of belief (of persons), Plaut.

incrēdibilitē, adv. (incrēdibilis), incredibly, extraordinarily; delectari, Cic.; peritescere, Cic.

incrēdūlus -a -um, incredulous, Hor.

incrēmentum -i, n. (increasco), the growth of plants or animals. **I. A.** Lit., vitium, Cic. **B.** Transf., urbis, Liv. **II.** Meton., 1, that from or by which anything grows, increase; incremento multitudinis, Liv.; dentes populi in-

crementa futuri, *the scud*, Ov.; 2, poet. = *offspring*; Jovis, Verg.

incrépito, 1. (intens. of increpo). **I.** Intransit., *to call loudly to any one*; tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to cry to, reproach, chide*; aliquem, Verg.; increpitare vocibus quod, etc., Caes.; increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, Liv.

incrēpo -ūi (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), 1. **I.** Intransit. **A.** *to rustle, rattle, whiz, rush, make a noise*; 1, discus increpuit, Cic.; 2, *to be noised abroad, become known*; simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. **B.** *to call upon*; increpat ultro, Verg. **C.** With in and the acc., *to slander, revile*; in Fulvi similitudinem nominis, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to cause to sound, cause to be heard*; lyram, Ov.; tubā ingentem sonitum, Verg. **B. a.** *to exclaim against, to blame, upbraid, chide, reproach, rebuke, reprove*; Tullium nomine, Liv.; aliquem graviter quod, etc., Liv.; with acc. and infin., *to shout out insultingly*; simul increpante qui vulneraverat habere quaestorem, Liv.; with rel. sent., quum undique duces, victisne cessuri essent, increparent, Liv.; **b.** *to animate, excite*; morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Verg.; **c.** *to throw in one's teeth, to reproach a person with, to blame for*; perfidiam, Cic.

increresco -crēvi, 3. **I.** *to grow in anything*; squamae cuti increscunt, Ov. **II.** *to grow*. **A.** (ferrea seges) jaculis increvit acutis, Verg. **B.** Transf., increscit certamen, Liv.

incrētus -a -um, partic. of incerno.

incrūentātus -a -um (in and cruento), *not bloody, not stained with blood*, Ov.

incrūentus -a -um, *bloodless*; proelium, victoria, Liv.; exercitus, *that has lost no soldiers*, Sall.

incrusto, 1. *to cover with a rind, encrust*; vas sincerum, *to bedaub*, Hor.

incūbatio -ōnis, f. (incubo), *a sitting upon eggs, incubation*, Plin.

incūbo -āvi -ātum and -ūi -itum, 1. *to lie in or on*. **I.** Gen., stramentis, Hor.; cortici, Liv. **II. A.** *to pass the night in a temple to receive a divine message or cure of a disease*; in Pasiphae fano, Cic. **B. 1.** lit., of birds, *to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood*; nidis, Ov.; 2, transf., *to brood over, earnestly watch over*; pecuniae, Cic.; auro, divitiis, Verg. **C.** *to stay in a place*; Erymantho, Ov. **D.** Transf., ponto nox incubat atra, *settles on*, Verg.

incūdo -cūdi -cūsum, 3. *to forge, fabricate*; lapis incusus, *a sharpened stone for a handmill*, Verg.

incolco, 1. (in and calco), *to trample in*. **A.** *to foist in, mix in*; Graeca verba, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to impress upon, inculcate*; tradatur vel etiam inculcetur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; 2, *to force upon, obtrude upon*; se alicuius auribus, Cic.

inculpātus -a -um (in and culpo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

incultē, adv. (1. incultus), 1, *roughly, rudely*; vivere, Cic.; incultius agere or agitare, Cic.; 2, of orators, *inelegantly, without refinement*; dicere, Cic.

1. **incultus** -a -um, *uncultivated, untilled*. **I.** Lit., **A.** ager, Cic. Subst., **inculta** -ōrum, n. *wastes, deserts*, Verg. **B.** *unarranged, disordered, untidy*; comae, *uncombed*, Ov.; homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. **II.** Transf., *unpolished, unrefined, unadorned, rude*; homo, *without education*, Sall.; inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, Hor.; versus, *rough, unpolished*, Hor.

2. **incultus** -ūs, m. *neglect, want of cultiva-*

tion; suos honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam, Liv.

incumbo -cūbūi -cūbitum, 3. *to lie upon, recline or lean upon, bend to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *recline, to ply*, Verg.; cumulat in aqua sarcinis insuper, Liv.; in gladium, Cic.; ejecto (equiti), *to rush on*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a, milit. t. t., *to throw oneself upon the enemy*; suo et armorum pondere in hostem, Liv.; **b.** *to press hard on*; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, of things, **a.** *to overhang*; laurus incumbens arae, Verg.; **b.** *to burst upon, attack*; tempestas incubuit silvis, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to apply oneself to anything, exert oneself, take pains with, bend one's mind to*; in bellum, Caes.; in aliquod studium, Cic.; ad laudem, Cic.; novae cogitationi, Tac.; with neut. acc., haec incumbe, Cic.; with infin., Verg.; with subj., Liv. **B.** *to press heavily upon*; ut jam inclinatio (judici) reliqua incumbat oratio, Cic.

incūnābūla -ōrum, n. **I.** *swaddling-clothes*, Plaut. **II.** Meton., 1, *birthplace*; incunabula nostra, Cic.; 2, *origin, commencement, beginning*; incunabula nostrae veteris puerilisque doctrinae, Cic.

incūrātus -a -um, *uncared for, unhealed*; ulcera, Hor.

incūrīa -ae, f. (in and cura), *carelessness, neglect, negligence, indifference*; alicuius rei, Cic.

incūrīōsē, adv. with compar. (incuriosus), *negligently, carelessly*; agere, Liv.

incūrīōsus -a -um. **I.** Act., *careless, negligent*; serendis frugibus, Tac. **II.** Pass., *neglected, careless*; finis, Tac.

incurro -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** *to run purposely against something*. **A.** Lit., 1, *incurrere in columnas, prov., to run one's head against a stone wall*, Cic.; 2, as milit. t. t., **a.** *to assail, attack*; in Romanos, Liv.; with dat., levi armaturae hostium, Liv.; with simple acc., hostium latus, Liv.; **b.** *to make an incursion into*; in Macedoniam, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to attack, to inveigh against*; in tribunos militares, Liv. **II.** *to run accidentally against*. **A.** Lit., *incurrere atque incidere in aliquem*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in oculos, *to meet the eye*, Cic.; 2, of places, *to border on*; privati agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrebant, Cic.; 3, of persons, **a.** *to stumble on something*; in aliquid, Cic.; **b.** *to fall into any evil or misfortune*; in morbos, Cic.; in odia hominum, *to incur the hatred of men*, Cic.; 4, of time, events, etc., **a.** *to happen, occur*; incurrunt tempora, Cic.; *to happen, happen to*; casus qui in sapientem potest incidere, *may fall to the lot of the wise*, Cic.; nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, *does not occur*, Cic.; **b.** *to fall on a certain time*; in aliquem diem, Cic.

incursio -ōnis, f. (incurro), 1, *a running against, collision*; atomorum, Cic.; 2, *a hostile attack*; incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *an inroad, invasion*; incursionem facere in fines Romanos, Liv.

incurso, 1. (intens. of incurro). **I.** *to run against, strike against, attack*. **A.** Lit., in agmen Romanum, Liv.; agros Romanos, *to make an incursion into*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *incurabat in te dolor*, Cic. **II.** *to run against*; rupibus, Ov.

incursus -ūs, m. (incurro), *an attack, assault, a pressing upon, incursion, influx*. **I.** Lit., **a.** of things, aquarum, Ov.; **b.** of persons and animals, *hostile attack*; luporum, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *aditus atque incursus ad defendendum*, Caes. **II.** Transf., *incursus animus varios habet, efforts, plans*, Ov.

incurvo, 1. (incurvus), *to bend, curve, make*

crooked; bacillum, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; membra incurvata dolore, Ov.

incurvus -a -um, *beat, curved, crooked*; bacillum, Cic.

incus -cūdis, f. (incudo), *an anvil*, Cic.; prov., uno opere eandem incudem noctem diemque tundere, *to be always hammering at the same thing, to be always engaged in the same occupation*, Cic.

incūsatiō -ōnis, f. (incuso), *blame, reproach, accusation*, Cic.

incūso, 1. (in and causa), *to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with*; aliquem, Caes.; quietem Africanī nostri somniantis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Tac.; with rel. sent., Verg.

incussus, only in abl. -ū, m. (incutio), *a beating or dashing against*; armorum, Tac.

incustōditus -a -um (in and custodio). **I.** *unwatched, unguarded*; ovile, Ov.; urbs, Tac. **II.** Transf., **1.** *not observed, neglected*; observatio dierum, Tac.; **2.** *unconcealed*; amor, Tac.

ineūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (in and quatio), *to strike, dash, beat against*. **I.** Lit., scipionem in caput alicuius, Liv. **II. A.** *to throw, hurl*; tela saxaque, Tac. **B.** *to strike into, inspire with, excite, produce*; terrorem alicui, Cic.; religionem animo, Liv.; desiderium urbis, Hor.

indāgatiō -ōnis, f. (1. indago), *an inquiry, investigation*; veri, Cic.; initiorum, Cic.

indāgator -ōris, m. (1. indago), *an investigator, explorer*, Plaut.

indāgatrix -trīcis, f. (indagator), *she who searches into or explores*; philosophia indagatrix virtutis, Cic.

1. indāgo, 1. **1.** *to follow a trail or scent, to track*; canis natus ad indagandum, Cic.; **2.** transf., *to search out, explore, investigate*; indicia, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid cuique esset necesse, Cic.

2. indāgo -inis, f. **1.** *a surrounding of any spot with nets or beaters so as to enclose the game*; saltus indagine cingere, Verg.; velut indagine dissipatos Samnites agere, Liv.; **2.** *investigation, research, inquiry*, Plin.

indē, adv. (from is, with adverbial ending), *thence, from there, from that place*. **I.** Of space, non ex eo inde ante vesperum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A. a.** *from thence, from that cause*; inde (i.e., ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, Cic.; **b.** *from thence, of persons, quod inde oriundus erat*, Liv. **B.** Of time, **a.** *then, thereupon*, Caes.; **b.** *from that time forth*, Cic.; **c.** with ab and the abl., *from*; jam inde a principio, Liv.

indēbitus -a -um (in and debeo), *that which is not owed, not due*; non indebita posco, Verg.

indēcens -centis, *unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, unsightly*, Mart.

indēcēter, adv. (indecentis), *unbecomingly, indecently*, Mart.

indēclīnātus -a -um (in and declino), *unchanged, firm*; amicitia, Ov.

indēcōrē, adv. (indecorus), *unbecomingly, indecorously*; facere, Cic.

indēcōris -e, *unbecoming, inglorious, shameful*, Verg.

indēcōro, 1. *to disgrace, dishonour*, Hor.

indēcōrus -a -um, *unbecoming*; **a.** of outward appearance, *unseemly, unsightly*; motus, Liv.; **b.** morally, *indecorous, disgraceful*; si nihil malum, nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, pravum, Cic.; indecorum est, with infn., Cic.

indēfensus -a -um (in and defendo), un-

defended, unprotected; Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv.

indēfessus -a -um, *unwearied, untired*, Verg.

indēflētus -a -um (in and deffleo), *unwept*, Ov.

indējectus -a -um (in and deicio), *not thrown down*, Ov.

indēlēbilis -e (in and deleo), *imperishable, indelible*; nomen, Ov.

indēlibātus -a -um (in and delibo), *untouched, uninjured, undiminished*, Ov.

indemnātus -a -um (in and damnatus, from damno), *uncondemned*; civis, Cic.

indēplōrātus -a -um (in and deploro), *unwept, unlamented*, Ov.

indēprēhensus (indēpreusus) -a -um (in and deprehendo or deprendo), *undiscovered, unobserved*; error, Verg.

indēsertus -a -um, *not forsaken*, Ov.

indestrictus -a -um (in and destringo), *untouched, unhurt*, Ov.

indētōnsus -a -um (in and detondeo), *unshorn*, Ov.

indēvītātus -a -um (in and devito), *unavoided*; telum, Ov.

index -dīcis, c. (indīco). **I.** Lit., **A.** *one who informs or discloses*, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, *an informer, traitor, spy*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of things, *that which informs, a sign, token*; vox index stultitiae, Cic.; index digitus, Hor., or simply index, Cic., *the fore-finger*. **B. 1.** *the title or inscription on a book*; libri, Cic.; also on a statue, Liv.; **2.** *a touch-stone*, Ov.

Indi -ōrūm, m. (Indoi), *the inhabitants of India, the Indians*; sing., **Indus** -i, m. *an Indian*; collective, Verg., Ov., and = *an elephant-driver, mahout*, Liv.; poet., **a.** = *Aethiopian*, Verg.; **b.** = *Arabian*, Ov. Hence, **A. India** -ae, f. (India), *India*. **B. Indicus** -a -um (Indikos), *Indian*. **C. Indus** -a -um (Indos), *Indian*; dens, *ivory*, Ov.; conchae, *pearls*, Prop.

indicatiō -ōnis, f. (indīco), *a setting a price upon anything, a valuing*, Plaut.

1. indicens -entis (in and dico), *that does not say*; me indicente, *without my saying a word*, Liv.

2. indicens, partic. of indico.

indiciūm -li, n. (index). **I.** *a discovery, disclosure*. **A.** Lit., *conjuratio*, Cic.; indicia exponere et edere, Cic.; profiteri, *to make a confession before the judge*, Sall. **B.** Transf., **a.** *permission to confess*; indicium postulare, Cic.; **b.** *a reward for giving evidence*; partem indicii accipere, Cic. **II.** *a mark, sign, token, evidence*; sceleris, Cic.; indicio esse, *to be a sign of, serve to show*, Nep.

1. indico, 1. (intens. of 2. indico), *to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, show, indicate*. **I.** Gen., rem dominae, Cic.; dolorem lacrimis, Cic.; vultus indicat mores, Cic.; se indicare, *to reveal one's own nature*, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., Cic. **II. A.** *to inform against, give evidence about*; conscios, Cic. **B.** *to put a price on, value*; fundum alicui, Cic.

2. indico -dixi -dictum, 3. *to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint*. **A.** Gen., alicui bellum, *to declare war*, Cic.; comitia, Liv.; diem comitiis, Liv.; exercitum Aquileiam, *order to*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., Liv. **B.** *to impose*; tributum, Liv.

1. indictus -a -um (in and dico), *not said, unsaid*. **A.** Lit., *indictis carminibus nostris*,

unsung, Verg. **B.** Esp., without a trial, without a hearing; aliquem capitis condemnare, Cic.

2. **indictus** -a -um, partic. of 2. indico.

Indicus -a -um, v. Indi.

indidem, adv. (inde and idem), **I.** from the same place, from that very place; indidem Ameriā, Cic.; **2.** transf., from the same matter, Cic.

indiffērens -entis (in and differo), indifferent (= ἀδιάφορον), neither good nor bad, Cic.

indigēna -ae, c. (indu and geno), native, belonging to one's own country; and subst. (opp. advena), a native; ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores, Liv.; of animals, bos, aper, Ov.

indigens, v. indigeo.

indigentia -ae, f. (indigeo), **1.** want, need, Cic.; **2.** insatiable desire, Cic.

indigēo -ūi, 2. (indu = in and egeo). **I.** to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of; with genit., Nep.; with abl., iis rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes. Subst., **indigens** -entis, m. a needy person, Cic. **II.** to need, require; with genit., tui consilii, Cic.; with abl., cohortatione non indigere, Cic.

1. **Indiges** -gētis, m. (indu = in and geno), a native deity, esp. Aeneas and the descendants of Aeneas, the fabled ancestors of the Romans. Sing., Aeneas, Verg.; plur., the descendants of Aeneas, Liv., Verg.

2. **indiges** -is (indigeo), needy, ap. Cic.

indigestus -a -um (in and digero), disordered, confused, unarranged; chaos rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

Indigētes -um, m., v. Indiges.

indignābundus -a -um (indignor), filled with indignation, greatly indignant, Liv.

indignandus -a -um (partic. of indignor), deserving indignation, to be scorned, Ov.

indignans -antis, p. adj. (from indignor), impatient, indignant; verba, Ov.

indignātiō -ōnis, f. (indignor), **1.** indignation, disdain; indignationem movere, Liv.; **2.** the rhetorical exciting of indignation, Cic.

indignē, adv. (indignus). **I.** unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly; indignissime cervices frangere civium Romanorum, Cic. **II.** impatiently, unwillingly, indignantly; indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; indigne ferre, with quod and the subj., Cic.

indignitas -ātis, f. (indignus), **1.** unworthiness, vileness; hominis, accusatoris, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, unworthy behaviour, meanness, indignity, baseness; hominum insolentium, Cic.; omnes indignitates perferre, Cic.; b, meton., indignation at unworthy treatment, Cic.

indignor, l. dep. (indignus), to consider as unworthy or unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at; aliquid, Cic.; pro aliquo, Ov.; foll. by quod, Caes.; by acc. and infin., Caes.; transf. of things, pontem indignatus Araxes, Verg.

indignus -a -um. **I.** unworthy, not deserving; a, with abl., omni honore indignissimus, Cic.; b, with genit., magnorum avorum, Verg.; c, with supine, id auditu dicere indignum esse, Liv.; d, with rel. sent., indigni erant qui impetrarent, to obtain, Cic.; e, with ut and the subj., Liv.; f, with infin., Ov., Hor.; g, absol., divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. **II.** Transf., unworthy, unbecoming; a, with abl., indignum est sapientis gravitate et constantia defendere, Cic.; b, absol., unworthy = disgraceful, shameful; hoc uno sol non

quidquam vidit indignius, Cic.; indignum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., it is unsuitable, inappropriate; non indignum videtur memorare, Sall.; it is unworthy, disgraceful, shameful; indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, Cic.; facinus indignum or indignum facinus, with infin. or acc. and infin. as an exclamation, it would be disgraceful; facinus indignum! epistolam neminem reddidisse, Cic.

indīgus -a -um (indigeo), needy, in want of; with genit., nostrae opis, Verg.; with abl., auxilio, Lucr.

indiligens -entis, neglectful, negligent, heedless, Caes.

indiligentē, adv. with compar. (indiligens), carelessly, heedlessly, negligently, Cic.

indiligentia -ae, f. (indiligens), carelessness, negligence; Aeduum, Caes.; litterarum amissarum, Cic.; veri, in the investigation of truth, Tac.

indipiscor -deplus sum, 3. dep. (indu and apiscor), **1.** to reach, grasp, attain; indeptum esse navem manu ferrea injecta, Liv.; **2.** to obtain, attain, get, Plaut.

indireptus -a -um (in and diripio), unpillaged, Tac.

indiscrētē, adv. (indiscretus), without difference or distinction, Plin.

indiscrētus -a -um (in and discerno), **1.** unsevered, undivided, Tac.; **2.** undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference; proles indiscreta suis, Verg.

indisertē, adv. (indisertus), ineloquently, Cic.

indisertus -a -um, ineloquent; homo, Cic.

indispōsitus -a -um, disorderly, unarranged, confused, Tac.

indissōlūbilis -e, indissoluble; immortales et indissolubiles, Cic.

indissōlūtus -a -um (in and dissolve), undissolved, Cic.

indistinctus -a -um, **1.** not separated, not arranged, Cat.; **2.** transf., unarranged, confused, indistinct, obscure, Tac.

indivīdūus -a -um, **1.** indivisible; corpora, atoms, monads of the Democritean system, Cic.; subst., **indivīdūum** -i, n. an atom, Cic.; **2.** inseparable, Tac.

indivīsus -a -um (in and divido), undivided, Plin.

indo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to put in or on, set or place in or on. **A.** Lit., aliquem lecticae, Tac. **B.** Transf., **1.** to introduce; novos ritus, Tac.; **2.** to cause, occasion; alicui pavorem, Tac. **II.** to place on something. **A.** Lit., castella rupibus, Tac. **B.** to give, impose a name; with dat. of the name, Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen, Liv.

indōcilis -e. **I. A.** that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, unteachable, indocile; **1.** lit., homo, Cic.; with infin., pauperiem pati, Hor.; **2.** ignorant, inexperienced; genus, Cic. **B.** that cannot be learned; usus disciplina, Cic. **II.** untaught, unshown; via, Prop.; numerus, artless, Ov.

indoctē, adv. (indoctus), ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner; facere, Cic.

indoctus -a -um, untaught, unlearned, unskilled, Cic.; with genit., pilae discive, Hor.; with infin., juga ferre nostra, Hor.; canet indoctum, without art, Hor.

indōlentia -ae, f. (in and doleo), freedom from pain, absence of pain, Cic.

indōles -is, f. (indu and alo), **1.** natural constitution or quality, nature; servare indolem (of plants), Liv.; **2.** of men, natural disposition,

inlets, inclination; adolescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic.; indoles virtutis or ad virtutem, Cic.

indolesco -dōlūi, 3. (in and doleo), *to be pained, grieved at any thing, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tam sero se cognoscere, Cic.; with abl., nostris icalis, Ov.; with neut. acc., id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov.; with quod or quia, Ov.*

indomābilis -e, *that cannot be tamed, indomitable, Plaut.*

indomitus -a -um (in and domo), 1, *untamed, unrestrained, wild; a, of persons, pastores, Caes.; Mars, furious fight, Verg.; b, transf., of things, cupiditas, furor, libido, Cic.; 2, untameable, invincible; mors, Hor.; Falernum, indigestible, Pers.; ira, Verg.*

indormio -ivī -itum, 4. *to sleep in or on any thing; with dat., congestis saccis, Hor.; fig. to go to sleep over any occupation, be negligent in; with dat. or in and the abl., tantae causae, Cic.; huic tempori, Cic.; in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic.*

indotātus -a -um, *without a dowry, portionless. I. Lit., soror, Hor. II. Transf., corpora, without funeral honours, Ov.; ars, unadorned, poor, without the gift of eloquence, Cic.*

indū, archaic form of in (q.v.).

indūbitātē, adv. (indubitatus), *undoubtedly, Liv.*

indūbitātus -a -um (in and dubito), *undoubted, not doubtful, certain, Plin.*

indūbito, 1. *to doubt of; with dat., suis viribus, Verg.*

indūbius -a -um, *not doubtful, certain, Tac.*

indūciāe = indutiae (q.v.).

indūco -duxī -ductum, 3. **I.** *to draw over. A. to draw something over something else in order to cover it; 1, gen., tectorium, Cic.; varias plumas membris, Hor.; 2, to put on articles of clothing, arms, etc.; manibus caestus, Verg.; poet. pass. with acc., toga inducitur artus, Verg. B. to cover; 1, scuta pellibus, Caes.; 2, to erase writing on tablets, to draw a line through; nomina, Cic.; to revoke, make invalid; senatus consultum, locationem, Cic. C. to bring in, to reckon in one's account-book; pecuniam in rationem, Cic. II. to lead or bring in. A. Lit., 1, milites in pugnam, Liv.; 2, esp. a, to bring into a dwelling; in regiam habitandi causā, Caes.; b, to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage; gladiatores, Cic. B. Transf., 1, gen., aliquem in errorem, Cic.; discordiam in civitatem, to introduce, Cic.; 2, animum, or in animum; a, to bring one's mind to, to resolve; potuit inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese oblivisceretur, Cic.; b, to direct one's attention to; in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic.; 3, to induce, move, excite, persuade; ad misericordiam, ad pigendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., aliquem ut mentiatur, Cic.; with infin., Tac.; absol., inductus spe, cupiditate, influenced by, Cic.; 4, to bring in, introduce, represent in speaking or writing; hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic.; 5, to bring in, introduce a custom; morem novum judiciorum in rempublicam, Cic.*

inductio -ōnis, f. (induco), *a leading or bringing to a place. A. Lit., 1, into the arena; juvenum armatorum, Liv.; 2, of water, inductiones aquarum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, animi, resolve, determination, intention, Cic.; 2, erroris, misleading, Cic.; 3, personarum ficta inductio, feigned introduction of persons in a composition, Cic.; 4, induction, Cic.*

inductor -ōris, m. (induco), *one who stirs up or rouses, a chastiser, Plaut.*

1. **inductus** -a -um (partic. of induco).

2. **inductus** -ū, m. (induco), *inducement, instigation; huius persuasum et inductu, Cic.*

indūgrēdiōr = ingredior (q.v.).

indulgens -entis, p. adj. (from indulgeo), *kind, tender, indulgent; peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.*

indulgentēr, adv. (indulgens), *kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently; nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic.*

indulgentiā -ae, f. (indulgens), *kindness, tenderness, indulgence, with obj. genit.; corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in captivos, Liv.*

indulgēo -dulsi -dultum, 2. (in and dulcis).

I. Intransit., **A.** *to be complaisant, forbearing, indulgent, to indulge, gratify; sibi, Cic.; sic sibi indulsit, he allowed himself so many liberties, Nep. B. Transf., 1, to give oneself up to, indulge in; novis amicitias, Cic.; vino, Verg.; ordinibus, to enlarge, Verg.; 2, to care for, attend to; valetudini, Cic.; hospitio, Verg. II. Transit., to give, to grant, allow, concede; alicui sanguinem suum, Liv.; largitionem, Tac.*

indūo -dūi -dūtum, 3. (= ἐνδύω), *to put on. I. Lit., alicui tunicam, Cic.; pass. with abl., socci quibus indutus esset, Cic.; indutus duabus quasi personis, with two masks, i.e., playing a double part, Cic. II. Transf., A. 1, to clothe, surround, cover; dii induti specie humanā, clothed in human form; homines in vultus ferarum, to change, Verg.; arbor induit se in florem, Verg.; cratera coronā, to crown with a garland, Verg.; 2, to put on, assume; personam judicis, Cic.; proditorem et hostem, to play the part of, Tac.; societatem, seditionem, to engage in, Tac.; sibi cognomen, Cic. B. 1, se in aliquid or alicui rei, to fall into, fall on; se hastis, Verg.; 2, transf., to entangle oneself in, become involved with; se in captiones, Cic.; pass., indui confessione suā, to be entangled in his own confession, Cic.*

indūpēdiō, indūpērātor = impedio, imperator (q.v.).

indūresco -dūrūi, 3. *to become hard. I. Lit., stiria induruit, Verg. II. Transf., miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become confirmed in attachment for Vitellius, Tac.*

indūro, 1. *to make hard, to harden. I. Lit., nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. II. Transf., to harden, to steel; induratus resistendo hostium timor, Liv.*

1. **Indus**, v. India.

2. **Indus** -i, m. (Ἰνδός), 1, *a river of India, now Sind; 2, a river of Phrygia and Caria.*

industriā -ae, f. (industrius), *industry, diligence; in agendo, Cic.; industriam in aliqua re ponere, Cic.; de industria, Cic., ex industria, Liv., on purpose, purposely, intentionally.*

industriō, adv. (industrius), *industriously, diligently, actively, Caes.*

industrius -a -um (for industarius, from industo = insto), *diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, Cic.*

indūtīae -ārum, f. (from induo = tempus indutum, or insertum), *a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities; indutias facere, Cic.; dare, Liv.; violare, Caes.; rumpere, Liv.; postulare, Sall.; petere ab aliquo, Nep.; tollere, Liv.; per indutias, during, Sall.*

Indutiōmārus -i, m. *prince of the Treveri.*

indūtus, only in dat. -ūi, abl. plur. -ibus, m. (induo), *a putting on a dress; ea, quam indutui gerebat, vestis, Tac.*

indūviāe -ārum, f. (induo), *clothes, clothing, Plaut.*

inebrīo, 1., 1, *to intoxicate, inebriate, Plin.;*

2, to saturate with; aurem, to fill full of idle talk, Juv.

inediā -ae, f. (in and edo), fasting, abstinence from food; vigiliis et inediā necatus, Cic.; inediā consumi, Cic.

ineditus -a -um (in and edo), not published or made known; juvenes, quorum inedita cura (work, i.e. writings), Ov.

ineffabilis -e, unutterable, Plin.

inelēgans -antis, inelegant, not choice, tasteless, not beautiful; gen. with negative, orationis copia, non inelegans, Cic.

inelēgantē, adv. (inelegans), inelegantly, tastelessly; historia non ineleganter scripta, Cic.; ineleganter dividere, illogically, Cic.

ineluctabilis -e, that cannot be successfully struggled against, inevitable; fatum, Verg.

inēmōrior -ēmōri, 3. dep., to die in or at; spectaculo, Hor.

inemptus (inemtus) -a -um (in and emo), unbought; dapes, Verg.

inēnarrabilis -e, indescribable, inexpressible; labor, Liv.

inēnarrabilitē, adv. (inenarrabilis), indescribably, Liv.

inēnōdabilis -e, (in and enodo), inextricable; res, inexplicable, Cic.

inēo -li (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to go in, enter. **A.** Lit., in urbem, Liv. **B.** Transf., of time, to begin, commence; iniens aetas, youth, Cic.; ab ineunte aetate, from youth, Cic. **II.** Transit., to go in, enter. **A.** Lit., domum, Cic.; viam, to enter upon, begin a journey, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to commence a period of time; initā aetate, at the beginning of, Caes.; **2**, of some kind of action, to begin, to enter upon; magistratum, Cic.; proelium, Cic.; **3**, to undertake; numerum, to enumerate, Liv.; inire rationem, to make an estimate, Cic., and transf., to consider, Cic.; societatem cum aliquo, to enter into a league with, Cic.; consilium, to form a plan, Caes.; gratiam ab aliquo, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of, Cic. (perf. inii = iniit, Lucr. 4,314).

ineptē, adv. (ineptus), unsuitably, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly; dicere, Cic.

ineptiae -arum, f. (ineptus), foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery; hominum ineptiae ac stultitiae, Cic.; ut eos partim scelerum suorum, partim etiam ineptiarum poeniteat, Cic.

ineptio, 4. (ineptus), to talk foolishly, talk nonsense, Cat.

ineptus -a -um (in and aptus), unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly; negotium, Cic.; Graeculus, Cic.; subst. plur., **inepti** -orum, pedants, Cic.; compar., nam quid est ineptius quam, etc., Cic.

inermis -e, and **inermus** -a -um (in and arma), unarmed, weaponless. **I.** Lit., **a**, gen., Cic.; gingiva, toothless, Juv.; milites, Caes.; **b**, of countries, undefended by troops; ager, Liv. **II.** Transf., in philosophia, not well versed in, Cic.; carmen, inoffensive, offending no one, Ov.

1. inerrans -antis (in and erro), not wandering, fixed; stellae inerrantes, Cic.

2. inerrans -antis, partic. of inerro.

inerro, 1. to rove or wander about, Plin.

iners -ertis (in and ars). **I.** simple, unskilful; poeta iners, Cic. **II.** inactive, lazy, idle, inert, sluggish, slothful. **A.** **a**, homo, senectus, Cic.; **b**, transf. of things and abstractions, (a) gen., otium, Cic.; aqua, stagnant, Ov.; aequora, undisturbed by wind, Lucr.; stomachus, not digesting, Ov.; terra, immovable, Hor.; querelae,

useless, Liv.; (b) of time during which nothing is done, idle; hora, Hor.; tempus, Ov.; (γ) of food, caro, insipid, Hor.; (δ) act., making idle or slothful; frigus, Ov. **B.** cowardly, Cic.

inertia -ae, f. (iners), **1**, unskilfulness, want of skill, Cic.; **2**, slothfulness, sluggishness; laboris, aversion to labour, Cic.

inēruditus -a -um, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, Cic.

inesco, 1. to allure with a bait; transf., to entice, deceive; nos caeci specie parvi benefici inescamur, Liv.

inēvectus -a -um (in and eveho), raised upon, borne upon, Verg.

inēvitabilis -e, inevitable, unavoidable; fulmen, Ov.

inexcitatus -a -um (in and excieo), unmoved, quiet, Verg.

inexcūsabilis -e, without excuse, inexcusable, Hor.

inexercitatus -a -um (in and exercito), unexercised, unpractised; miles, undrilled, Cic.; histrio, Cic.; prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum, Cic.

inexhaustus -a -um (in and exhaurio), unexhausted, inexhaustible; metalla, Verg.; pubertas, unenfeebled, Tac.

inexorabilis -c, inexorable, not to be moved by entreaty; **a**, of persons, in ceteros, Cic.; adversus te, Liv.; delictis, Tac.; **b**, of things, disciplina, severe, Tac.

inexpēditus -a -um, hampered; pugna, Liv.

inexperrectus -a -um (in and expergiscor), not awakened, Ov.

inexpertus -a -um. **I.** Act., inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with; with genit., lasciviae, Tac.; with dat., bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv.; with ad and the acc., animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. **II.** Pass., **1**, untried, unattempted; ne quid inexpertum relinquat, Verg.; **2**, untried, untested; **a**, of persons, legiones bello civili inexpertae, Tac.; **b**, of things, puppis, Ov.; fides, Liv.

inexpīabilis -e (in and expio), **1**, inexpiable; scelus, Cic.; **2**, implacable, irreconcilable; homo, Cic.; bellum, obstinate, Cic.

inexplēbilis -e (in and expleo), insatiable, that cannot be satisfied; **1**, lit., Sen.; **2**, transf., **a**, of things, cupiditas, Cic.; populi fauces, Cic.; epularum foeda et inexplēbilis libido, Tac.; **b**, of persons, with genit., vir inexplēbilis virtutis veraeque laudis, with an insatiable desire for, Liv.

inexplētus -a -um (in and expleo), unfilled, insatiate, insatiable; inexplētus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping, Verg.

inexplicābilis -e (that cannot be untied) transf., **1**, intricate, impracticable, difficult; inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viae, impassable, Liv.; legatio, impracticable, Cic.; res difficilis et inexplicabilis, Cic.; facilitas, leading to no result, Liv.; **2**, inexplicable; haec inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.

inexplōrātō, adv. (inexploratus), without exploring, without reconnoitring; proficisci, Liv.

inexplōrātus -a -um (in and exploro), unexplored, uninvestigated; stagni vada, Liv.

inexpugnābilis -e, unconquerable, impregnable. **I.** Lit., **a**, arx, Liv.; **b**, gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.; via, inaccessible, Liv. **II.** Transf., with dat., inexpugnabile amori pectus, Ov.; of persons, volumus eum qui beatus sit tutum esse, inexpugnabilem, sacrum atque munitum, Cic.

inexpectatus -a -um, *unlooked for, unexpected*, Cic.

inextinctus -a -um (in and extinguo), *unextinguished, inextinguishable*; 1, lit., ignis, Ov.; 2, transf., fames, libido, *insatiable*, Ov.; nomen, *immortal*, Ov.

inexsuperabilis -e, *that cannot be passed over or crossed, insurmountable*. A. Lit., Alpes, Liv.; paludes, Liv. B. Transf., a, *unsurpassable*, Liv.; b, *insuperable*; vis fati, Liv.

inextricabilis -e (in and extrico), *that cannot be disentangled, inextricable*; error, mazes out of which it is impossible to find one's way, Verg.

infabrē, adv. *unskilfully, in an unworkmanlike manner*; vasa non infabre facta, Liv.

infabricatus -a -um (in and fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*; robora, Verg.

infacētē (inficētē), adv. (infacetus), *tastelessly, coarsely, without humour*, Suet.

infacētiae (inficētiae) -arum, f. (infacetus), *coarse jests, poor wit*, Cat.

infacētus and **inficētus** -a -um (in and facetus), *coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit*; homo non infacetus, Cic.; transf., mendacium non infacetum, Cic.

infacundus -a -um, *not eloquent*; vir acer nec infacundus, Liv.; compar., quia infacundior sit, Liv.

infamia -ae, f. (infamis), *ill report, shame, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, infamy*; 1, lit., infamiam inferre, Cic.; movere, *to cause*, Liv.; infamiā aspergi, *to come into bad repute*, Nep.; infamiā flagrare, Caes.; infamiam habere, Caes.; subire infamiam sempiternam, Cic.; 2, meton., *the cause of ill repute and infamy*; nostri saeculi, *the disgrace of our age*, Ov.; infamia silvae (of Caes.), Ov.

infamis -e (in and fama), 1, *of ill repute, disreputable, infamous*; homines vitiis atque dedecore infames, Cic.; vita, Cic.; 2, *bringing into ill repute, disgraceful*; nuptiae, Liv.

infamo, 1. (infamis), 1, *to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame*; aliquem, Nep.; aliquid, Cic.; 2, *to blame, accuse, find fault with*; rem, Liv.

infandus -a -um (in and fari), *unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, unnatural, abominable*; corpus eius impurum et infandum, Cic.; caedes, Liv.; dolor, labores, dies, Verg. Subst., **infanda** -orum, n. *unheard-of enormities*, Liv.; infandum or infanda! *abominable!* Verg.

infans -fantis (in and fari). I. A. *dumb, speechless*, Cic. B. Of children, *not able to speak*; adj. = *young*, subst. = *a little child*; 1, a, lit., filius, Cic.; infantibus parcere, Caes.; b, meton., (a) *poet., belonging to a child*; pectora infantia, Ov.; (b) *childish, foolish*; omnia fuere infantia, Cic. II. *without the gift of speech, devoid of eloquence*; Infantes et insipientes homines, Cic.; transf., pudor, *embarrassed*, Hor.; meton., historia, Cic.

infantia -ae, f. (infans). I. A. *inability to speak*; linguae, Lucr. B. *childhood* (up to the age of seven); prima ab infantia, Tac. II. Transf., *want of eloquence, slowness of speech*, Cic.

infarcio (infercio) -farsi (-fersi) -farsum (-fersum) and -fartum (-fertum), 4. (in and farcio), *to stuff in, cram in, stuff full of*; fig., neque infarciens verba quasi rimas expleat, Cic.

infatigabilis -e, *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable*, Plin.

infatūo, 1. (in and fatuus), *to make a fool of, to fatuate*; aliquem mercede publicā, Cic.

infaustus -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; auspiciū, Verg.; dies, Tac.

infector -oris, m. (inficio), *a dyer*, Cic.

1. **infectus** -a -um (in and facio). I. *unworked, unwrought*; argentum, Liv.; aurum, Verg. II. A. *undone, unfinished, incomplete*; pro infecto habere, *to consider as having never taken place*, Cic.; infectā re (without having accomplished the business) discedere, Caes.; abducere exercitum, Liv.; infecto negotio, Sall.; infectā victoriā, Liv.; infectā pace, Liv.; infecto bello, Liv.; reddere infectum, *to make void*, Hor. B. Transf., *impracticable, impossible*; rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

2. **infectus**, partic. of inficio.

infecunditas -ātis, f. (infecundus), *barrenness, sterility*; terrarum, Tac.

infecundus -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*; ager, Sall.; fig., fons (ingenii), Ov.

infelicitas -ātis, f. (infelix), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune*; haruspiciū, Cic.; alicuius in liberis, Liv.

infelicitēr, adv. (infelix), *unluckily, unfortunately*; totiens infelicitēr temptata arma, Liv.

infelico, infelicio, 1. (infelix), *to make miserable*, Plaut.

infelix -icis. I. *unfruitful, barren*; tellus frugibus infelix, Verg. II. Transf., A. *unlucky, unhappy, miserable*; a, of persons, homo miserimus atque infelicissimus, Cic.; infelicio domi quam militiae, Liv.; with genit., animi, *in mind*, Verg.; with abl., operis summā, Hor.; b, of things, patria, Verg. B. Act., *causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky*; 1, gen., a, of persons, qui reipublicae sit infelix, Cic.; b, of things, consilium, Liv.; 2, esp., infelix arbor, *the gallows*, Cic.

infensē, adv. (infensus), *hostilely, acrimoniously*; infense invectus, Tac.; quis Isocrati est adversatus infensius, Cic.

infenso, 1. (infensus), *to treat in a hostile manner*; Armeniam bello, *to attack*, Tac.

infensus -a -um (in and *fendo), *hostile, full of hate and bitterness, enraged*; a, of persons, rex irā infensus, Liv.; with dat., infensus alicui, Verg.; with in and the acc., eo infensioribus in se quam in illum iudiciis, Liv.; b, of things, animus, Cic.; opes principibus infensae, *dangerous*, Tac.

infer -a -um, **infēri** -orum, v. inferus.

infēriae -arum, f. (inferi), *sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*; alicui inferias afferre, Cic.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infērior, v. inferus.

infērius, 1, adv., v. infra.; 2, neut. adj., v. inferus.

infernē, adv. (infernus), *on the lower side, beneath, below*, Lucr.

infernus -a -um (infer), *that which is below, lower*. I. Gen., partes, Cic. II. Esp., a, *underground*; gurgēs, Ov.; b, of or relating to the lower world, *infernal*; rex, Pluto, Verg.; Juno, Proserpine, Verg.; palus, *the Styx*, Ov. Hence subst., a, **inferni** -orum, m. *the inhabitants of the lower world*, Prop.; b, **inferna** -orum, n. *the lower world, infernal regions*, Tac.

infēro, intūli, illātum, inferre, *to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on*. I. Lit., A. Gen. templis ignes inferre, *to set fire to*, Cic.; aliquid in ignem, Caes.; in equum, *to put on horseback*, Caes. B. Esp., a, *to bury, inter*, Cic.; b, *to give in an account*; rationes, Cic.; sumptum civibus, *to charge, put to the account of*; c, *to sacrifice, pay*; honores Anchisae, Verg.; d, manus alicui or in aliquem, *to lay hands on*, Cic.; alicui vim, *to do violence to*, Cic.; e, signa in hostem, *to attack*,

charge, Caes.; †, bellum alicui, or contra aliquem, to make war on, levy war against, Cic.; g, pedem, to enter, Cic.; in a hostile meaning, to attack; alicui, Liv.; so gradum, Liv.; h, reflex. and middle; (a) reflex., se inferre, to betake oneself, to go, lucus quo se persaepe inferebat, Liv.; to charge the enemy; effusi se stantibus vobis intulerint, Liv.; (β) middle, inferri in urbem, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** se in periculum, to fall into, Cic. **B. a,** to produce, bring forward; sermonem, to speak, Cic.; mentionem, to mention, Liv.; **b,** to cause, occasion; spem alicui, Caes.; hostibus terrorem, Cic.; periculum civibus, Cic.; **c,** to excite or seek to excite; misericordiam, invidiam, Cic.; **d,** to infer, conclude, Cic.

inversus and **infertus**, v. infarcio.

inferus -a -um (connected with ἔρεποι), and **infer** -a -um, compar. **inferior**, superl. **infimus** and **imus** -a -um. **I.** Positive, **inferus** -a -um, **1,** that which is below, lower (opp. superus); mare, the Etruscan Sea (opp. mare Superum, the Adriatic), Cic.; **2,** that which is in the lower world; inferi dii, Cic. Subst., **inferi** -ōrum and -ūm, m. the departed, the dead, the lower world; ab inferis exsistere, to rise from the dead, Liv.; apud inferos, in the lower world, Cic.; elicere animas inferorum, Cic., ab inferis excitare or revocare, to raise from the dead, Cic. **II.** Compar., **inferior**, neut. **inferius**, genit. -iōris, the lower (opp. superior), **1,** of position, labrum, the under-lip, Caes.; ex inferiori loco dicere, to speak from the body of the court (opp. ex superiori loco, from the tribunal), Cic.; **2,** transf., **a,** of order, versus, the pentameter, Ov.; **b,** of time, later, younger; aetate inferiores, Cic.; **c,** of number, inferior numero navium, weaker, Caes.; **d,** of rank, lower, meaner, of less importance; gradus, Cic.; inferioris juris magistratus, Liv.; **e,** of power, weaker; with abl., inferior animo, Caes.; fortunā, in fortune, Cic.; in jure civili, Cic. **III.** Superl., **A. infimus (infimus)** -a -um, the lowest (opp. summus); **1,** lit., **a,** solum, Caes.; **b,** ad infimos montes, at the bottom of the mountains, Nep.; ab infima ara, from the bottom of the altar, Cic.; **2,** transf., of position, lowest, meanest; infimo loco natus, Cic.; faex populi, Cic.; precibus infimis, with abject prayers, Liv. **B. imus** -a -um, the lowest; **1,** lit., **a,** sedes ima, Cic.; ab imo, from the bottom, Caes.; ab imo suspirare, to sigh deeply, Ov.; neut. plur., **ima** -ōrum, the lower world, Ov.; **b,** ab imis unguibus ad verticem summum, Cic., gorges, the bottom of, Ov.; **2,** transf., **a,** of tone, deepest, lowest; vox ima, Hor.; **b,** of position, superi imique deorum, Ov.; **c,** the last; mensis, Ov.; ad inum, to the end, Hor., and at the end, Hor.

inervesco -ferbūi, 3. to begin to boil, grow hot, to be boiled down; hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infestē, adv. (infestus), in a hostile manner, Liv.; compar., infestius atque inimicius, Liv.; superl., inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic.

infesto, 1. (infestus), to attack, harass, disquiet; latus dextrum, Ov.

infestus -a -um (in and *fendo). **I.** Act., hostile, inimical, dangerous, troublesome; **1,** of things, **a,** provincia Gallia, Cic.; with dat., alicui invisus infestusque, Cic.; with in and the acc., infestus in suos, Cic.; **b,** milit. t. t., with hostile intent, in hostile array, prepared for battle; ab Tibure infesto agmine profecti, Liv.; **2,** of things, infestis oculis conspici, Cic.; infestis signis, in hostile array, Caes.; hastā infestā, with lance couched, Liv.; infestis pilis, ready for the throw, Caes. **II.** Pass., made

dangerous, unsafe, insecure, molested; iter, Cic.; mare infestum habere, Cic.; with abl., via illa incursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.

inficētus, inficēte = iufacetus, infacete (q.v.).

inficō -fēci -fectum, 3. (in and facio). **I.** to put or dip into anything; hence, to tinge, dye, stain, colour; **1,** lit., **a,** se vitro, Caes.; rivas sanguine, Hor.; ora pallor albus inficit, makes colourless, Hor.; **b,** to mix with; hoc (dictamno) fusum labris splendentibus annem inficit, Verg.; **2,** transf., to imbue, instruct; (puer) jam inficit debet in artibus, etc., Cic. **II. 1,** to poison; Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Verg.; **2,** transf., to taint, infect, corrupt; ut cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.; poet., infectum scelus, the crime with which they are stained, Verg.

infidelis -e, unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless, Cic.; superl., infidelissimi socii, Cic.

infidelitas -tātis, f. (infidelis), unfaithfulness, faithlessness; amicitiarum, Cic.

infidelitēr, adv. (infidelis), unfaithfully, faithlessly, Cic.

infidus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue; **a,** of persons, amici, Cic.; **b,** of things, societas regni, Liv.; nihil est enim stabile quod infidum est, Cic.

infigo -fixi -fixum, 3. to fix, fasten to, or in, to thrust in. **I.** Lit., gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.; hasta infigitur portae, Verg. **II.** Transf., to imprint, impress, fix; cura erit infixā animo, Cic.; animus infixus est in patriae caritate, Cic.; in hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est, Cic.; infixum est, it is fixed, finally resolved, Tac.

infimātis -is, m. (infimus), a person of the lowest condition, Plaut.

infimus -a -um, superl. of inferus (q.v.).

infindo -fīdi -fissum, 3. to cut in, cleave; sulcos telluri, Verg.; poet., sulcos mari, to sail through the sea, Verg.

infinitas -tātis, f. (in and finis), infinity, endlessness; infinitas locorum, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic.

infinitē, adv. (infinitus), infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly; partes secare et dividere, Cic.; concupiscere, Cic.

infinitio -ōnis, f. (infinitus), infinity, Cic.

infinitus -a -um (in and finio). **I. 1,** lit., of space, altitudo, Cic.; **2,** transf., **a,** of time, endless, unceasing; tempus, Cic.; odium, Cic.; **b,** of number, countless; infinita corporum varietas, Cic.; **c,** of extent, size, degree, boundless, immense; magnitudo, Caes.; silva, Cic.; infinitum est, with infin., Cic.; subst., **infinitum** -i, n. that which is boundless, Cic. **II.** indefinite, general; infinitior distributio, Cic.

infirmitio -ōnis, f. (infirmitas), **1,** a refuting; rationis, Cic.; **2,** invalidating; rerum iudicatarum, Cic.

infirmē, adv. (infirmitas), weakly, faintly; socii infirme animati, Cic.

infirmitas -tātis, f. (infirmitas), weakness, powerlessness, infirmity; **1,** corporis, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic.; **2,** transf., **a,** mental weakness; hominum, Cic.; animi, want of spirit, want of courage, Cic.; **b,** instability, unsteadiness of character; Gallorum, Caes.

infirmitas, 1. (infirmitas), to weaken; **1,** lit., legiones, Tac.; **2,** transf., **a,** to shake; fidem testis, Cic.; **b,** to refute; res leves, Cic.; **c,** to annul; acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic.

infirmitas -a -um, weak, feeble, infirm. **I.**

Lit., physically, vires, Cic.; classis, Cic.; infirmi homines ad resistendum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a**, weak; res infirma ad probandum, Cic.; **b**, mentally and morally, weak, timorous; animo infirmo esse, Cic.; superstitious, Hor.

infirmitas, defective verb = incipit, **1**, he or she begins; with infin., Verg.; esp., **2**, he or she begins to speak, Verg.

infirmitas, f. (in and fateor), a denial; found only in acc., infirmitas ire aliquid, to deny anything, Liv.; with acc. and infin., infirmitas eunt, they deny, mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos (esse), Liv.

infirmitas -e (infirmitas), negative, containing a denial; quaestio, Cic.

infirmitas -ōnis, f. (infirmitas), a denying; negatio infirmitasque facti, Cic.

infirmitas -ōris, m. (infirmitas), one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, Cic.

infirmitas, **1**. dep. (in and fateor), to deny, disavow, not to confess; **1**, with acc., verum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., neque ego in hoc me hominem esse infirmitas unquam, Cic.; **2**, to deny a debt, refuse to restore a deposit; quid si infirmitas? Cic.

inflammatio -ōnis, f. (inflammo), a fire, conflagration; inferre inflammationem tectis, Cic.; transf., animorum, fire, inspiration, Cic.

inflammo, **1**. **A**. to light up, kindle, set fire to; taedas, Cic.; classem, Cic. **B**. Transf., to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate; populum in improbos, Cic.; inflammari ad cupiditates, Cic.; inflammatus ipse (orator) et ardens, fiery, Cic.

inflatio -ōnis, f. (inflō), of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, flatulence; inflationem magnam habere, to cause flatulence, Cic.

inflatus, adv. in compar. (inflatus), too pompously, proudly, haughtily; haec ad eum latius atque inflatus perscribent, Cic.

1. **inflatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from inflō). **A**. swelling, swollen; collum, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, scornful; animus, Cic.; **b**, haughty, proud; haetitia, spe, Cic.

2. **inflatus** -ūs, m. (inflō), **1**, a blowing into; primo inflatu tibicinis, at the first blast, Cic.; **2**, inspiration; divinus, Cic.

inflecto -flexi -flexum, **3**. to bend, bow, curve. **I**. Lit., bacillum, Cic.; quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.; inflectere nullum unquam vestigium sui cursus, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; middle, inflecti, to curve; sinus ab litore in urbem inflectitur, Cic. **II**. Transf., **a**, jus civile, to warp, Cic.; **b**, to modulate the voice; inflexā ad miserabilem sonum voce, Cic.; **c**, to alter a name; suum nomen ex Graeco, Cic.; **d**, of persons, to change, move, affect; aliquem leviter, Cic.; sensus animamque labantem, Cic.

infletus -a -um (in and fleo), unwept, unlamented, Verg.

inflexibilis -e, that cannot be bent, inflexible, Plin.

inflexio -ōnis, f. (inflecto), a bending, swaying; laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, Cic.

inflexus -ūs, m. (inflecto), a bending, curving, Juv.

infligo -fixi -fictum, **3**. **I**. to strike, knock, dash against; alicui securim, Cic.; puppis inflata vadis, dashed on, Verg. **II**. to inflict, cause hurt or damage; mortiferam plagam, Cic.; alicui turpitudinem, Cic.

inflō, **1**. **I**. to blow on or in; **a**, to play on wind instruments; calamos leves, Verg.; tibias, Cic.; and absol., to give a blast; simul inflavit tibicen, Cic.; **b**, to produce by blowing; sonum, Cic. **II**. to blow out; **1**, lit., **a**, to puff out, to

swell; ambas buccas, Hor.; annis inflatus (aquis), Liv.; **b**, to blow out a sound fully; aliquid extenuatur, inflatur, Cic.; **2**, transf., to puff up, make proud or arrogant, elate; animos falsā spe, Liv.; inflatus laetitia, Cic.

inflūo -fluxi -fluxum, **3**. to flow in, stream in. Caes. **A**. Lit., non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Rhenus in Oceanum influit, Caes.; with simple acc., lacum, Caes. **B**. Transf., **1**, to come in unawares, to steal in; in aures, Cic.; in animos, Cic.; **2**, to stream in, rush in, flow in; in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic.

infōdio -fōdi -fōssum, **3**. to dig in, bury; corpora terrae, Verg.; taleas in terram, Caes.

informatio -ōnis, f. (informo), a conception, idea; Dei, Cic.; antecepta animo rei, an à priori idea, Cic.

informis -e (in and forma), **1**, formless, unformed; alvei, Liv.; **2**, unshapely, misformed, deformed, hideous; cadaver, Verg.; hiems, Hor.

informo, **1**. to give form and shape to, to form, fashion. **I**. Lit., clipeum, Verg. **II**. Transf., **a**, to form; animus a natura bene informatus, Cic.; **b**, to form by instruction, instruct; artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.; **c**, to sketch, represent, depict; oratorem, Cic.; causam, Cic.; **d**, to form an idea, conception, image of anything; eos (deos) ne conjecturā quidem informare posse, form a conjectural idea of, Cic.

infortūnatus -a -um, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable; nihil me infortunatius, Cic.

infortūnum -ii, n. (in and fortuna), misfortune, ill luck, Hor., Liv.

infra (for inferā, sc. parte, from inferus). **I**. Adv., **1**, lit., **a**, gen. (a) posit. on the under side, below, beneath; innumeros supra infra, dextra sinistra deos esse, Cic.; in writing, earum (litterarum) exemplum infra scripsi or scriptum est, Cic.; (β) compar. inferius, lower down; inferius suis fratres currere Luna admiratur equos, Ov.; **b**, in the lower world, Tib.; **2**, transf., below (in rank), nec fere unquam infra ita descenderent ut ad infimos pervenirent, Liv. **II**. Prepos. with acc.; **1**, lit., in space, beneath, below; mare infra oppidum, Cic.; infra eum locum ubi pons erat, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, of size, hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra (less than) elephantos, Caes.; **b**, of time, later than; Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic.; **c**, beneath, below, in rank, estimation; res humanas infra se positas arbitrari, Cic.

infractio -ōnis, f. (infringo), breaking; transf., animi, dejection, Cic.

infractus -a -um (p. adj. from infringo), **1**, broken, Plin.; **2**, **a**, broken, exhausted; animos, dejected, Liv.; **b**, infracta loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

infrāgilis -e, **1**, not fragile, that cannot be broken, Plin.; **2**, strong; vox, Ov.

infrēmo -frēmūi, **3**. to roar, growl; aper, Verg.

1. **infrēnatus** -a -um (in and freno), without bridle; equites, riding without a bridle, Liv.

2. **infrēnatus** -a -um, partic. of infrēno.

infrēdeo, **2**. to gnash with the teeth; dentibus, Verg.

infrēnis -e and **infrēnus** -a -um (in and frenum), without bridle, unbridled; equus, Verg.; Numidae, riding without bridle, Verg.

infrēno, **1**. **1**, lit., to bridle; equos, Liv.; currus, to harness the horses to the chariot, Verg.; **2**, transf., to restrain, hold back, check; horum alterum sic fuisse infrēnatum conscientia scelorum et fraudum suarum ut, etc., Cic.

infrequens -entis, *infrequent*. **I.** Of space. **A.** *not numerous, few in number*; hostes, Liv.; copiae infrequentiores, Caes.; senatus infrequens, Cic. **B.** Of places, *not full, scantily populated*; pars urbis infrequens aedificiis erat, Liv.; causa, *attended by few hearers*, Cic.; subst., infrequentissima urbis, *the least populous parts of the city*, Liv. **II.** Of time; of persons, *not doing a thing often, infrequent, occasional*; deorum cultor, Hor.

infrēquentia -ae, f. (infrequens), **1**, *fewness, scantiness of number, thinness*; senatus, Cic.; **2**, *solitude, loneliness*; locorum, Tac.

infrīco -frīcūi -frīctum and -frīcātum, **1**, *to rub in or on*, Plin.

infringo -frēgi -fractum, **3**. (in and frango). **I.** *to break, break off, break in pieces*. **A.** Lit., remum, Cic.; hastam, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down*; vim militum, Caes.; spem, Cic.; conatus adversariorum, Caes.; animum, Liv.; Samnitium vires, Liv. **II.** *to knock against*; liminibus lumbos, Hor.

infrons -frondis, *leafless*; ager, *treeless*, Ov.

infructuōsus -a -um, *unfruitful, transf., unproductive, fruitless, useless*; militia, Tac.; laus, Tac.

infūcātus -a -um (in and fuco), *rouged, painted*; fig. vitia, Cic.

infūla -ae, f. *a band or fillet made of locks of wool, knotted at intervals, worn by priests and Vestal virgins, and used to decorate victims, altars, etc.*, Cic.; also worn by suppliants, Caes.; hence, *something holy*; his insignibus atque infulis imperii Romani venditis, *the inalienable public land*, Cic.

infūlātus -a -um (infula), *adorned with or wearing the infula*, Suet.

infulcīo -fulsi -fultum, **4**, *to stuff in, cram in*, Suet.

infundo -fūdi -fūsum, **3**. **I.** *to pour in or on*. **A.** Lit., **1**, *aliquid in vas*, Cic.; **2**, *to administer*; alicui venenum, Cic.; alicui poculum, *to present*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *of a crowd of people, gen. reflex., se infundere or passive infundi as middle = to pour in, stream in*; infusus populus, *collected in large numbers*, Verg.; **b**, *of wind, sound, etc., to pour into, to allow to penetrate*; passive as middle = *to penetrate*, Cic.; vitia in civitatem, Cic. **II.** *to pour on or over*. **A.** Lit., **a**, *of liquids, largos humeris rores*, Verg.; **b**, *of bodies not liquid, ignis infusus*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *infusus with dat., spread, lying on*; gremio, Verg.

infusco, **1**, *to make dark or black; to obscure, blacken*. **I.** Lit., vellera, arenam, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to disfigure, corrupt, stain*; vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic.; eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.

infusio -ōnis, f. (infundo), *a pouring in or on, infusion*, Plin.

Ingaevōnes -um, m. *a German tribe on the shores of the North Sea.*

Ingauni -ōrum, m. *a Ligurian tribe*.

ingēmīno, **1**. **I.** Transit., *to double, redouble*; ictus, voces, Verg. **II.** Intransit., *to become double, to increase*; imber, clamor, Verg.

ingēmisco (ingēmesco) -gēmūi, **3**. **I.** Intransit., *to sigh or groan*; absol., nemo ingemuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., in quo tu quoque ingemiscis, Cic.; with dat., eius minis, Liv. **II.** Transit., *to sigh or groan over*; with acc., quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam, Cic.

ingēmo, **3**, *to sigh, groan over*; with dat., laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.

ingēnōro, **1**. **I.** *to implant in, generate, produce*; natura ingenerat amorem, Cic.; partic., **ingēnērātus** -a -um, *implanted by nature, innate, natural*; familiae frugalitas, Cic. **II.** *to create*; animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic.

ingēniātus -a -um (ingenium), *endowed by nature*, Plant.

ingēniōsē, adv. (ingeniosus), *acutely, cleverly, ingeniously*; ista tractare, Cic.

ingēniōsus -a -um (ingenium), **1**, *naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious*; quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.; **2**, *of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to*; terra colenti, Ov.; ad segetes ager, Ov.

ingēnitus -a -um, partic. of ingigno.

ingēnium -li, n. (in and geno = gigno), *nature, natural constitution*. **I.** Of things, arborum, Verg. **II.** Of men. **A.** *natural disposition, temperament, character*; ingenio suo vivere, *after one's own inclination*, Liv. **B.** **a**, esp., *cleverness, talent, mental power, genius*; docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.; tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum, Cic.; ad fingendum, Cic.; **b**, meton., *a man of genius, a genius*, Cic.

ingens -entis (in and geno = gigno; lit., *grown to a great size*), *vast, immense, enormous*. **I.** Lit., pecunia, campus, numerus, Cic. **II.** Transf., exitus, Verg.; bellum, Ov.; with abl., ingens viribus, Liv.; with genit., femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingēnūē, adv. (ingenuus), **1**, *nobly, liberally*; educatus, Cic.; **2**, *freely, frankly*; confiteri, Cic.

ingēnūitas -tātis, f. (ingenuus), **1**, *the condition of a freeman, free-birth*, Cic.; ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.; **2**, *noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness*, Cic.

ingēnūus -a -um (in and geno). **I.** *native, not foreign*; fons, Lucr. **II.** *natural, innate, color*, Prop. **III.** *free-born, of free birth*. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, *that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable*; vita, artes, Cic.; **b**, *frank, sincere*; homo, Cic.; **c**, *weak, delicate*, Ov.

ingēro -gessi -gestum, **3**. **I.** Lit., *to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon*; ligna foco, Tib.; hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg.; saxa in subeuntes, *to hurl at*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, *to heap on, to utter*; probra, Liv.; convicia alicui, Hor.; **b**, *to press upon, force upon*; alicui nomen, Tac.; aliquidem (as judge), Cic.

ingestābilis -e, *unbearable, intolerable*; onus, Plin.

ingigno -gēnūi -gēnūtum, **3**, *to implant by birth or nature*; natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; partic., **ingēnitus** -a -um, *innate, inborn*; ut habeat quiddam ingēnūtum quasi civile atque populare, Cic.

inglōriūus -a -um (in and gloria), *without fame or glory, inglorious*; vita, Cic.; rex apum, *undistinguished*, Verg.

inglūvies -ēi, f. (for ingulvies from in and gula), **1**, *the claw or crop of birds, the maw of animals*, Verg.; **2**, meton., *gluttony*, Hor.

ingrātē, adv. (ingratus), **1**, *unpleasantly*, Ov.; **2**, *ungratefully*, Cic.

ingrātia -ae, f. (ingratus), *unthankfulness*, in class. Lat. only in abl., ingratis (ingratis) against the will of, *unwillingly*, Cic.

ingrātis, v. ingratia.

ingrātus -a -um, **1**, *unpleasant, unpleasing*; ne invisā diis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *unthankful, ungrateful*; homo, Cic.; ingrati animi crimen horreo, Cic.; with in and the acc., ingratus in Democritum, Cic.; with genit., salutis, ea

account of, Verg.; with in and the abl., ingratus in referenda gratia, Caes.; of things, ingluvies, insatiable, Hor.; b, unprofitable, thankless; labor, Sall.; pericula, Verg.

ingravesco, 3. 1, lit., to become heavy, Plin.; 2, transf., a, in a good sense, hoc (philosophiae), studium cotidie ingravescit, is followed more seriously, Cic.; b, in a bad sense; (a) to become annoying, troublesome; annona ingravescit, becomes dearer, Cic.; ingravescit in dies malum infestium, Cic.; (b) to be oppressed, wearied; corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescent, Cic.

ingravo, 1. to make heavy, to oppress, trouble, aggravate, render worse; illa (conjugis imago) meos casus ingravat, Cic.; ingravat haec Drances, Verg.

ingredior -gressus sum, 3. (in and gradior). I. Intransit., A. to enter, go in; a, lit., in navem, in templum, in fundum, Cic.; intra munitiones, Caes.; b, transf., to enter on; in bellum, Cic.; in eam orationem, Cic.; in spem libertatis, Cic. B. to go forth, walk; tardius, Cic.; per nudam infra glaciem, Liv. II. Transit., A. to enter; domum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. B. Of time, to begin; a, iter, Cic.; b, to commence; orationem, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic.

ingressio -ōnis, f. (ingredior), 1, an entering, going in; a, lit., fori, Cic.; b, transf., a beginning, Cic.; 2, gait, pace, Cic.

ingressus -ūs, m. (ingredior). I. a going into, an entering. A. Lit., a hostile entrance, as inroad; ingressus hostiles praesidiis interceptare, Tac. B. Transf., a beginning; ingressus capere, to begin, Verg. II. walking, going, stepping; ingressus, cursus, accubatio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic.; ingressu prohiberi, not to be able to move, Caes.

ingruo -ūi, 3. (in and *gruo, connected with ruo), a, of persons, to break in, fall upon violently; ingruit Aeneas Italis, Verg.; b, transf., of things, to assault, attack; periculum, bellum ingruit, Liv.; morbi ingruunt in remiges, Liv.; si nullus ingruat metus, Plin.

inguen -guinis, n. the groin, Verg.

ingurgito, 1. (in and gurgis), 1, to plunge; se in tot flagitia, to plunge into the whirlpool of vice, Cic.; 2, esp. refl., se ingurgitare, to glut or gorge oneself, to gormandise, Cic.

ingustabilis -e (in and gusto), that cannot be tasted, Plin.

ingustatus -a -um (in and gusto), untasted, not tasted before; illa rhombi, Hor.

inhabilis -e. I. that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable; navis, Liv.; telum ad remittendum inhabile imperitis, Liv. II. useless, unfit for, ill adapted to; tegimen inhabile ad resurgendum, Tac.; multitudo inhabilis ad consensus, Liv.

inhabitabilis -e, uninhabitable; maximae regiones inhabitabiles, Cic.

inhabito, 1. to inhabit; eum secessum, Ov.

inhaerēo -haesi -haesum, 2. to stick in, cleave to, remain fast to; 1, lit., ad saxa, Cic.; visceribus, Cic.; sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.; 2, transf., inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, Cic.; virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, are always connected with, Cic.; semper alieni, to be always in the company of, Ov.

inhaeresco -haesi -haesum, 3. (inchoat. of inhaerēo), to remain fast, to cleave to; in mentibus, Cic.

inhālo, 1. to breathe upon; quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

inhībēo -ūi -itum, 2. (in and habeo). I. to hold in, hold back, check, restrain; tela, Liv.; equos, Ov.; si te illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhiibat, Cic.; as naut. t. t., inhiibere remis, Cic., or navem retro inhiibere, Liv., to row a boat backwards, to row a boat stern first, to back water. II. to exercise, practise, use, employ; supplicia nobis, Cic.; imperium in ditos, Liv.

inhībītiō -ōnis, f. (inhiibeo), a restraining; remigum, a rowing backwards, Cic.

inhīo, 1. I. to gape, gape with wonder; tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, Verg. II. to gape for, open the mouth with desire; Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.; fig. with dat., to covet, desire, long for; alicuius hortis, opibus, Tac.; varios pulchrā testudine postes, look with desire upon, Verg.

inhōnestē, adv. (inhonestus), dishonourably, disgracefully; aliquem accusare, Cic.

inhōnesto, 1. (inhonestus), to disgrace, dishonour; palmas, Ov.

inhōnestus -a -um, 1, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful; homo, Cic.; vulnera, Ov.; inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.; 2, ugly, unsightly; vulnus, Verg.

inhōnōrātus -a -um, 1, not honoured, honoured by no public office, private, retired; vita, Cic.; honoratus atque inhonoratus, Liv.; inhonoratior triumphus, Liv.; 2, unrewarded, without gifts; aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.

inhōnōrus -a -um, 1, unhonoured, undistinguished, Plin.; 2, ugly, unsightly, Tac.

inhorrēo -ūi, 2. to bristle with; haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorreret acies, Liv.

inhorresco -horrūi, 3. I. to begin to bristle, to bristle up; a, aper inhorruit armos, Verg.; spicea jam campis messis inhorruit, Verg.; inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg.; b, to be rough with frost; quum tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov. II. to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc.; 1, lit., dicitur inhoruisse civitas, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, to shake, tremble; aer, Ov.

inhospitālis -e, inhospitable; Caucasus, Hor.

inhospitālitās -tātis, f. (inhospitalis), want of hospitality, Cic.

inhospitūs -a -um, inhospitable; tecta, Ov.; Syrtis, Verg.

inhūmānē, adv. (inhumanus), inhumanly; inhumanus dicere, Cic.

inhūmānitās -tātis, f. (inhumanus), 1, cruelty, inhumanity, Cic.; 2, a, incivility, discourtesy, disobligingness, Cic.; b, stinginess, niggardliness, Cic.

inhūmānitēr, adv. (inhumanus), uncivilly, rudely, discourteously, Cic.

inhūmānus -a -um, 1, cruel, barbarous, inhuman; homo, scelus, Cic.; quis inhumanior? Cic.; 2, a, rude, uncourteous, uncivil, unmannerly, Cic.; b, uncultivated; aures, Cic.

inhūmātus -a -um (in and humo), unburied, Cic.

inhūmo, 1. to cover with earth, Plin.

inībī, adv. 1, of place, therein, in that place, in that matter, Cic.; 2, of time, almost, nearly, on the point of; inibi est, it is on the point of taking place; aut inibi esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic.

inīciō = injicio.

inīmīcē, adv. (inimicus), hostilely, in an unfriendly manner; insectari aliquem, Cic.

inimicitia -ae, f. (inimicus), *enmity*, Cic.; gen. in plur., cum aliquo mihi inimicitiae sunt, or intercedunt, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Cic., exercere, Cic., suscipere, Cic.

inimico, 1. (inimicus), *to make hostile, set at enmity*; ira miserat inimicat urbes, Hor.

inimicus -a -um (in and amicus). **I.** Act., *unfriendly, inimical, adverse*. **A.** Lit., **a**, adj., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus cenis sumptuosus, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *hurtful, prejudicial*; odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; **b**, subst., **inimicus** -i, m, *an enemy, foe*, Cic.; **inimica** -ae, f. *a female foe*, Cic.; inimicissimi Sthenii, *the bitterest foes of S.*, Cic. **B.** Poet., transf. = *hostilis*; terra inimica, Verg. **II.** Pass. = *hated*; gener invisus inimici soceri, Tac.

inintelligens -entis, *unintelligent*, Cic.

iniquē, adv. (iniquus), **1**, *unequally*; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.; **2**, *unfairly, unjustly*, Cic.

iniquitas -tatis, f. (iniquus). **I.** *unevenness*; **a**, lit., loci, Caes.; **b**, transf., *unfavourableness, difficulty, unpropitiousness*; temporis, Cic.; rerum, Caes. **II.** *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*; hominis, Cic.; iniquitates maximae, Cic.

iniquus -a -um (in and aequus). **I.** *uneven*; **1**, lit., locus, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, *unfavourable, disadvantageous*; locus, Caes.; defensio angustior et iniquior, *on unfavourable ground*, Cic.; **b**, of time, *unpropitious*; tempus, Liv.; **c**, of character, *impatient, discontented*; animo iniquo ferre, *with acc., to be vexed at*, Cic.; animo iniquissimo mori, *to die most reluctantly*, Cic. **II.** *unequal*; **1**, lit., *too great*; pondus, Verg.; sol, *too hot*, Verg.; **2**, transf., **a**, *unjust, unfair*; pacem iniquā conditione retinere, Cic.; **b**, *hostile, adverse*; animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, Cic.; subst., **iniqui** -ōrum, m. *enemies*, Cic.; aequi iniqui, or aequi iniquique, *friends and foes*, Liv.

initio, 1. (initium), *to initiate into a secret worship*; aliquem Cereri, Cic.; aliquem Bacchis, *as one of the Bacchantes*, Liv.

initium -li, n. (ineo), *a beginning, commencement*. **I.** Gen., initium dicendi sumere, Cic.; initium caedis or configendi facere, Cic.; initium capere ab or ex, etc., Cic.; ab initio, *from the beginning*, Cic.; initio, *in the beginning, at the commencement*, Cic. **II.** Esp., gen. in plur. **A.** *the elements or first principles of a science*; initia mathematicorum, Cic. **B.** In natural philosophy, *elements*, Cic. **C.** *the beginning of a reign*; initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac. **D.** *a principle*; initium cognoscendi, Cic. **E.** In plur., *a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries*, Cic.; and meton., *things used in such rites*, Cat.

initus -ūs, m. (ineo), **1**, *an arrival, entrance*, Lucr.; **2**, *a beginning*, Lucr.; **3**, *copulation*, Ov.

injectio -ōnis, f. (injicio), *a laying on*; manus, Quint.

injectus -ūs, m. (injicio), **1**, *a throwing on, throwing over*; injectu multae vestis, Tac.; **2**, *a putting in, inserting*, Lucr.

injicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (in and jacio). **I.** *to throw in or into, cast or put in or into*; **1**, lit., manum foculo, Liv.; se in medios hostes, *to throw oneself into the midst of the enemy*, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to cause, inspire, infuse, occasion*; alicui timorem, Cic.; alicui mentem, ut audeat, etc., Cic.; **b**, in conversation, *to mention, let drop, throw in*; alicui nomen cuiuspiam, Cic.; quum mihi in sermone iniecisset, *with acc. and infin.*, Cic. **II.** *to throw or place on*. **A.** pontem flumini, Liv.; brachia collo, *to embrace*, Cic.

B. Esp., **1**, *to throw or cast on*; pallium alicui, Cic.; sibi vestem, Ov.; vincula animo, Cic.; **2**, transf., *injicere alicui manus, to lay hands on*; fig., mihi veritas manum iniecit, Cic.; esp., *to lay hands on in order to appropriate what is one's own, to take possession of*; manum virgini venienti, Liv.; fig., manum Parcae, Verg.

injucundē, adv. only in compar. (injucundus), *unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner*; res injucundius actae, Cic.

injucunditas -tatis, f. (injucundus), *unpleasantness*; ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic.

injucundus -a -um, *unpleasant, displeasing*; minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic.; adversus malos injucundus, *unfriendly*, Cic.

injūdicātus -a -um (in and judico), *untried, uncondemned, undecided*, Quint.

injungo -juxi -junctum, 3. **I.** *to join to, fasten to*; tignos in asseres, Liv. **II.** **A.** Lit., *to join, unite, connect with*; vineas et aggerem muro, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to cause*; alicui injuriam, Liv.; **2**, *to inflict upon, occasion, bring upon, to lay or impose upon, charge, enjoin*; alicui munus, Liv.; civitatibus servitutem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.

injūrātus -a -um, *unsworn, not having taken an oath*, Cic.

injūria -ae, f. (injurius), *an injury, injustice, wrong*. **I.** Lit., **A.** injuriam alicui inferre, imponere, facere, Cic.; in aliquem immittere, jacere, *to commit, inflict an injury on*, Cic.; accipere, *to suffer wrong*, Cic.; propulsare, Cic., defendere, Caes., *to repel, etc.*; per injuriam, *wrongfully*, Cic.; injuriā, Cic. **B.** **1**, *an insult*; spretae formae, Verg.; **2**, *legal t.t., damage, harm, injury, affront*; actio injuriarum, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, *a possession wrongfully obtained*; pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.; **2**, *revenge for an affront*; consulis, Liv.

injūriōsē, adv. (injurius), *illegally, wrongfully, injuriously*; in magistratus decernere, Cic.; mercatores injuriosius tractare, Cic.

injūriōsus -a -um (injuria), *acting wrongfully, unjust, wrongful, unlawful*; vita, Cic.; injuriosi in proximos, Cic.

injūrius -a -um (in and jus), *wrongful, unjust*; quia sit injurium, Cic.

injūrus -a -um = injurius (q. v.).

1. injussus -a -um (in and jubeo), *uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous*; gramina virescunt, *without cultivation*, Verg.

2. injussus, m. found only in abl. injussu, *without orders*; injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Cic., or simply injussu, e.g., pug-nare, Liv.

injūstē, adv. (injustus), *unjustly, unfairly*; facere, Cic.

injustitia -ae, f. (injustus), *injustice, unjust proceeding*; totius injustitiae nulla est capit-alior, Cic.

injustus -a -um, **1**, *unfair, unjust*; homo, Cic.; noverca, *harsh, severe*, Verg.; regna, *unjustly acquired*, Ov.; subst., **injustum** -i, n. *injustice*; metu injusti, Hor.; **2**, *heavy, burdensome, oppressive*; onus, Cic.; fascis, Verg.

inl . . . v. ill . . .

inm . . . v. imm . . .

innābilis -e (in and no), *that cannot be seen in*; unda, Ov.

innascor -nātus, 3. dep. **I.** *to be born, grow, arise in or upon*; neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; salicta innata ripis, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to be produced, arise*; in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; partic., **in-**

nātus -a -um, *innate, inborn*; insita quaedam vel potius innata cupiditas, Cic.

innāto, 1. **I.** *to swim into*; in concham plantem, Cic. **II. A.** *to swim or float in or upon*; with dat., lactuca acri innatat stomacho, Hor.; with acc., undam innatat alnus, Verg. **B.** *Transf., to flow into or over*; innatat unda dulcis freto, Ov.

innātus, partic. of innascor.

innāvīgābilis -e, *not navigable*, Liv.

innecto -nexūi -nexum, 3. *to tie, bind, fasten, weave together*. **I.** Lit., comas, Verg.; fauces laqueo, Ov.; palmas armis, Verg.; inter se innexi rami, Tac. **II. Transf., A.** *causas morandi, to bring forward one after the other*, Verg. **B.** *Esp., 1, to entangle, implicate*; innexus conscientiae alicuius, Tac.; **2, to connect**; Hyreanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac.

innītor -nixus sum, 3. dep. *to lean upon, rest upon, support oneself by*. **I.** Lit., scutis, Caes.; hastā, Liv.; alis, *to fly*, Ov. **II. Transf., uni-viro**, Messio, fortuna hostium innititur, Liv.

inno, 1. *to swim in or on*. **I.** fluitantes et ianantes beluae, Cic.; with dat., aquae, Liv.; with acc., fluvium, Verg. **II. a, to flow over**, Hor.; **b, to sail over, navigate**; Stygios lacus, Verg.

innōcens -entis, *harmless, not hurtful*. **I.** Lit., innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. **II. Transf., A.** *epistola*, Cic. **B.** *innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless*; innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic.; factorum, Tac.

innōcentēr, adv. (innocens), *innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, irreproachably*; innocentius agere, Tac.

innōcentia -ae, f. (innocens). **I.** *harmlessness*; ferorum animalium, Plin. **II. innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, disinterestedness**, Cic.; meton., = *the innocent*; innocentiam iudiciorum poenā liberare, Cic.

innōcūē, adv. (innocuus), *harmlessly, innocently*; vivere, Ov.

innōcūus -a -um. **I.** Act., *innocuous, harmless*. **A.** Lit., herba, Ov.; litus, *safe*, Verg. **B.** *Transf., innocent, harmless, blameless*; homo, Ov. **II. Passive, unhurt, unharmed**; carinae, Verg.

innōtesco -nōtūi, 3. *to become known or noted*; nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov.; quod ubi innotuit, Liv.

innōvo, 1. *to renew*; se ad suam intemperantiam, *to return to*, Cic.

innoxius -a -um. **I.** Act. **A.** *innocuous, harmless*; anguis, Verg. **B.** *Transf., innocent*; criminis innoxia, Liv. **II. Pass., A.** *unhurt, unharmed*; ipsi innoxii, Sall. **B.** *undeserved*; paupertas, Tac.

innūbilus -a -um, *unclouded, clear*, Lucr.

innūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. *to marry into, connect oneself with by marriage*; quo innupsisset, Liv.

innūbus -a -um (in and nubo), *unmarried, without a husband*; Sibyllā, Ov.; laurus (because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel), Ov.

innūmērābilis -e, *that cannot be counted, innumerable*; multitudo, Cic.

innūmērābilis -atis, f. (innumabilis), *an infinite number, innumerableness*; mundorum, Cic.

innūmērābiliter, adv. (innumabilis), *innumerably*, Cic.

innūmērālis -e, *countless, innumerable*, Lucr.

innūmērus -a -um, *countless, innumerable*; gentes, Verg.

innūo -ūi, 3. *to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to*; alicui, Plaut., Ter.; ubi innuerint, Liv.

innuptus -a -um (in and nubo), **1, unmarried, having no husband**, Verg.; subst., **innupta** -ae, f. *a virgin, young damsel*, Verg.; **2, meton., nuptiae innuptae** (γάμος ἄγαμος), *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage*; ap. Cic.

innūtrio, 4. *to bring up, educate with or among*; innutritus pessimis, Tac.

Īnō -ūs and -ōnis, f. (Ἰνώ), *daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas*; adj., **Īnōus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Ino*.

īnoblītus -a -um (in and obliviscor), *mindful, not forgetful*, Ov.

īnobrūtus -a -um (in and obruo), *not overwhelmed*, Ov.

īnobservābilis -e, *not to be observed, imperceptible*, Cat.

īnobservantia -ae, f. *negligence, carelessness, inattention*, Suet.

īnobservātus -a -um, *unobserved, unperceived*; sidera, Ov.

īnōculātio -ōnis, f. *an engrafting*, Plin.

īnōdōror, 1. dep., *to trace out anything, to smell out*, Cic. (?)

īnōdōrus -a -um, *without smell, inodorous*, Pers.

īnoffensus -a -um, *without stumbling, unrestrained, unhindered, unobstructed*; mare, Verg.; cursus honorum, *uninterrupted*, Tac.

īnofficiōsus -a -um, **1, contrary to or neglectful of duty**; testamentum, *in which the nearest relatives are passed over*, Cic.; **2, disobliging**; in aliquem, Cic.

īnōlens -entis, *without smell, inodorous*, Lucr.

īnōlesco -ōlēvi -ōlītum, 3. *to grow in or on*; **1, lit., udo libro**, Verg.; **2, transf., penitusque necesse est multa (mala) diu concreta modis inolescere miris**, Verg.

īnōminātus -a -um (in and omen), *ill-omened, unlucky*, Hor.

īnōpia -ae, f. (inops). **I.** *want, need*; in Rhodiorum inopia (*want of food*) et fame, Cic.; frumentaria, Caes.; with genit., frugum, Cic.; transf., consilii, Cic. **II. helplessness**, Cic.

īnōpīans -antis, *not expecting, unexpected, unawares*; aliquem inopinantem aggredi, Caes.

īnōpīantēr (inopinans), *unexpectedly*, Suet.

īnōpīnātō, adv. (inopinatus), *unexpectedly*, Liv.

īnōpīnātus -a -um. **I.** *Pass., unexpected, unlooked for*; res, Cic.; malum, Caes.; subst., **īnōpīnātum** -i, n. *an unexpected event*, Cic.; ex inopinato, Cic., inopinato, Liv., *unexpectedly*. **II.** Act., *not expecting*; inopinatos invadere, Liv.

īnōpīus -a -um (in and opinus, from opinor), *unexpected, unlooked for*; visus, Ov.; quies, Verg.

īnōpīōsus -a -um (inopia), *needy, in want of*; consilii, Plaut.

īnoppōrtūnus -a -um, *inopportune, unseasonable*, Cic.

īnops -ōpis. **I.** *without means*. **A.** *poor*; **1, a, lit., aerarium inops et exhaustum**, Cic.; **b, transf., poor in words or thoughts**; lingua, oratio, Cic.; **2, poor in something, wanting in**; with genit. or abl., or ab and the abl., pecuniae, Liv.; verborum, verbis, Cic.; amicorum, ab amicis, Cic.; transf., humanitatis, Cic. **B.** *powerless, weak*, Liv. **II. helpless**; inopes relict; a duce, Cic.

inōrātus -a -um (in and oro), *not formally brought forward and heard*; re inoratā, Cic.

inordīnātus -a -um, *disorderly, in confusion*; dispersi, inordinati exhibant, Liv.; subst., **inordinātum** -i, n. *disorder*; ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.

inōrior, 4. dep., *to arise, appear*, Tac (?)

inornātus -a -um, *unadorned*. **I.** Lit., mulieres, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** orator, Cic. **B.** *unpraised, uncelebrated*, Hor.

inp . . . = imp . . . (q.v.)

inquam -is -it, perf., inquit, v. def. (connected with ἐρέπω), *I say*; **a**, in quoting the words of a speaker, est vero, inquam, signum, Cic.; with dat., inquit mihi, Cic.; **b**, in repetition, for the sake of emphasis, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, Cic.; **c**, in objections, non solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic. (The forms found are: inquam, Cic.; inquit, Cic.; inquam, Hor.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Cat.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Cat.; inquiet, Cic.; inque, Plaut.; inquit, Plaut.)

1. **inquiēs** -ētis, f. *disquiet, want of rest*, Plin.

2. **inquiēs** -ētis, *unquiet, restless*; homo, Sall.; nox, dies, Tac.

inquiēto, 1. (inquietus), *to disquiet, disturb*; victoriam, Tac.

inquiētus -a -um, *unquiet, restless*. **I.** Lit., Hadria, stormy, Hor.; nox inquieta, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, *restless in disposition*; inquietus animus, Liv.; **b**, *politically restless*, Liv.

inquīlinus -i, m. *one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger*; transf., inquilinus civis Romae (said of Cicero, who was not born in Rome), Sall.

inquīnātē, adv. (inquinatus), *filthily, impurely*; loqui, Cic.

inquīnātus -a -um, p. adj. (from inquino), *dirtyed, befouled, defiled, polluted, contaminated, sordid, shameful*; homo vita omni inquinatus, Cic.; sermo inquinatissimus, Cic.

inquīno, 1. (connected with coenum), *to be foul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate*; **1**, lit., aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.; aquas venenis, Ov.; **2**, transf., *to corrupt, defile*; omnem splendorem honestatis, Cic.; se parricidio, Cic.

inquīro -quīsīvi -quīsītum, 3. (in and quaero). **I.** *to seek for, search for*; corpus alicuius, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to investigate, inquire into*; diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquiritur, Cic.; omnia ordine, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., *to search for evidence against any one*; in competitores, Cic. (pluperf. subj., inquisissent, Liv.; perf. infin., inquisisse, Liv.)

inquīsītio -ōnis, f. (inquiro). **I.** *a searching after, looking for*; corporum, Plin. **II.** **A.** *investigation, inquiry*; veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., *the search for evidence against any one*; candidati, against a candidate, Cic.

inquīsītor -ōris, m. (inquiro), *an inquirer*. **I.** *a spy*, Suet. **II.** **A.** Philosoph. t. t., *an investigator*; rerum, Cic. **B.** *one who searches for evidence to support an accusation*, Cic.

inr . . . v. irr . . .

insālūbris -e, **1**, *unhealthy*, Plin.; **2**, *unserviceable, unprofitable*, Plin.

insālūtātus -a -um, *ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken*; in the tmesis, inque salutatam linquo, Verg.

insānābilis -e, *incurable*; **1**, lit., morbus, Cic.; **2**, transf., *contumeliae*, Cic.

insānē, adv. (insanus), *madly, insanely*; in silvam ne ligna feras insanus, Hor.

insānia -ae, f. (insanus), *madness, loss of reason, insanity*; **1**, a, lit., nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, madly, Cic.; **b**, transf., *mad desire, mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance*; libidinum, Cic.; **2**, *poetical rapture or inspiration*; amabilis, Hor.

insānio -īvi and -li -itum, 4. (insanus), *to rage, be seized with madness or frenzy*; **a**, lit., ex injuria, Liv.; nisi ego insanio, Cic.; of things, insaniens Bosphorus, raging, Hor.; **b**, transf., *to act like a madman, to rave*; insanit status emendo, Hor.; with acc., similem (errorem), Hor.; sollemnia, *to be fashionably mad*, Hor.

insānitas -ātis, f. (insanus), *mental disease, insanity*, Cic.

insānus -a -um. **I.** *of unsound mind, mad, insane*. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** **1**, *acting like a madman, raging, senseless*; homo flagitiis insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; of things, **a**, *raging*; fluctus, Verg.; **b**, *of great size or violence*; moles, Cic.; cupiditas insanior, Cic.; **2**, *inspired*; vates, Verg. **II.** Act., *making mad*; aqua, Ov.

insātiābilis -e (in and satio). **I.** Pass., *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable*; cupiditas, Cic. **II.** Act., *that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearying*; pulchritudo, Cic.; insatiabilior species, Cic.

insātiābiliter, adv. (insatiabilis), *insatiably*, Lucr.

insātiētās -ātis, f. *insatiableness*, Plaut.

insātūrābilis -e (in and saturo), *insatiable*; abdomen, Cic.

insātūrābiliter, adv. (insaturabilis), *insatiably*, Cic.

inscalpo, 1. *to engrave*, Plin.

inscendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (in and scando), *to ascend, mount, go up*; in rogam ardentem, Cic.; navem, Plaut.

inscensio -ōnis, f. (inscendo), *a going aboard*; in navem, Plaut.

insciēns -entis, *ignorant, unaware*; me insciēntē factum, done without my knowledge, Cic.

insciēnter, adv. (insciēns), *ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly*; facere, Cic.

insciēntia -ae, f. (insciēns), **1**, *ignorance, inexperience, want of acquaintance with*; insciēntia mea, nostra, Cic.; foll. by genit. of the subject, vulgi, Caes.; of the object, locorum, Caes.; dicendi, Cic.; **2**, philosoph. t. t., *want of certain knowledge (opp. scientia)*, Cic.

inscītē, adv. (inscītus), *clumsily, awkwardly, unskilfully*; inscite aliquid comparare cum aliqua re, Cic.

inscītia -ae, f. (inscītus), **1**, *clumsiness, awkwardness, inexperience, ignorance*; with genit. of subject, barbarorum, Cic.; of object, negotii gerendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.; **2**, *ignorance, stupidity*; legionum, Tac.; erga domum suam, Tac.

inscītus -a -um, *ignorant, unskilful, absurd, silly*; quid autem est inscītus quam, etc., Cic.

inscītus -a -um, *ignorant, not knowing*; medici inscīi imperitique, Cic.; followed by gen., omnium rerum, Cic.; culpa, free from, Verg.; equus inscītus aevi, *not confident of its strength*, Verg.; with rel. sent., inscīi quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes.

inscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** *to write in or on, inscribe*; **1**, lit., aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.; nomen monumentis, Cic.; librum, to give a title to a book, Cic.; fig., *to impress*; orationem in animo, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to assign*; silis

nomen philosophi, to assume, Cic.; **b**, to ascribe; deos sceleris, to charge the gods with crime, Ov.
IL A. to give an inscription or title to; inscribo epistolam patri, to address, Cic.; liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled, Cic.; flores inscripti nomina regum, marked with, Verg.; versā pulvis inscribitur hastā, is marked with, Verg. **B.** to brand, Juv.

inscriptio -ōnis, f. (inscribo), a writing in or upon; **1**, nominis, Cic.; **2**, the inscription on a statue, the title of a book, Cic.

1. inscriptus -a -um (in and scribo), unwritten, Quint.

2. inscriptus -a -um, partic. of inscribo.

insculpo -sculpsi -sculptum, 3. to cut or carve in, engrave; **1**, lit., summam patrimonii saxo, Hor.; foedus columnā aeneā, Liv.; **2**, transf., to impress; natura insculpsit in mentibus, Cic.

insēcābilis -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Quint.

insēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to cut into, cut to pieces; gurguliones, Cic.; cutem, to make an incision in, Liv.

insectatio -ōnis, f. (insector), **1**, lit., a following, pursuit, Liv.; **2**, transf., railing at, deriding, insulting; alicuius, Liv.

insectator -ōris, m. (insector), a pursuer, persecutor; plebis, Liv.

insector, 1. dep., to follow, pursue; **1**, lit., aquila insectans alias aves, Cic.; **2**, transf., to pursue with harsh words, reproach, inveigh against, rail at; aliquem maledictis, Cic.; audaciam improborum, Cic.

insēdābilitēr, adv. (in and sedo), inextinguishably, unquenchably, Lucr.

insēnesco -sēnūi, 3. to grow old at or among; libris et curis, Hor.

insensilis -e, insensible, imperceptible, Lucr.

1. insēpultus -a -um (partic. of insepelio).

2. insēpultus -a -um (in and sepelio), unburied; acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insepultum projicere, Liv.; sepultura, burial without the customary solemnities, Cic.

insēquor -sēcūtus or -sēcūtus sum, 3. to follow after, follow on, succeed. **I. A.** Lit., insequitur acies ornata armataque, Liv.; with acc., temere insecutae Orphea silvae, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, mors insecuta est Gracchum, overtook, Cic.; **b**, of time, to follow; hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.; annus insequens, Liv.; **c**, to pursue a subject; insequar longius, Cic. **II.** to follow or pursue with hostile intent. **A.** Lit., aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.; clamore et minis, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to press hard; homines benevolos contumeliā, Cic.; **b**, to censure, reproach, attack; aliquem irridendo, Cic.; vitae eius turpitudinem, Cic.

1. insēro -sēvi -sītum, 3. **1**, to sow in, plant in, Plin.; **2**, to implant; inserit novas opiniones, evellit insitas, Cic.; partic., **insītus** -a -um, implanted, innate, inborn; insitus menti cognitionis amor, Cic.; **3**, to unite; corpora animis, Cic.

2. insēro -sērūi -sertum, 3. to put, place, set in, insert. **I.** Lit., collum in laqueum, Cic.; oculos in alicuius pectora, to fix the gaze upon, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Meton., to introduce, insert into, intermingle with; jocos historiae, Ov.; deos minimis rebus, Liv.; se alicui rei, to meddle with, Ov. **B.** to incorporate with, place among; aliquem vatibus, Hor.

insertim, adv. by insertion, Lucr.

inserto, 1. (intens. of 2. insero), to insert, put into; clypeo sinistram, Verg.

inservio, 4. to serve. **I.** Lit., as a vassal or subject, reges inservientes, Tac. **II.** Transf., to serve. **A.** to be devoted to, to pay attention to; alicui, Cic.; nihil est inservitum a me temporis causā, Cic. **B.** to be devoted to a thing, to take care of; inservi (valetudini), Cic.

insessus, partic. of insideo and insido.

insībilo, 1. to hiss, pipe, whistle in, Ov.

insidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (in and sedeo). **I.** Intransit., to sit upon. **A.** Lit., **a**, with dat., or abl., immani et vastae beluae, Cic.; equo, Cic.; **b**, to have one's seat or place (of the Penates), Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, insidens capulo manus, resting upon, Tac.; **b**, to be settled, to dwell, remain; insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, Cic. **II.** Transit., **a**, to take possession of, occupy; locum, Liv.; **b**, to inhabit; ea loca, Tac.

insidiāe -ārum, f. (insideo), an ambush. **I.** Lit., **a**, insidias locare, Liv.; collocare, Caes.; **b**, of the place of ambush, milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a**, a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot; insidias vitae ponere or facere, Cic.; insidias ponere contra aliquem, Cic.; insidias alicui parare, Cic.; insidias opponere, tendere, collocare, struere, adhibere, comparare, Cic.; insidias componere, Tac.; per insidias, ex insidiis, or insidiis, treacherously, Cic.; **b**, illusion, deception; noctis, Verg.

insidiator -ōris, m. (insidior), a spy, way-layer, lurker, traitor, Cic.; viae, Cic.

insidiōr, 1. dep. (insidiae). **I.** to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for, Caes.; hostibus, Ov.; ovili, Verg. **II.** **a**, to plot against the life of; alicui, Cic.; **b**, to watch for, wait for; somno maritorum, Cic.; tempori, to wait for the fitting opportunity, Liv.

insidiōsē, adv. with superl. (insidiosus), deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously, Cic.

insidiōsus -a -um (insidiae), deceitful, cunning, treacherous, full of snares; **a**, of inanimate objects, insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; clementia alicuius, Cic.; **b**, of persons, quis insidiosior? Cic.

insido -sēdi -sessum, 3. to sit, settle, perch upon. **I.** floribus (of bees), Verg.; digitos membrum, sink into, Ov. **II. A.** to settle, dwell; jugis, Verg.; with acc., cineres patriae, Verg. **B. 1**, to beset a place, take up one's post at; with dat., silvestribus locis, Liv.; with acc., tumulos, Liv.; of things, semen in locis insedit, takes root in, Cic.; **2**, transf., to sink deep; in animo, Cic.

insignē -is, n. (insignis), a signal, token. **A.** Gen., Cic.; nocturnum, a night-signal, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, the official badge of a magistracy; insigne regium, Cic.; more commonly plur., insignia, badges, insignia; imperatoris, Caes.; sacerdotum, Liv.; regia, Cic.; transf., insignia virtutis, laudis, Cic.; **2**, orationis lumina et quoddammodo insignia, beauties, Liv.

insignio, 4. (insignis), **1**, to put a mark, sign, or token upon, to impress; in animis tamquam insignitae notae veritatis, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to distinguish; aliquem notā, Liv.; cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, was remarkable for, Tac.; **b**, to adorn; agros tropaeis, Verg.; clipeum Iō auro insignibat, Verg.

insignis -e (in and signum), distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable; **1**, lit., bos maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpurā, Liv.; Phoebus insignis crinibus, Ov.; insignis ad deformitatem, remarkably ugly, Cic.; **2**, transf., remarkable, eminent, distinguished, extraordinary; improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insigne ad irridendum vitium, Cic.

insignitē, adv. with compar. (insignitus), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

insignit̄er, adv. with compar. (insignis), *remarkably, extraordinarily*, Cic.

insignitus -a -um (p. adj. from insignio), **I**, *marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain*; imago, Cic.; notae veritatis, Cic.; **2**, *striking, remarkable, unexampled*; imagines, Cic.; insignitior contumelia, Liv.

insilē -is, n. *the spool or bobbin on which the yarn was twisted in weaving*, Lucr.

insilio -silii -sultum, 4. (in and salio), *to leap, spring, jump in or on*; in phalangas, Caes.; in equum, Liv.; tergo, Ov.; with accus., Aetnam, Hor.; undas, Ov. (perf. insilivit, Liv.)

insimulatio -ōnis, f. (insimulo), *an accusation, charge*; probrorum, Cic.

insimulo, 1. *to charge, accuse, blame*; with acc. of pers., aliquem falso, Cic.; with accus. and infin., quod eos insimulemus omnia incerta dicere, Cic.; with acc. of pers. and genit., se peccati quod, etc., Cic.; with simple acc., quod ego insimulo, Cic.

insincerus -a -um, *tainted, putrefying*; eruor, Verg.

insinuatio -ōnis, f. (insinuo), rhet. t.t., *the gaining the favour of the audience*, Cic.

insinuo, 1. *to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate*. **A**. Lit., Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the gaps of the enemy*, Liv.; refl., se insinuare, or simply insinuare, and middle insinuari, *to penetrate, work one's way in, to insinuate oneself*, insinuare in forum, Cic.; se inter equitum turmas, Caes.; qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, Liv. **B**. Transf., se in familiaritatem alicuius, Cic.; insinuare se in philosophiam, Cic.; se insinuare, or insinuare alicui, *to gain the good will of*, Cic.; penitus in causam, *to get to know thoroughly*, Cic.

insipiens -entis (in and sapiens), *foolish, stupid*, Cic.

insipienter, adv. (insipiens), *foolishly, stupidly*, Plaut.

insipientia -ae, f. (insipiens), *foolishness, stupidity*, Cic.

insisto -stiti, 3. **I**. *to stand on, set foot on, tread on, place oneself on*. **A**. Lit., 1, cingulus lunae in quo qui insistent, etc., Cic.; digitis, *to stand on the tip of one's toes*, Ov.; limen, Verg.; pedum primis vestigia plantis, Cic.; insistere vestigiis alicuius, *to tread in the steps of* (fig.), Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *to enter on a journey, pursue*; iter, Liv.; **b**, *to follow hard on*; referentibus pedem, Liv. **B**. Transf., 1, *perge tenere istam viam quam institisti*, Cic.; **2**, esp., *to follow any object or occupation eagerly, persist in*; totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes.; with acc., rationem belli, *to follow out the plan of the war*, Caes.; munus, Cic.; with dat., ei rei, Liv. **II**. *to remain still, stand still*. **A**. Lit., stellae insistent, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, **a**, *to stop, pause*; in speech, quae quum dixisset paulumque institisset, "Quid est," inquit, Cic.; **b**, *to pause over, dwell upon*; singulis peccatorum gradibus, Cic.; **2**, *to be fixed or obstinate in*; importune, Cic.; crudelitati, Tac.; with infin., sequi, Cic.; **3**, *to be at a stand = to doubt*; in reliquis rebus, Cic.

insiticius -a -um (l. inserto), *engrafted, foreign*, Plin.

insitio -ōnis, f. (l. inserto), **I**, *a grafting, budding*; plur., insitiones, *the kinds of grafting*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *the grafting season*, Ov.

insitivus -a -um (l. inserto), *grafted, engrafted*; 1, lit., pira, Hor.; **2**, transf., **a**,

foreign; quaedam disciplinae, Cic.; **b**, *superstitious, not genuine*, Phaedr.

insitor -ōris, m. (l. inserto), *a grafter*, Prop.

insitus -a -um, partic. of l. inserto.

insociabilis -e, *that cannot be joined together, unsociable, unsocial*; gens, Liv.; with dat., homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv.

insolabilit̄er, adv. (in and solor), *insolubly*, Hor.

insolens -entis (in and soleo). **I**. *unusual, contrary to custom*; quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. **II**. **A**. *unaccustomed to, unused to*; infamiae, Cic.; in dicendo, Cic. **B**. 1, *unusual, extravagant*; verbum, Cic.; **2**, of behaviour, **a**, *prodigal*; non fuisse insolentem in pecunia, Cic.; **b**, *proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent*; exercitus, *flushed with victory*, Hor.; ostentatio, Cic.

insolent̄er, adv. (insolens), **I**, *unusually, in a way contrary to custom*; evenire vulgo solet, an insolenter et raro, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *immoderately, excessively*; his festivitatibus insolentius abuti, Cic.; **b**, *haughtily, arrogantly, insolently*; efferre, Cic.

insolentia -ae, f. (insolens). **I**. *the not being accustomed to a thing, inexperience in, strangeness*; huius disputationis, Cic. **II**. **A**. *strangeness, affectation, novelty of diction*; verborum, Cic. **B**. *extravagance, profuseness*, Cic. **C**. *pride, arrogance, insolence*, Cic.

insolesco, 3. (in and soleo), **a**, *to behave extravagantly*; magis insolescente Plancina, Tac.; **b**, *to become haughty or insolent, be elated*; per licentiam insolescere animum humanum, Sall.

insolidus -a -um, *weak, soft, tender*; herba, Ov.

insolitus -a -um. **I**. Act., *unaccustomed to*; ad laborem, Caes.; with genit., rerum bellicarum, Sall. **II**. Pass., **a**, *unusual, strange*; haec insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratio dicendi, Cic.; **b**, *uncommon, unusual*; insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic.; verbum, Cic.

insolubilis -e, **1**, *that cannot be paid*, Sen.; **2**, *incontrovertible, indubitable*, Quint.

insomnia -ae, f. (insomnis), *sleeplessness, loss of sleep*; gen. in plur., insomniis carere, Cic.

insomnis -e (in and somnus), *sleepless*; insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.; draco, Ov.; of things, nox, Verg.

1. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), *sleeplessness*, Plin.

2. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), *a dream*; sing., Tac.; plur., Verg.

insono -sonūi -sonitum, 1. **I**. Intransit., *to make a noise in, sound, resound*; insonere cavernae, Verg.; flagello, *to crack a whip*, Verg. **II**. Transi., *to make to sound*; verbera, Verg.

insons -sontis, **1**, *innocent, guiltless*; insontes sicut sontes circumvenire, Sall.; **2**, post-transf., *harmless*; Cerberus, Hor.

insopitus -a -um (in and sopio), *not lulled to sleep, wakeful, watchful*; draco, Ov.

inspargo = inspergo (q.v.).

inspecto, 1. (intens. of inspicio), *to look at or in, observe, view*; inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv.; inspectante exercitu internel, Cic.

insperans -antis (in and spero), *not hoping, not expecting*; insperanti mihi sed valde optanti cecidit ut; etc., Cic.

insperatō, adv. (insperatus), *unexpectedly*, Plaut.

insperatus -a -um (in and spero), *unhoped for, unexpected*; pecuniae, Cic.; malum, Cic.; ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

inspergo and **inspargo**, -persi (-sparsi), -persum (-sparsum), 3. (in and spargo). **I.** to *strew, sprinkle in or on*; molam et vinum, Cic. **II.** to *besprinkle*, Plin.

inspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (in and specio). **I.** to *look, see in or on*. **A.** Lit., **1.** faciem, Ov.; speculum, Phaedr.; **2.** to *look into, read*; leges, Cic.; verba, Ov. **B.** Transf., to *examine, look into, become acquainted with*; aliquem a puero, Cic. **II.** to *contemplate, view, observe*; **1.** gen., signum publicum, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** as buyer, to *inspect*; candelabrum, Cic.; **b.** as a messenger, to *investigate*; sociorum res, Liv.; **c.** as an inspector, milit. t. t., to *inspect*; arma militis, Cic.; viros, Liv.; **d.** as a sacrificer, fibras, Ov.; **e.** as a spy, domos, Verg.

inspico, 1. to *sharpen a point*, Verg.

inspiro, 1. **1.** intransit., to *breathe upon, to blow upon*; conchae, Ov.; **2.** transit., **a.** lit., to *breathe, blow in or on*; venenum morsibus, Verg.; **b.** transf., to *breathe into, inspire, rouse, inflame*; alicui occultum ignem, Verg.

inspoliatus -a -um (in and spolio), not *despoiled, not plundered*; arma, Verg.

inspuo -spui -sputum, 3. to *spit in or upon*, Plin.

inspūto, 1. to *spit upon*, Plaut.

instabilis -e. **I.** Act., **A.** that *does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*; pedes instabilis ac vix vado fidens, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.** *unsteady, not keeping its ground*; hostis instabilis ad conferendas manus, Liv.; **b.** *unstable, inconstant, changeable*; motus, Caes.; animus, Verg. **II.** Pass., on which it is *impossible to stand, insecure*; tellus, Ov.

instabilitas -atis, f. (instabilis), *instability*, Plin.

instans -antis, p. adj. (from insto), **1.** *present*; subst., **instans** -antis, n. *the immediate present*, Cic.; **2.** *pressing, urgent*; instantior cura, Tac.

instantē, adv. (instans), *urgently, earnestly, vehemently*; instantius concurrere, Tac.

instantia -ae, f. (insto), *the present time*, Cic.

instar, n. indecl., *an image, likeness, picture, sketch*; **a.** quantum instar in ipso! *what an imposing presence*, Verg.; gen. with genit., *like to, as great as, after the fashion of*; navis cybaea maxima triremis instar, Cic.; instar montis equus, Verg.; instar alicuius or alicuius rei esse, instar habere, instar obtinere, to *be like, to be as good as, to be in the place of*; Erana quae fuit non vici instar sed urbis, Cic.; Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, Cic.; alicuius rei instar putare or reri, to *think a thing as good as, consider it equal to*; Idque si accidat, mortis instar putemus, Cic.; **b.** of number, *as many as, as large as*; cohortes quaedam quod instar legionis videretur, Caes.

instauratio -ōnis, f. (instauro), *repetition, renewal*; ludorum, Cic.

instaurativus -a -um (instauro), *renewed, repeated*; ludī, Cic.

instauro, 1. (in and *stauro from sto, stare). **I.** to *renew, repeat, begin anew*; **1.** **a.** of public solemnities and ceremonies, sacrificium, Cic.; **b.** of any kind of action, scelus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; **2.** **a.** to *reanimate, restore*; instaurati (sunt) animi, Verg.; **b.** to *repay, requite*; talla Graiis, Verg. **II.** to *set about, prepare*; choros, Verg.

interno -strāvi -stratum, 3. **I.** to *strew over, cover over*; equum, to *saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth*, Liv. **II.** to *spread over*; modicis tignis, Hor.

instigator -ōris, m. (instigo), *an instigator, stimulator*; sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac.

instigatrix -triciis, f. (instigator), *she that instigates*, Tac.

instigo, 1. (in and STIG-o = στίζω whence also instinguo), to *instigate, incite, stimulate*; aliquem in aliquem, Liv.; absol., instigante te, at *your instigation*, Cic.

instillatio -ōnis, f. (instillo), *a dropping into*, Plin.

instillo, 1. to *drop in, pour in by drops*; oleum lumini, Cic.; transf., to *instil*; praeceptum auriculis, Hor.

instimulātor -ōris, m. (instimulo), *an instigator*; seditionis, Cic.

instimulo, 1. to *stimulate, arouse, incite*, Ov.

instinctor -ōris, m. (instinguo), *an inciter, instigator*; sceleris, Tac.

instinctus -ūs, m. (instinguo), *instigation, incitement*; instinctu divino, Cic.

instinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. (in and STIG-o = στίζω, whence also instigo), to *instigate, incite*; gen. in partic., **instinctus** -a -um, *incited, impelled*; furore, Cic.

instipulor, 1. dep., to *stipulate or bargain for*, Plaut.

instita -ae, f. *a seam, border, or flounce on a lady's robe*; meton., *a lady*; nulla, Ov.

institio -ōnis, f. (insisto), *a standing still*; stellarum, Cic.

institor -ōris, m. (insto), *a broker, factor, huckster, pedlar*; mercis, Liv.

institorium -ii, n. (institor), *the business of a hawker*, Suet.

institūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and statuo). **I.** to *put or place into*; vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, Verg. **II.** to *arrange*. **A.** Lit., **1.** milit. t. t., *draw up in order*; aciem duplicem, Caes.; **2.** to *prepare, make ready, build, construct*; turrim, pontes, naves, Caes.; vineas, Cic.; dapes, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** to *make arrangements for, begin, undertake*; historiam, Cic.; iter, Cic.; with infin., to *resolve upon, determine*; oppidum oppugnare, Cic.; historias scribere, Nep.; **2.** **a.** to *appoint, ordain, establish, introduce, institute*; portorium, Cic.; dies festos, Liv.; ludos, Ov.; with ut and the subj., to *arrange that, etc.*, Cic.; with infin., Caes.; **b.** to *settle, to administer*; civitates, Cic.; **c.** to *instruct, teach, educate for a particular purpose*; aliquem ad dicendum, Cic.

institūtio -ōnis, f. (instituo), **1.** *arrangement*; rerum, Cic.; institutionem suam conservare, method. Cic.; **2.** *instruction*; doctoris, Cic.; Cynica, *the principles of the Cynic philosophy*, Tac.

institūtum -i, n. (instituo), **1.** *an undertaking, purpose*; non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, Cic.; **2.** *an old-established custom, arrangement, institution*; majorum, Cic.; institutum vitae capere, to *adopt a rule of life*, Cic.; ex instituto, *according to custom, order*, Liv.; **3.** *instruction, precept*; philosophiae, Cic.

insto -stiti -stātūrus, 1. **I.** to *stand in or on*; rectam instas viam, Plaut. **II.** **A.** to *be close to, follow closely*; **1.** lit., vestigiis, Liv.; **2.** transf., **a.** to *press upon, pursue eagerly, urge, harass*; absol., Cic.; with dat., adversario, Cic.; hosti, Liv.; **b.** currum, to *be zealous in building*, Verg.; to *pursue or devote oneself eagerly to anything*; operi, Verg.; with following infin., to *persist, not to cease, to persevere*; poscere recuperatores, Cic.; **c.** to *persist, insist, ask pressingly*; alicui instare ut, with subj., Cic.; **d.** of time, to *approach, draw nigh, threaten*; dies instat quo, etc., Cic. **B.** to *stand upon, be fixed*; jugis, Verg.

1. **instrātus** -a -um (in and sterno), *uncovered*, Verg.

2. **instrātus**, partic. of *insterno*.

instrēnūus -a -um, *inactive, lazy, idle*, Plaut.

instrēpo -ūi -itum, 3. *to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak*; sub pondere axis instrepat, Verg.

instringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. *to bind*; in stricta fides gemmis, Ov.

instructē, adv. with compar. (*instructus*), *with great preparation*; ludos instructus fecit, Liv.

instructio -ōnis, f. (*instruo*), *a setting in array, drawing up in order*; militum, Cic.

instructor -ōris, m. (*instruo*), *a preparer*; convivii, Cic.

1. **instructus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *instruo*), 1, *provided with, furnished*; Graecia instructa coplis, Cic.; 2, *instructed, learned*; in jure civili, Cic.; instructor a jure civili, Cic.

2. **instructus** -ūs, m. (*instruo*), *a preparation, provision*; fig. = *matter* (in a speech), while ornatus = *rhetorical ornament*, quocumque (oratio) ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic.

instrūmentum -i, n. (*instruo*). I. *a tool, implement, instrument*; a, sing., instrumentum villae, implements of husbandry, Cic.; militare, Caes.; belli, Cic.; b, plur., instrumenta anilia, dress, Ov. II. Transf., 1, *store, stock*; oratoris, Cic.; 2, *means to an end*; instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, Cic.

instrūo -struxi -structum, 3. I. *to build in or into*; contabulationes in parietes, Caes. II. A. *to set up, build*; muros, Nep. B. *to arrange, prepare*; a, lit., apud aliquem epulas instruere, Liv.; b, transf., instruere fraudem, Liv. C. *to furnish, equip, provide*; 1, gen., a, lit., domum suam in provinciis, Cic.; domus instructa or aedes instructae, *a furnished house*, Cic.; b, transf., accusationem et petitionem adornare atque instruere, Cic.; of persons, aliquem mandatis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., (a) *to arm*; exercitum, Liv.; (β) *to draw up in order of battle, to post*; exercitum, aciem, Cic.; b, *to teach, instruct*; aliquem ad omne officii munus, Cic.

insuāvis -e, *not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable*; littera insuavissima, ill-sounding, Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

Insūbres -ium and -um, m. *the Insubrians, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (Milan)*; sing., **Insūbēr** -bris, m. *an Insubrian*. Adj., **Insūbēr** -bris -bre, *Insubrian*.

Insūbēr, v. *Insubres*.

insūdo, 1. *to sweat in or at*; libellis insudat manus, Hor.

insuēfactus -a -um (in -sueo and facio), *accustomed to, inured to*, Caes.

insuesco -suevi -suetum, 3. I. *Intransit., to accustom oneself to, to become used to*; corpori, Tac.; ad disciplinam, Liv.; with infin., victoriā frui, Liv. II. *Transit., to accustom, habituate any one to*; insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.

1. **insuētus** -a -um (in and suesco), 1, *unaccustomed to, unused to*; with genit., laboris, Caes.; with dat., moribus Romanis, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad stabilem pugnam, Liv.; with infin., vera audire, Liv.; 2, pass., *unusual, unwonted*; solitudo, Liv.; poet., insueta (neut. plur.) as adv., *unusually*; rudere, Verg.

2. **insuētus** -a -um, partic. of *insuesco*.

insūla -ae, f. 1, *an island*, Cic.; 2, *a detached house or building, let out to several poor families*, Cic.; *a hired lodging*, Tac., Suet.

insūlanus -i, m. (*insula*), *an islander*, Cic.

insulse, adv. (*insulsus*), *insipidly, tastelessly, sillily, absurdly*; loqui, Cic.

insulsitas -atis, f. (*insulsus*), *insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity*; Graecorum, Cic.

insulsus -a -um (in and salsus), 1, *unsalted, insipid*; O gulam insulsam, *pleased with tasteless food*, Cic.; 2, *insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish*; genus ridiculi, Cic.; adolescens, Cic.

insulto, 1. (intens. of *insilio*), 1, *to leap at or on*; busta, Hor.; nemora, *dance through*, Verg.; 2, *to scoff at, revile, insult, deride*; alicui in calamitate, Cic.; multos bonos, Sall.; in republicam, Cic.

insultūra -ae, f. (*insilio*), *a leaping at or on anything*, Plaut.

insum -fui -esse, *to be in or on*; 1, lit., comae insunt capiti, Ov.; ferrum quale hastis velitaribus inest, Liv.; 2, transf., *to be in, to be contained in, to belong to*; with in and the abl., superstitione in qua inest inanis timor, Cic.; vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, Cic.; with dat., cui virile ingenium inest, Sall.

insūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to take for anything, expend*; teruncium in aliquem, Cic.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac.; operam libellis accusatorum, Tac.

insūo -sui -sūtum, 3. *to sew in, sew up, sew on*; aliquem in culeum, Cic.; insutum vestibis aurum, *embroidered, sewn on*, Ov.

insūpēr. I. Adv. A. Lit., 1, *above, over, overhead*; insuper injicere centones, Caes.; 2, *from above*; jugum insuper imminens, Liv. B. Transf., *over and above, in addition, moreover, besides*; insuper etiam, Liv.; insuper quam, Liv. II. Prepos. with acc., Cato.

insūpērābilis -e, 1, *insurmountable, impassable*; via, Liv.; 2, transf., *unconquerable*; genus insuperabile bello, Verg.; fatum, *inevitable*, Ov.

insurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. *to rise up, raise oneself up*. I. Lit. A. Of persons, *to rise to one's full height, in order to give more force to some action of the body*; arduus insurgens, Liv.; of rowers, insurgite remis, *put all your strength into the stroke*, Verg. B. Of things, inde colles insurgunt, Liv.; of the wind, aquilo, Hor.; of water, vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. II. Transf., a, *to increase in power*; Caesar paulatim insurgere, Tac.; b, *to rise up against*; suis regnis, Ov.

insūsurro, 1. *to whisper, whisper in the ear*; a, intransit., alicui, Cic.; in aurem alicuius, Cic.; b, transit., alicui cantilenam, Cic.

intābesco -tābūl, 3. 1, *to pine, waste, wither away gradually*; diuturno morbo, Cic.; 2, *to become liquid, melt*; cera igni, Ov.

intactilis -e, *that cannot be touched*, Lucr.

1. **intactus** -a -um (in and tango), *untouched*. I. Gen., nix, *virgin*, Liv.; cervix juvencae, *untouched by the yoke*, Verg.; Britannus, *unconquered*, Hor.; intactum Graecis carmen, *not attempted by*, Hor. II. Esp., a, *unhurt*; prope intacti evasere, Liv.; b, *pure, chaste*; Pallas, Hor.; c, *intactus aliquā re or ab aliqua re, free from*; infamiā, cupiditate, Liv.

2. **intactus** -ūs, m. *intangibility*, Lucr.

intāminātus -a -um (in and *taminio, whence also *contaminio*), *unstained, unspotted*; honores, Hor.

1. **intectus** -a -um, 1, *uncovered, unclothed, unarmed*; pedes, Tac.; dux, Tac.; 2, *open, frank*, Tac.

2. **intectus** -a -um, partic. of *intego*.

intēgellus -a -um (dim. of integer), tolerably uninjured, pretty safe, Cic.

intēger -gra -grum (for intager, from in and TAG-o, tango), whole, entire, undiminished. **I.** Physically, **a**, unharmed, unwounded, Cic.; integros pro saucis arcessere, Sall.; **b**, of food, fresh, untainted; aper, Hor.; **c**, unhurt, undiminished, whole; sublicae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes.; opes integrae, Hor.; existimatio, Cic.; **d**, unmixed, pure; fontes, Hor.; **e**, of strength, fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous; integris viribus repugnare, Caes.; **f**, chaste, pure; virgo, Cat.; **g**, of health or age, sound, blooming; valetudo, Cic.; integer aevi, in the prime of life, Verg.; **h**, of time, entire; annus, Cic.; **i**, undiminished, fresh; integram famem ad ovum affero, Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.; so ab integro, Cic.; as legal t. t., in integrum restituere, to restore a thing to its former condition; praedia, Cic. **II.** Morally and intellectually. **A.** Intellectually, **a**, undecided, undetermined; rem integram relinquere, Cic.; causam integram reservare alicui, Cic.; in integro mihi res est, or integrum est mihi, I am fully at liberty, Cic.; foll. by infin. or ut and the subj., Cic.; sibi integrum reservare de aliquo or de aliqua re, to reserve one's freedom of action, Cic.; dare, to leave or grant full liberty, Cic.; **b**, inexperienced; rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe, Cic.; **c**, intellectually whole, unbiassed, impartial, free from prejudice; integri testes, Cic.; integrum se servare, Cic. **B.** Morally, **a**, uncorrupted; se integros castosque conservare, Cic.; **b**, blameless, innocent, pure; nemo integrior, Cic.; integer vitae scelerisque jurus, Hor.; **c**, inviolate; fides, Tac.; jus, Cic.

intēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to cover; tures coris, Caes.

intēgrasco, 3. (integro), to break out afresh, Ter.

intēgratio -ōnis, f. (integro), a renewing, renewal, Ter.

intēgrē, adv. (integer). **I.** purely, correctly; dicere, Cic. **II.** **a**, honestly, uprightly, impartially; judicare, Cic.; **b**, disinterestedly; in privatorum periculis caste integreque versari, Cic.

intēgritas -ātis, f. (integer). **I.** **a**, unimpaired condition, soundness, health; corporis, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic.; **b**, purity, correctness; incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas, Cic. **II.** honesty, uprightness, integrity; integritas vitae, Cic.

intēgro, 1. (integer). **I.** **a**, to renew, repeat, begin afresh; pugnam, Liv.; lacrimas, Liv.; **b**, to heal; elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. **II.** to refresh; aninus integratur, Cic.

intēgumentum -i, n. (integro). **I.** a covering; lanx cum integumentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., a cloak, disguise; haec flagitiorum integumenta, Cic.; evolutum illis integumentis dissimulatiōis tuae, Cic.

intellectus -ūs, m. (intelligo). **I.** a perceiving, perception, sensation, Plin. **II.** an understanding, comprehension; boni, mali, Tac.; intellectum habere, to be understood, Tac.

intelligens -entis, p. adj. (from intelligo), 1. intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with anything; **a**, of persons, vir, Cic.; cuiusvis generis eius intelligens, Cic.; **b**, of things, iudicium, Cic.; 2, a connoisseur; homo ingeniosus et intelligens (opp. idiota), Cic.; in hisce rebus intelligens esse, Cic.

intelligentēr, adv. (intelligens), intelligently, with understanding; audiri, Cic.

intelligentia -ae, f. (intelligens). **I.** a conception, idea, Cic. **II.** insight, intelligence,

knowledge. **A.** quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset intelligentia, Cic.; intelligentiam juris habere, Cic. **B.** **a**, the knowledge of a connoisseur in some art, taste, Cic.; **b**, understanding; fretus intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.; quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit, Cic.; res sub intelligentiam cadentes, Cic.

intelligo (intellēgo) -lexi -lectum, 3. (inter and lego), to understand, comprehend. **I.** By the senses or understanding, to mark, perceive, observe, feel; de gestu intelligo quid respondeas, Cic.; intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, Cic.; ex quo intelligitur or intelligendum est, or intelligi potest, with acc. and infin. or rel. sent. (with quam, quantus, etc.), Cic. **II.** to form an idea or conception, to think, to understand. **A.** corpus quid sit intelligo, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to be of the opinion, to think; ipsi intelligamus naturā gigni sensum diligendi, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to be a connoisseur; tamen non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic.; 2, to understand a person's character, judge, appreciate; aliquis falsus intelligitur, Tac. (syncop. perf., intellexi, Cic.)

Intēmēlii (Intimēlii) -ōrum, m. a people on the east side of the Alps, a branch of the Ligurians. Hence, **Intēmēlium** -ii, n. the chief town of the Intemēlii.

intēmērātus -a -um (in and temero), unspotted, undefiled, inviolate; fides, Verg.

intempērans -antis, 1, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate; intemperantis est, with infin., Cic.; in augendo eo intemperantior, Liv.; of things, libertas, gloria, Cic.; 2, esp., incontinent; in aliqua re, Cic.; of things, intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.

intempērantēr, adv. (intemperans), immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately; intemperantius opibus suis uti, Cic.

intempērantia -ae, f. (intemperans), a, want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, intemperance; libidinum, Cic.; vini, immoderate indulgence in, Liv.; **b**, insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance, Cic.

intempērātē, adv. (intemperatus), intemperately; vivere, Cic.

intempērātus -a -um, intemperate, immoderate; intemperata quaedam benevolentia, Cic.; intemperatā nocte, in the dead of night, Ov.

intempēriāe -ārum, f. (intempero), inclement, unfavourable weather; transf., quae te intempēriāe tenent? are you crazy? Plaut.

intempēries -ēi, f. **I.** inclement, unseasonable weather; caeli, Liv.; aquarum, excessive fall of rain, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, insubordination; amici, Cic.; cohortium, Tac. **B.** incontinence, intemperance; unius ex illis viris, Cic.

intempestivē, adv. (intempestivus), unseasonably; accedere, Cic.

intempestivus -a -um, unseasonable, untimely, inopportune; epistola, Cic.

intempestus -a -um (in and tempestas), 1, unseasonable; intempesta nox, the dead of night, Cic.; personified, Nox intempesta, the mother of the Furies, Verg.; 2, unwholesome, unhealthy; Graviscae, Verg.

intendo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch out, extend. **A.** Lit., 1, dextram ad statuam, Cic.; 2, of weapons, to aim, direct; tela, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., 2, to move in any direction, to direct towards; iter in or ad locum, to direct one's course towards, Liv.; **b**, to apply the mind, direct 'he thoughts to; animum eo, Cic.; animum

or mentem in aliquid, Cic.; oculos mentesque ad pugnam, Caes.; **c**, to direct with hostile intention, to excite; eo bellum, Liv.; periculum alicui or in aliquem, Cic.; alieni litem, Cic.; **2**, intransit. or reflex., **a**, to direct one's course; quo intenderat in Manliana castra pervenit, Cic.; **b**, to direct one's efforts; quocumque intenderat, res adversae erant, Sall.; **c**, to devote oneself to; ad publicas curas, Tac. **II.** to stretch. **A.** Lit., arcum, Cic.; vincula stupea collo, stretch round, Verg.; tabernacula carbaseis velis, to pitch, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to exert; se ad firmitatem, Cic.; **2**, to intend; quod animo intenderat, Cic.; **3**, to raise; vocem, Verg.; **4**, to maintain, try to prove; id quod intenderat confirmare, Cic.

1. intentatus -a -um (in and tento), untouched, untried; nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, unattempted, Hor.

2. intentatus -a -um, partic. of intento.

intentē, adv. (intentus), carefully, diligently, attentively, vigorously; aliquem intentius admonere, Liv.

intentio -ōnis, f. (intendo). **I.** a directing, attention, absol., Cic.; with subject, genit., vultus, Tac.; with object, genit., lusus, Liv. **II.** stretching; **a**, corporis, Cic.; **b**, of the mind, an effort, exertion; animi cogitationum, Cic.; **c**, intention; adversariorum, Cic.

intento, 1. (intens. of intendo), **1**, to stretch towards or against, to stretch out threateningly; manus in aliquem, Liv.; sicam alicui, Cic.; **2**, to threaten with hostile purpose; arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Cic.

1. intentus -ūs, m. (intendo), a stretching out; palmarum, Cic.

2. intentus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of intendo. **II.** P. adj. (from intendo), **a**, anxious, intent, full of expectation; omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum expectabant, Caes.; with ad or adversus aliquid, or with dat., attentive to, waiting eagerly for; in omnem occasionem, Liv.; **b**, with dat., or ad, or in with the acc., attentive to, intent upon, busied with, zealous in; operi agresti, Liv.; esp. of soldiers, ready for battle; paratus et intentus, Liv.; **c**, active, unceasing, vigorous; intentissima cura, Liv.; **d**, rigorous; disciplina, Tac.

intēpēo, 2. to be lukewarm, Prop.

intēpesco -tēpūi, 3. (inchoat. of intepeo), to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Ov.

intēr (in with adverbial ending ter), prep. with acc. between, among, amid. **A.** Of space, **1**, of rest, moror inter aras, templa, Cic.; quum (Hercules) inter homines esset, among the number of, Cic.; inter falcarios, in the street of the sickle-makers, Cic.; **2**, of motion, inter stationes hostium emissi, Liv. **B.** Transf., of time, **1**, between; inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; **2**, during, in the course of; inter decem annos, Cic.; inter cenam, Cic.; inter agendum, Verg. **C.** **1**, among a class; adolescens inter suos, Cic.; **2**, between (parties, adversaries, etc.); inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios iudicare, Cic.; **3**, of division, portion, inter se, between one another, Cic.; **4**, between (of friendship, hostility, etc.); amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse, Cic.; **5**, with pronouns, inter se, inter nos, inter vos, inter ipsos, between one another, mutually; amare inter se, to love one another, Cic. **D.** Particular phrases, **a**, inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of murder, Cic.; **b**, inter paucos and inter paucos, especially, particularly, Liv.; **c**, inter cuncta, before all, Hor.; **d**, inter haec, meanwhile, Liv. (inter sometimes put after its case, quos inter, Cic.).

intērāmēta -ōrum, n. (inter), the wood-work of a ship, Liv.

Intērāmna -ae, f., **1**, a town in Umbria, now Terni; **2**, a town in Latium, now Teramo. Hence, adj., **1**, **Intērāmnanus** -a -um; **2**, **Intērāmnanus** -ātis, belonging to Interamna. Subst., **Intērāmnanates** -itan, m. the people of Interamna.

intērāresco, 3. to become dry, to dry up, decay, transf., Cic.

interbībo, 3. to drink up, Plaut.

interbīto, 3. to perish, Plaut.

intercālāris -e (intercalo), intercalary; calendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

intercālārius -a -um (intercalo), intercalary; mensis, Cic.

intercālo, 1. (lit., to call out that something is inserted), **1**, to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; si scies Romae intercalatum sit necne, Cic.; **2**, to defer, put off; poenam, Liv.

intercāpēdo -ōnis, f. (intercapio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite; molestiae, Cic.

intercēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go between, come between. **I.** Lit., inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** **a**, of places, to stand or lie between; palus quae perpetua intercedebat, Caes.; **b**, hence of time, to intervene; nox nulla intercessit, Cic.; **c**, of events, to happen between; saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.; **d**, of relations, to be between; inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to step between; **a**, by way of hindrance, to interpose, withstand, protest against (of the tribunes when they exercised their veto); legi, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; **b**, as a mediator, to interpose; quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset ut, etc., Cic.; in money transactions, to stand surety; pro aliquo, Cic.; magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, in a large sum for, Cic.

interceptio -ōnis, f. (intercipio), a taking away; poculi, Cic.

interceptor -ōris, m. (intercipio), one who takes away, an embezzler; praedae, Liv.

intercessio -ōnis, f. (intercedo), **1**, an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, Cic.; **2**, a protest or exercise by the tribunes of their veto, Cic.

intercessor -ōris, m. (intercedo), **1**, a surety, bail, Cic.; **2**, one who protests against, opposes, withstands (of a tribune in the exercise of his veto); legis, Cic.

1. intercīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. (inter and caedo), to cut off, cut asunder; pontem, to demolish, pull down, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic.

2. intercīdo -cīdi, 3. (inter and cado), **1**, to fall between, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, to happen, occur; si quae interciderunt, Cic.; **b**, to become lost, decay, perish; inimici, ap. Cic.; memoriae foret, Liv.; intercīdit mihi aliquid, I have forgotten something, Hor.

intercīno, 1. (inter and cano), to sing between; medios actus, Hor.

intercīpio -cēpi -cēptum 3. (inter and capio), to take by the way, intercept. **I.** Lit. litteras, Cic.; comitatus, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, to deprive of, rob, steal; agrum ab aliquo, Liv.; aliquem neci, Ov.; **2**, to snatch away, carry off prematurely; aliquem veneno, Tac.; **3**, to cut off; iter, Liv.

intercīsē, adv. (intercisus), confusedly, interruptedly; dicere, Cic.

interclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (inter and cludo, claudio). **I.** to block up, hinder; alkyl fugam, Cic.; fig., omnes seditionum vias, Cic.

II. A. to cut off, separate from; aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentaria, Caes.; fig., intercludor dolore quominus, etc., I am prevented by grief, Cic. **B.** to enclose, shut in; aliquem in his insidiis quas, etc., Cic.; angustiis intercludi, Caes.

interclusio -ōnis, f. (intercludo), a stopping or blocking up; animae, Cic.

intercolumnium -li, n. (inter and columna), the space between two columns, Cic.

intercurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I** 1, to run between, Lucr.; 2, fig., a, to step between, intercede, Cic.; b, to run along with, be among, mingle with; his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. **II.** to run or hasten to in the meanwhile; Veios ad confirmandos militum animos, Liv.

intercurso, 1. (intens. of intercurro), to run between, Liv.

interkursus -ūs, m. (intercurro), a running between, interposition; interkursu consulum, suorum, Liv.

intercus -cūtis (inter and cutis), under the skin; aqua, the dropsy, Cic.

interdātus -a -um, partic. of interdo.

interdico -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to forbid, prohibit. **A.** Gen., a, alicui aliquā re or aliquo; Romanis omni Gallia, Caes.; b, alicui aliquid; alicui orbem, Ov.; c, with or without dat. of person, foll. by ne or ut, etc., and the subj., interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; in pass., Pythagoreis interdictum ne fabā vescerentur, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, as legal t. t., interdico alicui aquā et igni, to banish, Cic.; 2, sacrificiis interdico, Caes. **II.** to order, command; 1, with ut and the subj., familiae valde interdico ut uni dicto audiens sit, Cic.; 2, of the praetor, to make a provisional or interlocutory decree; de vi, Cic.; praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset eo restitueretur, Cic.

interdictio -ōnis, f. (interdico), a forbidding, prohibition; aquae et ignis, banishing, Cic.

interdictum -i, n. (interdico), 1, a prohibition; with subject. genit., Caesaris, Cic.; 2, a praetor's interdict or provisional order, Cic.

interdiū (interdiūs), adv. in the daytime, by day; nocte an interdiū, Liv.

interdo -didi -dātum, 1. to give between, distribute, Lucr.

interdūatim = interdum (q.v.).

interductus -ū, m. (*interduco), inter-
punctuation, Cic.

interdum, adv. 1, sometimes, occasionally, now and then; interdum . . . interdum, Cic.; 2, meanwhile, Tac.

interdūo = interdo (q.v.).

interēā, adv. (inter and abl. eā), 1, in the meanwhile, meanwhile, Cic.; interea quum, Cic.; 2, nevertheless, notwithstanding, Cic.; quum interea, Cic.

interemptio -ōnis, f. (interimo), slaughter, slaying, Cic.

interēo -ii -itum, 4. to perish, to be lost among. **I.** Lit., muriae stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic. **II.** Transf., to perish, be destroyed, be lost; a, of things, intereunt sacra, Cic.; b, of men, to die; fame aut ferro, Caes. (seruop. perf. forms, interisse, interissent, Cic.)

interēquito, 1. to ride between; ordines, Liv.

interfatio -ōnis, f. (interfor), a speaking between, interruption in discourse, Cic.

interfectio -ōnis, f. (interficio), a slaying, ap. Cic.

interfactor -ōris, m. (interficio), a murderer, slayer, Cic.

interfectrix -trix, f. (interfactor), a murdereress, Tac.

interficio -feci -fectum, 3. (inter and facio), to destroy, put an end to, bring to naught; a, of things, inesses, Verg.; herbas, Cic.; b, of persons, to murder, to slay, kill; aliquem insidiis, Cic.; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.

interfio -fieri (pass. of interficio = interficior), to perish, Plaut.

interfluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow between; Naupactum et Patras, Liv.

interflūus -a -um (interfluo), flowing between, Plin.

interfodio -fodi -fossam, 3. to dig into, pierce, Lucr.

interfor -fatus sum, 1. dep., to speak between, interrupt in discourse; aliquem, Liv.; or absol., Liv., Verg. (1st pers. pres. not found).

interfugio, 3. to flee between, Lucr.

interfulgens -entis, shining or gleaming among or between, Liv.

interfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour between; middle, interfundi, to flow between; novius Styx interfusa, Verg.; transf., maculis interfusa genas, stained with, Verg.

interibi, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime, Plaut.

intericio = interjicio (q.v.).

interim, adv., 1, meanwhile, in the meantime, Cic.; 2, however, Cic.

interimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (inter and emo), to take away out of the midst; 1, of things, to destroy, annihilate, make an end of; sacra, Cic.; 2, of persons, to put out of the way, to kill, slay, murder; aliquem, Cic.; stirpem fratris virilem, Liv.; se, to commit suicide, Cic.; transf., me examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic.

interior, interiūs -ōris, compar. adj., **intimus** -a -um, superl. (in-ter). **I.** Compar. interior. **A.** Lit., 1, inner, interior; pars aedium, Cic.; interiore epistolā, in the middle of the letter, Cic.; Falernum interiore notā, from the depth of the cellar, Hor.; interior ictibus, within shot, Liv.; 2, a, remote from the sea, inland; nationes, Cic.; interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom Liv.; b, nearer, shorter (of the racecourse); gyrus, on the inside of the course, Hor.; cursus, shorter, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, interior periculo vulneris, too near to be in danger of a wound, Liv.; 2, a, more secret, more confidential; amicitia, Cic.; b, deeper; (a) timor, Cic.; (β) more erudite, profound; interiores et reconditae litterae, Cic. **II.** Superl., intimus -a -um, inmost. **A.** Lit., intima Macedonia, the very centre of Macedonia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, deepest, most profound; disputatio, philosophia, Cic.; 2, most secret, confidential, intimate; amicus, Cic.; intimus alicui, Cic.; familiaritas, Nep. Subst., **intimus** -i, m. an intimate friend, Cic.

interitio -ōnis, f. (interēo), destruction, ruin; aratorum, Cic.

interitus -ūs, m. (interēo), destruction, ruin, annihilation; a, of things, legum, Cic.; b, of persons, consulum, Cic.; with abl.; exercitus nostri interitus ferro, fame, frigore, Cic.

interius, 1, compar. adj., v. interior; 2, compar. of intra, v. intra.

interjaceo, 2. to lie between or among; absol., interjacebat campus, Liv.; with dat.,

campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

interjectus -ūs, m. (interjicio), a putting between; a, of place, interposito interjectuque terrae, between the sun and the moon, Cic.; b, of time, an interval; interjectu noctis, after an interval of a night, Tac.

interjicio (interjācio) -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, cast, place, put among, or between. I. Lit., legionarias cohortes, Caes. Partic., **interjectus** -a -um, interposed, thrown between; nasus, quasi murus oculis interjectus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, idque interjecit inter individuum atque id, etc., Cic.; interjectus inter philosophos et eos, standing between, Cic.; 2, a, of time, to put in between; moram, Tac.; anno interjecto, after the interval of a year, Cic.; b, of words, to intermingle; pleraque Latino sermone, Cic.

interjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. to join together, unite, connect; dextras, Liv.

interlābor -labi, 3. dep., to glide, fall, flow between; in tmesis, inter enim labentur aquae, Verg.

interlēgo, 3. to pluck, gather here and there, Verg.

interlino -lēvi -lītum, 3. I. to daub between; caementa interlita luto, Liv. II. to erase, cancel, to falsify by erasure; testamentum, Cic.

interlōquor -lōcūtus (-loquūtus) sum, 3. dep., to interrupt a person speaking, Ter.

interlūcēo -luxi, 2. I. to shine, gleam between; terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucent (in amber), Tac.; impers., noctu interluxisse, there had been intervals of light, Liv. II. A. to shine forth; quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, Liv. B. to be transparent, capable of being seen through (on account of small numbers); interlucet corona (militum), Verg.

interlūnium -ii, n. (inter and luna), the change of the moon, time of new moon, Hor.

interlūo -lūi, 3. to flow between, wash between; fretum quod] Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.

intermenstruus -a -um, between two months; intermenstruo tempore, at the time of the change of the moon, Cic.; subst., **intermenstruum** -i, n. (sc. tempus), the time of the new moon, Cic.

1. **interminātus** -a -um (in and termino), unbounded, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.

2. **interminātus** -a -um, v. interminor.

interminor, 1. dep., to threaten, forbid with threats, Plaut.; partic. perf. pass., cibus interminatus, forbidden with threats, Hor.

intermiscēo -miscōi -mixtum, 2. to mix with, intermix; with dat., turbam indignorum intermiscere dignis, Liv.; intermixti hostibus, Liv.

intermissio -ōnis, f. (intermitto). I. leaving off; epistolarum, Cic.; officii, Cic. II. respite, interruption, interval; verborum, Cic.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, Cic.

intermissus -a -um, partic. of intermitto.

intermitto -misi -missum, 3. I. Transit., A. to place between; trabes paribus intermissae spatii, Caes. B. to leave a space between, leave free, unoccupied, unsurrounded; 1, lit., pars oppidi a flumine intermissa, Caes.; loca custodibus intermissa, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to leave off for a time, give over, break off, interrupt, neglect; studia, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; with infin., alicui litteras mittere, Cic.; vento intermisso, the wind having

dropped, Caes.; verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis intermissa, obsolete, Cic.; b, of time, to let pass; ne quem diem intermitterem, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ut reliquum tempus ab labore intermitteretur, Caes.; with ad and the acc., nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes.; with a negat. foll. by quin and the subj., neque ullum fere diem intermittebat quin perspiceret, without examining, Caes.; c, to discontinue, suspend an office; intermissis magistratibus, Cic. II. Intransit., to cease, leave off; quā flumen intermittit, Caes.

intermōrior -mōrtuus sum, 3. dep., to die, perish, decay; 1, lit., Suet.; 2, transf., a, intermoriuntur reliquiae conjurationis, Cic.; civitas intermōritur, Liv.; contiones intermōrtuae, lifeless, Cic.; b, to faint away, Liv.

intermundia -ōrum, n. (inter and mundus), spaces between the worlds (according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods), Cic.

intermūrālis -e, between walls; amnis, Liv.

internascor -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow between; internata virgulta, Liv.

internēcīnus -a -um, v. internecivus.

internēcio (internēcio) -ōnis, f. (interneco), entire destruction, extermination, massacre, carnage; civium, Cic.; ad internecionem adducere gentem, to annihilate, Liv.

internēcivus (internēcīnus) -a -um (interneco), murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine; bellum, Cic.

internēco, 1. to destroy utterly, exterminate; hostes, Plaut.

internecto, 3. to bind together, to bind up; ut fibula crinem auro internecat, Verg.

internēcio = internecio (q. v.).

internitēo -nitēi, 2. to shine among, gleam through, Plin.

internōdium -ii, n. (inter and nodus), the space between two knots or joints, Ov.

internosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to distinguish between; geminos, Cic.; quae internosci a falsis non possunt, Cic.

internuntia, v. internuntius.

internuntio, 1. to send messengers between two parties, Liv.

internuntius -a -um, adj., used as subst., a messenger, negotiator, go-between; a, masc., Jovis interpretes internuntiique (of the augurs), Cic.; b, fem., aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.

internus -a -um, inward, internal, civil; discordiae, Tac.

intēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub, crumble, pound in anything, Plin.

interpellatio -ōnis, f. (interpello), interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech, Cic.

interpellator -ōris, m. (interpello), an interrupter, disturber, Cic.

interpello, 1. (inter and *pello -are, intens. of pello -ēre), 1, to interrupt a speaker; crebro dicentem, Cic.; 2, to disturb, hinder, impede. a, of persons, aliquem in jure suo, Cic.; aliquem ne, etc., Liv.; comitia, Liv.; b, of things, haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.

interpōlatio -ōnis, f. (interpolo), an alteration, Plin.

interpōlis -e (inter and polio), fortified, ramped up, repaired; hence, not genuine, Plin.

interpōlo, 1. (interpolo), 1, to alter, fortified, repair, ramp up; togam praetextam, to redress, Cic.; 2, to spoil, corrupt, falsify; semper aliquando demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic.

interpōno -pōsūi -pōsītum, 3. to put, place, lay between or among, *interpose*. **I.** Lit., 1, elephantos, Liv.; 2, a, to insert, *intercalate*; menses intercalarios, Liv.; b, to insert in discourse; ne inquam saepius interponeretur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, to allow an interval to pass between; spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes.; spatium interposito, after some time, Cic.; moram, Cic., cunctationem, Tac., to interpose, delay. **B.** to cause to come between, to interpose; operam, studium, laborem, to use, apply, Cic. **C.** to introduce, bring forward; a, iudicium, edictum, to bring forward, Cic.; b, to bring forward, allege as a reason or pretext; gladiatores interpositi sunt, Cic.; c, to pledge one's word; in aliquid or in aliqua re fidem suam, Caes. **D.** to admit as a helper, participator, etc.; I, iudices, testes, Cic.; 2, se interponere in aliquid or alicui, to engage in, have to do with, meddle; se in pacificationem, Cic.; se audaciae alicuius, Cic. **E.** to falsify; rationes populorum, Cic.

interpōsitiō -ōnis, f. (interpono), 1, a bringing forward, introducing (in a speech); multarum personarum, Cic.; 2, a putting in, insertion, Cic.

interpōsītus, abl. -ū, m. (interpono), a putting between, interposition; luna interpositu terrae deficit, Cic.

interpres -prētis, c. (inter and PRET, ΦΡΑΔ, φράζω). **I.** a negotiator, mediator, messenger; iudicii corrupendi, Cic.; divūm, Mercury, Verg. **II.** **A.** an expounder, explainer; juris, Cic.; poetarum, Cic.; divūm, prophet, prophetess, Verg., Liv.; interpretes comitorum, the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held, Cic. **B.** a, an interpreter; appellare or alloqui aliquem per interpretem, Cic.; b, a translator; nec converti (orationes) ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.

interpretātiō -ōnis, f. (interpretor). **I.** explanation, exposition, interpretation. **A.** Gen., juris, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** Esp., translation, Plin.; concr. = that which is translated; foederis, Cic. **II.** meaning, understanding; nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv.

interpretor, 1. dep. (interpres), to explain, expound, interpret, translate. **A.** Lit., 1, jus alicui, Cic.; fulgura, somnia, Cic.; 2, to translate; epistolam, scriptores, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to put an interpretation on, to understand in a certain manner; male, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.; with acc. and infn., reditu in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.; 2, to understand, grasp, comprehend; recte alienius sententiam, Cic.; 3, to decide, determine; neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Cic. (pass., Cic., esp. in perf. partic.)

interpunctiō -ōnis, f. (interpungo), punctuation; verborum, Cic.

interpungo -punxi -punctum, 3. to punctuate, point; narratio interpuncta, well-divided, Cic.; partic. subst., clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.

interquēror -questus sum, 3. dep., to interrupt with complaints, Liv. (?)

interquiesco -quēvi -quētum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time; quum haec dixissem et paulum interquiesvissem, Cic.

interregnum -i, n. a period between two reigns, an interregnum, Cic.; under the republic at Rome, the time during the absence of the consuls, or between the death or retirement of the consuls and the choice of successors, Cic.

interrex -rēgis, m. a regent, person temporarily invested with royal authority, Cic.; in later times, a person appointed in the absence of the consuls to hold the comitia for the election of their successors, Cic.

interrītus -a -um (in and terreo), unterrified, undaunted, Verg.

interrōgātiō -ōnis, f. (interrogo), a question, questioning, interrogation, Cic.; esp. a, legal t.t., the examination of witnesses; testium, Tac.; absol., Cic.; b, logic. t.t., an argument, syllogism; aptā interrogatione concludere, Cic.

interrōgātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), a short syllogism or argument; minutae interrogatiunculae, Cic.

interrōgo, 1. **I.** to ask, question, interrogate; te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solerentne veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc., positionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv.; partic. subst., **interrōgātum** -i, n. a question; ad interrogata respondere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to interrogate judicially, to examine; testem, Cic.; b, to accuse, bring an action against; aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall.

interrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break down, break in the middle, break asunder. **I. A.** pontem, Caes.; aciem hostium, Liv. **B.** to separate; interrupti ignes, isolated, Verg.; interruptae vocis, broken, Cic. **II.** Transf., to interrupt, disturb; a, gen., iter amoris et officii, Cic.; b, to interrupt a speech; orationem, Cic.

interruptē, adv. (interruptus from interrumpo), interruptedly, disconnectedly; non interrupte narrare, Cic.

intersaepiō -saepsi -saepum, 4. to hedge or fence in, inclose, hem in, block up. **I.** Lit., foramina, Cic.; quaedam operibus, Liv. **II.** Transf., cut off, separate; urbem vallo ab arce, Liv.; iter, Cic.

interscindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to cut or hew asunder. **I.** Lit., pontem, Cic.; venas, to open, Tac. **II.** Transf., to cut off, separate; Chalceis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv.

intersēpiō = intersaepio (q. v.)

1. **intersēro** -sēvi -sītum, 3. to sow or plant between, Lucr.

2. **intersēro**, 3. to put or place between; oscula mediis verbis, Ov.; transf., causam interserens, alleging, Nep.

interspirātiō -ōnis, f. a breathing between, a taking breath, Cic.

1. **interstinguo** -stinctus, 3. to cover with spots or speckles; facies interstincta medicaminibus, Tac.

2. **interstinguo**, 3. to extinguish; ignem, Lucr.

interstrēpo, 3. to roar, make a noise in the midst of, Verg.

interstringo, 3. to squeeze tight; alicui gulam, to throttle, Plaut.

intersum -fūi -esse. **I. A.** to be between; a, of space, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.; b, of time, to intervene; inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. **B.** to be different, be distinguished from; ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, Cic.; inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, Cic.; quod ab eo nihil intersit, Cic. **C.** to be present, take part in; with in and the abl., in convivio, Cic.; with dat., convivio, Cic. **II.** Impers., interest, it concerns, it imports, it is of importance; constr.; (α) with genit. of person or thing, or with the fem. abl. of the possess. pron., meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā, cuiā, nam eorum quoque vehementer interest, Cic.; vestrā hoc maxime interest, Cic.; (β) with ad and the acc. of the thing, ad nostram laudem non multum interesse, Cic.; (γ) with the neut., multum, quantum, tantum, plus, plurimum, or with adv., maxime, ve-

hementer, magnopere, or with genit. of value, magni, parvi, minoris, pluris, magni, Cic.; (§) with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut or ne, or with rel. sent., magni interest meā unā nos esse, Cic.; illud magni meā interest ut te videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest uter sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.

intertexo -texūi -textum, 3. *to weave together, interweave*; flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.

intertrāho -traxi, 3. *to take away*, Plaut.

intertrimentum -i, n. (inter and tero).

I. loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver; argenti, Liv. **II.** Transf., loss, damage; sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.

interturbatio -ōnis, f. disturbance, disquiet, Liv.

intervallum -i, n. (inter and vallus), a space between two palisades; hence, **I. A.** an intervening space, interval, distance; pari intervallo, at an equal distance, Caes.; locorum, Cic. **B.** an interval of time; literarum, Cic.; sine intervallo loquacitas, without intermission, Cic.; longo intervallo, after a long time, Cic. **II.** difference, unlikeness, Cic.; as t. t. of music, intervalla = distinctions between high and low notes, Cic.

intervello -vulsi -vulsum, 3. *to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin*, Plin.

intervenire -veni -ventum, 4. *to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene*. **I.** verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic.; huic orationi, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, of time, to intervene, to interrupt; with dat., nox intervenit proelio, Liv.; b, of events, to happen while something else is being done, and so to interrupt; with dat., intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, Liv.; exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti, opposes, Cic.

interventor -ōris, m. (intervenire), an interrupter, a visitor; magis vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic.

interventus -ūs, m. (interventio), intervention, interposition, interference; hominis, Cic.; noctis, Caes.

interverto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. (to turn aside), to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin; **1.** regale donum, Cic.; **2.** transf., to take away, deprive of, defraud of; promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertere et ad se transferre, Cic.; **3.** to spend, lavish, Tac.

interviso -visi -visum, 3. **1.** to look after, inspect secretly; crebro intervisto, Cic.; **2.** to visit from time to time; aliquem, Cic.

intervolito, 1. to fly about among, Liv.

intervomo, 3. to pour forth among, Lucr.

intestabilis -e, disqualified from being a witness or from making a will; hence dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous, execrable, Hor.; Sall.; perjurium, Liv.

intestatus -a -um, **1.** having made no will, intestate; adv., intestato or ab intestato, intestate; mori, Cic.; **2.** not convicted by witnesses, Plaut.

intestinum -i, v. intestinus.

intestinus -a -um (intus). **I.** inward, internal; subst., **intestinum** -i, n. an intestine; and plur., **intestina** -ōrum, n. the intestines; intestinum medium, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, to have a pain in the bowels, Cic. **II.** a, domestic, internal, civil; intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; b, subjective (opp. oblativus, objective), Cic.

intexo -texūi -textum, 3. **I.** to weave in, plait in, interweave; **1.** lit., purpureas notas

filis, Ov.; vimina, Caes.; **2.** a, to interlace; venae toto corpore intextae, Cic.; b, to interweave in discourse; parva magnis, Cic. **II.** to weave around, to wind around, to surround; hastas foliis, Verg.; hederac solent intextere trunco, Ov.

intibum (intybum, intubum) -i, n. and **intibus (intybus, intubus)** -i, c. endive, succory, Verg.

intimē, adv. (intimus), **1.** confidentially, intimately, Nep.; **2.** cordially, strongly; commendari ab aliquo, Cic.

intimus, superl. from interior (q. v.)

intingo (intinguo) -tinxī -tinctum, 3. to dip in; faces sanguine, Ov.

intolerabilis -e, unbearable, intolerable; frigus, dolor, Cic.; saevitia, Liv.

intolerandus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable, Cic.

intolerans -antis. **I.** Act., impatient of, unable to bear; with genit., corpora intolerantissima laboris, Liv. **II.** Pass., unbearable, intolerable; subjectis intolerantior, Tac.

intolerantē, adv. (intolerans), immoderately, excessively, impatiently; dolere, Cic.; intolerantius se jactare, Cic.; intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

intolerantia -ae, f. (intolerans), intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence; regis, Cic.; illa superbia atque intolerantia, Cic.

intōno -tōnūi -tōnātum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to thunder. **A.** Lit., pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to thunder, make a thundering noise, especially of a speaker; jam hesternā concione intonuit vox perniciose tribuni, Cic.; b, to clash; Aeneas horrendum intonat armis, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to thunder forth; quum haec intonisset plenus irae, Liv.; minas, Ov.; b, to make to roar upon; Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, raging on, Hor. (partic. perf. pass., intonatus, Hor.)

intonsus -a -um (in and tondeo), unshorn. **I.** Lit., caput, Ov.; of animals, intonsa bidens, Verg.; of persons, with long hair or beard; deus, Apollo, Ov.; of the old Romans, intonsi avi, Ov.; Numa, Ov.; Cato, Hor.; of savage nations, homines intonsi et inculti, Liv.; intonsi Getae, Ov. **II.** wooded, leafy, not cleared of trees; montes, Verg.

intorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. **I.** to twist or turn round. **A.** Gen. **1.** paludamentum circum brachium, Liv.; **2.** to wind; rudentes intorti, Ov. **B.** to hurl; telum in hostem, Verg.; transf., ardentēs oculos, to roll, Verg.; intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumelliae, Cic. **II.** to twist aside, turn, writhe. **A.** intorti capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor.; navis vertice retro intorta, Liv. **B.** to distort, turn away; mentum in dieendo, Cic.

intortus -a -um (partic. of intorquēo).

intrā (for interā se. parte, from interna -a -um). **I.** Adv. (compar. intērius, superl. intīmē), within; compar., rapiat sitiens intēriusque recondat, Verg. **II.** Prepos. with acc., within. **A.** Lit., of space; **1.** intra parietes, Cic.; **2.** into; ingredi intra finem loci, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** of time, within, in the space of; intra tot annos, Cic.; intra annos XIV, Caes.; foll. by quam, intra decimum diem quam Phetas venerat, in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv.; **2.** with numerals, intra centum, less than a hundred, Liv.; **3.** of other words expressing boundary, etc., cedere intra finem juris, Liv.; intra legem epulari, within the bounds prescribed by law, Cic.

intrābilis -e (intro), *that can be entered, accessible*; annis os multis simul venientibus laud sane intrabile, Liv.

intractābilis -e, *unmanageable, intractable, unmanageable, rough*; genus intractabile bello, unconquered, Verg.; bruma, rough, Verg.

intractātus -a -um, *not handled*. **I.** Lit., equus intractatus et novus, Cic. **II.** Transf., *unattempted*; scelus, Verg.

intrēmisco -trēmūl, 3. (inchoat. of intremo), *to begin to tremble*; genua timore intremuere, Cic.

intrēmo, 3. *to tremble, quake*, Verg.

intrēpidē, adv. (intrepidus), *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv.

intrēpidus -a -um. **I.** *not trembling, undaunted, intrepid*; dux, Ov.; with dat., intrepidus minantibus, Tac. **II.** *free from care or alarm*; hiems, *undisturbed by war*, Tac.

intrīco, 1. (in and tricae), *to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion*; Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.

intrinsēcūs, adv. (intra and secus), *inside, inwardly, internally*, Cato.

1. **intrītus** -a -um (in and tero), *not worn away*; transf., *unchaunted*; cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes.

2. **intrītus** -a -um, *partic. of intero*.

1. **intrō**, adv. (for intero sc. loco from *interus -a -um), *within*; intro ire, Caes.; filiam intro vocare, Cic.

2. **intro**, 1. (*interus), *to go into, enter*. **A.** Lit., regnum, pomerium, Cic.; in hortos, Ov.; ad munimenta, Liv.; intra praesidia, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to enter, penetrate*; in rerum naturam, Cic.; in alienius familiaritatem, Cic.; **b**, of things, quo non modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem pessit intrare, Cic.

intrōdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. *to lead or conduct into*. **I.** Lit., copias in fines Bellovacorum, Caes.; exercitum in Ligures, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to bring in, introduce*; philosophiam in domos, Cic.; consuetudinem, Cic. **B. 1**, *to introduce in speech*; introducta rei similitudo, Cic.; **2**, *to maintain*; with acc. and infin., Cic.

intrōductiō -ōnis, f. (introduco), *bringing in, introduction*; adolescentulorum, Cic.

intrōēo -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. *to go into, enter*; in urbem, Cic.; domum, Cic.; portā, *by the gate*, Cic.; transf., in vitam, Cic.

intrōfēro -tāli -ferre, *to bear, carry in*; liberis cibum, Cic.

intrōgrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (intro and gradior), *to enter*, Verg.

intrōītus -ūs, m. (introeo), *an entrance*. **I.** 1, lit., Smyrnā, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; **2**, transf., *beginning, introduction, preamble*; fabulae Clodianae, defensionis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a place of entrance, passage*, Cic.

intrōmitto -misi -missum, 3. *to send in, cause to enter*; legiones, Caes.

intrōrsūs (introrsum), adv. (for introversus), 1, *towards the inside, inwards*, Caes.; **2**, *inwardly, internally*, Hor., Liv.

intrōrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break in, enter by force*; eā, Caes.

intrōspīciō -spexi -spectum, 3. (intro and specio), *to look into, look within*; 1, lit., domum tuam, Cic.; **2**, transf., *to look attentively, observe, examine*; in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic.; intrōspice in mentem tuam ipse, *cast a look within*, Cic.; allorum felleitatem, Tac.

intrōversus = introrsus (q.v.)

intrōvōco, 1. *to call in, call within*, Cic.

intrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *to thrust in; to intrude*, Cic.

intūbum -i, n., **intūbus** -i, m., v. intibum.

intūēor -tūitus sum, 2. dep. *to look at attentively, gaze at*. **I.** Lit., solem, Cic.; in aliquem contra, *right in the face*, Liv. **II. A.** *to consider, contemplate, pay attention to*; aliquid, Cic. **B.** *to look with astonishment or admiration at*; Pompeium, Cic.

intūītus -a -um, *partic. of intueor*.

intūmesco -tūmūl, 3. *to swell, swell up*. **I. A.** Lit., intumuit venter, Ov. **B.** Transf., vox, Tac.; intumescēte motu, Tac. **II.** Fig., **a**, *to swell with pride*; superbiā, Tac.; **b**, *to swell with anger, be angry*; intumuit Juppiter, Ov.

intūmūlātus -a -um (in and tumulo), *unburied*, Ov.

intūor, 3. dep. = intueor (q.v.).

inturbīdus -a -um, **I.** pass., *undisturbed, quiet*; annus, Tac.; **2**, act., *not turbulent*; vir, Tac.

intūs, adv. (in and -tus, ep. ἐντός), *within, inside*. **I. 1**, ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic.; poet., with abl., tali intus templo, Verg.; **2**, transf., *within the heart*; intus in animis inclusae (cupiditates), Cic. **II.** With verbs of motion, *into, to the inside*; duci intus, Ov.

intūtus -a -um, *unprotected, unsafe*. **I.** Pass., castra, Liv.; intuta moenium, *the unprotected parts of the walls*, Tac. **II.** Act., *unsafe, insecure*; latebrae, Tac.; amicitia, Tac.

īnūla -ae, f. *the plant elecampane*, Hor.

īnultus -a -um (in and ulciscor). **I.** *unavenged*; injuriae, Cic.; ne inultus esset, Cic. **II.** *unpunished*; aliquem inultum sinere, or inultum esse pati, Cic.

īnubro, 1. *to shade, overshadow, cover with shade*; vestibulum, Verg.; inumbrante vespere, *as the shades of evening were coming on*, Tac.; ora coronis, Lucr.

īnunctiō -ōnis, f. (inungo), *an anointing with salve or ointment*, Plin.

īnundātiō -ōnis, f. (inundo), *an inundation, flood*; inundatio ex lacu Albano, Liv.

īnundo, 1. **I.** Transit., *to overflow, inundate*. **A.** Lit., hanc (terram) inundat aqua, Cic.; vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to stream over like a torrent*; hinc densi cursus inundant Troes, Verg. **II.** Intransit., *to overflow with*; inundant sanguine fossae, Verg.

īnungo -unxi -unctum, 3. *to anoint, smear with ointment*; oculos, Hor.

īnurbānē, adv. (inurbanus), *unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour*, Cic.

īnurbānus -a -um, *rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish*; 1, in demeanour, Cic.; 2, in speech, *unrefined*, Cic.

īnurgēo -ursi, 2. *to push, thrust against*, Lucr.

īnūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I.** *to burn in*. **A.** Lit., notam, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to imprint indelibly, brand*; notam turpitudinis vitae alienius, Cic.; alieni dolorem, Cic.; inuri notā censoriae severitatis, Cic. **II. a**, *to burn, burn up*; vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov.; **b**, *to burn or singe with the curling-irons, to curl*; fig., illa calamistris, *to adorn elaborately*, Cic.

īnūsītātē, adv. (inusitatus), *unusually, strangely*; inusitate loqui, Cic.; inusitatus contrahere, Cic.

īnūsītātus -a -um, *unusual, strange, uncommon*; res inusitata ac nova, Cic.; species navium inusitator, Cic.; with dat., inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic.; inusitatum est with infin., or with ut and the subj., Cic.

inustus -a -um, partic. of *inuro*.

inūtilis -e. **I.** *useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*; homo, Cic.; with dat., valetudine aut aetate inutiles bello, Caes.; with ad and the acc., ad usus civium non inutile, Cic.; inutile est with infin., Cic. **II.** *hurtful, injurious, harmful*; seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

inūtilitas -ātis, f. (inutilis), *uselessness, unprofitableness*, Cic.

inūtilitēr, adv. (inutilis), **1.** *uselessly, unprofitably*, Liv.; **2.** *hurtfully, injuriously*, Cic.

invādo -vāsi -vāsum, 3. **I.** *to go in, enter, come in*; a, in eas urbes, Cic.; with simple acc., portum, Verg.; tria milia stadiorum, *to advance*, Tac.; b, *transf., to undertake boldly*; aliquid magnum, Verg. **II.** **A.** *to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade*; 1, lit., a, of persons, in hostem, Cic.; urbem, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, *to penetrate, attack*; quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.; 2, *transf., a, with words, to attack, assault*; aliquem minaciter, Tac.; b, of diseases, pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.; c, of passions and other evils, *to attack, befall*; pestis in vitam invasit, Cic.; furor invaserat improbis, Cic.; aliquem libido invadit, Sall. **B.** *to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize*; in alicuius praedia, Cic.

invālesco -vālūi, 3. (inchoat. of *invaleo*), *to gather strength, become strong*; tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.

invālētūdo -inis, f. *indisposition*, Cic.

invālidus -a -um, **1.** *weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill*; milites, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv.; 2, *transf., weak to resist*; exercitus, Liv.; moenia invalida adversus irrupentes, Tac.

invectio -ōnis, f. (*inveho*), **1.** *importation*, Cic.; **2.** *an inveighing against, invective*, Cic.

invēho -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** Act., *to carry, bear, bring in*; 1, lit., a, pecuniam in aerarium, Cic.; b, *to import*; vinum in Galliam, Liv.; 2, *transf., to introduce, bring along with*; quae (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Liv.; divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv. **II.** Middle, *invehi*. **A.** *to ride or travel on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship*; curru in capitolium, Cic.; equo, Liv.; flumine, *to sail on*, Cic. **B.** Refl., *se invehere and middle invehi, to penetrate, burst into, attack*; 1, lit., Romana se invexit acies, Liv.; quum utrinque invehi hostem nunciaretur, Liv.; 2, *transf., in aliquem or aliquid, to attack with words, assail, inveigh against*; petulanter in aliquem, Cic.

invendibilis -e, *unsaleable*, Plaut.

invēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I.** *to come or light upon, find, meet with*. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem, Cic.; naves, Caes.; 2, *to find written, come upon in reading*; de aliqua re nulla littera in veteribus libris invenitur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to find out*; ipsis durior inventus est, Caes.; 2, *to procure, acquire, get, earn*; hoc cognomen, Cic.; gloriam ex culpa, Sall. **II.** *to find out, discover*. **A.** Lit., argenti venas, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to effect, bring about*; per me inventa salus, Cic.; 2, *to find out from others, learn*; conjurationem, Cic.; inventum est with acc. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., non inveniebat quomodo, etc., Cic.; dolor se invenit, *shows itself*, Ov.

inventio -ōnis, f. (*invenio*), **1.** *invention*, Cic.; **2.** *the inventive faculty*, Cic.

inventor -ōris, m. (*invenio*), *an inventor, finder out*; novorum verborum, Cic.

inventrix -trix, f. (*inventor*), *she that finds out*; oleae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

inventum -i, n. (*invenio*), *an invention, discovery*, Cic.

invēnustē, adv. (*invenustus*), *ungracefully, inelegantly*, Plin.

invēnustus -a -um, **1.** *inelegant, ungraceful*, Cic.; **2.** *unhappy in love*, Ter.

invērecundus -a -um, *shameless, impudent*; deus, Bacchus, Hor.

invergo, 3. *to pour upon*; fronti vina, Verg.

inversio -ōnis, f. (*inverto*), *irony*, Cic.

inversus -a -um, partic. of *inverto*.

inverto -verti -versum, 3. *to turn over, turn about*. **I.** Lit., **A.** in locum anulum, Cic.; poet., inversum contristat Aquarius annum, *completed*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to turn over*; a, of the plough, vomere terras graves, Verg.; b, of the winds, *to upturn*, Hor.; 2, *to turn upside down, empty*; vinaria tota, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to invert, turn upside down, change, transpose, alter, pervert*; ordinem, Cic.; inversi mores, Hor. **B.** *to pervert, give a different meaning to*; verba, Cic.

invespērascit, 3. impers. *it grows dark, becomes twilight*, Liv.

investigatio -ōnis, f. (*investigo*), *an inquiring into, investigation*; veri, Cic.

investigātor -ōris, m. (*investigo*), *an inquirer, investigator*; antiquitatis, Cic.; conjurationis, Cic.

investigo, 1. *to search out, track out*. **I.** Of dogs, canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Of men; a, aliquem, Cic.; b, conjurationem, Cic.; verum, Cic.

invētērasco -āvi, 3. (*invetero*), *to become old, grow old*. **I.** a, *to grow old in*; inveteraverunt hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Caes.; b, *to become obsolete*; si (res) inveteravit, actum est, Cic. **II.** *to become old, become established, become fixed, to be rooted*; inveteravit jam opinio, Cic.; with dat., quorum nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae et sermonibus, Cic.; of persons, *to be firmly established*; exercitum hinc mare atque inveterasce in Gallia, Caes.

invētērātio -ōnis, f. (*invetero*), *a becoming old, an inveterate disease or mistake*, Cic.

invētēro, 1. *to allow to become old*; and pass., **invētērari**, *to grow old, become old*. **I.** *conglutinatio inveterata, of long standing*, Cic. **II.** Middle, *inveterari, to become established, firmly rooted*; opinio inveterari potuisset, Cic.; often in partic., **invētērātus**, *old established*; amicitia, Cic.; ira, Cic.

invicem, adv. (in and vicis), *by turns, alternately*. **I.** hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, *mutually, reciprocally*; invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.; b, *on both sides*; multae invicem clades, Tac.

invictus -a -um (in and vinco), *unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible*; a labore, Cic.; ad laborem, Liv.; adversum aliquid, Tac.; Hannibal armis invictus, Liv.; absol., imperator, Cic.; defensio, *unanswerable*, Cic.

invidentia -ae, f. (*invideo*), *envying, envy*, Cic.

invidēo -vidi -visum, 2. **I.** *to look upon with the evil eye*, Cat. **II.** *to envy, grudge, be envious of*; a, with dat., paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.; honori, Cic.; in impers. pass., superioribus saepe invidetur, Cic.; b, *alicui aliquid or simply aliquid*; alicui honorem, Hor.; quoad id ipse invidere dei, Liv.; c, *alicui in aliqua re*; in qua tibi invideo, Cic.; d, *alicui aliqua re*; non invideo laude sua mulieribus, Liv.; e, poet., *alicui alicuius rei*; illi ciceris, Hor.; f, with infin.,

or acc. and infiu., Liburnis deducti triumpho, Hor.; **g**, with ut or ne and the subj., Verg.; **h**, absol., Cic.

invidia -ae, f. (invidus). **I.** *envy, grudging, hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium*, Sep. **II.** **1, a**, *hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity*; invidiam alicui facere, conflare, to excite ill-will against, Cic.; habere, to be unpopular, Cic.; in invidiam venire, Cic.; invidiam populari, Cic.; in invidiam commovere, concitare, excitare, Cic.; in aliquem lenire, Cic.; absit invidia verbo, Liv.; invidiam lenire, Cic.; **b**, meton. (a) *jealous or envious persons*, Verg.; (b) *something envied*; invidiae aut pestilentiae possessores, Cic.; **2**, *reproach*; invidiae erat amissum Cremerae praesidium, Liv.

invidiosē, adv. (invidiosus), *enviously, jealously, bitterly*, Cic.

invidiosus -a -um (invidia). **I.** *full of envy*; **1**, *envious*; omnes malevoli, iniqui, invidiosi, Cic.; **2**, *causing envy, envied*; invidiosae opes, Tac.; non invidiosa voluptas, Ov. **II.** *full of hate*; **1**, *feeling hate, hating*, Ov.; **2, a**, *causing hate, producing odium or ill-feeling*; crimen, Cic.; with in and the acc., ut invidiosum sit in eis, Cic.; with dat., hoc ipsis iudiciis invidiosissimum futurum, Cic.; **b**, *hateful, detested*; senatus potentia, Cic.

invidus -a -um (invideo), *envious*; **I.** Lit., Cic.; subst., *an envier*; laudis, Cic.; obtractores et invidi Scipionis, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, cura, aetas, Hor.; nox coeptis invida nostris, *unfavourable to*, Ov.

invigilo, **1**, *to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over*; give great attention and care to; venatu, Verg.; reipublicae, Cic.

inviolābilis -e, *inviolable, that cannot be injured*; pignus, Verg.

inviolātē, adv. (inviolatus), *inviolately*; memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis, Cic.

inviolātus -a -um, **1**, *uninjured, unhurt*; invulnerati inviolatique vixerunt, Cic.; inviolatā vestrā amicitia, Cic.; **2**, *inviolable*; tribunus plebis, Liv.

invisitātus -a -um, *not seen*; hence, *unusual, strange*; magnitudo, Cic.; forma, Cic.; nova acies, Liv.

inviso, **1**. **I.** *to go to see, to visit*. **A.** domum nostram quoad poteris invisas, Cic. **B.** *to visit a person or place*; aliquem, Cic.; suos, Liv.; Delum, Verg. **II.** *to perceive, get a sight of*, Cat.

1. invisus -a -um (in and video), *unseen, secret*; sacra occulta et maribus non solum invisā sed etiam inaudita, Cic.

2. invisus -a -um (invideo). **I.** Pass., *hated*; a, of persons, Cic.; with dat., invisus deo, Cic.; b, of things, cupressi, negotia, Hor.; iudicium invisum etiam iudiciis, Liv. **II.** Act., *hating, hostile*; invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg.

invitāmentum -i, n. (invito), *an invitation, attraction, allurements*; with subject. genit., naturae, Cic.; with object. genit., temeritatis invitamenta, Liv.; with ad and the acc., multa ad luxuriam invitamenta perniciose, Cic.

invitātio -ōnis, f. (invito), *invitation*; with subject. genit., hospitum, Cic.; in Epirum, Cic.; ut liberetur, Cic.; ad dolendum, Cic.

invitātus -ū, m. (invito), *an invitation*; invitatu tuo, Cic.

invitē, adv. (invitus), *unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will*; invite cepi Capuam, Cic.; vel pudentius vel invitius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

invito, **1**, *to invite, request civilly*. **I.** Lit., **A.** aliquem in legationem, *to invite one to undertake an embassy*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to invite as a guest*; a, aliquem ad cenam, Cic.; aliquem domum

suam, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic.; **b**, invitare se, *to take one's fill*; se cibo vinoque, Sall. **II.** *to invite, allure, entice*; aliquem praemiis ad rem, Cic.; somnos, *to invite, allure to sleep*, Hor.

invitus -a -um. **I.** *unwilling, against one's will*; invitus facio ut, etc., Cic.; eum invitissimum dimisi, Cic.; me, te, se invito, *against my, thy will*, etc.; invitissimis Stoicis, *spite of the opposition of the Stoics*, Cic.; of things, invitā lege agere, Cic. **II.** Poet., *given unwillingly*; invitā ope, Ov.

invius -a -um (in and via), *impassable*; saltus, Liv.; maria invia Teucris, Verg.; invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. Subst., **invia** -ōrum, n., *impassable places*, Liv.; poet., lorica invia sagittis, *impenetrable*, Mart.

invocātiō -ōnis, f. (invoco), *a calling upon, invocation*; deorum, Quint.

1. invocātus -a -um (in and voco), *uncalled*, Cic.

2. invocātus -a -um, partic. of invoco.

invoco, **1**, *to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke*; Junonem, Cic.; aliquem advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam, Cic.

involātus -ūs, m. (involo), *a flying, flight*, Cic. (only found in abl. sing.).

involito, **1**, *to fly in*; transf., of the hair, *to float or wave over*; comae involitant humeris, Hor.

involo, **1**, **1**, *to fly at, attack furiously*; castra, Tac.; **2**, *to seize or pounce upon, take possession of*; in possessionem quasi caducam ac vacuum, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.

involūcre -is, n. (involvere), *a napkin*, Plaut.

involūcrum -i, n. (involvere), *a wrapper, cover, case*; **1**, lit., candelabri, Cic.; **2**, transf., involucris simulationum tegi, Cic.

involūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from involvo), *obscure, confused, involved*; res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.

involvere -volvi -volutum, **3**. **I.** *to roll in*; igni suo involvunt, Tac. **II.** *to roll along*; silvas armenta virosque, Verg. **III.** *to roll over*; cupae involutae labuntur, Caes.; with dat., *to roll upon*; Olympum Ossae, Verg. **IV. a**, *to roll up, wrap up, cover*; sinistras sagis, Caes.; nox involvit umbrā diem, Verg.; **b**, transf., *se litteris, to bury oneself in, devote oneself to*; se suā virtute, Hor.; bellum pacis nomine involutum, *concealed under*, Cic.

involvulus -i, m. (involvere), *a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves* Plaut.

invulgo, **1**, *to depose, give evidence*, Cic. (?)

invulnerātus -a -um (in and vulnero), *unwounded*, Cic.

1. iō, interj., *an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah!* Verg., Hor.; or of pain, *oh!* Ov.

2. Iō (Ion) -ūs and -ōnis, f. (Ἰώ), *daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis*.

Iōlāus -i, m. (Ἰόλαος), *son of Iphiclus, the constant companion of Hercules*.

Iolcus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ἰωλκός), *town in Thessaly, the home of Jason*. Hence, adj., **Iolciacus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Iolcus*.

Iōlō -ēs, f. (Ἰόλη), *daughter of Eurytus, given by Hercules to his son Hyllus*.

1. iōn, -ii, n. (ἰόν), **1**, *the blue violet*, Plin.; **2**, *a precious stone of similar colour*, Plin.

2. Iōn -ōnis, f., v. Io.

Iōnes -um, m. (Ἴωνες), *the Ionians, a people of Greece, one of the four Greek races*; hence, **1**,

adj., **Īōniācus** -a -um, *Ionian*: **2, Īōnicus** -a -um, *Ionian*; **3, Īōnius** -a -um, *Ionian, Ionic*; mare Ionium, *the sea between Italy and Greece*, Liv.; so aequor Ionium, Ov.; sinus Ionius, Hor.; or simply Ionium -li, n., Verg. Subst., **Īōnia** -ae, f. *a district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis*.

Īōta n. indecl. (ἰώτα), *the name of the Greek vowel, I, i*, Cic.

Īphīānassa -ae, f. = Iphigenia, Lucr.

Īphīās -adis, f. (Ἰφιάς), *daughter of Iphis, i.e., Euadne*.

Īphigēnia -ae, f. (Ἰφίγεία), *daughter of Agamemnon, sacrificed by her father to appease the wrath of Diana; or, according to another legend, saved by Diana, and carried away, and made her priestess in Tauris*.

ipse -a -um, genit. ipsius (poet., ipsius), dat. ipsi (is and -pse), *self*. **I.** Gen., ille ipse, etc., Cic.; ego ipse, *I myself*, Cic.; ipse intervisio, Cic.; in me ipso probavi, *in myself*, Cic.; et ipse, *also, too*; victor ex Aequis in Volscos transit et ipsos bellum molientes, *who on their side were preparing war*, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** *very, identical, exactly*: a, eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *and that very thing was the cause of the war*, Liv.; natali suo ipso die, *just on her birthday*, Cic.; b, with numerals = *just, exactly*; ipso vicesimo anno, Cic.; eā ipsā horā, Cic. **B.** ipse, ipsa, used emphatically of a *master, mistress, teacher, etc.*; ipse dixit, *the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it*, Cic. **C.** = *spontaneously, of one's own accord*; valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic. **D.** *alone, with oneself*; genitor secum ipse volutat, Verg.; ipse per se, and simply ipse, *of himself, by himself, alone*; moventur ipsa per se, Cic. **E.** Used for the reflexive pronoun, quem si parum pudor ipsius defendebat, Cic.; ipse with suffix met, ipsimet (nom. plur.), Cic. (Superlative, ipsissimus, *one's very self*, Plaut.).

īra -ae, f. **I.** *wrath, anger, ire*, Cic.; iram evomere in aliquem, Tac.; irae indulgere, Liv.; irae caelestes, *divine wrath*, Liv.; with genit. of the cause of anger, dictatoris creati, Liv.; ira adversus Romanos, Liv.; veteres in populum Romanum irae, Liv.; transf., of inanimate objects, *violence, rage*; belli, Sall. **II.** Meton., *the cause of anger*, Ov.

īracundē, adv. with compar. (iracundus), *wrathfully, angrily, passionately*, Cic.

īracundiā -ae, f. (iracundus). **I.** *an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility*, Cic. **II.** *anger, fury, wrath*; iracundiam cohibere, Cic.; excitare, Cic.; plur., iracundiae implacabiles, Cic.

īracundus -a -um (irascor), *inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful*, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.

īrascor, 3. dep. (ira), *to be angry, wrathful*; alicui, Cic.; of a bull, in cornua, *to charge wrathfully with the horns*, Verg.

īratē, adv. (iratus), *angrily*, Phaedr.

īrātus -a -um (irascor), *angry, full of wrath*; alicui, *with any one*; iratior, iratissimus alicui, Cic.; quam iratus de iudicio, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *raging*; mare, venter, Hor.

Īris -ridis, f. (Ἴρις), *the messenger of the gods, the goddess of the rainbow* (acc. Irim, Verg.; voc. Iri, Verg., Ov.).

īrnēa = hirnea (q.v.).

īronia -ae, f. (εἰρωνεία), *irony*, Cic.

Irpīni = Hirpini (q.v.).

īrāsus -a -um (in and rado), *unshaved*, Plaut.

īraucesco, or **īraucio** -rausi, 3. (in and raucus), *to become hoarse*, Cic.

īrrelīgātus -a -um (in and religo), *unbound*; croceas irreligata comas, Ov.

īrrelīgōsē, adv. with compar. (irreligiosus), *irreligiously, impiously*, Tac.

īrrelīgōsus -a -um (in and religiosus), *irreligious, impious*; irreligiosum ratus, with infin., Liv.

īrremēābilis -e (in and remeabilis), *from which there is no return*; unda, Verg.

īrrepārābilis -e (in and reparabilis), *that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable*; tempus, Verg.

īrrepertus -a -um (in and reperio), *not discovered, not found out*; aurum, Hor.

īrrepo -repsi -reptum, 3. *to creep, crawl in*; interim (Gabinus) ipso decimo die irrepit, *come creeping in*, Cic.; transf., *to creep in, insinuate oneself into*; in mentes hominum, Cic.; in testamenta locupletium, Cic.

īrreprēhensus -a -um (in and reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

īrrequiētus -a -um (in and requiesco), *restless, troubled*; Charybdis, Ov.

īrresectus -a -um (in and reseco), *uncut*; pollex, Hor.

īrresōlūtus -a -um (in and resolvo), *not loosed, not slackened*; vincula, Ov.

īrretio, 4. (in and *retio, from rete), *to catch, entangle in a net*; a, lit., aliquem, Cic.; b, fig., aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, *to ensnare*, Cic.

īrretortus -a -um (in and retorqueo), *not turned or twisted back*; oculo irretorto, Hor.

īrrevērentia -ae, f. (irreverens from in and reverens), *want of respect, irreverence*; juventutis, Tac.; adversus fas nefasque, Tac.

īrrevōcābilis -e (in-revocabilis), *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. **I.** Lit., aetas, Lucr.; verbum, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *unalterable*; casus, Liv. **B.** *implacable*, Tac.

īrrevōcātus -a -um (in and revoco), **1.** *not called back, i.e., not asked to repeat anything*, Hor.; **2.** *not to be called or held back*, Ov. (?)

īrriđeo -rīsi -rīsum, 2. (in and rideo). **I.** Intransit., *to laugh at, jeer at*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to mock, ridicule, deride*; deos, Cic.

īrriđicūlē, adv. (in and ridicule), *without wit or humour*; non irridicule dixit, Caes.

īrriđicūlum -i, n. (irrideo), *a laughing-stock*; irridiculo haberi (esse), *to be made game of*, Plaut.

īrriđatio -ōnis, f. (irriđo), *a watering, irrigation*; agri, Cic.

īrriđo (in-rīđo), 1. **I.** *to conduct water or any other liquid to any place*; imbres, Verg.; transf., *to diffuse*, per membra quietem, Verg. **II.** *to water, irrigate*; Aegyptum Nilus irriđat, Cic.; hortulos fontibus, Cic.; transf., *freshen*; sopor irriđat artus, *overspreads, refreshes*, Verg.

īrriđūsus -a -um (irriđo). **I.** Act., *watering, irrigating*; fons, Verg.; transf., *strengthening, refreshing*, Pers. **II.** Pass., *watered*; hortus, Hor.; corpus irriđuum mero, *soaked*, Hor.

īrriđio -ōnis, f. (irrideo), *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subject. genit., omnium, Cic.

īrriđor -ōris, m. (irrideo), *a laugher, mocker, derider*; with object. genit., huius orationis, Cic.

īrriđus -ūs, m. (irrideo), *laughter, mockery, derision*; irriđui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.; ab irriđu (in derision) linguam exserere, Liv.

īrriđābilis -e (irriđo), *irritable, easily roused*;

irritabiles sunt animi optimorum, Cic.; genus vatum, Hor.

irritāmen -inis, n. (irrito), *an incitement, inducement; amoris*, Ov.

irritāmentum -i, n. (irrito), *incitement, inducement, provocation, incentive; with object. genit., certaminum, Liv.; libidinum, Tac.; with dat., luxui, Tac.*

irritātiō -ōnis, f. (irrito), *a stirring up, provoking, irritating, irritation; with subject. genit., nullis conviviorum irritationibus, Tac.; irritatio quidem animorum ea prima fuit, Liv.*

irritātus -a -um, partic. of irrito.

irrito, 1. (in and *rito), **I.** *to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite; aliquem ad certamen, Liv.; iram et odium, Liv. II. to excite to anger, irritate; aliquem, Cic.; animos barbarorum, Liv.*

irritus -a -um (in and ratus), **I.** *void, invalid; testamentum facere irritum, Cic. II. vain; a, of things, vain, ineffectual, without effect; inceptum, Liv.; dona, tela, Verg.; remedium, Tac.; subst., irritum -i, n. that which is vain; spes ad irritum cadit, is disappointed, Liv.; b, transf., of persons, without doing anything; iriti legati remittuntur, Tac.; with genit. of the object., legationis, Tac.*

irrogātiō -ōnis, f. (irrogo), *the imposing of a fine or penalty; multae, Tac.*

irrogō (in-rōgo), 1. **I.** *to propose to the people a measure against anyone; alicui legem, privilegium, Cic.; alicui multam, poenam, Cic. II. to inflict, impose; poenas peccatis, Hor. (irrogassit = irrogaverit, Cic.)*

irrōro (in-rōro), 1. *to moisten with dew. I. to wet, moisten; crinem aquis, Ov.; lacrimae irrorant foliis, trickle down upon, Ov. II. to sprinkle upon; liquores vestibibus et capiti, Ov.*

irrumpe -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (in and rumpo), *to break in, burst into, rush in. I. Lit., 1, in castra, Cic.; with dat., thalamo, Verg.; with acc., portam, Sall.; 2, to rush into, seize upon; in nostrum patrimonium, Cic. II. Transf., luxuries quam in domum irrupit, Cic.; imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, Cic.; to break in upon, seek to prevent; in nostrum fletum irrumpes, Cic. (?)*

irruō (in-rūo) -rūi, 3. *to rush into, rush upon. A. Lit., 1, in aciem, Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, to rush and seize upon, take possession of; in alienas possessiones, Cic. B. Transf., ne quo irruas, make some blunder, Cic.; in odium offensionemque populi Romani, rush blindly into, Cic.*

irruptiō -ōnis, f. (irrumpe), *a breaking, bursting into, irruption; etiamsi irruptio nulla facta est, Cic.*

irruptus -a -um (in and rumpo), *unbroken, unsevered; copula, Hor.*

irus -i, m. (*Ipos), *the name of a beggar in Ithaca; appell. = a poor man (opp. to Croesus), Ov.*

is, ea, id. **I.** *he, she, it; this or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned). A. a, subst., mihi venit obviam puer tuus; is mihi literas reddidit, Cic.; b, adj., in eum locum, Caes.; ob eam causam, Nep. B. a, referring to a following subst., ea libera conjectura est, Liv.; b, used pleonastically for the sake of emphasis (a) with the relat., quod ne id facere posses, Cic.; esp. in apposition to a clause, si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.; (b) with a noun, urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat, Liv.; c, id subst.; id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; id gaudeo, I rejoice because of that, Cic.; in eo est, or res in eo est, it is on the point of, etc.,*

Liv.; d, id est, that is, in explanation, hodie, id est, Cal. Oct., Cic.; e, et is, isque, atque is, and that too, and indeed; Antonius cum una legione, eaque vacillante, and that vacillating, Cic. II. that, as the correlative of qui, quae, quod, is qui physicus appellatur, Cic. III. such, of such a kind; a, subst., neque is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.; b, eulus ea stultitia ut, etc., Cic.

Isāra -ae, f. *a river in Gaul, now the Isère.*

Isauri -ōrum, m. (*Isavpoi), *the Isaurians.*

Hence, **A. Isauria** -ae, f. (*Isauria), *a mountainous country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.*

B. Isauricus -a -um, *surname of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of the Isauri. C. Isaurus -a -um, *Isaurian.**

Isis -Idis, f. (*Ious), *the Egyptian goddess Isis.*

Adj., **Isiācus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Isis.*

Ismārus -i, m. (*Ismaros), and **Ismāra** -ōrum, n. *a mountain in Thrace. Adj., Ismārius -a -um, *poet. = Thracian; tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.**

Ismēnus (-ōs) -i, m. (*Ismēnos), *a river in Boeotia. Hence, A. Ismēnis -Idis, f. *poet. = a Theban woman. B. Ismēnius -a -um, *poet. = Theban.***

Isōcrātēs -is, m. (*Isokrātes), *a celebrated Athenian orator. Adj., Isōcrātēus and **Isōcrātius** -a -um, *Isocratean.**

Issa -ae, f. (*Issa), *an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, now Lissa. Adj.,*

A. Issensis -e. **B. Issaeus** -a -um. **C. Issāicus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Issa.*

istāc, adv. *by that way, Ter.*

istactēnus, adv. *thus far, Plaut.*

istē, ista, istūd, pron. demonstr. (is and -te), *this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to). I. Gen., quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia (those seats where you sit), vacuefacta sunt, Cic. II. a, in letters, relating to places or conditions in which the person addressed is, perfer istam militiam, your military service, Cic.; b, emphatic, referring to something said by the person addressed, Att. "Platonem videlicet dicis." M. "istum ipsum," Cic.; ista quae dicitis, Cic.; c, in speeches, referring to the accused, Cic.; d, ironical or contemptuous, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparentur, Cic.*

Ister = Hister.

Isthmus -i, m. (*Isthmos), *an isthmus; a, the isthmus on which Cyzicus was situated, Prop.;*

b, especially the Isthmus of Corinth, Caes. Adj.,

Isthmius -a -um, *Isthmian; labor, in the Isthmian games, Hor.; plur. subst., Isthmia*

-ōrum, n. the Isthmian Games, Liv.

istī, adv. (iste), *there, Verg.*

1. **istic (isthic)**, istaec, istōc or istūc (iste and hic), *this same, this very person or thing; istic labor, Plaut.; subst., istuc considerabo, Cic.; in interrogative sentences, istic, etc., Plaut.*

2. **istic (isthic)**, (iste and adv. hic), **1, there**, denotes the place of the person spoken to, *here, there; quoniam istic sedes, Cic.; scribite quid istic (= in Rome) agatur, Cic.; 2, in this matter, in this affair, Cic.; istic sum, I am all ears, Cic.*

istim, adv. (iste), *from there, Cic.*

istinc (isthinc), adv. (iste and hinc), *thence, from thence. A. Lit., alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; qui istinc veniunt, Cic. B. Transf., of that thing, thence, Hor.*

istiusmōdi, *of that kind or sort, such; ratio istiusmodi, Cic.*

istō, adv. (iste). **I.** *thither, to that place, to the place where you are*; venire, Cic. **II.** *Transf., thereunto, into that thing*; admiscere aliquem, Cic.

istōc, adv. (I. istic). **I.** *thither*, Plaut. **II.** *from that place*, Ter.

istorsum, adv. (istoversum), *thitherwards, in that direction*, Ter.

Istri, v. Histri.

1. **istūc**, n. of I. istic (q.v.).

2. **istūc (isthūc)**, adv. (iste and huc), *thither*; venire, Cic.

itā, adv. (i-s and -ta), *so, thus, in such wise*. **I.** Gen., **a**, *te ita velle certe scio*, Cic.; **b**, *introducing a following thought, with acc. and infin.*, Cic.; **c**, *est ita, or factum est ita, in answers, so it is*, Cic.; *ita prorsus, ita plane, certainly*, Cic.; **d**, *interrogative, itane? really? Cic.*; *quid ita? why so? Cic.* **II.** Esp., **A.** *With comparisons*; **a**, gen. with *ut*, *more rarely with quemadmodum, quomodo, quasi, etc. so . . . as, in such a manner . . . as*; *me consulem ita fecistis quomodo pauci facti sunt*, Cic.; **b**, *in assertions and adjurations, ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio*, Cic.; *saepe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi*, Cic. **B.** *of such a kind, such, in such a condition*; *ita sunt res nostrae*, Cic. **C.** *and so, consequently, and then*; *aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum*, Cic. **D.** *To express condition or limitation, ita . . . ut, to the extent that, only that*; *ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse*, Cic. **E.** *with the object that, duobus consulibus ita missis, ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur*, Cic. **F.** *To express degree, so, to such an extent*; *ita mendose scribuntur*, Cic.

Itāli -ōrum and -ūm, m. *the inhabitants of Italy, the Italians*. Hence, **A.** **Itālia** -ae, f. *Italy*. **B.** **Itālicus** -a -um, *Italian*; subst., **Itālica** -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica*. **C.** **Itālus** -a -um, *Italian*. **D.** **Itālis** -idis, f., *Italian*. Plur., *Italides = Italian women*, Verg.

itāquē, adv., **1**, *and thus, and so*, Cic.; **2**, *therefore, for that reason, on that account*, Cic.; **3**, *after a digression, to resume the thread of discourse, so*, Cic.

item, adv. (i-s and -tem). **I.** *also, likewise, in like manner*; *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *In comparisons, in like manner, as*; *fecisti item ut praedones*, Cic. **B.** *et item, itemque, and also, and even*; *solis defectiones itemque lunae*, Cic.

itēr, itinēris, n. (connected with ire, itum). **I.** *a going, walk, way*. **A.** **1**, *in diversum iter equi concitati*, Liv.; **2**, **a**, *a going, a journey, a march*; *iter facere in Apuliam*, Cic.; *iter ingredi*, Cic.; *in itinere, on the march*, Caes.; **b**, *a march, considered as a measure of distance*; *cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, one day's journey*, Cic.; *quam maximis itineribus potest, with the longest possible stages*, Caes.; **3**, **a**, *a legal right of way*, Cic.; **b**, *permission to march*; *negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare*, Caes. **B.** *Fig., defessus labore atque itinere disputationis*, Cic. **II.** *Concrete.* **A.** *Lit., a way, road*; *iter angustum et difficile*, Caes. **B.** *Fig., 1, way, course*; *iter amoris nostri et officii mei*, Cic.; **2**, *method*; *naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire*, Cic.

itērātio -ōnis, f. (itero), *a repetition, iteration*; *verborum*, Cic.

itēro, **I.** *to do a second time, repeat*. **I.** *pugnam, to renew*, Liv.; *aequor, to take ship again*, Hor. **II.** **A.** *to plough again*; *agrū non semel arare sed iterare*, Cic. **B.** *to repeat (words)*; *verba*, Cic.

itērum, adv. **I.** **a**, *again, a second time*; *C. Flaminius consul iterum*, Cic.; **b**, *of repeated actions, semel atque iterum*, Cic.; *iterum atque iterum, again and again*, Hor.; **c**, *in order of events, secondly, semel . . . iterum*, Cic. **II.** *on the other hand*; *pares iterum accusandi causas esse*, Tac.

Īthāca -ae, and **Īthācē** -ēs, f. (Ἰθάκη), *an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of Ulysses*. Hence, adj., **A.** **Īthācensis** -e, *Ithacan*. **B.** **Īthācus** -a -um, *Ithacan*. Subst., **Īthācus** -i, m. *Ulysses*, Verg.

itīdem, adv. (item-dem), *in like manner, likewise*, Cic.

itio -ōnis, f. (eo), *a going, travelling*; *domum itio*, Cic.

Ītius portus, *a port of the Morini from which Caesar crossed over to Britain, perhaps Wit-Sand, Sandgatte, or Boulogne*.

ito, **1.** (intens. of eo), *to go*; *ad coenas*, Cic.

Ītōnē -ēs, f. (Ἰτῶνη) and **Ītōnus** -i, m. (Ἰτῶνος), *a town in Boeotia, with a temple of Athene*. Hence, adj., **Ītōnius** -a -um, *Itonian*.

Ītūraei -ōrum, m. (Ἰτουραῖοι), *a people in the north-east of Palestine*. Hence, adj., **Ītūraeus** -a -um, *Ituraean*.

itus -ūs, m. (eo), *a going, departure*; *noster itus, reditus*, Cic.

Ītūlus -i, m. (Ἰτυλος), *son of the Theban king Zethus and Aedon, killed by his own mother*.

Ītys -tūs, dat. -ty, acc. -tyn and -tym, abl. -ty, m. (Ἰτυς), *son of Tereus and Procne, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father*.

Īulēus = Julius. **I.** *named after Iulus, son of Aeneas, avi*, Ov. **II.** *belonging to Julius Caesar*; *Calendae, 1st of July*, Ov.

Īulus -i, m. *son of Aeneas, also called Ascanius*.

Ixiōn -ōnis, m. (Ἰξίων), *king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, father of Pirithous; for an insult to Juno he was hurled down to Tartarus, and bound to a perpetually revolving wheel*. Hence, **A.** *Adj., Ixiōnius* -a -um, *of Ixion*. **B.** **Ixiōnides** -ae, m. (Ἰξιωνίδης), *a son of Ixion, Pirithous*, Ov.

J.

J, **j**, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel I, i, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter.

jacēo -cūi -cītūrus, **2.** (akin to jacio), *to lie* (opp. stare, pendere). **I.** *Lit., A.* Gen., *humil.* Cic.; *in limine*, Cic.; *lecto*, Ov.; *super corpus alicuius*, Ov.; *ad alicuius pedes*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, *to lie resting*; **a**, *of persons, to sleep*; *in lecto*, Cic.; **b**, *to recline at table*, Ov.; **c**, *to lie sick, be ill*; *te jacente, while you are ill in bed*, Cic.; **2**, *to lie thrown to the ground*; **a**, *Arg.* *jacet*, Ov.; **b**, *to lie dead, be slain*; *pro patria*, Ov.; **3**, *to lie or remain for a long time*; *Brundisii*, Cic.; **4**, **a**, *to lie geographically, be situated*; *jacet inter eos campus*, Liv.; **b**, *to lie low, be flat*; *domus depressa, caeca, jacens*, Cic.; **c**, *to lie in ruins*; *jacet Ilion ingens*, Ov.; **d**, *of clothes, to hang loosely, be loose*; *praevertunt latas veste jacente vias*, Ov.; **e**, *to be cast down*; *vultus attolle jacentes*, Ov. **II.** *Fig., A.* *praevertunt tempora in ruinis reipublicae nostrisque jacuerunt, were united with*, Cic. **B.** **1**, *to be united*

in: in maerore, Cic.; 2, a, to be overcome, powerless; (a) jacere Caesarem offensione populi, Cic.; (b) to be hopeless, dispirited; jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.; (y) to be neglected or despised; philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic.; b, to be overthrown, put out of court; jacet hi suis testibus, Cic.; jacet igitur tota conclusio, Cic.; c, to cease; judicia jacebant, Cic.; d, to be low in price; jacet pretia praediorum, Cic.; 3, of words, to be in common use; (verba) jacentia, Cic.

Jacētāni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Hispania ulterior.

Jācio, jāci, jactum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl.

I. A. Lit., 1, gen., in aliquem scyphum, Cic.; materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes.; se in profundum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to throw dice; talum, Cic.; b, to throw out an anchor; ancoram, Caes.; c, to fling away; vestem procul, Ov.; d, to scatter, diffuse; flores, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, to throw, cast; contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.; 2, to let fall in speaking, to utter; assiduas ore querelas, Cic.; suspicionem, Cic.; de habitu cultuque et institutis eius, Tac. **II.** to lay, build, erect; aggerem, Caes.; fundamenta urbi, Liv.; fig., fundamenta pacis, Cic.

jactans -antis, p. adj. (from jacto), boastful, vainglorious, Cic.

jactantēr, adv. with compar. (jactans), boastfully, vaingloriously, Tac.

jactantīa -ae, f. (jacto), boasting, bragging, vainglory; sui, about oneself, Tac.

jactātiō -ōnis, f. (jacto). **I.** Act., a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down; a, corporis, Cic.; b, extolling, belauding; cultus, Tac. **II.** Pass., 1, being tossed about, tossing; a, navis, Cic.; b, transf., violent emotions, Cic.; 2, applause; jactationem habere in populo, Cic.; 3, vainglory; alicuius, Cic.

jactātor -ōris, m. (jacto), a boaster, ostentatious person, Cic.

jactātus -ūs, m. (jacto), a shaking, moving quickly up and down; pennarum, Ov.

jactīto, 1. (intens. of jacto), to produce in public, to utter; ridicula, Liv.

jacto, 1. (intens. of jacio), to throw, cast. **I.**

A. Lit., 1, gen., faces in vicinorum tecta, Cic.; vestem de muro, Caes.; 2, a, to cast dice; numeros eburnos, Ov.; b, to throw away; arma multa passim, Liv.; c, to diffuse, spread, scatter; odorem late, Verg. **B.** Transf., to throw, utter, hurl; minas, Cic.; jocosa dicta in adversarios, Liv. **II.** to move up and down, throw about, drive about, toss. **A.** Lit., 1, brachia, Ov.; cerviculam, Cic.; cum adversā tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic.; aestu febrique jactari, Cic.; 2, esp., to throw about gesticulating; se, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., to drive hither and thither; curas pectore, Verg.; middle, jactabatur nummus, fluctuated, Cic.; refl., se jactare or middle jactari; se in causis centumviralibus, to busy oneself with, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to torment, disquiet; jactatur domi suae, Cic.; b, to talk about repeatedly, discuss, speak of; rem in contione, Cic.; c, to boast of, boast; gratiam urbanam, Caes.; genus et nomen, Hor.; d, reflex., jactare se; (a) to boast, brag, Cic.; (b) to behave oneself in a certain way; se magnificentissime, Cic.

jactūra -ae, f. (jacio). **I.** a throwing, throwing away; in mari jacturam facere, to throw overboard, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** loss, sacrifice; jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, Cic.; jacturam criminum facere, to forego, pass over, Cic. **B.** cost, expense, Cic.

jactus -ūs, m. (jacio), a throwing, cast, throw. **I.** saluum, Cic.; intra teli jactum, within

shot, Verg. **II.** the throw of the dice; tesseraum prosper jactus, Liv.

jācūlābilis -e (jaculor), that can be thrown or cast; telum, Ov.

jācūlātiō -ōnis, f. (jaculor), a throwing, hurling, Plin.

jācūlātor -ōris, m. (jaculor), 1, a thrower, hurler, Hor.; 2, a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier, Liv.

jācūlātrix -icis, f. (jaculor), she that hurls, the huntress (Diana), Ov.

jācūlor, 1. (jaculum). **I.** Intransit., 1, lit., to throw a javelin; totum diem jaculari, Cic.; 2, transf., to make an attack with words; probris procacibus in aliquem, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to cast, hurl; 1, lit., ignes, Verg.; silicem in hostes, Ov.; 2, transf., verbum, Lucr. **B.** to shoot at; 1, lit., cervos, Hor.; 2, transf., to aim at, strive after; multa, Hor.

jācūlum -i, n. (jacio, the thing thrown), 1, a dart, javelin; fervefacta jacula in castra jacere, Caes.; 2, a casting-net, Ov.

jam, adv. (is), now, already. **I.** Temporal. **A.** a, of the immediate present, just now; non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic.; jam jamque, directly, Cic.; jam nunc, just now, Cic.; jam tum, just then, Cic.; b, of time just passed, just lately; illa his quae jam posui consequentia, Cic.; c, of future time, immediately, directly, presently; quam pulchra sint ipse jam dicet, Cic.; thus (a) soon; jam te premet nox, Hor.; (b) of commands, now, at once; sed jam age, carpe viam, Verg. **B.** a, till now, up to the present time; septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic.; jam diu, jam dudum, jam pridem, now for a long time, Cic.; b, from now; jam concedo non esse miseros qui mortui sunt, Cic.; jam non, not from this time, Cic. **C.** To express something that happens unexpectedly early or late; a, already; omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.; b, at last; te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. **II.** Of other relations. **A.** then certainly, now certainly; da mihi hoc, jam tibi maximam partem defensionis praecideris, Cic.; thus used to express the consequence of something, now indeed, so indeed; id tu jam intelliges quum in Galliam veneris, Cic. **B.** To introduce something new, further, moreover; et aures . . . itemque nares . . . jam gustatus, Cic. **C.** To emphasise or limit statements, just, indeed; a, with pronoun, jam illud non sunt admonendi, Cic.; b, with adj., non scire quidem barbarum jam videtur, Cic.; c, of numerals, just; sunt duo menses jam, Cic.; d, with particles, non jam, not indeed, Cic.; nunc jam, even now, Cic.; tum jam, just then, Cic.

jamdūdum, jamprīdem, v. jam.

Jānālis, v. Janus.

Jānicūlum -i, n. (Janus), one of the hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber.

Jānigēna -ae, c. (Janus and gigno), child of Janus, Ov.

jānitor -ōris, m. (janua), a door-keeper, porter. **I.** Gen., janitor carceris, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Of Janus, coelestis aulae, Ov. **B.** Of Cerberus, janitor immanis aulae, Hor.

jānītrix -icis, f. (janitor), a portress, Plaut.

jānūa -ae, f. (see Janus), 1, the outer door of a house; januam claudere, Cic.; quaerere aliquem a janua, to ask at the door for some one, Cic.; 2, transf., entrance, passage; Ditis, Verg.; maris gemini, of the Bosphorus, Ov.; eam urbem tibi Asiae januam fore, Cic.; fig., quā volui januā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

Jānūārius -a -um (Janus), belonging to

Janus; *Januarius mensis*, the month *January*, Cic., or simply *Januarius*, Caes.; *calendae Januariae*, the 1st of *January*, Cic.

Jānus -i, m. (root *i*, to go, whence also *janua*). **I.** an old Italian deity, the god of the year, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions. **II.** 1, a covered passage, esp. a, one at the foot of the *Argiletum*, adorned with statues of *Janus*; b, one of the portals of the *porta Carmentalis*, Liv.; c, one of the arcades in the forum at *Rome*, of which there were three, *Janus summus*, *imus*, and *medius*, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops; 2, poet., the month of *January*, Ov. Hence, adj., **Jānālis** -e, belonging to *Janus*.

jēcur, genit. *jēcōris* and *jēcīnōris*, n., and **jōcūr**, genit. *jōcīnēris*, n., the liver, Cic.; as the seat of the passions (according to the belief of the ancients); *servens difficili bile tumet jecur*, Hor. (Varro and Cic. use the form *jecoris*, Livy *jocineris*.)

jēcuscūlum (jōcuscūlum) -i, n. (dim. of *jecur*), a little liver, Cic.

jējūnē, adv. (*jejunus*), of style, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without energy or taste; *de aliqua re jejune et exiliter disputare*, Cic.; *haec dicuntur fortasse jejuniis*, Cic.

jējūniōsus -a -um (*jejunium*), hungry, fasting, Plaut.

jējūnitas -ātis, f. (*jejunus*). **I.** *hungriness*, *emptiness*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., of discourse, *dryness*, *meagreness*, *frigidity*, *plainness*; *inopia et jejunitas*, Cic.

jējūnium -li, n. (*jejunus*). **I.** a fast, abstinence from food; 1, lit., *jejunium Cereri institueret*, Liv.; 2, *hunger*; *jejunia pascere, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare, to satisfy hunger*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *leanness*, Verg.

jējūnus -a -um, fasting. **I.** 1, lit., *ita jejunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim*, Cic.; 2, meton., a, *hungry*, Cic.; b, *thirsty*, Prop.; 3, a, *empty*; *corpora suco jejuna*, Lucr.; b, *unfruitful*; *ager*, Cic.; c, *scanty*; *sanies*, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** *jejunae huius orationis aures, unacquainted with*, Cic. **B.** a, *poor, mean*; *calumnia*, Cic.; b, *dry, meagre, weak*, *oratio*, Cic.; c, *pitiful, insipid*; *illud vero pusilli animi et ipsa malevolentia jejuni et inanis*, Cic.

jentācūlum -i, n. (*jento*), a breakfast, Plaut.

jento, 1. to breakfast, Suet.

jōcātio -ōnis, f. (*jocor*), a joke, jest, Cic.

jōcor, 1. dep. (*jocus*). **I.** Intransit., to joke, jest; *cum aliquo per litteras*, Cic.; *me appellabat jocans*, Cic. **II.** Transit., to say in jest; *haec jocatus sum*, Cic.

jōcōsē, adv. (*jocosus*), in jest; *jocosius scribere*, Cic.

jōcōsus -a -um (*jocus*), *jocose*, *humorous*, *witty*, *sportive*, *merry*, *facetious*; *Maecenas*, Hor.; *res*, Cic.; transf., *imago (vocis)*, the sportive echo, Hor.

jōcūlāris -e (*joculus*), *jocular*, *laughable*, *ludicrous*; *licentia*, Cic.; subst., n. pl., **jōcūlāria** -iūm, n. *jests*, Hor.

jōcūlārīter, adv. (*jocularis*), *jocularly*, *jestingly*, Plin.

jōcūlātor -ōris, m. (*joculor*), a joker, jocular person, Cic.

jōcūlor, 1. dep. (*joculus*), to joke, jest, speak *jocosely*; *quaedam militariter joculariter, making rude soldier-jests*, Liv.

jōcūlus -i, 1. (dim. of *jocus*), a little joke, or jest, Plaut.

jōcur, v. *jecur*.

jōcus -i, m. (plur. *joci* and *joca*). **I.** a joke, jest; *joci causa, for the jest's sake*, Cic.; *per jocum, in jest*, Cic.; *extra jocum, remoto joco, joking apart*, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a game, Ov.; b, *toying*, Ov.; c, a subject for jesting, Hor.

1. **jūba** -ae, f., 1, the mane of any animal, Cic.; 2, the crest of a helmet, Verg.

2. **Jūba** -ae, m. (*Ιόβας*), son of *Hiempsal*, king of *Numidia*, one of the supporters of *Pompeius*.

jūbar -āris, n. (= *jubare* (sc. *lumen*) from *jubar*), a beaming light, radiance, esp. of the heavenly bodies, a, lit., the light of the sun, Ov.; of the moon, Ov.; of fire, Ov.; b, meton., a star, esp., the morning star, Varr.

jūbātus -a -um (*juba*), having a mane, crested; *anguis*, Liv.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum, 2. to order, command.

I. Gen. constr., a, with accus. and infin., *Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, told you not to be troubled*, Cic.; *Dionysium jube salvere, greet*, Cic.; *ponere jubet rescindi*, Caes.; in pass. with infin. alone, *consules jubentur scribere*, Liv.; b, with infin. alone, *receptui canere jubet*, Caes.; c, with ut and the subj., *jubere ut haec quoque referret*, Caes.; d, with subj. alone, Tac.; e, with accus. alone, *fratris necem*, Tac.; f, absol., *defessa jubendo est saeva Jovis conjux*, Ov. **II. A.** Of physicians, to prescribe; *aegrotus qui jussus sit vinum sumere*, Cic. **B.** As political t.t., a, of the Roman senate and people, to order; *senatus decrevit populusque jussit*, Cic.; *senatus dictatorem dici jussit*, Cic.; *legem*, Cic.; *populus jussit de bello*, Liv.; b, transf., of a law, *lex jubet aut vetat*, Cic.

jūcundē (jōcundē), adv. (*jucundus*), pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully; *vivere*, Cic.; *jucundius bibere*, Cic.

jūcunditas (jōcunditas) -ātis, f. (*jucundus*), pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure; *vitae*, Cic.; *dare se jucunditati, to give oneself up to pleasure*, Cic.

jūcundus (jōcundus) -a -um (for *jucundus*, from *juvo*), pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing; *est mihi jucunda in malis vestra erga me voluntas*, Cic.; *comes alicui jucundus*, Cic.; *verba ad audiendum jucunda*, Cic.

Jūdaea -ae, f. (*Ιουδαία*), *Judaea* or (sometimes) *Palestine*; hence, 1, adj., **Jūdaeus** -a -um, *Jewish*, and subst., **Jūdaei** -ōrum, m. the Jews; 2, **Jūdāicus** -a -um, *Jewish*.

jūdex -leis, m. (*ius dicere* = *judicare*), a judge. **I.** *selecti iudices, chosen by the praetor*, Cic.; *iudex quaestionis, a judge chosen to preside at a trial*, Cic.; *dare iudicem, to appoint a judge* (said of the praetor), Cic.; *iudicem alicui ferre, of the plaintiff, to propose a judge*, Cic.; *iudicem dicere, of the defendant*, Liv.; *aliquem iudicem sumere, or habere*, Cic.; *iudices rejicere, to object to*, Cic.; *apud iudicem causam agere*, Cic.; *iudicem esse de aliqua re*, Cic.; used with feminine nouns, *dialectica veri et falsi quasi discipulatrix et iudex*, Cic.; *hac iudice*, Ov. **II.** Transf., of a person who judges or decides on anything, *aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et iudex*, Cic.

jūdicātio -ōnis, f. (*judico*), 1, a judicial investigation, Cic.; in a speech, the examination of the defendant's plea, Cic.; 2, a judgment, opinion, Cic.

jūdicātum -i, n. (*judico*), a decided case, judgment, decision; *iudicatum non facere*, Cic.; *iudicatum negare*, Cic.

jūdicātus -ūs, m. (*judico*), the office or business of a judge, Cic.

jūdicīālis -e (*judicium*), relating to a court of justice, judicial; *causa*, Cic.

judiciarius -a -um (judicium), relating to a court of justice; quaestus, Cic.

judicium -ii, n. (judex). **I.** 1, a trial, legal investigation; judicium dare or reddere, Cic.; qui judicium exercet, i.e., the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a law-suit, Cic.; b, the judicial office, Sall.; c, the place of trial, Nep.; d, the judges; judicium sortiri, Cic. **II.** judgment, decision. **A.** Lit., of an authority or superior, Cic.; senatus, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, opinion, view; judicium facere, to decide, Cic.; meo judicio, in my opinion, Cic.; 2, a, the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding; intelligens, Cic.; subtile, Hor.; b, reflection, consideration; judicio aliquid facere, Cic.

judico, 1. (jus dico). **I.** to investigate judicially, to be a judge, Cic. **II.** to judge, decide. **A.** Lit., rem, Cic.; lites, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., deberi dotem, Cic.; judicata res, a decided case, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to determine, decide; judicatum est, Cic.; 2, to judge; a, il quos ego posse judicare arbitrarer, Cic.; b, to esteem, value; prudentem non ex ipsius habitu sed ex aliqua re externa, Cic.; c, to be of an opinion; quod ante judicaram, Cic.; with acc. and infin., judico neminem tanta habuisse ornamenta, Cic.; or in pass., with nom. and infin.; nos bene emisse judicati sumus, Cic.; d, to declare openly; Dolabella hoste judicato, Cic.

jugalis -e (jugum), yoked together; a, subst., **jugales** -um, m. a team or yoke, Verg.; b, matrimonial, nuptial; vinculum, Verg.; dota, Ov.

Jugarius vicus, a part of Rome, at the foot of the capitol, named after Juno Jaga, who had an altar there.

jugatio -onis, f. (jugo), the training of vines on a trellis, Cic.

jugerum -i, n., plur. according to the 3rd declension (jugis), 1, a plot of land 240 feet long by 120 broad, and containing therefore 28,000 square feet, Cic.; 2, as a translation of the Greek πλεθρον, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 104 Roman feet, Plin.

jugis -e (jungo), joined together; a, jube suspicium, an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, Cic.; b, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

juglans -glandis, f. (=Jovis glans), a walnut, Cic.

jugo, 1. (jugum), to bind together, connect; a, virtutes inter se jugatae sunt, Cic.; b, to marry, give in marriage, Verg.; aliquem or aliquam alicui, Verg.

jugosus -a -um (jugum), mountainous, Ov.

jugulae -arum, f. (*jugulus = junctus), the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, Plaut.

jugulo, 1. (jugulum), to cut the throat, slay, kill. **I.** Lit., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic. **II.** to ruin, destroy; aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; jugulari sua confessione, Cic.

jugulum -i, n. and **jugulus** -i, m. (jungo). **I.** the collar-bone, Plin. **II.** the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; jugula concava, Cic.; jugulum dare (alicui), Cic., or porrigere, Hor.; of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke.

jugum -i, n. (root JUG, whence also jungo, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγόν, ζεύγνυμι). **I.** a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen, a horse's collar. **A.** 1, lit., juga imponere bestiis, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a team or yoke of oxen, Cic.; b, a team of horses, Verg.; c, transf., a pair, a couple; impiorum (of Antonius and Dolabella), Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, ferre jugum pariter, to love in

adversity as well as in prosperity, Hor.; 2, a, the marriage-tie, Ov.; b, the yoke of slavery; jugum accipere, Liv. **II.** 1, the yoke under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass in token of submission; mittere sub jugum, Cic., Liv. 2, a, the constellation Libra, Cic.; b, the beam of a pair of scales, Liv.; 3, the beam of a weaver's loom, Ov.; 4, juga, the rowers' benches, Verg.; 5, a ridge or summit of a mountain; summum jugum montis, Caes.

Jugurtha -ae, m. king of Numidia, who carried on a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Marius. Hence, adj., **Jugurthinus** -a -um, Jugurthine.

Julius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were a, C. Julius Caesar; b, his adopted son Octavius; and c, Julia, daughter of Augustus, wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Adj., Julian; lex, of Julius Caesar, Cic.; mensis Julius or simply Julius, the month of July, so called in honour of Julius Caesar, formerly called Quinctilis.

jumentum -i, n. (= jugmentum from jungo, as examen = exagmen), an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, Cic.

juncus -a -um (juncus), of or relating to rushes, made of rushes; vincula, Ov.

juncosus -a -um (juncus), full of rushes, rushy; litora, Ov.

junctim, adv. (junctus), successively, both together, Suet.

junctio -onis, f. (jungo), a joining, connexion; eorum verborum, Cic.

junctura -ae, f. (jungo), a joining. **A.** Lit., a joint; tignorum, Caes.; laterum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, generis, relationship, Ov.; 2, rhetorical combination, putting together, Hor.

junctus -a -um, p. adj. (from jungo), joined together, yoked together, connected, united. **I.** junctior cum exitu, Cic. **II.** 1, joined by affection, relationship, etc.; junctissimus, most nearly connected, very intimate, Ov.; 2, rhet. t. t., well put together; oratio, Cic.

juncus -i, m. (σχοῖνος), a rush, bulrush; limosus, Verg.; junci palustres, Ov.

jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. (root JUG, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν), to join, unite, connect. **I.** Lit., **A.** res inter se, Cic.; aliquid cum aliqua re, Cic.; oscula, to kiss, Ov.; fluvium ponte, Liv., pontem, Tac., to throw a bridge over a river. **B.** Esp., 1, to yoke; equos curru (dat.), Verg.; 2, of places, in passive, to border on; Jano loca juncta, Ov.; 3, milit. t. t., to unite troops; socia arma Rutulis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** cum hominibus consuetudines jungere, Cic.; with abl., improbitas scelere juncta, Cic.; with dat., indignatio juncta conquestioni, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to unite in marriage; aliquem secum matrimonio, Liv.; alicui, Ov.; se alicui, Ov.; 2, to connect by affection, relationship, friendship; se ad aliquem, Cic.; amicitiam cum aliquo, to form, Cic.; 3, to unite politically; foedere or societate alicui jungi, Liv.; 4, to connect grammatically; juncta verba, Cic.

junior, v. juvenis.

juniperus -i, f. the juniper-tree, Verg.

Junius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were L. Junius Brutus and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, the murderers of Caesar; adj., Junian; mensis Junius or simply Junius, the month of June.

Juno -onis, f. (= Jovino), the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; Juno inferna, Proserpine, Verg.; so Juno Avernæ,

O⁶.; urbs Junonis, Argos, Ov. Hence, **A. Jūnōnālis** -e, relating or belonging to Juno; tempus, the month of June, Ov. **B. Jūnōnius** -a -um, Junonian; hospitia, Carthage, Verg.; ales, the peacock, Ov.; custos, Argus, Ov.; mensis, June, Ov. **C. Jūnōnicōla** -ae, c. a worshipper of Juno. **D. Jūnōnigēna** -ae, m. son of Juno, of Vulcan, Ov.

Juppiter, Jōvis, m. (prop., Diuspater, Diuspiter, Diespiter, the father of the heavens), Jupiter, 1, the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks; Jovis satelles, Cic., ales, the eagle, Ov.; Juppiter Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; 2, transf., a, the planet Jupiter, Cic.; b, air, sky, heavens; sub Jove, in the open air, Ov.

Jūra -ae, m. a mountain-chain extending northwards from the banks of the Rhone.

jūrandum -i, n. (juro), an oath, Ter.

jūrātor -ōris, m. (juro), a sworn assessor, assistant of the censor, Liv.

1. **jūrātus** -a -um, partic. of juro.

2. **jūrātus** -a -um (jus), sworn, bound by an oath; jurati judices, Cic.

jūrēconsultus = jurisconsultus (q.v.).

jūrējūro, 1. (jus and juro), to swear by an oath, Liv.

jūrēpēritus = jurisperitus (q.v.).

jurgium -ii, n. (jurgo), altercation, verbal contention, strife, quarrel, brawl; jurgio saepe contendere cum aliquo, Cic.

jurgo, 1. (= jure ago). **I.** Intransit., to quarrel, contend in words, brawl, Cic. **II.** Transit., to scold, Hor.

jūridiciālis -e (juridicus), relating to right or justice; constitutio, Cic.

jūrisconsultus -i, m. one learned in the law, a lawyer, Cic.

jūrisdictiō -ōnis, f. **I.** the administration of justice by the praetor, judicial authority, Cic.; jurisdictio urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; jurisdictio in libera civitate contra leges senatusque consulta, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place where justice is administered, an assize-town, Tac.

jūrispēritus -i, m. one skilled or experienced in the law, Cic.

jūro, 1. (2. ^{ns}). **I.** Intransit., to swear, take an oath. **A.** ex animi mei sententia, Cic.; per deos, Sall.; pro aliquo, in the place of some one, Liv. **B.** in verba alicuius, to swear after a certain formula, Liv.; in certa verba, Cic.; in legem, to swear to, Cic.; omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, each soldier took the oath separately, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to swear; juravi verissimum jusjurandum, Cic. **B.** to affirm on oath, to swear to; morbum, to the fact that one is ill, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; id in litem, in support of a suit, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic. **C.** to call the gods to witness; deos, Ov. **D.** to deny on oath; calumniam in aliquem, Liv.

jūrōr -ātus sum, dep. 1. (= juro), to swear; quid juratus sit, Cic.; partic. juratus, sworn on oath; si diceret juratus, Cic. (only used in perf. and partic. perf.).

1. **jūs**, jūris, n. (connected with ζύω, from ζέω, ζύω), broth, soup, Cic.

2. **jūs**, jūris, n. (from the same root as jubeo, lit. = jussum), right, law. **I. A.** As contained in statutes, etc., principia juris, Cic.; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; jura dare, to give laws, Liv. **B. 1.** law, as comprising rights; jus hominum, natural law, Cic.; jus gentium, Cic.; jus civile the common law, Cic.; 2, a, law, as

opposed to equity; summum jus, summa injuria, Cic.; jus dicere, to declare the law, to decide judicially (said of the praetor), Cic.; b, meton., a court of justice; in jus vocare, Cic.; adire, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** right, law, as common to mankind; divina ac humana jura, Cic.; uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri, have the same rights as, Cic.; jure optimo, by the best of rights, Cic.; jus est, with infin., it is right, Cic. **B. 1.** right, privilege; jus civitatis, Cic.; jus auxilii sui, Liv.; 2, legal right, authority; jus agendi cum plebe, Cic.; sui juris esse, to be independent, Cic.

jusjūrandum, jūrisjūrandi, n. an oath; alicui jusjurandum dare, foll. by acc. and infin., to promise on oath, Cic.; jusjurandum accipere, to take an oath, Caes.; jusjurandum violare, Cic.; consecrare, Cic.; fidem astringere jurejurando, Cic.; aliquem jurejurando obstringere, with acc. and infin., Caes. (Sometimes separated, e.g., jus igitur jurandum, Cic.)

jussum -i, n. (jubeo), gen. in plur. **I.** a command, order, Cic.; jussa efficere, Sall. **II. A.** the prescription of a physician, Ov. **B.** the command of the Roman people; perniciose et injusta jussa, Cic.

jussus -ū, m. (jubeo), a command, commanding; vestro jussu, by your order, Cic.

justē, adv. (justus), justly, rightly; imperare, Cic.; facilius fieri potuerit et justius, Cic.; immo justissime, Cic.

justificus -a -um (justus and facio), acting justly, Cat.

justitia -ae, f. (justus), justice, love of justice, equity; justitiam colere, Cic.; justitia erga deos, Cic.; in hostem, Cic.

justitium -ii, n. (juris -stitium, from jus and sistō), a suspension of business in the courts of law. **I. a.** justitium indicere, edicere, to proclaim a suspension of legal business; justitium remittere, to close, Liv.; b, transf., a pause, cessation, suspension; omnium rerum, Liv. **II.** a public mourning, Tac.

justus -a -um (jus). **I.** Of persons, just, upright, impartial; judex, Cic. **II.** Of objects, **A.** just, equitable, fair; supplicium, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; hostis, having the right on his side, Cic.; subst., justum colere, to do what is right, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, well grounded, justifiable; causa, Cic.; ira, Ov.; 2, regular, proper, perfect, complete, suitable; proelium, Liv.; victoria, Cic.; 3, fitting, right, sufficient; numerus, Liv.; altitudo, Caes.; neut. subst., plus justo, more than is right, Hor.; so longior justo, Ov.; plur., **justa** -orum, a, what is fitting; justa praebere servis, Cic.; b, due forms and observances, esp. funeral rites; justa facere alicui, Cic.

Jūturna -ae, f. (juvo), the nymph of a spring in Latium, sister of Turnus, worshipped at Rome and sacrificed to in times of scarcity of water; a spring near the river Numicius, also worshipped.

1. **jūvēnālis** -e (juvenis), youthful; corpus, Verg.; ludus, Liv.

2. **Jūvēnālis** -is, m., D. Junius, a Roman writer of satires, contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

jūvēnālītēr, adv. (1. juvenalis), like a young man, with the strength of a young man, Ov.

jūvencus -a -um (for juvenicus, from juvenis), young. **I.** Adj., equus, Luer. **II.** Subst., **A.** **jūvencus** -i, m., a, a young man, Hor.; b, a young bullock or ox, Verg. **B.** **jūvencā** -ae, f., a, a young woman, a maiden, Hor.; b, a young cow, heifer, Verg. (genit. plur., juvencūm, Verg.).

jūvenesco -vendi, 3. (juvenis), 1, to grow up to youth; vitulus, Hor.; 2, to become young again; juvenescit homo, Ov.

jūvenilis -e (juvenis), youthful, juvenile; licentia, Cic.; redundantia, Cic.

jūveniliter, adv. (juvenilis), youthfully, like a youth; Annibal juveniliter exsultans, Cic.

jūvenis -is (juvo). I. Adj., young, youthful; anni, Ov.; compar., junior, Liv. II. Subst., **jūvenis** -is, c., a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (generally from the twentieth to the fortieth year), Cic.

jūvenor, 1. dep. (juvenis), to act like a youth, with youthful indiscretion and impetuosity, Hor.

jūventa -ae, f. (juvenis), youth. I. 1, lit., the time of youth; flos juventae, Liv.; 2, meton., (c) the youth = the young; imbellis, docilis, Hor.; (β) prima juventa, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; (γ) abstract, the force of youth; virtus et juventa, Liv. II. Personif., the goddess of youth, Ov.

jūventas -ātis, f. (juvenis). I. youth, the time of youth; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, meton., a, prima juventas, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigour of youth, Hor. II. Person., the goddess of youth, Hebe, Cic.

jūventus -ūtis, f. (juvenis), youth, the period of life between the twentieth and the fortieth year. A. Lit., ea quae juventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. B. Meton., young men; juventus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator juventuti, Cic.; princeps juventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, fut. partic., jūvātūrus, 1. I. to help, assist, aid, be of service; aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem auxilio laboris, Cic.; hostes frumento, Caes.; juvante deo, diis juvantibus, with God's help, Cic. II. to delight, please, gratify; ut te juvit coena? Hor.; ita se dicent javari, Cic.; often impers., juvat, with influ., it delights, it pleases; juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic.; forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg.

juxtā (connected with jungo). I. Adv., A. Of space, close to, by the side of, near, hard by; legio quae juxta constiterat, Caes.; sellam juxta ponere, Sall. B. Transf., in like manner, equally; vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.; aliaque castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.; juxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; juxta quam, Liv.; with dat., res parva ac juxta magnis difficilis, Liv.; with cum and the abl., juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. II. Prep. with acc. A. Of space, 1, lit., near to, hard by; juxta murum castra posuit, Caes.; 2, transf., immediately after or upon, next to; juxta deos in tuā manu positum est, Tac. B. Of time, just before; juxta finem vitae, Tac.

juxtim, adv. (connected with jungo), near, close by, Lucr.

K.

K, The letter K, k, was originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, but afterwards almost entirely disappeared from it, and was replaced by C. K was only used in abbreviations, as K = Caesar, Kal. = Kalendae.

Kalendae = Calendae (q.v.).

Karthāgo = Carthago (q.v.).

L.

L, 1, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, v. Table of Abbreviations.

lābasco, 3. (labo), 1, to totter, threaten to fall, Lucr.; 2, to give way, Ter.

lābea -ae, f., the lip = labia (q.v.).

lābecūla -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little spot or stain, a slight disgrace, Cic.

lābefacio -feci -factum, 3., pass., lābefio, -factus sum -fieri (labo and facio). I. to make to totter, shake, loosen; partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov. II. Transf., 1, a, to weaken; corpora aestus impatientia labefecit, Tac.; b, politically, to shake, impair; jura plebis, Liv.; 2, to cause to shake or waver; quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.

lābefacto, 1. (intens. of labefacio), to cause to totter, shake violently. I. Lit., signum vectibus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a, animam sedibus intus, Lucr.; b, to injure, weaken, destroy; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic.; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; vitas hominum, to disturb, disquiet, Cic.

1. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. labrum), a little lip, Cic.

2. **lābellum** i, n. (dim. of 2. labrum), a small bathing-vessel, Cic.

Lāberius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was D. Laberius, a knight and writer of mimes, contemporary of Jul. Caesar.

lābes -is, f. (1. labor), a falling in, sinking in. I. Lit., esp. of the earth, multis locis labes factae sint, Cic. II. Transf., A. prima labes mali, the first mischance, Verg. B. 1, ruin, destruction; innocentiae labes aut ruina, Cic.; applied to a person, labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic.; 2, a spot, stain, blemish; a, physical, sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov.; b, moral, mark of disgrace, stain of infamy, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; illa labes atque ignominia reipublicae, Cic.; alicui labem inferre, Cic.

lābia (lābea) -ae, f. and **lābium** -ii, n. (lambo), a lip, Plaut.

Lābici (Lāvici) -ōrum, m. and **Lābicum** -i, n. an old Latin town, fifteen miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lābicānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Labicum; subst., a, **Lābicānum** -i, n. the territory of Labicum; b, **Lābicāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Labicum.

Lābienus -i, m., T., a legate of Julius Caesar, who deserted to Pompeius at the breaking out of the Civil War.

lābiōsus -a -um (labium), with large lips, Lucr.

lābium -ii, n. = labia (q.v.).

lābo, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. I. Lit., signum labat, Cic.; labat ariete crebro janua, Verg.; labantem unā parte aciem, wavering, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to waver, totter; omnes reipublicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic.; memoria labat, is uncertain, Liv.; 2, to waver in fidelity or opinion; scito labare meum consilium, Cic.; fides sociorum labare coepit, Liv.

1. **lābor**, lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip. I. 1, lit., ex equo, Liv.; humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor.; stellas praecipites coelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov.;

quia continenter laberentur et fluere omnia, Cic.; **3**, transf., **a**, to glide, to run, to flow; sed labor longius, ad propositum revertar, I wander from the point, Cic.; oratio sedate placideque labitur, flows along, Cic.; of time, to pass away; labantur tempora, Hor.; **b**, to incline to, fall into; labor eo ut assentiar Epicuro, I feel myself drawn into, etc., Cic.; civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiem, Cic. **II. A.** to glide down, glide off, deviate from; ne adjectae voces laberentur atque errarent, Cic.; hac spe lapsus, deceived, Cic. **B.** to slip, to stumble; **1**, lit., agaso pede lapsus, Hor.; **2**, transf., **a**, to make a slip, to make a mistake; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; per errorem, Cic.; propter imprudentiam, Cic.; in officio, Cic.; **b**, to be on the point of falling; labentem et prope cadentem rempublicam, Cic. **C.** to glide out, to fall out; viscera lapsa, Ov.; of persons, to slip away; custodiā, Tac. **D.** to fall to the ground; calor cessa reliquit, labitur, Verg.; labentes deorum aedes, Hor.; transf., to fall, be destroyed; lapsus genus, Verg.

2. labor -ōris, m. work, labour, toil, effort. **I.** Lit., **a**, gen., res est magni laboris, is difficult, Cic.; capere tantum laborem, Cic.; impenditur labor ad incertum casum, Cic.; laborem hominum periculis sublevandis impertire, Cic.; laborem interponere pro aliquo, Cic.; labor est, with infin., it is a work of difficulty, Liv.; **b**, activity, industry, capacity for work; homo magni laboris, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, work, result of labour; multorum mensium labor interiit, Caes.; **b**, deed, undertaking; belli, Verg. **II. a**, hardship, fatigue, need, distress, difficulty; cuius erga me benevolentiam vel in labore meo vel in honore perspexi, Cic.; poet., labores solis, eclipse of the sun, Verg.; Lucinae, pains of labour, Verg.; **b**, sickness, Plaut.

lāborifer -fēra -fērum (labor and fero), bearing toil and hardship; Hercules, Ov.

lāboriosē, adv. (laboriosus), laboriously, with toil and fatigue; quo quisque est ingeniosior, hoc docet iracundius et laboriosius, Cic.; diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, Cic.

lāboriosus -a -um (2. labor). **I.** full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious; **a**, vitae genus laboriosum sequi, Cic.; **b**, of persons, industrious, Cic. **II.** troubled, harassed, undergoing trouble and hardship; laboriosa cohors Ulixei, Hor.; quid nobis duobus laboriosius, Cic.

lāboro, 1. (2. labor). **I.** Intransit., **A. a**, to work, toil, labour, strive; sibi et populo Romano, non Verri laborare, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; in aliquid, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non laboro, with infin., Cic.; **b**, to be troubled about, to be distressed, to care; quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magno opere laboro, Cic. **B.** to suffer, labour under anything, be oppressed with, afflicted with; morbo, to be ill, Cic.; ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus, to suffer pain in, Cic.; ex invidia, Cic.; a re frumentaria, Caes.; in re familiari, Cic.; absol., to be in danger; illi laboranti subvenire, Caes.; of things, quod vehementer eius artus laborarent, as he suffered from gout, Cic.; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, finds no difficulty in, Cic.; quum luna laborat, is eclipsed, Cic. **II.** Transit., to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; dona laboratae Cereris, corn made into bread, Verg.

lābos -ōris, m. = 2. labor (q.v.).

Lābrōs -i, m. (λάβρος), name of a dog, Ov.

1. lābrum -i, n. (lambo), a lip; superius, the upper lip, Caes.; prov., primis labris gustasse physiologiam, to have only a superficial

knowledge of, Cic.; meton., the edge, rim, lip, fossae, Caes.

2. lābrum -i, n. (lavo), **a**, a basin, vessel, tub, Verg.; **b**, especially, a bathing-vessel, Cic.; meton. poet., labra Dianae, bath, Ov.

lābrusca -ae, f. the wild vine, Verg.

lābruscum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, Verg.

lāburnum -i, n. the laburnum tree (Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.), Plin.

lābyrinthēus -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine, Cat.

lābyrinthus -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus, Verg.

lao, lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), milk. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the milky sap of plants, Ov.

Lācaena -ae, f. (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian; virgo, Verg.; subst., a Spartan woman; esp., Helen, Verg.; Leda, Mart.

Lācēdaemon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta; hence, adj., **Lācēdaemōnius** -a -um, Lacedaemonian; Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, Hor.

lācer -cēra -cērum. **I.** Pass., torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces; corpus, Sall.; vestis, Tac. **II.** Act., tearing to pieces; morsus, Ov.

lācēratiō -ōnis, f. (lacero), a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration; corporis, Cic.

lācerna -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather, Cic.

lācernātus -a -um (lacerna), clad in the lacerna, Juv.

lācēro, 1. (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate. **I.** Lit., alicuius corpus lacere atque vexare, Cic.; lacere aliquid omni cruciatu, Cic.; pontes, to destroy, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, to wound deeply, ruin, destroy; lacere rempublicam, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; esp., **a**, to squander; pecuniam, Cic.; **b**, to distress, torture; meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat, Cic.; **2**, to wound with words, rail at, asperse, attack, rend; haec te lacerat, haec eruentat oratio, Cic.; aliquid probris, Liv.

lācerta -ae, f. **I.** a lizard, Hor. **II.** a sea-fish, Cic.

lācertōsus -e -um (lacertus), muscular, powerful; centurionis Cic.

1. lācertus -i, m. gen. plur. = the muscles. **I.** Gen., **1**, lit., lacertos exercitatio expressit, Quint.; **2**, fig., of oratorical vigour, in Lysis sunt lacerti, Cic. **II. 1**, the muscles of the upper part of the arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic.; **2**, fig., of oratorical vigour, a quo quum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebit, Cic.

2. lācertus -i, m. = lacerta (q.v.).

lācesso -ivi and -li -itum, 3. (intens. of *lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate; **a**, virum ferro, Cic.; aliquid proelio, bello, Caes.; aliquid ad pugnam, Liv.; me scripto, provoke me to write again, Cic.; so ad scribendum, Cic.; aliquid injuriā, Cic.; deos precibus, Hor.; pelagus carinā, to sail over, Hor.; **b**, with acc. of thing, to begin, occasion; pugnam, Liv.; sermones, Cic.

Lacētāni -ōrum, m. (Λακετανοί), a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, **Lacētānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lacetani.

Lāchēs -ētis, m. (Λάχης), son of Melampus, general of the Athenians, slain at Mantinea (418 B.C.).

Lachésis -is, f. (Λάχσις), the one of the three Parcae that spun the thread of life.

lacrīma (lāchrīma), v. lacrima.

lacrīmo (lāchrīmo) and **-or**, v. lacrimo.

Laciādēs -ae, m. (Λακιάδης), belonging to the Lactian deme (in Attica), Cic.

lācinia -ae, f. (λακίς), a lappet or flap of a garment; prov., aliqui obtinere laciniā, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold, Cic.; in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, ap. Cic.

Lacīnium -ii, n. (Λακίσιον ἄκρον), a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno Lacinia had a famous temple. Hence, adj., **Lacīnius** -a -um, Lacinian; diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess (Juno); meton. = the temple of Juno Lacinia, Verg.

Lāco (Lācōn) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian; fulvus Lāco, a Spartan hound, Hor.; plur., **Lācōnes** -um, m. the Lacedaemonians. Hence, 1, adj., **Lācōnicus** -a -um, Laconian. Subst., a, **Lācōnica** -ae, f. or **Lācōnicē** -es, f. (Λακωνική), the country of Laconia, Nep.; b, **Lācōnicum** -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-room in a bath, Cic.; 2, **Lācōnis** -idis, f. Spartan; mater, Ov.

lacrīma (lācrūma, lāchrīma, or lāchrīma) -ae, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). **I.** a tear; multis cum lacrimis, with a flood of tears, Cic.; lacrimas profundere, to shed tears, Cic.; prae lacrimis (for tears) loqui non possum, Cic.; debilitor lacrimis, unmanned by, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusis, Liv. **II.** the exudation from certain plants; turis, Ov.; Heliadum, amber, Ov.

lacrīmābilis (lācrūmābilis) -e (lacrimo), deplorable, lamentable, woeful; tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.

lacrīmābundus -a -um (lacrimo), breaking into tears, weeping, Liv.

lacrīmo (lāchrīmo, lācrūmo), 1. to weep, shed tears. **I.** Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. **II.** Of plants, to exude, to drip, drop down; partic. pass., lacrimatae cortice myrrhae, dripping from, Ov.

lacrīmōsus (lācrūmōsus) -a -um (lacrima). **I.** tearful, shedding tears; lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. **II.** a, causing tears; fumus, Hor.; b, mournful, piteous; bellum, Hor.

lacrīmūla -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a little tear, Cic.

lācrūma, etc., v. lacrima, etc.

lactēo, 2. (lac). **I.** to suck; lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic. Subst., **lactentes** -um, f. (sc. hostiae), unweaned animals, as victims for a sacrifice; lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. **II.** to be milky, juicy, contain milk, to be full of sap; frumenta, Verg.

lactēolus -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), milk-white, Cat.

lactes -um, f. (lac), the small intestines, guts, Plaut.

lactesco, 3. (lacteo), to become milk, be changed into milk; omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactēus -a -um (lac). **I.** Lit., 1, milky; humor, Ov.; 2, full of milk; ubera, Verg. **II.** Meton., milk-white; cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov., or orbis lacteus, Cic., the Milky Way.

1. **lacto**, 1. (lac), to give milk, to be full of milk, Ov.

2. **lacto**, 1. (intens. of ^olacio, to entice), to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, Plaut.

lactūca -ae, f. (lac), a lettuce, Hor.

lācūna -ae, f. (for lacuna, from lacus). **I.** a cavity, hollow, caverna; 1, a, lacunae salsae, the salt depths of the sea, Lucr.; b, in the body of animals, sint modici victus parvaeque utrinque lacunae, dimples, Ov.; 2, a pool, pond, ditch; vastae lacunae Orci, Lucr.; cauae lacunae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a gap, defect, loss; ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.

lācūnar -āris, n. (lacuna), a panelled ceiling, Cic.; prov., spectare lacunar, to gaze at the ceiling, i.e., to pretend not to see what is going on, Juv.

lācūno, 1. (lacuna), to work in panels, to panel, Ov.

lācūnōsus -a -um (lacuna), full of hollows or gaps; nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.

lācus -ūs, m. (root LAC, whence also λάκκος, lacuna). **I.** a lake, Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water, Verg., Ov. **II.** a water-trough or basin, Hor.; a blacksmith's trough, Verg. **III.** any large tank, vat, tub, especially that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes; transf., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.

Lācūdēs -is, m. (Λακύνδης), an academic philosopher, founder of the New Academy.

Lādās -ae, m. (Λάδας), a Laconian athlete, whose speed in running was proverbial in antiquity, Juv.

Lādōn -ōnis, m. (Λάδων), a river in Arcadia.

laedo, laesi, laesum, 3. to hurt, injure, damage. **I.** Lit., cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, to strangle, Hor. **II.** Transf., to trouble, offend, annoy, vex, calumniate, attack; aliquem perjurio suo, Cic.; famam alicuius gravi opprobrio, Cic.

Laelius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most prominent members of which were: C. Laelius, the friend of Scipio, and D. Laelius, a supporter of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Laelianus** -a -um, Laelian.

laena -ae, f. (χλαίνα), an upper garment of thick cloth, Cic.

Lāertēs -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses; hence, 1, adj., **Lāertius** -a -um, Laertian; regna, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; 2, **Lāertiādes** -ae, m. the son of Laertes, i.e., Ulysses, Hor.

laesio -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t.t., an oratorical attack, Cic.

Laestrygōnes -um, m. (Λαιστρυγόνες), myth., a race of cannibals in Sicily; sing., **Laestrygōn** -ōnis, m. a Laestrygonian; urbs Lanii Laestrygonis (i.e., Formiae), Ov. Hence, adj., **Laestrygōnius** -a -um, Laestrygonian; domus, Formiae, Ov.

lactābilis -e (lactor), joyful, gladsome, joyous, Cic.

lactātio -ōnis, f. (lactor), a rejoicing, joy, Caes.

lactē, adv. (lactus), joyfully, gladly; aliqui lacte atque insolenter ferre, Cic.

lactīfīco, 1. (lactificus). **I.** to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful; sol terram lactificat, Cic. **II.** to fertilise; agros aquā, Cic.

lactīfīcus -a -um (lactus and facio), causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lucr.

lactitia -ae, f. (lactus). **I.** joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight; lactitiam capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui lactitiam, Cic.; lactitiam alicui afferre, Cic.; lactitiā frui maximae praeclarissimaeque pugnae, Cic. **II.** a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; orationis, Tac.

lactor, 1. dep. (lactus), to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; a, with abl., bonis rebus

Cic.; **b**, with in and the abl., in omnium gemitu, Cic.; **c**, with de and the abl., de communi salute, Cic.; **d**, with ex and the abl., Sall.; **e**, with acc. of the neut. pron., utrumque laetor, Cic.; **f**, with acc. and infin., filioli tuâ te delectari laetor, Cic.; **g**, with quod, se laetari, quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, Cic.; absol., laetanti animo, Cic.

Laetorius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens.

laetus -a -um, joyful, glad. **I. a**, lit., of persons, hi vagantur laeti atque erecti passim toto foro, Cic.; with abl., minime laetus origine novae urbis, Liv.; with genit., laetus laborum, Verg.; **b**, transf., of things, oratio, Liv.; vultus, Cic. **II. A.** making joyful, pleasing, agreeable; omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, favouring, fortunate, propitious; augurium, Tac.; **2**, a, fruitful; pascua, Liv.; laetae segetes, rich, Cic.; **b**, of animals, fat, Verg.; **c**, of orators, copious, fluent, delightful; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic.

laevē, adv. (laevus), on the left hand, hence awkwardly, Hor.

laevus -a -um (λαίος), left. **I. Lit.**, **a**, adj., manus, Cic.; annis, the left bank, Tac.; **b**, subst., (α) **laeva** -ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, the left; ad laevam, to the left, Cic.; (β) **laevum** -i, n. the left side; in laevum flectere cursus, Ov.; plur., **laeva** -ōrum, places lying to the left, Ov. **II. Transf.**, **1**, left-handed, foolish, silly; mens, Verg.; et ego laevus! what a fool I am! Hor.; **2**, unsuitable; tempus, Hor.; **3**, unlucky, unpropitious; picus, Hor.; **4**, in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand; laevum intonuit, on the left, Verg.

lāgānum -i, n. (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil, Hor.

lāgēna = lagoena (q.v.).

lāgēos -ēi, f. (λάγειος), a Greek kind of vine, Verg.

lāgoena -ae, f. (λάγηνος), a large earthen jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck, Cic.

lāgōis -idis, f. (λαγωίς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse, Hor.

lāguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask, Plin.

Lāgus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Hence, adj., **Lāgēus** -a -um, poet. = Egyptian, Mart.

Lāis -idis and -idos, f. (Λαίς), a celebrated Corinthian beauty.

Lāius, or **Lājus** -i, m. (Λαίος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus. Hence, **Lāiādēs** -ae, m. son of Laius, i.e. Oedipus, Ov.

lāma -ae, f. (perhaps connected with lacuna, lacus), a bog, slough, ditch, Hor.

lambo, lambi, lambitum, 3. to lick; **a**, of animals, tribunal meum, Cic.; **b**, poet., transf., of things, quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, bathes, washes, Hor.; of fire, flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor.

lāmentābilis -e (lamentor). **I.** lamentable, deplorable; regnum, Verg. **II.** doleful, mournful; vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

lāmentātio -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation; plangere et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

lāmentor, 1, dep. **I.** Intransit., to weep, wail, lament; flebiliter in vulnere, Cic. **II.** Transit., to bewail, weep over, lament; caecitatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hor.

lāmentum -i, n. a wailing, weeping, lament-

ation; gen. in plur., se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

1. lāmīa -ae, f. (λαμία), gen. plur., lamiae, witches believed to suck children's blood, vampires, Hor.

2. Lāmīa -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aelian gens.

3. Lāmīa -ae, f. (Λαμία), a town in Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituni).

lāmīna and **lamna** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with latus, broad), a plate or thin piece of metal or marble, etc. **I. Lit.**, **1**, aenea, Liv.; **2**, a, uncoined gold and silver; inimicus lamnae, Hor.; **b**, a plate of iron, heated and used for torture; laminae ardentes, Cic.; **c**, the blade of a sword, Ov.; **d**, the blade of a saw, Verg. **II.** a nut-shell, Ov.

lampas -pādis, acc. -pāda, acc. plur. -pādes and -pādas, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. **I. Lit.**, Verg.; a wedding-torch, Ter.; also used at the torch-race when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence, quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, end the course of their life, Lucr. **II.** Meton., brightness, brilliance; Phoebaca, the light of the sun, Verg.

Lampsācum -i, n. and **Lampsācus** (-os) -i, f. (Λάμψακος), a town of Mysia on the north-east part of the Hellespont. Hence, adj., **Lampsācēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lampsacus.

Lāmus -i, m. (Λάμος), king of the Laestrygones, founder of the town Formiae; urbs Lanii Formiae, Ov.

lāmŷrus -i, m. (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, Ov.

lāna -ae, f. (λήνος, Doric λᾶνος), wool. **I.** Of animals, **1**, a, lit., lanam ducere, Ov., trahere, to spin, Juv.; lanam sufficere medicamentis quibusdam, Cic.; **b**, meton., wool-spinning; lanæ dedita, Liv.; **2**, woolly hair; prov., rixari de lana caprina, to quarrel about nothing, Hor. **II.** the down on leaves, fruit, etc., Verg.

lānārīus -a -um (lana), of or relating to wool, woollen, Plin.

lānātus -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly; **1**, lit., capras lanatas quibusdam factas (esse), Liv.; subst., **lānātae** -ārum, f. sheep, Juv.; **2**, downy, covered with down, Plin.

lancēa -ae, f. a light spear or lance, with a leathern thong attached to it, Lucr.

lancīno, **1.** to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces; **1**, lit., Plin.; **2**, transf., paterna bona, to squander, Cat.

lānēus -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen; **1**, lit., pallium, Cic.; **2**, soft as wool, Cat.

Langōbardi -ōrum, m. a people in north Germany, on the west side of the Elbe.

languēfācio, 3. (languo and facio), to make languid or faint, Cic.

languēo -gūi, **2.** to be faint, weak, languid. **I.** Physically, quum de via languerem, weary with the journey, Cic.; partic., languens, weak, faint, languid; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be languid, inert, inactive; otio, in otio, Cic.; languent vires, Cic.; partic., languens, inactive, inert; languens labensque populus, Cic.

languesco, langūi, 3. (languo), to become faint, weak, languid, to languish. **I. Lit.**, **1**, corpore, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, Hor.; **2**, to become weak through illness; nec mea consueto languescunt corpora lecto, Ov. **II.** to become languid, inactive, listless, Cic.

languidē, adv. (languidus), faintly, languidly, feebly; negant ab ullo philosopho ququam dictum esse languidius, Cic.

languidulus -a -um, (dim. of languidus), somewhat faint, languid, limp, Cic.

languidus -a -um (languedo), faint, weak, languid, dull. **I.** Physically, **1**, gen., **a**, of persons, vino vigillisque languidus, Cic.; **b**, of things, ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; **2**, esp., of wine stored up, mild, mellow, Hor. **II.** Of activity, sluggish, inactive; **a**, pass., senectus non modo languida et iners non est, Cic.; studium, Cic.; **b**, act., languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

languor -ōris, m. (languedo), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. **I.** Physical, **1**, corporis, Cic.; **2**, languor, weakness arising from ill-health, ill-health; aquosus, dropsy, Hor. **II.** Hatred, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness; se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui afferre, Cic.

laniātus -ūs, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subj. genit., ferarum, Cic.; fig., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse aspici laniatus et ictus, Tac.

laniciūm, v. lanitium.

laniēna -ae, f. (lanius), a butcher's shop, shambles, Liv.

lanificus -a -um (lana and facio), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool; ars, Ov.; sorores, the Parcae, Mart.

laniger -gēra -gērum (lana and gero), wool-bearing. **I.** Adj., bidens, Verg.; poet., apices, woolen, Verg. **II.** Subst., **laniger** -gēri, m. a ram, Ov.

lanio, **1**, to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate; hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestiis, Liv.; crinem manibus, Ov.; transf., et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, Ov.

lanista -ae, m., **1**, a trainer of gladiators, Cic.; **2**, an instigator, inciter, Cic., Liv.

lanitium -li, n. (lana), wool, Verg.

lanius -li, m. (lanio), a butcher, Liv.; transf., a hangman, executioner, Plaut.

lanterna (lātēna) -ae, f. (conn. with λάμπω, λαμπάς), a lantern, lamp, Cic.

lanternarius -li, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer; Catilinae, Cic.

lanūgo -inis, f. (lana), the down of plants, Plin.; the first soft down of the beard; flaventem primā lanūgine malas, Verg.

lanūvium -li, n. a town in Latium, forty-eight miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj.,

lanūvīnus -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; subst., **lanūvīnum** -i, n. an estate near Lanuvium, Cic.

lanx, lancis, f., **1**, a plate, platter, a large flat dish, Cic.; **2**, the scale of a balance, Cic.

Laōcōōn -ontis, m. (Λαοκόων), a priest of Neptune in Troy, who with his two sons was devoured by serpents.

† **Laōdāmia** -ae, f. (Λαοδάμεια), daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, on whose death she slew herself.

Laōdicōa -ae, f. (Λαοδικεία), name of several towns: **1**, a town in Phrygia Major, now Eski-Hissar; **2**, a town in Seleucia in Syria, now Lādīkiyeh. Hence, adj., **Laōdicēnsis** -e, Laodicean.

Laōmēdōn -ontis, m. (Λαομέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam; hence, **1**, adj., **Laōmēdōntēus** -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan, Verg.; **2**, **Laōmēdōntius** -a -um, Laomedontian; **3**, subst., **Laōmēdōntiādēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon (Priam), Verg.; plur., Laomedontiadae, the Trojans, Verg.

lāpāthum -i, n. and **lāpāthus** -i, f. (Λάπαθος), sorrel, Hor.

lāpicidīnae -ārum, f. (lapis and caedo), the stone quarries as a place of punishment, Cic.

lāpidārius -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone, Plaut.

lāpidatiō -ōnis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones; facta est lapidatio, Cic.

lāpidātor -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones, Cic.

lāpidēus -a -um (lapis), made of stone, stone; murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic.

lāpido, **1**, (lapis), **1**, to throw stones at, Suet.; **2**, impers., lapidat, it rains stones; Veis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.

lāpidōsus -a -um (lapis), **1**, full of stones, stony; montes, Ov.; **2**, as hard as stone; panis, Hor.

lāpillus -i, m. (dim. of lapis), a little stone, pebble. **I.** lapilli crepitantes, Ov.; white stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days, hence, dies signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart. **II.** **1**, a precious stone, gem; nivei viridesque lapilli, pearls and emeralds, Hor.; **2**, a pebble used at trials (a white one for acquittal, a black one for condemnation); lapilli nivei atri que, Ov.

lāpis -idis, m. (λάσας), a stone. **I.** Gen., often collective, bibulus, pumice-stone, Verg.; ardens, a meteoric stone, Liv.; aliquem lapidibus prosequi, Cic.; lapidibus aliquem cooperire, or obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark a day as lucky (cf. lapillus I.), Cat. **II.** Esp. **1**, a boundary-stone, Liv.; **2**, a grave-stone, Prop.; **3**, a precious stone, jewel, esp., a pearl, Hor.; **4**, marble; Parius, Verg.; albus, a table of white marble, Hor.; **5**, a piece of mosaic, Hor.; **6**, a mile-stone; intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv.; **7**, the stone, or platform of stone on which the praeco stood at the slave-auctions; duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic.; **8**, Juppiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by; Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic.

Lāpithēs -ae, m., plur., Lapithae (Λαπίθαι), the Lapithae, myth., a savage mountain race, living near Olympus and Pelion in Thessaly, famous for their fight with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous. Hence, adj., **1**, **Lāpithaeus** -a -um; **2**, **Lāpithēus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Lapithae.

lappa -ae, f. a bur, Verg.

lapsiō -ōnis, f. (l. labor), a gliding, an inclination, tendency towards, Cic.

lapso, **1**, (intens. of l. labor), to totter; Priamus lapsans, Verg.

lapsus -ūs, m. (l. labor). **I.** a gradual motion, gliding, sliding, Verg.; the flowing of water; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profluxisset, Cic.; the flight of birds; voluerum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; the gliding of a snake, Verg. **II.** a falling, fall; **1**, lapsus terrae, Cic.; **2**, a moral fall, fault, error; quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, Cic.

lāquēar -āris and **lāquēāre** -is, n. (laqueus), n. a panel in a ceiling, panelled ceiling; gen. plur., laquearia tecti, Verg.

lāquēo, **1**, (laqueus), to adorn with a panelled ceiling; only in partic. perf., laqueatus, laqueata tecta, Cic.

lāquēus -i, m. a noose, snare, trap; **1**, lit., collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall., or premere, Hor.; **2**, transf., a snare, noose; alicui laqueos ponere, to lay snares for, Ov.; in laqueos cadere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

1. Lar or Lars, Lartis, m. an Etruscan title

signifying lord, found as a praenomen; Lars Tolumnius, Cic.; Lars Porsena, Liv.

2. **Lār**, Lāris, m., usually plur., **Lāres** -um and (more rarely) -ium, tutelary deities among the Romans; Lares praestites, Ov.; Lares domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, domestic deities, the gods of the hearth, Ov.; permarini, deities of the sea, Liv.; rurales, agri custodes, guardians of agriculture, Cic.; meton., hearth, dwelling, home; ad larem suum reverti, home, Cic.

Lāra and **Lārunda** -ae, f. a nymph whom Jupiter deprived of her tongue because of her loquacity.

Larcius -a -um, name of a celebrated Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was the first dictator, T. Larcius Flavius, Cic.

lardum (lāridum) -i, n. (connected with λαπίδος), the fat of bacon, lard, Ov.

Lārentālia -ium, n. a feast in honour of Acca Larentia.

Lārentia, v. Acca.

1. **Lāres**, v. 2. Lar.

2. **Lāres**, acc. Lares, abl. Laribus, f. a town in Numidia, now Larbuss or Lorbus.

largē, adv. (largus), largely, plentifully, abundantly; dare, Cic.; large atque honorifice aliquid promittere, Cic.; senatus consultum large factum, with sweeping provisions, Tac.

largificus -a -um (largus and facio), bountiful, liberal, Lucr.

largifluus -a -um (large and fluo), flowing with full stream, Lucr.

largiloquus -a -um (large and loquor), talkative, loquacious, Plaut.

largior, 4. dep. (largus). **I.** to give abundantly, bestow liberally, impart; qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; absol., to give liberal presents, esp. for the purpose of bribing; ex alieno largiendo aliquid parare, by means of bribery, Cic. **II.** Transf., to give, bestow, grant; populo libertatem, Cic.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; patriae suum sanguinem, Cic.

largitas -ātis, f. (largus), liberality, bountifulness; terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.

largitēr, adv. (largus), abundantly, plentifully, largely; posse, to be powerful, Caes.; de iudicio largiter esse remissum, Cic.

largitio -ōnis, f. (largior), a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; **1.** lit., a, in cives, Cic.; largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari, Cic.; prov., largitio non habet fundum, giving has no limits, Cic.; **b.** giving or spending in order to gain the favour of others, bribery; largitionis suspicionem recipere, Cic.; **2.** granting, bestowing; civitatis, Cic.; aequitatis, Cic.

largitor -ōris, m. (largior), a liberal giver, spender; praedae erat largitor, Liv.; absol., as attrib. = generous, Liv.; in a bad sense, a briber, Cic.

largus -a -um. **I.** abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious; quum sol terras largā luce compleverit, Cic.; imbres, Verg.; with genit., rich in, abounding in; opum, Verg. **II.** liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse; qui si largissimus esse vellet, Cic.; plur. subst., largi, generous persons, Cic.; with abl., largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac.; promissis, liberal in promises, Tac.; with infn., spes donare novas, Hor.

lāridum -i, n. = lardum (q. v.).

Lārinum -i, n. town in Lower Italy, now Larino. Hence, adj., **Lārinās** -ātis, of or belonging to Larinum.

Lārīsa (Lārīssa) -ae, f. (Λάρισσα, Λαρίσσα). **I.** town in Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, now Larissa. Hence, a, **Lārīsaeus** (Lārīssaeus) -a -um, Larissean = Thessalian, Cic., Verg.; **b.** **Lārīsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Larisa. **II.** Larisa Cremaste, town in Phthiotis, in Thessaly. **III.** a fortress of Argos.

Lārīus -li m. name of a lake in north Italy, now Lago di Como. Hence, adj., **Lārīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Larius.

lārīx -īcis, f. (λάριξ), the larch, Plin.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lārunda, v. Lara.

larva -ae, f. (2. Lar), **1.** a ghost, spectre, Plaut.; **2.** a mask, Hor.

Lās, acc. Lān, f. (Λᾶς), a town in Laconia, south-west of Gytheum.

lāsānum -i, n. (λάσανον), a cooking-utensil, Hor.

lascivē, adv. (lascivus), lasciviously, wantonly, Mart.

lascivīa -ae, f. (lascivus), **1.** in a good sense, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness; hilaritas et lascivia, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, insolence; quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall.; lasciviam a vobis prohibetote, Liv.

lascivībundus -a -um (lascivio), wanton, sportive, Plaut.

lascivīo -li -itum, 4. (lascivus), to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, to be insolent; agnus lascivit fugā, Ov.; plebs lascivit, Liv.

lascivus -a -um, **1.** in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome; puella, Verg.; aetas, Hor.; **2.** in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, insolent, overbearing; Epicrates, Cic.; puella, Ov.

lāserpīcifer -fēra -fērum, producing the plant laserpitium, Cat.

lāserpīcium (lāserpītium) -li, n. a plant called silphium, used in medicine and in cooking, Plin.

lassitūdo -īnis, f. (lassus), weariness, lassitude, Cic.; lassitudine exanimari, conosci, Caes.

lasso, 1. (lassus), to make weary, tire, exhaust; corpus, Ov.

lassulus -a -um (dim. of lassus), somewhat weary, rather tired, Cat.

lassus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid; **a.** of persons, itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; ab equo domito, Hor.; with genit., maris et viarum, Hor.; **b.** applied to inanimate things, fructibus assiduis lassa humus, Ov.; lasso papavera collo, drooping, Verg.

lātē, adv. (latus). **I.** broadly, widely; longe lateque, far and wide, Cic.; vagari, to wander far and wide, Caes.; populus late rex, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** ars late patet, Cic.; fidei bonum nomen latissime manat, Cic.; **2.** at length, amply, copiously; fuse lateque dicere de aliqua re, Cic.

lātēbra -ae, f. (lateo). **I.** a concealment, hiding; in quibus non invenio quae latebra togatis hominibus esse possit, Cic.; lunae, an eclipse of the moon, Lucr. **II.** Concr. **A.** Lit., hiding-place, lurking-place, covert; latebrae ferarum, Cic.; latebra teli, the place where the arrow is embedded in the body, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** hidden place, secret retreat; quum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint, Cic.; **2.** a subterfuge, pretence, shift; latebra mendacii, Cic.

lātēbrīcōla -ae, c. (latebra and colo), one who dwells in concealment, Plaut.

lātēbrōsō, adv. (latebrosus), *secretly, in a corner*, Plant.

lātēbrōsus -a -um (latebra), *full of hiding places, secret, retired*; via, Cic.; pumex, porous, Verg.

lātens -entis, p. adj. (from lateo), *concealed, hidden*; res, Cic.; causa, Verg.

lātentē, adv. (lateo), *secretly*, Cic.

lātēo -tūi, 2. (connected with λανθάνω). **I.** *to be hid, be concealed*; 1, gen., in occulto, Cic.; abdite, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classibus aequor, *is concealed, covered*, Verg.; portus latet, *is screened from the winds*, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in a court of justice*, Cic.; b, *to live in obscurity*; bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, *to be concealed*; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; 2, *to be concealed or safe from misfortune*; sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic.; 3, *to be unknown*; a, aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic.; b, res latet aliquem, *it is concealed from, unknown to, a secret to*, Verg.; so res latet alicui, Cic.

lāter -tēris, m. *a brick, tile*, Cic., Caes.

lātērāmen -inis, n. (later), *an earthen vessel*, Laer.

Lātērānus -a -um, *family name in the gentes Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia*.

lātercūlus -i, m. (dim. of later), *a brick, tile*, Caes.

lātēriciūs -a -um (later), *brick, built of brick*; turris, Caes.

Lātērium -li, n. *an estate of Qu. Cicero at Arpinum*, Cic.

lāterna, v. lanterna.

lāternāriūs, v. lanternarius.

lātesco, 3. (lateo), *to hide oneself, be concealed*, Cic.

lātex -tēis, m. *a fluid, liquid*; used of water, occulti latices, Liv.; securi latices, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupido, *hunger and thirst*, Lucr.; also of wine, meri, Ov.; Lyaeus or Lenaeus, or simply latex, Verg.; latex absinthii, *wormwood juice*, Lucr.

Lātiālis -e, v. Latium.

Lātiāris -e, v. Latium.

lātībūlum -i, n. (lateo), *a hiding-place, a barking-place*. **I.** Lit., a, of animals, quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic.; b, of men, latibula locorum occultorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., latibulum aut perfrugium doloris mei, Cic.

lātielāvius -a -um, *having a broad purple stripe* (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families); tribunus, Suet.

lātīfundium -ii, n. (latus and fundus), *a large landed estate*, Plin.

Lātīnē, v. Latium.

Lātīniēnsis, v. Latium.

Lātīnitas -ātis, f. (Latinus), 1, *a pure Latin style, Latinity*, Cic.; 2, = jus Latii, *Latin right, a condition intermediate between Roman citizenship and the condition of aliens*, Cic.

1. **Lātīnus** -a -um, v. Latium.

2. **Lātīnus** -i, m., *a king of the Laurentians, who received Aeneas hospitably, and gave him his daughter in marriage*.

lātio -ōnis, f. (fero), *a bringing*. **I.** auxilii, *rendering assistance*, Liv. **II.** a, legis, *a proposing, bringing forward*, Cic.; b, suffragii, *voting*, Liv.

lātīto, 1. (intens. of lateo), *to lie hid, be concealed*; a, extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; b, esp., *to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court*, Cic.

lātītūdo -inis, f. (latus). **I.** *breadth*; a, fossae, Caes.; b, *extent, great size*; possessionum, Cic. **II.** *a broad pronunciation*; verborum, Cic.

Lātium -ii, n. **I.** *a district of Italy, in which Rome was situated*. **II.** Meton., 1, *the Latins*; jus Latii (v. Latinitas), Tac.; 2, = jus Latii or Latinitas, Tac. Hence, a, **Lātius** -a -um, *belonging to Latium, Latin, poet.* = Roman; forum, Ov.; b, **Lātīnus** -a -um, *Latin*; convertere in Latinum, *to translate into Latin*, Cic.; feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, *the Latin games*, Liv.; c, adv., **Lātīnē**, *in Latin*; Latine loqui, Cic.; d, **Lātīniēnsis** -e, *Latin*; e, **Lātiālis** -e, *Latin*; f, **Lātiāris** -e, *Latin*; Jupiter, *as patron of the Latin league*. Hence, **Lātīar** -āris, n. *a feast of Jupiter Latiaris*.

Latmus -i, m. (Λάτμος), *a mountain in Caria, where Selene laid Endymion to sleep*. Hence, adj., **Latmius** -a -um, *Latmian*.

Lātō -ūs, f. and **Lātōna** -ae, f. (Λητώ), *the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the Island of Delos*; hence, a, **Lātōniūs** -a -um, *Latonian, Latonia virgo* or simply Latonia, Diana, Verg.; b, **Lātōnigēna** -ae, c. (Latona and gigno), *offspring of Latona*, Ov.; c, **Lātōiūs** and **Lētōiūs** -a -um, *Latonian; proles, Apollo and Diana*, Ov. Subst., **Lātōiūs** -li, m. *Apollo*, and **Lātōia** -ae, f. *Diana*, Ov.; d, **Lātōis** or **Lētōis** -idis, f., *Latonian, Calauria, sacred to Latona*, Ov.; subst., Diana, Ov.; e, **Lātōus** -a -um, *Latonian*.

Latobrigi -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, neighbours of the Helvetii*.

Lātōna, etc., v. Lato.

lātor -ōris, m. (fero), *the proposer of a law*; legis Semproniae, Cic.

Lātōus, v. Lato.

lātrātor -ōris, m. (1. latro), *a barker*; poet. = dog, Verg.

lātrātus -ūs, m. (1. latro), *a barking*, Verg.

1. **lātō**, 1. *to bark, bay*. **I.** Intransit., 1, lit., quod si luce quoque canes latrent, Cic.; partic. subst., latrans, *a barker, i.e., a dog*, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of men, *to bark, brawl, rant*; latrare ad clepsydrum, Cic.; b, of inanimate objects, *to roar*; undae latrantes, Verg.; stomachus, *rumbling*, Hor. **II.** Transit., 1, *to bark at*; senem, Hor.; 2, transf., of men, *to shout out*; canina verba in foro, Ov.

2. **lātō** -ōnis, m. (λάττης). **I.** *a hired servant, a mercenary soldier*, Plant. **II.** Transf., a, *a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand*; insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; b, *a hunter*, Verg.; c, *a piece on a draught-board*, Ov.

lātrōcīnium -ii, n. (latrocinor). **I.** *military service*, Plant. **II.** 1, *robbery, highway robbery, piracy*; a, lit., incursiones hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; transf., *villany, roguery*; quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum, Cic.; b, meton., *a band of robbers*; unus ex tanto latrocinio, Cic.; 2, *a game of draughts*, Ov.

lātrōcīnor, 1. dep. (2. latro). **I.** *to serve as a mercenary soldier*, Plant. **II.** *to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage*, Cic.

lātruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of 2. latro), *a highwayman, freebooter, bandit*, Cic.

1. **lātus** -a -um, partic. of fero.

2. **lātus** -a -um (orig. stlatus = *broadened out, extended*), *broad, wide* (opp. angustus). **I.** Lit.,

a, fessa XV. pedes lata, Caes.; via, Cic.; in latum crescere, to grow broad, Ov.; **b**, extensive, wide, large; locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes.; **c**, of persons, proud, haughty; latus ut in circo spatere, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, of pronouncement, broad; cuius tu illa lata non nunquam imitaris, Cic.; **b**, diffuse, copious, full, rich; oratio, disputatio, Cic.

3. lātus -ēris, n. the side, flank. **I**. Of a body; **1**, **a**, of men, lateris dolor, Cic.; in the action of an orator, virili laterum inflexione, Cic.; latus dare, to expose the side to (in boxing), Tib.; malo latus obdere apertum, Hor.; ab alicuius latere nunquam discedere, Cic.; artifices lateris, dancers who make pantomimic gestures, Ov.; **b**, of animals, cuius (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, neque enim ex te nobilitatus es sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; **b**, meton. = the body; latus fessum longā militiā, Hor. **II**. Of an object, side, flank (opp. frons, tergum); **1**, latus castrorum, Caes.; insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; **2**, milit. t. t., the flank of an army; nostros latere aperto aggressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, on the flank, Caes.

lātuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of 2. latus), a little side, Cat.

laudābilis -e (laudo), **1**, praiseworthy, laudable; vita, Cic.; orator, Cic.; **2**, good in its kind, excellent; vinum, Plin.

laudābiliter, adv. (laudabilis), laudably, in a praiseworthy manner; vivere, Cic.

laudandus -a -um, p. adj. (from laudo), deserving praise, laudable, Ov.

laudātiō -ōnis, f. (laudo), praise. **I**. commendation; laudatio tua, Cic. **II**. **1**, in a court of justice, a testimony to character; gravissima atque ornatissima, Cic.; **2**, a funeral oration or panegyric; nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, Cic.; **3**, a vote of thanks to a provincial governor sent to the Roman senate, Cic.

laudātīvus -a -um (laudo), laudatory, Quint.

laudātor -ōris, m. (laudo). **I**. a praiser; temporis acti, Hor.; pacis semper laudator, Cic. **II**. **1**, a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, Cic.; **2**, one who delivers a funeral panegyric, Liv.

laudātrix -icis, f. (laudator), a praiser; vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.

laudātus -a -um, p. adj. (from laudo), praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent; vir, Cic.; vultus, Ov.

laudo, 1. (laus), to praise, laud, extol, commend. **I**. Lit., **A**. aliquem, Cic.; laudare laudibus, Cic.; foll. by infin., exstinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. **B**. Esp., **a**, to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, Cic.; **b**, to deliver a funeral panegyric over some one; aliquem, Cic.; **c**, to call happy, consider fortunate; agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. **II**. Transf., to name, mention, cite, quote; aliquem auctorem, Cic.

laurēa -ae, f., v. laureus.

laurēātus -a -um (laurea), crowned with laurel, laurelled (esp. as a sign of victory), imago, Cic.; fasces, lictores, Cic.; literae, bringing tidings of victory, Liv.

Laurentum -i, n. town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium. Hence, adj., **a**, Laurens -entis, Laurentine; **b**, Laurentius -a -um, Laurentine.

laurēōla -ae, f. (dim. of laurea), a laurel branch, laurel crown, and meton., triumph, Cic.; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to seek fame in trifles, Cic.

Laurētum -i, n. (laurus), a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Suet.

laurēus -a -um (laurus), of or relating to the laurel. **I**. Adj., corona, Cic. **II**. Subst., **laurea** -ae, f. **1**, the laurel tree, Liv.; **2**, **a**, the laurel crown or laurel branch, as a sign of victory; decemviri laureā coronati, Liv.; **b**, meton., triumph, victory; quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic.

lauricōmus -a -um (laurus and comia), covered with laurel-trees, Lucr.

lauriger -gēra -gērūm (laurus and gero), crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, Ov.

laurus -i, f. the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flamens and ancestral busts were crowned, Cic.; hence, meton., triumph, victory, Cic. (abl., lauru, Hor.; nom. and acc. plur., laurus, Verg.).

laus, laudis, f. praise, fame, glory, commendation. **A**. Lit., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiā clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.; capere (to earn) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare alicuius laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; alicuius laudes dicere, Verg.; hoc in tua laude pono, I consider this praiseworthy in thee, Cic.; non laudem habet de me, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned, Ov. **B**. Meton., **a**, a praiseworthy action; hae tantae summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; **b**, plur., laudes = praiseworthy qualities; quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, Cic.

lautē, adv. (lautus), **1**, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently; lautius res domesticas tueri, Cic.; **2**, admirably, excellently, thoroughly; hodie me emunxeris lautissime, ap. Cic.

lautīa -ōrum, n. (connected with lavo), the entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome, Liv.

lautitīa -ae, f. (lautus), splendour, elegance, magnificence in one's manner of living; mea nova lautitia, Cic.

Lautūlae (Lautōlae) -ārum, f. a place of the Volscians between Anxur and Fundi.

lautūmiae (lātōmiae) -ārum, f. (λατομῖαι), a stone-quarry, Plaut.; a prison or dungeon cut out of rock at Syracuse and Rome, Cic., Liv.

lautus -a -um, p. adj. (from lavo), lit., washed, bathed; and hence, **1**, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous; supellex, Cic.; **2**, illustrious, distinguished, grand; homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; lauta liberalitas, Cic.

lāvābrum -i, n. (lavo), a bath, Lucr.

lāvātiō -ōnis, f. (lavo). **I**. a washing, bathing, Cic. **II**. Meton., **1**, bathing apparatus, Phaedr.; **2**, water for bathing, Cic.

Lāverna -ae, f. the goddess of gain (just or unjust); hence, protectress of thieves and cheats; hence, adj., **Lāvernālis** -e, belonging to Laverna.

Lavernium -ii, n. a place in Latium, near Formiae.

Lāvīci, etc., v. Labeii.

Lāvīnia -ae, f. daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.

Lāvīnium -ii, n. a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia (now Pratica). Hence, adj., **Lāvīnius** -a -um, and **Lāvīnus** -a -um, Lavinian.

lāvo, lāvi, lautum, partic. lautus and lāvus, lavere, and lāvātum and lāvāturus, lāvare (λούω), to wash, bathe. **I**. Gen., **1**, **a**, transit., manus, Cic.; **b**, intransit. lavare and pass. lavari, to wash oneself, bathe; cur te lautum

vultu, cenatum noluit occidere, Cic.; 2, to moisten, wet, bathe; vultum lacrimis, Ov. **II.** to wash away; mala vino, to drive away, Hor.

laxamentum -i, n. (laxo), a widening, extending; 1, lit., gen.; 2, transf., a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, respite; si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.; laxamentum dare legi, to release, Cic.

laxo, adv. (laxus). **I.** widely, spaciously, at wide intervals; 1, lit., habitare, Cic.; 2, transf., of time, laxius proferre diem, to put further off, Cic. **II.** loosely; 1, lit., aliquem vincere, Liv.; 2, transf., loosely, without restraint; vivere, Liv.

laxitas -atis, f. (laxus), wideness, roominess; in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, 1. (laxus). **I.** to widen, extend, enlarge; forum, Cic.; manipulos, to extend, leave a space between, Caes. **II.** to unloose, unfasten, slacken, relax; 1, vincula epistolae, Nep.; claustra, Verg.; 2, to set free from; elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; 3, a, to unbend, relax, refresh, amuse; animos curamque, Cic.; quum laxati curis sumus, free from, Cic.; b, to mitigate, relax, remit; aliquid laboris, Liv.; annonam, to lower the price of, Liv.; intransit., annona haud multum laxaverat, fallen in price, Liv.; ubi laxatam pugnam vidit, Liv.

laxus -a -um. **I.** wide, spacious; 1, lit., annulus, Ov.; spatium, Liv.; 2, transf., of time, diem statuo satis laxum, sufficiently distant, Cic. **II.** loose, lax, relaxed; 1, lit., arcus, Verg.; habenae, Verg.; funis, Hor.; male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor.; janua, open, Ov.; fig., laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; 2, transf., annona laxior, a lower price of provisions, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

lĕa -ae, f. (leo), a lioness, Ov.

lĕaena -ae, f. (Λείαινα), a lioness, Cic.

Lĕander and **Lĕandrus** -i, m. (Λείανδρος), a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm.

Lĕarchus -i, m. (Λέαρχος), the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness. Hence, **Lĕarchĕus** -a -um, of or belonging to Learchus.

Lĕbădia -ae, f. (Λεβăδεια), a town in Boeotia, famous for the Oracle and Grotto of Trophonius (now Licudia), Cic.

Lĕbĕdŏs (-us) -i, f. (Λεβεδος), a town in Ionia.

lĕbĕs -ĕtis, m. (Λεβης), 1, a bronze kettle or cauldron, often given as a prize in games, Verg.; 2, a metal vessel used for washing the hands, Ov.

Lĕchaeum -i, n. (Λεχαιον), the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

lectica -ae, f. (lectus), a palanquin or litter; lectica octophoro ferri, a litter borne by eight slaves, Cic.; cubare in lectica, Cic.

lecticarius -ii, m. (lectica), a litter-bearer, porter, chairman, Cic.

lecticula -ae, f. (dim. of lectica), a small litter; 1, gen., lecticulă in curiam deferri, Cic.; 2, a bier, Nep.

lectio -ŏnis, f. (2. lego). **I.** a picking out, selecting; iudicium, Cic. **II. A.** a reading, perusal; librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectatione, Cic. **B.** lectio senatus, a reading out or calling over of the names of the senators (by the censor, who at the same time struck from the list the names of those he considered unworthy), Liv.

lectisterium -ii, n. (lectus and sterno), a

feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches in the streets, and food put before them, Liv.

lectito, 1. (intens. of 2. lego), to read often, to read with eagerness and attention; Platonem studiose, Cic.

lectiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), a short reading, Cic.

Lecton and **Lectum** -i, n. (Λεκτόν), a promontory in Mysia.

lector -ŏris, m. (2. lego), 1, a reader of a book; aptus ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.; 2, a person who reads aloud, Cic.

lectulus -i, m. (dim. of lectus), a small bed, a bed, couch. **I.** For sleeping, in lectulis suis mori, Cic. **II.** a couch for resting on; a, for reading, Cic.; b, for dining, stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic.; c, a funeral bed, bed of state, Tac.

1. **lectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. lego), 1, chosen, selected; verba, Cic.; 2, transf., choice, excellent; adulescens, Cic.; femina lectior, Cic.; femina lectissima, Cic.

2. **lectus** -i, m. (2. lego), a bed, couch. **I.** For sleeping, a bed; 1, gen., cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, to keep one's bed, Cic.; 2, the marriage-bed; genialis, Cic. **II.** a couch for resting on; 1, a dining-couch, Cic.; 2, a funeral couch, Tib.

Lĕda -ae, f. and **Lĕdĕ** -ĕs, f. (Λήδη), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Pollux and Helena, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj., **Lĕdaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Leda; dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; poet. = Spartan; Helena, Verg.

lĕgātarius -ii, m. (legatum), a legate, Suet.

lĕgātio -ŏnis, f. (1. lego). **I.** the sending of an embassy; 1, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation; legationem suscipere, to undertake, Caes.; obire, Cic.; libera legatio, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, Cic.; votiva, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the message or answer of an ambassador; legationem renuntiare, Cic.; or referre, Liv.; b, the persons attached to an embassy; legatio Romam venit, Cic. **II.** the office of legatus (with a general or provincial governor); legationem obire, Cic.

lĕgātor -ŏris, m. (1. lego), a testator, one who leaves something by will, Suet.

lĕgātŏrius -a -um (legatus), relating to an ambassador or legatus; provincia, Cic.

lĕgātum -i, n. (1. lego), a legacy, bequest; solutio legati, Cic.

lĕgātus -i, m. (1. lego). **I.** an ambassador; legatos mittere, Cic. **II.** a legate; a, a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command to a general, Caes.; b, the chief officer of the governor of a province; legatum sibi legare, Cic.; c, in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tac.

lĕgifer -fĕra -fĕrum (lex and fero), law-giving; Minos, Ov.

lĕgĭo -ŏnis, f. (2. lego), a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4,200 and 6,000 men, Cic.; duas legiones ibi conscribere, Caes.; transf., a, of the troops of other nations, Liv.; b, an army, Verg.

lĕgĭŏnarius -a -um (legio), belonging or relating to a legion; milites, Caes.; plur. subst., **lĕgĭŏnarii** -ŏrum, m. legionary troops, Liv.

lĕgĭtĭmĕ, adv. (legitimus), 1, lawfully, legally, Cic.; 2, rightly, properly, Tac.

lēgītīmus -a -um (lex). **I.** lawful, legal, legitimate; dies comitiis habendis, Cic.; controversiae, legal, decided by law, Cic. Subst., **lēgītīma** -ōrum, n. legal usages, Nep. **II.** Transf., right, fit, proper, just, appropriate; numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.

lēgīuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of legio), a small legion, Liv.

1. lēgo, 1. (lex). **I. A.** to send an ambassador; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to appoint as legate or second in command; aliquem Caesari, Cic.; aliquem sibi, Cic. **II.** to bequeath, leave as a legacy; aliquid alicui ab aliquo, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.

2. lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick. **I.** Lit., 1, nuces, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; legere ossa, to collect the bones after a body has been burned, Cic.; 2, a, fila, of the Parcae, to wind up, spina, Verg.; vela, to furl the sails, Verg.; b, to steal; sacra divum, Hor.; 3, a, to pass or wander through a place; saltus legit, Ov.; vestigia alicuius, to follow or trace the footsteps of any one, Verg.; tortos orbes, to wander through, Verg.; of ships, to coast along; oram Italiae, Liv.; b, to choose, select, pick out; iudices, Cic.; viros ad bella, Ov.; aliquem in senatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to catch sight of, look at, regard; omnes adversos, Verg.; 2, a, to read, peruse; eos libros, Cic.; apud Clitomachum, in the works of Clitomachus, Cic.; partic. subst., **lēgens** -entis, m. a reader, Ov.; b, to read aloud, recite; volumen suum, Cic.; hence, senatum legere, to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators with a view to erase the names of the unworthy, Liv.

lēgūlējus -i, m. (lex), a pettifogging lawyer, Cic.

lēgūmen -inis, n. (lego), pulse, or any leguminous plant, Cic.; esp., the bean, Verg.

Lēlēges -um, m. (Λελεγες), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor. Hence, a, **Lēlēgēis** -idis, f. Lelegean; b, **Lēlēgēius** -a -um, Lelegean; litora, coasts of Megara, Ov.; moenia, Megara, Ov.

Lēmānus (Lēmānus) -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva.

lēmbus -i, m. (λέμβος), a small, swift vessel, cutter, felucca, Liv.

Lemnicōla -ae, c. (Lemnos and colo), an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan); Lemnicolae stirps, i. e., Erichthonius, Ov.

lemniscātus -a -um (lemniscus), adorned with ribbons; palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the reward of a victor, Cic.

lemniscus -i, m. (λημνίσκος), a fillet, or ribbon given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc., Liv.

Lemnōs (-us) -i, f. (Λήμνος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan. Hence, a, adj., **Lemnius** -a -um, Lemnian; Lemnius pater, Verg., and subst., Lemnius, Vulcan, Ov.; furtum, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; b, **Lemniās** -ādis, f. a Lemnian woman, Ov.; Greek dat. plur., Lemniasī, Ov.

Lemonia tribus, a Roman country tribe on the via Latina.

Lēmōvices -um, m. a Celtic people in the modern Limousin.

lēmūres -um, m. the shades or spirits of the dead, ghosts, spectres, Hor. Hence, **Lēmūria** -ōrum, n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the ninth of May, Ov.

lēna -ae, f. (leno), 1, a procurer, bawd, Ov.; 2, she that entices; natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her, Cic.

Lēnaeus -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic; laticus, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.

lēnē, adv. (lenis) = leniter, gently, softly; lenisonantis aquae, Ov.

lēnimen -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging; testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor.

lēnimentum -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation, Tac.

lēnio -ivi and -ii, -itum, 4. (lenis), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, relieve. **I.** Lit., stomachum latrantem, Hor.; vulnere, Prop. **II.** Transf., se consolatione, Cic.; aliquem iratum, Cic.; desiderium crebris epistolis, Cic. (imperf., lenibat, lenibant, Verg.).

lēnis -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle. **I.** Lit., sensus judicat lene asperum, Cic.; venenum slight, Cic.; vinum, mellow, Hor.; ventus lenissimus, Cic.; clivus, rising gradually, Liv.; stagnum, flowing gently, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, Cic.; leniorem sententiam dicere, Caes. **B.** Of discourse, mild, calm; oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

lēnitas -ātis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. **I.** Lit., vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, slowness, gentleness, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gentleness, lenity; animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, mildness, calmness; verborum, Cic.

lēnītēr, adv. (lenis), softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly. **I.** Lit., arridere, Cic.; iter facere, slowly, Caes.; collis leniter editus, or acclivis, rising gradually, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gentle, mildly; alloqui, in a friendly manner, Liv. **B.** Of discourse, dicere, Cic.

lēnītūdo -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness; in aliquem, Cic.

lēno -ōnis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander, seducer, Cic.

lēnōcīnium -ii, n. (leno). **I.** the trade of a procurer or bawd, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an enticement, allurements, Cic.; 2, finery in dress; Cic.; 3, of discourse, meretricious ornaments, Tac.

lēnōcīnor, 1. dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, transf., 1, to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to; alicui, Cic.; 2, to advance, promote, increase; feritati arte, Tac.

lēnōnīus -a -um (leno), relating or belonging to a procurer, Plaut.

lens, lentis, f. a lentil, Verg.

lentē, adv. (lentus), 1, slowly; proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov.; 2, transf., a, without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently; aliquid ferre, Cic.; respondere, quietly, phlegmatically, Cic.; b, deliberately; lente ac fastidiose probare, Cic.

lentesco, 3. (lenteo), 1, to become pliant, sticky; tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg.; 2, to slacken, relax, flag; lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

lentiscifer -fēra -fērum (lentiscus and ferō) producing the mastich-tree, Ov.

lentiscus -i, f., and **lentiscum** -i, n. the mastich-tree (Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.), Cic.

lentitudo -inis, f. (lentus), 1, slowness, sluggishness, Tac.; 2, insensibility, apathy, Cic.

lento, 1. (lentus), to make flexible, to bend; lentandus remus in unda, must be plied, Verg.

Lentūlitas -ātis, f., v. Lentulus.

1. **lentulus** -a -um (dim. of lentus), somewhat slow (in paying), Cic.

2. **Lentulus** -i, m. the name of one of the families of the patrician gens Cornelia, the most famous of the members of which were: 1, P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline; 2, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile.

Hence, **Lentulitas** -atis, f. the family pride of the Lentuli (a word coined in jest by Cic.).

lentus -a -um, tough. I. 1, gen., radix, Verg.; 2, a, pliant, flexible; brachia, Hor.; lentior salicis ramis, Ov.; b, sticky, clammy, tenacious; gluten pice lentius, Cic.; 3, fig., lentus abesto, remain long away, Ov. II. Transf., 1, slow, motionless, inactive; marmor (of the sea), unruffled, Verg.; lento igne, Ov.; pugna lenta, Liv.; lentiolem facere spem, Ov.; 2, a, dawdling; in dicendo, Cic.; b, lingering; initiator, a bad payer, Cic.; c, of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible; judex, Cic.; nihil illo lentius, Cic.; lentissima pectora, Ov.

lencunculus -i, m. (for lembunculus, dim. of lembus), a small boat, or skiff, Caes.

1. **leo** -onis, m. (λέων), a lion; 1, lit., vis leonis, Cic.; 2, transf., the constellation Leo, Hor.

2. **leo** -ere, to blot out; the root of deleo, letum, etc.

Lēocōrion -ii, n. (Λεωκόριον), temple at Athens to the three daughters of Leos, who sacrificed their lives for their country.

Lēon -ontis, m. (Λέων), a place in Sicily not far from Syracuse.

Lēonidās -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.

lēoninus -a -um (leo), of or relating to a lion, leonine, Plaut.

Lēonnātus -i, m. (Λεοννάτος), a general of Alexander the Great.

Lēontini -ōrum, m. (Λεοντίνοι), a town on the east coast of Sicily. Hence, adj., **Lēontinus** -a -um, Leontine.

Lēontium -ii, f. (Λεόντιον), an Athenian hetaira, friend of Epicurus.

lēpidō, adv. (lepidus). I. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitally, prettily; lepidissime, excellently, Plaut. II. Of style, smartly, wittily, Cic.

1. **lēpidus** -a -um, 1, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, Ter., Plaut.; in a bad sense, nice, effeminate; hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic.; 2, esp. of discourse, witty, humorous; dictum, Hor.

2. **Lēpidus** -i, m. the name of a family of the patrician gens Aemilia, the most famous members of which were: 1, M. Aemilius Lepidus, praetor in Sicily, consul B.C. 79; the bitter enemy of Sulla, whose measures he proposed to annul, and thereby brought about a civil war; 2, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Triumvir with Antonius and Octavianus, B.C. 43.

Lēpontii -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Cisalpine Gaul (in modern Val Leventina).

lēpor and **lēpos** -ōris, m. 1, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, Cic.; 2, of discourse, pleasantry, wit, humour; scurrilis, Cic.

lēpos -ōris = lepor (q.v.).

Leptis -ptis, f. (Λέπτις), Leptis, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1, Magna, now Lābda; 2, Minor, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus. Hence, **Leptitāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Leptis.

lēpus -ōris, m. and c. (akin to λαγώς), 1, a hare, Verg.; prov; alius leporem agitare, to

labour for another's advantage, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lepus, Cic.

lepusculus -i, m. (dim. of lepus), a little hare, Cic.

Lerna -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνη), a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the Lernaean Hydra slain by Hercules; belua Lernaë, Verg.; hence, adj., **Lernaëus** -a -um, Lernaean.

Lesbos -i, f. (Λέσβος), an island in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion, and Sappho, famous for its wine. Hence, adj., a, **Lesbiacus** -a -um, Lesbian; libri (dialogues of Dicaearchus), Cic.; b, **Lesbias** -adis, f. Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman, Ov.; c, **Lesbis** -idis, f. Lesbian; lyra, of Arion, Ov.; Lesbis puella, or simply Lesbis, Sappho, Ov.; d, **Lesbius** -a -um, Lesbian; civis, Alcaeus, Hor.; plectrum, lyric, Hor.; pes, lyric poetry, Hor.; vates, Sappho, Ov.; subst., **Lesbium** -ii, n. Lesbian wine, Hor.; e, **Lesbōus** -a -um, Lesbian.

lessus, acc. -um (found only in acc. sing), m. a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, ap. Cic.

lētālis -e (letum), deadly, mortal, fatal; arundo, Verg.

lēthargicus -a -um (ληθαργικός), drowsy, lethargic. Subst., **lēthargicus** -i, m. a drowsy, lethargic person, Hor.

lēthargus -i, m. (λήθαργος), drowsiness, lethargy, Hor.

Lēthē -ēs, f. (Λήθη), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of the waters of which produced complete forgetfulness of the past. Hence, adj., **Lēthaeus** -a -um, 1, relating to Lethe or the infernal regions generally; Lethaea vincula abrumpere alicui, to restore to life, Hor.; 2, causing forgetfulness; somnus, Verg.; succus, Ov.

lethum, v. letum.

lētifer -fēra -fērum (letum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal; arcus, Verg.; locus, a place on the body where a wound is fatal, Ov.

lēto, 1. (letum), to kill, slay, Ov.

Lētōis, **Lētōius** = Iatōis, Iatōius (v. under Iato).

lētum -i, n. (*leo, whence deleo), 1, death; turpi leto perire, Cic.; letum sibi parere manu, to commit suicide, Verg.; leto adimere aliquem, to save from death, Hor.; 2, transf., of things, poet., ruin, annihilation; Teucrum res eripe leto, Verg.

Leucādia -ae, f. (Λευκαδία), and **Leucās** -adis, f. (Λευκάς), an island of the Ionian Sea, with a temple to Apollo (now S. Mavra). Hence, adj., **Leucādianus** -a -um, Leucadian; dens, Apollo, Ov.; more Leucadio (in allusion to the Leucadian custom of throwing a man every year from a rock into the sea), Ov.; subst., **Leucādia** -ae, f. name of a play of Turpilius, Cic.; **Leucādii** -ōrum, m. the Leucadians, Liv.

Leucās -adis, f. (Λευκάς), 1, the island of Leucadia or its capital; 2, = Leucatas.

leucaspis -adis, f. (Λεύκασπις), having white shields; phalanx, Liv.

Leucātās -ae, m. and **Leucātēs** -ae, m. (Λευκάτας), and **Leucās** -cādis, f. a promontory of the island Leucadia, now Capo Ducato.

Leucē -ēs, f. (Λευκή), a town in Laconia.

Leuci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Leucippus -i, m. (Λεύκιππος). I. Myta., father of Phoebe and Hilaïra, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux. Hence, **Leucippis**

Leidis, f. a daughter of Leucippus. **II.** Hist., a Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno the Eleatic.

Leucōpētra -ae, f. a promontory in Brutium, now Cap dell'Armi.

Leucōphrŷna -ae, f. (λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a surname of Diana among the Magnesians.

Leucōsia -ae, f. (λευκωσία), an island near Paestum, now Licosia.

Leucōthēa -ae, f. and **Leucōthēē** -ēs, f. (λευκοθέα, i.e. the white goddess), name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she had been turned into a sea-deity, afterwards identified with the old Italian goddess, Matuta.

Leucōthēē -ēs, f. daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome, beloved by Apollo.

Leuctra -ōrum, n. (Λεύκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans. Hence, **Leuctricus** -a -um, Leuctrian.

lēvāmen -inis, n. (1. levo), a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, solace; quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

lēvāmentum -i, n. (1. levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace; miseriarum, Cic.

lēvātio -ōnis, f. (1. levo), 1, an alleviation, mitigation; invenire levationem molestiis, Cic.; 2, a diminution; vitiorum, Cic.

1. **lēvātus** -a -um, v. 1. levo.

2. **lēvātus (laevatus)** -a -um, v. 2. levo.

lēvicūlus -a -um (dim. of 1. levis), somewhat vain, light-minded; leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.

lēvidēnsis -e (1. levis), lightly made, of thin texture; transf., slight, poor; munusculum, Cic.

lēvipēs -pēdis (1. levis and pes), light-footed; lepus, Cic.

1. **lēvis** -e, light, not heavy (opp. gravis). **I.** Lit., 1, as regards weight; pondus, Ov.; levis armatura, light armour, Caes., and concr. = light-armed soldiery, Cic.; 2, light or quick in movement, rapid, swift; cervus, Verg.; hora, transitory, Ov.; 3, gentle, soft, mild; somnus, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value; a, dolor, Cic.; periculum levius, Caes.; auditio, a trifling, unfounded report, Caes.; subst., in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.; b, of poetry, light, unambitious (of love songs, etc.); Musa, Ov.; c, trivial, slight, insufficient; levis causa belli, Liv.; pecunia levissima, Cic.; of persons, levis pauper, whose credit is gone, Hor.; 2, light, mild, gentle; reprehensio levior, Cic.; 3, light, fickle, light-minded, unstable, unsteady; homo, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

2. **lēvis (laevis)** -e (λεῖος), smooth (opp. asper). **I.** Lit., 1, corpulence, Cic.; 2, a, polished; pocula, Verg.; b, poet., smooth, beardless; juvenitas, Hor.; senex, bald, Ov.; hence = youthful; pectus, Verg.; vir, decked out, spruce, Ov.; c, slippery; sanguis, Verg. **II.** Of style, flowing, smooth, polished, oratio, Cic.

lēvisomnus -a -um (1. levis and somnus), lightly sleeping, Lucr.

1. **lēvitas** -ātis, f. (1. levis), lightness. **I.** Lit., 1, lightness of weight; armorum, Caes.; 2, lightness in movement, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy; levitatem alicuius experiri, Cic.; levitatem insectari, Cic.; 2, groundlessness; opinionis, Cic.

2. **lēvitas** -ātis, f. (2. levis), 1, smoothness; speculorum, Cic.; 2, smoothness, polish (of style); Aeschini, Cic.

lēviter, adv. (1. levis). **I.** lightly, not

heavily, costily; levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, slightly, not much, somewhat; saucius, Cic.; aegrotare, Cic.; ut levissime dicam, to speak in the mildest way, Cic.; 2, lightly, with equanimity; ferre, Cic.

1. **lēvo**, 1. (1. levis), to raise, lift up, elevate. **I.** Lit., se attollere ac levare, Liv.; de caespate virgo se levat, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight; ego te fasces levabo, Verg.; aliquem metu, Cic.; se aere alieno, to free, Cic.; 2, to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate; curam et angorem animi mei, Cic.; 3, to refresh, strengthen; fessos corporis artus, Hor.; 4, to diminish, weaken, impair; fidem, Hor.; auctoritatem, Cic.

2. **lēvo**, 1. (2. levis), to make smooth, polish; corpus, Cic.; transf., of discourse, aspera, Hor.

lēvor -ōris, m. (2. levis), smoothness, Lucr.

lex, lēgis, f. (2. lego), a set form of words. **I.** a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, bill. **A.** Lit., legem ferre, rogare, to propose a bill to the people, Cic.; sciscere, jubere (of the people), to accept or pass a bill, Cic.; repudiare, antiquare, to reject, throw out a bill, Cic.; promulgare, to publish, Cic. **B.** a law, legal enactment; 1, a, legem ferre, to pass a law, enact, Liv.; abrogare, to repeal, Cic.; leges duodecim tabularum, the laws of the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the Decemvirs, Cic.; lege, legibus, used adv. = legally, according to law, Nep.; lege agere, (a) of the lictor, to execute a sentence, Liv.; (b) to bring an action, Cic.; lex est Lacedaemoniis or apud Rhodios (foll. by ut. and the subj.), Cic.; b, meton., (a) law as written (opp. mores, consuetudo), Cic.; (b) law generally, including positive and natural law, Cic.; 2, a law set by a man to himself; legem sibi statuere, Cic.; 3, a, a rule, principle, precept; leges philosophiae, historiae, Cic.; versibus est certa lex, Cic.; b, manner, way, nature, kind; ex lege loci, Ov.; c, order; sine lege, without order, irregularly; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov. **II. A.** a formula; Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic. **B.** a contract, covenant, agreement; lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem alicui scribere, Cic.; leges pacis, conditions of peace, Liv.; homines eā lege natos, on these terms, on this condition, Cic.

Lexovii -ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Sequana (Seine), whence the modern Lisieux.

libāmen -inis, n. (libo), 1, a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, Verg.; 2, transf., what is first taken, a sample, specimen; tu nova servatae carpes libamina fanae, Ov.

libāmentum -i, n. (libo), a libation, Cic.

libātiō -ōnis, f. (libo), a libation, Cic.

libella -ae, f. (dim. of libra). **I.** 1, a small coin, 1-10th of a denarius, equal in value to the as; prov., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, ad libellam, exactly, Cic.; 2, transf., heres ex libella, heir to the whole property (cp. ex asse), Cic. **II.** a carpenter's level, Plin.

libellus -i, m. (dim. of liber), a little book. **I.** scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.; pl. meton., = a bookseller's shop, Cat. **II.** Esp., a note-book, memorandum-book, diary; retulit in libellum, Cic.; b, a memorial, a petition; libellum composuit, Cic.; c, a note of invitation, programme; gladiatorum libelli, Cic.; d, a placard, hand-bill, e.g., announcing the sale of goods, deicere libellos, to put off the sale, Cic.; e, a letter, Cic.; f, a satire, a libel, Suet.

libens and **lūbens** -entis, p. adj. (libet), 1, willing, with good-will, with pleasure; libenti

subito, willingly, Cic.; me libente, with my goodwill, Cic.; 2, joyful, pleased, glad, Plaut., Ter.

libentē (lūbentē), adv. (libens, lubens), willingly, with pleasure; libenter uti verbo Catullus, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, with better appetite, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.

libentia (lūbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), cheerfulness, gladness, Plaut.; personif., **Libentia** -ae, f. the goddess of mirth, Plaut.

Libentina (Lūbentina) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

1. **liber** -era -erum, free. **I. A.** of free birth (opp. servus), aliquem non liberum putare, Cic.; of states, free, independent; civitas, Caes.; subst., **liber** -eri, m. a freedman, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, free from tax or tribute; agri, Cic.; 2, of houses and places, free from inhabitants; aedes, uninhabited, Liv.; 3, unencumbered with debt; ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, Cic. **II.** free from fetters. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., 1, free from anything, without; a delictis, Cic.; curā, Cic.; 2, free from restraint, unbridled; a, adolescentia, Cic.; toga, vestis, the toga virilis, Ov.; custodia, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town, Cic.; fenus, unaltered by law, Liv.; liberum habere aliquid, to have in complete possession, Liv.; liberum est mihi, foll. by infin., I am free to do, Cic.; b, free in thought or expression; animus, Cic.; liberiores litterae, Cic.; 3, morally free; a, in the philosophical sense, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, = profligate, unbridled, unrestrained; turba temulentorum, Cic.

2. **liber** -bri, m. **I.** the inner bark of a tree, Verg. **II.** And, as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, a book, writing, treatise; a, librum inchoare, conficere, Cic.; libri Sibyllini, Cic.; nos autem in libris (account books) habemus, Cic.; b, a book, a division into which a work is divided; tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic.; c, a register, catalogue, Cic.; d, a letter, Nep.

3. **Liber** -eri, m. 1, an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, and in later times identified with the Greek Bacchus; 2, meton., wine, Hor.

4. **liber** -eri, v. liberi -orum.

Libera -ae, f. (3. Liber), 1, Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber; 2, Ariadne, wife of Bacchus.

Liberalia -ium, n. (3. Liber), the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, Cic.

liberalis -e (1. liber). **I.** relating to freedom; causa, a lawsuit in which the freedom of some person is the matter in dispute, Cic. **II.** becoming or suitable to a freedman, noble; 1, mens, Cic.; artes liberales, liberal arts, such as a freedman ought to be versed in, Cic.; sumptus, expenses to keep up station and appearances (opp. necessari), Cic.; 2, a, kind; responsum, Cic.; b, liberal, generous, giving freely, Cic.; laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.

liberalitas -ātis, f. (liberalis), 1, a noble disposition or character, kind, friendly disposition, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

liberalitē, adv. (liberalis), in a manner becoming a freedman. **I.** nobly, becomingly; vivere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally; liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic.; b, richly, bountifully, Cic.

liberatio -ōnis, f. (libero), 1, a setting free, releasing from; culpae, Cic.; 2, a legal acquittal, Cic.

liberātor -ōris, m. (libero), one who sets free, a liberator; patriae, Cic.; attrib., liberator populus, Liv.

liberē, adv. (1. liber). **I.** like a freeman, liberally, Ter. **II.** 1, freely, without restraint, without hindrance; vivere, Cic.; respirare, Cic.; 2, a, spontaneously; tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Verg.; b, frankly, openly, boldly; loqui, Cic.

liberi -erōrum and -erum, m. (1. liber), 1, children; liberos procreare, liberis operam dare, to beget children, Cic.; 2, the young of animals, Plaut.

libero, 1. (1. liber), to set free, liberate. **I.** From slavery, to manumit; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to set free from something that fetters. **A.** to set free, liberate, deliver, release; te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; obsidionem urbis, to raise, Liv. **B.** 1, to set free from a debt or engagement; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit. of the debt or fault, aliquem culpae, Liv.; 2, templa liberata, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view, Cic.

liberta -ae, f., v. libertus.

libertas -ātis, f. (1. liber). **I.** freedom, liberty (opp. slavery). **A.** Lit., 1, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; 2, a, civil liberty, as containing certain rights; ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, to summon to the voting, Cic.; libertatem eripere, to take away political privileges, Liv.; b, national freedom, independence; libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic.; recipere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint; a, vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velint faciant, Cic.; b, licence, Cic.; 2, freedom of speech, frankness, candour; multa cum libertate dicere, Cic. **II.** Libertas, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, Cic.

libertinus -a -um (libertus), of or relating to the class of freedmen, Cic.; hence, subst., **libertinus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; **libertina** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Hor.

libertus -a -um (for liberatus), placed in freedom; subst., a, **libertus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; b, **liberta** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Cic.

libet (lūbet) -būit or -bitum est, 3. impers., it pleases, is agreeable; mihi, tibi, etc., or absol., facite quod libet, Cic.; non libet plura scribere, Cic.

Libēthra (Λειβηθρα) -ōrum, n. and **Libēthrus** -i, m. (Λειβηθρός), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, adj., **Libēthris** -īdis, f. nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg.

libidinōsē, adv. (libidinosus), lustfully, willfully, wantonly, Cic.

libidinōsus -a -um (libido), full of desire, wilful, wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; caper, Hor.; applied to abstract things, libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

libido (lūbido) -inis, f. (libet), violent desire, appetite, longing. **I.** ad libidinem, according to inclination, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, wantonly, out of mere caprice, Cic.; libidinem habere in armis, to take pleasure in, Sall. **II.** 1, immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness; alicuius libidini adversari, obsistere, Cic.; libidines refrenare, Cic.; 2, sensual desire, lust, lewdness; meton., libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic.

Libitina -ae, f. **I.** the goddess of corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved. **II.** Meton., 1, the requisites for a funeral; pesti-

lentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv.; 2, death; multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

libo, 1. (λείβω). **I.** to take away from. **A.** a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. **B.** 1, to taste; jecur, Liv.; hence a, to touch; cibos digitis, Ov.; b, oscula natae, to kiss, Verg.; 2, to pour a libation in honour of a god; in mensam, Verg.; 3, to sacrifice, offer, consecrate; diis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov. **II.** to diminish or injure by taking away; vires, Liv.

libra -ae, f. (λίτρα). **I.** a balance, pair of scales; 1, a, lit., librae lanx, Cic.; per aes et libram, aere et librā, a fictitious form of sale used in making wills, adopting sons, etc.; mercari aliquid aere et librā, in due form, Hor.; b, meton., the Roman pound of 12 oz.; 2, the constellation called the Balance, Verg. **II.** a level, a plummet level; ad libram fecisse tures, Caes.

librāmen -inis, n. (libro), balance, poise, Liv.

librāmentum -i, n. (libro). **I.** that which gives a thing a downward motion; a, weight, Liv.; b, that which gives a missile its impetus; tormentorum, the thong, Tac. **II.** Transf., a horizontal plane, flat superficies, Cic.

librāria -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out the wool to the slaves, Juv.

librāriōlus -i, m. (dim. of librarius), 1, a transcriber, copyist, secretary, Cic.; 2, a bookseller, Cic.

librārium -ii, n., v. librarius.

librārius -a -um (2. liber), of or relating to books. **I.** Adj., taberna, a bookshop, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, librārius -ii, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, Cic.; 2, librārium -ii, n. a place to keep books in, a bookcase, Cic.

librātor -ōris, m. (libro) 1, a leveller or surveyor, Plin.; 2, one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tac.

librātus -a -um, p. adj. (from libro), well-poised, swung, hurled with force; glans, Liv.; ictus, Liv.

librīlis -e (libra), of a pound weight; fundae libriles, slings, the stones of which weighed a pound, Caes.

libro, 1. (libra), a, to poise, keep in equilibrium; terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; b, to swing, hurl, launch, brandish; glandem, Liv.; se, to poise oneself in the air (of bees), Verg.; poet., corpus in herba, to stretch out, Ov.; c, to keep suspended, keep in its place; vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

libis, libis, m. (λίψ), a west-south-west wind, Plin.

libum -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, Ov., Verg.

Liburni -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the modern Croatia; sing., Liburnus, a Liburnian slave, Juv. Hence, adj., a, Liburnus -a -um, Liburnian; subst., Liburna -ae, f. a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, Caes.; b, Liburnicus -a -um, Liburnian.

Libya -ae, f. and **Libyē** -ēs, f. (Λιβύη), Libya, the Northern part of Africa. Hence, 1, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; fera, lioness, Ov.; 2, Libys -yos, Libyan; subst., Libys, a Libyan, Ov.; 3, Libyssa -ae, f. Libyan; arenae, Cat.; 4, Libystis -adis, f. Libyan; ursa, Verg.; 5, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; 6, Libystinus -a -um, Libyan.

Libyphoenices -um, m. (Λιβυφοίνικες), a Libyan people, descended from the Phoenicians, in Byzantium.

licens -centis. **I.** Partic. of liceor (q.v.). **II.** P. adj. (licet), free, unrestrained, unbridled; Lupercus, Prop., of things, licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

licentē, adv. -(licens), freely, according to one's own pleasure; and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, Cic.; of discourse, errare, to wander on without rule or order, Cic.

licentia -ae, f. (licet), freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty. **I.** pueris non omnem ludendi damus licentiam, Cic.; tantum licentiae dabat gloria, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, freedom from restraint, licence; poetarum, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; b, dissoluteness, licentiousness; comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; personif., Licentia, as a goddess, Licentia, Cic.

licēo -ūi -itum, 2. to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price; quanti licuisse tu scribis hortos, at what sum they were valued, Cic.

licēor -citus sum, 2. (liceo) to bid for, offer a price for; liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; followed by acc., hortos, Cic.

licet -cūit or -cūitum est, 2., impers. and intransit. **I.** it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty; with dat. of pers. or absol., a, with infin., as subject, licet rogare? may I ask? Cic.; licet intelligi, one can understand, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nos frui liceret, Cic.; with dat. of predicate, Themistocli licet esse otioso, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic.; b, with a neuter pronoun or adj. as subject, quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, Cic.; c, with subj., fremant omnes licet, Cic.; sequatur licebit, he may follow, Cic.; with per and the acc., per me licet, as far as I am concerned, Cic. **II.** Transf., granted that, allowed that; foll. by the subj., omnia licet concurrant, Cic.

Lichās -ae, m. (Λίχας), a servant of Hercules.

lichēn -ēnis, m. (Λειχήν), moss or lichen, Plin.

Licinius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Licinius Crassus, tribune of the people; 2, L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator; 3, M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

licitatio -ōnis, f. (licitor), a bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, Cic.

licitor, 1. dep. (intens. of liceor), to bid for, Plaut.

licitus -a -um (licet), allowed, permitted; sermo, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., things permitted, Tac.

licium -ii, n. the thrum, or remnant of old web to which the weaver attaches the new fabric; telae licia addere, Verg.; in general, a thread, Ov.

licitor -ōris, m. a licitor, plur. licitores, the victors, the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fascēs as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these licitors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a praetor by six: licitor proximus, the one nearest to the consul, Cic.

lien -ēnis, m. or **liēnis** -is, m. the mill, or spleen, Plaut.

liēnōsus -a -um (lien), splenetic, Plaut.

ligāmen -inis, n. (1. ligo), a string, tie, bandage, Ov.

ligāmentum -i, n. (1. ligo), a bandage, Tac.

Ligārius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Caesar.