

frondibus, Verg.; 2, of the sacred chickens, to eat; quum pulli non pascere, refused to eat, Cic. **II.** With acc., to feed on; pascentur silvas, Verg.

pascuus -a -um (pasco), fit for pasture or grazing; ager, Cic.; hence, subst., **pascuum** -i, n. a pasture; plur., **pascua** -orum, n. pastures, Cic.

Pāsiphāē -ēs, f. and **Pāsiphāa** -ae, f. (Πασίφην), daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne. Adj., **Pāsiphāēius** -a -um, relating to Pāsiphāē; subst., **Pāsiphāēia** -ae, f. = Phaedra, Ov.

Pāsithēa -ae, f. and **Pāsithēe** -ēs, f. (Πασιθέα, Πασιθέη), one of the three Graces.

passer -ēris, m. (for panser, from pando), 1, a sparrow, Cic., Cat.; 2, a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice, Ov.

passerculus -i, m. (dim. of passer), a little sparrow, Cic.

passim, adv. (passus from pando). **I.** here and there, up and down, far and wide, in a disorderly manner, confusedly; Numidae nullis ordinibus passim consederant, Caes. **II.** without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously; scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passum -i, n. (pando, sc. vinum), wine made of dried grapes, raisin-wine, Verg.

1. **passus** -a -um, partic. of pando.
2. **passus** -a -um, partic. of patior.
3. **passus** -ūs, m. **I.** a step, stride, pace. **A.** a, lit., passus perpauca, Cic.; b, fig., passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, Ov. **B.** a footstep, track; passu stare tenaci, Ov. **II.** the pace (a Roman measure of length) = five feet; mille passus, a mile, Cic.

pastillus -i, m. (dim. of panis), a lozenge used to give an agreeable smell to the breath, Hor.

pastio -ōnis, f. (pasco), a pasture, Cic.

pastor -ōris, m. (pasco), a herd; esp., a shepherd, Cic.; pastorum domina, Pales, Ov.; pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, Cic.

pastoralis -e (pastor), of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, Cic.

pastoricus -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Cic.

pastorius -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Ov.

pastus -ūs, m. (pasco). **I.** feeding. **A.** Lit., ad pastum accedunt, Cic. **B.** Meton., fodder, food; pastum capessere et conficere, Cic. **II.** pasture, Verg.

Pātara -ōrum, n. (Πάταρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence, 1,

Pātārōus -ēi and -ēos, m. a surname of Apollo; 2, **Pātāraeus** -a -um, Patarean; 3, **Pātārāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Patara.

Pātāvium -ii, n. a town in Venetia, on the banks of the Medoacus, birth-place of the historian Livy, now Padua. Adj., **Pātāvīnus** -a -um, Patavinian.

pātēfactio -fēcī -factum, 3., pass., **pātēficio** -factus sum -fieri (pateo and facio), to open, make open, lay open. **I.** Lit., **A.** aures assentatoribus, Cic. **B.** 1 to make accessible, to open; vias, iter, Caes.; to open up a place, patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.; 2, to make visible, Cic.; 3, to open (by digging, etc.); presso salem aratro, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring to light, disclose, display, reveal; odium suum in me, Cic.; comparationem, Cic.; rem, Cic.

pātēfactio -ōnis, f. (patefacio), a throwing open, disclosing; rerum operatarum, Cic.

pātella -ae, f. (dim. of patera), 1, a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), Hor.; 2, a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, a sacrificial dish, Cic.

pātens -entis, p. adj. (from pateo). **I.** open, unobstructed, accessible; caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes. **II.** open, exposed to; domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.

pātentē, adv. (patens), openly, evidently, clearly; compar., patentius, Cic.

pātēo -tūi, 2. (perhaps connected with περάωμι), to be open, stand open, lie open. **I.** nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. **II.** **A.** to be open, accessible; a, lit., aditus patuit, Cic.; b, to stand open, to be at the service of, to be in the power of; honores patent alicui, Cic. **B.** to lie open to, to be exposed to; vulneri, Liv. **C.** to lie open before the eyes, to be visible; a, lit., nomen in adversariis patet, Cic.; b, transf., to be revealed, disclosed, clear; res patent, Cic. **D.** Geograph. t. t., a, lit., to stretch out, extend; Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL patebant, Cic.; b, transf., to spread, extend itself; in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic.

pāter -tris, m. (πατήρ), a father. **I.** **A.** Lit., aliquem patris loco colere, Cic.; plur., patres, parents, Ov. **B.** Poet., meton., 1, fatherly love; rex patrem vicit, Ov.; 2, the author or source of anything, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** father-in-law, Tac. **B.** a, pater familias or familiae, the head of a household, Cic.; b, pater cenae, the host, Hor. **C.** patres, fathers, ancestors; aetas patrum nostrorum, Cic. **D.** Used as a title of honour; a, of the gods, Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.; b, esp. the title by which the senators were addressed, patres conscripti, Cic.; c, pater patriae, father of his country, a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, Ov.; d, pater patratus, the chief of the fetiales, Cic.; e, used as a title of respect towards an old man, Verg.

pātērā -ae, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured, Cic.

Pāterculus -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

pāternus -a -um (pater), 1, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal; horti, Cic.; 2, of or relating to one's native country, native; flumen, Hor.

pātesco, pātūi, 3. (pateo), to be opened, lie open. **I.** Gen., a, lit., atria longa patescunt, Verg.; b, to be revealed, disclosed; Danaum patescunt invidiae, Verg. **II.** to extend, stretch out; deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv.

pātibilis -e (patior). **I.** Pass., endurable, bearable; dolores, Cic. **II.** Act., sensitive; natura, Cic.

pātibulum -i, n. a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, Cic.

pātiens -entis, p. adj. (from patior). **I.** bearing, enduring, capable of enduring. **A.** Lit., with genit., patiens laborum, Sall.; annis navium patiens, navigable, Liv.; animum patientem incommodorum, Cic. **B.** Poet., firm, hard, unyielding; aratrum, Ov. **II.** enduring, patient; ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, Cic.

pātientē, adv. (patiens), patiently; ferre, Cic.

pātientia -ae, f. (patiens), endurance. **I.** famis, frigoris, Cic. **II.** **A.** patience, long-suffer-

ing; in carento, Cic. **B.** *indolence, faint-heartedness*, Tac. **C.** *subjection*, Tac.

pātina -ae, f. (πατάριον), a dish, Cic.

pātor, passus sum, 3. dep. (root PAT, connected with πάσχω, aor. ἔπαθ-ov), to suffer, bear, endure. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of persons, toleranter dolores, Cic.; gravissimum supplicium, Caes.; id damnū haud aegerrime pati, Liv.; b, of things, tunc patitur cultus ager, Ov. **B.** to last, endure; novem saecula (of the erow), Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to suffer, experience; multam repulsam, Ov.; 2, to suffer, permit, allow; ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullo se implicari negotio passus est, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quod si in turpi reo patiendum non esset ut arbitrarentur, Cic.; non patior, foll. by quin, nullam patiebatur esse diem quin in foro dicret, he allowed no day to pass without speaking, Cic.; with adv., facile, libenter, aequo animo, indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; with things as subjects, quantum patiebatur pudor, Cic.

Patrae -arum, f. (Πάτραι), a sea-port in Achaia, now Patras. Adj., **Patrensis** -e, relating to Patrae.

pātrātor -ōris, m. (patro), an accomplisher, achiever, effector; necis, Tac.

pātria -ae, f. father-land, v. patrius.

pātriciātus -ūs, m. the rank or condition of a patrician, Suet.

pātriciāda (pater and caedo), one who murders his father, Cic.

pātricius -a -um (patres, v. pater, II. D. b), patrician, noble; 1, adj., familia, Cic.; 2, subst., patricius, a patrician, and plur., patricii, the Roman patricians or nobility, Cic.; exire e patriciis, to be adopted into a plebeian family, Cic.

pātrimōnium -ii, n. (pater), property inherited from a father, patrimony; accipere duo lauta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic.; fig., filio meo satis amplum patrimonium relinquam, memoriam nominis mei, Cic.

pātrīmus -a -um (pater), having a father still living, Cic.

pātritus -a -um (pater), paternal; patrita illa atque avita philosophia, Cic.

pātrius -a -um (pater), of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal. **I.** Adj., animus, Cic.; amor, Ov.; res, property inherited from one's father, Cic.; mos, ancestral, ancient, Cic. **II.** Subst., **pātria** -ae, f. (sc. terra), father-land, native land; aliquem restituere in patriam, Cic.; hence, **pātrius** -a -um, relating to one's native country; ritus, Cic.

pātro, 1. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve; promissa, Cic.; bellum, to bring to an end, Sall.; pacem, Liv.; iusjurandum, to pronounce a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty, Liv.

pātrōcinium -ii, n. (= patronocinium, from patronus). **I.** protection, defence in a court of law; controversiarum patrocina suscipere, Cic.; meton., patrocina = clients, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., defence, protection; patrociniū voluptatis repudiare, Cic.

pātrōcinor, 1. dep. (patronus), to protect, defend; alicui, Ter.

Pātrōclūs -i, m. (Πάτροκλος), son of Menoetius, friend and cousin of Achilles, slain by Hector before Troy.

pātrōna -ae, f. (patronus), a protectress, patroness, Ter.; esp., the mistress or protectress of a freedman, Plin.; fig., a protectress; provocatio patrona illa civitatis et vindex libertatis, Cic.

pātrōnus -i, m. (pater). **I.** the protector, defender, patron of a body of clients; the patron or powerful friend at Rome of a state or city; a defender, advocate before a court of justice; patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic.; huius causae patronum exsistere, Cic.; esp., the protector of a freedman, i.e., his master before he was freed, Cic. **II.** Transf., a defender, protector; plebis, Liv.; foederum, Cic.

pātrūēllis -e (patruus). **I.** descended from a father's brother; frater patruelis, cousin on the father's side, Cic.; transf., the son of a paternal aunt, Cic. **II.** of or relating to a cousin, cousinly, Ov.

1. **pātrūs** -i, m. (pater), a father's brother, paternal uncle; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., a severe reprover, Cic.

2. **pātrūs** -a -um (pater), of or relating to an uncle, Hor.

Pātulcius -ii, m. (pateo), a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, Ov.

pātūlus -a -um (pateo). **I.** open, standing open; pinna, Cic.; fenestrae, Ov. **II.** wide-spreading, extended; rami, Cic.; loca urbis, Tac.

paucitas -ātis, f. (paucus), fewness, scarcity, paucity; oratorum, Cic.; militum, Caes.

pauculus -a -um (dim. of paucus), very small; gen. in plur., very few; dies, Cic.

paucus -a -um, oftener plur., **pauci** -ae -a (connected with paulus and pauper, and Gr. παῦρος). **I.** few, little; paucio foramine (= paucis foraminibus), Hor.; paucis rebus, Cic.; pauciores viri, Cic. Plur. subst., a, **pauci** -ōrum, m. a few; esp., (α) (like οἱ ὀλίγοι), the oligarchs; (β) the select few (opp. populus), Cic.; b, **pauca** -ōrum, n. a few words; ut in pauca conferam, Cic. **II.** a few; paucis diebus, Cic.

paulatim (paullatim), adv. **I.** gradually, little by little; a, of place, paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.; b, of time, si paulatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Caes. **II.** singly, one after another; ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.

paulispēr (paullispēr), adv. a little while, a short time; partes alicuius suscipere, Cic.; foll. by dum, Cic.; donec, Liv.

paulo (paullo), v. paulus.

paulūlo (paullūlo), v. paululus.

paulūlus (paullūlus) -a -um (dim. of paulus), very little, very small; via, Liv.; neut., **paulūlum** -i, n., a, subst., a very little; morae, Cic.; b, adv., a little; paululum respirare, Cic.; paululo with compar., paululo deterius, a little worse, ap. Cic.

1. **paulus (paullus)** -a -um (connected with paucus and pauper, and Gr. παῦρος), little, small; sumptus, Ter.; neut., paulum; a, subst., a little; paulum aliquid damni, Cic.; paulo, by a little, a little; with compar., paulo melior, Cic.; with adv., paulo secus, Cic.; b, adv., a little; paulum commorari, Cic.

2. **Paulus (Paullus)** -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Aemilia, of which the most famous were: 1, L. Aemilius Paulus, who commanded, with C. Terentius Varro, at Cannae, and was there slain; 2, L. Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, the conqueror of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

pauper -ēris (contracted for pauci-per = πένυς), poor, not wealthy; a, of persons, homo, Cic.; vir, Cic.; with genit., argenti, Hor.; subst., pauper, a poor man, Ov.; b, transf., of things, poor, scanty, meagre; domus, Verg.

pauperculus -a -um (dim. of pauper), poor, Hor.

paupĕries -ēi, f. (pauper), *poverty, indigence*, Hor.

paupĕro, 1. (pauper). **I.** to make poor, Plaut. **II.** Transf., aliquem aliquā re, to rob or deprive of anything, Hor.

paupertas -ātis, f. (pauper), *poverty*. **A.** Lit., *humble circumstances* (opp. divitiae); paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. **B.** Transf. (= egestas, inopia), *need, want, indigence*, Cic.

pausa -ae, f. (παύσις), *a pause, cessation, stoppage, end*; vitae, Lucr.

Pausaniās -ae, m. (Παυσανίας), *son of Cleombrotus, commander of the Spartans at Plataea*.

pausĕa (pausia) and **pōsĕa** -ae, f. *a species of olive, which produced an excellent oil*, Verg.

Pausiās -ae, acc. -an, m. (Παυσίας), *a Greek painter of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*.

Adj., **Pausiācus** -a -um, *of or relating to Pausias*; tabella, Hor.

pausillūlum = pauxillulum, v. under pauxillulus.

pauxillātīm, adv. (pauxillus), *gradually, by degrees*, Plaut.

pauxillispĕr, adv. (pauxillus), *a little while*, Plaut.

pauxillūlus -a -um (dim. of pauxillus), *very little, very small*, Plaut.; subst., **pauxillūlum** -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

pauxillus -a -um (dim. of paucus), *small, little*, Lucr.; subst., **pauxillum** -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

pāvĕfācio, 3. (paveo and facio), *to frighten, terrify*; found only in partic., pavefactus, terrified, Ov.

pāvĕo, pāvī, 2. *to fear, be afraid of, to quake with fear*; inde admiratione paventibus cunctis, Liv.; with acc., lupos, Hor.; varia miracula, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad omnia, Liv.; with infin., Ov.

pāvĕsco, 3. (paveo), *to fear, be afraid of, be terrified*; with abl. of cause, omni strepitu, Sall.; with acc., bellum, Tac.

pāvīdĕ, adv. (pavidus), *fearfully, in a state of terror*; fugere, Liv.

pāvīdus -a -um (paveo). **I.** *trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified*; castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.; with ne and the subj., pavidine jam facta in urbem via esset, Liv.; with genit., offensionum, Tac. **II.** *causing terror, producing fear*; religiones, Lucr.; metus, Ov.

pāvīmento, 1. (pavimentum), *to pave*, ap. Cic.

pāvīmentum -i, n. (pavio), *a pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement*; pavimentum facere, Cic.

pāvīo, 4. (πατίω), *to beat*; terram, Cic.

pāvīto, 1. (intens. of paveo), **1.** *to tremble, quake with fear*, Verg.; **2.** *to quake, shiver with ague*, Ter.

pāvō -ōnis, m. (onomatop., root PA, cf. Gr. τῶς), *a peacock*, Cic.

pāvōr -ōris, m. (paveo). **I.** *a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc.*, Cic.; alicui pavorem inficere, incutere, to cause fear, Liv.; pavor est, pavor aliquem capit, foll. by ne and the subj., Liv. **II.** Personif., Pavor, *as a deity*, Liv.

pax, pācis, f. (root PAC, whence paciscor, pango, πῆγνυμι), *peace*. **I.** Lit., pacem conciliare, conficere, facere cum aliquo, *to make peace*, Cic.; servare pacem cum aliquo, *to keep peace*, Cic.; uti pace, *to be at peace*, Cic.; turbare pacem, Liv. Plur., paces, *conditions or pro-*

posals of peace; bella atque paces, Sall. Personif., Pax, *the goddess of Peace*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** *peace, quiet*; a, of things, flumen cum pace delabens, *quietly*, Hor.; b, of looks or of feelings, semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, Cic.; pace tuā dixerim, *with your good leave*, Cic.; **2.** *favour or approval of the gods*; ab Jove ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.

peccātum -i, n. (pecco), *a sin, crime, offence, fault*; peccatum suum confiteri, Cic.

peccātus -ū, m. (pecco), *a fault*; manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic.

pecco, 1. **I.** *to commit a fault or crime, to sin*; Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic.; in se, Cic.; in servo necando, Cic. **II.** *to fail, to err, to go wrong*; in homine, Caes.; ne peccet equus, Hor.

pecten -inis, m. (pecto), *a comb*. **I.** Lit., *for combing the hair*; deducere pectine crines, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, *a weaver's comb*, Verg.; b, *a rake*, Ov.; c, *the clasping of the hands in trouble*; digiti inter se pectine juncti, Ov.; d, *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*, Verg.; meton., *song*; alterno pectine, *in elegiac verse* (first a hexameter, then a pentameter), Ov.; e, *a shell-fish, the scallop*, Hor.

pecto, pexi, pexum and pectitum, 3. (πεκτέω). **I.** *to comb*; comas, Ov. **II.** *to comb, card*; stuppam, Plin. Partic., **pexus** -a -um, *with the nap on, woolly*; tunica, new, Hor.

pectus -ōris, n. *the breast in men and animals, the breast-bone*. **I.** Lit., Verg. **II.** Fig., **1.** *the breast as the seat of the affections, the heart, soul*; toto pectore amare, *to love with the whole heart*, Cic.; forti pectore, *courage*, Hor.; puro pectore, *with good conscience*, Hor.; **2.** *the breast, as the seat of reason, understanding*; toto pectore cogitare, Cic.; excidere pectore alicuius, *to be forgotten*, Ov.

pĕcu, dat. -ū, abl. -ū, nom. and acc. plur. pecūa, n., genit. plur. pecūum (connected with pecus), *cattle*, Cic.

pĕcūārius -a -um (pecu), *of or relating to cattle*. **I.** Adj., res, *the breeding of cattle*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **pĕcūārius** -ii, m. *a breeder of cattle, grazier*, Cic. Plur., pecuarii, *the farmers of the public pastures* (in the provinces), Cic., Liv. **B.** **pĕcūāria** -ōrum, n. *herds of cattle*, Verg.

pĕcūlātor -ōris, m. (peculor), *one who embezzles the public money*, Cic.

pĕcūlātus -ūs, m. (peculor), *the embezzlement of the public money, speculation*; peculatum facere, Cic.

pĕcūliāris -e (peculium). **I.** *belonging to one's private property*; oves, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, *proper, special, peculiar*; testis, Cic.; hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, Cic.; b, *peculiar, extraordinary, singular*; edictum, Cic.

pĕcūliō, 1. (peculium), *to provide with private property*. Partic., **pĕcūliātus** -a -um, *provided with property*, ap. Cic.

pĕcūliūm -ii, n. (pecus), *property* (orig., *property in cattle*). **I.** Gen., cura peculi, Verg.; cupiditas peculii, Cic. **II.** Esp., *the private property possessed by a son or slave independent of the father or master*; peculium castrense, *earnings of the son on military service*; quasi castrense, *in other occupations*; profecticiūm, *property possessed by grant from the father*; adventiciūm, *by inheritance from the mother*, Cic., Liv.

pĕcūniā -ae, f. (pecus, orig. *property in cattle*). **I.** *property*; pecuniam facere, *to gain property*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *money, cash, sums of*

money; accipere pecuniam, to allow oneself to be bribed, Cic.; coacervare pecuniam, to heap money together, Cic.; fuso et conflare pecuniam, to waste money, to become rich, Cic.; pecuniam mutuam sumere ab aliquo, to borrow, Cic.

pecuniarius -a -um (pecunia), of or relating to money, pecuniary; res pecuniaria, a money-matter, business, Cic., or simply = money, Cic.

pecuniosus -a -um (pecunia), wealthy, rich; homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.

1. **pecus** -oris, n. cattle, a herd, flock (collectively, while pecus -adis = single head of cattle). I. Lit., A. setigerum, swine, Ov.; lanigerum, sheep, Ov.; applied also to bees, Verg., fish, Hor. B. Esp., 1, a flock of sheep; balatus pecorum, Ov.; 2, poet., pecus magnae parentis (of young lions), Ov. II. Transf., applied contemptuously to human beings, imitatorum servum pecus, a servile herd, Hor.

2. **pecus** -adis, f. (pecu, 1. pecus), a single head of cattle, a beast, animal. I. Lit., A. quā pecude (sc. suae) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic.; solertia pecudum (of bees), Verg.; pecudes et bestiae, wild and domestic animals, Cic. B. Esp., a, sheep; pecus Helles, the ram, Ov.; b, in plur., land animals; genus aequoreum, pecudes pictaeque volucres, Verg. II. Transf., contemptuously applied to a human being, stupor hominis, vel dicam pecudis? Cic.

pedalis -e (pes), of the length of a foot, Caes.; or of the breadth (in diameter) of a foot, Cic.

pedarius -a -um (pes), relating to a foot; senatores pedarii, senators of inferior rank, who held no curule office, Tac. Subst., **pedarii** -orum, m., Cic.

pedes -itis, m. (pes). I. one who goes on foot; quum pedes iret, on foot, Verg.; etiamsi pedes incedat, Liv. II. Esp., a foot-soldier; a, lit., Caes.; collect., infantry, Liv.; b, transf., equites peditesque, the whole people, Cic.

pedester -tris -tre (pes), on foot, pedestrian. I. Lit., A. (opp. equester), statua pedestris, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., copiae, infantry, Caes.; scutum, infantry shield, Liv. B. relating to land (opp. maritimus, navalis); iter, Caes.; pugna, Cic. II. Fig., A. Of style, written in prose; historiae, Hor. B. simple, ordinary, prosaic; sermo, Hor.; musa, Hor.

pedetemptim, adv. (pes and tendo), slowly, gradually, carefully, cautiously; timide et pedetemptim, Cic.

pedica -ae, f. (pes), a trap, snare, a fetter, Liv.

pedisequus -i, m. and **pedisequa** -ae, f. (pes and sequor), a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, m. lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman, Cic.; fig., juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequaque adjunxisti, Cic.; transf., clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, followers, Cic.

peditatus -ūs, m. (pedes), infantry, Caes.

pedo, **pēpēdi**, **pēditum**, 3. to break wind, Hor.

1. **pedum** -i, n. a shepherd's crook, Verg.

2. **Pedum** -i, n. a town in Latium, ten miles south of Rome. Adj., **Pedānus** -a -um, of or relating to Pedum; subst., a, **Pedānum** -i, n. an estate near Pedum; b, **Pedāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pedum.

1. **Pēgāsīs**, v. Pegasus.

2. **Pēgāsīs** -idis, f. (πηγή), a water-nymph.

Pēgāsūs (-ōs) -i, m. (Πήγασος), the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof. Hence, adj., A. **Pēgāsēūs**

-a -um. B. **Pēgāsēūs** -a -um. C. **Pēgāsīs** -idis, f. Pegasian; undae, fountains sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe. Plur. subst., Pegasides, the Muses, Ov.

pegma -ātis, n. (πήγμα), 1, a bookcase, shelf, Cic.; 2, a theatrical machine, Suet.

pējēro (**perjēro**) and **perjūro**, 1. to commit perjury, forswear oneself; verbis conceptis, Cic.; jus perjeratum, a false oath, Hor.; dii, falsely sworn by, Ov.

pējor, comp. of malus (q.v.).

pējūrus = perjurus (q.v.).

pēlāgē, v. pelagus.

pēlāgius -a -um (πελάγιος), of or relating to the sea, marine; conchae, Plin.; cursus, Phaedr.

Pēlāgōnes -um, m. (Πελαγόνες), the Pelagians, a people in the north of Macedonia. Hence, **Pēlāgōnia** -ae, f., a, the country of the Pelagones; b, a town in Pelagonia, now Bitolia.

pēlāgus -i, n. (πέλαγος). I. the sea, ocean, Verg. II. Poet., transf., a mass of water like the sea, a flood; pelago premit arva, with its flood, Verg. (Greek plur., pelage, πελάγη, Lucr.).

pēlāmŷs -ŷdis, f. (πηλαμŷς), the young tunny-fish (before it is a year old), Juv.

Pēlasgi -ōrum and (poet.) -ūm, m. (Πελασγοί), the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet., the Greeks, Verg. Hence, A. **Pēlasgiās** -adis, f. B. **Pēlasgis** -idis, f. C. **Pēlasgus** -a -um, Pelasgian, Greek.

Pēlēthrōnīus -a -um, of or belonging to the district of Thessaly, where the Lapithae lived, Pelethronian.

Pēlēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles; hence, **Pēlīdēs** -ae, m. son of Peleus = Achilles.

pēlex (**pellex**) and **paelex** -licis, f. (πάλαξ), a mistress of a married man, a concubine, Cic.; Oebalia, Helen; Tyria, Europa; barbara, Medea, Ov.

1. **Pēliās**, v. Pelion.

2. **Pēliās** -ae, m. (Πηλίας), king in Thessaly, half-brother of Aeson, whose son Jason he sent to fetch the golden fleece. On Jason's return Pelias, at the instigation of Medea, was slain by his own daughters.

pēlicātus (**paelīcātus**) -us, m. (pelex), concubinage, Cic.

Pēlīdēs, v. Peleus.

Pēlignī = Paeligni (q.v.).

Pēlion -ii, n. (Πήλιον), and **Pēliūs** -ii, m. a lofty mountain of Thessaly. Hence, adj., A. **Pēliācus** -a -um, of or belonging to Pelion; trabs, the ship Argo (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), Prop.; cuspis, the shield of Achilles, Ov. B. **Pēliās** -adis, belonging to Pelion.

Pella -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (Πέλλα), the chief city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great; hence, **Pellaeus** -a -um, relating to Pella; a, Macedonian; juvenis, Alexander, Juv.; b, relating to Alexandria in Egypt, and hence, Egyptian, Verg.

pellācia -ae, f. (pellax), an enticing, alluring, Lucr.

pellax -ācis (pellicio), deceitful, seductive, Verg.

pellectio (**perlectio**) -ōnis, f. (pellego), a reading through, perusing, Cic.

pellēgo = perlego (q.v.).

Pellēnē -ēs, f. (Πελλήνη), a town in Achaia. Hence, adj., **Pellēnēnsis** -e, Pellenian.

pellex = pelex (q.v.).

pellicātus = pellicatus (q.v.).

pellicio -lexi -lectum, 3. (per and lacio), to eat, devour, seduce. **I.** Lit., mulierem ad se, Cic.; animum adolescentis, Cic.; populum in servitutem, Liv. **II.** Transf., multo majorem partem sententiarum suo lepore, bring over to one's side, Cic.

pellioŭla -ae, f. (dim. of pellis), a little skin or hide; haedina, Cic.; pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, Hor.

pellis -is, f. a hide, skin. **I.** Lit., caprina, Cic.; pelles pro velis tenuiter confectae, Caes.; fig., detrahare alicui pellem, to disclose a person's faults, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, hide, leather; a, as a covering for tents, sub pellibus, in camp; Caesar sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes.; b, as used for clothing, pellibus tecta tempora, hood, Ov.; 2, meton., a, a shoe-latchet, Hor.; b, a shoe, Ov.

pellitus -a -um (pellis), clothed in hides or skins; Sardi, Liv.; testes, from Sardinia, Liv.; oves pellitae, sheep with fine wool, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.

pello, pēpūli, pulsum, 3. to strike, knock, beat against. **I.** a, lit., terram pede, Hor.; humum pedibus, Cat.; fores, to knock at the door, Cic.; puer pulsus, beaten, Cic.; b, transf., to touch, move, make an impression upon; quemadmodum visa non pellerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to put in motion by pushing or striking, to impel, propel, move; sagittam, Verg.; nervos in fidibus, Cic. **B.** to drive out, drive away, expel; 1, a, lit., quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic.; uti omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur, Caes.; aliquem possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem civitate, Cic.; b, transf., maestitiam ex animis, banish, Cic.; curas vino, Hor.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to repel, drive back an enemy; hostes pelluntur, Caes.; b, legal t. t., to banish, exile; exsules pulsi, Liv.

pellucēo = perluceo (q.v.).

pellucidūlus = perlucidulus (q.v.).

pellucidus = perlucidus (q.v.).

pelluo = perluo (q.v.).

Pelōponnēsus -i, f. (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, now the Morea; hence, adj., **A.**

Pelōponnēsius -a -um. **B. Pelōponnēs-**

iācus -a -um, Peloponnesian. **Pelops** -ōpis, m. (Πέλοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; when a child he was killed by his father and served up as food to the gods; he was restored to life through the agency of Hermes (Mercury), and his shoulder, which had been eaten by Demeter (Ceres), was replaced by an ivory one. Hence, **A.**

Pelōpēiās -ādis, f. Pelopean, Peloponnesian; Mycenae, Ov. **B. Pelōpēius** -a -um, relating to Pelops or his descendants; virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.; arva, Phrygia, Ov. **C. Pelōpēus** -a -um, relating to Pelops; moenia, Argos, Verg. **D.** subst., **Pelōpidae** -ārum, m. descendants of Pelops.

pelōris -idis, f. (πελωρίς), a large species of mussel, Hor.

Pelōrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πέλωρος), and **Pelōrum** -i, n. the north-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro or Faro di Messina. Hence, adj., 1, **Pelōriās** -ādis, f.; and 2, **Pelōris** -idis, f. Pelorian.

pelta -ae, f. (πέλη), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield, Liv.

peltastae -ārum, m. (πελασται), soldiers armed with the pelta, Liv.

peltātus -a -um (pelta), armed with the pelta, Mart.

Pelūsium -ii, n. (Πηλούσιον), a town in Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, now Castle of Tineh. Hence, **Pelūsīacus** -a -um, Pelusian.

pelvis -is, f. a basin, Plin.

pēnārius (pēnūārius) -a -um (penus), of or relating to provisions; cella, store-room, Cic.

pēnātes -ium, m., with or without dii (connected with pen-itus, pen-etro). **I.** the household or family deities among the Romans; publici or majores, the guardian deities of the state, Cic.; minores, familiares, privati, of the family, Cic. **II.** Meton., the house, dwelling; penates relinquere, Liv.; poet., the cells of bees, Verg.

pēnātīgēr -gēra -gērum (penates and gero), carrying the Penates, Ov.

pendeo, pēpendi, 2. (pendo), to hang, hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., ab humero, Cic.; ex arbore, Cic.; de collo, Ov.; in arbore, Cic.; with abl. alone, tigno, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, to be hung up; pendebit fistula pinu, Verg.; 2, of clothes, to hang down, flow down; ut pendeat apte (chlamys), Ov.; 3, to overhang; a, to hover; dum nubila pendent, Verg.; b, to hang in the air; capellae pendent de rupe, Verg.; c, of birds, to hover; olor niveis pendebat in aere pennis, Ov.; 4, transf., a, to hang about a place, be continually there; nostroque in limine pendes, Verg.; b, to hang down (from weakness); fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** to hang upon the lips of any one, listen or gaze attentively, Verg.; narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. **B.** 1, to be suspended, discontinued; pendent opera interrupta, Verg.; 2, to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided; ne diutius pendeas, Cic.; frequently with animi, pendero animi exspectatione, Cic.; also with animo, Cic.; and animis, Cic.; 3, to depend upon; a, spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.; b, to be a follower of a person, to imitate; hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor.

pendo, pēpendi, pensum, 3. lit., to cause to hang down; hence, to weigh. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1, herbae pensae, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to weigh, consider, judge; res, non verba, Cic.; b, to value, esteem; with genit., magni, at a high price, Hor. **B.** Esp., to pay (since money was originally paid by weight); 1, lit., Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic.; vectigal, Cic.; 2, fig., poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, Cic., Liv.; maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic.; poenas capitis, Ov. **II.** Transf., intransit., to weigh, Liv.

pendūlus -a -um (pendeo), 1, hanging, hanging down; collum, Hor.; 2, fig., uncertain, undecided; spe pendulus, Hor.

pēne = paene (q.v.).

Pēneis, Peneius, v. Peneus.

Pēnelōpa -ae, f. and **Pēnelōpē** -ēs, f. (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη), the wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus, famous for her chastity and constancy. Hence, adj., **Pēnelōpēus** -a -um, of Penelope.

pēnēs, prep. with acc. (from root PEN, whence penus, penates), with, in possession of, in the power of; 1, penes quem est potestas, Cic.; penes se esse, to be in one's senses, Hor.; penes quos laus fuit, Cic.; 2, with; penes Aetolos culpam belli esse, Liv.

Pēnestae -ārum, m. (Πενέσται), a people in Illyria. Hence, **Pēnestia** -ae, f. the country of the Penestae.

pēnētrābilis -e (penetro). **I.** that can be passed through, penetrable; corpus nullo pene-

trabile telo, Ov. **II.** Act., easily penetrating, piercing; frigus, Verg.; fulmen, Ov.

pēnētrālis -e (penetro). **I.** passing through, penetrating; frigus, ignis, Lucr. **II.** inward, inside, internal, interior; focus, Cic. Subst.,

pēnētrāle and **pēnētrāl** -ālis, n., gen. plur., **pēnētrālia** -ium, n. 1, the inner chambers, interior of a house or city; penetrāle urbis, Liv.; penetrālia regum, Verg.; 2, esp., the inmost part or shrine of a temple; conditum in penetrāli fatale pignus, Liv.

pēnētro, 1. (penitus). **I.** Transit., to set, place, put in. **A.** intra aedes penetravi pedem, Plaut. **B.** to pass through or into, to penetrate; a, lit., Illyricos sinus, Verg.; b, fig., id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, sank deep into, Tac. **II.** Intransit., to make one's way into, to enter, penetrate into; sub terras, Cic.; intra vallum, Liv.; in urbem, Liv.; transf., nulla res magis penetrat in animos, Cic.

Pēnēus (-ēōs) -i, m. (Πηνειός), the chief river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pindus, now Salembria; as a river-god, father of Cyrene. Hence, adj., 1, **Pēnēis** -idis, f. of Peneus; nymphe, Daphne, Ov.; 2, **Pēnēius** -a -um, of or relating to Peneus.

pēnīcillum -i, n. and **pēnīcillus** -i, m. (dim. of peniculus), a painter's brush or pencil, Cic.; meton., painting, Plin.; and transf., style of painting, Cic.

pēnīculus -i, m. (dim. of penis), a brush, Plaut.

pēnis -is, m. 1, a tail, Cic.; 2, = membrum virile, Cic.

pēnitē, adv. (penitus), inwardly, internally, Cat.

1. **pēnītus** -a -um, inward, interior, internal, Plaut.

2. **pēnītūs**, adv. (root PEN), internally. **I.** in the inmost part, deep within; 1, lit., periculum inclusum penitus in venis reipublicae, Cic.; argentum penitus abditum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, ea penitus animis vestris mandate, impress deeply in your minds, Cic.; b, accurately; perspicere, Cic.; nosse, Cic.; c, through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly; diffidere reipublicae, Cic.; perdere se ipsos, Cic. **II.** Transf., far away, far removed; penitus repostas gentes, Verg.

Pēnīus -ii, m. (Πηνειός), a river in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea.

penna -ae, f. (old Lat. pesna, root PET, whence peto, impetus, praepes), a feather. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., Plin.; 2, meton., a, wing, gen. in plur., wings (of birds or insects); aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic.; b, a flying, flight, Ov. **II.** Poet., the feathers on an arrow, Ov., and hence, meton., arrow, Ov.

pennātus -a -um (penna), feathered, winged; fama, Verg.

pennīgēr -gēra -gērūm (penna and gero), feathered, winged, Cic.

pennīpes -pēdis (penna and pes), wing-footed, Cat.

pennīpōtens -entis (penna and potens), able to fly, winged, Lucr.; subst., **pennīpōtentes** -ium, f. = birds, Lucr.

pennūla -ae, f. (dim. of penna), a little wing, Cic.

pensilis -e (pendeo), hanging, hanging down, pendent, Plaut.; uva, hung up to dry, Hor.

pensio -ōnis, f. (pendo), a paying, payment, day of payment; 1, nihil debetur ei nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic.; 2, rent, Juv.

pensito, 1. (intens. of penso), to weigh. **I.** Transf., to weigh, ponder, consider; imperatoria consilia, Liv. **II.** to pay; vectigalia, Cic.; praedia quae pensitant, are liable to taxes, Cic.

penso, 1. (intens. of pendo). **I.** to weigh. **A.** Lit., aurum, Liv.; fig., Romanos scriptores eadem trutinā, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to weigh = to judge; amicos ex factis, Liv.; 2, a, to ponder, consider, reflect upon; consilium, Liv.; b, to weigh one thing against another, to compare; adversa secundis, Liv. **II.** to counterbalance, repay, compensate, recompense, make good, requite; a, lit., vulnus vulnere, Ov.; transmarinae rem quādam vice pensatae, Liv.; b, transf., to pay for, purchase with; nece pudorem, Ov.

pensum -i, n. (pendo). **I.** a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work; hence, a day's work, task; nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Verg.; mollia pensa, Verg. **II.** Transf., a task, a duty, engagement; me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic.

pensus -a -um, p. adj. (from pendo), weighty, esteemed, valued, prized; nihil pensi habere aliquid, to put no value upon, be indifferent about, Sall.; alicui nec quicquam pensi est, Sall.; illis nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam pensi fuisse, they cared nothing what they did or said, Liv.

pentāmēter -tri, m. (πεντάμετρος), a pentameter verse, Quint.

Pentēlicus mons (Πεντελικὸν ὄρος), a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries. Hence, **Pentēlicus** -a -um, belonging to Pentelicus; Hermae Pentelici, made of Pentelic marble, Cic.

Penthēsīlēa -ae, f. (Πενθεσίλεια), queen of the Amazons, ally of Priam against the Greeks in the Trojan War, slain by Achilles.

Penthēus -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēum and -ēa (Πενθεύς), king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who treated with contempt the worship of Bacchus, and was torn to pieces by his mother and her sisters in a Bacchic fury. Hence, **A. Penthēus** -a -um, of Pentheus. **B. Penthīdēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Pentheus = Lycurgus, Ov.

Pentri -ōrum, m. a people in Samnium, with a capital city Bovianum.

pēnūrīa -ae, f. (πέινα), want, need of anything, esp., want of the necessaries of life, penury; cibi, Lucr.; victūs, Hor.; sapientium civium bonorumque, Cic.; liberorum, Sall.

pēnus -ūs and -i, c., **pēnum** -i, n., and **pēnus** -ōris, n. (root PEN, whence penetro, penates, penitus, lit., that which is kept within), provisions, store of food, victuals; est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.

Pēpārēthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πεπάρηθος), an island of the Aegean Sea, now Scopelo.

peplum -i, n. and **peplus** -i, m. (πέπλος), the robe with which the statue of Athens at Athens was clad at the Panathenaea, Cic.

per, prep. with acc. **I.** Of space, through; a, through (of passage through); alterum iter per provinciam nostram multo facilius, Caes.; b, through, along, over; coronam auream per forum ferre, Cic.; per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.; c, before, in the presence of; incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall.; d, over, about, all over; equites per oram maritimam erant dispositi, Caes.; qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, 1, through, during; ludi decem per dies facti sunt, Cic.; 2, in the course of; per somnum, in sleep, Cic.; 3, during, under the influence of; quod fecisset per iram, Cic. **B.** Of the means or instrument by which

anything is done, *through by, by means of*; **1**, *statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci*, Cic.; *per se* (te, etc.), *by oneself, alone, without help*, Cic.; *per litteras, by letter*, Cic.; **b**, *under pretence of, under shelter of*; *fraudare aliquem per tutelam aut societatem*, Cic.; **2**, *from motives of, on account of*; *per avaritiam decipere*, Cic.; *per metum, from fear*, Liv.; *quum antea per aetatem nondum huius auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, on account of age*, Cic.; **3**, *on account of, for the sake of, regarding*; *per me vel stertas licet, as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; *cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen nolulisti*, Cic.; hence, in entreaties, oaths, etc. = *by*; *oro te per deos*, Cic.; *per tuam fidem perque huius solitudinem te obtestor*; in this sense *per* is often separated from the noun which it governs, *per ego te, fili, precor quaesoque*, Liv.; *per deos atque homines! by gods and men!* Cic.

pēra -ae (πίρα), a scrip or wallet, Mart.

pērabsurdus -a -um, excessively absurd, Cic.

pēraccommōdātus -a -um, very convenient; (in tmesis) *per fore accommodatum*, Cic.

pēracer -cris -cre, very sharp; *judicium*, Cic.

pēracerbis -a -um, very sour, harsh; *uva peracriba gustatu*, Cic.

pēracesco -acūi, 3. to become thoroughly sour; transf., to be exceedingly vexed, Plaut.

pēractio -ōnis, f. (perago), a finishing, completion; *peractio fabulae*, Cic.

pēracūtē, adv. (peracutus), very sharply, very acutely; *queri quod, etc.*, Cic.

pēracūtus -a -um, very sharp. **I.** very shrill, piercing; *vox*, Cic. **II.** Transf., sharp-witted, acute; *ad excogitandum*, Cic.

pēradōlescens -entis, a very young man, Cic.

pēradōlescentulus -i, m. a very young man, Nep.

Pēraea -ae, f. **I.** a strip of land on the south coast of Caria, opposite Rhodes. **II.** a district in the south of Palestine. **III.** a town in Argolis.

pēraequē, adv. quite alike, quite equally, Cic.

pēragito, 1. to drive about violently, harass; vehementius *peragitati ab equitatu*, Caes.

pērago -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** to pierce through, thrust through, transfix; *Theseus latus ense peregit*, Ov. **II. A.** to drive about, harass, disquiet; 1, *agili freta remo*, Ov.; *agrum, to till*, Ov.; 2, fig., *totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut, etc.*, ap. Cic. **B. 1**, to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish; *navigationem*, Cic.; *inceptum*, Liv.; *concilium*, Caes.; *fabulam, to play a drama through*, Cic.; transf., *fabulam vitae*, Cic.; as legal t. t., to conduct a suit to the end; *causam rei*, Hor.; *reum*, Liv.; 2, to go through, relate, go over, mention; *verbis auspicia*, Liv.; *postulata*, Liv.; *sententiam*, Liv.

pēragrātio -ōnis, f. (peragro), a wandering through; *itinerum*, Cic.

pēragro, 1. (per and ager). **I.** to wander through, pass through, travel through; *omnes provincias*, Cic. **II.** Fig., to search out, penetrate, examine; *omnes latebras suspicionum dicendo*, Cic.

pēramans -antis, very loving; *homo peramans semper nostri fuit*, Cic.

pēramantēr, adv. very lovingly; *observare*, Cic.

pērambūlo, 1. to walk through, pass through,

travel through, perambulate; *rura*, Hor.; transf., *frigus perambulat artus*, Ov.

pērāmoenus -a -um, very pleasant, Tac.

pērāmplis -a -um, very large, Cic.

pērāngustē, adv. very narrowly, Cic.

pērāngustus -a -um, very narrow, strait, confined; *fretum*, Cic.; *aditus*, Caes.

pērāno, 1. to live through a year, Suet.

pērāntīquus -a -um, very old; *sacrarium*, Cic.

pērāppōsītus -a -um, very fit, suitable; *alicui*, Cic.

perardūus -a -um, very difficult; *mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare*, Cic.

pērārgūtus -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, Cic.

pērāro, 1. to plough through; 1, to cover with wrinkles; *ora*, Ov.; 2, to scratch letters with the stylus, to write on waxen tablets, to write; *litteram*, Ov.

pērāttentē, adv. very attentively; *ab aliquo audiri*, Cic.

pērāttentus -a -um, very attentive; *perattentos vestros animos habuimus*, Cic.

perbacchor, 1. to revel throughout or during; *multos dies*, Cic.

perbēātus -a -um, very happy, Cic.

perbellē, adv. very prettily, very finely; *simulare*, Cic.

pērbēnē, adv. very well; *loqui Latine*, Cic.

perbēnēvōlus -a -um, very well wishing, very well disposed to; *alicui*, Cic.

perbēnignē, adv. very kindly; (in tmesis) *per mihi benigne respondit*, Cic.

perbībo -bībi, 3. to drink in, drink up. **I.** Lit., *lacrimas*, Ov. **II.** Fig., to imbibe, take in mentally; *rabiem*, Ov.

perblandus -a -um, very charming, very engaging; *successor*, Cic.

perbōnus -a -um, very good, Cic.

perbrēvis -e, very short; *perbrevis tempore*, or simply *perbrevis*, in a very short time, Cic.

perbrēvītēr, adv. very shortly, very briefly, Cic.

perca -ae, f. (πέρκα), a fish, the perch, Ov.

percālēfācio -fēcī -factum, 3. to make very warm; pass., **percālēfīo** -factus sum -fieri, to become very warm, to be thoroughly heated, Lucr.

percālesco -cālūi, 3. to become very warm, Ov.

percallesco -callūi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to lose all sensibility, become quite callous, Cic. **II.** to become experienced; *usu rerum*, Cic.

percārus -a -um, 1, very dear, very costly, Ter.; 2, very dear, much beloved, Cic.

percautus -a -um, very cautious, Cic.

percēlēbro, 1. to speak of very frequently, to talk of often; in pass. = to be in the mouths of people; *percelebrantur versus de, etc.*, Cic.

percēlēr -is -e, very swift, very rapid; *alicuius interitus*, Cic.

percēlērītēr, adv. (perceler), very swiftly, very rapidly; *aufferre diploma*, Cic.

percello -cūli -culsum, 3. (per and *cello). **I.** to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter.

A. a, lit., *aliquem*, Verg.; fig., *quod dno fulmina domum meam per hos dies perculerint*, Liv.

b, transf., *eos vis Martis perculit*, Cic. **B.** Fig., to shatter; **a**, to ruin; *republicam*, Tac.

b, to cast down the courage of, dispirit, daunt; *aliquem*, Liv.; *timore percussa civitas*, Cic.

II. to strike, push; *aliquem genu*, Liv.

percensēo -censūi, 2. **I.** to count through, count, reckon; a, promerita numerando, Cic.; locus inveniendi, Cic.; gentes, Liv.; b, to survey, review; captivos, Liv.; fig., to judge, criticize; orationes, Liv. **II.** to travel through; Thessalliam, Liv.

perceptus -a -um, partic. of percipio. Subst., **percepta** -ōrum, n. principles, rules; artis, Cic.

perceptio -ōnis, f. (percipio). **I.** a collecting, gathering together; frugum fructuumque, Cic. **II.** perception, apprehension, comprehension; perceptiones animi, Cic.

percido -cidi -cisum, 3. (per and caedo), to beat, cut to pieces, Plaut.

percio -civi -cītum, 4. and **perciō** -ciēre, 2. **I.** to stir up, set in motion; se, Lucr.; hence, **percitus** -a -um, a, aroused, mad, excited, Cic.; b, excitable, irritable; ingenium, Liv. **II.** to call, name; aliquem impudicum, Plaut.

percipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (per and capio). **I.** to lay hold of, take possession of, seize; percipit me voluptas atque horror, Lucr. **II.** to take to oneself. **A.** **I.** sensus percipit rem in se, Lucr.; 2, to get, receive, collect, gather; fructus, Cic.; praemia, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to perceive, be sensible of, feel; voluptatem, Cic.; sonum, Cic.; 2, to receive mentally; a, to learn, and in perf. tenses, to know; praecepta artis, Cic.; omnia civium nomina perceperat, he knew, Cic.; b, to comprehend, understand; aliquid animo, Cic.

percitus -a -um, partic. of percio.

percivilis -e, very condescending, very gracious, courteous, Suet.

1. **percolo**, 1. **I.** to strain through a sieve, Cato. **II.** to allow to drain or pass through; humor per terras percolatur, percolates through, Lucr.

2. **percolo** -colūi -cultum, 3. **I.** to adorn, decorate; quae priores nondum comperta eloquentiā percoluere, Tac. **II.** to honour, reverence exceedingly; patrem, Plaut.

percōmis -e, very friendly, courteous, Cic.

percommōdē, adv. very conveniently, very appropriately; percommode cadit, or accidit, or factum est quod, etc., Cic.

percommōdus -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune; with dat., ipsis castris percommodum fuit, Liv.

percontātiō (percontātiō) -ōnis, f. (percontor), an inquiry, interrogation, question, Cic.; percontationem facere, Liv.

percontātor (percontātor) -ōris, m. (percontor), an inquirer, asker of questions, Hor.

percontor (percunctor), 1. dep. (per and contus), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate; aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquid ab or ex aliquo, Cic.; aliquem aliquid, Liv.; percontantes, quid praetor edixisset, ubi cenaret, quo denuntiasset, Cic.

percontūmax -ācis, very obstinate, Ter.

percoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil thoroughly. **I.** Lit., carnes, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to heat, make hot; humorem, Lucr. **B.** to ripen, make ripe; uvas, Ov.; to burn, blacken; nigra virum percocto saecula colore, Lucr.

pererēbresco -brūi, and **pererēbesco** -būi, 3. to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent, be well known; res pererebuit, Cic.; fama pererebruit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

pererēpo -crēpūi -crēpitum, 3. to resound, ring with; lucum illum pererēpare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

percunctor, percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc. (q.v.).

percupīdus -a -um, very fond of; tul, Cic.

percupio, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, Plaut., Ter.

percūriōsus -a -um, very inquisitive, Cic.

percūro, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly; vixdum satis percurato vulnere, Liv.

percurro -cūcurri or -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to run along or over; per temonem, Caes. **B.** to hasten to; citato equo Cales, Liv. **II.** Transit., to run through, hasten through, travel through. **A.** Lit., omnem agrum Picenum, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, of discourse, to run through, discuss cursorily, mention in passing; multas res oratione, Cic.; b, to run over in the mind or with the eye; veloci percurrere oculo, Hor.; multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.

percursātiō -ōnis, f. (percurso), a running through, travelling through; Italiae, Cic.

percursio -ōnis, f. (percurro). **I.** a rapid consideration or reflection upon anything; propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a rapid or hasty passing over a subject; huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic.

percurso, 1. (percurro). **I.** Transit., to ramble over or about; ripas, Plin. **II.** Intransit., to rove about; totis finibus nostris, Liv.

percussio -ōnis, f. (percutio). **I.** a striking, knocking against; digitorum, a snapping of the fingers, Cic. **II.** T. t. of music and rhet., a beating time, hence time, rhythm; numerorum percussiones, Cic.

percussor -ōris, m. (percutio), 1, a striker, Plin.; 2, a murderer, assassin, Cic.

percussus -ūs, m. (percutio), a beating, knocking, striking; percussu crebro, Ov.

percūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (per and quatio). **I.** to strike through, pierce, transfix; rostro navem, Liv. **II.** to strike, beat, hit. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem lapide, Cic.; forem virgā, Liv.; turres de caelo percussae, struck by lightning, Cic.; 2, a, to kill, slay; aliquem securi, Cic.; aliquem fulmine (of Jupiter), Cic.; fulmine percussus, Cic.; b, to strike, play upon; lyram, Ov.; pennas, to soar, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, non percussit locum, he has missed the point, Cic.; 2, a, to affect, move, astound, strike, shock; percussus atrocissimis litteris, Cic.; suspicione sum percussus, Cic.; b, to deceive; aliquem strategemate, Cic.; c, to wound mentally, afflict; percussus calamitate, Cic. (syncop. perf., percusti, Hor.).

perdelirus -a -um, very silly, senseless, Lucr.

perdifficilis -e, very difficult; navigatio, quaestio, Cic.

perdifficiliter, adv. with very great difficulty, Cic.

perdignus -a -um, quite worthy of; tuā amicitia, Cic.

perdiligens -entis, very careful, very diligent, Cic.

perdiligentē, adv. very carefully, very diligently, Cic.

perdisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly; dictata, Cic.; perf., perdidici, to understand thoroughly; with infin., hominis speciem pingere, Cic.

perdisertē, adv. very eloquently, Cic.

perditē, adv. (perditus), 1, exceedingly, moderately; filiam amare, Ter.; 2, in an abandoned manner, very badly; se gerere, Cic.

perditor -ōris, m. (perdo), a destroyer; rei-publicae, Cic.

perditus -a -um, p. adj. (from perdo). **I.** wretched, miserable, ruined; valetudo, Cic.; res, Cic.; judicia, Cic. **II. A.** immoderate; amor, Cat.; perditus luctu, sunk in grief, Cic.; aere, Cic. **B.** morally lost, abandoned, profligate; adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Cic.

perdiū, adv. a very long time, for a very long time, Cic.

perdiūturnus -a -um, lasting a very long time, very tedious, Cic.

perdivēs -vītis, very rich, Cic.

perdix -dīcis, c. (πέπδιξ), a partridge, Plin.

perdo -didi -ditum, 3. (in pass., gen., pereō, perditus, perire). **I.** to destroy, ruin. **A.** funditus civitatem, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.; poet., perdere serpentem, to kill, Ov. **B.** to waste, squander, spend uselessly; operam, or oleum et operam, Cic.; tempus, Cic. **II. Transf., A.** to lose; liberos, Cic.; litem, to lose a lawsuit, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; vocem, Cic. **B.** to lose money in gambling; quod in alea perdiderat, Cic. (old subj. pres., perdiūm -is -it -int, esp. in the ex-ecration, di te perduint! Cic.).

perdocēo -docēū -doctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly; aliquem, Ov.; absol., res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

perdoctē, adv. very learnedly, very skilfully, Plaut.

perdoctus -a -um (perdoceo), very learned, very skilful, Cic.

perdolēo -dōlūi -dōlītum, 2. to suffer great pain or grief, Ter.

perdolēso -dōlūi, 3. to suffer violent pain or grief; suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Cic.

perdomo -dōmūi -dōmītum, 1. to tame thoroughly; a, tauros feroces, Ov.; b, to subdue thoroughly, to conquer; Latium, Liv.

perduco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead or bring to any place. **A. I.** aliquem Romam, Liv.; aliquem ad Caesarem, Caes.; bovem ad stabula, Verg.; **2, a,** to seduce a woman, Cic.; **b,** to carry or construct buildings, aqueducts, etc., from one point to another; murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram, Caes.; viam a Bononia Arretium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to bring to; **1,** ad dignitatem, Caes.; aliquem ad furorem, Cic.; ad exitum, Cic.; **2, a,** to bring over to one's opinion, induce to do anything; aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.; aliquem ad ducenta (talenta), to induce to pay, Cic.; **b,** to continue, prolong; agri colendi studia ad centesimum annum, Cic. **II.** to spread over, smear over; totum nati corpus ambrosiae odore, Verg.

perductor -ōris, m. (perduco), a pimp, pander, Cic.

perduellio -ōnis, f. (perduellis), a hostile attempt against the state, treason, Cic.

perduellis -is, m. (per and duellum, archaic for bellum). **I.** a public enemy, an enemy actually carrying on hostilities, Cic. **II.** Transf., a private or personal enemy, Plaut.

perdiūm -is -it, etc., v. perdo.

perdulcis -e, very sweet, Lucr.

perduro, 1. to last a long time, endure; probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov.

perēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat up, devour entirely; a, cibum, Plaut.; b, of things, to consume, destroy; vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Verg.; transf., quos durus amor crudeli- tate peredit, Verg.

perēgrē, adv. (per and ager), in a foreign country, abroad; a, habitare, Liv.; depugnare, Cic.; fig., animus est peregre, Hor.; b, from abroad; nuntiare, Liv.; c, to a foreign country, abroad; exire, Hor.

perēgrinābundus -a -um (peregrinor), travelling about, Liv.

perēgrinātiō -ōnis, f. (peregrinor), a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries; omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic.

perēgrinātor -ōris, m. (peregrinor), one who travels about, Cic.

perēgrinītas -ātis, f. (peregrinus). **I.** the condition of a foreigner or alien, Suet. **II.** foreign manners, customs; quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic.

perēgrinor, 1. dep. (peregrinus), to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries. **I.** Lit., totā Asiā, Cic.; in aliena civitate, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, of things, haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic.; b, of persons, to stray, wander, ramble (mentally); in infinitatem omnem, Cic. **B.** to be strange, foreign; philosophiam quae quidem peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic.

perēgrīnus -a -um (peregre). **I.** foreign, strange; amores, foreign sweethearts, Ov.; terror, caused by foreign enemies, Liv.; subst., **perēgrīnus** -i, m. and **perēgrīna** -ae, f.; a, a foreigner, stranger, Cic.; b, esp., a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien; neque civis neque peregrinus, Cic. **II.** strange to, inexperienced in; in agendo, Cic.

perēlēgans -antis, very pretty, neat, elegant; oratio, Cic.

perēlēgantēr, adv. very prettily, elegantly; dicere, Cic.

perēlōquens -entis, very eloquent, Cic.

peremnis -e (per and amnis), relating to the crossing of a river; auspicia, the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water, Cic.

peremptus -a -um, partic. of perimo.

perendīe, adv. the day after to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic.

perendīnus -a -um (perendie), relating to the day after to-morrow; dies, the day after to-morrow, Cic.

perennis -e (per and annus). **I.** lasting or remaining throughout the year; militia, Liv. **II.** lasting, durable, perennial; aquae, Cic.; cursus stellarum, Cic.; monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; virtus, Cic.; loquacitas, Cic.

perennitas -ātis, f. (perennis), duration, durability, perpetuity; fontium, Cic.

perenno, 1. (perennis), to last many years, be durable; arte perennat amor, Ov.

perēo -li and -ivi -itum, 4. (to go through). **I.** to pass away, vanish, disappear; pereunt victae sole tepente nives, Ov.; dolium lymphae pereuntis, passing through, moving away, Hor. **II.** to be lost, to perish. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, to perish, die; foede, praeclare, Cic.; naufragio, Cic.; summo cruciatu supplicioque, Cic.; eodem leto, Cic.; b, of things, urbes pereunt funditas, Hor.; peritura regna, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1,** to pine away, waste away with love; amore, Verg.; **2,** to be ruined politically; meo vitio pereō, Cic.; perii! I am undone! Plaut., Ter.; periam si (nisi), etc., a common form of imprecation, may I die if (if not), Ov.; **3,** to be lost; a, to be wasted, spent in vain; ne oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to be extinguished, to be lost, to expire; quia multis actiones et res peribant, Liv. (syncop. perf. infin., perisse, Ov., Liv.).

perēquito, I. **I.** Intransit., to ride through, ride round; per omnes partes, Caes. **II.** Transit., to ride round; aciem, Liv.

pererro, I. to wander, ramble, stray through; totum Latium, Liv.; forum, Hor.; pass., pererrato ponto, Verg.

pererūdītus -a -um, very learned, Cic.

peroxigūe, adv. very scantily, very sparingly, Cic.

perexigūus -a -um, very small, very little, very scanty. **I.** Lit., I, of space, loci spatium, Caes.; 2, of number, quantity, etc., bona corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, very short; dies, Cic.

perexpēditus -a -um, very easy, Cic.

perfācētē, adv. very wittily; perfacete dicta sunt, Cic.

perfācētus -a -um, very witty, facetious; aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic.

perfācīlē, adv. very easily; perfacile apparet, Cic.

perfācīlis -e. **I.** very easy; erat perfacilis cognita, Cic. **II.** very courteous; in audiendo, Cic.

perfāmillāris -e, very intimate, familiar; alicui, Cic.; subst., m. a very intimate friend; meus, Cic.

perfectē, adv. (perfectus), perfectly, completely; eruditus, Cic.

perfectio -ōnis, f. (perficio), perfection, completeness, completion; perfectio maximorum operum, Cic.; hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

perfector -ōris, m. (perficio), a perfecter, completer, finisher; dicendi, Cic.

perfectus -a -um, p. adj. (from perficio), perfect, complete, finished; homo, orator, Cic.; in dicendo, in arte, Cic.; C. Memmius perfectus litteris, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; valvas perfectiores nullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse, Cic.; quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, Cic.

perfērens -entis, p. adj. (from perfero), patient; injuriarum, Cic.

perfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place or end. **I.** Lit., **A.** nec pertulit ictum, did not reach the mark, Verg.; alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves, did not admit of, Liv.; reflex., se perferre hinc, to betake oneself, Verg. **B.** a, to carry, bring, bear, convey; literas ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui nuntium, Cic.; pass., to be brought, to reach; quum ad eum fama perlata esset, Liv.; b, esp., to bring news; equites pertulere consulē ob- sideri, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to maintain, pre- serve; intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, Ov. **B.** 1, to bring to an end, carry through, complete; mandata, Liv.; id quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam, Cic.; 2, to carry through; legem, rogationem, Cic.; 3, to bear, suffer, endure; perfero et perpetior omnes, Cic.; omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.

perfīca -ae, f. (perficio), she that accomplishes; natura, Lucr.

perfīcio -fēci -fectum, 3. (per and facio). **I.** to bring to an end, complete, finish; 1, to make ready, finish; pontem, Caes.; candelabrum, Cic.; 2, to accomplish a period of time, to live through; centum qui perficit annos, Hor. **II.** 1, a, to accomplish, achieve; cogitata, Cic.; conata, Caes.; scelus, Cic.; b, to bring to an end, to conduct to a close; comitia, Liv.; bellum, Liv.; c, to bring about, accomplish, effect; perficiam ut, etc., Cic.; omnia perfecit ne, etc., Cic.; non perficio, foll. by quominus, Cic.; 2, to make perfect; Achillem citharā, Ov.

perfīdēlis -e, very faithful, Cic.

perfīdīa -ae, f. (perfīdus), faithlessness, per- fidy, treachery, falsehood; fraude et perfīdīa aliquem fallere, Cic.

perfīdīōsē, adv. (perfīdiosus), perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously; multa perfīdīose facta, Cic.

perfīdīōsus -a -um (perfīdīa), perfidious, faithless, treacherous, Cic.

perfīdus -a -um (per and fides), perfidious, faithless, treacherous, false; a, of persons, amicus, Cic.; b, of inanimate objects, arma, verba, Ov.; sacramentum, Hor.

perfīxus -a -um, pierced through, transfixed, Lucr.

perfīābilis -e (perfīo), that can be blown through; dii, Cic.

perfīāgītīōsus -a -um, very shameful, very flagitious, Cic.

perfīo, I. to blow through, blow over; venti terras turbine perfīant, Verg.

perfīuctūo, I. to swarm all over, Lucr.

perfīūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow, stream through, Lucr.

perfīōdīo -fōdi -fossūm, 3. to dig through, pierce through; a, parietes, Cic.; b, to pierce through with the sword; thoraca, Verg.

perfīōro, I. **I.** to pierce through, perforate; a, navem, Cic.; operculum ferreum, Liv.; b, to pierce (with the sword); latus ense, Ov. **II.** to form by boring; duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata, Cic.

perfīortītēr, adv. very bravely, Ter.

perfīrēquens -entis, much visited, much frequented; emporium, Liv.

perfīrīco -frīcūi -frīcātum and -frīctum, I. **I.** to rub over, to scratch; caput sinistrā manu, Cic. **II.** to rub the face to hide the sign of blushing; os, Cic.; hence, to lay aside shame or modesty, Cic.

perfīrīgīdus -a -um, very cold; tempestas perfīrīgīda, Cic.

perfīrīngō -frīgī -fractum, 3. (per and frango). **I.** to break through, break in pieces, shatter. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; naves perfīregerant proras, Liv. **B.** Fig., to break through, set at nought, disregard, violate; decreta senatus, Cic.; leges, Cic. **II.** to break through, bear down. **A.** Lit., phalangem hostium, Caes. **B.** Fig., omnes alti- tudines, Cic.; animos, to overpower, Cic.

perfīrūor -fructus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to enjoy thoroughly; laetitiā, Cic.; regali otio, Cic. **II.** to execute completely; mandatis patris, Ov.

perfīrūga -ae, m. (perfīugio), a deserter, Cic.

perfīrūgīo -fūgī -fūgītum, 3. to flee away; a, to fly to any place, take refuge in any place; ad aliquem, Liv.; transf., ad otium, Cic.; b, to desert to the enemy; quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfīgerent, Caes.

perfīrūgīum -īi, n. (perfīugio), a place of refuge, refuge, asylum; perfīgium et praesidium salutis, Cic.; plur., intercludere perfīgia fortunae, Cic.

perfīrūctīo -ōnis, f. (perfīrūgor), a perform- ing, discharging; honorum, Cic.

perfīrūndo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour over. **I.** Lit., 1, to moisten, wet; a, aliquem sanguine, besprinkle, Tac.; perfīrūdi, to be moistened with, and in middle, to bathe in, swim in; aquā fer- venti a Rubrio, Cic.; vivo flumine, Liv.; per- fusus fletu, Liv.; b, to dye, stain; ostro per- fusae vestes, Verg.; 2, to sprinkle, bestrew; Lethaeo perfīrūsa papavera somno, Verg. **II.** Fig., to imbue or fill with anything; qui me horum perfīrūdit! Cic.; sensus jucunditate quādam per- funditur, Cic.; timore, Liv.

perfungor -functus sum, 3. dep., a, to accomplish, perform, execute, discharge; reipublicae muneribus, Cic.; rebus amplissimis, Cic.; b, to go through, endure; molestiā, Cic.; bello, Cic.; partic. pass., memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.; absol., perfunctus sum, I have endured, Cic.; c, to enjoy; epulis, Ov.

perfuro, 3. to rage furiously, Verg.

Pergamum -i, n. and **Pergamus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πέργamos -ov). **I.** The citadel of Troy; gen. plur., **Pergama** -ōrum, n. **II.** a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, residence of the Attalian kings, now Bergamo. Hence, **A.** **Pergamēnus** -a -um, relating to Pergamum (in Mysia). **B.** **Pergamēnus** -a -um, relating to the citadel of Troy, and hence, Trojan.

pergaudēo, 2. to rejoice exceedingly, Cic.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. (per and rego). **I.** Lit., to continue, proceed with, prosecute anything; with acc., iter, Sall., Liv.; with infin., ad eum ire, Cic.; absol., perge porro, Cic.; in Macedoniam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of abstract subjects, ut ad eas (virtutes) cursim perrectura beata vita videatur, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to continue; id agere perrexi, Cic.; perge quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, Cic.; absol., perge ut coeperas, Cic.

pergrandis -e, very large, very great; a, of size, gemma, Cic.; b, of value, pecuniae summa, Cic.; c, of time, pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; pergratum mihi feceris si, etc., you would give me great pleasure if, etc., Cic.

pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important; oratio, Cic.

pergrāvītēr, adv. very seriously; aliquem reprehendere, Cic.

pergūla -ae, f. (pergo), a, a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, a shop, workshop, Plin.; b, a school, Juv.

p̄erhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. (per and habeo). **I.** to bring forward, propose; quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. **II.** a, to speak, say; ut Graeci perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg.; in pass., with nom. and infin., nuntii fuisse perhibentur; b, to call, consider; vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.

p̄erhilum, very little, Lucr.

p̄erhonorificē, adv. very respectfully, Cic.

p̄erhonorificus -a -um, **1.** very honourable; discessus, Cic.; **2.** very respectful; collega in me perhonorificus, Cic.

p̄erhorreo, 2. to shudder at, to dread, Ov.

p̄erhorresco -horruī, 3. to become rough. **I.** Of water, to be agitated; aequor perhorruit, Ov. **II.** to be filled with dread, to shudder. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., recordatione consulatus vestri perhorrescere, Cic.; b, transit., to shudder at; tantam religionem, fugam virginum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to tremble, quake; clamore perhorruit Aetne, Ov.

p̄erhorridus -a -um, very dreadful; silvae, Liv.

p̄erhūmānītēr, adv. very civilly, very kindly, Cic.

p̄erhūmānus -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil; epistola, Cic.

P̄ericlēs -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a celebrated Athenian statesman (d. 429 B.C.).

p̄ericlitatio -ōnis, f. (periclitator), a trial, experiment, Cic.

p̄ericlitator, 1. dep. (periculum). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to try, make a trial; periclitemur in exemplis, Cic. **B.** to be in danger, to be imperilled;

ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes.; with abl., rebus suis, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to try, test, prove, put to the proof; fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenii, Cic. **B.** to risk; non est salus periclitanda reipublicae, Cic.

P̄ericlymēnus -i, m. (Περικλύμενος), son of Neleus, an Argonaut.

p̄ericulōsē, adv. (periculosus), dangerously; aegrotare, Cic.

p̄ericulōsus -a -um (periculum), full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous; vulnus, Cic.; with dat., periculosae libertati opes, Liv.

p̄ericulum (contr. **p̄ericlum**) -i, n. (root P̄ER, whence experior), a trial, proof, test. **I.** Gen., **1.** periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes.; with genit., fidei, Cic.; **2.** an attempt in authorship Cic. **II.** danger, peril. **A.** Gen., periculum facere alicuius rei, to risk, Liv.; salutem sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocare, Cic.; capitis periculum adire, danger of life, Cic.; periculum subire pro amico, Cic.; periculum alicui creare, or conflare, or inferre, or injicere, or facessere, Cic.; periculum est, with ne and the subj., there is danger that, etc., Cic. **B.** Esp., a trial, action, suit; a, lit., Cic.; b, a legal record or register; pericula magistratum, Cic.

p̄eridōnēus -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate; locus peridoneus castris, Caes.

P̄erillus -i, m. (Πέριλλος), an artist in metal at Athens, who made for Phalaris of Agrigentum a brazen bull, in which criminals were to be shut up and roasted, and who was the first to suffer death by it.

p̄erillustris -e, **1.** very plain, very evident, Nep.; **2.** very distinguished, Cic.

p̄erimbēcillus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

p̄erimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (per and emo), to destroy, ruin, annihilate. **I.** Lit., **A.** sensu perempto, Cic.; Troja perempta, Verg.; corpus pallore et macie peremptum, Liv. **B.** Esp., to kill a person; aliquem, Ov.; partic. perf. = slain, Verg., Liv. **II.** Fig., to hinder, thwart, frustrate; reditum, consilium, Cic.; causam publicam, Cic.

p̄erincertus -a -um, very uncertain, Sall.

p̄erincommōdē, adv. very inconveniently, very inopportunately; accidit incommode, Cic.

p̄erincommōdus -a -um, very inconvenient, very troublesome, Liv.

p̄erindē, adv. as, like as, just as, in a like manner; foll. by ac si, Cic.; atque, Cic.; quasi, Cic.; tamquam, Cic.; ut, Cic.; perinde ut . . . ita, Liv.; perinde utcumque . . . ita, Cic.

p̄erindignē, adv. very indignantly, Suet.

p̄erindulgens -entis, very indulgent, very tender, Cic.

p̄erinfāmis -e, very infamous, Suet.

p̄erinfirmus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

p̄eringēniōsus -a -um, very clever, Cic.

p̄eriniquus -a -um, **1.** very unfair, Cic.; **2.** very discontented, very unwilling; periniquo animo patior, with acc. and infin., Cic.

p̄erinsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, Cic.

P̄erinthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πέρινθος), a city in Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea, now Erekli.

p̄erinvisus -a -um, much hated; homo, Cic.

p̄erinvītus -a -um, very unwilling, Cic.

p̄erīor, p̄eritus sum, 4. to experience, make a trial of, Plaut.

P̄eripātētīcus -a -um (Περικατητικός), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian

school of philosophy; subst., Pēripātētici
-orum, m. *Peripatetic philosophers.*

pēripētasma -ātis, n. (περιπέτασμα), a
curtain, hanging, covering, Cic.

pērirātus -a -um, very angry, Cic.

pēriscellis -idis, f. (περισκελίς), a garter or
an anklet, Hor.

pēistrōma -ātis, n. (περίστρωμα), a curtain,
carpet, hanging, Cic. (abl. plur. heterocl., peri-
stromatis).

pēristylum -i, n. (περίστυλον), a peristyle
or court surrounded by a colonnade, Cic.

pēritē, adv. (peritus), skilfully, cleverly;
perite dicere, Cic.; nihil (peritius) de foederibus,
Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

pēritia -ae, f. (peritus), knowledge derived
from experience, skill; locorum ac militiae, Sall.

pērito, 1. to perish utterly, Lucr.

pēritus -a -um (perior), experienced, skilful,
practised, expert; absol., peritissimi duces, Caes.;
with genit., rerum, Cic.; with abl., quis jure
peritior? Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad usum et
disciplinam, Cic.; with infin., cantare, Verg.

perjēro = pejero (q.v.).

perjūcundē, adv. very pleasantly, very de-
lightfully; in aliqua re versari, Cic.

perjūcundus -a -um, very pleasant, very
delightful; litterae, disputatio, Cic.

perjūrōsus -a -um (perjurium), full of per-
jury, perjured, Plaut.

perjūrium -ii, n. (perjurus), false swearing,
perjury, Cic.

perjūro = pejero (q.v.).

perjūrus (pējūrus) -a -um (per and jus),
perjured; perjurus et mendax, Cic.; leno per-
jurissimus, Cic.; subst., a perjured person, Cic.

perlābor -lapsus sum, 3. to glide through,
penetrate; rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas,
glides along, Verg.; with ad and the acc., to
reach to; inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad
Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

perlaetus -a -um, very joyful, Liv.

perlātē, adv. very widely, very extensively,
Cic.

perlēcēbra (pellēcēbra) -ae, f. (pellicio),
as enticing, alluring, Plaut.

perlectio = pellectio (q.v.).

perlēgo (pellēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to
survey thoroughly, scan, examine accurately;
omnia oculis, Verg. **II. A.** to read through;
librum, Cic. **B.** to read through, call over;
senatum, to call over the roll of senators, Liv.

perlēvis -e, very light, very slight; perlevi
momento, Cic.

perlēvitēr, adv. very slightly; pungit animi
dolor, Cic.

perlībēns (perlūbēns) -entis, very will-
ing, Cic.

perlībentēr, adv. very willingly, Cic.

perlībērālis -e, well brought up, well-bred,
Ter.

perlībērālītēr, adv. very liberally, very
bountifully, Cic.

perlībet (perlūbet) -būit, 3. it is pleasing,
very pleasant, Plaut.

perlicio = pellicio (q.v.).

perlito, 1. to offer an auspicious sacrifice, to
sacrifice with favourable omens; primis hostiis,
Liv.

perlongē, adv. very far, Ter.

perlongus -a -um, 1. very long; via, Cic.;
2. lasting a long time, tedious, Plaut.

perlūbet, etc. = perlibet, etc. (q.v.).

perlūcēo (pellūcēo) -luxi, 2. **I.** to shine
through, gleam through; 1, lit., lux perlucens,
Liv.; 2, fig., to shine through, be visible; per-
lucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic. **II.** to be trans-
parent; pellucens, transparent; aether, Cic.;
fig., oratio, Cic.

perlūcīdūlus (pellūcīdūlus) -a -um
(dim. of perlucidus), somewhat transparent;
lapis, pearl, Cat.

perlūcīdus (pellūcīdus) -a -um, trans-
parent; membranae, Cic.; transf., illustris et
perlucida stella, bright, Cic.

perluctūōsus -a -um, very mournful, Cic.

perlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash, bathe; manus
undā, Ov.; pass., perlui, as middle, to bathe; in
fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.; undā, Hor.

perlustro, 1. **I.** to pass, wander, range
through; agros, Liv. **II.** to regard, consider,
examine; omnia oculis, Liv.; aliquid animo, Cic.

permagnus -a -um, very great, very large;
hereditas, Cic.; permagnum est, with infin., Cic.;
subst., permagnum -i, n. a very great thing;
quod permagni interest, Cic.

permālē, adv. very badly or unsuccessfully;
pugnare, Cic.

permānantēr, adv. (permano), by flowing
through, Lucr.

permānēo -mansī -mansum, 2. to remain, stay,
abide. **I.** Lit., Seleucus in maritima ora per-
manens, Liv. **II. 1.** to last, continue; ut quam
maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic.; 2,
to abide, remain; in mea pristina sententia, Cic.

permāno, 1. **I.** to flow through. **A.** Lit.,
in saxīs ac speluncīs permanat aquarum liquidus
humor, Lucr. **B.** Transf., to penetrate; per-
manat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. **II.** to flow to. **A.**
Lit., succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. **B.** Transf.,
to reach, penetrate, extend; doctrina in civitatem,
Cic.; ad aures alicuius, Cic.; conclusiunculae
ad sensum non permanentes, Cic.

permānsiō -ōnis, f. (permaneo). **I.** a re-
maining, abiding in a place; quodvis enim
supplicium levius est hac permansione, Cic. **II.**
abiding in an opinion; in una sententia, Cic.

permārīnus -a -um, relating to the sea;
Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea,
Liv.

permātūresco -mātūrūi, 3. to become tho-
roughly ripe, Ov.

permēdiōcris -e, very moderate, Cic.

permēo, 1. **I.** to go through, pass through,
traverse; maria ac terras, Ov. **II.** to penetrate
or reach; 1, longius in hostes, Tac.; 2, to per-
vade, Cic.

Permessus -i, n. (Περμησός), a river in
Boeotia, rising in the spring on Helicon, sacred to
the Muses, and flowing into the Copaic lake.

permētior -mensus sum, 4. dep. **I.** to
measure through, measure out; solis magnitu-
dinem, Cic. **II.** to traverse; aequor, Verg.

permētūens -entis, greatly fearing, Verg.

permingo -minxi, 3. to defile, Hor.

perminūtus -a -um, very small, very trifling,
Cic.

permīrus -a -um, very wonderful; glud
mihi permīrum accidit, with acc. and infin., Cic.

permiscēo -miscūi -mixtum or -mistum, 2
to mix, mingle thoroughly. **I.** Lit., naturam cum
materia, Cic.; permixti cum suis fugientibus,
Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** fructus acerbitate permixti,
Cic. **B.** to confound, confuse, bring into dis-
order; omnia jura divina et humana, Caes.;
Graeciam, Cic.

permissio -ōnis, f. (permitto). **I.** yielding, surrender, Liv. **II.** permission, leave; mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic.

permissus -ū, m. (permitto), leave, permission; only in abl., permissu legis, Cic.

permitto -misi -missum, 3. to let go, let loose. **A.** Lit., 1, equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; 2, to throw, hurl at a mark; saxum in hostem, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, permittere tribunatum, to make use of, Liv.; 2, a, to give up, yield, cede, surrender; alicui potestatem, Cic.; consulibus rempublicam, Cic.; se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Caes.; b, to give up, sacrifice; inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, make some allowances for, Cic.; c, to allow, permit; with infin., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; partic. subst., **permissum** -i, n. permission, Hor.

permixtē, adv. (permixtus, from permisceo), in a mixed manner, confusedly, Cic.

permixtio -ōnis, f. (permisceo), a mixing, mixture, Cic.

permōdestus -a -um, very modest, very moderate, Cic.

permōdicus -a -um, very moderate, very small, very slight, Suet.

permōlestē, adv. (permolestus), very hardly, with much difficulty; permolestē tuli, I was much vexed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.

permōlestus -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, Cic.

permōtio -ōnis, f. (permovēo). **I.** a movement, motion, agitation; animi, Cic. **II.** an emotion, Cic.

permōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move or stir up thoroughly. **I.** Lit., mare permōtum, agitated, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** to move, excite, agitate mentally; a, to persuade, induce, influence; aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curulis sedilitas permōvit quominus ludos flagitio pollueres, Cic.; permōtus auctoritate, injuriis, Cic.; b, to move, affect; mentem judicium, Cic.; permōtus metu, dolore, iracundiā, odio, Cic. **B.** to excite any particular passion or emotion; invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

permulcēo -mulsi -mulsum and (rarely) -muletum, 2. to stroke. **I. A.** Lit., aliquem manu, Ov.; barbam alicuius, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to charm, delight; sensum voluptate, Cic.; b, to soothe, tranquillise, soften; senectutem, Cic.; iram alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., to touch gently; iumina virgā, Ov.

permultus -a -um, very much, very many; a, adj., viri, Cic.; b, subst., **permultum** -i, n. much, Cic.; hence, permulto, by far, by much; with compar., permulto clariora, Cic.; c, adv., permultum, very much; permultum ante, long before, Cic.

permūnio -īvi -ītum, 4. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying; quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

permūtatio -ōnis, f. (permuto). **I.** change, alteration; coloris, Cic.; magna permutatio rerum, Cic. **II.** an exchange, barter; 1, permutatio mercium, Tac.; plur., partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic.; 2, exchange of money; publica, Cic.

permūto, 1. **I.** to change completely; sententiam, Cic.; dominos, Hor. **II.** to exchange, barter; 1, nomina inter se, Plaut.; 2, a, to exchange money; ut cum quaestu populi pecunia permutaretur, Cic.; b, to exchange prisoners; captivos, Liv.

perna -ae, f. (πέπνα), a leg of pork, a ham, or gammon, Hor.

pernecessarius -a -um. **I.** very necessary; tempus, Cic. **II.** very intimate; homo intimaus ac mihi pernecessarius, Cic.

pernecessē, adv. very necessary; esse, Cic.

pernēgo, 1. **I.** to deny obstinately, persist in denying; with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** to persist in refusing, Plaut.

perniciabilis -e (perniciēs), deadly, destructive, fatal; morbi, Liv.; id perniciabile reo, Tac.

perniciālis -e (perniciēs), deadly, fatal, Lucr.

perniciēs -ēi, f. (per and nex). **I.** destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin; perniciem afferre vitae alicuius, Cic.; incumbere ad alicuius perniciem, Cic.; moliri alicuius perniciem, Cic. **II.** Meton., a dangerous person or thing; perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic. (old genit., pernicii and dat., pernicie).

perniciōsē, adv. (perniciosus), destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously; multa perniciōse sciscuntur in populis, Cic.; quo perniciosius de republica merentur vitiosi homines, Cic.

perniciōsus -a -um (perniciēs), calamitous, pernicious, dangerous; esp., dangerous to the state; exemplum, Cic.; lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.

pernicitas -ātis, f. (pernix), swiftness, fleetness, agility, Cic.

pernicitēr, adv. (pernix), swiftly, actively, nimbly; equo desilire, Liv.

pernimium, adv. far too much, Ter.

pernix -ulcis (*pernitor), swift, nimble, agile, active; corpus, Liv.

pernōbilis -e, very celebrated; epigramma Graecum, Cic.

pernocto, 1. (pernox), to pass the night, spend the night; ad ostium careeris, Cic.; in nive, Cic.; extra moenia, Liv.; fig., haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic.

pernosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with; hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, etc., Cic.

pernōtesco -nōtūi, 3. to become generally well known, Tac.

pernox -nocte (only in nom. and abl.), lasting all night; luna pernox erat, Liv.

pernūmēro, 1. to count out, reckon completely; imperatam pecuniam, Liv.

1. **pēro** -ōnis, m. a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, Verg.

2. **Pērō** -ūs, f. (Πηρώ), daughter of Neleus, sister of Nestor.

pērobscūrus -a -um, very obscure; quaestio, Cic.

pērōdi -ōsus sum -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly; only in partic. perf., **pērōsus** -a -um, hating, detesting; decem virorum scelera, Liv.; lucem, shunning the light, Ov.; perosum esse, to hate, detest; plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

pērōdiōsus -a -um, much hated, very troublesome, Cic.

pērōficiōsē, adv. very obligingly, very attentively; qui me perōficiōse observant, Cic.

Pērōlēo, 2. to emit a bad smell, Lucr.

Pērōnātus -a -um (l. pero), wearing boots of untanned leather, Pers.

pērōppōrtūnē, adv. very opportunely, very seasonably; venire, Cic.

pērōppōrtūnus -a -um, very opportune, very seasonable, very convenient; deversorium, Cic.

pērōptātō, adv. according to one's desire, Cic.

pērōpūs, adv. very necessary, Ter.

peroratio -ōnis, f. (peroro), **a**, the conclusion of a speech, peroration, Cic.; **b**, the closing speech, Cic.

perornatus -a -um, very ornate (of an orator), Cic.

perorno, 1. to adorn greatly; senatum, Tac.

peroro, 1. **I**. to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly; totam causam, Cic. **II**. to end, close; **a**, with accus., totum hoc crimen decum-
anum perorabo, Cic.; res illā die non perora-
tur, Cic.; **b**, absol., to conclude a speech, to wind
up; quoniam satis multa dixi est mihi peror-
andum, Cic.; also to close a case (of the last
speaker at a trial), Cic.

perōsus -a -um, v. perodi.

perpāco, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillise;
necesse omnia in Graecia perpacata erant, Liv.

perparcō, adv. very sparingly, very frugally,
Ter.

perparvulus -a -um, very little; sigilla, Cic.

perparvus -a -um, very little, very small;
perparva et tenuis civitas, Cic.

perpastus -a -um (per and pasco), well fed,
fat; canis, Phaedr.

perpauculus -a -um, very few, very little;
passus, Cic.

perpaucus -a -um, very few, very little; **a**,
adj., advocati, Cic.; **b**, plur. subst., (**α**) m.,
perpanci, very few, Cic.; (**β**) n., perpauca dicere,
Cic.

perpaululum (perpaullulum) -i, n.
dim. a very, very little, Cic.

perpaulum (perpaullum), adv. a very
little, Cic.

perpauper -ēris, very poor, Cic.

perpauillum -i, n. a very little, Plaut.

perpāvēfācio, 3. to terrify exceedingly,
Plaut.

perpello -pūli -pulsum, 3. **1**, to drive, to
urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain; urbem eo
metu ad deditionem, Liv.; gen. with ut or ne
and the subj., Sall., Liv.; **2**, to make a deep im-
pression on; candor huius te et proceritas,
vultus oculique perpulerunt, Cic.

perpendicūlum -i, n. (perpendo), a plumb-
line, plummet; ad perpendiculum columnas
exigere, Cic.; ad perpendiculum, in a straight
line, Cic., Caes.

perpendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh care-
fully, to consider, examine, investigate; transf.,
aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpend-
itur amicitia veritate, Cic.

perpēram, adv. wrongly, falsely, untruly;
iudicare, Cic.; facere, Cic.

perpēs -pētis (= perpetuus), continuous, un-
broken, perpetual; noctem perpetem, throughout
the night, Plaut.

perpassio -ōnis, f. (perpetior), suffering, en-
durance; laborum, Cic.; dolorum, Cic.

perpētior -pessus, 3. dep. (per and patior),
to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; dolorem, Cic.;
with acc. and infin., Verg.

perpētro, 1. (per and patro), to complete,
accomplish, perform, commit, effect, bring about,
finish; caedem, sacrificium, Liv.

perpētuitas -ātis, f. (perpetuus), uninter-
rupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity; vitae,
Cic.; orationis, Cic.; ad perpetuitatem, for ever,
Cic.

1. **perpētūō**, adv. (perpetuus), perpetually,
for ever, uninterruptedly, Cic.

2. **perpētūō**, 1. (perpetuus), to make con-
tinual or perpetual, continue, perpetuate; verba,

to pronounce in unbroken succession, Cic.; per-
estatem iudicium, to maintain unbroken, Cic.

perpētūus -a -um (peto), continuous, uninter-
rupted, continual. **I**. **a**, of space, munitiones,
Caes.; oratio, Cic.; carmen, Hor.; **b**, of time, un-
broken, continuing, lasting, perpetual; ignis Vestae
perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic.; quaestiones,
composed of a standing body of judges, Cic.; in
perpetuum, for ever, Cic. **II**. universal, general;
jus, Cic.

perplācō, 2. to please exceedingly; ea (lex)
mihi perplacet, Cic.

perplexē, adv. (perplexus), confusedly, ob-
scurely; indicare, Liv.

perplexus -a -um (partic. of *perplecto),
confused, intricate, entangled. **I**. Lit., iter,
Verg. **II**. Transf., confused, intricate, obscure,
perplexed, dark, ambiguous; sermones, Liv.;
perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.

perplicātus -a -um (per and plico), entangled,
involved, Lucr.

perplūō, 3. to let the rain through; perpluunt
tigna, Plaut.; hence, to rain into; amor in pectus
perpluit meum, Plaut.

perpōlio, 4. **I**. to smooth, polish thoroughly,
Plin. **II**. to polish, perfect, complete; illam
superiorem partem perpolire atque conficere,
Cic.

perpōlitus -a -um, p. adj. (from perpolio),
polished, accomplished, refined; perfecti in dic-
endo et perpolitī homines, Cic.; vita perpolita
humanitate, Cic.

perpōpūlor, 1. dep. to lay waste, devastate
completely; Italiam, Liv.

perporto, 1. to carry, transport to any place,
Liv.

perpōtātio -ōnis, f. (perpoto), a continued
drinking, drunken debauch; plur., intemperant-
issimae perpotationes, Cic.

perpōto, 1. **I**. to continue drinking, to keep
up a drunken debauch; totos dies, Cic.; per-
potant ad vesperum, Cic. **II**. to drink up,
Lucr.

perprēmo = perprimo (q.v.).

perprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (per and
premo), to press hard; cubilia, to lie upon, Hor.

perpropinquus -a -um, very nearly related;
M. illius Aurii perpropinquus, Cic.

perprosper -ēra -ērum, very prosperous;
valetudo, very good, Suet.

perprūrisco, 3. to itch all over, Plaut.

perpugnax -ācis, very pugnacious; in dis-
putando, Cic.

perpulcher -chra -chrum, very beautiful,
Ter.

perpurgo, 1. **I**. to make thoroughly clean;
se quādam herbulā, Cic. **II**. Fig., **1**, to explain
thoroughly, to clear up; locum orationis, Cic.;
2, to confute, refute; crimina, Cic.

perpusillus -a -um, very small, very little;
in double sense, perpusillus testis processit
... non accusabis, perpusillum rogabo, i.e., I
will ask a little question, I will question the little
man, Cic.

perquam, adv. (per and quam), very much,
extremely; perquam grave est dictu, Cic.; per-
quam breviter, Cic.

perquiro -sivi -situm, 3. (per and quaero),
to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries,
search for eagerly; vias, Caes.; vasa, Cic.; illa
ab accusatore, Cic.

perquisitē, adv. (perquisitus, from per-
quiro), accurately; in compar., perquisitius et
diligentius conscribere, Cic.

perrāro, adv. (perrarus), *very rarely, very seldom*, Cic.

perrārus -a -um, *very uncommon, very rare*, Liv.

perrēconditus -a -um, *very abstruse, very recondite*, Cic.

perrēpo -repsi -reptum, 3. *to crawl through, creep over*, Tib.

perrepto, 1. (intens. of perrepto), *to crawl about, to crawl through*, Plaut.

Perrhaebia -ae, f. (Περραιβία), *a district in Thessaly*. Adj., **Perrhaebus** -a -um, *Perrhaebian*, poet. = *Thessalian*.

perridicōlō, adv. (perridiculus), *very laughably*, Cic.

perridiculus -a -um, *very laughable, very ridiculous*, Cic.

perrōgo, 1. *to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask one after another*; *sententiam, sententias*, Liv.

perrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to break through, burst a way through*; *per medios hostes*, Caes.; *per aciem*, Liv. **II.** Transit., *to break through, burst through*. **A.** Lit., 1, *rates*, Caes.; 2, *to make a way through*; *paludem*, Caes.; *euneos hostium*, Liv. **B.** Fig., *to break through, subdue, overpower, annihilate*; *periculum*, Cic.; *quaestiones*, Cic.

1. **Persa** -ae, f. (Πέρση). **I.** *a nymph, mother of Aetes, Circe, and Hecate by Sol*. Hence, adj., **Persēs** -idis, f. (Περσηίς), = *magical*; *herbae*, Ov.; *sc. Musa, a poem*, Ov. **II.** *name of a little dog*, Cic.

2. **Persa**, v. *Persae*.

Persae -ārum, m. (Πέρσαι), *the Persians*; sing., **Persa** -ae, m. and **Persēs** -ae, m.; hence, **A.** **Persia** -ae, f. *Persia*. **B.** **Persis** -idis, f. 1, adj., *Persian*, Ov.; 2, subst., *Persia* in a narrower sense, *Persis, the district between Carmania, Media, and Susiana, now Fars or Farsistan*. **C.** Adj., **Persicus** -a -um, *Persian*; *arbor*, or simply **Persicus** -i, f. *the peach-tree*; **Persica** -ōrum, n. *Persian history*.

persaepē, adv. *very often*, Cic.

persalsē, adv. (persalsus), *very wittily*; *persalse et humaniter gratias mihi agit*, Cic.

persalsus -a -um, *very witty*, Cic.

persālūtātio -ōnis, f. (persaluto), *a greeting, salutation*, Cic.

persālūto, 1. *to greet a number in succession, greet all round*; *omnes*, Cic.

persanctē, adv. *very sacredly*, Ter.

persāpiens -entis, *very wise*; *homo*, Cic.

persāpiēntēr, adv. (persapiens), *very wisely*, Cic.

persciēntēr, adv. (per and scio), *very knowingly, very discreetly*, Cic.

perscindo -scīdi -scissum, 3. *to tear to pieces*; *omnia perscindente vento*, Liv.

perscītus -a -um, *very fine, very clever, very pretty*; (in tmesis) *per mihi scitum videtur*, Cic.

perscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. *to write down accurately, explicitly*. **A.** Gen., *rationes sunt perscriptae scite et litterate*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *officially, to note down, enter in a memorandum-book or register*; **a**, *omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa*, Cic.; **b**, *to enter in an account-book*; *falsum nomen*, Cic.; 2, *to notify, announce, relate in writing*; *alicui mitissimam alicuius orationem*, Cic.; *de suis rebus ad Lolium*, Cic.; 3, *to make over or assign to in writing*; *illam pecuniam in aedem sacram re-ferendam perscribere*, Cic.

perscriptio -ōnis, f. (perscribo). **I.** **a**, *an entering in a register*, Cic.; **b**, *an entering in an account-book*, Cic. **II.** *a making over or assigning by a written document*, Cic.

perscriptor -ōris, m. (perscribo), *one who writes down or makes an entry*, Cic.

perserūtor, 1. dep. **I.** *to search through, look through, seek through*; *arculas muliebres*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to examine into, to investigate*; *naturam rationemque criminum*, Cic.

persēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. *to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out*; 1, *id ne serperet iterum latius*, Liv.; 2, *to dissect, lay bare*; *rerum naturas*, Cic.

persector, 1. dep. **I.** *to follow, pursue eagerly*; *accipitres persectantes*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., *to investigate*; *primordia*, Lucr.

persēcūtio -ōnis, f. (persequor), *a prosecution*, Cic.

persēdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. *to remain sitting*; *in equo dies noctesque persedendo*, Liv.

persegnis -e, *very sluggish, very languid*; *proelium*, Liv.

persēnex -is, *very old*, Suet.

persentio -sensi -sensum, 4. 1, *to perceive distinctly*; *eam tali peste teneri*, Verg.; 2, *to feel deeply*; *magno pectore curas*, Verg.

persentisco, 3. 1, *to perceive distinctly*, Ter.; 2, *to feel deeply*, Lucr.

Persēphōnē -ēs, f. (Περσεφόνη), *the Greek name of Proserpina (q.v.)*; meton. = *death*, Ov.

persequor -sēcūtus and -sēcūtus sum, -sēcūi, 3. dep. **I.** *to follow constantly, pursue earnestly*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *vestigia alicuius*, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, *to follow with hostile intent, pursue*; *fugientes usque ad flumen*, Caes.; **b**, *to search through a place*; *omnes solitudines*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *omnes vias, to use every method*, Cic.; 2, **a**, *to strive after, seek to attain*; *voluptates*, Cic.; **b**, *to follow after, busy oneself with*; *artes*, Cic.; **c**, *to imitate*; *ironiam*, Cic.; *aliquem*, Cic.; **d**, *to belong to a sect, to be a follower of*; *sectam et instituta alicuius*, Cic.; *Academiam veterem*, Cic.; **e**, *to pursue hostilely, avenge, punish*; *civitatem bello*, Caes.; *injurias*, Cic.; *mortem alicuius, to avenge*, Cic.; **f**, *to prosecute judicially*; (**a**) *a person, aliquem iudicio*, Cic.; (**β**) *to strive to obtain*; *jus suum*, Cic.; *bona sua lite atque iudicio*, Cic.; **g**, *to follow up an act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute*; *mea mandata*, Cic.; *incepta*, Liv.; **h**, *to treat of verbally or in writing*; *set forth, expound, describe*; *quae versibus persecutus est Ennius*, Cic.; *Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis persequitur*, Cic. **II.** *to reach to, attain to*. **A.** Lit., *aliquem ne persequi quidem posse triginta diebus*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to collect, call in*; *hereditates aut syngraphas*, Cic.; 2, *to write down, register*; *quae dicuntur*, Cic.

1. **Persēs** -ae and **Persēus** -ēi, m. (Πέρσης), *the last king of Macedonia, defeated by the Roman general Aemilius Paulus (168 B.C.)*. Hence, 1, **Persicus** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*; 2, **Persēs** -is, acc. -īda, f. *a town in Macedonia*.

2. **Persēs** -ae, m. *a Persian*, v. *Persae*.

Persēus -ēi and -ēs, m. (Περσεύς), *son of Jupiter and Danaë, slayer of the Medusa and the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed*; hence, adj., 1, **Persēus** -a -um; 2, **Persēus** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*.

persēvērans -antis, p. adj. (from persevero), *holding out, enduring, persevering*, Liv.

persēvērantēr, adv. (perseverans), *perseveringly, persistently*; *bene coeptam rem tueri*, Liv.

persēvērantia -ae, f. (persevero), *perseverance, endurance, persistence*, Cic.

persēvĕro, 1. (perseverus). **I.** Intransit., *to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything*; **a**, in sua sententia, Cic.; pass. used also impers., non est ab isto perseveratum, Cic.; **b**, to continue or finish a voyage or journey; una navis perseveravit, Caes. **II.** Transit., *to proceed with, persist in*; id, Cic.; with infin., injuriam facere fortissime, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to maintain that; perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.

persēvĕrus -a -um, *very strict*; imperium, Tac.

Persia, v. Persae.

Persicus, v. Persae and Perses.

persidĕo -sĕdi -sessum, 2. = persedeo (q.v.).

persido -sĕdi -sessum, 3. *to settle down*, Verg.

persigno, 1. *to note down, record*; dona, Liv.

persimilis -e, *very like, very similar*; statua istius persimilis, Cic.

persimplex -leis, *very simple*, Tac.

persisto, 3. *to remain constant, persist in anything*; in eadem impudentia, Liv. (for perfect form v. persto).

Persius -ii, m. **I.** an orator, contemporary with Lucilius. **II.** a celebrated Roman satirist in the reign of Nero.

persolla -ae, f. (dim. of persona), *a little mask*; hence, as a term of reproach, *a little fright*, Plaut.

persolvo -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. **I.** *to unloose*; fig., = *to explain, expound*, Cic. **II.** *to pay, pay off*; **a**, lit., stipendium militibus, Cic.; aes alienum alienis nominibus suis copiis, *to pay the debts of others with one's own money*, Sall.; **b**, transf., *to pay, give, render to any one his due, discharge an obligation*; grates, Verg.; meritam diis immortalibus gratiam, Cic.; poenas, *to suffer punishment*, Cic.; epistolae, *to answer a letter*, Cic.

persōna -ae, f. *the mask worn by the actors in the Greek and Roman drama*. **I.** Lit., ut ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis viderentur, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, *the part, character, person represented by the actor*; persona de misso, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, *the part which any one plays; the character which he sustains in the world*; accusatoris, Cic.; petitoris personam capere, Cic.; personam in republica tueri principis, *to be a leading man in the state*, Cic.; **b**, *a person in the abstract = a personality, individuality, character*; hulus Staleni persona, Cic.

persōnātus -a -um (persona), **1**, *clad in a mask, masked*; Roscius, Cic.; **2**, *fictitious, not genuine, counterfeited*; quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem, Cic.

persōno -sōnāi -sōnītum, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to sound through, resound thoroughly*; domus cauta personabat, Cic.; aures personant huiusmodi vocibus, Cic.; id totis personabat castris, Liv.; of persons, *to shout*, Tac. **B.** *to perform upon a musical instrument*; citharā Iopas personat, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to fill with sound, cause to resound*; aequora conchā, Verg. **B.** **a**, *to cry loudly*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; **b**, *to proclaim loudly*; quas (res) isti in angulis personant, Cic.

perspecto, 1. (intens. of perspicio), **1**, *to look at to the end*, Suet.; **2**, *to look all about*, Plant.

perspectus -a -um, p. adj. (from perspicio), *well known, fully known*; virtus, Cic.; (superl.), benevolentia perspectissima, Cic.

perspĕcūlor, 1. dep. *to investigate, explore thoroughly*, Suet.

perspergo, 2. (per and spargo), *to sprinkle*,

moisten; fig., quo tamquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, Cic.

perspicācitas -ātis, f. (perspicax), *sharp-sightedness*, Cic. (?)

perspicax -ācis (perspicio), *sharp-sighted, acute*; id quod acutum ac perspicax naturā est, Cic.

perspicīentia -ae, f. (perspicio), *a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of*; veri, Cic.

perspicĭo -spexi -spectum, 3. (per and specio). **I.** Intransit., *to look into, to penetrate by the look*; quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicī quidem posset, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to see through, look through, behold*; ut prae densitate arborum perspicī caelum vix posset, Liv. **B.** **a**, *to look at attentively, survey, examine*; domum tuam, Cic.; **b**, *to read through something written*; eas (epistolas) ego oportet perspiciam, Cic.; **c**, *to regard mentally, note, observe, investigate, ascertain*; alicuius fidem, Cic.; animos regum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; or pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., ista veritas quae sit, non satis perspicio, Cic.

perspicūē, adv. (perspicuus), *clearly, plainly, evidently*; plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

perspicūitas -ātis, f. (perspicuus), **1**, *clearness, brightness, transparency*, Plin.; **2**, transf., *clearness, perspicuity*, Cic.

perspicūus -a -um (perspicio), **I.** *transparent, bright, clear*; aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf., *clear, evident, perspicuous*; utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

persterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. *to make quite level, pave thoroughly*; viam silice, Liv.

pĕrstimūlo, 1. *to goad on violently*, Tac.

persto -stīti -stātūrus, 1. *to stand firm, remain standing*. **I.** Lit., armati omnes diem totam perstant, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to remain unchanged, to last, endure*; nihil est quod toto perstet in orbe, Ov. **B.** *to stand firm, persist, persevere*; in incepto, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; with infin., si perstiteris corpus ad ea quae dixi referre, Cic.

perstrĕpo -ŕi, 3. *to make a great noise*, Ter.

perstringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. *to graze, graze against*. **I.** Lit., **a**, portam aratro, Cic.; solum aratro, *to plough*, Cic.; **b**, esp., *to wound slightly*; femur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, *to touch, seize, lay hold of*; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Lit.; consulatus meus eum perstrinxerat, *had moved*, Cic.; **b**, *to scold, blame, reproach*; voluntatem facetiis, Cic.; aliquem suspicione, Cic.; **c**, *to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly*; tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstūdiōsē, adv. (perstudiosus), *very eagerly, very willingly*, Cic.

perstūdiōsus -a -um, *very eager, very desirous, very fond*; litterarum, Cic.

persuādĕo -suāsi -suāsum, 2. **I.** *to convince*; with or without dat. of pers., with accus. and infin., or rel. sent., or with de and the abl., velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.; imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.; pass. impers., hoc ipsis Siculis ita persuasum est, Cic. **II.** *to persuade, prevail upon a person to adopt any course of action*; with or without dat. of pers. and with ut and the subj., or the subj. alone, or with rel. sent., or with the infin., huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Caes.; with accus. of thing, quorum si utrumvis (Pompeio) persuasissem, Cic.; pass. impers., quibus persuasum est hostem persequi, Cic.

persuāsio -ōnis, f. (persuadeo), **1**, *a con-*

eiacing, persuasion, Cic. ; 2, a conviction, belief, opinion ; superstitionum persuasione, Tac.

persuāsus -a, m. (persuadeo), persuasion ; bulas persuasus, Cic.

persubtilis -e, 1, very fine, very subtle, Lucr. ; 2, very subtle, very refined ; oratio, Cic.

persulto, 1. (salto). **I.** Intransit., to leap, skip about a place ; in agro, Liv. **II.** Transit., to range through ; captam Italiam, Tac.

pertaedet -taesum est, 2. impers. to be weary of, disgusted with anything ; pertaesum est levitatis, Cic. ; vos injuriae pertaesum est, Sall.

pertendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. **I.** to continue, carry through ; aliquid, Ter. **II.** to direct one's steps anywhere, to go ; pars maxima Roman pertenderunt, Liv.

pertento, 1. **I.** to prove, test, try. **A.** Lit., pugionem utrumque, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to put to the test ; adolescentium animos, Liv. ; b, to consider, to examine ; perspicere rem et pertenta, Cic. **II.** to seize, lay hold of, affect ; tremor pertentat corpora, Verg.

pertēnūis -e, 1, very fine, very small, Plin. ; 2, very small, very slight ; spes salutis, Cic. ; suspicio, Cic.

pertērēbro, 1. to bore through ; columnam, Cic.

pertergēo -tersi -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe up. **I.** Lit., gausape mensam, Hor. **II.** Transf., to touch gently, Lucr.

perterrēfācio (-fēci) -factum, 3. (perterreo and facio), to frighten, terrify exceedingly, Ter.

perterrēo -terrūi -terrītum, 2. to frighten, terrify exceedingly ; maleficii conscientia perterritus, Cic.

perterricrēpus -a -um, sounding, rattling terribly, Lucr.

pertexo -texūi -textum, 3. to weave entirely ; transf., to complete, accomplish ; pertexe modo quod exorsus es, Cic.

perthca -ae, f. a long pole or rod, Ov.

perthmēfactus -a -um (perthmeo and facio), frightened exceedingly, ap. Cic.

perthmesco -thmūi, 3. (perthmeo), to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of ; nullius potentiam, Cic. ; de suis periculis, Cic.

perthnācia -ae, f. (perthnax), firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity ; hominum nimia perthnacia et arrogantia, Caes. ; in perthnacia perstare, Liv. ; frangere perthnaciam, Liv.

perthnācītēr, adv. (perthnax), firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously ; fusos insequi, Liv.

perthnax -ācis (per and tenax). **I.** having a firm hold, tenacious ; digito male perthnaci, Hor. **II.** firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate ; virtus, Liv. ; concertatio, Cic. ; perthnax ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.

perthnēo -thnūi, 2. (per and teneo), to reach to, extend to. **I.** Lit., venae in omnes partes corporis perthnentes, Cic. ; Belgae perthnentes ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, to reach, extend, spread ; eadem bonitas ad multitudinem perthnet, Cic. ; 2, to tend towards, to have as an object or result ; ea quae ad effeminandos animos perthnent, Caes. ; quorsum perthnet? of what service is it? of what good is it? Hor. ; 3, to relate, pertain, belong to ; a, illa res ad officium meum perthneat, Cic. ; interpretando, quorsum quidque perthneat, Cic. ; b, to attach to, to fall upon ; ad quem suspicio maleficii perthneat, Cic. ; 4, to have an influence upon, affect ; si quid hoc ad rem perthnet, Cic. ; 5, to relate to ; quod or quantum perthnet ad, with

acc., in relation to ; quod ad populum perthnet, Cic.

perthngo, 3. (per and tango), to stretch out, extend to ; collis in immensum perthngens, Sall.

perthlēro, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, Lucr.

perthorquēo, 2. to twist, distort, Lucr.

perthtractātio -ōnis, f. (perthtracto), an occupying or busying oneself with, application to anything ; rerum publicarum, Cic.

perthtracto (perthtracto), 1. **I.** to touch with the hands, lay hold of, handle, feel ; barbatulos mullos exceptare de piscina et perthtractare, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to busy oneself with, treat, study ; philosophiam, Cic. ; b, to influence, work upon ; sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.

perthtrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. to drag to a place ; a, to forcibly conduct ; aliquem in castra, Liv. ; b, to entice or allure to a place ; hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

perthtracto = perthtracto (q.v.).

perthtristis -e, 1, very sorrowful, ap. Cic. ; 2, very austere ; quidam patruus, Cic.

perthtūmultūōsē, adv. in an agitated or tumultuous manner ; nuntiare, Cic.

perthtundo -tūdi -tūsum (-tūssum) and -tūsum, 3. to bore through, thrust through, push through, Cat.

perthturbātē, adv. (perthturbatus), confusedly, in a disorderly manner ; dicere, Cic.

perthturbātio -ōnis, f. (perthturbo), confusion, disorder, disquiet. **I.** Lit., caeli, stormy weather, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** confusion, disorder ; rationis atque ordinis, Cic. ; animorum, Cic. ; vitae, Cic. **B.** 1, political disorder, disquiet, disturbance ; magna rerum perthturbatione impendente, Cic. ; 2, passion, emotion ; perthturbationes sunt genere quatuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

perthturbātrix -icis, f. (perthturbo), she that disturbs, Cic.

perthturbātus -a -um, p. adj. (from perthturbo), confused, disquieted, disturbed ; numquam vidi hominem perthturbatiorem metu, Cic.

perthturbo, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion. **I.** Lit., aciem, Sall. ; ordines, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** to disturb, confuse ; conditiones factionesque bellicas perthturbo, to break, Cic. **B.** 1, to disturb politically ; provinciam, Cic. ; 2, to disturb the feelings, to disquiet, alarm ; de reipublicae salute perthturbari, Cic. ; perthturbari animo, Caes.

perthturpis -e, very base, very disgraceful, Cic.

perthtūsus -a -um, p. adj. (from perthtundo), bored through, perforated ; dolium a fundo perthtūsum, Liv.

perthtūngo -unxi -unctum, 3. to anoint thoroughly, besmear ; corpora oleo, Cic.

perthturbānus -a -um, 1, very polite, refined, witty, Cic. ; 2, in a bad sense, over-polite, Cic.

perthturgēo -ursi, 2. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, Suet.

perthtūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I.** to burn thoroughly, to burn up ; agrum, Liv. **II.** **A.** to inflame (with love, etc.) ; perthturimur aestu, Ov. ; perthtustus inani gloriā, Cic. **B.** 1, to gall, chafe, inflame ; subducant oneri colla perthtusta boves, Ov. ; 2, to pinch, nip with cold ; terra perthtusta gelu, Ov.

perthtūrsia -ae, f. one of the twelve allied Etruscan towns, now Perugia. Hence, **perthtūrsinus** -a -um, belonging to Perugia.

perthtūtilis -e, very useful, Cic.

perthtvādo -vāsi -vāsum, 3. **I.** to go through, come through, pass through. **A.** Lit., incendium

per agros pervasit, Cic.; per aequa et iniqua loca, Liv. **B.** Transf., *percade*; opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. **II.** *to attain, to reach to, to arrive at.* **A.** Lit., in Italiam, Cic.; ad castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to reach to*; locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervagātus -a -um, p. adj. (from pervagor). **I.** *spread abroad, well known*; sermo, Cic.; pervagatissimus versus, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ista communia et pervagata, those well-known rules, Cic. **II.** *common, general*; pars est pervagatior, Cic.

pervāgor -ātus sum, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to wander, to rove about.* **A.** Lit., omnibus in locis, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be widely spread*; a, = *to become known everywhere*; quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.; b, *to become common*; ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to wander through.* **A.** Lit., bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. **B.** Transf., cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.

pervāgus -a -um, *wandering everywhere*; puer, Ov.

pervālēo -ñi, 2. *to be very strong*, Lucr.

pervāriē, adv. *very variously*, Cic.

pervasto, 1. *to devastate, lay waste completely*; omnia ferro flammāque, Liv.

pervēho -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** *to carry through, conduct through*; commeatus, Liv.; pass., pervehi, as middle, *to travel, sail, pass through*, Tac. **II.** *to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place*; virgines Caere, Liv.; pass., pervehi, as middle = *to travel to*; Chalcidem, Liv.; in portum (fig.), Cic.

pervello -velli, 3. *to pluck, pull, twitch violently.* **I.** Lit., aurem, Phaedr.; stomachum, to excite, Hor. **II.** Fig., *to pinch, hurt, pain*; si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic.; hence, *to disparage, revile*; jus civile, Cic.

pervēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. *to arrive at, come to, reach.* **I.** Lit., Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes.; ad portam, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of persons, *to attain to, to arrive at, reach*; in maximam invidiam, Cic.; in senatum, *to become a senator*, Cic.; in scripta alienius, *to be mentioned by an author*, Cic.; ad suum, *to obtain one's own*, Cic.; ad primos comoedos, *to attain to the rank of*, Cic.; b, of things, *to come to*; pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.

perversē, adv. (perversus), *wrongly, perversely*; interpretari, Cic.; uti deorum beneficio, Cic.

perversitas -ātis, f. (perversus), *perversity*; hominum, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

perversus -a -um, p. adj. (from perverto), *crooked, awry, askew.* **I.** Lit., perversissimi oculi, *squinting dreadfully*, Cic. **II.** *perverse, froward, wrong*; sapientia Tiberonis, Cic.

perverto (pervorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow.* **I.** Lit., tecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to invert, pervert*; perverso more, *against tradition, custom, etc.*, Cic.; perverso numine, *against the will of the gods*, Verg. **B.** Meton., *to overthrow, destroy, pervert*; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; omnia jura divina atque humana, Cic. **C.** *to trip up, put down*; numquam (ille me) ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

pervespēri, adv. *very late in the evening*, Cic.

pervestigātio -ōnis, f. (pervestigo), *a tracking out, investigation*, Cic.

pervestigo, 1. *to track out.* **I.** Lit., of

hunting dogs, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to investigate, search into*; pervestigare et cognoscere, Cic.

pervētus -ēris, *very old*; rex, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

pervētustus -a -um, *very old*; verba, Cic.

pervicācia -ae, f. (pervicax), *persistence*; usually in a bad sense, *obstinacy, stubbornness*; mulierositas, pervicacia, ligurritio, Cic.; pervicacia tua et superbia, Liv.; pervicacia in hostem, *firmness*, Tac.

pervicācītēr, adv. (pervicax), *firmly, obstinately, stubbornly*; compar., pervicacius, Liv.

pervicax -ācis (*pervico for pervinco), *firm, unyielding*; in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*; virtus, Liv.; with genit., pervicax irae, Tac.; with adversus, adversus peritos pervicax, Tac.

pervidēo -vidi -vīsum, 2. **I.** *to overlook, look at, regard, behold*; 1, lit., sol qui pervidet omnia, Ov.; 2, transf., a, *cunctaque mens oculis pervidet usa suis*, Ov.; b, *to look over = to review*; quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor. **II.** *to look through and through*; 1, lit., *to distinguish*; ut neque . . . quae cuiusque stipitis palma sit pervideri possit, Liv.; 2, transf., a, *to examine*; quid ea postulat pervidendum, Cic.; b, *to look at, perceive, discern*; animi mei firmitatem, Cic.; meton., *to consider, examine*; videbo te et pervidebo, Cic.

pervigēo -gūi, 2. *to flourish, bloom continually*; opibus atque honoribus perviguere, *remained long in possession of*, Tac.

pervigil -ilis, *very watchful, always watching*, Ov.

pervigilātio -ōnis, f. (pervigilo), *a vigil, a religious watching*, Cic.

pervigiliūm -ii, n. 1, *a watching throughout the night*, Plin.; 2, *a religious watching, vigil*; castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; pervigiliūm celebrare, Tac.

pervigīlo, 1. *to watch, remain awake throughout the night*; noctem, Cic.

pervilis -e, *very cheap*; annona, Liv.

pervinco -vīci -victum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to gain a complete victory.* **A.** Lit., pervicit Vardanes, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to carry one's point*; pervicit Cato, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to conquer completely, subdue utterly.* **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., 1, *to surpass, outdo*; voces pervincunt sonum, Hor.; 2, *to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing*; with ut and the subj., multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv.; *to bring about with difficulty*; pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, Liv.; 3, *to prove, demonstrate*; aliquid dictis, Lucr.

pervius -a -um (per and via), *passable, accessible, having a road through.* **I.** Lit., locus equo pervia, Ov.; transitiones, Cic. Subst.,

pervium -li, n. *a passage*, Tac. **II.** Fig., *accessible*; nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

pervolgo = pervulgo (q.v.).

pervōlito, 1. (intens. of 1. pervolo), *to fly through or round, to flit about*; omnia late loca, Verg.

1. **pervōlo**, 1. **I.** *to fly through, fly round*; 1, lit., aedes, Verg.; iter aërium, Ov.; 2, transf., of any rapid motion, sex milia passuum cisils, Cic. **II.** *to fly to a place*; in hanc sedem, Cic.

2. **pervōlo** -vōlūi -velle, *to wish greatly, to be very desirous*; pervelim scire, Cic.

pervōlūto, 1. (intens. of pervolvo), *to roll round*; esp., *to unroll, read a book*; libros, Cic.

pervōlvo -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. *to roll about.* **I.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in luto, Ter.; 2, fig., ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, *may be ex-*

perced in, Cic. **II.** to turn over a book, to read, Cat.

pervorsō. pervorsio, pervorto, etc. = per-verso, perversio, perverto, etc. (q.v.).

pervulgātus -a -um, p. adj. (from pervulgo), 1, very usual, very common; consolatio, Cic.; 2, well known; ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

pervulgo (pervolgo), 1. **I.** to publish, make publicly known: 1, res in vulgus pervulgata, Cic.; illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi P. R. imperavi, Cic.; 2, of a woman, se, to prostitute herself, Cic. **II.** to visit or sojourn often in a place, Lucr.

pēs, pēdis, m. (πούς), the foot (used both of men and animals). **I.** Lit., 1, calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.; pedem ferre, to go, Verg.; pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; pedem referre, Cic., revocare, to go back, return, Verg.; pedibus, on foot, also by land, Cic.; servus a pedibus, an attendant, lackey, Cic.; accidere ad pedes alienius, Cic.; prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere, Cic.; pede pulsare terram, to lance, Hor.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., pedibus merere, to serve in the infantry, Liv.; descendere ad pedes (of cavalry), to dismount, Liv.; pedem conferre, to fight hand to hand, Liv.; b, as polit. t. t. (of senators), pedibus ire in sententiam alienius, to agree with, support some one's proposal, Liv.; ne (quis) pedibus iret, should vote, Cic.; 3, fig., sub pedibus, under the power of, Liv.; sub pedibus esse or jacere, to be thought little of, Ov.; so sub pede ponere, Hor.; pedem opponere, to withstand, Ov.; pedem trahere, to flap (of iambic verse), Ov.; per me ista trahuntur pedibus, may as far as I am concerned be turned topsy-turvy, may go to the dogs, Cic.; ante pedes positum esse, to be before one's feet or eyes, Cic.; circum pedes = circum se, Cic.; ante pedes Manilii, before Manilius, Cic.; pes secundus, felix, dexter, happy or fortunate arrival, Verg., Ov. **II.** **A.** Transf., 1, poet., of water, crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor.; of time, tacto pede lapsa vetustas, Ov.; 2, a, the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, Tac.; b, pes veli, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed: hence, pede aequo, with fair wind, Ov.; facere pedem, to veer out the sheet to catch a side wind, Verg.; c, the pole on which a litter is carried, Cat. **B.** Meton., 1, pedibus vincere, in a foot-race, Ov.; 2, esp., a, t. t. of poetry, a metrical foot, Cic.; b, a metre, species of verse; Lesbius, Hor.; c, a foot, as a measure of length; pedem non egressi sumus, Cic.

pessimus, pessime, v. malus.

Pessinūs (Pēsīnūs) -untis, f. (Πεσσινοῦς, Πεσσινοῦς -οῦντος), one of the most celebrated towns of Galatia, near Mount Dindymus, chief seat of the worship of Cybele, now Balahazar or Balahassar. Adj., **Pessinuntius** -a -um, relating to Pessinus.

pessūlus -ī, m. (πάσσαλος), a bolt; pessum ostio obdere, Ter.

pessum. adv. (for pedis versum), to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; pessum ire, to sink to the ground, Cic.; to be ruined, to perish, Tac. Esp., **pessum de** (or pessumdo, or pessundo) dēdi, datum, dare, to let fall to the ground, to destroy, ruin, put an end to, Sall.; ad inertiam pessum datus est, sunk into, Sall.

pestifer -fēra -fērum and **pestiferus** -a -um (pestis and fero), 1, pestiferous, pestilential; odor corporum, Liv.; 2, transf., deadly, fatal, destructive, injurious; vipera, Cic.; civis, Cic.

pestiferē, adv. (pestifer), balefully, injuriously, Cic.

pestilens -entis (pestis). **I.** pestilential, unhealthy; aedes, Cic.; annus pestilentissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., deadly, fatal, noxious; homo pestilentior, Cic.

pestilentia -ae, f. (pestilens), pestilence, plague, infectious disease. **I.** Lit., and meton., 1, lit., causa pestilentiae, Cic.; pestilentia laborare, Liv.; 2, meton., unhealthy air, weather, place; pestilentiae possessores (of unhealthy places), Cic.; autumnus, Caes. **II.** Transf. (moral), plague, pest, Cat.

pestilitas -ātis, f. = pestilentia (q.v.).

pestis -is, f. **I.** a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease, malaria; pestem ab Aegypto avertere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** destruction, ruin, death; pestem in aliquem machinari, Cic.; illam a republica pestem depellere, Cic. **B.** Meton., an injurious thing or person, a pest, curse, bane; illae inclusae in republica pestes, Cic.

pētāsātus -a -um (petasus), wearing the petasus (q.v.) = equipped for a journey, Cic.

pētāsio (pētāso) -ōnis, m. (πετασών), a fore-quarter of pork, Varr.

pētāsuncūlus -ī, m. (dim. of petaso), a little fore-quarter of pork, Juv.

pētāsus -ī, m. (πέτασος), a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers, Plaut.!

pētaurum -ī, n. (πέταυρον), a spring-board used by tumblers and rope-dancers, Juv.

Pētēlia (Pētīlia) -ae, f. a town in the Bruttian territory colonised by the Lucanians, now Strongoli. Hence, adj., **Pētēlinus** -a -um, Petelian.

pētesso (pētisso), 3. (peto), to desire, long for, strive after eagerly; aliquid, Cic.

pētitiō -ōnis, f. (peto). **I.** an attack, thrust, blow; tuas petitiones effugi Cic.; an attack in words; novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a requesting; a, petitio indutiarum, Liv.; b, an application for office, candidature; consulatūs, Caes.; dare se petitioni, Cic.; 2, a, a suit, legal claim, Cic.; b, a right of claim, a right to bring an action; cuius sit petitio, Cic.

pētitor -ōris, m. (peto), one who strives after anything. **I.** a candidate, Hor. **II.** the plaintiff in a civil or private suit, Cic.

pētītūrīo, 4. (desider. of peto), to desire to become a candidate; video hominem valde petītūrīo, Cic.

pētītus -ūs, m. (peto), an inclining towards, Lucr.

pēto -īvi and -li -itum, 3. (root PET, whence impet-o, impes, impetus, Gk. ΠΕΤ, whence πέτο-μαι, πίπτω), to reach towards. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, to grasp; Ilionea petit dextrā, Verg.; b, with a weapon, to fall upon, attack, assail, aim at, thrust at; caput et collum, Cic.; aliquem telis, Liv.; c, with the feet or with other kinds of motion, (α) to make for, go to, hasten to; Dyrrhachium, Cic.; loca calidiora, Cic.; caelum pennis, to fly to, Ov.; transf., of inanimate objects, mons petit astra, rears its head towards, Ov.; (β) to go to a person, to approach; ut te supplex peterem, Verg.; (γ) to take a certain direction, to take a road; alium cursum petere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to attack, assail: qui me epistolā petivit, Cic.; aliquem fraude, Liv.; 2, to ask, require, claim, beg, beseech, request, entreat; a, alicuius vitam, Cic.; pacem a Romanis, Caes.; with ut and the subj., peto a te ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone, abs te peto, efficias ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., peto a te ne me putes, etc., Cic.; transf., of inanimate objects, quantum res petit, needs or demands, Cic.; b, to make a claim of

law, to bring an action, to sue for; hereditatis possessionem, Cic.; c, to sue for, to solicit; (a) to become a candidate for public office; consulatum, Cic.; (8) to woo a maiden; virginem petiere juvenes, Liv.; 3, to seek for; a, sedes apibus statilique petenda, Verg.; b, to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain; praedam pedibus, Ov.; sapientiam, Cic.; mortem, Cic.; with infin., Verg. II. to fetch, derive: 1, lit., a, to fetch; cibum e flamma, Ter.; b, to fetch, to bring forth; gemitus alte de corde, Ov.; 2, transf., a litteris oblivionem, Cic. (petit = petiit, Verg.).

pētorritum (pētōritum) -i, n. an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage.

1. **pētra** -ae, f. (πέτρα), a stone, rock, Plin.

2. **Petra** -ae, f. (Πέτρα). I. a town in Arabia Petraea, now ruins of Wady Musa. II. a town in Sicily. Hence, **Pētrīni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Petra.

Pētrējus -li, m., M., a Roman general, legate of Pompey in the Civil War.

Pētrīnum -i, n. an estate near Sinuessa in Campania.

Pētrōcōrii -ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in modern Perigord.

Pētrōnius -li, m., T. (or C.) Arbiter, a Roman satirist under Nero.

pētūlans -antis (*petulo, from peto), freakish, capricious, pert, wanton, froward, petulant; and esp., wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

pētūlantēr, adv. (petulans), freakishly, capriciously, petulantly, frowardly, wantonly; petulanter vivere, Cic.; petulantius jactari, Cic.; petulantissime fieri, Cic.

pētūlantia -ae, f. (petulans), capriciousness, freakishness, wantonness, petulance (opp. pudor, modestia), Cic.

pētulcus -a -um (peto), butting with the head; agni, Lucr.; haedi, Verg.

Peucētia -ae, f. a district of Apulia. Adj., **Peucētius** -a -um, Peucetian.

pexus -a -um (partic. of pecto), hairy, woolly, having a nap, and hence (of a garment), new, Hor.

Phacus -i, m. (Φάκος), stronghold of the Macedonian kings, near Pella.

Phaeāces -ācum, m. (Φαίαιες), the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria (identified with Corcyra), famed for their prosperity. Sing., **Phaeax** -ācis, m. a Phaeacian; pinguis Phaeaxque, a comfortable, luxurious person, Hor. Hence, **A. Phaeācius** -a -um, Phaeacian. **B. Phaeācis** -idis, f. a poem on the stay of Ulysses among the Phaeacians.

Phaedōn -ōnis, m. (Φαίδων), disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, who gave his name to a dialogue on the immortality of the soul.

Phaedra -ae, f. (Φαίδρα), daughter of Minos, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus; she fell in love with, and was (by a false accusation) the cause of the death of, her step-son Hippolytus.

Phaedrus -i, m. (Φαίδρος). I. an Epicurean philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero. II. a disciple of Socrates. III. a freedman of Augustus, Thracian by birth, author of Latin fables.

Phaestum -i, n. (Φαιστός). I. a town on the south coast of Crete. Hence, **Phaēstias** -adis, f. a dweller in Phaestum. II. a town in Thessaly.

Phaëthon -ōntis, m. (Φαέθων), the shining one. I. Epithet of Helios, the sun. II. the son of Helios and Clymene, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, and

was killed by a thunderbolt of Jupiter. Hence, **A. Adj., Phaëthontēus** -a -um, relating to Phaëthon. **B. Subst., Phaëthontias** -adis, f.; plur., **Phaëthontiades** -um, f. the sisters of Phaëthon, who were turned into poplars.

Phaëthusa -ae, f. (Φαέθουσα), a sister of Phaëthon.

phāgōr -gri, m. (φάγρος), a fish, Ov.

Phalaecus -i, m. (Φάλαικος), a tyrant of the Phocaeans. Hence, adj., **Phalaecēus** -a -um, of Phalaecus.

phalangae (pālangae) -ārum, f. (φάλαγγες), rollers on which heavy bodies were moved, Caes.

phalangitae -ārum, m. (φαλαγγίται), soldiers belonging to a phalanx, Liv.

Phalantus -i, m. (Φάλαντος), a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum; regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, the Tarentine territory, Hor.

phalanx -angis, f. (φάλαγξ). I. Gen., a closely-arranged array of soldiers, Verg. II. Esp., **a**, a division of the Athenian and Spartan army drawn up in battle array, a phalanx, Nep.; **b**, the Macedonian phalanx, a body of men (from eight to sixteen thousand strong) drawn up in a close parallelogram, fifty men abreast and sixteen deep; **c**, transf., the order of battle array among the Gauls and Germans drawn up in a parallelogram; phalange factā, in close formation, Cic.

Phalāra -ōrum, n. (Φάλαρα), a port in Thessaly on the Sinus Maliacus, now Styliðha.

Phalāris -idis, m. (Φαλαρίς), a tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty (v. Perillus).

Phalāsarna -ae, f. (Φαλάσαρνα), a town in Crete. Adj., **Phalāsarnēus** -a -um, of Phalāsarna.

phalērae (fālērae) -ārum, f. (φάλαρα). I. a metal ornament worn on the breast as a military decoration, Cic. II. a trapping on a horse's head and breast, Liv., Verg.

phalērātus -a -um (phalerae), adorned with the phalerae; equi, Liv.

Phalērum -i, n. (Φαληρόν), the oldest port of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall.

Hence, **A. Phalērēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. belonging to Phalerum; Demetrius Phalereus, or simply Phalereus, regent of Athens (about 300 B.C.).

B. Phalērīcus -a -um, belonging to Phalerum; subst., **Phalērīcus** -i, m. (sc. portus), the harbour of Phalerum.

Phānae -ārum, f. (Φαναί), harbour and promontory in the south of Chios, now Cap Mastice, the country near which was famous for its wine. adj., **Phānaeus** -a -um, Phanean; rex Phānaeus, poet. for Phanaean wine (as the king among wines), Verg.

Phantāsos -i, m. (Φάντασος), a son of Somnus.

Phāōn -ōnis, m. (Φάων), a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.

phārētra -ae, f. (φαρέτρα), a quiver, Verg.

phārētrātus -a -um (phaetra), furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver; virgo, Diana, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Ov.

pharmācentria -ae, f. (φαρμακευτρία), the sorceress (title of Vergil's Eighth Eclogue).

phārmācōpōla (-ēs) -ae, m. (φαρμακοπωλης), a seller of drugs, a quack, Cic.

Pharnācēs -is, m. (Φαρνάκης), king of Pontus, son of Mithridates, conquered by Caesar.

Pharsālus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρσαλος), a town in Thessaly, near which Pompeius was defeated by Caesar, 48 B.C., now Pharsa. Hence, adj., **Pharsālicus** -a -um and **Pharsālius** -a -um, Pharsalian.

Phārus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a light-house; adj., **Phārius** -a -um, a, relating to Pharus; b, Egyptian; juvenca, Io, Ov.; turba, the priests of Isis, Tib.; conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.

Phāsēlis -idis, f. (Φασηλῖς), a town in Lycia, on the border of Pamphylia. Hence, **Phāsēlitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Phaselis.

phāsēlus (-ōs) -i, m. and f. (φάσηλος), 1, an edible bean, the kidney-bean, Verg.; 2, a kind of light skiff formed of osiers or papyrus, or burnt and painted clay, Cic.

Phāsīs -idis and -idos, m. (Φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea, now Rion or Rioni. Hence, **A. Phāsīs** -idis, f. adj. Phasian, poet. = Colchian; volucres, pheasants, Mart.; subst., Phasis (sc. femina), the Colchian woman = Medea, Ov. **B. Phāsiacus** -a -um (Φασιακός), Phasian, poet. = Colchian. **C. Phāsiānus** (Fāsiānus) -a -um, avis, and simply Phasian, Plin., or Phasianus, Suet., a pheasant. **D. Phāsiās** -adis, f. (Φασιάς), Phasian, poet. = Colchian; puella, and simply Phasias, = Medea, Ov.

phasma -ātis, n. (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre (title of a comedy of Meander, and of a poem by Catullus), Ter., Juv.

phatnē -ēs, f. (φάτναι), the Crib, a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer, Cic.

Phēgeus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φηγεύς), king of Psophis. Hence, **A. Adj., Phēgeius** -a -um, belonging to Phegeus. **B. Subst., Phēgis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phegeus.

Phēmīus -ii, m. (Φήμιος), a celebrated harp-player in Ithaca; hence, appell., a good harp-player, Ov.

Phēneus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φένεος), a town in Arcadia. Hence, **Phēneātae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Pheneos.

phengitēs -ae, m. (φεγγίτης), selenite or crystallised gypsum (used for window panes), Suet.

Phērae -arum, f. (Φέραι). **I.** a town in Messenia, near modern Kalamata. **II.** a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus and of the tyrant Alexander, now Valestino; hence, adj., **Phēraeus** -a -um, Pherean, or Thessalian; vaccae, of Admetus, Ov.; gens, a cruel race, like that of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae, Ov.

Phēreclus -i, m. (Φέρεκλος), a ship-builder who built the ship in which Paris carried off Helen. Hence, adj., **Phēreclēus** -a -um, of Phereclus.

Phēreocydēs -is, m. (Φερεκύδης). **I.** a philosopher of Scyros, teacher of Pythagoras. Hence, adj., **Phēreocydēus** -a -um, of Pherecydes. **II.** an Athenian chronicler, flor. 480 B.C.

Phēres -ētis, m. (Φέρης), prince in Thessaly, father of Admetus. Hence, **Phēretiādēs** -ae, m. son of Pheres = Admetus.

phiala -ae, f. (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel, broad at the bottom, bowl, saucer, Juv.

Phidias -ae, m. (Φειδίας), a celebrated sculptor of Athens, contemporary of Pericles. Hence, **Phidiacus** -a -um, of Phidias.

Philadelphēni (Philadelphini) -orum, m. the inhabitants of Philadelpia in Asia Minor.

Philaeni -orum, and Gr. -ων, m. (Φίλαινοι), two Carthaginian brothers who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country; arae Philaenorum and Philaenon, a port on the borders of Cyrene.

Philammōn -ōnis, m. (Φιλάμμων), son of Apollo and Chione, a celebrated singer.

Philippi -orum, m. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, now Filibah or Filibejik; hence, adj., **A. Philippensis** -e. **B. Philipicus** -a -um, relating to Philippi.

Philippōpolis -ēos, f. (Φιλιππόπολις), a town in Thrace on the right bank of the Hebrus, now Philippopoli.

Philippus -i, m. (Φίλιππος). **I.** the names of several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great; meton., a gold coin coined by Philip, Hor.; hence, adj., **A. Philippēus** -a -um, belonging to Philip; nummus, a gold coin of King Philip, worth twenty drachmae. **B. Philipicus** -a -um, relating to Philip; orationes, the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; subst., **Philippicae** -arum, f. the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip, and of Cicero against Antonius. **II.** a Roman name, cognomen of the gens Marcia.

Phīlistus -i, m. (Φίλιστος), a Greek historian of Syracuse, imitator of Thucydides.

philitia -orum, n. (φιλιτία), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians, Cic.

Philo -ōnis, m. (Φίλων). **I.** an academic philosopher, flourishing at Athens, 91 B.C. **II.** a celebrated Athenian architect.

Philoctēta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Φιλοκτήτης), son of Poeas, the companion of Hercules, whose bow and poisoned arrows he received after Hercules' death; joined in the expedition against Troy, but was left behind in the island of Lemnos wounded by a snake; brought to Troy in the tenth year of the war (as Troy could not be taken without his arrows); healed by Machaon; slew Paris. Adj., **Philoctētaeus** -a -um, belonging to Philoctetes.

philōlōgia -ae, f. (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, Cic.

philōlōgus -i, m. (φιλόλογος), a learned man, a student of literature, a scholar, Cic.

Philōmēla -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα). **I.** the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, turned into a nightingale. **II.** Meton., a nightingale, Verg.

Philōmēlium -ii, n. (Φιλομήλιον), a small town in the south-east of Phrygia, not far from the borders of Lycaonia, now Ak-cher. Hence, **Philōmēlienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Philomelium.

Philōpoemēn -ēnis, m. (Φιλοποίμην), general of the Achaean League (born 253 B.C.).

philōsōphīa -ae, f. (φιλοσοφία). **I.** philosophy, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a philosophical subject, Nep. **B.** Plur., philosophiae, philosophical sects or systems, Cic.

philōsōphor, 1. dep. to philosophise, to apply oneself to philosophy, Cic.

philōsōphus -a -um (φιλόσοφος), philosophic. **I.** Adj., Cic. **II.** Subst., **A. philōsōphus** -i, m. a philosopher, Cic. **B. philōsōpha** -ae, f. a female philosopher, Cic.

philtrum -i, n. (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre, Ov.

1. **philyra** -ae, f. (φιλύρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made, Hor.

2. **Philyra** -ae, f. (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, changed into a linden-tree. Hence, **A. Philyreus** -a -um, relating to Philyra; heros, Chiron, Ov.; tecta, of Chiron, Ov. **B. Philyridēs** -ae, m. son of Philyra = Chiron, Ov.

phimus -i, m. (φίμος), a dice-box, Hor.

Phineus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φινεύς). **I.** a king of Salmessiades in Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation. Hence, **A. Phineus** and **Phineus** -a -um, of or relating to Phineus. **B. Phinidēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus. **II.** brother of Cepheus, fought with Perseus about Andromeda.

Phintia -ae, f. a town in Sicily.

Phintiās -ae, m. (Φιντίας), a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Damon.

Phlegēthōn -ontis, m. (Φλεγέθων, burning), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water; adj., **Phlegēthontis** -idis, f. of Phlegethon; lympa, Ov.

Phlegra -ae, f. (Φλέγρα = φλεγυρά, burning), a district in Macedonia, afterwards called Pallenē, where the gods were said to have killed the giants with lightning. Hence, adj., **Phlegraeus** -a -um, relating to Phlegra; campi, Ov.; transf., campus, the field of Pharsalia (because of the fierce battle fought there), Prop.

Phlegyās -ae, m. (Φλεγύας). **I.** king of the Lapithae, father of Ixion and Coronis. **II.** Plur., **Phlegyae** -arum, m. a robber tribe in Thesaly.

Phlius -untis, f. (Φλιούς), a city in the Peloponnese between Sicyon and Argos. Hence, adj., **Phliasius** -a -um, of Phlius.

Phobētōr -ōris, m. (Φοβήτωρ), a son of Morpheus.

phoca -ae, f. and **phocē** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf, Verg.

Phocaea -ae, f. (Φώκαια), a sea-port in Ionia, mother-city of Massilia, now Fougues. Hence, **A. Phocaeensis** -e, Phocaeon. **B. Phocaei** -ōrum, m. the Phocaeans. **C. Phocaeicus** -a -um, Phocaeon.

Phocis -idis and -idos, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Aetolia. Hence, 1, **Phocaeicus** -a -um, Phocian; 2, **Phocenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Phocis; 3, **Phocēus** -a -um, Phocian; juvenis Phocēus, or simply Phocēus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; 4, **Phocii** -ōrum, m. the Phocians.

Phocus -i, m. (Φώκος), son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon.

Phoebē -ēs, f. (Φοίβη). **I.** a, the sister of Phoebus, the Moon-goddess, Diana; b, meton., Night, Ov. **II.** daughter of Leucippus. **III.** daughter of Leda and sister of Helena.

Phoebigēna -ae, m. (Phoebus and geno = gigno), the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius, Verg.

Phoebus -i, m. (Φοῖβος), Apollo, the Sun-god; poet. = sun; fugat astra Phoebus, Hor.; and = quarter of the heavens; sub utroque Phoebō, in the east and west, Ov. Hence, **A. Phoebās** -adis, f. (Φοιβάς), priestess of Phoebus, a prophetess. **B. Phoebēus** -a -um and **Phoebēus** -a -um (Φοιβήσιος, Φοιβείσιος), of Phoebus; juvenis, Aesculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphne, and poet. = laurel crown, Ov.

Phoenicē, v. Phoenices.

Phoenices -um, m. (Φοίνικες), the Phoe-

nicians, inhabitants of the district of Phoenicia, famous for their skill in navigation and commerce, founders of several colonies, Carthage, Hippo, etc. Hence, **A. Phoenicē** -ēs, f. and **Phoenica** -ae, f. (Φοινίκη), Phoenicia, a small strip of the coast of Syria, with the chief towns Tyre and Sidon. **B. Phoenissa** -ae, f. (Φοινισσα), Phoenician; exsul, Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

phoenicoptēros -i, m. (φοινικόπτερος), the flamingo, Juv.

Phoenix -icis, m. (Φοῖνιξ). **I.** son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles at the Trojan War. **II.** a fabulous bird of Arabia, said to live 500 years, and then to be burnt to death; from the ashes of the dying bird a new phoenix was said to spring.

Pholōē -ēs, f. (Φολόη), a woody mountain in Arcadia, on the border of Elis, now Olona.

Pholus -i, m. (Φόλος), a centaur.

Phorcus -i, m. (Φόρκος), **Phorcys** -cys, m. (Φόρκυς), and **Phorcyn** -cynis, m. (Φόρκυν), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters. Hence, **A. Phorcis** -idos, f. daughter of Phorcys; sorores Phorcides = Graece, Ov. **B. Phorcynis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

Phorōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io. Hence, **Phorōnis** -idis, f. = Io, Ov.

Phraātēs (Phrahātēs) -is, m. name of several Parthian kings.

phrenēticus -a -um (φρενητικός) and **phreniticus** -a -um (φρενιτικός), mad, frantic, Cic.

Phrixus -i, m. (Φρίξος), son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence, adj., **Phrixēus** -a -um, belonging to Phrixus; stagna sororis Phrixiae, the Hellespont, Ov.

Phryges -um, m. (Φρύγες), the Phrygians, the inhabitants of Phrygia, famous for their embroidery, but despised for their sloth and stupidity. Sing., **Phryx** -ygis, adj. = Phrygian; subst., a Phrygian; esp., a, = Aeneas, Ov.; b, = a priest of Cybele, Prop. Hence, **A. Phrygia** -ae, f. the country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. **B. Phrygius** -a -um (Φρύγιος), Phrygian, and poet. = Trojan; maritus, Aeneas, Ov., Peleus, Prop.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; tyrannus, Aeneas, Verg., Ov., Laomedon, Ov.; mater, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroidered, Verg.; buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.

1. **Phryx** -ygis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia, now Oclutschak-Su.

2. **Phryx**, v. Phryges.

Phryxēus, v. Phrixus.

Phthia -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles. Hence, **A. Phthias** -adis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia. **B.**

Phthiōtēs -ae, m. (Φθιώτης), an inhabitant of Phthia. **C. Phthiōtis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is. **D. Phthiōticus** -a -um (Φθιωτικός), meton. = Thessalian. **E. Phthius** -i, m. (Φθίος), belonging to Phthia; rex, Peleus, Ov.; meton. = Thessalian, Liv.

Phylacē -ēs, f. (Φυλακή). **I.** a city in Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned. Hence, **A. Phylacēis** -idis, f. belonging to Phylacē; matres, Thessalian, Ov. **B. Phylacēus** -a -um; conjux, Laodamia, Ov. **II.** a town in Molossis in Epirus.

Phylacus -i, m. (Φύλακος). **I.** founder of Phylacē. **II.** grandfather of Protesilaus. Hence,

Phylacidēs -ae, m. (Φυλακίδης), a descendant of Phylacus = Protesilaus, Ov.

phylarchus -i, m. (Φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir; Arabum, Cic.

Phyllōs -i, f. (Φύλλος), town in Thessaliotis. Hence, **Phyllēus** -a -um (Φυλλήιος), poet. = Thessalian; juvenis, Caeneus, Ov.

phýsica -ae, f. and **phýsicē** -ēs, f. (φυσική), physics, natural science, Cic.

phýsicē, adv. in the manner of the natural philosophers; dicere, Cic.

phýsicus -a -um, relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical. **A.** Adj., ratio, Cic. **B.** Subst., 1, **phýsicus** -i, m. a natural philosopher, Cic.; 2, **phýsica** -ōrum, n. natural philosophy, physics, Cic.

physiognōmōn -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features, Cic.

phýsiōlōgía -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, Cic.

piābilis -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for; fulmen, Ov.

piācūlāris -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating; sacrificia, and subst., **piācūlāria** -lum, n. expiatory sacrifices, Liv.

piācūlum -i, n. (pio). **I.** any means of expiating sin or appeasing a deity. **A.** an expiatory sacrifice, a sin-offering, Cic.; porco feminā piaculum pati, Cic.; transf., ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv.; hence, any means of healing, remedy, Hor. **B.** punishment; gravia piacula exigere, Liv. **II.** that which renders an offering necessary, a sin, crime, evil deed; piaculum committere, Liv.

piāmen -inis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation, Ov.

pīca -ae, f. a pie, magpie, Ov.

picāria -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic.

picēa -ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine (pinus silvestris, Linn.), Verg.

Picēnum -i, n. a district in the east of Italy on the Adriatic, famed for its oil. Hence, **A.**

Picens -entis, belonging to Picenum; **Picentes** -um, m. the people of Picenum. **B.**

Picēnus -a -um, belonging to Picenum.

picēus -a -um (pix), pitchy, pitch-black; caligo, Verg.

pico, 1. (pix), to pitch, smear, cover with pitch; cadus picatus, Verg.

Pictōnes -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whence Poitou.

1. **pictor** -ōris, m. (pingo), a painter, Cic.

2. **Pictor** -ōris, m. a surname in the gens Fabia, v. Fabius.

pictūra -ae, f. (pingo). **I. A.** Lit., painting, the art of painting; ars ratioque picturae Cic. **B.** Meton., a painting, picture; pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic. **II.** Fig., a painting in words, picture, description, Cic.

pictūrātus -a -um (pictura), painted; vestes, embroidered, Verg.

pictus -a -um, p. adj. (from pingo). **I.** Of style, ornamental, ornate, artistic; genus orationis, Cic. **II.** unreal, vain; metus, Prop.

1. **picus** -i, m. a woodpecker, Ov.

2. **Picus** -i, m. (Πίκος), an Italian deity, husband of Canens, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

piē, adv. (pius), piously, dutifully (opp. accelerate), Cic.

Piēria -ae, f. (Πιερία), a district of Macedonia on the coast.

Piērus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιέρως). **I.** king of Emathia, who gave his nine daughters the name of the nine Muses. **II.** a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence, **A. Piēris** -idis, f. (Πιερίς), a Muse. Plur., Pierides, the Muses. **B. Piērius** -a -um, Pierian; subst., Pieriae, the Muses, Cic.; hence, poet., via, the study of poetry, Ov.; modi, poems, Hor.

piētās -ātis, f. (pius), dutifulness. **I.** Lit., a, towards the gods, piety; est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic.; b, dutifulness towards parents, native country, benefactors; filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.; in patrem patriamque, Liv.; c, justice, equity, Verg.; d, kindness, compassion, Verg. **II.** Pietas, personif. as a goddess with two temples in Rome.

pīger -gra -grum (root PIG, whence piget), disinclined, unwilling, lazy, slothful. **I.** Lit., serpens frigore pigra, Ov.; with in and the abl., in labore militari, Cic.; with ad and the acc., gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv.; with genit., militiae, Hor.; with infin., ferre laborem scribendi. **II.** Transf., **A.** inactive, slow; bellum, tedious, Ov.; campus, unfruitful, Hor.; pectora, insensible, Ov. **B.** Of waters, flowing slowly, sluggish, stagnant; palus, Ov.

pīget -gūt -gitum est, 2. impers. **I.** Lit., it causes annoyance, it disgusts; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, me pigeat stultitiae meae, Cic.; with infin., referre piget, Liv.; absol., oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, it repents; illa me composuisse piget, I repent that I, etc., Ov.; 2, it causes shame; with infin., fateri pigebat, Liv.

pigmentārius -li, m. (pigmentum), a seller of paints and unguents, Cic.

pigmentum -i, n. (pingo), a paint, colour, pigment. **I.** Lit., aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, ornament, decoration; pigmenta Aristotelia, Cic.

pignēro, 1. (pignus), to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage; bona, Liv.; transf., quum velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.

pignēror, 1. dep. (pignus). **I.** to take in pledge, appropriate as one's own; Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. **II.** to accept as a pledge of certainty; quod das mihi pigneror omen, I take as a pledge of the fulfilment of my prayer, Ov.

pignus -nōris and -nēris, n. (root PAG, pango, perf. pe-pig-i), a pledge, pawn, security. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se pignori opponere, Plaut.; rem alicuius pignori accipere, Tac.; esp., a security to enforce attendance of senators in the senate; senatores pignoribus cogere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a wager, bet, stake; pignore certare cura aliquo, Verg.; 2, a pledge of love, used of children and parents; pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. **II.** Fig., a pledge, token, assurance, proof; voluntatis, injuriae, Cic.

pīgritīa -ae, f. and **pīgritīes** -ēi, f. (piger), sluggishness, sloth, indolence, Cic.; militandi, Liv.; ad sequendum, Liv.

pīgro, 1. (piger), to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Lucr.

pīgror, 1. dep. (piger), to be slow, sluggish; with infin., scribere ut pigerem, Cic.

1. **pīla** -ae, f. (for pisula, from piso), a mortar, Ov.

2. **pīla** -ae, f. (for pigula, from pango), a pillar; nulla meos habeat pila libellos = a book-stall, books being sold in Rome round pillars of

buildings, Hor.; collect., saxea pila, a pier or mole in the sea, Verg.

3. **pila** -ae, f. a ball. **I.** Lit., a ball to play with; pila ludere, Cic.; prov., claudus pilam, one who cannot make a right use of a thing, Cic.; meton., a game at ball; quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilae, Cic. **II.** Transf., any ball or sphere-shaped substance, a balloting-ball, Prop.

pilānus -i, m. (pilum) = triarius (q.v.).

pilātus -a -um (pilum), armed with the pilum or javelin, Verg.

pilēātus -a -um (pileus), wearing the pileus or felt cap; fratres, Castor and Pollux, Cat.; pileati epulati sunt, Liv.; used of freedmen (slaves at their emancipation receiving the pileus), coloni, Liv.; rex, Liv.

pilentum -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies, Liv.

pilēolus -i, m. and **pilēolum** -i, n. (dim. of pileus), a little cap, skull-cap, Hor.

pilēus -i, m. and **pilēum** -i, n. (πίλος), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves in token of manumission, Liv.; servos ad pileos vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv.

pilo, 1. (1. pilus), to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

pilōsus -a -um (1. pilus), covered with hair, hairy; genae, Cic.

pilum -i, n. (piso, pinso), 1, a pestle, Plin.; 2, the short pike or javelin of the Roman infantry, used as a missile, Cic., Liv.; pila Horatia, a place in Rome on the forum, Liv.

Pilumnus -i, m. husband of Danaë, father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.

1. **pilus** -i, m. a single hair; munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic.; fig., a trifle (usually with a negative); ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, not a hair less, Cic.; non facit pili cohortem, Cat.

2. **pilus** -i, m. (pilum). **I.** a manipule of the triarii in the Roman army; primi pili centurio, Caes.; aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, Caes.; primum pilum ducere, to be the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii, Caes. **II.** Meton. = the centurion of the triarii; primus pilus, the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii (the first of the sixty centurions of the legion), Liv.

Pimpla -ae, f. (Πίμπλα), a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **A. Pimplēis (Piplēis)** -idis, f. a Muse, Hor. **B. Pimplēus** -a -um, sacred to the Muses; mons, Cat. Subst., **Pimplēa** -ae, f. a Muse, Hor.

pīnā = 2. pinna (q.v.).

Pīnārius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. The Pīnārii and Potitii were the priests of Hercules at Rome.

Pīndārus -i, m. (Πίνδαρος), a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with Aeschylus. Adj., **Pīndāricus** -a -um, of Pīndar, Pīndaric.

Pīndēnissus -i, f. (Πινδένισσος), a town in Sicily; hence, **Pīndēnissitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Pīndenissus.

Pīndus -i, m. (Πίνδος), a mountain in Thessaly, now Mézara.

pīnētum -i, n. (pinus), a pine-wood, Ov.

pīnēus -a -um (pinus), made of pine-wood or deal; claustra, the wooden horse of Troy, Verg.; plaga, places where pines grow, Verg.; pineus arden, a fire of pine-wood, Verg.

pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. to paint. **I.** Lit., **A. 1.** to paint; hominis speciem, Cic.; 2, esp. to embroider, with or without acu, Cic.; toga picta, the embroidered robe of the triumphing general, Liv.; picti reges, clad in embroidered garments, Mart. **B.** Transf., 1, to stain, dye, colour; frontem moris, Verg.; 2, to decorate, adorn; bibliothecam, Cic. **II.** Fig., of speech, to embellish, depict eloquently; Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, Cic.

pinguesco, 3. (pinguis), to become fat, grow fertile; sanguine pinguescere campos, Verg.

pinguis -e (πίων), fat. **I.** Lit., a, of animals, Thebani, Cic.; pinguior agnus, Plaut. Subst., **pingue** -is, n. fatness, fat, Verg.; b, of things, merum or vinum, oily, Hor.; ars, covered with fat of victims, Verg.; of soil, rich; pinguior campus, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, besmeared; crura luto, Juv.; 2, thick, gross; caelum, air, Cic.; 3, without understanding, heavy, stupid; ingenium, Ov.; 4, of speech, bombastic; poetae pingue quiddam sonantes, Cic.; 5, quiet, undisturbed; somnus, Ov.; amor, Ov.

pīnifer -fēra -fērum (pinus and fero), producing pines, Verg.

pīniger -gēra -gērum (pinus and gero), producing pines, Ov.

1. **pinna** -ae, f. (another form of penna), a feather. **I. A.** Lit., a feather, and plur., feathers, esp., the feathers in the wings and tail, Tac. **B.** Meton., 1, = the wing; praepetibus pennis, Cic.; prov., alicui incidere pinnas, Cic.; 2, poet. = flight, Ov.; 3, an arrow, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the fin of a fish, Ov.; 2, the battlement along the top of a wall, Caes.

2. **pinna (pīna)** -ae, f. (πίννα), a species of mussel, Cic.

pinnātus -a -um (pinna), feathered, winged, Cic.

pinniger -gēra -gērum (pinna and gero), having feathers, feathered, winged, Lucr.; transf., piscis, having fins, Ov.

pinnirāpus -i, m. (pinna and rapio), a gladiator who fought against a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, Juv.

pinnūla -ae, f. (dim. of pinna), lit., a small feather; plur., meton., small wings, Cic.

pīnōtērēs (pīnōthērās) -ae, m. (πινότηρες), the pinna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pinna.

pinso, pinsi and pinsūi, pinsum, pinsum, pistum and pisum 3. (root PIS, whence piso, Gr. πίσσω, πίσσω), to stamp, pound, crush, Plaut.

pinus -i and -ūs, f. (for pic-nus from picis), the pine, fir (pinus silvestris, Linn.). **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton. = something made of pine-wood; a, a ship, Verg.; b, a torch, Verg.; c, a garland of pine-leaves, Ov.

pīo, 1. (pius). **I.** to seek to appease by an offering, to appease, propitiate; Silvanum lacte, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to pay religious honours to, venerate, Prop. **B.** to cleanse, purify, Cic. **C.** to make good, atone for; damna, Ov.; fulmen, to avert the misfortune portended by lightning, Ov.; nefas triste, Verg.; culpam morte, Verg.

pīper, pīperis, n. (πέπερι), pepper, Hor.

pīpilo, 1. to twitter, chirp, Cat.

pīpulus -i, m. and **pīpulum** -i, n. a chirping; hence, an out-cry, upbraiding, Plaut.

Pīraeūs -ēi, m. (Πειραιεύς), and **Pīraeus** -i, m. the Piraeus, a port of Athens, connected with the city by long walls; poet. form in next plur., Piraea tuta, Ov. Adj., **Pīraeus** -a -um, belonging to the Piraeus.

pirāta -ae, m. (πειρατής), a pirate, corsair, Cic.

pirāticus -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical; myoparo, Cic.; subst., **pirātica** -ae, f. piracy; piraticam facere, Cic.

Pirēnē -ēs, f. (Πειρήνη), a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **Pirēnis** -Idis, f. (Πειρήνις), Pirenian; Pirenis Ephyre, Corinth, Ov.

Pirithōus -i, m. (Πειρίθοος), son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, friend of Theseus, with whom he went down to the lower world to carry off Proserpina.

pirum -i, n. a pear, Verg.

pirus -i, f. a pear-tree, Verg.

Pirustae -arum, m. (Πιρούσθαι), an Illyrian robber-tribe.

Pisa -ae, f. (Πίσσα), and **Pisae** -arum, f. **I.** a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympic games were held. Hence, **Pisaeus** -a -um, Pisaeon; Arethusa, because she came originally from Elis, Ov.; hasta, of Oenomaus, Ov.; subst., **Pisaea** -ae, f. = Hippodamia, Ov.

II. **Pisae** -arum, f. a town in Etruria, famous for its baths (now Pisa), said to be a colony of Pisa in Elis. Hence, **Pisānus** -a -um, Pisan.

Pisandrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πεισανδρος), son of Polyctor, one of the suitors of Penelope.

Pisaurum -i, n. a town in Umbria, now Pesaro. Hence, adj., **Pisauensis** -e, Pisaurian.

Pisaurus -i, m. a river in Umbria, near Pisaurum, now Foglia.

piscārius -a -um (piscis), of or belonging to fish; forum, the fish-market, Plaut.

piscātor -ōris, m. (piscor), a fisherman, angler, Cic.

piscātōrius -a -um (piscator), of or relating to fishermen and fishing; navis, a fishing-smack, Caes.; forum, fish-market, Liv.

piscātus -ūs, m. (piscor). **I.** a fishing, catching of fish, Cic. **II.** Meton., fish, Plaut.

piscicūlus -i, m. (dim. of piscis), a little fish, Cic.

piscīna -ae, f. (piscis). **I.** a tank for keeping fish, fish-pond; mullos exceptare de piscina, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a tank for bathing, swimming-bath, Plin.; **2.** a reservoir, Plin.

piscinārius -ii, m. (piscina), one fond of fish-ponds, Cic.

piscis -is, m. a fish. **I.** Lit., pisces capere, Cic.; sing., used collectively, Ov. **II.** Transf., Pisces, the sign of the zodiac so called, Ov.; pisces gemini or gemelli, Ov.; piscis aquosus, Verg.

piscor, 1. dep. (piscis), to fish; ante hortulos alleuius, Cic.

piscōsus -a -um (piscis), abounding in fish; annis, Ov.

piscūlentus = piscosus (q.v.).

Pisida -ae, m. (Πισιδης), a Pisidian; plur., Pisidae, the Pisidians, inhabitants of Pisidia.

Hence, **Pisidia** -ae, f. (Πισιδία), a district in Asia Minor bordering on the east on Cilicia, on the north and west on Phrygia, Caria, and Lycia, on the south on Pamphylia.

Pisistrātus -i, m. (Πεισιστρατός), tyrant at Athens, contemporary of Servius Tullius. Hence, **Pisistratidae** -arum, m. (Πεισιστρατίδαι), the sons of Pisistratus.

1. **piso**, v. pinso.

2. **Piso** -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens Calpurnia, v. Calpurnius.

pistillum -i, n. or **pistillus** -i, m. (pinso), a pestle, Plaut.

pistor -ōris, m. (pinso). **I.** a grinder, miller, Plaut. **II.** a baker, Cic.; Pistor, surname of Jupiter.

Pistorium -ii, n. a town in Etruria, now Pistoja. Hence, **Pistoriensis** -e, relating to Pistorium.

pistrilla -ae, f. (dim. of pistrina), a small mortar or mill, Ter.

pistrīna -ae, f. (pinso), a bakehouse, Plin.

pistrīnum -i, n. (pinso), a mill (usually worked by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves as a punishment); homo pistrino dignus, Ter.; transf., tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, in the same drudgery, Cic.

pistris = pristis (q.v.).

pisum -i, n. (πίσον), the pea, pease, Plin.

Pitānē -ēs, f. (Πιτάνη), a town in Asia Minor, now Sandarlik.

Pithēcūsa -ae, f. and **Pithēcūsae** -arum, f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Cumae, now Ischia.

Pittācus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιττακος), a philosopher of Mitylene, one of the Seven Wise Men.

Pitthēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πιθηεύς), king in Troezen, father of Aethra, who was the wife of Aegeus and mother of Theseus. Hence, **A.**

Pitthēis -idos, f. (Πιθηής), a daughter of Pittheus = Aethra, Ov. **B.** **Pitthēius** and **Pitthēus** -a -um, belonging to Pittheus.

pitūita -ae, f. phlegm, rheum; quum pituita redundat, Cic.

pitūitōsus -a -um (pituita), full of phlegm; homo, Cic.

pityisma = pytisma (q.v.).

pīus -a -um (superl. piissimus, condemned by Cicero). **I.** acting dutifully, dutiful, pious; a, upright, God-fearing, virtuous; homo, Cic.; pii, "the blessed dead," Cic.; transf., of things or actions, upright; pax, Cic.; subst., justum plumque, justice and equity, Ov.; pius est, with infln., Ov.; b, affectionate towards one's parents, benefactors, relations, native country, etc., grateful, patriotic, obedient; in parentes, Cic.; adversus sororem, Liv. **II.** Esp. (like φίλος), kind, gentle; pia testa (of wine), Hor.

pix, pīcis, f. (πίσσα), pitch; aliquid pice linere, Liv.

plācābilis -e (placo), easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable; homines, Cic.; with ad and the acc., placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv.; poet., transf., ara Dianae, Verg.

plācābilitas -tatis, f. (placabilis), placability, Cic.

plācāmen -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, propitiating; placamina irae, Liv.

plācāmentum -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, Tac.

plācātē, adv. (placatus), calmly, composedly; omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

plācātiō -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing, propitiating; deorum, Cic.

plācātus -a -um, p. adj. (from placo). **I.** soothed, appeased, placable; placatiore eo et sua et regis spe invento, Liv. **II.** calm, gentle, quiet; vita, Cic.; quies placatissima, Cic.; transf., mare, Verg.

plācenta -ae, f. (πλακοῦς), a cake, Hor.

Plācentia -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Piacenza. Hence, **Plācentinus** -a -um, Placentine.

placēo -ūi -itum, 2. (root PLAC, cf. placo), to please, be agreeable, acceptable to. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, velle placere alicui, Cic.; placere sibi, to please, be satisfied with oneself, Cic.; middle perf., placitus sum, I am pleased, Ov.; **b**, of things, placet hoc tibi? does this please you? Cic.; foll. by quod, sibi non placere quod tam cupide elaborasset, Nep. **II.** Esp., **A.** Of actors and artists, to please, to win applause; admodum placere in tragoediis, Cic. **B.** placet, with or without dat. of pers., it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of, I hold: **a**, ut doctissimis placuit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., his placuit ut tu in Cumanum venires, Cic.; with infin., nec mihi ipsi placebat diutius abesse, Cic.; with acc. and infin., placet Stoicis homines hominum causā esse generatos, Cic.; as a parenthesis, si placet, Cic.; si diis placet, Liv.; **b**, as legal t. t., to seem good, resolve, order, command; with ut and the subj., senatui placere ut, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.

placidē, adv. (placidus), quietly, gently, composedly, placidly; ferre dolorem, Cic.

placidus -a -um (placeo), quiet, still, placid, gentle; reddere aliquem placidum, Cic.; senatus, Cic.; amnis, Ov.; placidior civitas, Liv.; placidissima pax, Cic.

placitum, v. placitus.

placitus -a -um, p. adj. (from placeo). **I.** Adj., pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; amor, Verg.; locus, Sall. **II.** Subst., **placitum** -i, n. **A.** that which pleases one; ultra placitum, more than is agreeable, Verg. **B.** opinion, teaching; placita majorum, Tac.

plāco, 1. (causat. of placeo, as sedo of sedeo, connected with pla-nus), to soothe, appease, calm. **I.** Lit., aequora tumida, Verg. **II.** Transf., to assuage, reconcile, appease; animum, animos, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem alicui, Cic.: homo sibi ipse placatus, of a quiet mind, Cic.; transf., ventrem, Hor.

1. **plāga** -ae, f. (πληγή), a blow, stroke. **I.** Gen., Cic.; plagam ferre, Verg. **II.** Esp., a stroke that wounds, and meton. = the wound itself; plagam accipere, Cic.; infligere, imponere, Cic.; fig., oratio parem plagam facit, Cic.; levior est plaga ab amico, Cic.

2. **plāga** -ae, f. (root PLAC, whence placentum, Gr. ΠΛΑΚ, πλάξ), a flat surface. **I.** a net for hunting boars and similar animals; 1, lit., plagas tendere, Cic.; in plagam cadere, Ov.; 2, fig., a net, snare, toil; quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic.; Antonium conieci in Octaviani plagas, Cic. **II.** a district, zone, tract, region; caeli, Cic.; aetheria, the air, Verg.; quatuor plagae, the four zones, Verg.

plāgiārius -ii, m. a man-stealer, kidnapper, Cic.; hence, in jest, a literary thief, plagiarist, Mart.

plāgōsus -a -um (1. plaga), fond of flogging; Orbilius, Hor.

plāgūla -ae, f. (dim. of 2. plaga), a curtain, bed-curtain, Liv.

Planasia -ae, f. (Πλανασία), an island south of Ebus in the Ligurian Sea, now Pianosa, place of banishment under the emperors.

Plancius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended when tried for bribery.

planctus -ūs, m. (plango), a loud noise as of beating, esp., beating the breast, wailing, lamentation; planctus et lamenta, Tac.

Plancus -i, m. (= πλατύπους, broad-footed), a family of the gens Munatia.

plānē, adv. (planus). **I.** plainly, simply,

intelligibly; loqui, Cic.; planius dicere, Cic.; planissime explicare, Cic. **II.** wholly, entirely, quite, thoroughly; plane eruditus, Cic.; si plane occidimus, Cic.; plane nihil sapit, Cic.

plango, planxi, planctum, 3. (root PLAC, Gk. ΠΑΑΡ, whence πλήσσω), to beat, strike with a loud noise. **I.** tympana palmis, Cat.; litora planguntur fluctu, Ov. **II.** Esp., to strike the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief; pectora, Ov.; femur, Ov.; lacertos, Ov. **B.** Transf., as κόπτεσθαι, refl. plangere, middle plangi, to bewail loudly; planguntur matres, Ov.; agmina plangentia, Verg.

plangor -ōris, m. (plango), a striking or beating accompanied by noise. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., the beating of the head and breast in token of grief, loud lamentation; plangore et lamentatione implere, complere forum, Cic.; plangore dare, Ov.

planguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of πλαγγών), a wax doll, Cic.

plānipes -pēdis, m. (planus and pes), a mime who played the part of slaves, etc., and wore no shoes, Juv.

plānitas -ātis, f. (planus), plainness, distinctness, Tac.

plānitia -ae, f. and **plānitēs** -ēi, f. (planus), level surface, a plain, Cic.

planta -ae, f. **I.** a green twig, cutting, graft; a, of the vine, Cic.; of trees, Verg.; b, a slip for transplanting, Ov. **II.** the sole of the foot, with or without pedis, Verg.

plāntāria -iūm, n. (planta), young trees, slips, Verg.

1. **plānus** -a -um (root PLA, whence placeo), level, flat. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; filum, thick, Ov. Subst., **plānum** -i, n. a plain, level ground, Sall., Liv.; fig., via vitae plana et stabilis, Cic.; de plano, easily, without trouble, Lucr. **II.** Transf., plain, clear, intelligible; narratio, Cic.; planum facere, to explain; foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

2. **plānus** -i, m. (πλάνος), a vagrant, juggler, charlatan, Cic.

Plataeae -ārum, f. (Πλαταιαί), a town in Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians (479 B.C.), now Palaeo-Castro. Hence, **Plataeenses** -iūm, m. the inhabitants of Plataea.

plātālēa -ae, f. a water-bird, the spoonbill, Cic.

plātānus -i, f. (πλάτανος), the plane-tree, Cic.; caelebs, not used to train the vine on (like the elm), Hor.

plātēa -ae, f. (πλατεία), a street, Caes.

Plāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλάτων). **I.** a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, founder of the Academic philosophy. Hence,

Plātōnicus -a -um, Platonic; homo, transf. = a deep thinker, Cic. Plur. subst., **Plātōnici** -ōrum, m. the Platonists, Cic. **II.** an Epicurean of Sardis, living at Athens, in 59 B.C.

plaudo (plōdo), plausi (plōsi), plausum (plōsum), 3. **I.** Intransit., to clap, strike, beat. **A.** Gen., alis, Verg.; pennis, Ov.; rostro, Ov. **B.** Esp., to clap the hands in token of applause; a, lit., manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic.; impers., huic ita plausum est ut, etc., Cic.; esp. in the theatre, plaudite (said at the end of a piece), Hor.; b, transf., to give signs of approval, applaud, to approve; ingeniis sepultis, Hor.; plur., sibi, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to beat, clap; pectora manu, Ov.; plausa colla equorum, Verg.; pedibus choreas, to dance, stamping with

the feet, Verg. **B.** to strike together; plausis alia, Ov.

plausibilis -e (plaudo), worthy of applause, Cic.

plausor -ōris, m. (plaudo), an applauder at the theatre, Hor.

plaustrum (plostrum) -i, n. **I.** a wagon, cart; omnia ex locis publicis plaustris coacta, Cic. **II.** Transf., Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear, Ov.

plausus -ūs, m. (plaudo), the noise made by the striking together of two bodies. **I.** Gen., plausum dare pennis, Verg.; ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu, Verg. **II.** Esp., the clapping of the hands in sign of approval, applause; accipere plausum, Cic.; captare plausus, Cic.; comprimatur plausus ipsā admiratione, Cic.

Plautius (Plōtius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence, adj., **Plautianus (Plōtianus)** -a -um, Plautian.

Plautus -i, m. (lit. flat-footed), M. Accius (or T. Maccius), a celebrated Roman comic poet, who died about eighty years before Cicero's birth; hence, **Plautinus** -a -um, relating to Plautus; Plautinus pater, in a comedy of Plautus.

plēbēcula -ae, f. (dim. of plebs), the common people, mob, rabble, Cic.

plēbēus -a -um (plebs). **I.** relating or belonging to the plebs or people (opp. patricius), plebeian; familia, Cic.; ludi, games celebrated in honour of the driving out of the kings or of the return of the plebeians from their secession to the Aventine Hill, Cic. Subst., **plēbēus** -i, m. a plebeian, and **plēbēia** -ae, f. a plebeian woman, Liv. Plur., **plēbēi** or **plēbēi**, Cic. **II.** plebeian = common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior; sermo, of the lower classes, Cic.; purpura, Cic.; philosophi, Cic.

plēbes -ēi, f. = plebs (q.v.).

plēbīcola -ae, m. (plebs and colo), a friend of the common people, Cic.

plēbiscitum -i, n. (plebs and scisco), a decree or ordinance of the people, Cic.

plebs, plēbis, f. (root PLE, whence ple-o, ple-nus, Gr. ΠΛΕ, ΠΛΗ, whence πλήθω, πλήθος), the multitude. Hence, **I.** As a political division, the plebeians, the people (opp. patricii, patres, senatus, while populus includes both these and the plebeians); consulem de plebe non accipiebat, Cic. **II.** Transf., the common people, the multitude, mass of the people, the lower orders, rabble, mob; plebs et infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eris, Hor.; plebs deorum, the lower order of deities, Ov.

1. plecto, plexi and plexūi, plexum, 3. (root PLEC, Gr. ΠΛΕΚ, πλέκω), to plait, braid; more frequently in partic., **plexus** -a -um, braided, plaited; corollae, Lucr.; flores, Cat.

2. plecto, 3. (πλήττω), to punish; usually in pass., to be punished with blows. **A.** Lit., tergo, Hor. **B.** Transf., **1.** to be punished, with abl. of crime; negligentia, Cic.; **2.** to be blamed, censured, Nep.

plectrum -i, n. (πλήκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a stringed instrument were struck. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Poet., melon., **1.** the lyre, Hor.; **2.** lyrical poetry, Hor.

Plēiās (Πληϊάς), **Plējās**, and **Plīās** (Πλειάς) -ādis, f. a Pleiad; gen. plur., **Plēiādēs** (**Plīādēs**) and **Plējādēs** -ādum, f. the Pleiads, the Seven Stars, according to the legend, the seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, Merope).

Plēiōnē -ēs, f. (Πληϊόνη), the wife of Atlas,

mother of the Pleiads; Pleiones nepos, Mercury, son of Maia, Ov.

Plēmŷrium (Plēmŷrium) -ii, n. (Πλημŷριον), a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse, now Punta di Gigante.

plēnē, adv. (plenus), fully; fig., fully, completely, wholly, abundantly; plene perfectae munitiones, Caes.; plene sapientes homines, Cic.

plēnitudo -inis, f. (plenus), fulness, completeness, Plin.

plēnus -a -um (root PLE, whence ple-o, Gr. ΠΛΕ, πλέος), full. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, lit., with genit., argenti, Cic.; with abl., plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; absol., plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.; calcari ad plenum, completely, Verg.; **b.** fig., plenus timoris, Caes.; plenus expectatione, Cic.; absol., plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** plump, portly, stout; homo, Cic.; velamina filo pleno, thick, Ov.; **2.** pregnant, Cic.; **3.** full, satiated; plenus eras minimo, Ov.; **4.** full of, richly provided with, rich in; exercitus plenissimus praedā, Cic.; fig., plenus inimicorum, Cic.; negotiis, occupied, Cic.; hence, absol. = well-stocked, rich; urbs, Cic.; homo, Cic.; epistola plenior, full of matter, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** full, of quantity and number; **1.** numerous; agmen, Ov.; **2.** = complete, entire; a, lit., annus, Cic.; legio, Caes.; **b.** fig., complete, perfect; gaudium, Cic.; pleno gradu, at quick step, Liv. **B.** Of strength, strong, loud; vox, Cic.; pleniore voce, Cic.

plērumquē, v. plerumque.

plērus = plerumque (q.v.).

plērusquē -rāquē -rumquē, gen. plur., **plēriquē** -raequē -rāquē, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (opp. unus, pauci). **I.** Plur., **1.** absol., multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.; plerique Belgae, Caes.; in plerisque, in the majority of cases, Cic.; **2.** with genit., plerique Poenorum, Cic.; **3.** with the abl., plerique ex factione, Sall. **II.** Sing., juventus, Sall.; nobilitas, Sall.; Africa, Sall. Neut., plerumque; a, subst., the greater part; noctis, Sall.; per Europae plerumque, Liv.; b, adv., for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, Cic.

Pleumoxii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Pleurōn -ōnis, f. (Πλευρών), a town in Aetolia. Hence, adj., **Pleurōnius** -a -um, Pleuronian.

plīco -ūi -ātus, 1. (πλέκω), to fold, double up, fold together; se in sua membra, Verg.

Plīnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** C. Plinius Secundus (Major, the Elder), probably of Como, author of a Natural History in thirty-seven books, killed 79 A.D., at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; **2.** C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Junior, the Younger), governor under Trajan in Bithynia, author of letters and of a panegyric on Trajan.

Plisthēnēs -is, m. (Πλεισθένης). **I.** son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who was brought up by his brother Atreus. Hence, **Plisthēnicus** -a -um, torus, of Agamemnon, Ov.

plōdo = plaudo (q.v.).

plōrābilis -e (ploro), deplorable, lamentable, Pers.

plōrātor -ōris, m. (ploro), a wailer, howler, lamenter, Mart.

plōrātus -ūs, m. (ploro), a crying, weeping, lamenting; gen. in plur., audivi civitatum gemitus, ploratus, Cic.

plōro, 1. **I.** Intransit., to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief; plorando fessus sum, Cic.; jubeo te plorare (= οἰμῶζειν λέγω σοι, bad luck to you!), Hor. **II.** Transit., to weep over, to lament, deplore; turpe commissum, Hor.

plostellum -i, n. (dim. of plostrum), a little wagon, Hor.

plostrum = plaustrum (q.v.).

pleximum (pleximum, ploximum) -i, n. a wagon-bar, Cat.

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma -ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; plur. = down. **I.** Lit., plumae versicolores columbarum, Cic.; in plumis delituisse Jovem, to have been disguised in the form of a bird, Ov.; in plumam, after the fashion of feathers, Verg.; used to stuff pillows, bolsters, etc., with; hence, meton. = bolster, feather-bed, pillow, Juv.; as an emblem of lightness, fickleness, etc., plumā aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. **II.** Transf., the first down on the chin, Hor.

plūmātus -a -um (pluma), covered with feathers, Cic. poet.

plumbēus -a -um (plumbum), leaden, made of lead. **I.** Lit., glans, Lucr. **II.** Transf., leaden; 1, = blunt; gladius, Cic.; pugio, Cic.; 2, = bad; vina, Mart.; 3, dull, stupid; plumbeus in physicis, Cic.; 4, heavy, oppressive, burdensome; auster, Hor.

plumbum -i, n. (akin to μόλυβδος), lead. **I.** Lit., plumbum album, tin, Caes. **II.** Meton., 1, a bullet, Verg.; 2, a leaden-pipe, Hor.

plūmēus -a -um (pluma), downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers; culcita, Cic.; torus, Ov.

plūmīpes -pēdis (pluma and pes), feather-footed, Cat.

plūmōsus -a -um (pluma), feathered, covered with down, downy, Prop.

plūo, plūi, 3. (root PLU, connected with FLU-o, Gr. ΠΑΥ, whence πλύνω), to rain. **I.** Lit., impers., pluit, it rains; dum pluit, Verg.; aqua, quae pluendo crevisset, Cic.; with acc. and abl. of what falls, sanguine pluisse, Cic.; lapides pluere, Liv. **II.** Transf., to fall down in a great mass or number; tantum glandis pluit, Verg.

plūriēs, adv. (plus), often, frequently, Caes.

plūrifāriam (plus), on many sides, in many places, Suet.

plūrimus, plurimum, v. multus.

plūs, pluris, v. multus.

pluscūlus -a -um (dim. of plus), somewhat more, rather many; **pluscūlum** -i, n. used subst., causae in quibus plusculum negotii est, Cic.

plūtēus -i, m. and **plūtēum** -i, n. **I. A.** a, a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantlet (made of hurdles covered with hides to protect the besiegers of a town), Caes.; b, a breastwork, battlement on a tower, Caes. **II. A.** the back board of a bed or sofa, Mart. **B.** the board on which a corpse is laid out, Mart. **C.** a book-shelf, book-case, Juv.

Plūto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλούτων), the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina. Hence, **Plūtōnius** -a -um, belonging to Pluto; domus, the grave, Hor.; plur. subst., **Plūtōnia** -ōrum, n. (sc. loca), a place in Asia Minor, perhaps in Lydia, where there was a temple to Pluto.

plūvia -ae, f. (pluvius), rain; pluvias metuo, Cic.

plūviālis -e (pluvia), of or relating to rain,

rainy; aquae, Ov.; fungi, growing after rain, Ov.; auster, Verg.

plūvius -a -um (pluo), of or relating to rain, rainy, rain-bringing; aquae, Cic.; Hyades, Verg.; venti, Hor.; arcus, a rainbow, Hor.

pōcillum -i, n. (dim. of poculum), a little drinking-cup, goblet; Jovi Victori pocillum mulsū facere, to offer, Liv.

pōcūlum -i, n. (root PO, whence potas, poto), a drinking-cup, goblet. **I.** poculum impavide haurire, Liv.; poculum mortis exhaurire, Cic.; poscunt majoribus poculis (sc. bibere), to drink out of goblets, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a drink, draught; ad pocula ventre, Verg.; amoris poculum, a love-philtre, Hor.; in ipsa tuis immanibus poculis, in thy cups, in the midst of thy revels, Cic. **B.** Esp., a poisonous draught, Cic.

pōdāgra -ae, f. (ποδάγρα), the gout in the feet; podagrae doloribus cruciari, Cic.

Pōdālīrius -ii, m. (Ποδαλείριος). **I.** son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician. **II.** a Trojan.

pōdex -icis, m. the fundament, Hor.

pōdium -ii, n. (πόδιον), a basement or balcony immediately above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Juv.

Poeās (Paeās) -antis, m. (Ποίας), the father of Philoctetes; Poeante satus, son of Poeas = Philoctetes, Ov. Hence, **A.** adj., **Poeantius** -a -um, proles or heros, or simply Poeantius = Philoctetes, Ov. **B.** **Poeantiādēs** -ae, m. son of Poeas = Philoctetes, Ov.

pōēma -ātis, n. (ποίημα), a poem; poema facere, or componere, or condere, Cic.; plur., poemata = poetry (opp. oratio, prose), Cic.

poena -ae, f. (ποινή), the fine paid for murder; hence, punishment, penalty, expiation, compensation. **I.** poena dupli, octupli, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; capitis, Caes.; mortis, Cic.; oculorum, loss of eyesight, Cic.; votorum, payment of vows, Verg.; poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic.; poenas expetere ab aliquo, Cic.; poenas domestici sanguinis expetere, to avenge the murder of a blood-relation, Cic.; poenas parentum a filiis expetere, to visit the sins of the fathers on the children, Cic.; poenas capere pro aliquo, to avenge some one, Sall.; poenam habere, to be punished, Liv.; poenas habere ab aliquo, to obtain vengeance from some one, Liv.; poenas dare, to be punished, Cic.; poenā aliquem affloere or multare, Cic.; poenas subire, ferre, perferre, luere, Cic.; extra poenam esse, to get off scot-free, Liv. **II.** Personif., Poena, the goddess of revenge or punishment, Cic.; plur., a liberum Poenis actum esse praecipitem, Cic.

Poeni -ōrum, m. the Phoenicians = the Carthaginians (colonists from Phoenicia), proverbial among the Romans for faithlessness and breach of treaties; Poeni foedifragi, Cic.; sing., **Poenus** -i, m. a Phoenician, a Carthaginian; used for Hannibal, Cic.; collective, Poenus advena, Liv.; Poenus uterque, the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain, Hor. Hence, **A.** **Poenus** -a -um, Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian; navita, Hor.; leones, Verg. **B.** **Pūnicus (Poenicus)** -a -um, Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian; a, lit., Punicum bellum, Cic.; fides = faithlessness, Sall.; so ars, Liv.; b, poet., transf. = purple-red; sagum, Hor. **C.** **Pūnicūs (Poenicūs)** and **Pūnicūs (Poenicūs)**

-a -um, a, Punic, Carthaginian; b, purple-red. **Poeninus** -a -um, Pennine; Alpes or Jura, the Pennine Alps. Poeninus mons, the Great St. Bernard; or simply Poeninus, Liv.

poenio, poenior = punio (q.v.).

poenitens -entis (partic. of poeniteo).

poenitentia (paenitentia) -ae, f. (poeniteo), *repentance, penitence*, Liv.

poenitēo (paenitēo) -ūi, 2. (from poenire = punire; lit., *to punish*). **I.** *to displease*, Plaut. **II.** *to feel displeasure, to repent, to regret, to be sorry*. **A.** Pers., *to rue*; poenitens consilii, Sall.; si poenitere possint, Liv.; poenitens, Cic.; poeniturus, Sall.; poenitendo, *by repentance*, Cic. **B.** Impers., poenitet aliquem alicuius rei, etc., *it repents one, one is displeased, vexed, etc.*; (α) with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, suae quemque fortunae poenitet, Cic.; me poenitet consilii, Cic.; without acc. of pers., tamquam poeniteat laboris, Liv.; (β) with acc. of pers. and nom. pron. neuter, nihil sane esset quod nos poeniteret, Cic.; with only nom. pron., nihil quod poenitere possit, *of which one could repent*, Cic.; (γ) with acc. of pers. and infin., non poenitet me vixisse, Cic.; or, (δ) simple infin., ut fortiter fecisse poeniteat, Cic.; or with acc. and infin., in posterum diem dilatum (esse) certamen, Liv.; (ε) with acc. of pers. and rel. sent., Quintum poenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; (ζ) or with rel. sent. alone, poenitet quod deduxisti, Liv.; (η) absol., poenitet et torqueor, Ov.

pōēsis -is, acc. -in, f. (ποίησις), *poetry*, Cic.

pōēta -ae, m. (ποιητής), *a poet*; poeta comicus, tragicus, Cic.

pōētica -ae, f. and **pōētice** -ēs, f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), *the art of poetry*, Cic.

pōētice, adv. (poeticus), *poetically, after the manner of a poet*; ut poetice loquar, Cic.

pōēticus -a -um (ποιητικός), *poetical*; verbum, Cic.; facultas, Cic.

Poetovio -ōnis, f. *a town in Pannonia, now Pettau*.

pōētria -ae, f. (ποιήτρια), *a poetess*, Cic.

pol! interj. *by Pollux! truly! really!* Cic.

Pōlēmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πολέμων). **I.** *a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus. Hence, Pōlēmonēus* -a -um, *of Polemo*. **II.** *a king in Pontus*.

pōlenta -ae, f. (root POL, POLL, whence pollen, Gr. ΠΑΛ, πάλη), *pearl-barley, barley-groats*, Ov.

pōlio, 4. *to polish, file, make smooth*. **I. A.** 1, *rogum ascia*, Cic.; 2, esp., *to cover with white mortar or gypsum, to whiten*; columnas albo, Liv. **II.** Fig., *to adorn, embellish, to polish, finish*; orationem, Cic.

pōlitē, adv. (politus), *in a polished manner, elegantly*, Cic.; politus limare, Cic.

pōlitia -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτεία), 1, *the state*; 2, *the Republic* (title of a work by Plato), Cic.

pōlitious -a -um (πολιτικός), *of or relating to the state, political*; philosophi, Cic.

Pōlitōrium -ii, n. *a town in Latium, south of the Tiber, according to the legend founded by the Trojan Polites, son of Priam*.

pōlitus -a -um, p. adj. (from polio), *polished, refined, accomplished*; homo, Cic.; politior humanitas, Cic.; vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic.

pollen -inis, n. and **pollis** -inis, c. (cf. polenta), *fine flour, meal*, Ter.

pollens -entis, p. adj. (from polleo), *strong, powerful, mighty*; matrona, Ov.; herbae, Ov.; with abl., viribus, Sall.

1. **pollentia** -ae, f. (polleo). **I.** *power, strength, might*, Plaut. **II.** Personif., *the goddess of might*, Pollentia, Liv.

2. **Pollentia** -ae, f. *a town in Liguria, famous for its wool, now Polenza*.

pollēo, 2. (potis and valeo), *to be strong, mighty, powerful, able*; qui in republica plurimum pollebant, *had the most power*, Cic.; ubi plurimum pollet oratio, Cic.; with abl., scientiā, Cic.

pollex -icis, m. (polleo), lit., *that which is strong*. **A.** *the thumb*; Aeginetis pollices praecidere, Cic.; as a measure, clavi ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. **B.** *the great toe*, Plin.

pollicēor -citus sum, 2. dep. (pro and liceor), *to offer, promise, proffer*. **I.** Gen., a, with acc. of thing, pecuniam, Cic.; b, with acc. of thing, and dat. of person, senatui frumentum, Cic.; maria montesque, *to make boundless promises*, Sall.; c, with double acc., sese itineris periculi que ducem, Sall.; d, with de and the abl., with or without the acc., nihil ego tum de meis opibus pollicebar, Cic.; e, with infin., obsides dare, Caes.; f, with acc. and infin., gen. future, me tibi satisfacturum, Cic.; g, with rel. sent., quae meum tempus postularet, Cic.; h, with adv., ultro polliceri, Cic.; bene, Sall.; benigne, Liv.; liberaliter, Caes. **II.** Esp., of an orator at the beginning of his speech, *to promise, declare*; docui quod primum pollicitus sum, Cic. (partic. perf. pass., pollicita fides, Ov.).

pollicitatio -ōnis, f. (pollicitor), *an offer, proffer, promise*; magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque polliceri, Caes.

pollicitor, 1. dep. (intens. of polliceor), *to promise, proffer*, Sall.

pollicitum -i, n. (polliceor), *that which is promised, a promise*, Ov.

Pollio (Pōlio) -ōnis, m., C. Asinius, *the patron of Vergil*.

pollis = pollen -inis (q. v.).

pollūcēo -luxi -luctum, 2. **I.** *to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer*; decumam partem Herculi, Plaut. **II.** *to put on the table as a dish*, Plaut.

pollūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (pro and luo), *to besoul, defile, pollute*. **I.** Lit., ora cruore, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to defile morally, pollute, dishonour*; jura scelere, Cic.; caerimonias stupro, Cic.

pollūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from polluo), *morally defiled, polluted*; hence (of women), *unchaste*; femina, Liv.

Pollux -ūcis, m. (Πολυδεύκης), *the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing*, Cic.; Pollux uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.

pōlus -i, m. (πόλος). **I.** *the pole of the earth*; polus gelidus, glacialis, and simply polus, *the north pole*, Ov.; polus australis, *the south pole*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *the sky, the heavens*, Verg., Hor.

Pōlybius -ii, m. (Πολύβιος), *a Greek historian, contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor*.

Pōlyclitus (Pōlyclētus) -i, m. (Πολύκλειτος), *a celebrated Greek sculptor of Sicily, contemporary of Pericles*.

Pōlycrates -is, m. (Πολυκράτης), *tyrant of Samos, famed for his prosperity, but crucified by the Persian satrap Orontes*.

Pōlydamas -mantis, m. (Πολυδάμας), *a Trojan, friend of Hector*.

Pōlydectēs -ae, m. (Πολυδέκτης), *king in Seriphos, who brought up Perseus*.

Pōlydōrus -i, m. (Πολυδώρος), *son of Priam, entrusted to the care of Polyanestor, king in Thrace, but slain by him*.

Pōlygnōtus -i, m. (Πολύγνωτος), a celebrated Greek painter of Thasos, contemporary with Socrates.

Pōlyhymnīa -ae, f. (Πολύμνια), one of the Muses.

Pōlymestōr (Pōlymnestōr) -ōris, m. (Πολυμήτωρ), king in Thrace, husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; the murderer of Polydorus.

Pōlyphēmus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πολύφημος), the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses.

pōlypus -i, m. (πολύπους, Dor. and Aeol., πωλύπος, hence with long δ in Horace). **I.** the polyopus, a marine animal, Ov. **II.** a polyopus in the nose, Hor.

Pōlyxēna -ae, f. (Πολυξένη), daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.

pōmārius -a -um (pomum), of or relating to fruit; subst., **A. pōmārius** -li, m. a fruiterer, Hor. **B. pōmārium** -li, n. a fruit-garden, orchard, Cic.

pōmēridiānus = postmeridianus (q.v.).

pōmērium -li, n. (orig. pomoerium, post and moerus = murus), a space left free from buildings for a certain breadth on each side the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini); pomerium intrare, transire, Cic.

Pōmētīa -ae, f. and **Pōmētīl** -ōrum, m. old town of the Volsci in Latium. Hence, **Pōmētīnus** -a -um, Pomentine.

pōmifer -fēra -fērum (pomum and fero), fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing, Hor.

Pōmōna -ae, f. (pomum), the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

pōmōsus -a -um (pomum), full of fruit, abounding in fruit, Prop.

pompa -ae, f. (πομπή), a solemn procession. **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., of funerals, Cic.; pompam funeris ire, Ov.; of a wedding, pompam ducit, Ov.; of a triumph, Ov.; pomparum fereulis similes esse, to resemble in gait the bearers at a procession, Cic.; 2, esp., the procession at the Circensian Games at which the images of the gods were carried. **B.** Transf., a train, suite, retinue; lictorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., display, parade, ostentation; genus (orationis) pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic.

Pompējl -ōrum, m. town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D. Hence, adj., **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompeji; subst., **a. Pōmpējānum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate of Cicero, near Pompeji; **b. Pōmpējāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pompeji.

Pompējōpōlis -is, f. (Πομπηϊούπολις), later name of the town Soli, destroyed by Tigranes, rebuilt by Pompejus.

Pompējus (Pompēius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Cn. Pompejus, triumvir with Caesar and Crassus, conqueror of Mithridates and the pirates, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia and slain off Egypt; 2, Pompeja, wife of P. Vatinius; adj., Pompeian; domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompey. Hence, **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompey; subst., **Pōmpējānus** -i, m. a member of the Pompeian party.

Pompilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, legendary founder of many religious rites at Rome. Adj., Pompilian; sanguis, descendants of Numa Pompilius, Hor.

pompilus -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, Ov.

Pompōnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

Pomptinus (Pomtinus) -a -um, Pomptine or Pontine; palus and paludes, a marshy district, thirty miles long and twelve to thirteen miles wide, exposed to the inundation of the river Amasenus and Ufens, on the Appian road. Subst., **a.**

Pomptinum -i, n. the neighbourhood of the Pontine marsh; **b. Pomptina** -ae, f. the upper end of the Pontine marsh.

pōmum -i, n. **I.** any kind of fruit, a mulberry, Ov.; plur., poma, fruit, Verg., Hor. **II.** Transf., a fruit-tree, Verg.

pondēro, 1. (pondus). **I.** to weigh, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to weigh mentally, to consider, deliberate upon; verborum delectum, Cic.; causas, Cic.

pondērōsus -a -um (pondus), heavy, weighty, ponderous. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., weighty, significant; epistola, Cic.

pondo (abl. of obsolete pondus -i), in weight, heavy; corona libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv.; used as an indecl. subst., a pound, pounds; argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.; auri quinque pondo, Cic.

pondus -ēris, n. (pendo), a weight. **I. A.** Lit., 1, a weight used in a pair of scales; pondera ab Gallis allata, Liv.; 2, a pound weight, a pound, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, abstr., a, the weight of any body; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.; b, balance, equilibrium; tertius motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, Cic.; 2, concr., a, a heavy body, weight, load, burden; in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; b, a mass = a quantity, sum; auri pondus ingens, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a good sense, 1, weight, gravity, authority, influence; commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, Cic.; 2, weight of words or thoughts; omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, an oppressive weight, burden; pondera amara senectutae, Ov.

pōnē (perhaps from posne, connected with ποτί, πρόσ). **I.** Adv. behind, at the back; moveri et ante et pone, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., behind; pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.

pōno, pōsūi (pōsīvi), pōsītum, 3. (for pō-sīno), to lay down, put, place, lay. Constr. with adv. of place; with in and abl.; with ad, ante, sub, super; poet. with abl. alone. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, a, of things, vestigium, Cic.; fig., pedem ubi ponat in suo (regno) non habet, Cic.; ponere genu, to kneel, Ov.; ponere scalas, to put up ladders, Caes.; b, of persons, positi vernae circa Lares, Hor.; 2, of furniture or tools, to lay out, prepare; mensam, Hor.; casset, Ov.; 3, to lay, stretch out; artus in litore, Verg.; somno positae, Verg.; positae det oscula frater, laid out, i.e., dead, Ov.; 4, to erect a statue in honour of some one; alicui statuum, Nep.; esp. to consecrate a gift to the gods; coronam auream in Capitolio, Liv.; 5, to wager in play; pocula fagina, Verg.; 6, t. t. of calculators, ponere calculum, to calculate, Juv.; 7, milit. t. t., station men, to place; praesidium ibi, Caes.; 8, to remove away to a distant place; pone sub curru solis, Hor.; 9, to publish; edictum, Tac.; 10, to put down in writing; signa novis praeceptis, Hor.; 11, partic. perf., **pōsītus** -a -um, a, of snow, etc., fallen; posita nix, Hor.; b, of places, situated; Roma in montibus posita, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place, put, present; aliquid sub uno aspectu, Cic.; 2, to bring, put; aliquid ponere in gratia apud aliquem, Cic.; in laude positum esse, to be famed, Cic.; 3, to place, build, rest; omnem spem salutis in virtute, Cic.; 4,

pass time in some occupation; totum diem in consideranda causa, Cic.; 5, to reckon, count; mortem in malis, Cic.; aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.; haud in magno discrimine ponere, to attach no great importance to, Liv.; with double acc., to hold, regard; aliquem principem, Cic.; 6, to put down in writing, to remark, observe, mention; enius pauca exempla posui, Cic. II. A. to lay, place by way of building, making, etc.; 1, lit. a, of building, to erect; urbem, Verg.; milit. t.t., castra in proximo colle, to pitch one's camp, Caes.; b, of an artist, to represent, picture; Orpheus in medio silvasque sequentes, Verg.; ponere totum, to present a whole, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to found, place; ponere initia male, Cic.; b, to fix, settle; leges in conviviis, Cic.; ponere praemium, to promise a reward, Cic.; c, to maintain, lay down; nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic.; d, to put, ask; quaestiunculam, Cic.; e, to put a person in some position or office; alieni custodem, Caes.; aliquem custodem in frumento publico, Cic. B. to put food, dainties, etc., before one; pavonem, merulas, Hor. C. to plant; puros, Verg. D. to deposit; tabulas testamenti in aerario, Caes. E. to lay out money, to invest, lend; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic.; in praedio, Cic. F. to arrange the hair; comas, Ov. G. Of the winds, etc., to lay, to soothe; tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor.; refl., ponere, of the winds, to lull, Verg. H. to lay aside; 1, lit., librum de manibus, Cic.; arma, to lay down, Caes.; and hence, to submit, Caes.; 2, transf., to lay aside, remove, give up; vitam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; moras, Verg.; 3, naut. t.t., to throw out anchor; ancoris positus, Liv. (syncop. perf. partic., postus, Lucr.).

1. **pons**, pontis, m. a bridge, Cic. I. facere pontem in flumine, to bridge over a river, Caes.; pontem facere in Tiberi, Liv.; pontem interseindere, to cut down, Cic. II. Esp., A. a plank between a ship and the shore, Verg. B. a draw-bridge, Verg. C. the bridge at the comitia over which the voters passed singly, to pass into the saepa, Cic. D. a, the deck of a ship, Tac.; b, the floor of a tower, Verg.

2. **Pons**, Pontis, as a geographical name. I. Pons Argenteus, a place and bridge over the river Argenteus in Gallia Narbonensis. II. Pons Campanus, a bridge on the Via Appia.

Pontia -ae, f. an Island off the coast of Latium, now Isola di Ponza. Hence, **Pontiāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pontia.

ponticūlus -i, m. (dim. of pons), a little bridge, Cic.

1. **Ponticus** -a -um, v. Pontus.

2. **Ponticus** -i, m. a Roman poet, contemporary and friend of Propertius and Ovid.

pontifex -ficis, m. (from pons and facio, or = pompifex, from pompa and facio), a pontiff, a high priest, pontifex; plur., pontifices, a guild of priests at Rome, containing at first four, then six, then fifteen members, the president of which was called pontifex maximus; pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, assistants to the guild of pontifices, Cic. Hence, A. **pontificālis** -e, pontifical; auctoritas, Cic. B. **pontificātus** -ūs, m. the office of pontiff, the pontificate, Cic. C. **pontificiūs** -a -um, relating to the pontificate; libri, Cic.; jus, Cic.

pontificālis, v. pontifex.

pontificātus, v. pontifex.

pontificiūs, v. pontifex.

Pontius -a -um, name of a gens, originally Samnite, afterwards Roman, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Pontius, commander of the Samnites at Caudium; 2, L. Pontius Aquila,

one of the murderers of Caesar; 3, Pontius Pilatus, procurator of Judaea at the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

ponto -ōnis, m. (pons), a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Caes.

1. **pontus** -i, n. (πόντος). I. the deep, depth; maris, Verg. II. Meton., A. the deep sea, Verg. B. a wave of the sea, Verg.

2. **Pontus** -i, m. (Πόντος). I. the Black Sea. II. Meton., A. the country on the shores of the Black Sea. B. Esp., a district of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Armenia, the realm of Mithridates, later a Roman province, Pontus. Hence, **Ponticus** -a -um (Ποντικός), belonging to Pontus, Pontic; mare, the Black Sea, Liv.; serpens, the dragon that guarded the golden fleece at Colchis, Juv.

pōpa -ae, m. the inferior priest or temple-servant who slew the victims, Cic.

pōpānum -i, n. (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake, Juv.

pōpellus -i, m. (dim. of populus), the common people, rabble, Hor.

pōpīna -ae, f. (πέπω, πέπτω, to cook). I. a cook-shop, eating-house, Cic. II. Meton., the food sold at an eating-house, Cic.

pōpīno -ōnis, m. (popina), the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, Hor.

poplēs -lītis, m. I. the ham, hough; succidere poplitem, Verg.; femina poplitesque, Liv. II. Meton., the knee; duplicato poplite, with bent knee, Verg.; contento poplite, with stiff knee, Hor.

Poplicōla = Publicola (q.v.).

poppysma -ātis, n. (πόπυσμα), and **pop-pysmus** -i, m. (ποπυσμός), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Juv.

pōpūlābilis -e (populor), that can be laid waste, devastated, Ov.

pōpūlābundus -a -um (populor), laying waste, devastating, Liv.

pōpūlāris -e (l. populus), belonging to the same people or country, native; 1, adj., flumina, Ov.; 2, subst., a, lit. a fellow-countryman; Solon popularis tuus, Cic.; b, transf., participator; conjurationis, Sall. II. belonging to the people, relating to the whole state, proceeding from the state; 1, gen., leges, Cic.; admiratio, Cic.; oratio, to the people, Cic.; 2, esp., a, popular, agreeable to the people, beloved by the people; b, of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic; popularis vir, a friend of the people, Liv.; homo, Cic. Subst., **pōpūlāres** -ium, m. the popular party, the democracy, Cic.

pōpūlārītās -ātis, f. (popularis), desire to please the people, popular behaviour, Tac.

pōpūlārītēr, adv. (popularis). I. after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly; loqui, scribere, Cic. II. after the fashion of a friend of the people, in a popular manner, or, in a bad sense, like a demagogue; agere, Cic.

pōpūlātio -ōnis, f. (populor), a laying waste, devastating, plundering; populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv.; ita libera populatio a tergo erat, Liv.; plur., Vejentes pleni jam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.

pōpūlātor -ōris, m. (populor), a devastator, plunderer, Liv.

pōpūlēus -a -um (2. populus), of or relating to the poplar; frondes, Verg.

pōpūlifēr -fēra -fērum (2. populus and fero), producing poplars, Ov.

pōpūlisōitum -i, n. a decree of the people, Liv.

Pōpūlōnia -ae, f., **Pōpūlōnium** -ii, n., and **Pōpūlōnii** -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now ruins of Populonia; hence, **Pōpūlōnīenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Populonia.

pōpūlo, 1. and **pōpūlor**, 1. dep. (1. populus), to lay waste, devastate, plunder. **I.** Lit., agros, Caes.; provinciae populatae, Cic. **II.** Poet., transf., to destroy, ruin, spoil, rob; populat acervum curenlio, Verg.; populatus hamus, robbed of the bait, Ov.

1. **pōpūlus** -i, m. (connected with πλῆθος, plenus, etc., redupl. populus, syncop. poplus), the people as forming a political community, a state. **I.** Lit., 1, the union of the inhabitants of a district, a state, a free state; populi liberi . . . reges, Cic.; reges et populi liberi, Sall.; hence, meton., a district, canton; frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv.; 2, transf., a crowd, host, multitude; fratrum, Ov. **II.** In narrower sense, 1, the sovereign body in a free state, the sovereign people; a, civitas popularis in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, esp. in Rome, originally the patricians, afterwards the whole people, as opp. to the senate; often in the phrase, senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; et patres in populi potestate fore, Liv.; as opp. to the plebs, non populi sed plebis iudicium esse, Liv.; often, esp. with historians, the people as a party, the democratical party; populum a senatu disjunctum, Cic.; 2, the people, multitude; malus poeta de populo, Cic.

2. **pōpūlus** -i, f. the poplar-tree, Verg.

porca -ae, f. (porcus), a sow; sometimes poet., a pig, hog, Verg.

porcina -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plaut.

porcinus -a -um, of or relating to swine, Plaut.

Porcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, M. Porcius Cato Censorinus or Major, a severe Censor, after whom Cicero named his work on old age; 2, M. Porcius Cato, the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero, called Uticensis, from his suicide at Utica; 3, Porcia, sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus. Adj., Porcian; lex, forbidding corporal punishment of a Roman citizen, Cic.

porcūlus -i, m. (dim. of porcus), a young pig, porker, Plaut.

porcus -i, m. a pig, hog; porcus femina, a sow; used as a term of reproach against a glutton, Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.

porgo = porrigo (q. v.).

Porphýrio (-ōn) -ōnis, m. one of the giants.

porrectio -ōnis, f. (porrigo), a stretching out, extension.

porrectus -a -um, p. adj. (from porrigo). **I.** stretched out, extended, long; porrectior acies, Tac. **II.** Transf., poet. of time, long; mora, Ov.

porricio -rēci and -rēxi -rectum, 3. to offer sacrifice to the gods; prov., inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim—i. e., at the eleventh hour, Cic.

1. **porrigo** -rēxi -rectum, 3. (pro and rego), to stretch out, reach out, extend. **I. A.** 1, lit., a, membra, Cic.; manum, Cic.; middle, porrigi, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out; corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., to extend; aciem, Sall.; c, porrigere manum, to hold up the hand in voting; 2, transf., of position, scopulus frontem porrigit in aequor, Ov.; porrecta in dorso urbs, Liv. **B.** Fig., a,

vectigalia, to increase, Hor.; se porrigere, to extend, reach; quo se tua porrigat ira, Ov.; b, syllabam, to lengthen the quantity of a syllable, Ov. **II. A.** to lay at full length, to lay low; hostem, Liv.; hence, partic., porrectus = dead; senex, Cat. **B.** Meton., to hold out to, reach to, offer to; 1, lit., dextram regi Deiotaro, Cic.; gladium nobis, Cic.; 2, fig., to afford, supply; praesidium clientibus, Cic.

2. **porrigo** -gīnis, f. (= prurigo), scurf, dandrif, Hor.

porro, adv. (πρόρῳ), forward, further. **I.** Of space, at a distance, afar off; a, with verbs of motion, ire, Liv.; agere armentum, Liv.; b, with verbs of rest, inscius Aeneas quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, formerly, Cat. **B.** To express advances from one thought to another, then, next, further, again, in succession, in turn; saepe audivi a senioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a sensibus audisse dicebant, Cic.; sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.

porrus -i, m. and **porrum** -i, n. (πάσσον), a leek, Juv.

Porsēna (Porsenna) and **Porsīna** (Porsinna) -ae, m. (Πορσίννας, Πορσίννας), king of Etruria, who attacked Rome in order to bring back Tarquinius Superbus; as a formula on the sale of booty, bona Porsinae regis veneunt, Liv.

porta -ae, f. (connected with περῶν, πορθμός, exerior, etc.), a gate, city-gate. **I. A.** Lit., with or without urbis, Cic.; portas claudere, Caes.; portā introire, Cic.; pedem portā non extulisse, Cic. **B.** Transf., any place of ingress or egress, door, gate of a camp; porta decumana, Caes.; porta Taenaria (where Hercules entered the lower world), Ov.; portae jecoris, Cic. **II.** Fig., quibus e portis occurri culque deceret, by what ways or means, Lucr.

portatio -ōnis, f. (porto), a carrying, conveying; armorum, Sall.

portendo -tendi -tentum, 3. (pro-tendo), to indicate, predict, presage, forbode, portend; magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, Liv.; dii periculum portendunt, Liv.

portentifer -fēra -fērum (portentum and fero), bringing prodigies, Ov.

portentificus -a -um (portentum and facio), extraordinary, supernatural, marvellous, miraculous; venena, Ov.

portentōsus -a -um (portentum), extraordinary, prodigious, portentous, monstrous, unnatural; nata, abortions, Cic.

portentum -i, n. (portendo). **I.** a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a wonderful story, extravagant tale; poetarum et pictorum, Cic. **B.** a monster, monstrosity; hominum pecudumque portenta, Cic.; so of "a monster of depravity;" portentum reipublicae (of Piso), Cic.

porthmēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (πορθμῆς), a ferryman (of Charon), Juv.

porticūla -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), a little gallery or portico, Cic.

porticus -ūs, f. (porta), a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery. **I.** 1, lit., a, quum paullulum inambulavisset in porticu, Cic.; b, the hall of justice, tribunal of the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., the Stoic school (so named from στωά, a porch), the Stoics; clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur. **II.** Transf., plur. porticus, galleries to protect the besiegers of a place, Caes.

portio -ōnis, f. (root POR, Gr. ΠΟΡ-ω), a part, portion, section, division. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., proportion, ratio; pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, Cic.

1. **portitor** -ōris, m. (portus), a custom-house officer, collector of customs, Cic.

2. **portitor** -ōris, m. (root POR-o, whence porto), a carrier; and usually, a boatman, ferryman; Charon, Verg.

porto, 1. (root POR-o, IOP-ω, whence fero, portus), to bear, carry, convey, bring. **I.** Lit., concrete objects, 1, gen., a, things, (a) onera, Caes.; omnia mecum porto mea, Cic.; with abl. or abl. and prep., in triumpho Massiliam, a representation of Massilia, Cic.; with adv., or prep., or acc., multa undique portari, Caes.; Romae domum ad Antonium frumentum, Cic.; viaticum ad hostem, Cic.; (β) of things as subjects, portans in corpore virus loligo, Ov.; b, persons, lectica portari, Cic. **II.** Transf., with abstract objects, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.; has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.

portorium -ii, n. (POR-o, porto), customs, tax on imported and exported goods; portorium vini instituere, Cic.; exigere portorium, Cic.; portorium locare, to let out the duties to farm, Cic.

portula -ae, f. (dim. of porta), a little gate, postern, Liv.

Portūnus -i, m. (portus), the god of harbours (identified with the Greek Palaemon); hence, **Portūnālia** -ium, n. the festival of Portunus, on the 17th of August.

portuosus -a -um (portus), having many harbours, abounding in ports; superum mare, Cic.; navigatio minime portuosa, without harbours, Cic.

portus -ūs, m. (POR-o, whence porto), a harbour, port, haven. **I.** 1, lit., portus Caietae celeberrimus, Cic.; e portu solvere, Cic.; in portum pervehi, Cic.; as a place for levying duties, in portu operam dare, to be a custom-house officer, Cic.; prov., in portu esse, navigare, to be out of danger, Cic.; 2, transf., the estuary of a river, Ov. **II.** Fig., a place of refuge, harbour, haven; nationum portus et refugium senatus, Cic.; se in philosophiae portum conferre, Cic.

poscaenium -ii, n. (post and scaena), the theatre behind the scenes; fig., poscaenia vitae, the secret actions of men, Lucr.

posco, pōposci, 3. (pet-sco, from peto), to ask earnestly, request strongly, demand. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of persons, pugnam, Liv.; argentum, Cic.; with eth. dat., audaciae partes sibi, Cic.; with acc. and ab with abl., munus ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., magistratum Sicyonium nummos poposcit, Cic.; absol., poscimur, we are asked for a song, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, to demand, require; quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** to demand for judgment, require to be given up; accusant ii, quos populus jussit, Cic. **B.** to challenge to fight; aliquem in proelia, Verg.; so absol., transf., poscent majoribus poculis, challenge one another, Cic. **C.** to inquire; causas, Verg. **D.** to call; 1, poscor Olympo, heaven summons me to battle, Verg.; 2, to call upon; tua numina posco, Verg.

Posidōnius -ii, m. (Ποσειδώνιος), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Panaetius and teacher of Cicero.

positio -ōnis, f. (pono), a placing, putting; esell, climate, Tac.

positor -ōris, m. (pono), a founder, builder, Ov.

positura -ae, f. (pono), position, situation, place, posture, Lucr.

positus -ūs, m. (pono). **I.** position, place; urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac. **II.** arrangement of the hair, Ov.

possessio -ōnis, f. (possideo). **I.** possession; a, lit., fundi, Cic.; possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, Cic.; aliquem movere, demovere de possessione, Cic.; b, fig., prudentiae doctrinaeque, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is possessed, a possession, property; paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic.

possessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of possessio), a little possession, small property, Cic.

possessor -ōris, m. (possideo), a possessor. **I.** Gen., locorum, Cic. **II.** Esp., a possessor of land; possessor agrorum, Liv.; absol., Cic.

possideo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (potis and sedeo), to possess, have, hold. **I. A.** Lit., ex edicto bona, Cic. **B.** Fig., ingenium, Cic. **II.** Transf., to occupy a place by force, beset; forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Cic.

possido -sēdi -sessum, 3. (potis and sideo), to take possession of, occupy. **I.** Lit., bona sine testamento, Cic. **II.** Fig., totum hominem totamque eius praeturam, Cic.

possum, pōtūi, posse (potis and sum), to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can. **I.** Gen., facere ut possem, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.; fieri non potest ut non or quin, it cannot but be that, Cic.; ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, Cic.; si potest, if it is possible, Cic.; qui potest? how is it possible? Cic.; with superl., Caesari commendavi ut gravissime potui, as strongly as I could, Cic. **II.** Esp., to avail, be efficacious, have influence; a, of persons, apud Sequanos plurimum, Caes.; quum omnia se posse censebat, thought himself all-powerful, Cic.; b, of things, plus potest apud te pecuniae cupiditas, Cic.

post (= post, from pono). **I.** Adv. behind. **A.** Of place, behind, in the rear; qui post erant, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, after, afterwards, subsequently; multis post annis, many years afterwards, Cic.; aliquanto post, shortly afterwards, Cic.; multo post, long after, Cic.; 2, of the order of succession, primo . . . post, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of place, behind; post nostra castra, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, after; post Brutum consulem, Cic.; foll. by quam, post diem tertium . . . quam dixerat, Cic.; 2, of order, next to; erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor.

postea, adv. (post and abl. eā), after, after that, afterwards; postea aliquanto, Cic.; quid postea? what then? what next? Cic.

posteaquam, conj. after that; with indic.; (a) with perf., posteaquam victoria constituta est, Cic.; (β) with pluperf., posteaquam bis consul fuerat, Cic.; (γ) with imperf., posteaquam e scena explodebatur, Cic.; (δ) with pres., posteaquam in Formiano sum, Cic.

posteri, v. posterus.

posterior, v. posterus.

posteritas -ātis, f. (posterus). **I.** the future; habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. **II.** future generations, after-ages, posterity; omnium seculorum, Cic.; posteritati servire, Cic.; invidia posteritatis, Cic.

posterus (poster) -a -um, compar., **posterior** -us; superl., **postremus** and **postumus** -a -um (post). **I.** Posit., subsequent, ensuing, following, next, future; lit., postero die, Cic.; in posterum, for the next day, and for the future, Cic.; subst., **posteri** -ōrum, m. posterity. **II.** Compar., **posterior** -us, 1, following after,

next in order, later, posterior; posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts, Cic.; paulo aetate posterior, Cic.; neut. adv., posterius = later, Cic.; 2, transf., inferior, worse; nihil posterius, Cic.

III. Superl., postrēmus and postūmus -a -um. **A.** postrēmus, the hindmost, last; 1, lit., pagina, Cic.; acies, Sall.; hoc non in postremis, Cic.; abl., postremo, at last; primum . . . deinde . . . postremo, Cic.; postremum, for the last time, Cic.; 2, transf., of position and value, the worst, most pitiable; homines, Cic. **B.** ad postremum, at last, lastly; meton., the last; **postūmus** -a -um, the last, last-born (esp. of children born after the father's will or death), posthumous; proles, Verg.; subst., **postūmus** -i, m., Cic.

postfēro -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account; libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

postgēniti -ōrum, m. (post and gigno), posterity, descendants, Hor.

posthābēo -hābitum, 2, to esteem less, make of less account; omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.

posthāc, adv. hereafter, after this, in future, Cic.

posticus -a -um (post), hinder, back, behind. **I.** Adj., partes aedium, Liv. **II.** Subst., posticium aedium, a back-door, Liv.

postillio -ōnis, f. (postulo), the demand of a deity for a sacrifice, Cic.

postillā, adv. after, afterwards, Cat.

postis -is, m. a post, door-post. **I.** Lit., postem tenere (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic. **II.** Plur., meton., poet., a door, gate, Verg.

postliminium -li, n. (post and limen), a return home, postliminy; the resumption by a prisoner of war of his civil rights, which were in abeyance during his captivity; ei esse postliminium, Cic.; gen. abl., postliminio, by right of postliminy; redire, Cic.

postmēridiānus (pōmēridiānus) -a -um (post and meridianus), belonging to the afternoon, afternoon; tempus, Cic.

postmōdō and postmōdum, adv. after, afterwards, Liv.

postpono -pōsui -pōsitum, 3, to esteem less, consider of less account, put after; omnia, Cic.; aliquem alicui, Ov.; omnibus rebus postpositis, Cic.

postquam, conj. after, after that, as soon as; a, with indic., (a) gen. with perf., postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; (β) with pluperf., undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic.; (γ) with pres., Hostilia curia minor mihi esse videtur, postquam est major, Cic.; (δ) with imperf., postquam amici non poterant vincere etc., Cic.; b, with historic infin., postquam exui aequalitas, Tac.

postrēmo, v. posterus.

postrēmum, v. posterus.

postrēmus -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

postrīdiē, adv. (for posterī diei), the day after, the following day, on the next day; primā luce postrīdie, Caes.; foll. by quam, postrīdie quam a vobis discessi, Cic.; with acc., ludos, the day after the games, Cic.; with genit., postrīdie eius diei, Caes.

postrīdiū = postrīdie (q.v.).

postscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3, to write after, Tac.

postulatio -ōnis, f. (postulo), a request, entreaty, demand. **I.** Gen., ignoscendi, for pardon, Cic.; concedere postulationi eius, Cic. **II.**

Legal t. t., an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought, Cic.

postulatum -i, n. (postulo), a demand, request, Cic.

postulatus -ūs, m. (postulo), a legal complaint, accusation, Liv.

postūlio = postilio (q.v.).

postūlo, 1. (= posculo, from posco), to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request. **I.** Gen., (α) with acc., auxilium, Cic.; (β) with double acc., haec quum praetorem postulabas, Cic.; (γ) with ut or ne or ut ne and the subj., postulat abs te ut Romam rem rejicias, Cic.; with subj. alone, qui postularent, eos sibi dederent, Caes.; (δ) with infin., or acc. and infin., dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se absolvi, Cic.; with nom. and infin. pass., bona possideri postularentur, Cic.; (ε) absol. and transf., of things or subjects, quum tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., a, to demand from the praetor against some one; iudicium, Cic.; b, to impeach, accuse; aliquem de ambitu, Cic.; aliquem majestatis, Cic.

Postūmius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, the consul P. Postumius Tubertus, conqueror of the Sabines; 2, A. Postumius Tubertus, dictator, who ordered the execution of his own son for fighting against orders; poet. form, Postumus; adj., Postumian, and hence, **Pōstūmiānus** -a -um, Postumian.

1. **postūmus** -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

2. **Postūmus**, v. Postumius.

Postverta (Postvorta) -ae, f. (post and verto), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, Ov.

pōtatio -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking-bout; hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.

pōtator -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker, Plant.

pōtē, v. potis.

pōtens -entis, p. adj. (from possum). **I.** powerful in, having power over. **A.** neque jubendi neque vetandi, Tac. **B.** 1, capable of; armorum tenendorum, Liv.; 2, mighty, influential; civis, civitas, Cic.; subst., a powerful person, Liv.; plur., Cic.; 3, of things, powerful, efficacious; nihil est potentius auro, Ov.; 4, master of, lord of; potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.; Diva potens Cypri, ruling over Cyprus, Hor.; fig., potens sui, having command over oneself, temperate, Hor.; potens irae, able to control one's anger, Liv. **II.** that which has obtained something; voti, Ov.; iussi, having fulfilled the command, Ov.

pōtentatus -ūs, m. (potens), political power, supremacy, Cic.

pōtentēr, adv. (potens). **I.** powerfully, strongly, efficaciously, Hor. **II.** according to one's power, Hor.

1. **pōtentia** -ae, f. (potens), power, might, ability. **I.** Physical, 1, lit., solis, Verg.; 2, transf., efficacy, potency; herbarum, Ov. **II.** political power; a, influence, authority; erant in magna potentia qui consulebantur, Cic.; b, supremacy, rule; rerum, Cic.

2. **Pōtentia** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the river Floris, now, perhaps, Monte Santa.

pōtestas -ātis, f. (possum), power. **I.** Gen., might, strength, efficacy; herbarum, Verg. **II.** power to do something, power over something. **A.** 1, gen., habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, Cic.; esse in potestate senatus, Cic.

exisse ex ore de potestate (sc. mentis), to lose the control of one's reason, Cic.; 2, esp., a, political power, supremacy, dominion; esse in alicuius potestate ac potestate, Cic.; b, the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; (a) lit., praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; (β) meton., the magistracy itself; imperia et potestates, military and civil commands, Cic. B. might, power, ability, opportunity, possibility, occasion; data est potestas augendae dignitatis, Cic.; facere potestatem alicui, (a) to give an opportunity of fighting, Caes.; (β) to allow access to oneself, grant an interview, Caes.; potestas est, it is possible, with infin., non fugis hinc praeceps dum praecipitare potestas, Verg.

1. **pōtio** -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking, draught, potion. I. Gen., Cic. II. a, a draught of poison, Cic.; b, a love-draught, philtre, Hor.

2. **pōtio**, 4. (potis), to put any one in the power of; aliquem servitutis, to reduce to slavery, Plant.

1. **pōtior**, 4. dep. (potis). I. to get, get possession, become partaker of, obtain; with abl., urbe, Cic.; victoriā, Caes.; with genit., illius regni, Cic.; with acc., urbem, Cic. II. to possess, have, be master of; with abl., mari, Liv.; with genit., rerum, Cic. (potior has some forms from the third conjug., potitur, Verg.; potēremur, Ov.; potērentur, Liv.).

2. **pōtior**, v. potis.

pōtis, pōtē (root POT, whence δεσ-πότης, compos, etc.). I. Adj., compar., **pōtior** -us; superl., **pōtissimus** -a -um. A. Posit., able, capable; usually in the phrase potis est, he can, is able; potis est vis nulla tenere, Verg.; nec potis est cerni, nor is it possible to distinguish, Lucr.; neut., pote est, Cat.; pote = pote esse, hoc quidquam pote impurius, Cic. B. Compar., **pōtior** -us, preferable, better; cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.; potior patre, Cic.; mors servitute potior, Cic. C. Superl., **pōtissimus** -a -um, best of all, chief, principal; quid potissimum sit, Cic. II. Adv., only in compar., **pōtius**, and superl., **pōtissimum**. A. compar., potius, rather, more, preferably; magnus (homo) vel potius summus, Cic.; potius quam, foll. by ut and subj., or simply subj., Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, emori potius quam servire praestaret, Cic. B. Superl., **pōtissimum** (**pōtissime**), chiefly, above all, Cic.

pōtissime, potissimum, v. potis.

pōtito, 1. (intens. of poto), to drink frequently, drink hard, Plaut.

pōtius, v. potis.

Potniae -arum, f. (Ποτνιαί), a place in Boeotia on the river Asopus, the pastures of which were said to make animals that grazed them mad. Hence, **Potniās** -ādīs, f. belonging to Potniae; equae, Ov., quadrigae, Verg., the team of horses which threw out and killed their master Glaucus.

poto, pōtāvī, pōtātum and pōtum, 1. to drink. I. Lit., 1, aquas, Ov.; absol., huc veniunt potum juvenci, Verg.; 2, to drink, revel; totos dies potabatur, Cic. II. Transf., to absorb, suck in; potantia vellera fucum, Hor.; partic., a, **ptous** -a -um, (a) pass., drunk, drunk up, drained; sanguine poto, Cic.; poti faece tenus cadi, Hor.; (β) act., having drunk, drunken; anas, Hor.; bene potus, Cic.; b, **pōtūrus** -a -um, Prop.

pōtor -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker. I. aquae, Hor.; Rhodani, a dweller by the Rhone, Hor. II. a tippler, drunkard, Hor.

pōtrix -icis, f. (potor), a female tippler, Phaedr.

pōtulentus -a -um (poto), drinkable, potable; hence, subst., **pōtumenta** -ōrum, things that can be drunk, drinkables; esculenta et potumenta, Cic.

1. **pōtus**, v. poto.

2. **pōtus** -ūs, m. (poto). I. a drinking; immoderatus, Cic. II. Meton., a draught, that which is drunk, drink; cibi potusque, Ter.

prae, adv. and prep. (old dat. fem., like pro, dat. neut., from *prus -a -um, formed from per). I. Adv. before, in front; i prae, Plaut., Ter. II. Prep. with abl., A. before; prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.; prae se armentum agens, Liv.; fig., prae se ferre, to show, exhibit, betray, discover, manifest; scelus, Cic.; vocem, Cic. B. Transf., 1, in comparison with, compared with; Atticos prae se agrestes putat, Cic.; prae nobis beatus, Cic.; 2, on account of, because of, in consequence of; nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic.; prae metu, Cic.; prae ira, Liv.

praeacūto (-ūi) -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point; gen. in partic., **praeacūtus** -a -um, sharpened to a point, pointed; sudēs, Sall.; stipites, Caes.

praealtus -a -um. I. very high; rupes, Liv. II. very deep; flumen, Liv.

praebeō -būi -bitum (= praehibeo, from prae and habeo). I. to offer, hold out; crus alterum, Cic.; os ad contumeliam, Liv.; manum verberibus, Ov. II. Transf., A. to expose; se telis hostium, Liv. B. to show, give; operam alicui, to serve, Liv.; reflex., with or without se, to show oneself, prove oneself; with acc. of predicate, misericordem se praebuit, Cic.; se virum, Cic.; in eos se severum vehementemque, Cic.; utrisque se aequum, Cic. C. to furnish, supply, afford; alicui naves, Liv.; rebus adversis per fugium ac solatium, Cic.; hence, a, to offer, present, cause, bring about; speciem horribilem, Caes.; modum, to make music, Ov.; b, to allow; praebuit ipsa rapi, Ov.

praebibō -bībi, 3. to drink before, to drink to; ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic.

praebitor -ōris, m. (praebeo) = πάροχος, a furnisher, supplier, one who in the provinces furnished officials with necessaries, Cic.

praecālidus -a -um, very hot, Tac.

praecānus -a -um, prematurely grey, Hor.

praecāvēō -cāvī -cāutum, 2. I. Intransit., to take precaution beforehand, to be on one's guard, to be careful; providens et praecavens, Cic.; ab insidiis, Liv.; with dat., to take care for some person's safety; decemviris ab ira et impetu multitudinis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., id ne accideret, sibi praecavendum existimabat, Caes. II. Transit., to beware of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; quod a me ita praecavum est, Cic.; peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.

praecēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. I. Lit., 1, intransit., praecedens consulis filius, Liv.; cum equite, Liv.; 2, transit., agmen, Verg. II. Transf., A. Of time, to go before, precede; fama loquax praecessit ad aures tuas, Ov. B. Of rank, etc., to surpass, be before; reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes.; vestros honores rebus agendis, Liv.

praecellens -entis, p. adj. (from praecello), excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing; vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.; vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic.

praecello, 3. (prae and *cello), to surpass, excel, exceed; a, absol., gravitate morum, Tac.; b, with acc. or dat., aliquam fecunditate, Tac.; genti, had the supremacy over, Tac.

praecelsus -a -um, *very high, very lofty*; rupes, Verg.

praecentio -ōnis, f. (praecino), *a musical prelude, playing before a sacrifice*, Cic.

praecipit -cipitis (prae and caput), *headlong, headforemost*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Of motion, **1.** lit., **a.** of persons, (a) *aliquem praecipitem dejicere*, Cic.; *praecipit in terram datus*, Liv.; (β) *in haste, hasty, quick*; *praecipites columbae*, Verg.; *praecipites se fugae mandabant*, Caes.; *praecipit fertur*, Cic.; **b.** transf., (a) of things, *hasty, precipitate*; *profectio*, Cic.; *celeritas dicendi*, Cic.; (β) of time, *declining*; *praecipit dies*, Liv.; *praecipit aetas*, Sall.; **2.** fig., **a.** of persons, *blind, rash, headlong*; *agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum*, Cic.; *homo in omnibus consiliis praecipit*, Cic.; *praecipit ingenio in iram*, *inclined to*, Liv.; **b.** of things, circumstances, etc., *dangerous*; *libertas*, Liv.; *lubricum genus orationis adulescenti non acriter intelligenti est saepe praecipit*, Cic. **B.** Of rest, **1.** adj., of places, *steep, precipitous*; *locus*, Caes.; *saxa*, Liv.; fig., *iter ad finitimum malum praecipit ac lubricum*, Cic.; **2.** subst., **praecipit** -cipitis, n. *a steep place, precipice*; *in praecipit deferri*, Liv.; fig., *danger*; *prope totam rempublicam in praecipit dederat*, Liv. **II.** Adv., *vim mortalium praecipit trahit*, *drags headlong*, Tac.

praecipitio -ōnis, f. (praecipio), **1.** *a pre-conception*, Cic.; **2.** *a precept*; *Stoicorum*, Cic.

praecipitor -ōris, m. (praecipio), *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*; *vivendi atque dicendi*, Cic.

praecipitrix -trīcis, f. (praecipitor), *she that teaches*; *quā (sapientiā) praecipitricē*, Cic.

praecipitum -i, n. (praecipio), *a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction*; *medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum*, Cic.; *Latine loquendi*, Cic.; *praecipit dare*, Cic.

praecipit -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (prae and carpo), *to pluck prematurely, gather before the time*. **I.** Lit., *messes*, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to lessen or take away*; *fructum officii tui*, Cic.

praecipitō -cīdi -cīsum, 3. (prae and caedo). **I.** *to cut off in front, cut off*. **A.** Lit., *alicui caput*, Liv.; *fistulas (aquae)*, Cic.; *ancoras, to cut the cables*, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to cut short, to cut, abbreviate, abridge*; *brevi praecipitam, I will express myself briefly*, Cic.; *praecipitē, make it short*, Cic.; **2.** *to take away, deprive of*; *sibi reditum*, Cic.; **3.** *to refuse point blank*; *plane sine exceptione*, Cic. **II.** *to cut in pieces*. **A.** Lit., *canem*, Liv.; *cotem novaculā*, Cic. **B.** Fig., *to break off suddenly*; *amicitias magis decere diluere quam repente praecipitēre*, Cic.

praecipitctus -a -um, partic. of praecipingo.

praecipingo -cīxi -cīctum, 3. *to gird, surround with a girdle*; *middle, praecipingi, to gird oneself*, Cic. Partic., *recte praecipitcti pueri*, Hor.; *altius ac nos praecipitcti, girded higher up*, i.e., *more rapid travellers*, Hor.

praecipino -cēcīni and -cīnūi -centum, 3. (prae and cano). **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to sing or play before*; **a.** of musical instruments (esp. the flute), *epulis magistratum fides praecipinunt*, Cic.; **b.** of flute-players, *praecipinere sacrificiis or sacris*, Liv. **B.** *to sing an incantation*, Tib. **II.** Transit., *to prophesy, predict*; *magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praecipinere*, Cic.

praecipitēs -is = praecipit (q.v.).

praecipitō -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (prae and capio), *to take before, get before, receive in advance*. **I.** Lit., *pecuniam mutuam*, Cic.; *iter, to get the start*, Liv.; *si lac praecipit aestus, if the heat dries the milk beforehand*, Verg.; *praecipitur seges, ripens too fast*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to*

take beforehand, anticipate; *praecipitō gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, I enjoy in anticipation*, ap. Cic.; *animo victoriam*, Caes.; *consilia hostium, know beforehand*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to tell beforehand, to write beforehand*; **a.** *to instruct, advise, warn, prescribe, admonish, charge, command*; *hoc tibi praecipitō*, Cic.; with *ut* or *ne* and the subj., *illud potius praecipitendum fuit ut, etc.*, Cic.; with subj. alone, Sall.; with infin., *temporibus parēre*, Cic.; absol., *ut erat praecipitum*, Caes.; **b.** *to teach*; *artem*, Ov.; *alicui rationem tempestatum*, Cic.; *praecipit cantus*, Hor.; absol., *to be a teacher, to give instruction*; *de eloquentia*, Cic.

praecipitāntēr, adv. (praecipitō), *headlong, headforemost, precipitately*, Lucr.

praecipitō, 1. (praecipit). **I.** Transit., *to cast down headlong*. **A.** **1.** lit., *sese Leucade*, Cic.; *sese in fossas*, Caes.; pass., *praecipitari*, in middle sense, *to cast oneself down*, Sall.; poet., *lux praecipitatur aquis, sinks beneath the waves*, Ov.; **2.** transf., partic., *praecipitatus, drawing to a close*, Ov.; *nox praecipitata*, Ov. **B.** Fig., **a.** *to cast down*; *alicui ex altissimo dignitatis gradu*, Cic.; *to cast to the ground, destroy, ruin*; *rempublicam*, Liv.; **b.** pass., *praecipitari*, as middle, *to rush into*; *in insidias*, Liv.; hence, (a) *to hurry away*; *furor iraque mentem praecipitānt*, Verg.; (β) *to hasten*; *moras omnes*, Verg.; (γ) *to press on*; with infin., *dare tempus sociis humanis*, Verg. **II.** Intransit., *to fall down, to sink violently*. **A.** **1.** lit., *Nilus praecipitāt ex montibus*, Cic.; *in fossam*, Liv.; **2.** transf., *to draw to a close, hasten to the end*; *sol praecipitāns, declining*, Cic.; *hiems jam praecipitāverat, was drawing to a close*, Caes. **B.** Fig., **a.** *praecipitāntem impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down*, Cic.; *praecipitare ad exitium*, Cic.; *respublica praecipitāns, hastening to its fall*, Cic.; **b.** *to fall into*; *in amorem, to fall in love*, Plaut.

praecipitūē, adv. (praecipitō), *especially, chiefly, particularly, principally*, Cic.

praecipitūus -a -um (prae and capio). **I.** *peculiar, especial*; *mihi consuli praecipitūum fuit praeter alios*, Cic.; *in communibus miseris praecipitūo quodam dolore angi*, Cic. Subst.,

praecipitūum -i, n. *a special right, a prerogative*, Cic. **II.** *excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial*; **a.** *quos praecipitūo semper honore Caesar habuit*, Caes.; *natura ingenerat praecipitūum quendam amorem*, Cic.; *praecipitūo toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas*, Verg. Subst., **praecipitūum** -i, n. *pre-eminence, superiority*; *homini praecipitūi a natura nihil datum esse*, Cic.; plur., **praecipitūa** -ōrum, n. = προσηγμένα, *things (in the Stoic philosophy) that come next to the greatest good*; **b.** *especially suited for*; *praecipitūus ad pericula*, Tac.

praecipitē, adv. (praecipitō). **I.** *briefly, in few words*; *id praecipitē dicitur*, Cic. **II.** *absolutely, decidedly*; *negare*, Cic.

praecipitōsus -a -um, p. adj. (from praecipitō). **I.** *steep, abrupt, precipitous*; *saxa*, Verg. **II.** Rhet. t. t., *short, brief, broken off*, Cic.

praecipitārē, adv. (praecipitō). **I.** *very plainly, very clearly*; *intelligere*, Cic.; *explicare*, Cic. **II.** *admirably, excellently*; *gerere negotium*, Cic.; *meminisse*, Cic.; *facere, to do something remarkable*, Cic.

praecipitārūs -a -um, *very bright, very brilliant*. **I.** Lit., *lux*, Lucr. **II.** Fig., **1.** *noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous*; *gens bello praecipitāra*, Verg.; *situs (urbis)*, Cic.; *indoles*, Cic.; *praecipitārūs conatus*, Cic.; subst., **praecipitārūs** -ōrum, n.

valentes, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, notorious; sceleribus ferox atque praeclarus, Sall.

praeclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (prae and claudo). **I.** Lit., to close in front, to shut up, to close; praeccludere portas consuli, Caes. **II.** Transf., to close to any one, deprive of access to; sibi curiam, Cic.; maritimos cursus, Cic.; vocem alicui, to stop a person's mouth, Liv.

praeco -ōnis, m. **I.** a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions); per praeconem vendere aliquid, Cic.; fundum subicere praconi, bring to the hammer, Liv. **II.** Transf., a publisher, herald, one who praises; virtutis, Cic.

praecōgīto, 1. to think, meditate, consider carefully beforehand; multo ante facinus, Liv.

praecognosco (-cognōvi) -cognitum, 3. to learn beforehand; praecognito nostro adventu, ap. Cic.

praecōlo -cōlūi -cultum, 3. to cultivate before, fig. **I.** animi praeculti rectis studiis et artibus, Cic. **II.** to honour highly, to revere; nova et ancipitia, Tac.

praecompositus -a -um (prae and composo), composed beforehand, studied; os, mien, Ov.

praecōnius -a -um, belonging to a praeco or crier. **I.** Adj., quaestus, Cic. **II.** Subst.,

praecōnium -li, n. **A.** the office or business of a public crier; praeconium facere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a public crying, publishing, making known; tibi praeconium deferam, Cic.; perago praeconia casus, Ov.; 2, a public laudation, commendation; laborum suorum, Cic.

praecōsumo -consumptus, 3. to consume, exhaust beforehand, Ov.

praecōtracto, 1. to handle beforehand, Ov.

praecōquis -e and **praecōquus** -a -um = praecox (q. v.).

praecordia -ōrum, n. (prae and cor). **I.** the muscle separating the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, the diaphragm, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the bowels, stomach; anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus, Cic.; quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. **B.** the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions); redit in praecordia virtus, Verg.; spiritus remanet in praecordiis, Liv.

praecorrumpto -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to corrupt, bribe beforehand; me donis, Ov.

praecox -cōcis, **praecōquis** -e, and **praecōquus** -a -um (prae and coquo), ripe before the time, premature, Plin.

praecultus -a -um, partic. of praecolo.

praecurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** **A.** Lit., to run before, hasten before; praecurrit ante omnes, Caes.; ad aliquem, Caes.; aliquem equis albis, fig. = to excel, Hor. Partic. subst.,

praecurrentia -ium, n. what goes before, antecedents, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to go on before; eo fama jam praecurrerat de praelio Dyrhachino; 2, of time, to precede; aliquem aetate, Cic.; with dat., ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent. **II.** Esp., to surpass, exceed; aliquem celeritate, Caes.

praecursio -ōnis f. (praecurro), a going before. **I.** Gen., sine praecursione visorum, Cic. **II.** In rhet., the previous preparation of the hearer, Cic.

praecursor -ōris, m. (praecurro), a goer before, precursor. **I.** Lit., **A.** Milit. t. t., praecursores, the vanguard, advanced guard, Liv. **II.** Transf., a spy, scout; in omni calumnia praecursorum habere, Cic.

praecūtio -cūssi -cūssum, 3. (prae and

quatio), to shake before, brandish before; faedas, Ov.

praeda -ae, f. (connected with praehendo), spoils of war, plunder, booty. **I.** Lit., praeda parta, Cic.; ingentes praedas facere, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** the spoils of the chase, quarry, prey; cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. **B.** plunder, gain; maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic.

praedābundus -a -um (praedor), plundering, Sall.

praedamno, 1. **I.** to condemn before; aliquem. **II.** to give up; spem, Liv.

praedātio -ōnis, f. (praedor), a plundering, pillaging, Tac.

praedātor -ōris, m. (praedor). **I.** Lit., a plunderer, pillager, robber; vexatores ac praedatores, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a hunter; caprorum, Ov. **B.** a gain-loving, greedy person, Tib.

praedātōrius -a -um (praedator), plundering, pillaging, predatory; classis, Liv.

praedēlasso, 1. to weary, weaken beforehand, Ov.

praedestīno, 1. to appoint, ordain beforehand; sibi similes triumphos, Liv.

praediātor -ōris, m. (praedinum), a buyer of landed estates sold by auction, a dealer in estates, Cic.

praediātōrius -a -um (praediator), of or relating to the sale of land by auction; jus, Cic.

praedicābilis -e (1. praedico), praiseworthy, Cic.

praedicātio -ōnis, f. (1. praedico). **I.** a making publicly known, the public announcement of the praeco, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a declaration, deposition; nefariae societatis, relating to, Cic.; 2, a praising, commending, praise, Cic.

praedicātor -ōris, m. (1. praedico), a praiser, commender, public eulogist, Cic.

1. **praedico**, 1. to make publicly known, publish. **I.** Lit., of the praeco, dimidias venire partes, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say, tell; paucitatem nostrorum militum suis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., praedicantem contumeliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse, Sall.; ea juventutis exercendae causā fieri praedicant, Caes.; praediceat se servo imperasse, Cic.; 2, to mention with praise, to commend, eulogise, boast; virtutem, Cic.; falsa de se, Cic.; de suis laudibus, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes.

2. **praedico** -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to say beforehand, speak before; praedicta cornua quaerunt, Ov.; esp. of writers and orators, haec mihi praedicenda fuerunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to predict, foretell, prophesy; defectiones solis, Cic.; futura, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil Antonium facturum (esse), Cic. **B.** a, to fix, appoint beforehand; diem (of the praetor), Tac.; b, to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command; Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent, Caes.; Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic.

praedictio -ōnis, f. (2. praedico), a prophesying, predicting, Cic.

praedictum -i, n. (2. praedico), a prophecy, prediction, Cic. **II.** an order, command, Liv. **III.** a concert, agreement, Liv.

praediōlum -i, n. (dim. of praedium), a small landed estate, little farm, Cic.

praedisco -didici, 3. to learn before; ea quae agenda sunt in foro, Cic.

praedispositus -a -um, arranged beforehand; nuntii, Liv.

praeditus -a -um (prae and do), *endowed, furnished, provided with*; with abl., sensibus, Cic.; virtute, Cic.; amentia, Cic.; crudelitate, Cic.

praedium -ii, n. (praes), *a plot of land, landed estate*; rusticum, Cic.; praedium vendere, Cic.

praedivēs -itis, *very rich*, Liv.

1. **praedo**, 1. = praedor (q.v.).

2. **praedo** -ōnis, m. (praeda), *a robber, pillager, plunderer*; urbis, Cic.; maritimi, pirates, Nep.; praedo maritus, *the husband that carried her off* (of Pluto), Ov.

praedocēo -doctus, 2. *to teach before, instruct before*; praedocti ab duce, Sall.

praedōmo -dōmūi, 1. *to tame before*, Sen.

praedor, 1. dep. (praeda). **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., praedatum exisse in agrum Latinum, Liv.; milites praedantes, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to rob, plunder, get gain*; in bonis alienis, Cic.; de aratorum bonis, Cic.; apud Mamertinos, Cic.; ex alterius inscitia, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to plunder, pillage, rob*; socios magis quam hostes, Tac. **B.** 1, lit., *to carry off as prey*; ovem unam, Ov.; 2, transf., *amores alicuius, one's sweetheart*, Ov.; singula de nobis anni praedantur, Hor.

praedūco -duxi -ductum, 3. *to lead forward, carry forward*; fossas viis, Caes.; murum, Caes.

praedulcis -e. **I.** Lit., *very sweet*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *very pleasant, very delightful*; decus, Verg.

praedūrus -a -um, *very hard, very strong*; homo praedurus viribus, Verg.; corpora, Verg.

praemīnēo (praemīnēo), 2. *to surpass, excel*; ceteros peritiā legum, Tac.

praeeō -īvi and -īi -ītum, 4. *to go before, precede*. **I.** Lit., Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *naturā praeunte*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to say before, sing before, play before*; a, gen., *ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis*, Cic.; b, *religious and legal t. t., to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words*; verba praeire, Liv.; carmen, Liv.; praeire alicui, Cic.; 2, *to order, command*; omnia, ut decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv.

praefatio -ōnis, f. (praefor), *a religious or legal form of words, formula*; sacrorum, Liv.; donationis, Cic.

praefectūra -ae, f. (praefectus), *the office of superintendent or overseer*. **I.** Gen., annonae, Tac.; vigilum, Tac. **II.** Esp., 1, *the command of auxiliary troops, esp. of cavalry*, Suet.; 2, *a subordinate provincial command*; praefecturam petere, Cic.; 3, meton., *an Italian town governed by a praefectus, a prefecture*, Cic.

1. **praefectus** -a -um, *partic. of praeficio*.

2. **praefectus** -ī, m. (praeficio), *an overseer, superintendent*. **I.** In private life, his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic. **II.** In political life, *a civil or military officer or superintendent*. **A.** Gen., annonae, Liv.; castrorum and castris, Tac.; praefectus urbis, *governor of the city (Rome), and commander of the five cohortes urbanae, in the time of the republic only commanding in the place of the consul when absent*, Liv.

praefēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** **A.** *to bear, carry before or in front*; ardentem facem, Cic.; fasces praetoribus, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., *clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae*, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *to bring to light, to show, manifest, display*; avaritiam, Cic.; iudicium, *express one's judgment*, Liv.; haec eius diei praefertur opinio, Caes.; b, *to give the preference to, to prefer*; aliquem sibi, Cic.; otium labori, Sall.

II. *to carry by*; middle, praeferri = *to hasten by, to ride by*; praeter castra praelati, Liv. **III.** *to anticipate*; diem triumphi, Liv.

praefērox -ōcis, *very bold, impetuous*; legati, Liv.

praefervidus -a -um, *burning hot, very hot*. **I.** Lit., balneum, Tac. **II.** Fig., ira, Liv.

praefestīno, 1. **I.** *to hasten exceedingly, hasten too much*; ne deficere praefestinent, Liv. **II.** *to hasten by*; sinum, Tac.

praeficiō -fēci -fectum, 3. (prae and facio), *to set over, appoint as superintendent, overseer, etc.*; aliquem pecori, Cic.; bello gerendo or simply bello, Cic.; legioni, Caes.; praeficere aliquem in eo exercitu, Cic.

praefidens -entis, *very confident, over confident*, Cic.

praefigo -fixi -fixum, 3. *to fix in front, fasten before*; ripa sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.; arma puppibus, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to tip, point with*; jacula praefixa ferro, Liv. **B.** *to pierce through, transfix*, Tib.

praefinīo, 4. *to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand*; diem, Cic.; sumptum funerum, Cic.; non praefinire, foll. by quominus, Cic.

praefloro, 1. *to pluck the blossom prematurely*; fig., *to diminish, lessen*; gloriam eius victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

praeflūo, 3. *to flow past*; infimā valle, Liv.; with acc. of place, Tibur fertile, Hor.; Noricam provinciam, Tac.

praefōco, 1. (prae and faux), *to choke, suffocate*; viam animae, Ov.

praefōdio -fōdi -fossum, 3. **I.** *to dig in front of*; portas, Verg. **II.** *to bury previously*; aurum, Ov.

praefor -fātus sum -fāri, *to speak before*. **A.** a, *to utter beforehand*; majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabantur, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; so with acc. of deity, divos, Verg.; b, *to mention beforehand, to promise*; quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. **B.** *to prophesy, foretell*, Liv.

praefractē (praefractus), *sternly, resolutely*; nimis praefracte vectigalia defendere, Cic.

praefractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from praefringo). **I.** Of written style, *abrupt, disconnected*; Thucydides praefractor, Cic. **II.** Of character, *stern, severe, harsh*; Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic.

praefrīgīdus -a -um, *very cold*, Ov.

praefringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (prae and frango), *to break off in front, break in pieces*; hastas, Liv.

praefulciō -fulsi -fultum, 4. *to support, prop up*; fig., illud praefulci atque praemuni ut, etc., Cic.

praefulgēo -fulsi, 2. *to gleam forth, shine forth*. **I.** Lit., equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Verg. **II.** Fig., triumphali decore praefulgens, *conspicuous, distinguished*, Tac.

praegēlidus -a -um, *very cold*; Alpes, Liv.

praegestīo, 4. *to desire exceedingly*; praegestit animus videre, Cic.

praegnans (prae and root GNA, whence gnascor), *pregnant*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., *full of*; fusus stamine, Juv.

praegrācīlis -e, *very slim, slender, lank*, Tac.

praegrāvis -e, *very heavy*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of weight, onus, Ov. **B.** Of movement, praegravis corpore, Liv. **II.** Transf., of persons, *wearisome*, Tac.

praegrāvo, 1. to press heavily upon, weigh upon, oppress, to weigh down. **I.** Lit., praegravata inhaerentibus scuta, Liv. **II.** Fig., to overwhelm, oppress, weigh down; dantem et accipientem, Liv.; animum, Hor.

praegrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (prae and gradior). **I.** to go before, precede; praegredientes amici, Cic.; with acc., signa, agmen, Liv.; nuntios, famam, outstrip, Liv. **II.** to pass by, march by; ea (castra), Liv.

praegressiō -ōnis, f. (praegredior), a going before, precedence; causae, Cic.

praegressus -ūs, m. (praegredior), a going on before, Cic.

praegustātor -ōris, m. (praegusto), one who tastes before, a taster, foretaster. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., libidinum tuarum, Cic.

praegusto, 1. to taste before; cibos, Ov.

praehibēo -ūi -itum, 2. (prae and habeo), to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, Plaut.

praejacēo, 2. to lie before; campus qui castra praejacet, Tac.

praejudicātus -a -um, v. praejudico.

praejudiciūm -iī, n. a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings). **I.** Lit., a, de quo non praejudicium sed plane iudicium jam pactum putatur, Cic.; apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, quum duobus jam praejudiciis damnatus esset, Cic.; b, transf., a premature decision; neminem praejudicium tantae rei afferre, Liv. **II.** Meton., an example, precedent; Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, by your example, Caes.

praejudico, 1. to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment; a, legal t. t., re semel atque iterum praejudicatā, Cic. Partic. perf. subst., **praejudicātum** -i, n. = praejudicium, (I.); b, transf., in partic., **praejudicātus** -a -um, previously decided; opinio praejudicata, Cic.

praeiūvo -iūvi, 1. to assist before, Tac.

praelābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide before, flow, swim before or along; insula in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac.; with acc., praelabi flumina rotis, Verg.

praelambo -lambi, 3. to lick before, taste before, Hor.

praelargus -a -um, very abundant, Juv.

praelēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to sail past, coast along; Campaniam, Tac.

praeligo, 1. **I.** to bind in front; sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. **II.** to bind up; os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic.

praelium, etc. = proelium, etc. (q. v.).

praelongus -a -um, very long; gladius, Liv.

praelūcēo -luxi, 2. to carry a light before; lit., to light before. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., 1, with acc. (amicitia) bonam spem praelucet in posterum, sheds the kindly light of hope, Cic.; 2, to outshine, surpass; nullus sinus Bais praelucet, Hor.

praelum = prelum (q. v.).

praelustris -e (prae and lustrō), very illustrious; praelustri ab arce, Ov.

praemandō, 1. to order beforehand; ut conquireretur, ap. Cic.; hence, **praemandāta** -ōrum, n. a writ of arrest, Cic.

praemātūrus -a -um, too early, premature; hiems, Tac.; canities, Tac.

praemedicātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, Ov.

praemēditātiō -ōnis, f. (praemeditor), considering beforehand; futurorum malorum, Cic.

praemēditor, 1. dep. to meditate upon, consider beforehand; praemeditari quo animo accedam ad urbem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., id praemeditari ferendum modice esse, Cic.; partic. perf. pass., **praemēditātus** -a -um, considered beforehand; mala, Cic.

praemētūens -entis, p. adj. (from praemetuo), fearing beforehand, Phaedr.

praemētūentēr, adv. (praemetuens), apprehensively, anxiously, Lucr.

praemētūo, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive. **I.** Intransit., alicui, Caes. **II.** Transit., to fear beforehand; deserti conjugis iras, Verg.

praemitto -misi -missum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before. **I.** Lit., (a) of persons, aliquem, Cic.; legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.; without acc., to send before; ad eos equites, Caes.; (β) of things, alicui odiosas literas, Cic. **II.** Transf., to send before; haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac.

praemium -iī, n. (prae and emō), that which is taken first. **I.** Gen., advantage, gain, profit; omnia praemia donaue fortunae, Cic. **II.** Esp., A. an honourable reward, recompense; praemia bene de republica meritorum, Cic.; alicui praemium dare pro aliqua re, Cic.; praemium praepondere or exponere, to promise, Cic.; ironically = punishment; cape praemia facti, Ov. B. Esp., booty; in war, pugnae, Verg.; in the chase, leporem et gruem jucunda captat praemia, Hor.

praemolestia -ae, f. trouble beforehand, Cic.

praemōlior, 4. dep. to prepare beforehand; rem, Liv.

praemōnēo -ūi -itum, 2. to warn, advise, admonish beforehand. **I.** Gen., with acc., conatus hostis, against hostile attempts, Liv.; with ut and the subj., me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic. **II.** to foretell, presage, Ilion arsurum, Ov.

praemōnitus -ūs, m. (praemoneo), a prediction, premonition, Ov.

praemonstro, 1. **I.** to show, point out before, Lucr. **II.** to prophesy, presage, predict; magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic.

praemordēo -mordi -morsum, 2. to bite off; fig., to pilfer; aliquid ex aliquo, Juv.

praemōriōr -mortuus sum -mōri, 3. dep. to die prematurely, Ov.; transf., praemortui jam est pudoris, his modesty is dead, Liv.

praemūniō (praemoeniō), 4. **I.** to fortify in front; aditus duos magnis operibus, Caes. **II.** Fig., to fortify, secure, make safe; genus dicendi praemunitum, Cic.; quae praemuniuntur sermoni, promised to meet objections, Cic.

praemūnitio -ōnis, f. (praemunio), a fortifying beforehand; rhet., fig., of an orator, a preparation of the minds of his hearers, Cic.

praenāto, 1. to swim before, swim past, flow by, Verg.

Praeneste -is, n. (f. in Verg.), a town in Latium, famous for its roses, its nuts, and for the temple and oracle of Fortuna, now Palestrina. Hence, **Praenestinus** -a -um, belonging to Praeneste; sortes, the utterances of the oracle there, Cic.

praenitēo -ūi, 2. to shine forth; fig., cur tibi junior praeniteat, outshines thee, Hor.

praenōmen -inis, n. the name which stood before the gentile name, and distinguished the individual, the first name, the praenomen (e.g., Caius, in C. J. Caesar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero), Cic.

praenosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow; futura, Cic.

praenōtio -ōnis, f. (praenosco), preconception, innate idea (translation of πρόληψις), Cic.

praenūbilus -a -um, very cloudy, very dark, Liv.

praenunciā, etc. = praenuntia, etc. (q.v.).

praenuntia, v. praenuntius.

praenuntio, 1. to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretell, predict; futura, Cic.

praenuntius -a -um, foretelling; subst. (m. f. and n.), that which announces beforehand, a harbinger, sign, token, omen; stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.; ales praenuntius lucis, the cock, Ov.

praecōcupatio -ōnis, f. (praecocupo), a taking possession of before; locorum, Nep.

praecōcupo, 1. **I.** to take possession of before, seize before; iter, Caes.; loca, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy; animos timor praecocupaverat, Caes.; 2, to anticipate, to surprise; ne adventu Caesaris praecocuparetur, Caes.; with infin., legem ipsi praecocupaverant ferre, Liv.

praecopto, 1. **I.** to prefer, wish rather, desire more; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praecoptet, Liv.; with infin., nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. **II.** aliquid alicui rei, to prefer; otium urbanum militiae laboribus, Liv.

praepando, 3. to open wide in front, stretch open in front, extend before, Cic.

praeparatio -ōnis, f. (praeparo), preparation; ad minuendum dolorem, Cic.

praeparo, 1. to make ready, provide, prepare; naves, Cic.; res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditorum) praeparatae, Liv.

praepedio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (prae and root PED). **I.** to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter; praepeditis Numidarum equis, Tac. **II.** Transf., to hinder, impede, obstruct; quum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam praepedissent, Liv.; singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov.; praepediri valetudine, to be hindered by ill-health, Tac.

praependeo -pendi, 2. intransit., to hang before, hang in front, Caes.

praepēs -pētis (prae and peto). **I.** Lit., t. t. of augury, of birds from whose flight favourable omens were gathered, quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift; praepes avis, and subst. simply praepes, Cic.; praepetibus pennis se credere caelo, Verg. **II.** Transf., quick in flight and motion; a, adj., deus, the winged god—i.e., Cupid, Ov.; b, subst., a bird; Jovis, the eagle, Ov.; Medusaeus (of Pegasus), Ov.

praepilatus -a -um, having a ball or button in front (applied to foils or blunt weapons); missilia, Liv.

praepinguis -e, very fat, very rich; solum, Verg.

praepolléo -pollūi, 2. to be very powerful, to excel or surpass in power; vir virtute praepollens, Liv.

praepondéro, 1. to outweigh; fig., neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, Cic.

praepōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to put before, place before. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., pauca (scribendo), Cic.; transf., praepositae causae, antecedent, Cic. **B.** Esp., to put over, set over as overseer, commander, etc.; aliquem bello, provinciae, navibus, Cic.; militibus, Caes. Partic. subst., **praepōsitus** -i, m. a commander, Tac. **II.** Fig., to prefer; salutem reipublicae vitae suae, Cic. Partic. subst., **praepōsitum** -i, n. (translation

of προσημείον), something to be preferred, something advantageous, but not (in the Stoic philosophy) absolutely good, e.g., riches, etc., Cic.

praeporto, 1. to carry before, Lucr.

praepositio -ōnis, f. (praepono), a placing before. **I.** 1, lit., negationis, Cic.; 2, meton., grammat. t. t., a preposition, Cic. **II.** a preferring, preference, Cic.

praepositus, partic. of praepono.

praepossum -pōtūi -posse, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Tac.

praepostērē, adv. (praeposterus), in a reversed order, perversely, absurdly, Cic.

praepostērus -a -um. **I.** having the last first, inverted, perverse, distorted, absurd; gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic. **II.** Transf., of persons, perverse, Cic.

praepotens -entis, very powerful, very mighty; a, of persons, viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrā marique, Cic.; with abl. iustr., praepotens armis Romanus, Liv.; with genit., Juppiter omnium rerum praepotens, ruling over, Cic.; b, transf., of things, philosophia, Cic.

praepropērantēr, adv. very quickly, very hastily, Lucr.

praepropērē, adv. (praeproperus), very hastily, too quickly; festinare, Liv.; agere, Liv.

praepropērus -a -um, exceedingly quick, too quick, overhasty, precipitate. **I.** Lit., festinatio, Cic.; celeritas, Liv. **II.** Transf., ingenium, Liv.

praepūtium -ii, n. the foreskin, Juv.

praequam, v. prae.

praequeror -questus sum -quēri, to complain beforehand, Ov.

praeradio, 1. to outshine, Ov.

praerapidus -a -um, very rapid; gurges, Liv.

praerigesco -rigūi, 3. to grow very stiff, Tac.

praeripio -ripūi -reptum, 3. (prae and rapio), to snatch away, pluck from, tear away, carry off. **I.** Gen., alicui arma, Ov.; alicui laudem destinatam, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to carry off before the time; deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.; b, to anticipate, forestall; hostium consilia, Cic.

praerodo -rōdi -rōsum, to gnaw in front, to gnaw off, bite through, Hor.

praerogātivus -a -um (praerogo, to ask beforehand), asked before others (for vote, opinion, etc.). **I.** Lit., polit. t. t., voting first, voting before others; centuria praerogativa, and gen. subst., **praerogativa** -ae, f. the century in which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia, Cic.; praerogativam referre, Cic.; hence, omen praerogativae, the omen given by the name of the prerogative century, Cic. **II.** **praerogativa** -ae, f. **A.** a previous choice, Liv. **B.** a sure sign, indication, presage; triumphī, Cic.; voluntatis, Cic.

praerumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break off, tear off in front; funes, Caes.

praeruptus -a -um, p. adj. (from praerumpo), broken off. **I.** Lit., of places, steep, precipitous, overhanging; saxa, Cic.; mons, Verg. Plur. subst., **praerupta** -ōrum, n. precipices, Liv. **II.** Transf., juvenis animo praeruptus, violent, Tac.; dominatio, stern, severe, Tac.

praes, praedis, m. (praevideo). **I.** a surety, security; praedem esse pro aliquo, Cic.; praedes dare, Cic. **II.** Meton., the property of the security; ne L. P. Ancus praedes tuos venderet, Cic.

praesaepes (prasaepis) -is, f., **praesaepe** -is, n., and **praesaepium** -ii, n.

(praesaepio), an inclosure. **I.** a crib, manger, Ov., transf., certum praesaepe, contemptuously = table, Hor. **II.** a stall, Verg.; transf., praesaepibus arcent, from the hives, Verg.; in praesaepibus, in low houses, Cic.

praesaepio -saepsi -saepum, 4. to block up in front; omnem aditum, Cic.

praesāgio, 4. **I.** to presage, forebode, have a presentiment of; praesagire, id est, futura ante sentire, Cic.; quasi praesagiret, Cic.; de fine belli, Liv. **II.** Transf., to foreshow, predict, Lucr.

praesāgitio -ōnis, f. (praesagio), a premonition, foreboding, presentiment, Cic.

praesāgium -ii, n. (praesagio). **I.** a presage, presentiment, foreboding; malorum, Tac. **II.** Transf., a prediction, prophesying; Tiberii de Servio Galba, Tac.

praesāgus -a -um. **I.** presaging, foreboding; pectora, Ov.; with genit., mens praesaga mali, Verg. **II.** Transf., predicting; fulmen, Verg.; verba, Ov.

praescisoo -scivi, 3. to learn, find out beforehand; praesciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet volebat, Liv.

praescius -a -um, knowing beforehand, present; corda, Verg.; with genit., periculorum, Tac.

praescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write before, set before in writing; **1.** lit., sibi nomen, Verg.; auctoritates praescriptae, the names of senators contained in a decree of the senate, Cic.; **2.** transf., to put forward or take as a pretext, Tac. **II.** to write down for imitation. **A.** to prescribe, ordain, define, direct beforehand; jura civibus, Cic.; ne quid ageret, Cic. **B.** to draw up an outline of, Tac.

praescriptio -ōnis, f. (praescribo). **I.** Lit., a writing before; hence, meton., a title, inscription, preamble, introduction; legis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a precept, rule, order; rationis, Cic.; **2.** limitation; in hac praescriptione semihorae, Cic.; **3.** a pretext; honesta, Cic.; hence, legal t. t., an objection, demurrer, Cic.

praescriptum -i, n. (praescribo), that which is written down. **I.** Lit., **A.** a prescribed limit; intra praescriptum equitare, Hor. **II.** Fig., an order, a precept, rule; legum, Cic.

praesēco -sēcūi -sēcātum and -sectum, 1. to cut in front; crines, Caes.; fig., carmen praesectum, pruned down, Hor.

praesens -entis (praesum). **I.** Gen., present, in person, at hand; quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic.; praesens tecum egi, in person, Cic.; in praesenti (sc. tempore), now, Cic.; in praesens tempus, for the present time, Cic.

Subst. **praesentia** -ium, n. the present, Ov. **II.** **1.** on the spot, immediate, momentary, not delayed; poena, immediately following the offence, Cic.; decretum, passed instantly, Liv.; **2.** immediately efficacious, effective, powerful; auxilium, Cic.; memoria praesentior, more vivid, Liv.; with infin., praesens imo tollere de gradu, with power to, Hor.; **3.** open, visible; ora, Verg.; transf., insidiae, mala, Cic.; **4.** pressing, urgent; jam praesentior res erat, Liv.; **5.** of character, resolute, determined; animus, Cic.; **6.** present, aiding, propitious; deus, Cic.

praesensio -ōnis, f. (praesentio), a presentiment, foreboding, premonition; rerum futurarum, Cic.

praesentia -ae, f. (praesens). **I.** presence; alicuius, Cic.; animi, presence of mind, determination, courage, Caes., Cic.; in praesentia, for the present, now, at present, Cic. **II.** impression, effect; veri, Ov.

praesentio -sensi -sensum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; animo providere et praesentire, Caes.; futura, Cic.

praesēpes, etc. = praesaepes, etc. (q. v.).

praesēpio = praesaepio (q. v.).

praesertim, adv. especially, chiefly; praesertim quum and quum praesertim, Cic.; praesertim si, Cic.; praesertim quod, Cic.

praesēs -sīdis, c. (praesideo), sitting before (i. e., to protect, take care of); hence, **I.** protecting; usually subst., a protector, protectress; reipublicae, Cic.; templorum, Cic. **II.** a chief, ruler, president; praeses belli, goddess of war (of Minerva), Verg.; praeside pendet ab uno, Ov.

praesidens -entis, m. (praesideo), a president, ruler, Tac.

praesidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (prae and sedeo). **A.** to sit before, protect, guard; with dat., huic imperio, Cic.; urbi, Liv.; foribus caeli (of Janus), Ov.; with acc., Galliae litus, Tac. **B.** to preside over, manage, direct, govern; rebus urbanis, Caes.; orbi terrarum, Cic.; with acc., exercitum, Tac.

praesidiarius -a -um (praesidium), serving as a guard or protection; milites, Liv.

praesidium -ii, n. (praeses), a sitting before; hence, **I.** Lit., protection, defence; **a.** alicui esse praesidio, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. t., a guard, patrol, escort; legiones quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes. **II.** Meton., **A.** that which defends, protection, help; **a.** classis praesidium provinciae, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. t., the soldiers who form the guard; praesidium agitare, to set guards, Liv.; praesidia in urbes inducere, Cic.; fig., in praesidio collocatus, Cic. **B.** a place occupied by a garrison or guard, post, camp, fortification; quum legio praesidium occupavisset, Caes.; in praesidiis esse, Cic.; praesidium commutare, Liv.; fig., de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. **C.** help, assistance, support; magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, Cic.

praesignifico, 1. to signify, announce beforehand; hominibus futura, Cic.

praesignis -e (signum), distinguished, remarkable before others, Ov.

praesono -sonāi, 1. to sound forth, resound, Ov.

praespargo, 3. to scatter, strew before, Lucr.

praestābilis -e (praesto), distinguished, pre-eminent, remarkable; res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic.; melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem in hac civitate nasci, Cic.; nullam dignitatem praestabiliorem, Cic.

praestans -antis, p. adj. (from praesto), excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent; **a.** of persons, gen. with abl., or in with the abl., homo prudentiā praestans, Cic.; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic.; virgibus praestantior omnibus, Ov.; in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic.; **b.** of things, praestanti et singulari fide, Cic.; praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg.

praestantia -ae, f. (praestans), superiority, excellence; si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, Cic.; mentis, Cic.

praesterno, 3. to strew, spread before, Plaut.

praestēs -sītis, c. (2. praesto) = praeses, a tutelary, protecting deity; Lares, Ov.

praestigia -ae, f., usually plur., **praestigiae** -arum, f. (praestringo), deception, illusion, juggling; verborum, Cic.

praestitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (statuo), to prescribe, appoint beforehand; tempus alicui, Cic.; diem operi, Cic.

1. **praestō**, adv. (from praestus = praesitus, as repositus = repositus), present, at hand, here, ready; gen. with esse, to be at hand, to show oneself, to appear, with the notion of, to attend or to wait upon, to be at one's service; alicui, to appear to help one at a court of law, Cic.; quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; fig., praesto esse, to serve; alicui, Cic.; salutis tuae, Cic.

2. **praesto** -stiti -stitum and -stātum -stātūrus, 1. **I.** Intransit., to stand before, excel, be distinguished; inter suos, Cic.; aliquā re, Cic.; with dat. or acc. of person, to surpass, excel; alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquā re, Cic.; aliquem aliquā re, Liv.; praestat used impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin., praestat in eandem recidere fortunam, Cic.; with quam, mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. **II.** Transit., to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for. **A.** Lit., Messallam Caesari, Cic.; damnum emptori, Cic.; a vi, from violence, Cic.; de me, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullos (praedones) fore quis praestare poterat, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to perform, do, execute, fulfil; suum munus, Cic.; officium, Caes.; b, to keep, hold; fidem, to keep one's word, Cic.; c, to preserve; socios salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; d, to show, manifest, exhibit; benevolentiam, Cic.; se, with acc. of predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as; se invictum, Ov.; praesta te eum, Cic.; e, to give, evince; honorem debitum patri, to show proper respect, Cic.; sententiam, to give one's opinion, Cic.

praestōlor, 1. dep. (connected with 1. praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat., tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc., huius adventum ad Clupeam, Cic.

praestringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind up, tie up; faucem laqueo, Ov.; pollices nodo, Tac. **II.** to make blunt; aciem oculorum, to weaken, darken, Liv.; oculos, Cic.; fig., aciem animi or mentis, Cic.

praestrūo -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** to build in front, construct before; hence, to block up, render impassable; aditum montis, Ov. **II.** to prepare, make ready for anything; fraus fidem sibi in parvis praestruit, procures for itself credibility in little things, Liv.

praesūl -sūlis, e. one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer, Cic.

praesultātor -ōris, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer, Liv.

praesulto, 1. (prae and salio), to leap, spring before, Liv.

praesum -fūi -esse, to be before. **I.** to be over, be placed over, preside over; a, sacris, Cic.; navi faciendae, Cic.; b, to be placed over, to govern; populo, Cic.; magistratui, to preside as a magistrate, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., to command; exercitui, Caes.; in Bruttis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be the chief person, to take the lead in; temeritati T. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

praesūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take beforehand. **I.** remedia, Tac.; domi dapes, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate; fortunam principatus, Tac.; 2, a, to imagine, represent to oneself beforehand; spe praesumite bellum, Verg.; praesumptum habere, to suppose, take for granted, Tac.; b, to assume, presume, suppose, conjecture, believe, Tac.

praesumptus -a -um, p. adj. (from praesumo), taken for granted, presumed; suspicio, a preconceived suspicion, Tac.

praesūo -sūtus, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal; praesuta foliis hasta, Ov.

praetempto = praetento (q.v.).

praetendo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch out before, extend backwards; hastas dextris, Verg.; ramum olivae manu, Verg.; poet., nec conjugis umquam praetendi taedas, i.e., never laid claim to lawful wedlock, Verg. **II.** to place before, hold, spread before. **A.** 1, lit., saepem segeti, Verg.; 2, transf., to place before; sermonem decreto, Liv.; hence, praetendi, of places, to lie before or in front; praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg.; absol., tenue praetentum litus esse, Liv. **B.** Fig., to hold before as a pretext, pretend; hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, allegere in excusa for, Cic.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

praetento (praetempto), 1. to feel, try, test beforehand. **A.** Lit., iter baculo, Ov. **B.** Fig., vires, Ov.

praetēpesco -tēpūi, 3. to glow beforehand; fig., si praetepuisset amor, Ov.

praeter (from prae and suffix -ter, like inter, propter). **I.** Adv., **A.** With negatives, more than, except, with exception of; nil praeter canna fuit, Ov. **B.** more than; foll. by quam, praeter sapit quam, etc., Plaut. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** Of space, past, by, beyond; praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.; praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, before the eyes of, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, beyond, beside, contrary to; praeter spem, Liv.; praeter modum, beyond measure, Cic.; praeter opinionem, Cic.; praeter naturam, Cic.; 2, beyond, more than; praeter ceteros laborare, Cic.; 3, except, with the exception of; omnes praeter Hortensium, Cic.; with preceding negatives, nihil praeter suum negotium agere, Cic.; hence, sometimes = besides, in addition to, with; num quid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic.; ut praeter se denos adduceret, Caes.

praetērāgo, 3. to drive past, drive by; equum, Hor.

praetērēā (praeter and abl. eā). **I.** besides, beyond this, further, Cic. **II.** henceforth, hereafter, Verg.

praetērēo -ivi and oftener -ii -itum -ire. **I.** Intransit., to go by, pass by; unda praeteriit, Ov.; of time, to pass, elapse; hora, Ov. **II.** Transit., to go by, pass by. **A.** Gen., 1, hortos, Cic.; of time, in pass. partic., **praetērītus** -a -um, past, Cic.; **praetērīta** -ōrum, n. the past, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to escape the notice of, be unknown to; non me praeterit, I am not unaware, Cic.; b, (a) to pass, omit; nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, leave unpractised, Cic.; ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, was unapplauded, Cic.; (β) to omit, not to mention; caedes praetereo, libidines praetereo, Cic.; esp., of the Censor, not to read the name of a senator at the census (to publish his expulsion from the senate); quatuor praeteriti sunt, Liv.; (γ) to forget to do; foll. by quin and subj., praeterire non potui quin scriberem ad te, Cic.; (δ) to omit, leave out, take no notice of, pass over, in presents, legacies, etc.; Philippus et Marcellus praeter-euntur, are passed by, get nothing, Caes.; filium fratris (in a will), Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to pass in a race, outstrip; jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Verg.; 2, fig., to surpass; virtus tua alios praeterit, Ov.

praetērēquīto, 1. to ride past, ride by, Liv.

praeterfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry past; pass., praeterferri, to be carried past, to flow, drive, go past, Liv.

praeterflūo, 3. to flow past, flow by; moenia

Liv.; fig., nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeter-
suere sinere, vanish from the recollection, Cic.

praetergrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (praeter and gredior), to pass by, go beyond; castra, Cic.; primos suos, Sall.

praetērītus -a -um, partic. of praetereo.

praeterlābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide by, flow by; tumulum, Verg.; tellurem, to sail by, Lucr. **II.** Fig., to slip away; ante enim (definitio) praeterlabitur quam percepta est, Cic.

praetermēo, 1. to pass by, go by, Lucr.

praetermissiō -ōnis, f. (praetermitto). **I.** a leaving out, omission; sine ullius (formae) praetermissione, Cic. **II.** a passing over, neglecting; aedilitatis, Cic.

praetermitto -misi -missum, 3. to let pass. **A.** Lit., neminem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to let pass time, opportunity, etc.; diem, Cic.; occasiones, Caes.; 2, to neglect, omit; gratulationem, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; non or nihil praetermittere, foll. by quin, or nihil praetermittere, foll. by quominus, Cic.; 3, in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit; quod dignum memoriā visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes.; verba, Cic.; tantam rem negligenter, Liv.; 4, to overlook, let pass unpunished, Liv.

praeterquam, adv. except, Cic.; praeterquam quod, except that, Cic.; praeterquam . . . etiam, Liv.; nihil praeterquam, Liv.

praetervectiō -ōnis, f. (praetervehor), a passing by, travelling past; in praetervectione omnium, Cic.

praetervēhor -vectus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to ride by, sail by, be carried past, Cic.; naves Apolloniam praetervectae, Caes.; classis praetervehens, Liv.; praetervehens equo, Liv.; fig., locum cum silentio, pass by in silence, Cic.; oratio aures vestras praetervecta est, Cic. **II.** Of soldiers, to march past, Tac.

praetervōlo, 1. to fly past. **I.** Lit., quem praetervolat ales, Cic. **II.** Fig., to slip by, escape; praetervolat numerus, Cic.; occasionis opportunitas praetervolat, Cic.

praetexo -texūi -textum, 3. **I.** to weave before, form an edge, border, fringe; 1, lit., purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov.; toga or tunica purpurā praetexta, Liv.; or simply toga praetexta, Cic.; or subst., **praetexta** -ae, f. an upper garment, bordered with purple, worn by the magistrates at Rome and in the Italian municipia and coloniae, and by free-born children, till they assumed the toga virilis, Cic.; hence, meton., **praetexta** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), a Roman national tragedy, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to provide with a border, adorn; to provide, furnish with; omnia lenioribus principiis natura praetexit; b, to fringe, cover; puppes praetexunt litora, Verg.; fig., to cover, conceal; culpam nomine conjugii, Verg.; c, to adorn; Augusto praetextum nomine templum, Ov. **II.** to put forward as a pretext; cupiditatem triumphū, Cic.

praetexta, v. praetexo.

praetextātus -a -um (praetexta, from praetexo). **I.** clad in the praetexta, Cic. **II.** licentious; mores, Juv.

praetextum -i, n. (praetexo), a pretence, pretext, Tac.

praetextus -ū, m. (praetexo). **I.** outward appearance, consideration, consequence, Tac. **II.** a pretext; sub levi verborum praetextu, Liv.

praetingo -tinctus, 3. to dip in or moisten beforehand, Ov.

praetor -ōris, m. (for praetor, from praeco),

lit., one who goes before; hence, a leader, chief. Hence, **I.** In civil business, the praetor; used of the chief magistrate at Capua, Cic.; of the Suffetes at Carthage, Nep.; of the consul at Rome (also called praetor maximus), Liv.; at Rome, esp., one of the praetors, the Roman magistrates who administered justice (orig. two, the praetor urbanus and the praetor peregrinus, of whom the former was judge in disputes between Roman citizens, the latter in disputes between foreigners and between Roman citizens and foreigners); praetor is also used for propraetor, a magistrate who, after he had been praetor, was sent as a governor to a province; praetor primus, the praetor who headed the poll, Cic. **II.** To translate Gr. στρατηγός, a commander of the army of a non-Roman nation, Cic.

praetōriānus -a -um (praetorium), belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian, Tac.; plur. subst., **praetōriāni** -ōrum, m. the praetorian guard, Tac.

praetōriūm, v. praetorius.

praetōrius -a -um (praetor). **I.** Adj., **A.** relating to the praetor, praetorian; a, of the praetor at Rome, comitia, election of the praetor, Liv.; jus, administered by the praetor, Cic.; potestas, office of praetor, Cic.; b, relating to a praetor or propraetor in the provinces; domus, dwelling of a propraetor, Cic. **B.** relating to a general or commander, Cic.; navis, the admiral's ship, Liv.; imperium, command of the fleet, Cic.; porta, the gate of the camp near the general's tent, Caes.; cohors praetoria; (a) the general's body-guard, Caes.; ironically, scortatorum praetoria cohors, Cic.; (β) (in imperial Rome) the emperor's body-guard, the praetorian guard, Tac. **II.** Subst., **A.** **praetōriūm** -ii, n. 1, the official residence of the praetor or propraetor in a province, Cic.; hence, transf., a palace, Juv.; 2, the chief place in a Roman camp, where the general's tent was, and where the ara, the augurale, and the tribunal were, to which the soldiers were summoned to hear speeches from the general, the officers to hold a council of war; sit celeriter concursus in praetorium, Caes.; praetorium mittere, dimittere, to dismiss the council of war, Liv.; poet., the cell of the queen-bee, Verg.; 3, the imperial body-guard, Tac. **B.** **praetōrius** -li, m. (sc. vir), a past praetor, Cic.

praetrepīdo, 1. to tremble exceedingly, to be hasty or impatient; praetrepidans, hasty, Cat.

praetūra -ae, f. (praetor). **I.** the office, dignity of a praetor at Rome; praeturā se abdicare, Cic. **II.** = στρατηγία, the dignity of a general in Greece, Cic.

Praetūtīl -ōrum, m. a people in Italy, in Picenum. Adj., **Praetūtīānus** -a -um, Praetutian; ager, Liv.

praeumbro, 1. to overshadow; fig., to obscure, Tac.

praevalens -entis, partic. of praevaleo (q.v.).

praeuro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn at the end or tip; hasta praeusta, Liv.; stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes.

praevalēo -vālūi, 2. **I.** to be physically strong; praevalens juvenis Romanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail, to get the upper hand; praevalens populus, Liv.; praevalet pugnā equestri, to be stronger in, Tac.

praevalīdus -a -um. **I.** Lit., very strong, very powerful; juvenis, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, of persons, etc., Blaesus, Tac.; urbs, Liv.; b, of things, terra, too fertile, too productive, Verg.

prævaricatio -ōnis, f. (prævaricor), a violation of duty; esp. of an advocate who has an understanding with the opposite party, collusion, Cic.

prævaricator -ōris, m. (prævaricor), one who violates his duty, esp. of an advocate, accuser, etc., one who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer; prævaricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic.

prævaricor, 1. dep. (varico). **I.** Lit., to go crooked, walk crookedly, Plin. **II.** Fig., to play a false or double part; esp. of an advocate or accuser who has a secret understanding with the other side, to be guilty of collusion, Cic.

prævarus -a -um, very perverse, Cic.

prævehor -vectus sum, 3. dep. to ride or be carried before, in front, past; prævectus equo, riding past, Verg., Liv.

prævenio -veni -ventum, 4. to come before, anticipate, get the start of; hostis breviorē viā præventurus erat, Liv.; with acc., hostem, Liv.; mortē præventus, overtaken by death, Liv.

præverro, 3. to sweep or brush before; veste vias, Ov.

præverto (prævorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. and **prævertor** -verti, 3. dep. **I.** to undertake before; quod huic sermōni prævertendum, Cic. **II.** to go before, run before, outstrip. **A.** Lit., ventos, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, to anticipate; with acc. = to hinder, make of no avail; quorum usum opportunitas prævertit, Liv.; 2, to lay hold of before, preoccupy; prævertēre animos amore, Verg.; 3, to be of more importance, to surpass, to be weightier; nec posse bello prævertisse quidquam, Liv.; 4, (dep. prævertor only in present forms); a, to turn to first, to take more notice of; illuc prævertamur, Hor.; b, to go to, make a visit to; in Thessaliam, Liv.

prævidéo -vidi -vīsum, 2. to see before, foresee. **I.** Physically, ictum venientem, Verg. **II.** Transf., respublica quam prævideo in summis periculis, Cic.

prævitio, 1. to corrupt or vitiate beforehand; gurgitem, Ov.

prævius -a -um (prae and via), going before, preceding, Ov.

prævolō, 1. to fly before; prævolantes grues, Cic.

pragmaticus -a -um (πραγματικός), skilled in civil affairs, state business, etc.; pragmatici homines, Cic.; subst., **pragmaticus** -i, m. a person who supplied orators and advocates with materials for their speeches, Cic.

prandéo, prandi, pransum, 2. (prandium), to take breakfast, to breakfast, Cic.; with acc., to breakfast on; olus, lusciniās, Hor.

prandium -ii, n. (conn. with Dor. πρᾶν = πρᾶν), a late breakfast or lunch, taken about noon, of bread, fish, cold meat, etc.; prandium (alicui) dare, Cic.; aliquem ad prandium invitare, Cic.

pransus -a -um (prandeo), having lunched; curatus et pransus (of soldiers), ready for action, prepared for battle, Liv.; pransus, potus, having eaten and drunk well, Cic.

prātensis -e (pratium), of or relating to a meadow, growing in a meadow; fungus, Hor.

prātulum -i, n. (dim. of pratium), a little meadow, Cic.

prātum -i, n. **I.** a meadow; pratorum viriditas, Cic. **II.** Meton., meadow-grass, Ov.

prāvē, adv. (pravus), lit., crookedly; hence, ill, wrongly, Cic.

prāvitas -ātis, f. (pravus). **I.** crookedness, irregularity, deformity; membrorum, Cic.; oris, a distortion of the mouth in speaking, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** irregularity, impropriety, Cic. **B.** moral irregularity, wickedness, perversity, pravity; mentis, Cic.; consulum, Liv.

prāvus -a -um, crooked, irregular, misshapen, deformed. **I.** Lit., membra, Cic. **II.** Transf., morally crooked, perverse, improper, wrong; affectio, Cic.; pravissima regula, Cic.

Praxitelēs -is and -i, m. (Πραξιτέλης), a sculptor of Athens, especially famous for his statues of Aphrodite at Cnidus and of Eros at Thespiae. Hence, adj., **Praxitelius** -a -um, of Praxiteles.

prēcario, adv. (precarius), by entreaty; rogare, Cic.

prēcarius -a -um (precor), begged for, asked for, obtained by entreaty. **I.** libertas, Liv.; orare precariam opem, Liv. **II.** Transf., uncertain, insecure, precarious; forma, Ov.; imperium, Tac.

prēcatio -ōnis, f. (precor), a begging, entreating, request, prayer; illa sollemnis comiti-
orum præcatio, Cic.

preces, v. prex.

prēciae (prētiae) -ārum, f. a kind of wine, Verg.

prēcō (præcor), 1. dep. (prex), to beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc. of pers., deos, Cic.; (β) with acc. of thing, opem, Liv.; hæc præcatus sum, Cic.; (γ) with ut or ne, or ut ne or non præcor, foll. by quominus and subj., præcor ab diis ut, etc., Cic.; (δ) absol., eum sororem dedisse Prusiae præcanti atque oranti, Liv.; used also of things, dextra præcans, Verg. **II.** to wish good or evil; bene præcari, Liv.; male præcari, Cic.; præcari alicui, to curse a person, Cic. (partic., præcantia, three syllables, Verg.).

prēhendo, prēhendi, prēhensum, 3. and syncop., prendo, prendi, prensium (prae and HENDO, χανδάνω), to lay hold of, seize hold of, catch. **I.** aliquem manu, Cic.; of the soil, tellus prēhendit stirpes, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay hold of, to catch, detain, in order to speak to a person; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to catch, detect in any act; in furto, Plaut. **C.** to seize violently, to take hasty possession of; Pharum, Caes. **D.** Meton., to reach; oras Italiae, Verg.; quum ipsum ea moderantem et regentem paene prēderit, observed, Cic.

prēhenso, and oftener **preenso** (intens. of prēhendo), 1. to lay hold of, seize. **I.** manus, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay hold of a person in order to speak to him, to make a request, etc.; genna, Tac.; veteranos, Liv. **B.** to canvass for an office; homines, Liv.; patres, Liv.; absol., prensat Galba, Cic.

prēlum -i, n. (premo), a wine-press, olive-press, Verg.

prēmo, pressi, pressum, 3. to press. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., ad pectora natos, Verg.; vestigia alicuius, to follow in any one's footsteps, Tac.; frena dente, to champ, Ov.; b, fig., necessitas eum premebat, Cic.; premi aere alieno, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to touch; litus, Hor.; insulam premit annis, surrounds, Ov.; b, to hold; frena manu, Ov.; c, locum, to be often in a place, frequent; forum, Cic.; so to press with the body, lie on; humum, Ov.; ebur, poet. = the curule chair of ivory, Ov.; d, to cover, conceal; canitiem galeā preminimus, Verg.; ossa, to bury, Ov.; fig., (a) to bury, wrap; me pressit alta quies, Verg.; (β) to conceal, suppress; curam sub corde, Verg.; e, to make something by pressing; caseum, Verg.; lac, to make cheese, Verg.; f, to press hard, to pursue closely, press upon; hostes, Caes.; ep-

plidum obsidione, Caes.; cervum ad retia, *to drive into the nets*, Verg.; fig., *to pursue with words*; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem criminibus, Ov.; g, *to lade, to load*; carinae pressae, Verg. **II. A.** *to press in*; dentes in vite, Ov.; presso vestigio, Cic.; transf., *to mark*; rem notā, Ov. **B. a.** *to extinguish*; ignem, Verg.; b, *to press out*; oleum, Hor. **C.** *to press down*; a, lit., (a) *currum*, Ov.; aulaeum premitur, Hor.; (b) *to plant*; virgulta per agros, Verg.; (γ) *to strike to the ground*; tres famulos, Verg.; b, fig., (a) *to slander, depreciate*; aliquem, Liv.; humana omnia, *to despise*, Cic.; (β) *to surpass*; facta premant annos, Ov.; (γ) *to rule, keep within bounds*; populos ditione, Verg. **D.** *to press together*; a, *allicui fauces*, Ov.; collum laqueo, Hor.; b, *to draw in*; habenas, Verg.; equos currentes, *to check*, Verg.; c, *to pare down, prune*; umbram falce, Verg.; fig., *to shorten*; quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. **E.** *to hold back*; cursum, *to check*, Cic.; vocem, *to be silent*, Verg.

prendo = *prehendo* (q.v.).

prensatio -ōnis, f. (*preseo*), *the canvassing for an office*, Cic.

preseo = *prehenso* (q.v.).

pressē, adv. (*pressus*), a, of pronunciation, *not broadly, neatly*; presse et aequabiliter et leniter, Cic.; b, of style, *briefly, concisely*; dicere, Cic.; c, *accurately, precisely*; pressius agere, Cic.

pressio -ōnis, f. (*premo*), in plur., *props, staves*, Caes.

presso, 1. (*intens. of premo*), *to press*; manu brachia, Hor.; ubera, *to milk*, Ov.

1. **pressus** -a -um, p. adj. (*from premo*). **I.** Lit., *slow, measured*; presso gradu, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, *measured*; of pronunciation, *slow, controlled, moderate*; soni, Cic.; 2, *short, concise*; oratio, Cic.; orator, Cic.; 3, *accurate, precise*; Thucydides verbis pressus, Cic.

2. **pressus** -ūs, m. (*premo*), *a pressing, pressure*; ponderum, Cic.

prestōr -ētis, m. (*πρηστήρ*), *a fiery whirlwind*, Lucr.

pretiosē, adv. (*pretiosus*), *in a costly manner, splendidly, magnificently*; vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.

pretiosus -a -um (*pretium*). **I.** *costly, precious, of great value*; equus, Cic.; fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.; res pretiosissimae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *costly, high-priced, dear*, Prop. **B.** *extravagant, giving a high price for a thing*; emptor, Hor.

pretium -ii, n. (root *PRET*, ΦΡΑΔ, φράζω), *worth, value, price*. **I.** Lit. and fig., 1, lit., *pretium constituere, to fix the price*, Cic.; *pretium habere, to be worth something*, Cic.; so esse in pretio, Liv.; parvi pretii esse, Cic.; 2, fig., *operae eorum pretium facere, to prize*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *money*; pretio emere, *for money*, Cic.; esp., *ransom-money*; pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. **B.** *wages, pay*; a, *manus*, Cic.; fig., *operae pretium est, or videtur, with infin., it is worth the while*, Cic.; b, *prize, reward*; certaminis, Ov.; nullo satis digno morae pretio tempus terunt, Liv.; c, *pay = punishment*; et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, Hor.; d, *bethe*; adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic.

prex, *precis*, only in dat., acc., and abl., gen. plur., *preces, precum, f. a request, entreaty*. **I.** Gen., *preces adhibere, Cic.; prece humili, Cic.; omnibus precibus petere or orare ut, etc., Caes., Cic. **II.** Esp., a, *prayer*; eorum preces ac vota, Cic.; b, *a curse, execration*; omnibus precibus detestari aliquem, Caes.; c, *a wish*; damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.*

Priāmus -i, m. (Πρίαμος). **I.** *the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc.* Hence, **A. Priāmōis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Priam, Cassandra*, Ov. **B. Priāmīdēs** -ae, m. *a son of Priam*, Verg. **C.** Adj., **Priāmōius** -a -um, *belonging to Priam*; hospes, Paris, Ov.; conjux, Hecuba, Ov. **II.** *grandson of foregoing, son of Polites*.

Priāpus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πρίαπος), *the god of gardens and vineyards, the god of fertility, orig. worshipped at Lampsacus*.

pridem, adv. (*from old form pris, whence prior, pridie and -dem*). **I.** *long ago, long since*; jam pridem, *long ago*, Cic.; non ita pridem, *not very long ago*, Cic. **II.** *formerly*, Cic.

pridiē, adv. (*from old form pris, whence prior, pridem and dies*), *on the day before yesterday*; with acc. or genit. of the day from which the reckoning is taken, or foll. by quam, *pridie eum diem*, Cic.; *pridie eius diei*, Cic.; *pridie quam Athenas veni*, Cic.

Priēnē -ēs, f. (Πριήνη), *a sea-port in Ionia, birthplace of Bias, now Samsun Kalesi*.

primaevus -a -um (*primus and aevum*), *young, youthful*; Helenor, Verg.

primānus -a -um (*primus*), *belonging to the first legion*. Subst., **primāni** -ōrum, m. *soldiers of the first legion*, Tac.

primārius -a -um (*primus*), *in the first rank, excellent, distinguished*; vir populi, Cic.

primigēnius -a -um (*primus and geno = gigno*), *original, primitive*, Varr. Subst., **Primigēnia** -ae, f. *a surname of the goddess Fortune*, Cic.

primigēnus -a -um (*primus and geno = gigno*), *original, primitive*, Lucr.

primipilāris -is, m. (*primipilus*), *the centurion of the first maniple of the triarii*.

primipilus, v. pilus.

primitiāe -ārum, f. (*primus*), *first-fruits*, Ov.; transf., *metallorum, the minerals first taken out of a mine*, Tac.; spolia et primitiae, *first-fruits of victory*, Verg.

primitūs, adv. *first, for the first time*, Lucr.

primō, adv. (*primus*), *firstly, at first, in the beginning*; primo . . . dein or deinde, Cic.; primo . . . post, Liv.; quum primo, *as soon as*, Liv.

primor -ōris (*primus*), *the first*. **I.** *the foremost part, tip, end*; primori in acie versari, Tac.; sumere aliquid digitulis duobus primoribus, *with the tips of the fingers*, Plaut.; aliquid primoribus labris attingere, or gustare, *to touch with the lips, i.e., to treat superficially*, Cic. Subst., *primores, the foremost (milit t. t.)*; quum primores caderent, Liv. **II.** Transf., *the first in rank, most distinguished*; juvenas, Liv. Subst., **primōres** -um, m. *the most illustrious*; civitatis, Liv.

primordium -ii, n. (*primus and ordior*), *the first beginning, commencement, origin*; urbis, Liv. Plur., *primordia rerum*, Cic.

primum, adv. (*primus*). **I.** *first, firstly, at first*; foll. by deinde, tum, etc., Cic. **II.** *for the first time*; quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. **III.** With ut, ubi, quam, simulac, *as soon as*, Cic.; quam primum, *as soon as possible*, Cic.

primus, v. prior.

princeps -cipis, e. (*primus and capio*), adj. and subst. **I.** Lit., *princeps est in agendo*, Cic.; principes inventendi, *first to discover*, Cic.; princeps senatus, *the senator whose name stood first on the Censor's list*, Liv. **II.** *the chief, the most distinguished*. **A.** Gen., with genit., prin-

eipes civitatis, Cic.; principes conjurationis, the heads, Cic.; rerum publicarum principes, Cic.; esp., princeps juventutis, one of the most distinguished of the patrician youth, esp. among the patrician knights, Cic.; with in and the abl., in jure civili princeps, Cic.; plur., principes, distinguished men, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, chief, leader, founder; Zeno princeps Stoicorum, Cic.; 2, a ruler, prince, esp. of the emperor at Rome, Ov.; 3, principes, orig. the first rank in a Roman army, afterwards the second line, between the hastati and triarii; hence, princeps, a, a maniple of the principes; signum primi principis, Liv.; b, a centurion of the principes; princeps prior, Caes.

principālis -e (princeps). **I.** first, original; causae, Cic. **II.** Transf., relating to the chief place in a Roman camp (principia); via, porta, the broad alley which passed through the centre of a Roman camp, Liv.; porta principalis, dextra, sinistra, the gate on each side, Liv.

principātus -ūs, m. (princeps), the first place, preeminence. **I.** Gen., tenere principatum sententiae, to have the right to vote first, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** the first rank in the state or army, and gen., rule, dominion; Cassio principatum dari, Cic.; principatum in civitate obtinere, Cic. **B.** In philosophy, the governing principle of actions (Gk. τὸ ἡγεμονικόν), Cic. **C.** a beginning, origin, Cic.

principiālis -e (principium), original, Lucr.

principium -ii, n. (princeps), a beginning, origin. **I.** Lit., principium dicendi, Cic.; principio belli, Liv.; ducere principium ab aliquo, to make a beginning with, Cic.; (in) principio, in the beginning, at first, Cic.; a principio, from the beginning, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** the groundwork, foundation; id est principium urbis, Cic.; plur., principia, the elements, first principles; juris, Cic. **B.** 1, the tribe or curia which voted first, the prerogative tribe, etc.; Fautia curia fuit principium, Liv.; 2, the beginner, founder; moris, Ov. **C.** Milit. t. t., **principia** -ōrum, 1, the front ranks, Sall.; 2, the chief place, chief street in a camp, where stood the tents of the general, legates, and tribunes, and where speeches were delivered to the soldiers, the head-quarters; in vestrorum castrorum principis, Cic.

prior -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **primus** -a -um (from old form pris, whence pridem, pridie, pristinus). **I.** Compar., **A.** Lit., the first, the first of two; priores pedes, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order of time, former, first of two; comitia, Cic.; consul anni prioris, Liv.; priore aestate, in the previous summer, Cic.; subst., **priores** -um, m. ancestors, Verg.; 2, better, preferable, more excellent; res nulla prior potiorque visa est, Liv.; nihil prius nec potius est quam (foll. by infin.), Liv. **II.** Superl., **primus** -a -um, the first. **A.** Of place, the first, foremost; a, adj., Eburonum fines, Caes.; primis labris, with the tips of the lips, Cic.; b, subst., primi, the foremost, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order or in time; a, adj., primae litterae, Cic.; esp., (a) in poets, primus for primum, vix prima inceperat aestas, Verg.; (β) partitive, primā nocte, in the first part of the night, Caes.; b, subst., a primo, from the beginning, Cic.; in primo, at first, Cic.; plur., prima, the beginning, Liv.; the elements, Lucr.; in primis, at the beginning, Liv.; 2, of rank, station, etc., first, most excellent, most distinguished; homines primi, the most illustrious, Cic.; comitia prima (i.e., centuriata and tributa), Cic.; prima tenere, to hold the first place, Verg.; partes primae, or simply primae, the leading part (on the stage), Cic.; primas agere, Cic.; primae, the first prize; primas ferre, deferre, Cic.; in primis, especially, Cic.

priscō, adv. (priscus), after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely; agere, Cic.

priscus -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. πρίν). **I.** ancient, antique; priscis viris, Cic.; hence Tarquinius Priscus, the first of his line, Liv.; esp. with the notion of ancient, venerable, belonging to the good old times; priscam imitari severitatem, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** former, previous; Venus, Hor. **B.** severe, stern, Cat.

pristinus -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. πρίν, as crastinus from cras), former, previous, early, pristine. **I.** Gen., dignitas, Cic.; suos, Cic.; in pristinum statum redire, Caes. **II.** just past, of or relating to yesterday; diei pristini, Caes.

pristis -is, f. and **pistrix** -trix, f. (πρίστis). **I.** any sea monster, a whale, shark, saw-fish, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, the constellation of the Whale, Cic.; b, a small, swift-sailing ship of war, Liv.; name of a ship, Verg.

prius, adv. (prior). **I.** before, previously, Cic.; foll. by quam, before that, before, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cat.

privatim, adv. (privatus), privately, as a private person, in private life. **I.** Lit., privatim aliquid gerere, Cic.; si privatim mandasset, Cic. **II.** Transf., at home; privatim se tenere, to remain at home, Liv.

privatio -ōnis, f. (privo), a freeing from; doloris, Cic.

privatus -a -um (privo), private, of or relating to a private individual. **I.** a, of things, privati et separati agri, Caes.; vita, Cic.; neut. subst., in privato, at home, Liv.; privato consilio, without the authority of the state, on one's own account, Caes.; in privatum vendere, for private use, Liv.; tributum ex privato conferre, from one's private property, Liv.; b, of persons, as a private man, Cic.; vir privatus, Cic.; and subst., privatus, a private person, Cic.; reges, augures, privati, Cic. **II.** Esp., in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tac.

Privernum -i, n. a town in Latium, now Piperno. Hence, **Privernās** -ātis, relating to Privernum, Cic.; in Privernati, in the county of Privernum, Cic.

privigna -ae, f. (fem. of privignus), a step-daughter, Cic.

privignus -i, m. (= privigenus, from privus and gigno, one begotten separately), a step-son, Cic.

privilegium -li, n. (privus and lex), a law relating to one person only, a special law, private law; privilegium ferre, irrogare, Cic.

privo, 1. (privus). **I.** In a bad sense, to deprive of; aliquem vitā, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, to free from; aliquem dolore, Cic.

privus -a -um. **I.** single; in dies privos, Lucr.; homines, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** each, every, Lucr.; used distributively, one each; bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. **B.** particular, special, one's own; priva triremis, Hor.

1. **pro** (old abl. neut. of *prus -a -um, cp. prae, connected with πρό), before, far. **I.** Adv., only in phrases proquam, prout. **II.** Prep. with abl. **A.** Lit., of space, 1, before, in front of; a, in answer to the question, where? sedens pro aede, Cic.; b, in answer to question, whither? Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit; 2, before, on, in; pro tribunali, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, for, in behalf of, in favour of; hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est, Cic.; dimicare pro legibus, Cic.; 2, a, in place of, for; pro consule, Cic.; pro quaestore, Cic.; b, as, as good as; pro damnato esse, as good as condemned, Cic.; se pro cive gerere, to behave as a citizen, Cic.; 3, for, as a reward, or as wages for; (allicui) pro meritis gratiam referre, Cic.; pro

vectora solvere, Cic.; aliquem pro scelere suo alicui, Caes.; 4, in proportion to, according to, conformably with, in consideration of; pro multitudinē hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Cic.; pro caritate reipublicae, Cic.; pro agere pro viribus, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the best of one's abilities, Cic.; pro tempore et re, as the time and circumstances demanded, Caes.; pro mea parte, for my part, Cic.; pro se quisque, each one according to his strength, Cic.; pro eo, just as, according as; foll. by ac and atque, or quam, quantum, etc., pro eo quanti te facio, according to my estimation of you; 5, through; ut pro suffragio renuntiaretur, Cic.

2. **pro!** (**proh!**), interj. *oh! ah!* pro dil immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Juppiter, Cic.

proāgōrus -i, m. (*προήγος*), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, Cic.

proāvitus -a -um (proavus), of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral; regna, Ov.

proāvus -i, m. I. a great-grandfather, Cic. II. Transf., an ancestor, forefather, Cic.

proābilis -e (probo). I. probable, credible, not impossible; ratio, Cic. II. pleasing, acceptable, worthy of approval, good; probabilior populo orator, Cic.; vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic.

proābilitas -ātis, f. (probabilis), probability, credibility; captiosa, Cic.

proābilitēr, adv. (probabilis), probably, credibly; dicere, Cic.; probabilius accusare, Cic.

proātio -ōnis, f. (probo). I. a proving, testing, test, trial, examination; athletarum, Cic. II. an approving, approval, Cic.

proātor -ōris, m. (probo), one who approves, an approver; facti, Cic.

proātus -a -um, p. adj. (from probo). A. approved, excellent; ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic.; femina probatissima, Cic. B. pleasant, agreeable; ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic.

proā, adv. (probus), well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently; scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe dieis, Cic.; hoc probe stabilito et fixo, Cic.

proātas -ātis, f. (probus), honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty, Cic.

probo, 1. (probus). I. A. to try, test, prove, examine; a, lit., munera, Tac.; opera quae locassent, Liv.; b, transf., amicitias utilitate, Ov. B. to approve, be satisfied with, esteem good and serviceable; (a) lit., domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi, Cic.; (β) transf., to approve of, morally or intellectually; consilium, Cic.; causam et hominem, Caes.; aliquem judicem, Cic. II. to recommend as good, represent as good, guarantee; a, alicui libros oratorios, Cic.; obacurius vitium pro vero probatur, Cic.; se probare alicui, to recommend oneself to some one, gain a person's approval; se in legatione sociis, Cic.; in pass., probari alicui, to appear worthy of approval, Cic.; b, to show, prove, demonstrate; crimen, Cic.; causam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., probare iudicibus Verrem pecunias cepisse, Cic.; absol., difficile est probatu, Cic.

probrōsus -a -um (probrum), shameful, disgraceful, infamous, ignominious; crimen, Cic.; carmen, Tac.

probrum -i, n. I. a shameful, infamous deed; 1, gen., alicui probrum objectare, Cic.; emergere ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic.; 2, esp., unchastity; probri insinulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. II. Transf., shame, disgrace, infamy; 1, gen., probro esse, Cic.; pro-

brum inferre alicui, Cic.; alicui ut probrum objicere quod, etc., Cic.; 2, esp., abuse, insult, libel; epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic.; multa objicere probra, Cic.

probus -a -um, good, excellent, fine; a, physically or intellectually, res, Cic.; navigium, Cic.; ingenium, Cic.; b, morally, good, upright, virtuous, honourable; filius, Cic.; homo probior, Cic.

Proca (Prōcās) -ae, m. an old king of Alba.

prōcācitas -ātis, f. (procax), shamelessness, impudence, Cic.

prōcācītēr, adv. (procax), shamelessly, impudently, Liv.

prōcax -cācis (proco), shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent; a, of persons, in lacessendo, Cic.; procacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.; b, of things, sermo, Sall.; scripta, Tac.; auster, blustering, Verg.

prōcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go before, proceed. I. Lit. and transf., A. Gen., 1, lit., a, e tabernaculo in solem, Cic.; alicui obviam procedere, to go to meet, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to advance; lente atque paulatim, Caes.; ad dimicandum, Liv.; c, to appear, show oneself, step forward; procedere in medium, Cic.; esp., to come forward to speak to an assembly; procedere in contionem, Liv.; 2, transf., to advance; a, of ships, quantum naves processissent, Caes.; b, of stars, to appear; processit Vesper, Verg. B. Transf., to advance, progress, of work, etc., magna pars operis Caesaris processerat, Caes. II. Fig., A. Gen., a, in dando et credendo longius procedere, to go too far, Cic.; eo processit vecordiae ut, etc., he went to such a pitch of madness that, etc., Sall.; esp., to advance towards some good, go on, make progress; in philosophia, Cic.; b, to run on, continue, be counted up; stipendia, aera alicui procedunt, Liv.; hence, transf., to be of use to, do good to; benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall.; c, of time, dies procedens, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diei processerat, Sall. B. Of actions, etc., to turn out in a certain way, to result; si bene processit, Cic.; alicui bene, pulcherrime, Cic.; and absol., to turn out well, to be prosperous; si processit, Cic.

prōcella -ae, f. (procello), a storm, tempest, gale; 1, lit., nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a sudden charge of cavalry, onset, charge; primam procellam eruptionis sustinere non posse, Liv.; b, procellae insidiarum, Cic.; procellam temporis devitare, Cic.

prōcello, 3. (pro and cello), to throw down, cast down, Plaut.

prōcellōsus -a -um (procella), stormy, tempestuous, Verg., Liv.

prōcer -ēris, m. an illustrious person; usually plur., **prōcēres** -um, m. chiefs, nobles, princes; audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic.

prōcērē, adv. (procerus), far outstretched; compar., brachium procerius projectum, Cic.

prōcērītas -ātis, f. (procerus), height, slenderness, I. Lit., cameli adjuvantur proceritate collorum, by the length of their necks, Cic.; arborum, Cic. II. Transf., length (of a syllable or foot in poetry); pedum, Cic.

prōcērus -a -um (pro and cerus, from root CER, CRE, whence cresco), tall, slender, long. I. Lit., of bodies, etc., collum, rostrum, Cic.; of trees, procerissima populus, Cic. II. Transf., in rhythm and pronunciation, long; procerior quidam numerus, Cic.

prōcessiō -ōnis, f. (procedo), a military advance, Cic.

prōcessus -ūs, m. (procedo), a going forth, advance, course, progress; gradus et quasi processus dicendi, Cic.; tantos progressus efficiebat ut, etc., Cic.

Prōchŷta -ae, f. and **Prōchŷtō** -ēs, f. (Προχῆτα), an island on the coast of Campania, now Procida.

prōcīdo -cīdi (pro and cado), 3. to fall down forward, fall forward; preceps procidit ante proram, Liv.

prōcinctus -ūs, m. (prociugo), a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle; in procinctu ac castris habiti, Tac.; testamentum in procinctu facere, on the battlefield, Cic.

proclāmātor -ōris, m. (proclamo), a bawler, vociferator (of a bad advocate), Cic.

proclāmo, 1. to call out, cry out; absol., Cic.; with acc. and infin., se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), to defend a person, Liv.

Prōcles -is, m. (Προκλής), son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, founder of the family of the Proclidae.

prōclīno, 1. act. to bend, incline forwards, to bend; mare in litora, Ov.; transf., proclinatā jam re, approaching consummation, Caes.; adjuvare rem proclinatam, tottering to its fall, Caes.

prōclīvē (prōclīvī), compar., prōclīvius, adv. (proclivis), downwards; proclivi currere, labi, Cic.

prōclīvīs -e and **prōclīvūs** -a -um (pro and clivus), inclined forwards, sloping downwards, steep. **I.** Lit., via proclivis, Liv.; subst., per proclive, downwards, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, meton., going downwards; proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic.; 2, inclined to, ready for, prone to; ad morbum, Cic.; ad comitatem, Cic.; 3, easy to do; illa facillia, proclivia, jucunda, Cic.; alicui est proclive, with infin., Caes.; dictu proclive est, it is easy to say, with acc. and infin., Cic.

prōclīvītās -ātis, f. (proclivis), a slope; fig., inclination, tendency, proneness; ad morbos, Cic.

prōclīvūs = proclivis (q.v.).

Procnē (Prognē) -ēs, f. (Πρόκνη). **I.** daughter of Pandion, sister of Philomela and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow. **II.** Meton., a swallow, Verg.

prōco, 1. and **prōcor**, 1. dep. to ask, intreat, Cic.

prōconsul -sūlis, m. a proconsul, one who after his consulship (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, Cic.

prōconsulāris -e (proconsul), of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, Liv.

prōconsulātus -ūs, m. (proconsul), the office or dignity of a proconsul, Tac.

prōcrastinātiō -ōnis, f. (procrastino), a putting off from day to day, procrastination, Cic.

prōcrastīno, 1. (pro and crastino), to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, Cic.

prōcrēātiō -ōnis, f. (procreo), begetting, procreation, Cic.

prōcrēātor -ōris, m. (procreo), a begetter; mundi, Creator, Cic.; procreatores = parents, Cic.

prōcrēātrix -icis, f. (procreator), one that brings forth, mother; transf., artium, Cic.

prōcrēo, 1. **I.** to beget, procreate; of animals, to bring forth; multiplices fetus, Cic. **II.** Fig., to bring forth, produce, cause, make; inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreatum, Cic.

prōcresco, 3. **I.** to grow forth, arise, Laer. **II.** Fig., to increase, Lucr.

Prōcris -crīdis, f. (Πρόκρίς), daughter of Erectheus, wife of Cephalus, who killed her in a forest, mistaking her for an animal.

Prōcrustēs -ae, m. (Προκρούστης), a robber in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching the limbs of those shorter than the bed, and cutting off the limbs of those who were taller; killed by Theseus.

prōcūbo, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie along; ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg.

prōcūdo -cūsi -cūsum, 3. **I.** 1, to thrust or drive forward, Lucr.; 2, to forge; enses, Hor. **II.** Fig., linguam, to form, train, Cic.

prōcūl, adv. (from procello). **I.** a far off, at a distance, far away; non procul, sed hic, Cic.; foll. by a, ab, far from; procul a terra abripi, Cic.; by abl. alone, procul coetu hominum, Liv. **II.** Transf., far from, far away; with abl., procul dubio, without doubt, Liv.; hand procul est, with quin and subj., it is not far from, Liv.; of time, hand procul occasu solis, not long before, Liv.

prōculco, 1. (pro and calco), to tread, trample upon; 1, things, is (aper) modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, Ov.; 2, persons, to trample to the ground, to tread down; aliquem, Tac.

Prōcūlēius -i, m. a Roman knight, friend of Augustus.

prōcumbo -cūbūi -cūbitum, 3. to lean or bend forward. **I.** Gen., **A.** 1, lit., of persons, olli certamine summo procumbunt (of rowers), Verg.; 2, transf., of things, to incline forward; secundum naturam fluminis, Caes. **II.** to fall down, sink down, to fall prostrate. **A.** 1, lit., of living beings, alces procumbunt, Caes.; of persons in prayer, entreaty, etc., procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes.; ad genua alicuius, Liv.; of persons wounded, vulneribus confectum procumbere, Caes.; 2, transf., of things, frumenta imbris procubuerant, were laid low, Caes. **B.** Fig., to sink, fall; res procubere meae, Ov.

prōcūrātiō -ōnis, f. (procurō), a taking care of, management, administration. **I.** Gen., republicae, Cic.; mearum rerum, Cic.; annonae, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, under the empire, the office of imperial procurator, Tac.; 2, a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity; ut sue plens procuratio fieret, Cic.

prōcūrātor -ōris, m. (procurō), a manager, administrator, agent, factor, deputy. **I.** Gen., regni, a viceroy, Caes.; with genit. of person, procurator P. Quinctii, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a land steward, land agent, Cic.; 2, in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue both in Rome and in the provinces; procurator Caesaris, Tac.; procurator Judaeae, Tac.

prōcūrātrix -trīcis, f. (procurator), she that governs; fig., sapientia totius hominis procuratrix, Cic.

prōcūro, 1. to take care of, look after, tend. **I.** Gen., corpus, Verg.; sacrificia, Caes. **II.** Esp., 1, to manage, administer any one's affairs; alicuius negotia, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; 2, to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen; monstra, Cic.; prodigia, Cic.

prōcurro -curri and -cūcurri -cursum, 3. to run forward, rush forward, charge. **I.** Lit., of persons, ex castris, Caes.; in vias, Liv.; ad repellendum hostem, Caes. **II.** Transf., of places, to project, jut out, run forward; infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

prōcursātiō -ōnis, f. (procurro), a running forward, charge; velitum, Liv.

prōcursātor -ōris, m. (procurso), *one who runs forward*; milit. t. t., *procursatores, skirmishers*, Liv.

prōcurso, I. (intens. of procurro), *to run forward, spring forward*; as milit. t. t., *to skirmish*, Liv.

prōcursus -ūs, m. (procurro), *a running forward*; and esp., in military language, *an advance, charge*; *procursu militum*, Liv.

prōcurvus -a -um, *bent forward, curved forward*; *falx*, Verg.; *litora, winding*, Verg.

prōcus -i, m. (proco), *a wooer, suitor*; transf., *impudentes proci, candidates*, Cic.

Prōcyōn -ōnis, m. (Προκύων), *a constellation which rises before the Dog-star*, Cic.

prōd = pro (q. v.)

prōdēo -ī -itum, 4. *to go, come forth*. I. A. I. lit., *obviam mihi est proditum*, Cic.; *prodire ex portu*, Caes.; in publicum, *to appear in public*, Cic.; in proelium, Caes.; 2, esp., *to appear in some character, to come forth*, e.g., as an actor; in scenam, Cic. B. Fig., a, *to appear, show itself*; *consuetudo prodire coepit*, Cic.; b, *to go forth = to become*; *prodis ex iudice Dama tarpis*, Hor. II. *to advance, go forward*. A. I. lit., *longius*, Caes.; 2, transf., *to project*; *rupes prodit in aequor*, Verg. B. Fig., *sumptu extra modum, to exceed the mark*, Cic.

prōdico -dixi -dictum, 3. I. *to say before*, Cic. (?) II. *to fix for a later time, put off*; *diem in Quirinalia*, Cic.

prōdictātor -ōris, m. *one who acts as dictator*, Liv. (?)

Prōdicus -i, m. *a Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary of Socrates*.

prōdigē, adv. (prodigus), *prodigally, extravagantly*; *vivere*, Cic.

prōdigentiā -ae, f. (prodigo), *profusion prodigality*, Tac.

prōdigiālītēr, adv. *strangely, wonderfully*, Hor.

prōdigiōsus -a -um (prodigium), *unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious*, Ov.

prōdigium -ī, n. (prod and agere), *a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign*. I. Lit., *multa prodigia eius vim declarant*, Cic. II. Transf., a, *a monstrosity, something unnatural*; *prodigium videbatur civitatum frumentum improbare, suum probare*, Cic.; b, *a monster*; *prodigium triplex, Cerberus*, Ov.; *fatali portentum prodigiumque republicae* (of Clodius), Cic.

prōdigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (prod and ago), I. *to drive forth*; *sues*, Varr. II. Transf., *to spend, waste*; *aliena*, Sall.

prōdigus -a -um (prodigo), *prodigal, profuse, extravagant*. I. a, lit., Cic.; with genit., *aeris*, Hor.; b, fig., with genit., *animae, not sparing his own life*, Hor.; *arcani, revealing a secret*, Hor.; with in and the abl., *in honoribus decernendis nimius et tamquam prodigus*, Cic. II. Transf., *rich, abounding in*; *locus prodigus herbae*, Hor.

prōditio -ōnis, f. (prodo), *a betraying, betrayal, treachery, treason*; *amicitiarum proditioes et rerum publicarum*, Cic.

prōditor -ōris, m. (prodo), *a betrayer, traitor*; *consulibus*, Cic.; transf., *risus latentis puellae proditor*, Hor.

prōdo -didi -ditum, 3. I. *to put forth, bring forth*. A. Gen., *to bring forth*; *fumoso condita vina eado*, Ov.; *suspiria pectore*, Ov. B. Esp., I. a, *to give, show, publish*; *decretum*, Cic.; *exemplum*, Liv.; b, *to proclaim elected, to appoint*; *flaminem, interregem*, Cic.; c, *to relate*;

quae scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; d, *to reveal, betray something secret, to betray*; *conscios*, Cic.; *crimen vultu*, Ov.; 2, *to give up, discover, betray treacherously*; *classem praedonibus*, Cic.; *aliquem ad mortem*, Verg.; *utilitatem communem*, Cic. II. A. *to hand over, deliver, transmit*; *sacra suis posteris*, Cic.; esp. in writing, *memoriae prodere, to commit to writing*, Cic.; *memoriae prodiderunt, with acc. and infin.*, Cic. B. *to propagate*; *genus*, Verg.

prōdōcēo, 2. *to teach, inculcate*, Hor.

prōdrōmus -i, m. (πρόδρομος), *a messenger, forerunner*. I. Lit., Cic. II. Transf., *a north-north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star*, Cic.

prōdūco -duxī -ductum, 3. *to lead forth*. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, *equos, iumenta*, Caes.; 2, *milit. t. t., to lead forth troops*; *copias pro castris*, Caes.; 3, a, *polit. t. t., to bring before the public assembly or before a court of justice*; *harum rerum omnium auctores testesque*, Cic.; b, *to bring out of prison*; *aliquem capite involuto ad necem*, Cic.; c, *to bring forward on the stage, on the arena, etc.*; *aliquem*, Cic.; 3, *to bring forth a corpse to the funeral pile*; *aliquem funere*, Verg.; 4, *to entice forth*; *aliquem dolo in proelium*, Nep. B. Fig., *to bring before some one, reveal*; *occulta ad patres crimina*, Juv. II. A. Lit., 1, *to advance*; *unam navem longius*, Caes.; *to draw out, stretch out, extend*; a, *ferrum incude*, Juv.; b, in pronunciation, *to lengthen out, make long*; *litteram*, Cic.; *syllabam*, Ov.; 2, a, *to beget, produce*; fig., *nova (vocalia) quae genitor produxerit usus*, Hor.; b, *to rear, bring up*; *subolem*, Hor.; of plants, *arborem*, Hor. B. Fig., 1, *to advance, promote*; *aliquem ad dignitatem*, Cic.; 2, *to prolong* (in duration of time); a, *to continue, keep on*; *sermonem longius in multam noctem*, Cic.; b, *to put off, postpone*; *rem in hiemem*, Caes.; c, *to put off, delay*; *conditionibus hunc, quoad potest, producit*, Cic.

prōductē, adv. (productus), *in a lengthened manner, long* (of pronunciation); *producte dici*, Cic.

prōductio -ōnis, f. (produco), *an extending, lengthening*; a, of a word by the addition of a syllable, Cic.; b, of a syllable in pronunciation, Cic.; c, of time, *prolonging*; *temporis*, Cic.

prōductus -a -um, p. adj. (from produco). I. Adj., *extended, lengthened, prolonged*; *productiore cornu sinistro*, Tac.; *quinto productior actu fabula*, Hor.; of words, *nomen, lengthened by addition of a syllable*, Cic.; of syllables, *long* (in pronunciation); (syllaba) *producta atque longa*, Cic.; of time, *prolonged, drawn out*; *dolores*, Cic. II. Subst., **prōducta** -drum, n. (τὰ προσηγμένα), *preferable things* (in the Stoa philosophy, things which, while not absolutely good, were to be preferred, e.g., beauty, health), Cic.

proeliātor -ōris, m. (proellor), *a warrior, combatant*, Tac.

proellor, I. dep. (proelium), *to give battle, fight*; *ad Syracusas*, Cic.; *pedibus*, Caes.; transf., *vehementer proeliatum sum, striven*, Cic.

proelium -ī, n. *a battle, fight*. I. a, lit., *proelium facere*, Cic.; *redintegrare*, Caes.; *inire*, Liv.; *proelio abstinere*, Caes.; b, transf., of a fight in words, *proelia meā causā sustinere*, Cic. II. Meton., *proelia = fighters, combatants*, Prop.

Proetus -i, m. (Προῖτος), *king in Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*. Hence, **Proetis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Proetus*; plur., *Proetides, the daughters of Proetus, who were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows*.

prōfāno, *i.* (profanus), *to profane, desecrate*; sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

prōfānus -a -um (pro and fanum, lit., *lying before a temple, i.e., outside it*), *not sacred, not consecrated*. **I.** Gen., common, profane; **1**, lit., locus, Cic.; bubo, avis, of evil omen, Ov.; subst., **prōfānum** -i, n. *that which is profane, unconsecrated*, Tac.; **2**, transf., *profane, godless, impious*; verba, Ov. **II.** Esp., **1**, *not initiated, uninitiated*; procul este profani, Verg.; **2**, transf., *not initiated in the service of the Muses*; profanum vulgus, Hor.

prōfectio -ōnis, *f.* (proficiscor), **1**, *a departure*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *source, origin*; pecuniae, Cic.

prōfecto, adv. (pro and factus), *truly, really, indeed*, Cic.

prōfero -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** *to carry forth, bring forth (from a place)*; **1**, lit., a, nummos ex arca, Cic.; pecuniam alicui, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., *to deliver up, bring forth*; arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.; c, *to raise a limb or part of the body*; caput, Ov.; digitum, Cic.; d, *to bring forth, show*; proferre in conspectum liberos, Caes.; of writings, *to publish, make known*; orationem, Cic.; **2**, fig., a, *to bring to light, reveal*; (α) aliquid in medium, Cic.; (β) as a discoverer, *to bring to light, produce*; aliquid proferre in aspectum lucemque, Cic.; proferre artem, Cic.; b, *to bring forward, produce, cite, mention*; testes, Cic.; nominatim multos, Cic.; exempla omnium nota, Cic. **II.** **1**, *to advance, move forward*; a, milit. t. t., *signa, to march on*, Liv.; inde castra, *to move from thence*, Liv.; b, *to extend*; fines agri publici paulatim, Liv.; fig., *lines officiorum paulo longius*, Cic.; **2**, fig., a, *of duration of time, to extend, lengthen*; beatam vitam usque ad rogam, Cic.; b, *to put off, postpone*; diem auctionis, Cic.

prōfessio -ōnis, *f.* (profiteor), *acknowledgment, declaration, profession*. **I.** Gen., *bonae voluntatis*, ap. Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., *public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc.*; haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1**, *the register of persons and their property*, Cic.; **2**, *an occupation, art, profession*; bene dicendi, Cic.

prōfessorius -a -um, *of or relating to a professor, professorial*, Tac.

prōfessus -a -um, *partic. of profiteor (q.v.)*.

prōfestus -a -um, *not kept as a festival, common*; dies, *work-days, ordinary days*, Liv.

prōficiō -feci -fectum, *3.* (pro and facio), *to make progress, advance, gain ground, to get an advantage, to effect anything*. **I.** Of persons, nihil in oppugnatione, Caes.; aliquid in philosophia, Cic. **II.** Of things, a, *to be of use or advantage to, to assist, help*; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.; b, *of medical remedies, herbā proficiente nihil*, Hor.

prōficiscor -fectus sum -ficisci, *3. dep.* (pro and facio, facesso, faciscor), *to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey*. **I.** Lit., ex portu, Caes.; Aegyptum, Cic.; ad or contra hostem, Caes.; cum exercitus parte frumentatum, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** *to go towards*; ad reliqua, Cic. **B.** **1**, *to set out from, begin with*; a lege, Cic.; ab hoc initio, Caes.; **2**, meton., *to arise from, spring from, originate from*; a natura, Cic.; qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *Zeno's disciples*, Cic.

prōfiteor -fessus sum, *2. dep.* (pro and fateor), *to acknowledge openly, confess, avow*. **I.** Gen., fateor atque etiam profiteor, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *profiteor me relaturum*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to profess or declare oneself anything*; a, with double acc. of pers., *se grammaticum*, Cic.; b,

with acc. and infin., *me defensorem esse profiteor*, Cic.; c, with acc. of thing, *to profess any science, art, etc.*; philosophiam, Cic.; jus, Cic. **B.** *indicium, to turn king's evidence*, Sall., Tac.; *to offer, promise*; operam, Cic.; *profitetur se venturum*, Cic. **C.** *to make a public statement or return of property, etc.*; jugera, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; nomen, Cic.; and simply profiteri, *to announce oneself as a candidate*, Sall. (Partic., **prōfessus** -a -um, *pass.*, *known, acknowledged, avowed*; culpa, Ov.)

prōfigātor -ōris, *m.* (profligo), *a spendthrift, prodigal*, Tac.

prōfigātus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from profligo), **1**, *cast down, ruined, wretched*, Cic.; **2**, *dissolute, profligate*; tu omnium mortalium profligatissime, Cic.

prōfigō, *1.* (pro and fligere), *to strike to the ground*. **I.** Lit., *to overthrow, overcome*; copias hostium, Cic.; classem hostium, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** a, *politically, to ruin*; rempublicam, Cic.; b, *to lower, abase*; judicia senatoria, Cic. c, *to bring almost to an end, nearly finish*; profligatum bellum et paene sublatum, Cic.; profligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, Cic.

prōflo, *1.* *to blow forth, breathe forth*; flammam, Ov.; fig., *toto proflabat pectore somnum*, Verg.

prōflūens -entis, *p. adj.* (from profluo), *flowing*. **I.** Lit., aqua, Cic. Subst., **prōflūens** -entis, *f. running water*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of discourse, flowing, fluent*; genus sermonis, Cic.

prōflūentēr, adv. (profluens), *flowingly, easily*, Cic.

prōflūō -fluxi -fluxum, *3.* *to flow, flow forth*. **I.** Lit., ex monte, Caes.; in mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to flow forth, proceed*; ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic.

prōflūvium -i, *n.* (profluo), *a flowing forth*; sanguinis, Lucr.

prōfor -fātus sum, *1. dep.* **1**, *to say, speak*, Verg.; **2**, *to foretell, predict*, Lucr.

prōfore, *v.* prosum.

prōfūgiō -fūgi -fūgitum, *3.* **I.** Intransit., *to flee away, escape*; ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Cic.; absol., Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit, Cic. **II.** *to flee away from*; agros, Hor.

prōfūgus -a -um (profugio), *flying, aerial, fugitive*; a, gen., (α) *of persons, populus*, Tac.; poet., *Scythae, wandering, migratory, flying from one's native country, banished*, Hor.; (β) *of animals, taurus*, Tac.; (γ) *of things, currus*, Ov.; b, *of soldiers, flying from battle*, Sall.; c, *of exiles, with abl., patriā profugus*, Liv.; ab Thebis, Liv.; ex Peloponneso, Liv.; subst., **prōfūgus** -i, *m. a fugitive, exile*, Ov.

prōfūdo -fūdi -fūsum, *3.* *to pour forth, shed abundantly, cause to flow*. **I. A.** Lit., sanguinem suum omnem, Cic.; vim lacrimarum, Cic.; reflex., *se profundere, and middle, profundi, to stream forth*; lacrimae se profuderunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to stretch at full length*; somnus membra profudit, Lucr.; **2**, a, reflex., *se profundere, or middle, profundi, to pour out, rush forth*; omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes.; a plants, quae (in vitibus) se nimium profuderunt, have shot out, Cic.; b, *to utter*; clamorem, Cic.; c, *to bring forth, produce*; ea quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; **3**, *to spend, sacrifice, give up*; pro patria vitam, Cic.; in a bad sense, *to spend, lavish, squander*, pecuniam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1**, *to pour, vent, expend upon*; omne odium in me, Cic.; b, reflex., *se profundere, to burst forth, to pour forth, rush forth*; voluptates subito se profundunt, Cic.

prōfundus -a -um. **I.** *deep, profound*; **1.** lit., mare, Cic.; subst., **prōfundum** -i, n. *the bottomless depth*; aquae, Cic.; absol., poet. = *the sea*, Verg.; **2.** fig., libidines, Cic.; avaritia, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *high*; caelum, Verg. **B.** *deep, dense*; silvae, Lucr.

prōfusē, adv. (profusus). **I.** *in a disorderly manner*; profuse tendere in castra, Liv. **II.** Fig., *lavishly, extravagantly*; profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

prōfusus -a -um, p. adj. (from profundo), *immoderate, extravagant*; **1.** gen., hilaritas, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** *immoderate in expenditure, extravagant*, Cic.; with genit., sui profusus, Sall.; **b.** transf., *costly*; epulae, Cic.

prōgēner -i, *a grand-daughter's husband*, Tac.

prōgēnēro, *1. to engender, produce*, Hor.

prōgēnēs -ēi, f. (progigno). **I.** *descent, race, lineage*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *progeny, offspring, descendants*; veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic.

prōgēnitor -ōris, m. (progigno), *the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor*, Ov.

prōgigno -gēnūi -gēnītum, *3. to engender, bring forth, bear*, Cic.

prognātus -a -um (partic. of *prognoscor), *born, sprung from*; deo, Liv.; ex Cimbris, Caes.; ab Dite patre, Caes.

Prognē = Procne (q.v.).

prognostīca -ōrum, n. (προγνωστικά), *signs of the weather, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero*, Cic.

prōgrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi, *3. dep. (pro and gradior). I. to go forth, go out*; ex domo, Cic. **II.** *to go forwards, to advance*. **A.** Lit., of persons, *regredi quam progredi mallent*, Cic.; milit. t.t., *to advance*; longius a castris, Caes. **B.** Fig., *to proceed, advance*; **a.** *quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat*, Cic.; **b.** *in a speech, etc., to proceed to, go on*; ad reliqua, Cic.; **c.** of time, *paulum aetate progressus, advanced in years*, Cic.

prōgressiō -ōnis, f. (progredior), *an advancing, progress, increase*; **a.** *progressionem facere ad virtutem*, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., *a gradual strengthening of expression, climax*, Cic.

prōgressus -ūs, m. (progredior), *a going forwards, advance*. **I.** Lit., *aliquem progressu arce*, Cic. **II.** Fig., **a.** *beginning of a speech*; primo progressu, Cic.; **b.** *progress, increase*; aetatis, Cic.; *tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, progress in the Stoical philosophy*, Cic.; *progressus facere in studiis*, Cic.

proh! = pro! (q.v.).

prōhibēō -būi -bitum, *2. (pro and habeo). I. to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder*. **A.** Gen., *praedones a Sicilia*, Cic.; *aliquem a familiaritate*, Cic.; *vim hostium ab oppidis*, Caes.; *se suosque ab injuria*, Caes.; *exercitum itinere, to obstruct on the march*, Caes.; with infin., *prohibeo aliquem exire domo*, Cic.; with ne and the subj., *potuisti prohibere ne fieret*, Cic.; with quin and the subj., *nec, quin erumperet, prohiberi poterat*, Liv.; with quominus and the subj., *prohibuisse, quominus de te certum haberemus*, Cic.; with double acc., *ideo ut prohiberet*, Liv.; with simple acc., *Caesarem*, Caes.; *constatus alicuius*, Cic. **B.** *to hinder by words, forbid, prohibit*; *lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria*, Cic. **II.** *to preserve, defend, protect*; *a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam*, Cic.

prōhibitō -ōnis, f. (prohibeo), *a hindering, prohibition*; tollendi, Cic.

proicio = proficio (q.v.).

prōin = proinde (q.v.).

prōindē, adv. **I.** *just as, in the same manner, in like manner*; foll. by atque (ac), ut, quasi, quam, tamquam, Cic. **II.** *therefore, then, hence, accordingly*; esp. used in phrases of exhortation, encouragement, etc., Cic.

prōjectiō -ōnis, f. (projicio), *a throwing forward, stretching out*; brachii, Cic.

1. prōjectus -ūs, m. (projicio), *a projecting, jutting out*, Lucr.

2. prōjectus -a -um, p. adj. (from projicio), *stretching out, jutting forward, projecting*; urbes, Cic.; saxa, Verg. **I.** Fig., **a.** *prominent*; audacia, Cic.; **b.** *addicted to*; homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. **II.** *stretched out, prostrate, lying*. **A.** Lit., *ad terram*, Caes.; *in antro*, Verg. **B.** Fig., **a.** *abject, base*; patientia, Tac.; **b.** *cast down*; vultus, Tac.

prōjiciō -jēci -jectum, *3. (pro and jacio). I. to throw, cast before, throw down*. **A.** Gen., *cibum*, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to stretch forth, throw out*; **a.** of limbs, *brachium*, Cic.; **b.** of buildings, *pass.*, *projici, to project*; *tectum proficeretur*, Cic.; **c.** *to throw or place a weapon before one*; *clipeum prae se*, Liv.; **2.** *to push forth, drive forth*; **a.** *aliquem foras*, Cic.; *aliquem ab urbe*, Ov.; **b.** *to banish*; *aliquem in insulam*, Tac. **II.** *to throw out, throw in front*. **A.** Gen., *crates*, Caes.; *se ad pedes alicuius*, Cic.; *projecta vilior algā, cast upon the shore*, Verg. **B.** Esp. **1.** *to throw away*; *arma*, Caes.; fig., **a.** *se projicere, to lower oneself to, to stoop to*; *in muliebres fletus*, Liv.; **b.** *to reject, abandon*; *libertatem*, Cic.; **c.** *to expose, betray*; *ab aliquo projici et prodi*, Cic.; **2.** *to cast to the ground*; *effigies*, Tac.; **3.** *to put off*; *aliquem ultra quinquennium*, Tac.

prōlābor -lapsus sum -lābi, *3. I. to glide forward, slide forward, slip along*. **A.** Lit. (elephantum) *clunibus subsistentes prolabebantur*, Liv. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to come to, fall into*; *huc libido est prolapsa*, Cic.; **2.** *to slip out, escape*; *verbum a cupiditate prolapsum*, Liv. **II.** *to fall down*. **A.** Lit., *ex equo*, Liv.; *prolapsa Pergama*, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to fail, to err*; *cupiditate, timore*, Cic.; **2.** *to fall, go to ruin, sink*; *ita prolapsa est juvenus ut, etc.*, Cic.

prōlapsiō -ōnis, f. (prolabor), *a slipping, sliding*, Cic.

prōlātiō -ōnis, f. (profero). **I.** *a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning*; *exemplorum*, Cic. **II.** **1.** *an extension*; *finium*, Liv.; **2.** *a putting off, deferring*; *judicii*, Cic.

prōlāto, *1. (intens. of profero). I. to extend, enlarge, lengthen*; *agros*, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to put off, delay, defer*; *comitia*, Liv.; *malum*, Cic. **B.** *to prolong*; *vitam*, Tac.

prōlecto, *1. (intens. of prolicio), to entice, allure*; *egentes spe largitionis*, Cic.

prōles -is, f. (pro and *aleo, alesco). **I.** *offspring, descendants, posterity*; **a.** of gods and men, *illa futurorum hominum, future generations*, Cic.; *Apollinea, Aesculapius*, Ov.; *Latonia, Apollo and Diana*, Ov.; **b.** of animals, Verg.; **c.** of plants, *fruit*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *youth, young men*; *equitum peditumque*, Cic.

prōlētārius -li, m. (proles), *a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children*, Cic.

prōliciō, *3. (pro and lacio), to lure forth, entice*, Ov.

prōlixē, adv. (prolixus). **I.** *abundantly, copiously*; *id prolixo cumulateque fecit*, Cic. **II.** *freely, willingly*; *in delectu parum prolixo respondere*, Cic.

prōlixus -a -um (pro and latus), *widely extended, wide, broad, long*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.**

Fig. 1, willing, obliging; tua proluxa beneficaque natura, Cic.; 2, prosperous, fortunate; cetera spero proluxa esse competitoribus, Cic.

prōlōgus -i, m. (πρόλογος), a prologue, Ter.

prōlōquor -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum -lōqui, 3. dep. to speak out, say out. I. Gen., quod proloqui piget, Liv. II. Esp., to prophesy, predict, Prop.

prōlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. to play beforehand, to prelude, to practise beforehand. I. Lit., ad pignam, Ov. II. Fig., ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.

prōlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. I. to wash forth or out. A. to cast up, to wash out; genus omne ustantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Verg. B. to wash off; tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. II. to wash; in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov.; leni praecordia mulso (of drinking), Hor.

prōlūsio -ōnis, f. (proludo), a prelude, preliminary exercise, essay, Cic.

prōlūvies -ēi, f. (proluo). I. an inundation, Lucr. II. excrement; ventris, Verg.

prōmēreō -ūi -itum, and **prōmēreor** -itus sum -ēri, 2. dep. to deserve. I. reus leuius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; suo beneficio promeruit, se ut ames, Cic.; partic. subst., **prōmēritum** -i, n. deserts, merit; vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic. II. (Gen. in form promereor), to deserve (well) of; promereri bene de multis, Cic.

Prōmētheus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Προμηθεύς, the Forethinker), son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus and father of Deucalion, the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and stole fire to animate his creation from heaven; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a culture devoured his liver. Hence, A. Adj., **Prōmētheus** -a -um, Promethean; juga, Prop.; rupes, the Caucasus, Mart. B. Subst., **Prōmēthiades** -ae, m. son of Prometheus, Deucalion.

prōminens -entis (promineo), jutting out, projecting; subst., **prōminens** -entis, n. a projection; in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prōminēo -minūi, 2. to stand out, jut out, project. I. Lit., collis prominens, Liv.; prominet in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo prominentes, Caes. II. Fig. (justitia) foras tota promineat, to step forth, be prominent, Cic.; maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominet, extends, Liv.

prōmiscē, adv. (promiscus) = promiscus, Cic.

prōmiscūē, adv. (promiscuus), promiscuously, without distinction, Caes.

prōmiscus = promiscuus (q. v.).

prōmiscūus -a -um, mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous. I. Lit., comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; connubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.; divina atque humana promiscua habere, to make no distinction between, Sall.; in promiscuo esse, to be common, Liv. II. Transf., common, usual, general, Tac.

prōmissio -ōnis, f. (promitto), a promise; auxilii, Cic.

prōmissor -ōris, m. (promitto), a promise, esp., one who promises boastingly, a boaster, Hor.

prōmissum -i, n. (promitto), a promise; promissum facere, to make a promise, Hor.; promissa servare or promissis stare, to keep promises, Cic.; praemiorum promissa, Cic.

prōmissus -a -um, p. adj. (from promitto). I. long, hanging down; of hair, capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Liv. II. producing much expectation; carmen, Hor.

prōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to let go forward, send forth. I. to grow; capillum et barbam, to let grow, Liv. II. 1, to promise, cause to expect, assure; a, with acc. of thing and with er without acc. of person, si Neptunus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, Cic.; with de and the abl., de horum erga me benevolentia promittebam, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.; b, to vow, promise to a god; donum Jovi dicatum et promissum, Cic.; c, promittere ad aliquem, ad cenam, to accept an invitation to dine with; ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.

prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. (for proinno, from pro and emo), to bring forth, bring out, produce. I. Lit., 1, gen., medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to bring money out of a coffer, to produce; aurum ex aerario, Cic.; esp. of the quaestor, alicui pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; b, to bring wine up out of the cellar; vina, Hor.; c, to bring weapons out; tela e pharetra, Ov. II. Transf., 1, gen., to bring forth, draw forth; animus eruditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod delectet, Cic.; 2, to bring forward, utter, express, mention; plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

prōmōnēo, 2. to warn; t. t. of augury, de periculis promoveri, Cic.

prōmontōrium -li, n. (promineo). I. a mountain-peak, Liv. II. a promontory, Cic.

prōmōta -ōrum, n. (promoveo), (translation of the Greek προσηγμένα), preferable things, next in degree to the absolute good, Cic.

prōmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move forwards, push onwards. I. Lit., A. Gen., a, of things, saxa vectibus, Caes.; castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.; b, of persons, promovere legiones, cause to advance, Caes. B. Esp., 1, to advance a building in a certain direction, to push on; aggerem in urbem, Liv.; assa in alterum angulum, to remove, Cic.; 2, to extend; imperium, Ov. II. Fig., A. Gen., promovere arcana loca, to bring to light, Hor. B. to increase, improve; doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor.

promptē, adv. (promptus). I. promptly, quickly, readily, Tac. II. easily, Juv. III. frankly, freely; dicam paulo promptius, Cic.

1. **promptus** -a -um, p. adj. (from promo). I. visible, apparent, manifest; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.; prompta et aperta, Cic. II. Transf., ready, at hand, prepared. A. Of things, 1, gen., fides suam populo Romano promptam, at the disposition of, Cic.; 2, esp., easy; defensio, Cic. B. Of persons, ready, prepared, resolute, quick, disposed for; promptissimus homo et experient, Cic.; with ad or in and the acc., ad vim promptus, Cic.; with abl., ingenio, lingua, Liv.; with genit. (of place), belli (in war) promptissimos, Sall.

2. **promptus** -ū, m. (promo). I. a being visible, visibility, only in the phrases: in promptu esse, to be visible, manifest, etc., Cic.; in promptu ponere, to make manifest, Cic.; in promptu habere, Sall. II. Transf., A. readiness, only in the phrases: in promptu esse, to be ready at hand, Cic.; in promptu habere, to have ready at hand, Cic. B. easiness, only in phrases in promptu esse, to be easy, Sall.

prōmulgatio -ōnis, f. (promulgo), a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation (of a proposed law), Cic.

prōmulgo, 1 (pro and mulco), to publish, promulgate. I. Lit., legal t. t., to publish a proposed law (on three market-days); leges, Cic.; promulgare de aliquo, Cic. II. Transf., to publish, make known; proelia, Cic.

prōmulsis -idis, f. (pro and mulsum), a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), a whet.

prōmuntūrium = promontorium (q.v.).

prōmus -i, m. (promo), the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, butler, Hor.

prōmūtūs -a -um, advanced, paid beforehand, Coes.

prōnō, adv. (pronus), downwards, on an incline; prone ac fastigate, Cic.

prōnēpos -pōtis, m. a great-grandson, Cic.

prōneptis -is, f. a great grand-daughter, Pers.

prōnis = pronus, (q.v.).

prōnoea -ae, f. (πρόνοια), providence, Cic.

prōnūba -ae, f. (pro and nubo), a matron who attended on a bride at a Roman wedding; Juno Pronuba, the goddess who presided over marriage; transf., of Bellona, as presiding over an unlucky marriage (leading to war), Verg.; so of the Furies, Ov.

prōnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (pronuntio). **I.** making known publicly, publication, Caes.; esp., the decision of a judge, a judgment, Cic. **II.** In logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntiātor -ōris, m. (pronuntio), a reporter; rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntiātum -i, n. (pronuntio), in logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntiō, 1. to make publicly known, publish. **I.** Gen., to proclaim, announce; pronuntiare quae gesta sunt, Caes. **II. A.** Esp., polit. and milit. t. t., to publish, proclaim, make known by proclamation; a, in public gatherings, by the herald or crier at the command of the magistrate; te illo honore affici pronuntiavit, Cic.; pronuntiare aliquem praetorem, Liv.; so of a command given to the soldiers in a camp; pronuntiatum primā luce ituros, Caes.; so, publicly to promise something to the people; nummos in tribus, Cic.; b, in the senate, of the consul, to announce a resolution and the name of its proposer; Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiatum se negavit, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., a, of judges, etc., (α) to express; graviolem sententiam, Caes.; (β) to decide, pronounce a judgment; de tribunali pronuntiavit sese recepturum, Cic.; b, in an agreement for a sale, to make a statement as to the defects of the thing sold; quum in vendendo rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. **C.** Rhet. t. t., to declaim, recite, deliver; summā voce versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.

prōnūrus -ūs, f. a grandson's wife, Ov.

prōnus -a -um, inclined forward, stooping forward, hanging down. **I. A.** Adj., a, of persons, pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to the blow, Verg.; so of persons, swiftly running, Ov.; b, of the position of parts of the body, motu prono, Cic.; c, of things, annis, rushing down, Verg.; d, transf., (α) of places, sloping; Anxur fuit urbs prona in paludes, Liv.; poet., precipitous, steep; via, Ov.; (β) of stars, setting; Orion, Hor.; (γ) of time, hastening away; menses, Hor. **B.** Subst., **prōnum** -i, n., nihil proni habere, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** inclined towards; 1, to something good or bad; ad novas res, Tac.; in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consilium, Liv.; 2, inclined, well-disposed, favourable; in aliquem, Tac. **B.** Meton., easy; omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; id pronius ad fidem est, is more creditable, Liv.

prōoemium -li, n. (προοίμιον). **I.** a preface, introduction, prelude, Cic. **II.** a beginning, Juv.

prōpāgatiō -ōnis, f. (1. propago). **I.** an extension, enlargement. **A.** In space, imperii nostri, Cic. **B.** In time, prolonging, extending; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic. **II.** planting, propagation, Cic.; transf., of a race, Cic.; nominis, Cic.

prōpāgātor -ōris, m. (1. propago), an extender, enlarger; provinciae, Cic.

1. **prōpāgo**, 1. (pro and PAG-o, pango). **I.** Gen., **A.** to extend, enlarge; fines provinciae, Cic. **B.** to extend in point of time, prolong; bellum, Cic.; laudem alicuius ad sempiternam gloriam, Cic.; imperium consuli in annum, Liv.; multa saecula reipublicae, to prolong the existence of the state by many centuries, Cic. **II.** Esp., to propagate, plant; transf., of a race, stirpem, Cic.

2. **prōpāgo** -luis, f. (1. propago). **I.** a sucker, layer, shoot; esp., of the vine, Cic. **II.** Transf., of men and animals, offspring, progeny, race, posterity; Romana, Verg.; catulorum, Luer.; plur., clarorum virorum propagines, genealogies, Nep.

prōpālam, adv. publicly, in public; dicere, Liv.; collocare, Cic.

prōpātūlus -a -um, open, uncovered. **I.** Adj., in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. **II.** Subst., **prōpātulum** -i, n. an open place, unroofed space; hence, in propatulo; a, openly, Cic.; transf., visibly, publicly, Sall.; b, esp., in propatulo aedium, in the open fore-court of a house, Liv.

prōpē (from pro and pe, or else the neuter of an unused adj., propis). Compar., **prōpius**; superl., **proximē**. **I.** Adv., **A.** near; 1, of space, near; volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; propius, nearer; accedere, Cic.; proximē, next; proximē trans Padum, Caes.; 2, of time, near; hence, proximē, a short time ago, just now; quem proximē nominavi, Cic.; 3, of other relations; a, of approximation to; (α) nearly; prope erat ut pelleretur, he was near being, etc., Liv.; propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, Cic.; (β) nearly, almost; annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope adesse, to be close at hand, Cic.; (γ) more closely, more accurately; propius res aspice nostras, Verg.; (δ) of similarity, proximē atque (ac) ille, Cic.; b, of order, near; proximē a Lacyde, Cic. **B.** near by, close to, hard by; gen. with a and the abl., prope a Sicilia, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. (sometimes with dat.), 1, of space, near to; prope me, Cic.; proximē hostem, next the enemy, Caes.; propius grammatico accessi, Cic.; 2, of time, near to, close on; prope calendas Sext., Cic.; 3, of approximation or similarity, not far from, near to; propius, nearer to; proximē, nearest to, very like to; prope secessionem plebis res venit, Liv.; propius fidem est, it deserves more credit, Liv.; proximē morem Romanum, Liv.

prōpēdiem, adv. at an early day, very soon, Cic.

prōpello -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive before one, drive forth, drive away. **I.** Lit., 1, of things, a, to drive away, push away; crates pro munitione objectas, Caes.; b, to hurl down; corpus alicuius e scopulo in profundum, Ov.; c, to drive forward; navem in altum, Ov.; 2, a, of persons, to drive away forcibly, repulse; hostes, Caes.; b, of animals, to drive away; pecus extra portam, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, to drive away; vitae periculum ab aliquo, Liv.; b, to drive forwards; orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic.; c, to drive, to compel; aliquem ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

prōpēmōdō, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearby, Liv.

prōpēmōdum, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Cic.

prōpendēo -pendi -pensum, 2. *to hang down*.
I. Lit., tantum propendere illam boni lancem ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig., bona propendent, *to preponderate*, Cic.; inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, *to be inclined to, favourable towards*, Cic.

prōpensē, adv. (propensus), *readily, willingly*; gen. compar., propensius, Liv.

prōpensio -ōnis, f. (propendeo), *an inclination towards, propensity*, Cic.

prōpensus -a -um, p. adj. (from propendeo), **1.** *inclined to, disposed to*; ad misericordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; **2.** *coming near to*; ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

prōpērantēr, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.; properantius, Sall., Ov.

prōpērantia -ae, f. (propero), *haste, rapidity*, Sall.

prōpēratio -ōnis, f. (propero), *haste*, Cic.

prōpēratō, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.

prōpēro, 1. (properus). **I.** Intransit., *to hasten* (from a particular point); a, of persons, Romam, Cic.; with in and acc., in patriam, Caes.; with ad and acc., ad aliquem, Caes.; with adv., alio, Sall.; with infin., redire, Cic.; absol., properantes arma currunt, Sall.; b, of things, properans aqua per agros, Hor. **II.** Transit., *to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly*; iter, Sall.; mortem, Verg.; opus, studium, Hor.

Prōpērtius -ii, m., Sex. Aurelius, a Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria, educated in Rome (about 49-15 B.C.).

prōpērus -a -um, *quick, rapid, hasty, bustling*; circumstant properi aurigae, Verg.

prōpexus -a -um (pro and pecto), *combed forwards, hanging down*; propexa in pectore barba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov.

prōpīnatio -ōnis, f. (propino), *a drinking to one's health*, Sen.

prōpīno, 1. (προπίνω). **I.** *to drink to any one*; propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to give drink to any one*, Mart.

prōpīnquē, adv. (propinquus), *near, close by*, Plaut.

prōpīnquitas -ātis, f. (propinquus). **I.** *nearness, proximity*; loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. **II.** Transf., *relationship*; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.

prōpīnquo, 1. (propinquus). **I.** Intransit., *to come near, draw near, approach*. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, with dat., scopulo, Verg.; with acc., campos, Tac.; b, of things, ignis domui alicuius propinquat, Tac. **B.** Transf., of time, *to draw near*; Parcarum dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to bring near, hasten*; augurium, Verg.

prōpīnquus -a -um (prope), *near*. **I.** Of space or position, *neighbouring, bordering*; provincia, Cic.; with dat., propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; subst. (in sing. only with a prep.), in propinquo esse, *to be near*, Liv.; oppido propinqua, *the neighbourhood of the town*, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *near, as regards time*; reditus, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, a, *similar*; quae propinqua videntur et finitima, Cic.; b, *near in point of relationship, closely connected*; cognatio, Cic.; with dat., tibi genere propinqui, Sall.; subst., a kinsman, Cic.

prōpior -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **proximus** -a -um (prope). **I.** Compar., **prōpior**, *nearer*. **A.** Lit., of place, portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat., propior patriae, Ov.; neut. plur. subst., propiora, *the nearer re-*

gions, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** of time, *nearer, more recent*; epistola, Cic.; with dat., propior leto, Ov.; **2.** a, of relationship, *nearer, more closely connected*; societas, Cic.; quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo est, Cic.; b, *nearer, more closely affecting*; sua sibi propiora esse pericula quam mea, Cic.; c, *nearer in point of likeness, more similar*; sceleri propiora, Cic.; propior est vero, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; d, *more suitable to*; portus propior huic aetati, Cic.; e, *more inclined towards*; propior Saturnia Turno, Ov. **II.** Superl., **proximus** -a -um, *very near, nearest*. **A.** Lit., of place, oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat., huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc., proximus quisque hostem, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; subst., a, **proximi**, *those standing next*, Caes., or *those standing nearest*, Caes.; b, **proximum** -i, n. *the nearest, the neighbourhood*; e proximo, Nep.; proxima Illyrici, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** of time, a, of the future, *next, following*; nox, Caes.; annus, Cic.; b, of the past, *nearest, most recent*; quid proxima nocte egeris, Cic.; proximis superioribus diebus, Caes.; **2.** of succession, *next, following next*; proximus post Lysandrum, Cic.; proximum est, with infin., non nasci homini optimum est, proximum autem (*the next best thing*) quam primum mori, Cic.; proximum est, with ut and the subj., *the next thing is to*, etc.; proximum est ut doceam, Cic.; **3.** *next in succession, in rank, in worth*; proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic.; **4.** *nearest akin, most nearly related*; proximus cognatione, Cic.; subst., **proximi** -ōrum, m. *near relations*, Cic.; **5.** *nearest in resemblance, most like*; deo proximum, Cic.

prōpītio, 1. (propitius), *to soothe, propitiate, appease*; Venerem, Plaut.

prōpītius -a -um (pro and peto, Gr. προπετής), *favourably inclined, favourable, gracious, propitious*; dii, Cic.; huic propitium sperant, Cic.

prōpīus, comp. of prope (q.v.).

Prōpoetīdes -um, f. *maidens of Cyprus who denied the divinity of Venus and were changed into stone*.

prōpōla -ae, m. (προπόλης), *a forestaller, retailer, huckster*, Cic.

prōpollūo, 3. *to pollute greatly*, Tac.

prōpōno -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. **I.** *to put forth, place out, set in view, expose, display*. **A.** Lit., vexillum, Caes.; aliquid venale, *expose for sale*, Cic.; oculis and ante oculos, *to place before the eyes*, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to place before, set before*; aliquem sibi ad imitandum, Cic.; **2.** *to bring forward*; proposita sententia, Cic.; **3.** *to propose*; proponat quid dicturus sit, Cic.; **4.** *to report, relate, tell*; rem gestam, Caes.; **5.** *to make known*; epistolam in publico, Cic.; hence, a, *to propose, promise, offer as a reward*; praemia alicui, Cic.; b, *to threaten, menace*; poenam improbis, Cic.; **6.** *to propose a question for answer*; quaestionem, Nep.; **7.** *to propose to oneself, purpose, intend*; consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with ut or ut ne and subj., quum mihi proposuissem ut commoverem, Cic.; with infin., quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic. **II.** *to state the premiss of a syllogism*, Cic.

Prōpōntis -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντις), *the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora*; hence, **Prōpōntiācus** -a -um, *of or relating to the Propontis*.

prōporrō, adv. *further, moreover*, Lucr.

prōportio -ōnis, f. *proportion, relation, analogy, similarity*, Cic.

prōpōsitio -ōnis, f. (propono). **I.** a setting before oneself; **1,** the representation which a man forms in his own mind of something; animi, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; **2,** the subject or theme of a discourse, Cic. **II.** In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism, Cic.

prōpōsitum -i, n. (propono). **I.** that which is set before one; **1,** a design, plan, purpose, intention; propositum assequi, to accomplish a design, Cic.; tenere, to keep to a design, Cic.; **2,** the subject or theme of a discourse; ad propositum redeamus, Cic. **II.** the premiss of a syllogism, Cic.

prōpraetor -ōris, m. and **pro praetore**, a praetor, a Roman who, after having been praetor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province without a military command, Cic.

prōpriē, adv. (proprius). **I.** Lit., peculiarly, exclusively for oneself; proprie parvā parte frui, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a,** peculiarly, characteristically, personally; quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic.; **b,** specially, expressly; cuius causam neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie suscepit, Cic.; **c,** accurately, in a proper sense; illud honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur, Cic.

prōprietas -ātis, f. (proprius), a property, peculiarity; rerum, Cic.; plur., frugum proprietates, Liv.

prōprītim (proprius), properly, peculiarly, Lucr.

prōprius -a -um, one's own, special, particular, peculiar. **I.** Lit., **a,** opp. to communis; ista calamitas communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est, Cic; often with possess. pron., proprius et suus, suus proprius, noster proprius, Cic.; **b,** one's own, as opp. to alienus; assumpto aliunde uti bono, non proprio, non suo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** peculiar to a person or thing; **a,** characteristic of; proprium est senectutis vitium, Cic.; proprium est alienius, with acc. and infin., it is the distinguishing mark of, it is peculiar to; fuit hoc proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic.; **b,** special, exclusive; nulla est in republica causa mea propria, Cic.; **c,** of words, proper, peculiar; discedebat a verbis propriis rerum ac suis, Cic. **B.** Esp., lasting, permanent; munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consulibus perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.

proptēr (for propiter from prope), adv. **I.** near, hard by; quum duo reges cum maximis copiis prope assint, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Lit., of a place, near, hard by; insulae propter Siciliam, Cic. **B.** Transf., on account of, by reason of, because of, for, from; metum, Cic.; frigora, Caes.; propter quos vivit, by whose means he is alive, whom he has to thank for his life, Cic. (propter sometimes put after its case, as quem propter, Cic.).

proptērēā, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; foll. by quia, Cic.; quod, Cic.; ut or ne and the subj., Cic.

prōpūdīōsus -a -um (propudium), covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, Plaut.

prōpūdīum -li, n. (= quasi porro pudendum). **I.** a shameful action, Plaut. **II.** Meton., a wretch, villain, rascal; propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

prōpugnācūlum -i, n. (propugno), a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence. **I.** Lit., moenium, Tac.; propugnaculum Siciliae, of the fleet, Cic.; propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies, Cic. **II.** Fig., **a,** lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.; **b,** grounds of defence; firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

prōpugnātiō -ōnis, f. (propugno), defence, defending; fig., nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

prōpugnātor -ōris, m. (propugno), a defender, combatant, soldier. **I.** Lit., **a,** duplici propugnatorum ordine defendi, Caes.; **b,** a marine; dimissio propugnatorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., a defender; patrimonii sui, Cic.

prōpugno, **1.** to skirmish to the front. **I.** Intransit., to fight in defence, to defend oneself; **a,** lit., uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes.; e loco, Caes.; pro vallo, Liv.; pro suo partu (of animals), Cic.; partic. subst., propugnantes, the defenders, Caes.; **b,** transf., to fight for something, to fight in defence; pro fama alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transit., to defend; munimenta, Tac.

prōpulso, **1.** (intens. of propello), to drive back, repel, ward off. **I.** Lit., hostem, Caes.; populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. **II.** Transf., frigus, famem, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.

prōpūlaeon -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway, entrance; plur., **Prōpūlaea** -ōrum, n. (τὰ προπύλαια), the celebrated entrance to the Parthenon at Athens, built by Pericles.

prō-quaestōre, a proquaestor, a quaestor in a Roman province, who attended to the finances and pay of the army, Cic.

prōquam, conj. according as, Lucr.

prōra -ae, f. (πρόρα), the prow, bow of a ship. **I.** Lit., Caes.; prorae tutela = proreta, Ov. **II.** Meton. = a ship, Verg., Ov.

prōrēpo -repsi -reptum, **3.** to creep forward, crawl forth, Hor.

prōrēta -ae, m. (πρωράτης), the look-out man at the prow of a ship, Plaut.

Prōrēus -ēi, m. (Πρωρεύς), a Tyrrhene sailor, Ov.

prōrīpio -rīpūi -reptum (pro and rapio), **3.** to snatch, tear, drag forth; hominem, Cic.; se proripere, to rush forward, hurry; se in publicum, Liv.; se ex curia, Cic.; se portā foras, Caes.; quo proripis (sc. te)? Verg.; fig., quae libido non se proripiet, Cic.

prōrōgātiō -ōnis, f. (prorogo), **1,** a prolongation of a term of office, Liv.; **2,** a deferring of a fixed time, prorogation, Cic.

prōrōgo, **1.** **1,** to propose to the people an extension of something for some person, to prolong; imperium alicui, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; **2,** to put off; dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorsum, adv. (pro and versum), forwards. **I.** Lit., **a,** Plaut.; **b,** straightforward, straight on, Plaut. **II.** Transf., at all, Plaut., Ter.

prorsus, adv. (pro and versus), turned forwards, forwards. **I.** prorsus ibat res, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a,** utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely; ita prorsus existimo, Cic.; prorsus assentior, Cic.; non prorsus, nullo modo prorsus, not at all; nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic.; **b,** in a word, to sum up, Sall.

prōrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, **3.** **I.** Transit., to cause to break forth, thrust forth, send forth; **1,** lit., nubem atram, Verg.; mare proruptum, the sea breaking in front, Verg.; transf., prorupta audacia, unbridled, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to burst forth, break forth. **A.** Lit., per medios, Cic. **B.** Transf., to break out; prorumpit pestis, Cic.; of persons, in scelera ac dedecora, Tac.

prōrūo -rūi -rūtum, **3.** **I.** Intransit., to rush forth; qua proruebat, Caes. **II.** Transit., to overthrow, throw down, cast to the ground, destroy; munitiones, Caes.; vallum, Liv.; Albani a fundamentis, Liv.; hostem profligare ac proruere, Tac.

prōsāpia -ae, f. a family race, stock (an archaic word), Sall.; eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic.

proscānium (proscēnium) -ii, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, stage, Liv.

proscindo -scildi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to rend. **I.** Lit., to break up fallow land, plough up; poet., to plough; terram, Verg.; meton., aequora, to plough the waters, Cat. **II.** Transf., to censure, defame, satirise, Ov.

proscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to make publicly known, publish, Cic.; with acc. and infin., auctionem in Gallia Narbone se facturum esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise; insulam, bona, fundum, Cic. **B.** to confiscate the property of any one; possessiones, Cic.; Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by Pompey, Cic. **C.** to proscribe, outlaw (by publishing the person's name in a list); aliquem, Cic.; **proscripti** -ōrum, m. the proscribed, Sall.

proscriptio -ōnis, f. (proscribo), 1, an advertisement of sale; bonorum, Cic.; 2, a proscription, outlawry, Cic.

proscriptūrio, 4. (desider. of proscribo), to desire to declare any one an outlaw, Cic.

prōsēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, esp., to cut off the portions of a victim to be sacrificed; exta, Liv.

prōsectum -i, n. (proseco), the part of a victim cut off to be offered to a god, the entrails, Ov.

prōsemīno, 1. to sow. **I.** Lit., vel in tegulis proseminare ostreas, Cic. **II.** Fig., to disseminate, propagate, Cic.

prōsequor -cūtus (-quūtus) sum -sēqui, 3. dep. to follow, accompany. **I.** In a friendly sense, **A.** to accompany, attend, esp. of friends who "see off" a person going on a journey; aliquem usque ad agri fines, Cic.; prosequi exsequias, Cic.; transf., of things, ventus prosequitur euntes, Verg.; eos honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, to accompany; aliquem votis, ominibus, lacrimisque, Caes.; 2, a, to honour, adorn, or present with, treat with; aliquem verbis honorificis, Cic.; aliquem beneficiis, Cic.; misericordiā, Cic.; b, of a discourse, to go on with, continue; quod non longius prosequar, Cic. **II.** In a hostile sense, to attack, pursue; hostem, Caes.; longius fugientes, Caes.

Prōserpīna -ae, f. (Περσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, carried off by Pluto to be queen of the lower world; hence, meton., the lower world, Hor. (in Verg. and Ov. Prōserpīna, in Hor. Prōserpīna).

prōseucha -ae, f. (προσευχή), a place of prayer for the Jews, Juv.

prōsilio -ūi (-īvi or -īi), 4. (pro and salio). **I.** to spring, leap forth. **A.** 1, lit., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; finibus suis, Verg.; 2, of things, flumina prosiliunt, Ov. **B.** Fig., vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. **II.** to spring forward to a place; in contionem, Liv.

prōsocer -ēri, m. a wife's grandmother, Ov.

prospecto, 1. (intens. of prospicio), to look forward, look forth upon. **I.** **A.** Lit., e puppi pontum, Ov.; euntem, Verg.; ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv. **B.** Transf., of places, to look towards, be situate towards; villa quae subjectos sinus prospectat, Tac. **II.** Fig., to look for, hope, expect; exsiliū, Cic.; te quoque fata prospectant paria, a like fate awaits, Verg.

prospectus -ūs, m. (prospicio). **I.** an out-

look, view, prospect; unde longe ac late prospectus erat, Liv.; prospectum impedire, Caes.; meton., the sight; aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. **II.** Pass., view, sight; cum iam extremi essent in prospectu, were within sight, Caes.

prospēculor, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to look out to a distance; hence, to explore, reconnoitre, Liv. **II.** Transit., to look for, wait for; adventum imperatoris, Liv.

prosper (prospērus) -a -um (pro and spero), according to one's hope; hence, **I.** fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous; fortuna, Cic.; exitus, Cic.; subst., **prospēra** -ōrum, n. prosperity, good fortune, Ov. **II.** Transit., bringing good fortune, propitious; Bellona, Ov.; with genit., prospera frugum, Hor.

prospēre, adv. (prosper), prosperously, fortunately, favourably; procedere prospere, Cic.

prospargo -spersi -sparsum, 3. (pro and spargo), to sprinkle, Tac.

prospēritas -ātis, f. (prosper), prosperity, good fortune; vitae, Cic.; plur., improborum prosperitates, Cic.

prospēro, 1. (prosper), to make fortunate or prosperous, to cause to succeed, to give a favourable issue to; alicui victoriam, Liv.

prospērus = prosper (q.v.).

prospiciētia -ae, f. (prospicio), foresight, precaution, Cic.

prospicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (pro and specio). **I.** Intransit., to look forward, look into the distance. **A.** Lit., 1, ex castris in urbem, Caes.; multum, to have a wide prospect, Cic.; 2, to look out, be upon the watch, Nep. **B.** Fig., to exercise foresight, to take precaution; with dat., consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Caes. **II.** Transit., to see, behold, gaze upon from afar. **A.** Lit., 1, Italiam ab unda, Verg.; 2, transf., of places, to look towards, be situate towards; domus prospicit agros, Hor. **B.** Fig., a, to foresee; casus futuros, Cic.; b, to look out for, provide, procure; ferramenta, Cic.; com-meatus, Liv.

prosterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down. **A.** Lit., a, circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes adicius, Cic.; hence, **prostrātus** -a -um (sc. humi), lying on the ground; ad pedes, Cic.; b, to throw down with violence; hostem, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, se abjicere et prosternare, to debase oneself, Cic.; 2, to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin; omnia furore, Cic.; aliquem, Cic. (syncop. infin. perf., prostrasse = prostravisse, Ov.).

prostitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (pro and statuo), to prostitute; vocem ingrato foro, Ov.

prosto -stiti, 1. to stand before; hence, **I.** to stand forward, project, Luer. **II.** Of goods, to be exposed for sale; liber prostat, Hor.; vos prostitit, Cic.; to sell one's person, prostitute oneself; transf., illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat, Hor.

prōsūbigo, 3. to dig up, throw up; terram, Verg.

prōsum, prōfūi, prōdesse, to be useful, advantageous to; illa quae prosunt aut quae nocent, Cic.; with dat., qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, dicere quod causae prosit, Cic.; with infin., multum prodest ea quae metumtur ipsa contemnere, Cic.; quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.

Prōtagōrās -ae, m. (Πρωταγόρας), a Greek philosopher, of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates, banished from Attica on a charge of atheism.

prōtēgo -texi -tectum, 3. **I.** to cover in front. **A.** Lit., tabernacula protecta hederā, Caes.; aliquem scuto, protect, Caes. **B.** Transf., to cover, protect; jacentem, Cic.; regem, Liv. **II.** to furnish with a roof; aedes, Cic.

prōtēlo, 1. (pro and telum), to drive off, put to flight, Ter.

prōtēlum -i, n. (protendo), a yoke of oxen; fig., a series, succession, Lucr.

prōtēdo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out; brachia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; temo protentus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

prōtēnūs (prōtīnūs), adv. forward, further, further on. **I.** Lit., protenus ago capellas, Verg.; quum ad alias angustias protenus pergerent, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** without delay, straightway, on the spot; Laodiceam protenus ire, Cic.; ut is ad te protenus mittat, Cic. **B.** of unbroken extent, continuously; quum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Verg. **C.** Of unbroken succession in time, 1, constantly, continuously; quem (morem) protenus urbes Albanæ coluere sacrum, Verg.; 2, immediately, at once; a, protenus Carthaginem ituros, Liv.; protenus de via, Liv.; b, immediately, at the beginning; oratio protenus perficiens auditorem benevolum, Cic.

prōtēro -trīvi -trītum, 3. **I.** to trample under foot, tread down. **A.** a, lit., equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; b, hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat; Poenos, Hor. **B.** Fig., to trample on, despise; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to drive away, push aside; ver proterit aestas, Hor.

prōtērrēo -terrūi -terrītum, 2. to frighten away, scare away; Themistoclem patriā pulsum atque proterritum, Cic.; aliquem verbis gravissimis, Cic.

prōtērvē, adv. (protervus), boldly, impudently, shamelessly, Ov.

prōtērvitas -ātis, f. (protervus), boldness, impudence, Cic.; and in a milder sense, wantonness, pertness, Hor.

prōtērvus -a -um (protero), trampling upon everything; hence, **I.** violent, vehement; venti, Hor.; stella canis, Ov. **II.** bold, impudent, shameless, and in a milder sense, wanton, pert; homo, Cic.; juvenes, Hor.

Prōtēsīlāus -i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος), the husband of Laodamia, the first Greek who landed before Troy in the Trojan war, and the first of the Greeks to be slain. Adj., **Prōtēsīlāeus** -a -ana, belonging to Protesilaus.

Prōtēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πρωτεύς), a god of the sea, the herdsman of Poseidon's sea-calves, a prophet who would not answer those who consulted him except when bound in chains, and who had the power of changing himself into different shapes; Protei columnæ, poet., the borders of Egypt, Verg.; appellat., a changeable or a crafty man, Hor.

prōtīnam (prōtēnam), adv. (protinus), immediately, directly, at once, Plaut.

prōtīnus = protenus (q.v.).

Prōtōgēnēs -is, m. (Πρωτογένης), a famous Greek painter of Caunos on the coast of Caria, flourishing about 300 B.C.

prōtōllo, 3. **I.** to put forth, stretch forth, Plaut. **II.** to extend, lengthen, prolong, Plaut.

prōtrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw, drag forth. **I.** to drag to a place. **A.** Lit., aliquem sine in convivium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to draw forth; a, allquid in lucem, Lucr.; b, to bring to light, to reveal, make known; auctorem nefandi factoris, Liv.; 2, to compel, force; aliquem ad

indicium, Liv. **II.** Transf., to extend in point of time, protract, defer, Suet.

prōtrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth. **I.** Lit., cylindrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to put off, defer; comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic.

prōturbo, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel; a, of persons, equites, Caes.; hostes telis missilibusque saxis, Liv.; b, of things, pectore silvas, to throw down, Ov.

prōūt, conj. according as; prout res postulat, Cic.

prōvectus -a -um (p. adj. from proveho), advanced in age; longius aetate provectus, Cic.

prōvēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry forward, to lead forward. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., aēr a tergo quasi provehit, Lucr. **B.** Fig., 1, to carry away, carry too far, lead on; pass., provehi = to be carried away, to allow oneself to be carried away; vestra benignitas provexit orationem meam, Cic.; gaudio provehente (me), Liv.; studio rerum rusticarum provectus sum, Cic.; 2, to bring forwards, to advance, raise, promote; aliquem ad summos honores, Liv. **II.** Pass., provehi, in a middle sense, to go forward, ride forward, ride, drive, sail to a place. **A.** Lit., of persons, esp. of persons in a ship or of the ship itself, Nasidius cum classe freto Siciliae provehitur, Caes. **B.** Fig., to go too far; sentio me esse longius provectum quam, etc., Cic.; longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.; quid ultra provehor? why do I continue? Verg.

prōvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come forth. **I.** Lit., in scenam, to appear upon the stage, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** to come up, shoot forth, grow; frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. **B.** Fig., to result, turn out; ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.; and esp., to turn out well, succeed, prosper; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.

prōventus -ūs, m. (provenio). **I.** a coming forth, growing. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., growth, product, crop; proventu oneret sulcos, Verg. **II.** Fig., the result, issue; pugnae, Caes.; secundi rerum proventus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success, Liv.; temporis superioris, Caes.

prōverbium -ī, n. (pro and verbum), a proverb; in proverbii consuetudinem venit, has become a proverb, Cic.; veteri proverbio, after the old proverb, Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.

prōvidens -entis, p. adj. (from provideo), provident, prudent, Cic.; quod est providentius, Cic.

prōvidentē, adv. (providens), providently, with forethought, Sall.; providentissime constituere aliquid, Cic.

prōvidentiā -ae, f. (provideo). **I.** foresight, foreknowledge; providentiā est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. **II.** forethought, providence; decorum, Cic.

prōvidēo -vidi -vīsum, 2. to look forward to, see at a distance. **I.** Lit., aliquem non providisse, Hor.; quid petatur provideri, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to see beforehand, to foresee; quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.; medicus morbum providet, Cic.; 2, to take precautions for or against something, to provide for, make preparation for, care for; (α) with acc., rem frumentariam, Caes.; multa, Cic.; consilia in posterum, Cic.; (β) with de and the abl., de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa ora, Cic.; (γ) with dat., salutem hominum, Cic.; (δ) with ut or ne and the subj., ne quid ei desit, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic.; (ε) absol., actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.

prōvidus -a -um (provideo). **I.** foreseeing; rerum futurarum, Cic. **II.** caring beforehand; **1.** providing for, taking measures for; natura provida utilitatum, Cic.; **2.** cautious, provident, prudent; orator, Cic.

prōvinciā -ae, f. (perhaps pro and VIC, root of vices). **I.** employment, charge, sphere of duty, office; illam officiosam provinciā ut me in lectulo trucidaret, Cic.; quasi provincias atomis dare, Cic. **II.** Polit. t.t., the sphere of office assigned to a magistrate, a charge, office. **A. a.** of Roman magistrates, sortiri provincias (inter se), Liv.; of the jurisdiction of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus, provincia urbana et peregrina, Liv.; of a military command, Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit, Cic.; of a command at sea, provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; **b.** of non-Roman magistrates, Hannonis eis Iberum provincia erat, had the command, Liv. **B.** the government of a province, a country outside the limits of Italy; and meton., the province itself; primus annus provinciae erat, Cic.; dare alicui provinciam, Cic.; administrare provinciam, Cic.; hence, provincia, the province, esp., either **a.** the east part of Gallia Narbonensis, Caes., or **b.** the Roman province of Asia, Caes.

prōvinciālis -e, of or relating to a province. **I.** Adj., scientia, how to govern a province, Cic.; administratio, government of a province, Cic.; abstinentia, moderation in governing, Cic. **II.** Subst., **prōvinciāles** -ium, m. inhabitants of the provinces, provincials, Cic.

prōvisiō -ōnis, f. (provideo), **1. a.** a foreseeing, a foreknowledge; animi, Cic.; **b.** foresight; animi, Cic.; **2.** a providing, provision; **a.** for something; temporis posterius, Cic.; **b.** against something; vitiorum atque incommodorum, Cic.

1. prōvisō, 3. to look out for, go to see, Ter.

2. prōvisō, adv. with forethought, circumspectly, Tac.

prōvisor -ōris, m. (provideo), **1.** one who foresees; dominationum, Tac.; **2.** a provider; utilium, Hor.

prōvisus -ūs, m. (provideo). **I.** a looking before, a looking into the distance, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** seeing beforehand, foreseeing; periculi, Tac. **B.** a providing, provision; provisus rei frumentariae, Tac.

prōvivo -vixisse, 3. to live on, continue to live, Tac.

prōvocātiō -ōnis, f. (provoco), a calling forth, an appeal to a higher court of law; provocatio ad populum, Cic.; magistratus sine provocations, from whose decision there is no appeal, Liv.; est provocatio, an appeal is possible, Liv.

prōvocātor -ōris, m. (provoco), one who challenges or summons to fight, esp., a kind of gladiator, Cic.

prōvoco, 1. to call forth, call out. **I.** Gen., **a.** lit., herum, Plant.; **b.** transf., of things, to cause to come forth; roseo ore diem (of Aurora), Ov. **II.** Esp., **A.** to call forth, to excite, rouse, and in a bad sense = to provoke; **1.** munificentia nostra provocemus plebem, Liv.; beneficio provocati, Cic.; **2.** to challenge to a game, combat, drinking, etc.; ad pugnam, Cic.; esp. in pass., provocatus maledictis, injuriis, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., to summon before a higher court, to appeal to a higher tribunal; **a.** lit., ad populum, Cic.; ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licere, Cic.; **b.** transf., to appeal to; provocare ad Catonem, Cic.

prōvolo, 1. to fly forth; transf., of men, to rush forth, hasten forth; subito, Caes.; ad primores, Liv.

prōvolvo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll forward,

roll along, roll over and over. **I.** Lit., **a.** gen., congestas lapidum moles, Tac.; **b.** to throw oneself down, fall down before; se alicui ad pedes, Liv.; provolvi ad genua alicuius, Liv. **II.** Fig., **a.** multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined, Tac.; **b.** middle = to abase oneself, Tac.

prōvomo, 2. to vomit forth, Lucr.

proxime, superl. of prope (q.v.).

proximitas -ātis, f. (proximus). **I.** nearness, vicinity, proximity, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1.** near relationship, Ov.; **2.** similarity, Ov.

proximo, adv. (abl. of proximus), very lately, Cic.

proximus -a -um, superl. of propior (q.v.).

prūdēns -entis (contr. from providens), foreseeing. **I.** Partic. = knowing, with intention; quos prudens praetereo, Hor.; prudens et sciens sum profectus, Cic. **II.** Adj., **A.** versed, skilled, experienced, practised in anything; rei militaris, Nep.; locorum, Liv.; with infin., prudens dissipare, Hor. **B.** prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious; vir naturā peracutus et prudens, Cic.; transf., of things, consilium, Cic.; with genit., ceterarum rerum prudens, in all other matters, Cic.; with de and the abl., in jure civili, Cic.; in existimando admodum prudens, Cic.

prūdētēr, adv. (prudens), prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely; facere, Cic.; intelligere, Cic.

prūdētia -ae, f. (prudens). **I.** knowledge of any subject; juris publici, Cic.; physicorum, Cic. **II.** prudence, sagacity, practical wisdom, discretion; prudentia est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic.; prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic.

prūina -ae, f. **I.** hoar-frost, rime, Cic. **II.** Plur., pruinae, meton., **a.** = winter, Verg.; **b.** = snow, Verg.

prūinōsus -a -um (pruina), full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost; nox, Ov.; axis (Aurorae) pruinosis = matutinus, Ov.

prūna -ae, f. a live coal, Hor.

prūnicēus -a -um, of plum-tree wood, Ov.

prūnum -i, n. a plum, Hor.

prūnus -i, f. (προύνη), a plum-tree, Plin.

prūrigo -inis, f. (prurio), the itch, Mart.

prūrīo, 4. to itch, Juv.

Prūsias -ae, m. king in Bithynia, who received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

prytanēum -i, n. (πρυτανείον), the town-hall in certain Greek cities where the prytanes assembled and where persons who had done distinguished services to the state were entertained, Cic.

prytanis, acc. -in, m. (πρύτανις), a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states, Liv.

psallo, psalli, 3. (ψάλλω), to play on, sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara; psallere docta, skilled in singing, Hor.

psalterium -ii, n. (ψαλτήριον), a stringed instrument, the psaltery, Cic.

psaltria -ae, f. (ψάλτρια), a female player on, or singer to the cithara, Cic.

Psamathē -ēs, f. **I.** daughter of the Argive king Crotopus, Ov. **II.** a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov.

1. psēcās -ādis, f. (ψεκάς), the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair, Juv.

2. Psēcās -ādis, f. name of a nymph among the attendants of Diana.

psēphisma -ātis, n. (ψήφισμα), a decree of the people among the Greeks, Cic.

Pseudocato -ōnis, m. a sham Cato, Cic.

Pseudodamasippus -i, m. a sham Damasippus, Cic.

Pseudolus -i, m. *The Liar* (title of a comedy by Plautus), Cic.

pseudōmēnos -i, m. (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism, Cic.

Pseudophilippus -i, m. (Ψευδοφίλιππος), a sham Philip, i.e., Andriscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

pseudōthŷrum -i, n. (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door; fig., per pseudothyrum revertantur (nummi), in a secret way, Cic.

psithŷus (psŷthŷus) -a -um, psithian, name of a kind of Greek vine; vitis, Verg.; subst., **psithia** -ae, f. (sc. vitis), Verg.

psittacus -i, m. (ψίτακος), a parrot; loquax, Ov.

Psōphis -idis, f. (Ψωφίς), a town in Arcadia.

psōra -ae, f. (ψώρα), the mange, itch, Plin.

psŷchōmantĭum -ii, n. (ψυχομαντεῖον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, a place where necromancy is practised, Cic.

psŷthŷus = psithŷus (q. v.).

-ptĕ, enclit. particle appended to pers. and poss. pronouns in the abl., *self, our*; suopte pondere, Cic.; suapte manu, Cic.

Ptlēon (-um) -i, n. (Πτελεόν), a town in Thessaly, over against Euboea, now Ftelia, Liv.

ptisanāriūm -ii, n. a decoction of crushed barley or rice, Hor.

Ptolēmaeus (Ptolōmaeus) -i, m. (Πτολεμαῖος), the first king of Egypt after Alexander's death with the surname Lagi (sc. filius, i.e., son of Lagus); after him each king of his line was called Ptolemaeus. Hence, 1, **Ptolēmaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy, poet. = Egyptian; 2, **Ptolēmaĭs** -idis, f. name of several towns, one in Egypt, another in Phoenicia, another in Cyrene.

pūbens -entis (*pubeo), arrived at puberty; transf., of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, Verg.

pūber -bĕris = 2. pubes (q. v.).

pūbertas -ātis, f. (puber), puberty, the age of maturity. I. Lit., nondum pubertatem ingressus, Tac. II. Meton., A. the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cic. B. virility, Tac.

1. **pūbes** -is, f. I. the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Plin. II. Meton., A. the pudenda, Verg. B. a, the youth, adult population; omnis Italiae pubes, Verg.; b, transf., people, folk; agrestis, Verg.

2. **pūbes** -ĕris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult. I. Lit., prope puberem aetatem, Liv.; subst., **pūbĕres** -um, m. the men, the adult population, Caes. II. Transf., downy, ripe; folia, Verg.

pūbesco -bŷi, 3. (inchoat. of pubeo). I. to become pubescent, arrive at the age of puberty. A. Lit., Hercules, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. B. Transf., to grow up, arrive at maturity; quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. II. Esp., to be covered with the signs of puberty; transf., to be covered or clothed with something; prata pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov.

publicānus -a -um (publicum), relating to the farming of the public taxes, Cic.; gen. subst.,

publicānus -i, m. a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order), Cic.

publicatiō -ōnis, f. (publico), a confiscation; honorum, Cic.

publicĕ, adv. (publicus). I. publicly (opp. privatim); a, in the name or at the command of

the state; dicere, Cic.; venire, Cic.; b, in the interest of the state, to the good of the state, for the state; publice esse laudem, it is an honour to the state, Caes.; publice scribere or litteras mittere, Cic.; c, at the cost of the state; vesci, Liv. II. generally, all together, without distinction; publice ire exsulatum, Liv.

publicitŷs, adv. (publicus). I. at the public expense, in the public service, Plaut. II. Transf., publicly, before all the world, Plaut.

Publicĭus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were the two brothers L. and M. Publicii Malleoli, both Aediles, who laid out and paved the Clivus Publicus, the chief entrance to the Aventine. Hence, adj., **Publiciānus** -a -um, Publician.

publico, 1. (publicus). I. to appropriate to the public use, confiscate; regnum, Caes.; privata, Cic. II. to give over to the public use. A. Gen., Aventinum, Liv. B. Esp., to make public, publish, Tac.

Publicōla -ae, m. (also written Poplicola and Poplicula, from poplus (= populus) and colo), the honourer of the people, the people's friend, a surname of P. Valerius Publicola, the first consul of the Roman republic.

publicus -a -um (so publicus and poplicus from poplus for populus), belonging to the people, public. I. of or belonging to the commonwealth, in the name of or on account of the people, at the public expense. A. Adj., loca, Cic.; sumptu publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; bonum publicum, the commonweal, Liv. B. Subst., **publicum** -i, n., a, the property of the state, public territory; Campanum, Cic.; b, the public revenue, the treasury; convivari de publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; in publicum emere, Liv.; dum in eo publico essent, farming of the taxes, Liv.; plur., societates publicorum, companies of the farmers of the taxes, Cic.; c, the public stores; in publicum conferre frumenti quod inventum est, Cic.; d, publicity, an open place, the open street; prodire in publicum, Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, Liv.; publico carere, to remain at home, Cic.; legem proponere in publicum or in publico, openly, Liv., Cic. II. universal, common, general, ordinary; a, lit., verba, Cic.; lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; publica cura juvenum prodis, general object of the care of, etc., Hor.; b, poet., common, bad, ordinary; structura carminis, Ov.

Publĭlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous of which were: Publilia, the second wife of Cicero; Publilius, her father; and Publius Publilius Lochius Syrus, a celebrated mime and writer of mimes towards the end of the republic; adj., relating to the Publilian gens, Liv.

Publĭus -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

pūdendus -a -um (partic. of pudeo), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful; vita, Ov.; vulnera, Verg.

pūdēns -entis, p. adj. (from pudeo), modest, shamefaced; pudentes ac boni viri, Cic.; te videri pudentiosem fuisse, Cic.; femina pudētissima, Cic.

pūdētĕr, adv. (pudens), modestly, bashfully, Cic.; pudētius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.; pudētissime hoc Cicero petierat, Cic.

pūdĕō -ŷi -itum, 2. I. to be ashamed; induci ad pudendum, Cic.; partic. subst., pudēntes, modest persons, Caes. II. to cause shame, fill with shame. A. Pers., me autem quid pudeat, qui, etc., Cic. B. Impers., I (you, he, etc.) am ashamed, with acc. of the pers.; ceteros

pudeat, Cic.; and with genit. of the thing causing the shame; *te huius templi pudet*, Cic.; with genit. alone, *pudet deorum hominumque, it is a disgrace before God and men*, Liv.; with infin., *pudet dicere*, Cic.; dep., *puditum est, nonne esset pudicum si, etc.? ought they not to be ashamed that, etc.?* Cic.

pūdibundus -a -um (pudeo), *shamefaced, modest, bashful*; *matrona*, Hor.

pūdicē, adv. (pudicus), *modestly, virtuously, chastely*, Cat.

pūdicītia -ae, f. (pudicus), *bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue*, Cic.; *Pudicitia*, personif. as a goddess (patrician and plebeian), Liv.

pūdicus -a -um (pudeo), *modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous*; a, of persons, Cic.; b, transf., of things, mores, preces, Ov.

pūdōr -ōris, m. (pudeo), *the feeling of shame, shyness, bashfulness, modesty, decency*. I. Lit., a, *natura pudorque meus, my natural modesty*, Cic.; *paupertatis, on account of poverty*, Cic.; *famae*, Cic.; *pudor est or pudori est* with infin., *I am ashamed*, Ov.; b, *chastity, purity*; *pudorem projicere*, Ov.; *Pudor*, personif. as a deity, Verg. II. Meton., A. *that which causes shame, a disgrace*; *pudori esse*, Liv. B. *the blush of shame*; *famosus*, Ov.

pūella -ae, f. (puellus), *a girl, maiden*. I. Lit., A. Gen., *a maiden*, Cic. B. Esp., 1, *a sweetheart*, Ov.; 2, *a daughter*; *Danai puellae*, Hor. II. Transf., *a young woman, a young wife*, used of Penelope, Ov.; of Lucretia, Ov.; *puella Phasias, Medea*, Ov.; *Lesbis, Sappho*, Ov.; *Lyda, Omphale*, Ov.; *Cressa, Phaedra*, Ov.

pūellāris -e (puella), *of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly*, Ov.

pūellūla -ae, f. (dim. of puella), *a little girl*, Cat.

pūellus -i, m. (dim. of puer, for puerulus), *a little boy*, Lucr.

pūer -i, m. (root PU, whence Laconian πούρ = παῖς). I. *a child*; plur., *pueri = children*, Cic. II. Esp., *a male child, boy, lad*. A. Lit., a, properly *a boy under seventeen*, Cic.; and of Octavianus in his nineteenth year, Cic.; and of Pallas, who commanded a company of soldiers, Verg.; *puer sive iam adolescens*, Cic.; a *puero, a pueris, from boyhood*, Cic.; *ex pueris excedere, to pass out of boyhood*, Cic.; b, *boy = son*; *Ascanius puer*, Verg.; *Latoniae, Apollo*, Hor.; *Ladae pueri, Castor and Pollux*, Hor. B. Transf., 1, (like παῖς), *a waiter, serving-lad, a servant, slave*; *tuus*, Cic.; *pueri regii, royal pages*, Liv.; 2, *an unmarried man, a bachelor*, Ov.

pūerīlis -e (puer), *youthful, boyish*. I. Lit., *aetas*, Cic. II. Transf., *puerile, childish, silly*; *consilium*, Cic.; *si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare*, Hor.

pūerīlītēr, adv. (puerilis). I. *boyishly, like a boy*; *blandiri*, Liv. II. Transf., *childishly, foolishly*; *facere*, Cic.

pūerītia -ae, f. (puer), *boyhood*; a *pueritia, from boyhood*, Cic.

pūerpērus -a -um (puer and pario), *relating to child-birth*; *verba, words supposed to assist labour*, Ov.

pūerpērium -ii, n. (puerperus), *a lying-in, labour, confinement*, Tac.

pūertia = *pueritia* (q.v.).

pūerūlus -i, m. (dim. of puer), *a little boy, a young slave*, Cic.

pūga (pūga) -ae, f. (πυγή), *the rump, buttocks*, Hor.

pūgil -ilis, m. (connected with pugnus), *a boxer, fighter with the cestus, pugilist*, Cic.

pūgilātio -ōnis, f. (pugil), *a fight with the cestus*, Cic.

pūgilātus -ūs, m. (pugil), *a fighting with the cestus*, Plaut.

pūgillāris -e (pugillus), *that can be grasped with the fist*, Juv.; subst., **pūgillāres** -ium, m. (sc. libelli or codicilli), *writing-tablets, waxen tablets*, Cat.

pūgillus -i, m. (dim. of pugnus), *a handful*, Plin.

pūgiō -ōnis, m. (pungo), *a dagger, dirk, poniard*. I. Lit., *cruentum pugionem tenens*, Cic. II. Fig., *plumbeus pugio, a weak argument*, Cic.

pūgiuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of pugio), *a little dagger*, Cic.

pugna -ae, f. (connected with pugnus), *a fight, either of one man against another, or of several (proelium, a fight between armies, ep. diurtinitate pugnae defessi praelio excedebant, Caes.)*. I. A. Lit., a, gen., *equestris, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pugnam committere*, Cic.; *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugna decertare*, Caes.; b, esp., *athletic games*; *pugna quinquennis Graia Elide*, Ov. B. Meton., a, *the line or array of battle*; *pugnam mediam tueri*, Liv. II. Transf., *contest, contention*; *doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.

pugnācitas -ātis, f. (pugnax), *desire of fighting, pugnacity*, Tac.

pugnācītēr (pugnax), *pugnaciously, obstinately*; *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnacissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

pugnātor -ōris, m. (pugno), *a fighter, combatant, soldier*, Liv.

pugnax -ācis (pugno), *fond of fighting, combative, contentious, martial*. I. Lit., *pugnax Minerva*, Ov.; *centurio*, Cic. II. Transf., A. *combative, contentious, polemical*; *exordium dicendi*, Cic.; *oratio pugnacior*, Cic. B. Of discourse, *obstinate, refractory*; *contra senatorem*, Cic.

pugno, 1. (pugna), *to fight, combat, give battle*. I. Lit., both of single combatants and of whole armies, *cum aliquo*, Caes.; *ex equo*, Cic.; *pro commodis patriae*, Cic.; *pugna summi contentione pugnata*, Cic.; *impers., pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; partic. subst., *pugnantes, the combatants*, Caes. II. Transf., A. *to struggle, to contend, fight*; *pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; *sed ego tecum in eo non pugnabo, quominus utrum velis eligas*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain in dispute*, Cic.; transf., of things, *pugnat diu sententia secum*, Ov. B. Esp., a, *to contradict*; *ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnares*, Cic.; b, *to strive, struggle, exert oneself*; followed by ut or ne or quominus with the subj., *illud pugna et enitere ut, etc.*, Cic.

pugnus -i, m. (root PUG, Gr. ΠΥΓ, whence πύξ), *the fist*; *pugnum facere*, Cic.; *aliquem pugnis concidere*, Cic.

pulchellus -a -um (dim. of pulcher), *very pretty*; *Bacchae*, Cic.; used ironically of Clodius with a pun on his surname Pulcher, Cic.

1. **pulcher** -chra -chrum and **pulcer** -eres -crum (connected with pol-ire, parēre, etc.), *beautiful, fair, lovely*. I. Lit., *puer*, Cic.; *quid aspectu pulchrius?* Cic.; *urbs pulcherrima*, Caes. II. Transf., a, *excellent, admirable, fine, glorious*; *exemplum*, Caes.; *facinus*, Sall.; *factum pulcherrimum*, Sall.; *pulchrum est, it is noble, glorious, fine*; with acc. and infin., *illud pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam tradere*, Cic.; b, *lucky, happy*; *dies*, Hor.; *illud pulchrum se ac beatum putaret*, Cic.

Pulcher -chri, m. **I.** a Roman surname, e.g., P. Claudius Pulcher. **II.** Pulchri Promontorium, a promontory in Africa, now Cap Bona.

pulchrē (pulchrē), adv. (pulcher), beautifully, admirably, excellently, nobly; dicere, Cic.; hostia litatur pulcherrime, very favourably, Cic.; pulchre est mihi, all's well with me, Cic.; used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done! Hor.

pulchritūdo (pulchritūdo) -inis, f. (pulcher), beauty, excellence. **I.** Lit., corporis. **II.** Fig., excellence; virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Cic.

pūlējum (pūlēgium) -li, n. fleabans, pennyroyal, Cic.; fig., ad cuius rutam pulejo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, sweetness, Cic.

pūlex -icis, m. a flea, Plaut.

pullārius -ii, m. (pullus), the feeder of the sacred chickens, Cic.

pullātus -a -um (2. pullus), clad in dirty or black garments (of mourners); proceres, Juv.

pullūlo, 1. to shoot up, sprout out. **A.** a, of plants, etc., Verg.; b, poet., transf., tot pullulat atra columbis, burgeons with, Verg. **B.** Fig., quae (luxuria) incipiebat pullulare, luxuriate, Nep.

1. **pullus** -i, m. (root PU, whence puer, Gr. πῦλος, etc.), a young animal. **I.** Lit., a, gen., columbinus, Cic.; pulli ex ovis orti, Cic.; b, esp., a young cock (whence Fr. poulet), Hor.; of the sacred chickens, Cic., Liv. **II.** Transf., of men; a, as a term of endearment, chicken, Hor.; b, pullus milvinus, a young kite, Cic.

2. **pullus** -a -um (connected with πῦλλός), dark-coloured, blackish, greyish black; capilli, Ov.; myrtus, dark-green, Hor.; esp., pulla vestis, a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning, Cic.; poet., pulla stamina (of the threads of the Parcae), sad, gloomy, Ov.; subst., **pullum** -i, n. a dark-coloured garment, Ov.

pulmentārium -ii, n. (pulmentum), a relish, anything eaten with bread; pulmentaria quaere sudando, get an appetite by hard work, Hor.

pulmentum -i, n. (= pulpamentum, from pulpa), a relish, Hor.; in general, food, victuals; nullum in singula pulmenta minuere, into small portions, Hor.

pulmo -ōnis, m. (from πλεῦμων = πνεύμων), the lung; usually pl., pulmones, the lungs, Cic.

pulmōnēus -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, Plaut.

pulpa -ae, f. flesh; a, lit., Mart.; b, meton., pulpa scelerata, the flesh as sign of sensuality, Pers.

pulpāmentum -i, n. (pulpa). **I.** flesh, esp. of fish, Plin. **II.** a relish; mihi est pulpamentum fama, Cic.

pulpitum -i, n. a platform, tribune for public readings, debates, etc., Hor.; for actors, "the boards" of a theatre, Ov.

puls, pultis, f. (πόλτος), a porridge or potage of flour, pulse, used as food for the sacred chickens, Cic.

pulsatiō -ōnis, f. (pulso), a knocking, striking, beating, Cic.; scutorum, Liv.

pulso, 1. (intens. of pello), to strike, beat, knock. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., a, of stamping the ground, dancing, etc., pede libero tellurem, Hor.; of horses, pedibus spatium Olympi, poet. = to hasten over, Ov.; b, of knocking at the door, fores, Ov.; c, to beat, ill-treat; pulsare et verberare aliquem, Cic.; transf., of the wind, storms, etc., piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Verg.; d, to knock against, reach to; ipse arduus alta pulsatur sidera, Verg.; e, to

strike, touch, of a musical instrument; septem discrimina vocum, Verg.; 2, fig., a, to move, affect; dormientium animos externā et adventiciā visione pulsari, Cic.; b, to alarm, agitate; pavor pulsans, Verg. **II.** to drive away; sagittam, Verg.; divi pulsati, Verg.

pulsus -ūs, m. (pello), a pushing, beating, striking, blow, push, stroke. **I.** Gen., remorum, Cic.; pedum, a footstep, Verg.; lyrae, a playing on the lyre, Ov.; pulsum venarum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac. **II.** influence, impulse; externus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

pulto, 1. (= pulso), to knock, beat, strike; januam, Plaut.

pulvērēus -a -um (pulvis). **I.** full of dust, dusty; nubes, dust-clouds, Verg.; solum, Ov. **II.** Act., raising dust; palla (Boreae), Ov.

pulvērulentus -a -um (pulvis), full of dust, dusty. **I.** Lit., via, Cic. **II.** Fig., won by hard work; praemia militiae, Ov.

pulvillus -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), a little pillow, Hor.

pulvīnar -āris, n. (pulvinus). **I.** a couch covered with cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium (q.v.), a cushioned seat; pulvinar suscipere, Liv.; dedicare, Cic.; meton., ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, at all the temples, Cic. **II.** Transf., a state couch for any distinguished person, Cic.

pulvīnārium -ii, n. (pulvinus), a cushioned seat for the gods, Liv.

pulvīnus -i, m. a pillow, cushion, Cic.

pulvis -ēris, m. and rarely f. dust. **I.** Lit., **A.** multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, or simply pulvis, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams, Cic.; numquam eruditum illum pulverem attigistis, you have never learnt mathematics, Cic.; pulvis exiguus, a handful of dust thrown on the dead, Hor.; poet., pulvis hibernus, dry winter, Verg.; plur., novendiales pulveres, dust nine days old (= fresh ashes of the dead), Hor.; prov., sulcos in pulvere ducere, to labour in vain, Juv. **B.** Esp., the dust of the circus or wrestling-place; pulvis Olympicus, Hor.; hence, meton., place of exercise, arena; domitant in pulvere currus, Verg.; and fig., scene of action; doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, into public, Cic.; sine pulvere palmae, without effort, Hor. **II.** Transf., the earth, Prop.

pūmex -icis, m. (f. Cat.), pumice-stone. **I.** Lit., esp. as used for polishing marble, books, etc., Cat., Ov. **II.** Transf., any kind of soft, porous stone; pumices cavi, Verg.

pūmicēus -a -um (pumex), made of pumice-stone, Ov.

pūmico, 1. (pumex), to polish with pumice-stone, Cat.

pūmilio -ōnis, c. a dwarf, Lucr.

punctim, adv. (pungo), by stabbing, by thrusting (opp. caesim); petere hostem, Liv.

punctum -i, n. (pungo). **I.** a little hole, small puncture, Mart. **II.** 1, lit., a, a point, and meton., a division of a discourse, a short clause, section; puncta argumentorum, Cic.; b, in the comitia, the point made on a tablet as often as one of the candidates was voted for, hence a vote; quot in ea tribu puncta tuleris, Cic.; hence, transf., approval, applause; discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, Hor.; omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor.; 2, transf., a mathematical point, the smallest quantity; hence, a, a very small space; quasi punctum terrae, Cic.; b, a small portion of time, a moment; ad punctum temporis, in a moment, Cic.

pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, 3. to prick, puncture, stab. **I. 1**, lit., a, neminem, Cic.; b, to make by piercing; vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to penetrate, enter; corpus, Lucr.; b, to touch, move; sensum, Lucr.; c, to point off; hence, puncto tempore, in a moment, Lucr. **II. Fig.**, to sting, vex, annoy, mortify; epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, Cic.; si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, Cic.

Pūnicēus, v. Poeni.

Pūnicus, Punice, v. Poeni.

pūnio (poenio) -ivi and -li -itum -ire, and dep. **pūnior** (poenior) -itus sum -iri (poena). **I. to punish**; sotes, Cic.; maleficia, Cic.; aliquem supplicio, Cic.; dep., peccatum, Cic. **II. to avenge**; dolorem, Cic.; dep., necem, Cic.

pūnior -ōris, m. (pūnio), a punisher, avenger; doloris, Cic.

pūpa -ae, f. (pupus). **I. a little girl**, Mart. **II. a doll**, Pers.

pūpilla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa). **I. an orphan girl, ward, minor**, Cic. **II. Transf.** (like Gr. κόρη), the pupil of the eye, Cic.

pūpillāris -e (pupillus), of or relating to a ward; pecuniae, Liv.

pūpillus -i, m. (dim. of pupulus), an orphan, ward, Cic.

Pupinia -ae, f. the Pupinian country in Latium, a sterile tract of country; hence, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pūpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; adj., lex Pupia, proposed by Pupius, a tribune, that the senate should not hold a meeting on the day of the Comitia.

puppis -is, f. the poop or stern of a vessel. **I. Lit.**, navem convertere ad puppim, Cic.; ventus surgens a puppi, from behind, Verg.; fig., sedebamus in puppi, I sat at the helm of the state, Cic. **II. Meton.**, the whole ship, Verg.; the constellation of the Ship, Cic. (abl. sing., puppi, acc., puppim).

pūpūla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa), the pupil of the eye, Cic.; meton., the eye, Hor.

pūpūlus -i, m. (dim. of pupus), a little boy, Cat.

pūpus -i, m. a boy, child, used as a term of endearment, Suet.

pūrē and poet. **pūrītēr**, adv. (purus). **I. A. Lit.**, a, purely, cleanly; pure lauta corpora, Liv.; b, brightly; splendens Fario marmore purius, Hor. **B. Transf.**, clearly, naturally; pure apparere, Hor. **II. Fig.**, 1, gen., a, uprightly, purely; pure et eleganter acta vita, Cic.; pure et caste deos venerari, Cic.; b, of style, purely, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.; 2, esp., finely, perfectly, entirely; quid pure tranquillet, Hor.

purgāmen -inis, n. (purgo). **I. filth, dirt, sweepings**; Vestae, that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, Ov. **II. a means of purgation or expiation**; mali, Ov.; caedis, Ov.

purgāmentum -i, n. (purgo), that which is cleaned out, swept away, sweepings, rubbish, filth; urbis, Liv.

purgātiō -ōnis, f. (purgo), a cleaning out, cleansing. **I. 1**, lit., alvi, purging, Cic.; 2, meton., plur., purgationes, purgatives, Cic. **II. Transf.**, excusing, justification, Cic.

purgo, 1. (purigo, from purus), to clean, cleanse. **I. Lit.**, 1, locum, to clean out, make ready for ploughing, Cic.; arva longis ligonibus, Ov.; 2, to purge the body; purgor bilem, I free myself from gall, Hor.; purgatum te illius morbi,

healed, Hor. **II. Transf.**, 1, to purge, cleanse, purify; educ tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem, Cic.; 2, to cleanse morally; a, to excuse, defend, justify; aliquem de luxuria, Cic.; civitatem facti dictique, Liv.; crimen, to confute, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to allege in defence, Liv.; b, to purge, purify religiously; populos, Ov.; c, to make good; malum facinus forti facinore, Liv.

pūrītēr = pure (q.v.).

purpūra -ae, f. (πορφύρα). **I. the purple-fish**, Plin. **II. Meton.**, **A. the purple dye, purple**, Verg. **B. any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth**, Cic.

purpūrasco, 3. to become purple or dark, Cic.

purpūrātus -a -um (purpura), clad in purple. **I. Adj.**, mulier, Plant. **II. Subst.**, a high dignitary among eastern princes (clad in purple); plur., courtiers; purpuratis tuis ista munitare, Cic.

purpūrēus -a -um (πορφύρεος). **I. purple**, and so of shades resembling purple, blackish, dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet; vestitus, Cic.; rubor, blush, Ov.; capillus, crinis, Verg.; mare, Cic. **II. Meton.**, **A. clad in purple**; rex, Ov.; tyrannus, Hor.; transf., adorned with purple; torus, Ov.; purpureis pennis, with purple plumes, Verg. **B. bright, beautiful**; colores, Hor.; ver, Verg.

pūrus -a -um, clean, pure. **I. A. Lit.**, a, unda, Verg.; fons, Plaut.; aere purior ignis, Ov.; terra, cleared of stones, stubble, etc., Cic.; b, of the air, sun, etc., bright, clear, Cic.; neut. subst., per purum, the clear sky, Verg. **B. Transf.**, without addition, simple, plain; a, hasta, without a head, Verg.; b, unadorned, plain; parma, Verg.; argentum, without reliefs, Cic.; of dress, without ornament; esp., among the Romans, without a purple stripe; vestis, Verg.; toga, Phaedr.; c, clear, unmixed, unadulterated; nardum, Tib.; d, clear (gain, profit); quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, Cic. **II. Fig.**, **A. Gen.**, 1, spotless; a, holy, upright; purus et integer, Cic.; b, free from crime, esp., murder; pura manus, Verg.; with genit., sceleris, Hor.; c, free from sensuality, chaste, pure; animam puram conservare, Cic.; d, of discourse, pure, faultless; pura et incorrupta consuetudo, Cic.; 2, a, religious t. t., (a) unconsecrated, Cic.; (β) untrodden, undefiled; locus, Liv.; (γ) free from mourning (by completion of funeral rites); familia, Cic.; (δ) act., purifying; arbor, Ov.; b, rhet. t. t., unadorned, natural, simple; purum genus dicendi, Cic.; c, legal t. t., without conditions, absolute, unconditional; iudicium, Cic.

pūs, pūris, n. corrupt matter; fig., gall, venom, Hor.

pūsilus -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. **I. Lit.**, testis, Cic.; Roma, Cic.; epistola, Cic. **Subst.**, **pūsilum** -i, n. a trifle, a little, sp. Cic. **II. Transf.**, a, of ability, very insignificant; ingenium, Mart.; b, of courage, animus, timid, Hor.; c, petty, mean; animus, Cic.; d, little, insignificant; causa, Ov.

pūsiō -ōnis, m. a little boy, Cic.

pūtā (imper. 2. puto), for example, suppose, for instance, Hor.

pūtāmen -inis, n. (1. puto), a cutting, paring, shred, shell, Cic.

pūtēal -ālis, n. (puteus). **I. a stone curb round the mouth of a well.** **II. Transf.**, a similar enclosure around a sacred place—e.g., the Puteal Libonis or Scribonianum at Rome, where the usurers carried on business, in the Comitium, Cic.

pūtēālis -e (puteus), of or relating to a well; undae, Ov.; lymphae, Lucr.

pūtēārius -ii, m. (puteus), a well-sinker, Liv.

pūtēo, 2. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, whence πύθω, πύθουμαι), to stink, Cic.

Pūtēōli (Pōtēōli) -ōrum, m. a town in Campania on the coast, with many mineral springs, favourite resort of the Romans, now Pozzuolo.

Hence, **Pūtēōlānus** -a -um, belonging to Puteoli. Subst., a, **Pūtēōlānum** -i, n. an estate of Cicero, near Puteoli; b, **Pūtēōlāni** -ōrum, m. the people of Puteoli.

pūter -tris -tre and **putris** -e. **I.** rotten, putrid, stinking; poma, Ov.; fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. **II.** Transf., loose, flabby, crumbling, friable; gleba, Verg.; campus, Verg.; mammae, Hor.; oculi, languishing, Hor.

pūtesco (pūtisco) -tūi, 3. (puteo), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, Cic.

pūtēs -i, m. (root PUT, connected with BOΘ, whence βόθος), a pit; a, in agriculture, a pit, trench, Verg.; b, a well, spring, Cic.

pūtīdē, adv. (putidus), of discourse, affectedly, disgustingly; dicere, Cic.; putidius litteras exprimere, Cic.

pūtīdīuscūlus -a -um (dim. of putidus), somewhat affected, nauseous, Cic.

pūtīdus -a -um (puteo), rotten, stinking, putrid. **A.** Lit., caro, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, cerebrum putidius, addled, Hor.; 2, nauseous, troublesome, pedantic, affected; haec satis spero vobis molesta et putida videri, Cic.; putidum est, with infin., it is pedantic, etc., Cic.; of orators, affected, ornate; Demosthenes, Cic.

1. **pūto**, 1. (root PU, whence purus, putus), to cleanse; hence, to lop, to prune trees; vites, Verg.

2. **pūto**, 1. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, πύθεισθαι, sor. of πυνθάνομαι), to reckon. **I.** Gen., a, to reckon, calculate, compute, to estimate, value at; with genit. of value, magni putare honores, Cic.; with pro and the abl., aliquem pro nihilo, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hominum numero putabat, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, se solum beatum, Cic.; b, to consider, hold, believe, suppose; with acc., putare deos, to believe in the gods, Cic.; with acc. and infin., noli putare me maluisse, Cic.; absol., non putaram, Cic.; parenthet., puto or ut puto, I suppose, Cic. **II.** a, to count over; rationes cum publicanis, settle accounts with, Cic.; b, to weigh, reflect; debes putare eomitilis studium esse populi, non iudicium, Cic.

pūtor -ōris, m. (puteo), bad smell, stink, Lucr.

pūtrēfācio -fēci -factum, 3., pass., **pūtrēfio** -factus sum -fiēri (putreo and facio). **I.** to make rotten, and pass., to become rotten, decay; nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. **II.** to make pliable, to soften; ardentia saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

pūtresco -trūi, 3. (putreo), to become rotten or decayed, Hor.

pūtrīdus -a -um (putreo), 1, rotten, decayed, putrid; dentes, Cic.; 2, loose, flabby, Cat.

pūtror -ōris, m. rottenness, putridity, Lucr.

pūtus -a -um (root PU, whence puto, purus), pure, unmixed, unadulterated; usually found in connexion with purus, Plaut.; without purus, meae putissimae orationes, brilliant, Cic.

pycta (-es) -ae, m. (πύκτης), a boxer, pugilist, Phaedr.

Pydna -ae, f. (Πύδνα), a town in Macedonia, where Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia, 168 B.C., perhaps modern Ayan. Hence, **Pydnaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pydna.

pŷga = puga (q.v.).

pŷgargus -i, m. (πύγαργος), 1, the fish-eagle, Plin.; 2, a species of antelope, Juv.

Pygmaei -ōrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι), the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs supposed to inhabit Africa, and to engage in war with cranes. Hence, adj., **Pygmaeus** -a -um, Pygmaean; quae Pygmaeo sanguine gaudet avis, the crane, Ov.

Pygmaliōn -ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων). **I.** grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with a beautiful statue which he had made, and which Venus at his prayer endowed with life. **II.** king in Tyre, brother of Dido, whose husband he slew.

Pŷlādēs -ae and -is, m. (Πυλάδης), son of Strophius, and the faithful friend of Orestes; hence, prov. for a faithful friend, Ov. Hence, adj., **Pŷlādēus** -a -um, Pyladean; amicitia, i.e., faithful, tender, Cic.

pŷlae -ārum, f. (πύλαι, gates), passes between mountains, defiles. **I.** Gen., Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia, Cic. **II.** Esp., Pylae = Thermopylae, Liv. Hence, **Pŷlāicus** -a -um, relating to Thermopylae; concilium, convention, congress held at Thermopylae, Liv.

Pŷlaemēnēs -is, m. an old king of the Heneti in Paphlagonia, killed before Troy.

Pŷlius, Pylus.

Pŷlus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πύλος), name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus, now Alt-Navarino; the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestorea, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pŷlius** -a -um, a, relating to Pylus; subst., **Pŷlius** -ii, m. the Pylian, i.e., Nestor; b, poet. = of Nestor; dies, Ov.

pŷra -ae, f. (πυρά). **I.** a funeral pyre, Verg. **II.** As a proper name, **Pyra** -ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burnt himself.

Pŷracmōn -ōnis, m. (Πυράκμων), one of the Cyclopes of Vulcan.

Pŷracmōs -i, m. one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

pŷrāmīdātus -a -um, pyramidal, Cic.

pŷrāmīs -īdis, f. (πυραμῖς), a pyramid, Cic.

1. **Pŷrāmus** -i, m. (Πύραμος), the lover of Thisbe, who stabbed herself in the belief that he was dead.

2. **Pŷrāmus** -i, m. (Πύραμος), a river in Cilicia, now Geihun.

Pŷrēne -ēs, f. (Πυρήνη), daughter of Bebrux, beloved by Hercules, buried in the mountain called after her; hence, **Pŷrēnaeus** -a -um, belonging to Pyrene; Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenees, the mountains between Gaul and Spain; so simply, **Pŷrēnaeus** -i, m., Liv. (Pŷrēnē, in Tib.).

pŷrēthrum -i, n. (πύρεθρον), a plant, pelitory, Ov.

Pyrgi -ōrum, m. (Πύργοι = turres), a town in Etruria, now the village of St. Severo. Hence, **Pyrgensis** -e, belonging to Pyrgi.

Pyrgo -ūs, f. the nurse of Priam's children.

Pŷriphlēgēthōn -ontis, m. (Πυριφλεγέθων), the fire-stream, a river in the lower world; gen. simply Phlegethon.

Pŷrōis (-eis) -entos, m. (πυρόεις), fiery, one of the horses of the Sun, Ov.

pŷrōpus -i, m. (πυρωπός), a kind of mixed metal, bronze, Ov.