

Pyrrha -ae, f. (Πύρρα). **I.** daughter of Epimetheus, wife of Deucalion. **II.** a town in Lesbos, now Caloni. Adj., **Pyrrhiās** -ādis, f. relating to the town of Pyrrha.

Pyrrho (Pirro) -ōnis, m. (Πύρρων), a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the so-called Sceptical School, contemporary of Alexander the Great. Hence, **Pyrrhōnēi** -ōrum, m. the followers of Pyrrho.

Pyrrhus -i, m. (Πύρρος). **I.** son of Achilles and Deidamia of Scyros (also called Neoptolemos), founder of a monarchy in Epirus, killed at Delphi by Orestes. **II.** king in Epirus, enemy of the Romans. Hence, **Pyrrheum** -i, n. the royal castle of Pyrrhus.

Pythāgōrās -ae, m. (Πυθαγόρας), Greek philosopher of Samos (about 550 B.C), who afterwards settled in Lower Italy (in Crotona and Metapontum), and founded the school named after him. Hence, **Pythāgōrēus** -a -um, Pythagorean, and subst., a Pythagorean.

Pytho -ūs, f. (Πυθώ), the old name of the part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus where Delphi lay. Hence, **A. Pythicus** -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo. **B. Pythius** -a -um, relating to Apollo, Delphic; subst., **a, Pythia** -ae, f. the priestess who delivered the oracles at Delphi; **b, Pythia** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Πύθια), the Pythian games, celebrated every five years in the Cumaean plains near Delphi in honour of Apollo, who slew the Python.

Pythōn -ōnis, m. (Πύθων), a great snake killed by Apollo, near Delphi.

pytisma -ātis, n. (πίτισμα), the wine which is spit out or spurted through the lips (in tasting), Juv.

pytisso, l. (πυτίσω), to spit out wine (in tasting), Ter.

pyxis -idis, f. (πυξίς), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.; veneni, Cic.

Q.

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, only used before u followed by a vowel. It not unfrequently represents the Greek π; e.g., quinque πέντε, equus ἵππος, sequor ἕπω. For abbreviations in which Q. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

quā, adv. (from qui, quae, quod). **I.** on which side, where; ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.; corresp., ea . . . qua, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** partitive, qua . . . qua, partly . . . partly; both . . . as well as, qua dominus qua advocatus, Cic. **B.** in so far as, in as much as; effuge qua potes, Ov., Cic. **C.** in what manner, how; illuc qua veniam? Cic.

quācumque, adv. (sc. parte, from quicumque). **I.** wherever, wheresoever; quacumque iter fecit, Cic. **II.** by all means, in every manner, Verg.

quādamtēnūs, adv. to a certain point, so far; found in the tmesis, est quādam prodire tenus, Hor.

Quādi -ōrum, m. a people in the south-east of Germany in modern Moravia.

quādra, v. quadrus.

quādrāgēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadraginta), forty each, Cic.

quādrāgēsīmus -a -um (quadraginta), the

fortieth; subst., **quādrāgēsīma** -ae, f. the fortieth part; esp., as a tax, Tac.

quādrāgēs, adv. forty times, Cic.

quādrāgīnta, forty, Cic.

quādrans -antis, m. (quadro), a fourth part, quarter. **I.** heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the property, Suet. **II.** As a coin, the fourth part of an as, three unciae, Liv.; the ordinary price of a bath; dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quādrantal -ālis, n. a liquid measure containing 8 congi, Plaut.

quādrantārius -a -um (quadrans), pertaining to a quarter. **I.** Gen., tabulae quadrantariae, reduction of debts by a quarter in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. **II.** Esp., costing a quarter of an as, Cic.

quādrātus -a -um (quadro), quadrangular, square. **A.** Adj., saxum, Liv.; agmen, a square of soldiers, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quādrātum** -i, n.; **a**, a square, Cic.; **b**, t. t. of astronomy, quadrature, Cic.

quādrīdūm (quātrīdūm, quatīrīdūm) -i, n. (quatuor and dies), a space of four days; quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.

quādrīennīum -li, n. (quatuor and annus), a period of four years, Cic.

quādrīfāriam, adv. (quatuor), fourfold, in four parts, Liv.

quādrīfīdus -a -um (quatuor and fīdo), split into four portions, Verg.

quādrīgāe -ārum, f. (= quadrijugae, from quatuor and jugum), a team of four horses abreast, used of the animals alone, of the animals and the chariot, and of the chariot alone. **I.** Lit., alborum equorum, Liv.; esp., of racing chariots, curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. **II.** Fig., equis aut quadrigis poeticis, Cic.

quādrīgārius -li, m. (quadriga), the driver of four horses, a racing charioteer, Cic.

quādrīgātus -a -um (quadriga), stamped with the figure of a quadriga; nummi, silver denarii, Cic.

quādrīgūlae -ārum, f. (dim. of quadriga), a little team of four horses, Cic.

quādrījūgis -e (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Verg.

quādrījūgus -ā -um (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Ov.; currus, Verg.; subst., **quādrījūgi** -ōrum, m. a team of four horses, Ov.

quādrīmūs -a -um (quatuor), four years old, Cic.

quādrīngēnārius -a -um (quadringeni), of four hundred each, Cic.

quādrīngēni -ae -a (quadringenti), num. distrib., four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīngētēni -ae -a, four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīngētēsīmus -a -um (quadringenti), the four hundredth, Liv.

quādrīngēti -ae -a (quatuor and centum), four hundred, Cic.

quādrīngētīēs, four hundred times, Cic.

quādrīpartītō, in four parts, Co.

quādrīpartītus (quādrīpartītus) -a -um (quatuor and partior), divided into four parts, fourfold; distributio, Cic.

quādrīrēmīs -e (quatuor and remis), with four banks of oars; quadriremis navis, and

subst., **quadrirēmis** -is, f. a ship with four banks of oars, Cic.

quadrivium -ii, n. (quatuor and via), a place where four roads meet, Cat.

quādro, I. (quadrus). I. Transit., to make square, to square; transf., to join properly together, complete rhythmically; quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. II. Intransit., to be square; a, to fit exactly, to suit; omnia in istam quadrant, correspond with, Cic.; b, esp., of accounts, to agree; quo modo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic.

quādrum, v. quadrus.

quadrūpēdāns -antis (quatuor and pes), going on four feet, galloping; a, adj., Echelus, a Centaur, Ov.; transf., sonitus (of a galloping horse), Verg.; b, subst., a horse, Verg.

quadrūpes -pēdis (quatuor and pes), four-footed; usually subst., **quadrūpes** -pēdis, c. a fourfooted animal, quadruped; (α) masc., saucius quadrupes, Verg.; (β) fem., quadrupes nulla, Verg.

quadrūplātor -ōris, m. (quadruplor), an informer who received a fourth part of the penalty, Cic.

quadrūplēx -plīcis (quatuor and plico), fourfold, quadruple, Liv.

quadrūplor, I. dep. to be an informer, Plaut. (cf. quadruplor).

quadrūplus -a -um (quatuor and plus = πλοῦς = τετραπλοῦς), fourfold. Subst., **quadrūplum** -i, n. four times the amount, four times as much; iudicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.

quādrus -a -um (quatuor), square. Subst., A. **quādra** -ae, f. a square; 1, a square dining-table; hence, a piece of bread used as a plate, Verg.; alienā vivere quadrā, to live at another person's table, Juv.; 2, a square piece or morsel, Hor. B. **quādrum** -i, n. a square; transf., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

quaerito, I. (intens. of quaero). I. to seek eagerly, Plaut. II. to inquire eagerly, Plaut.

quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3. I. to seek, search for; 1, lit., (α) of persons, suos, Caes.; liberos ad necem, Cic.; portum, Caes.; (β) of things, te decisa suum dextera quaerit, Verg.; 2, transf., (α) to seek to obtain, strive to get; alicui or sibi honores, Cic.; gloriam bello, Cic.; (β) to prepare, make ready for; fugam ex Italia, Cic.; (γ) to seek with longing, to miss, want; Caesarem, Hor.; eas balneas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem, Cic.; (δ) to look round about for, think of; omissio veteri consilio novum, Sall.; (ε) with infin., to seek to, wish to; abrumpere lucem, Verg.; 3, to investigate, make an examination of; reliquorum sententiam, Cic.; with de and the abl., de vita et de moribus, Cic.; 4, to wish to know, to ask, to inquire; aliquem a janua, to ask after some one at the door of his house, Cic.; aliquid ex or de aliquo, gen. with rel. sent., de te quaero utrum . . . an, Cic.; quaesivit si (whether) incolumis evasisset, Liv.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. the question, Ov.; 5, to ask judicially, hold a judicial investigation, inquire into; de morte alicuius, Cic.; de servo in dominum, to interrogate the slave under torture about his master, Cic. II. a, to seek = to obtain (by work, etc.), to win, gain; nummos aratro et manu, Cic.; jam diu nihil quaesivisse, Cic.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. and plur., **quaesita** -ōrum, n. that which is gained, acquisition, Ov.; b, to look round for in vain, to miss; Siciliam in Sicilia,

Cic.; quaerit Boeotia Dirce, Ov.; c, to demand, make necessary; dictatoriam majestatem, Liv.

quaesitio -ōnis, f. (quaero), an interrogation by torture, Tac.

quaesitor -ōris, m. (quaero), an investigator, inquirer, esp., a judicial investigator, Cic.; criminum, Liv.

quaesitum, v. quaero.

quaesitus -a -um, p. adj. (from quaero). I. sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary; leges quaesitiores (opp. simplices), Tac. II. unnatural, affected; comitas, Tac.

quaeso -ivi, 3. (another form of quaero). I. to seek for, strive to obtain, Plaut. II. to beg, beseech, entreat; with acc., ventorum paces, Lucr.; with ut or ne and the subj., a vobis quaeso ut, etc., Cic.; absol., I beg, I entreat; tu, quaeso, scribe, Cic.

quaestioŭlus -i, m. (dim. of quaestus), a small gain, slight profit, Cic.

quaestio -ōnis, f. (quaero), a seeking, searching. A. an asking, questioning; captivorum, Caes. B. 1, an inquiring, investigating, inquiry; tota fere quaestio tractata videtur, Cic.; in quaestionem vocare, to investigate, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the subject of inquiry; de natura deorum, Cic.; b, esp., rhet. t. t., (α) the subject of debate in a speech, Cic.; (β) the main point, the issue, Cic. C. 1, a public judicial inquiry, investigation, often with torture, hae quaestiones in senatu habitae, Cic.; quaestionem habere de viri morte, Cic.; quaestionem habere de servis in filium, Liv.; quaestionem inter sicarios exercere, on an assassination, Cic.; quaestiones perpetuae, standing courts of justice at Rome for the investigation of crime (instituted 149 B.C.); 2, meton., record (of such a court), fictam quaestionem conscribere, Cic.

quaestiuncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of quaestio), a little question; ponere alicui quaestiunculam, Cic.

quaestor -ōris, m. (for quaesitor, from quaero), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestors, magistrates in Rome, originally two in number, who inquired into and punished capital crimes; in full, quaestores parricidii; gen., simply quaestores, Cic.; in later times there were other quaestors, quaestores aerarii and urbani, the magistrates who took charge of the public treasury and expenditure; other quaestors accompanied the consuls and praetors on military expeditions and to provincial commands, and acted as paymasters; the number of quaestors, originally two, was in the end raised to eighteen.

quaestorius -a -um (quaestor), belonging or relating to a quaestor. I. Gen., A. Adj., comitia, for choice of a quaestor, Cic.; officium, duty of quaestor, Cic.; scelus, committed by a quaestor, or investigated by a quaestor, Cic.; porta, gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. B. Subst., **quaestorium** -ii, n. 1, (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in camp, Liv.; 2, (sc. sediticium), the quaestor's dwelling in a province, Cic. II. Esp., having the rank of a quaestor. A. Adj., legatus, Cic. B. Subst., **quaestorius** -ii, m. one who had been quaestor, Cic.

quaestuosus -a -um (quaestus), gainful, profitable. I. mercatura, Cic. II. Of persons, 1, fond of gain, eager after profit; homo, Cic.; 2, having gained much, rich, Tac.

quaestura -ae f. (quaestor), the office or dignity of the quaestor, quaestorship, Cic.

quaestus -ūs, m. (quaero), a gaining, getting, profit, gain, advantage; quaestus ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni, Cic.; quaestui deditum esse, to be devoted to money-getting, Sall.; quaestui habere rempublicam, to make the administra-

tion of the state an occasion of profit, Cic.; furtis quaestum facere, Cic.; quaestu judicio pasci, to live on the pay of a judge, Cic.

quālibet (**quālūbet**), adv. (abl. of quilibet). **I.** wherever you like, everywhere, Plaut. **II.** in any way you please, Cat.

quālis -e (from quam, as talis from tam) = ποιος, of what sort, what kind of. **I.** Interrog., qualis est istorum oratio? Cic. **II.** Rel., with corresponding talis, as; without talis, of such a kind, such as; qualem te praebuisti, talem te impertias, Cic.; ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, Cic.; in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, such a war as, Caes.; doce me quales sint, Cic. **III.** Indef. subst., quale, having some quality or other; illa quae appellant qualia, Cic.

quālisumquē, **quālēcumquē**. **I.** Rel., of whatever kind, of whatever sort; homines qualescumque sunt, Cic. **II.** Indef., any, without exception, any whatever; sin qualescumque locum sequimur, Cic.

quālislibet, **quālēlibet**, of what sort you will; formae litterarum vel aureae vel qualeslibet, Cic.

quālitās -ātis, f. (qualis), a quality, property, Cic.

quālītēr, adv. (qualis), as, just as, Ov.

quālus -i, m. and **quālum** -i, n. a wicker-basket, Verg.

quam (acc. of quae, analogous to tam), how, in what way; and emphatic, how much. **I.** In correlation. **A.** In comparison, a, with tam, v. tam; with tam left out, homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, Liv.; quam si = tamquam si, as if, Cic.; often with superl., quam maximā possum voce dico, with as loud a voice as possible, Cic.; quam celerrime potuit, Caes.; elliptically, without possum, as much as possible, very; with adj. and adv. in posit. and superl., quam magnis itineribus, Caes.; quam plurimo vendere, as dear as possible, Cic.; quam saepissime, as often as possible, Cic.; quam primum, as soon as possible, Cic.; nocte quam longa est, the whole long night through, Verg.; **b.** with tantus, v. tantus; **c.** with sic, Verg.; **d.** with comparatives or words implying comparison, than, as; nihil est magis timendum quam, etc., Cic.; major sum quam cui possit, etc., too great to be, etc., Ov.; with a second comparative following, longior quam latior, more long than wide, Cic.; with a superl., to express an emphatic comparative, cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo, Liv.; with verbs implying a comparison, such as malle, potius malle, praestat, etc., Caes.; and other words of similar meaning, as aequē, supra, ultra, secus, alius, aliter, alibi, dissimilis, diversus, etc.; quam pro, foll. by abl., after a comparison; proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantiurū editur, fiercer than you would expect from the number of the combatants, Liv. **B.** In phrases relating to time, after that, that; postero die or postridie quam, Cic. **II.** To express degree, how, how great, how little; **a.** in indirect speech, (a) with adv. and adj., memoriā tenetis quam valde admurmuravit, Cic.; (β) with verbs, attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, Cic.; **b.** in direct speech, in questions and exclamations; (a) with adj. and adv., quam multis, quam paucis, Cic.; (β) with verbs, quam hoc non curo, Cic.

quamdiū, so long as, as long as, until; quamdiu potuit tacuit, Caes.; disces quamdiu voles, Cic.

quamlibet, adv. **I.** as you please, as you will, Lucr. **II.** howsoever, ever so much; manus quamlibet infirmae, Ov.

quamobrem (**quam ob rem**), on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why. **I.** Interrog., Cic. **II.** Rel., si res reperietur quam ob rem videantur, Cic.

quamprimum, adv. as soon as possible, forthwith, Cic.

quamquam, conj. although, though, and sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, nevertheless, notwithstanding, and yet, yet; gen. with indic., only in classical prose with subj. when the thought would require the subj. even without quamquam; medici quamquam intelligunt saepe, tamen numquam aegris dicunt, Cic.; at the beginning of a sentence, quamquam quis ignorat, Cic.; with a partic., omnia illa quae sunt extra, quamquam expetenda, summo bono continerentur, Cic.

quamvis, **I.** Adv. **A.** Gen., as you will, as much as you please, ever so much; quamvis multos nominatim proferre, Cic.; et praeter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, Cic. **B.** as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; quamvis copiose, Cic. **II.** Conj. however much, although, albeit, gen. with subj.; quamvis prudens sis, tamen, etc., Cic.; with an adj. or partic. without a verb, quamvis iniqua passi, Cic.

quānam (abl. of quinam), where indeed, where, Liv.

quandō, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., when. **A.** when = at what time; a, interrog., quando enim me ista curasse arbitramini? Cic.; b, rel., non intelligitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic.; c, indef., at any time, ever; quaestio num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. **B.** when = in what circumstances, Cic. **II.** Conj., a, temporal = when; tum quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic.; b, causal, since, because; quando ad majores quaedam nati sumus, Cic.

quandocumquē, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as; quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. **II.** Indef., at some time or other; quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.

quandōquē, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as, Cic. **II.** Indef., at some time or other, Cic.

quandōquidē, conj. since, because, Cic.

quantillus -a -um (dim. of quantulus), how little! how small! how insignificant! Plaut.

quanto, v. quantus.

quantōpērē (**quanto opērē**), adv. (quantus and opus), with what great trouble. **I.** Lit., with what care, how much; quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., to what an extent, how much; dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant, Cic.

quantūlus -a -um (dim. of quantus), how little, how small, how unimportant; quantulus sol nobis videtur! Cic.; quantulum judicare possemus, Cic.

quantūluscumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, how little soever, however small; de hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate, Cic.; neut. subst., how little soever; quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic.

quantum, v. quantus.

quantumvis. **I.** Adv. as much as you please, ever so much, very much, Suet. **II.** Conj. although; ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

quantus -a -um (from quam and adj. ending tus), of what size, how great. **I.** Rel. = ὅσος. **A.** Gen. of size, number, etc., how great, and (without corresponding tantus) as great as; of time, how long, so long as; of other relations, how important, as important as; **1.** adj., (a) with tantus or tam, v. tantus, tam; (β) with correl.

sent out, ut acciperent pecuniam quantam vel-
lent, Cic.; nox acta, quanta fuit, as long as it
lasted, the whole long night, Ov.; quantā maximā
celeritate potui, with the greatest possible speed,
Liv.; 2, neut. subst., quantum; a, with genit.
Liv.; 3, neut. subst., quantum est ex Sicilia frumenti, Cic.;
or absol., quantum est ex Sicilia frumenti, Cic.;
quantum ego sentio, Cic.; quantum in me est,
as far as in me lies, Cic.; in quantum, in so far,
Ov.; b, genit. of price, how dear, at what
price; quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam solv-
endam, Cic.; quanti quanti, at whatever price,
Cic.; c, abl., quanto in comparatives, the more;
quanto longius discederent, eo, etc., Liv.; so,
quanto ante, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., a,
as far as; nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret,
Liv.; b, = quam, to strengthen a superl.,
quantum maxime accelerare poterat, Liv.; c,
parenthet., ea, quantum potui, feci, to the best of
my power, Cic. II. Interrog. = πῶσος, how
great? A. Gen., 1, adj., (a) in direct questions,
in exclamations, quanta notitia antiquitatis?
Cic.; (β) in direct speech, quum ipsa pecunia
numero et summa sua, quanta fuerit, ostendat,
Cic.; 2, neut. subst., genit. quanti, at what a
price? how dear? in indirect questions, cum
scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, how highly I
esteem, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., how
much; quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg.;
B. Emphatic, how little! 1, adj., in indirect
speech, me ipsum poenitet, quanta sint, Cic.; 2,
subst., a, quantum, (a) in direct question, Ov.;
(β) in indirect speech, quantum tu speres per-
spicio, Cic.; b, genit., quanti est ista hominum
gloria quae, etc., Cic.

quantuscumquē -ācumquē -umeumquē,
I. how great soever; bona, quantacumque erant,
Cic.; emphat., quantacumque victoria, Cic. II.
as much soever as; quantumcumque possum,
Cic.

quantuslibet -tālibet -tumlibet, as great
as you will, however great, however much; ordo,
Ov.; magnitudo hominis, Liv.

quantusvis -āvis -umvis, as great as you
please, how great or how much soever; quantavis
magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.; portum
satis amplum quantaevs classi, Liv.

quāpropter, on which account, wherefore,
Cic.

quāquā (abl. of quisquis), wherever, whither-
soever, Plaut.

quārō, adv. (qui and res). I. by which means,
whereby; permulta sunt quae dici possunt,
quare intelligatur, Cic. II. wherefore, on which
account. A. Interrog., quare negasti, etc., Cic.
B. Rel., utendum est excusatione, quare id ne-
cesse fuerit, Cic.

quartādēcūmāni -ōrum, m. (quartus deci-
mus), soldiers of the fourteenth legion, Tac.

quartāna, v. quartanus.

quartānus -a -um (quartus), relating to the
fourth. I. relating to the fourth day; febris
quartana, Cic.; and subst. simply, **quartāna**
-ae, f. a quartan fever; quartana ab aliquo dis-
cessit, Cic. II. relating to the fourth legion;

quartāni -ōrum, m. the soldiers of the fourth
legion, Tac.

quartārius -li, m. (quartus), the fourth part
of a sextarius, Liv.

quarto, v. quartus.

quartum, v. quartus.

quartus -a -um, the fourth. I. Adj., pars,
Caes. II. Subst., 1, **quartus** -i, m., (a) (sc.
liber), the fourth book; in quarto accusationis,
Cic.; (β) (sc. lapis), the fourth milestone, Tac.;
2, **quarta** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the fourth hour,
Hor. III. Adv., 1, quartum, for the fourth time,
Cic.; 2, quarto, for the fourth time, Ov.

quartusdēcimus -a -um, the fourteenth,
Tac.

quāsī, adv. as if. I. Of the comparison of
whole sentences; 1, in hypothetical compar-
isons, as if; a, corresponding to ni, ita, tam,
perinde, proinde, and idem, with subj., sensu
amisso fit idem quasi natus non esset omnino,
Cic.; with partic., quas ni avide arripui quasi
sitim explere cupiens, Cic.; b, without any cor-
responding partic. in the subj., quid ego his tes-
tibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit, Cic.;
often ironical, as if, just as if; medico tria millia
jugerum (dedisti) quasi te sanasset, Cic.; with
partic., hostes maximo clamore insecuti quasi
partā jam atque exploratā victoriā, Cic.; 2, in
pure comparison, as, like as; with the indic.,
quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix
evelluntur ni, etc., Cic. II. To compare clauses
or words; 1, to soften an unusual expression,
as it were, a sort of; philosophia procreatrix
quaedam et quasi parens, Cic.; 2, transf., as it
were, almost, all but; quasi in extrema pagina,
Cic.

quāsillus -i, m. and **quāsillum** -i, n.
(dim. of qualus), a little wicker-basket, esp. for
holding wool, Cic.

quassātiō -ōnis, f. (quasso), a shaking, Liv.

quasso, 1. (intens. of quatio). I. Transf.,
to shake violently. A. Lit., 1, gen., hastam,
Verg.; 2, esp., to shatter, break in pieces, dash to
pieces; classis ventis quassata, Verg.; naves
quassatae, Liv. B. Transf., to shake, shatter;
republicam, Cic. II. Reflex., to shake oneself,
shake; siliquā quassante, Verg.

quassus -a -um, partic. of quatio.

quātēnūs, adv. how far. I. Lit., quatenus
progredi debeat, Cic.; ut nulla in re statuere
possimus quatenus, Cic. II. Transf., A. Of
time, how long. B. Of other relations, 1, in so
far as, Cic.; 2, since, seeing that, Hor.

quātēr, adv. numer. (quatuor), four times,
Verg.; ter et quater, again and again, often,
Hor., Verg.

quātēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quatuor).
four each; quaternae centesimae, interest at four
per cent. monthly, Cic.

quātīō, quassi, quassum, 3. to shake. I.
Lit., 1, gen., caput, Liv.; alas, Verg.; hastam,
to brandish, Verg.; 2, esp., a, o convulse; risu
populum, make their sides shake with laughing,
Hor.; b, to strike, beat; cymbala, Verg.; c, to
crash, shatter; muros arietibus, Liv.; esp. partic.,
quassus; quassae naves, leaky, shattered, Liv.
II. Transf., a, to shake, agitate, trouble; quod
aegritudine quatiatur, Cic.; b, to harass; oppida
bello, Verg.

quātrīdūm = quadriduum (q. v.)

quātūor (quattūor), adj. num. (τέσσαρες
or τέτταρες), four, Cic.

quātūordēcim, adj. num. (quatuor and
decem), fourteen; quatuordecim ordines, or
simply quatuordecim, the fourteen rows of seats
reserved in the circus for the equites, or knights,
at Rome; in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, to
be a knight, Cic.

quātūorvirātus -ūs, m. (quatuorviri), the
office of the quatuorviri; ap. Cic.

quātūorvirī -ōrum, m. a college of four
magistrates; e.g., in Rome, for the care of the
streets; in municipia and coloniae, the chief
magistrates, Cic.

-quē (Gr. τε) (an enclitic conj. always affixed
to a word), and; teque hortor, Cic.; que . . .
que, both . . . and, and . . . and; quique
Romae quique in exercitu erant, Liv.; special
uses of que, a, and above all; largitiones

temeritatisque invitamenta, Liv.; **b**, and indeed, Caes.; **c**, and accordingly, Cic.; **d**, and rather; non nobis solum nati sumus ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.; **e**, also, moreover; Trebatioque mandavi, Cic.; **f**, or, uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.

queis, quis = quibus, v. qui.

quemadmodum (quem ad modum), in what manner, how. **I.** Interrog., quemadmodum est asservatus? Cic. **II.** Rel., **A.** Gen., semper vigilavi et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. **B.** Esp., corresponding with sic, ita, item, etc., as, just as; quemadmodum socius in societate habet partem, sic heres in hereditate habet partem, Cic.

quēo, quīvi and quī, quītum, quīre, to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can; often with the negative non quēo, esp. with Cicero, who never uses the 1st pers. nequēo; non quēo reliqua scribere, Cic.

quercētum -i, n. (quercus), an oak-wood, Hor.

quercōus -a -um (quercus), oaken; coronae, of oakleaves, Tac.

quercus -ūs, f. **I.** the oak, Cic. **II.** Poet., meton., **1**, that which is made of oak; quercus civilis, a crown of oak-leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war, Cic.; **2**, an acorn, Juv.

quērēla (quērēlla) -ae, f. (queror), a complaint. **I.** as an expression of pain; **a**, wailing, cry; maestis implere juga querelis, Ov.; **b**, a cry or plaintive sound of animals, Verg. **II.** as an expression of sadness, complaint, complaining; epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion of complaint, Cic.

quērībundus -a -um (queror), complaining, plaintive; vox, Cic.

quērīmōnia -ae, f. (queror), a complaining, complaint; de tuis injuriis, Cic.

quērītor, l. dep. (intens. of queror), to complain excessively, Tac.

quernōus -a -um (for quereus from quercus), of or relating to the oak, oaken; frondes, Prop.

quernus = quereus (q.v.).

quēror, questus sum, 3. dep. to complain, bewail. **I.** Gen., **a**, of birds, Hor.; **b**, of musical instruments, flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. **II.** to lament or bewail something; suum fatum, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; de Milone, Cic.; cum patribus conscriptis, to have a cause of complaint of, to complain of, Liv.; with acc. and infn., se tum extingui, Cic.; with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing; Oceano furta mariti, Ov.

querquētūlānus -a -um (querquetum), of or belonging to an oak-wood; Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caelius mons at Rome, Tac.

querquētum = quercetum (q.v.).

quērūlus -a -um (queror). **I.** complaining, plaintive; cicada, Verg.; vox, Ov. **II.** complaining, querulous; senex, Hor.

questus -ūs, m. (queror), a complaining, complaint, lament; **a**, of human beings, qui questus, qui maeror dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; **b**, of the nightingale's song, Verg.

1. quī, quae, quōd. **I.** Pron. rel., who, which, what, that. **A.** Agreement: agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but for case depends on its own verb, luna eam lucem, quam a sole accipit, mittit in terras, Cic. Peculiarities: **a**, qui sometimes has the same noun as the antecedent in its own clause, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderat-

ionem nos soli habemus, Cic.; **b**, qui takes a subst. as an attribute, ab Romanis cui uni fidebant auxilio, Liv.; often used parenthetically with esse, spero, quae tua prudentia et temperantia est, te valere, such is your temperance, Cic.; **c**, with an adj. as attribute, ad suas res revocet, quas aut tulerit acerbas sustineat, Cic.; **d**, qui often introduces a new sentence, and this; res loquitur ipsa; quae semper valet plurimum, Cic. Irregularities: **a**, qui in a different gender from its antecedent, (a) with a verb of calling, when it agrees with an attrib. subst. in its own clause, agrum, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata, Liv.; (β) quod with neut., referring to the whole previous sentence, Lacedaemoniū regem, quod nunquam antea apud eos acciderat, necaverunt, Cic.; **b**, when qui is in a different number from its antecedent, (a) with a collective noun as antecedent, equitatum praemittit qui videant, Cic.; (β) when the rel. sent. is more general than the antecedent clause, si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, Cic.; **c**, qui is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent, illo augurio quo diximus, Cic. **B.** Mood: **1**, foll. by the indic. when a simple statement is made, mors quae naturā debita est, Cic.; **2**, by the subj. **a**, to express purpose, that; eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; **b**, to express reason, as; recte Socrates execrari eum solebat, qui primus utilitatem a natura sejunxisset, Cic.; **c**, with such words as is, talis, eiusmodi, tam and with adj., aptus, idoneus, dignus, ego is sum qui nihī fecerim, the kind of man to, etc., Cic.; and with verbs such as habere, reperire, esse, and in the phrase, nemo est qui, nullus est qui, quotusquisque est qui, etc., qui est qui dicere audeat, Cic.; also after a comparative, Liv. **II.** Pron. interrog., who? which? what? what manner of? what kind of? **A.** In direct speech, **a**, adj., qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? Cic.; **b**, subst., qui primus Ameriam nuntiat, Cic. **B.** In indirect speech, **a**, adj., scribis te velle scire, qui sit reipublicae status, Cic.; **b**, subst., tu te collige, et qui sis considera, Cic. **III.** Pron. indef., qui, quae and qua, quod; **a**, adj., any, some; nisi qui deus subvenerit, Cic.; **b**, subst., any one; si qui Romae esset demortuus, Cic. (old form, abl. qui with cum, quicum = quocum, Cic.; plur. dat., queis, Verg.; quis, Sall., Hor.).

2. quī (old abl. of qui). **I.** Rel., where-with, wherefrom; in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep.; habeo qui utar, Cic. **II.** Interrog., **A.** In direct questions, in what manner? how then? deum nisi sempiternum intelligere qui possumus? Cic. **B.** In indirect questions, Plaut.

quā, conj. (old neut. plur. of qui), because (used only of a reason that is certain); often with particles, ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc., quia mutari natura non potest, idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.; under the phrases, **a**, quiane, in questions, is it because? quiane juvat ante levatos, Verg.; **b**, quianam = cur, why, Verg.

quicumquē, quaecumquē, quodcumquē, whoever, whichever, whatever. **I.** Gen., quicumque is est, ei, etc., Cic.; quicumque potui ratione, in every possible way, Cic.; ut quicumque vellet, liceret facere every thing that he chose, Nep.; neut., quodcumque, however much; hoc quodcumque est or vides, the whole, Verg. **II.** = qualiscumque, of whatever kind; quicumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic.; separated, quā re cumque possemus, Cic.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst. quiddam, a certain person or thing. **I.** Lit., **a**, quaedam vox, Cic.; quoddam tempore, at a certain

quis; subst., quidam de collegis nostris, Cic.; neut., quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic.; with genit., quiddam mali, Cic.; **b**, quidam or quasi quidam, tamquam quidam, velut quidam, *a kind of, so to speak*; incredibilis quaedam magnitudo ingenii, Cic. **II**. Plur., quidam, quaedam, *some*; quidam dies, Cic.

quidem, conj. *indeed, even*. **I**. To strengthen an assertion, est illum quidem vel maximum animo ipso animum videre, Cic. **II**. Uniting an assertion, *at least, for certain*; non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic.; ne . . . quidem, *not even*, Caes. **III**. In explanation, *indeed, truly*; doleo ac mirifice quidem, Cic.

quidnī? *why not?* Cic.

quies -ētis, f. rest. **I**. Gen., *repose, quiet*; **1**, lit., mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, Cic.; quietem capere, *to enjoy*, Caes.; quies ab armis, Liv.; plur., somno et quietibus ceteris, *kinds of rest*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *a place of rest*, Lucr. **II**. Esp., **A**. *rest at night, sleep*; **1**, lit., **a**, gen., ire ad quietem, *to go to sleep*, Cic.; datur hora quieti, Verg.; **b**, *the sleep of death*; dura quies, Verg.; **2**, meton., **a**, *dream*, Tac.; **b**, *time of sleep, night*, Verg. **B**. *silence*, Tac. **C**. *keeping quiet*; **1**, lit., **a**, *peace*, Sall.; **b**, *neutrality*, Tac.; **c**, *quiet of the mind*, Ov.; **2**, transf., of things, *calm*, Verg.

quiesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. (quies), *to rest, repose*. **I**. Gen., *to rest from work, etc.*; **a**, of living beings, ipse dux (gruum) revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.; **b**, transf., of things, prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. **II**. Esp., **A**. *to rest, to lie down*, Cic. **B**. *to rest = to sleep*; **a**, of the living, cenatus quiescebat, Cic.; **b**, of the dead, *to rest in the grave*; placidā compostus pace quiescit, Verg. **C**. *to keep quiet*; **1**, lit., **a**, *to be silent*; quiescebant voces hominum canumque, Ov.; **b**, *to remain quiet, to do nothing*; esp. in politics, (**a**) *to be inactive*; quiescere viginti dies, Cic.; (**β**) *to undertake no war, etc., to be at peace*; urbs illa non potest quiescere, Cic.; (**γ**) *not to mix in politics, to hold aloof, to be neutral*; quiescere in republica, Cic.; **2**, transf., of things; **a**, *to be still, calm*; alta quierunt aequora, Verg.; **b**, of the soil, *to remain fallow*; ager qui multos annos quiescit, Cic. **D**. *to remain free from trouble, to be peaceful, undisturbed*; numquamne quiescit civitas nostra a supplicis? Liv. **E**. *to rest*; **a**, *to cease from some action, to leave off doing something*, Hor.; **b**, *to cease to be of any weight*; potentia quiescit, Cic. **F**. *to be quiet in mind*, Ter. (syncop. form, quierunt, quierim, quierint, quiessem, quiesse).

quīetē, adv. (quietus), *quietly, peaceably*; vivere, Cic.; apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.

quīetus -a -um (quies), *quiet, peaceful*. **I**. Lit., *resting from activity*. **A**. Gen., aer, Verg. **B**. Esp., **1**, *resting, sleeping*, Tac.; **2**, *resting from tumult, uproar, combat, etc.*; **a**, *quiet, inactive*; (**a**) of persons, quieto sedente rege ad Euipeum, Liv.; (**β**) of places, *free from tumult, quiet, at peace*; quieta Gallia, Caes.; with ab and the abl., *a seditione et a bello quietis rebus*, Liv.; neut. plur. subst., *quieta movere*, Sall.; **b**, *neutral, quiet*, Liv.; **3**, *keeping aloof from politics, retired, living in peace*; (**a**) of persons, major cura efficiendi rempublicam gerentibus quam quietis, Cic.; (**β**) of situations, *vita privata et quieta*, Cic. **II**. Transf., of character, **1**, *quiet, peaceful, mild*; homo quietissimus, Cic.; animus quietus et solutus, Cic.; **2**, *deliberate, slow*, in a bad sense (opp. acer); quietus, imbellis, placido animo, Sall.

quīlibet, quaelibet, quodlibet and subst., *quidlibet, any you will, any one, anything*. **I**. Gen., quaelibet minima res, *any the least thing*, Cic.; quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv.;

subst., *quidlibet, anything and everything*, Hor. **II**. Esp., with a contemptuous meaning, *the first that comes, any*; certo genere, non quolibet, Cic.

quīn (for quine, from qui and ne). **I**. In dependent sentence with a preceding negative. **A**. *that not, so that not, without*; numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic.; esp., with phrases nemo est, nihil est, quis est, quid est, nemo fuit quin illud viderit, Cic.; non quin ipse dissentiam, *not as if I did not disagree*, Cic. **B**. **a**, with verbs of hindering, neglecting, etc., to be translated into English by *without* and the present participle, nullum adhuc intermisi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem, Cic.; nihil abest quin sim miserrimus, Cic.; **b**, after verbs of doubting, ignorance, etc., *that, but that*; non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae, Cic.; quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint? *who does not know that?* Cic. **II**. In principal sentences. **A**. To express encouragement, exhortation, etc., *why not?* quin conscendimus equos, Liv. **B**. To add emphasis, *rather, yea rather*; quin contra si, etc., Liv.; quin etiam, quin immo, Cic.

quīnam, quaenam, quodnam, pron. interrog., *who, which, what then?* **I**. In direct questions, sed quīnam est ille epilogus, Cic. **II**. In indirect questions, quāesivit quānam formosas virgines haberet, Cic.

Quīnctīus (Quīntīus) -a um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were*: **1**, L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, *summoned from the plough to be dictator*; **2**, T. Quinctius Flaminius, *the conqueror of the Macedonian king Philip*. Adj. = *Quinctian*; gens, Liv. Hence, adj., **Quīnctīānus** -a -um, *Quinctian*.

quīncunx -cuncis (quinque and uncia), *five-twelfths of a whole*. **I**. Lit., *five-twelfths of an as*; as a coin = *five unciae*, Hor. **II**. Transf., *the form of the five * spots on dice*; and hence applied to a *plantation in which rows of trees were so planted*; directi in quīncunx ordines, Cic.

quīndēciēs, adv. (quinque and decies), *fifteen times*, Cic.

quīndēcim, num. (quinque and decem), *fifteen*, Caes.

quīndēcimprīmī -ōrum, m. *the fifteen chief senators of a municipium*, Caes.

quīndēcimvir -i, m. and **quīndēcimvīri** -ōrum and (gen.) -ūm, *a college of fifteen magistrates*; esp., quīndēcimvīri sacris faciundis or quīndēcimvīri sacrorum, or simply quīndēcimvīri, *one of the three great priestly colleges, having the superintendence of the Sibylline books*; separated, quīndēcim Diana preces vīrorum curet, Hor.

quīndēcimvīrālīs -e, of or relating to the quīndēcimvīri, Tac.

quīngēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quīngenti), *five hundred each*, Cic.

quīngentēsīmus -a -um (quīngenti), *the five hundredth*, Cic.

quīngenti -ae -a, num. (quinque and centum), *five hundred*, Cic.

quīngentīēs, adv. (quīngenti), *five hundred times*, Cic.

quīni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quinque). **I**. *five each*, Cic. **II**. *five*, Liv.

quīnidēni -ae -a, num. distrib. *fifteen each*, Liv.

quīnivīcēni -ae -a, num. distrib. *twenty-five each*, Liv.

quingūgēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quingūginta), *fifty each*, Cic.

quingūgēsīmus -a -um, num. (quingūginta), *the fiftieth*, Cic.; subst., **quingūgēsīma** -ae, f. (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part*, as a tax, Cic.

quingūgēs, adv. *fifty times*, Plin.

quingūginta, num. (πεντήκοντα), *fifty*, Cic.

quingūtrus -ūm, f. and **quingūtrīa** -iūm, n. *a festival of Minerva*; majores (celebrated from the 19th to the 23rd of March); minores, minusculae (on the 18th of July), Cic.

quingūē, num. (πέντε), *five*, Cic.

Quingūgētiāni -ōrum, m. *a people in Cyrenaica (Pentapolitani)*.

quingūennālis -e (quingūennis). **I.** *happening every five years, quingūennial*; *celebritas ludorum*, Cic. **II.** *lasting for five years*; *censura*, Liv.

quingūennis -e (quingūe and annus). **I.** *five years old*; *vinum*, Hor. **II.** *Transf., poet., celebrated every five years*; *Olympias, the Olympic games*, Ov.

quingūenniūm -i, n. (quingūe and annus), *a period of five years*; *quingūennii imperium*, Cic.; *filii quingūennio major*, *more than five years old*, Liv.

quingūēpartītus (quingūēpartītus) -a -um, *divided into five portions, fivefold*, Cic.

quingūēprīmī -ōrum, m. *the five chief senators in a municipium*, Cic.

quingūērēmī -e (quingūe and remus), *having five banks of oars*; *navis*, Liv.; oftener as subst., **quingūērēmī** -is, f. *a ship with five banks of oars, a quingūereme*, Cic.

quingūēvir -i, m., plur. *quingūeviri*, *a commission or college of five persons*, e.g., *the agrarian commission for distributing the public land*, Cic.; *for repairing fortifications*, Liv.; *for helping the tresviri in the night-police*, Liv.

quingūēvirātus -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a quingūevir*, Cic.

quingūēs, adv. *five times*, Cic.

quingūiplīco, l. *to make fivefold*, Tac.

quintādēcīmāni -ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac.

quintānus -a -um (quintus), *of or relating to the fifth*. **I.** Subst., **quintāna** -ae, f. *a road in a Roman camp which intersected the tents of the legionary soldiers, dividing the fifth maniple and the fifth turma from the sixth*, Liv. **II.** *belonging to the fifth legion*; subst., **quintāni** -ōrum, m. *soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac.

Quintiliānus -i, m. *a Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Fabius Quintilianus, the famous rhetorician, born at Calagurris in Spain, head of a school of rhetoric at Rome, teacher of Pliny the Younger and of Juvenal*.

Quintīlis (Quinctīlis) -is, m. (with or without mensis), *the fifth month (reckoning from March as the first), afterwards called Julius, in honour of Julius Caesar*, Cic.

Quintīlius Vārus, *of Cremona, a friend of Horace and Vergil*.

1. **quintus** -a -um (quingūe), adv. *the fifth*, Cic.; *quintum, quinto, for the fifth time*, Liv.

2. **Quintus**, fem., **Quinta**, *a common Roman praenomen, the masc. usually abbreviated Q.*

quintusdēcīmus -a -um, *the fifteenth*, Liv.

quippē, conj. (quia-pe, as nempe from nam-pe), *certainly, indeed, by all means, to be sure*.

I. Gen., *a te quidem apte et rotunde (dicta sunt), quippe habes enim a rhetoribus*, Cic.; *used with quod*, Cic.; *quum*, Cic.; *qui, quae, quod (and subj. in Cic.)*; *quippe etiam, quippe et*, Verg. **II.** Esp., *ironically, forsooth*; *quippe homini erudito*, Cic.

quippīni (quippēni), adv. *why not?* Plaut.

Quirīnus -i, m. (from Sabine curis, *a spear, the wielder of the spear, the warlike one*). **I.** *the name of Romulus after his apotheosis*; *populus Quirīni, the Romans*, Hor.; *gemiini Quirīni, Romulus and Remus*, Juv. **II.** *Janus*, Suet. **III.** *Augustus*, Verg. **IV.** *Antonius*, Prop.; hence, **A. Quirīnus** -a -um, *of or relating to Romulus*; *collis, the Quirinal*, Ov. **B. Quirīnālis** -e, *relating to Quirinus or Romulus*; *trabea*, Verg.; *collis, the Quirinal Hill (now Monte Cavallo)*, Cic.; subst., **Quirīnālia** -iūm, n. *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February*, Cic.

1. **Quirīs**, v. Quirites.

2. **quirīs** -is, f. (curis) (a Sabine word), *a spear*, Ov.

quirītātio -ōnis, f. (quirito), *a shriek, scream, cry of distress*, Liv.

Quirītes -iūm and -um, m. (Cures), *the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures*, Verg.; *after the union of the Romans and Sabines the name Quirites was used of the citizens of Rome considered in their civic character, Romani of them in their political and military character*: found in the expressions, *Populus Romanus Quiritium, Populus Romanus Quiritesque, Quirites Romani*, Liv.; *for a general to address his soldiers by the term Quirites was equivalent to a discharge*, Tac.; *jus Quiritium, full Roman citizenship*; sing., **Quirīs** -ītis, m. *a Roman citizen*, Cic.; plur., **Quirītes**, poet., *transf., of the bees in a hive*, Verg.

quirīto, l. and **quirītor** -āri, l. dep. (Quirites), orig., *to call the Quirites to help*; hence, gen., *to utter a cry of distress, to shriek, scream, cry out*; *vox quiritantium*, Liv.

1. **quīs**, quid, pron. interrog. **I.** In direct questions, *who? what?* *quis clarior Themistocle?* Cic.; *quis tu?* Cic.; esp., *quid, a, subst., what? quid tum? what follows?* Cic.; *quid igitur est? how stands it, then?* Cic.; with genit. = *how much? how many?* *quid pictarum tabularum*, Cic.; **b**, adv., (α) *to express surprise, quid! what! how!* *quid! eundem nonne destitisti?* Cic.; (β) *why? wherefore?* *sed quid argumentor?* Cic.; *quid ita? why so? how so?* Cic.; *quidni? why not?* Cic. **II.** In indirect questions. **A.** Subst., *considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur*, Cic. **B.** Adj., *rogitat, quis vir esset*, Liv.

2. **quīs**, quid, pron. indef., *any one, anybody, anything*; *potest quis errare aliquando*, Cic.

3. **quis** = quibus, v. qui.

quisnam, quidnam, pron. interrog. *who then? what then?* *quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui?* Cic.; frequently joined with num, *num quidnam novi (sc. accidit)?* Cic.; sometimes separated with nam placed first or afterwards, *quid se nam facturum arbitratus est?* Cic.; *nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos?* Verg.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam and subst., quidpiam or quippiam. **I.** *any, any one, anything, some one, something*; *quaequam cohors*, Caes.; *si cuiquam pecuniam ademit*, Cic. **II.** *many a one*; *innocens est quispiam*, Cic.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam (quicquam), *any person, anybody, any one, anything*; used chiefly in negative sentences, or in ques-

tions; *esne quisquam qui, etc.?* Cic.; *nec quisquam, and no one*, Cic.; with genit., *vestrum quisquam*, Liv.

quisquē, *quaequē, quidquē* and adj., *quodquē, each, every, every one, everybody, everything*; often used with the plur. of verbs; *pro se quisque nostrum debemus*, Cic.; generally used with *sui, sibi, se, suus*; *suo cuique iudicio est utendum, every one must use his own judgment*, Cic.; *sum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes*, Tac.; with comp., *quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius, the more . . . the more*, Cic.; with superl., *doctissimus quisque, all the most learned*, Cic.; *optimum quidque rarissimum est*, Cic.; so with numerals, *quinto quoque anno, every five years*, Cic.; esp., *primus quisque, (a), the first possible, the very first; primo quoque tempore, on the very first occasion*, Cic.; (*β*) *one after the other*, Cic.

quisquiliae -arum, f. (perhaps from *quisque, any sort of thing*), *rubbish, sweepings, refuse, offscourings*; applied to persons, *quisquiliae seditionis Clodianae*, Cic.

quisquis, *quaequae, quidquid (quicquid)*, and adj. *quodquod*. **I.** *whoever, whichever, whatever*; *quisquis ille est, whoever he may be*, Cic.; *quoquo modo res se habeat, however the affair may stand*, Cic.; with genit., (*α*) *masc., deorum quisquis amicior Afris*, Hor.; (*β*) *neut., deorum quidquid regit terras, all the gods who, etc.*, Cic.; acc., *quidquid, adv., how much soever*; *quidquid progredior*, Liv.; abl., *quoquo, adv., whithersoever*, Cic. **II.** *any one, anything, any*; *quocumque in loco quisquis est*, Cic.

quīvis, *quaevis, quidvis* and adj., *quodvis, whoever, whatever you will, any one, anything whatever*; *quīvis ut perspicere possit*, Cic.; *quodvis genus*, Cic.; *quīvis unus, any one you please*, Cic.; *quidvis, anything whatever, everything*; *quidvis perpeti, all possible evil*, Cic.

quīviscumquē, *quaeviscumquē, quodviscumquē, who or whatsoever you will*, Lucr.

quō, adv. (orig. *quoi*, dat. and abl. of neut. of rel. pron., *qui*). **I.** Indef., **A.** *any whither*; *si quo erat prodeundum*, Cic. **B.** *anyhow*, Liv. **II.** Rel., **A. 1**, lit., *whither*; *ad partem provinciae venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer*, Cic.; *eos quo se contulit (= ad quos)*, Cic.; with genit., *quo terrarum possent*, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, *how far, to what extent*; *scire quo amentiae progressi sitis*, Liv.; **b**, *to what end*; *quo tantam pecuniam*, Cic. **B.** Causal, **1**, *because, as if*; *non quo ipse audieris*, Cic.; **2**, with compar., *to the end that, that the (more)*, Cic.; **3**, *wherefore, on which account*; *in causa esse, quo serius, etc.*, Liv.; *quominus, that not, after verbs of hindering, such as impedire, deterrere, recusare*, Liv.; *stetit per Trebonium quominus, etc., it was owing to Trebonius that not*, Cic. **C.** *how*, Ov.

quōdā, adv. **I.** Of space, *how far, as far as*; *videte nunc quoad fecerit iter*, Cic.; *quoad possem*, Cic.; *quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, as far as men can know them*, Cic.; with genit. of the object or limit; *quoad eius facere possum*, Cic. **II.** Of time, **a**, *as long as*; *quoad potui*, Cic.; **b**, *until, up to the time that*; (*α*) with indic., *quoad senatus dimissus est*, Cic.; (*β*) with subj., *quoad te videam*, Cic. (*quoad* one syllable, in Hor.).

quōcircā, conj. *therefore, on that account* Cic.; in tmesis, *quo, bone, circa*, Hor.

quōcumquē, adv. *whithersoever*, Cic.; in tmesis, *num eam rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar?* Cic.

quod, orig. neut. of rel. pron., *qui*. **I.** Rel. adv., **1**, *in which relation, wherein*; *quod*

continens memoria sit, Liv.; **2**, *why, on which account*; esp., *est quod, there is reason for, etc.*; *est magis quod gratuler*, Cic.; at the beginning of a new sentence, *therefore, thereby*; *quod vobis venire in mentem necesse est*, Cic.; with other conjunctions, *quod si, but if*, Cic.; *quod utinam, might it be so*, Cic.; so also, *quod ubi*, Cic.; *quod quum*, Caes. **II.** Conj., **A. 1**, *because*; *nocte ambulabat, quod somnium capere non posset*, Cic.; **2**, after verbs of rejoicing, praising, blaming, *that, because*; *tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti*, Cic. **B. 1**, *bene facis, quod me adjuvas*, Cic.; **2**, *as respects that, as to that*; *quod scribis*, Cic.; **3**, *although*, Ov.

quōdammōdō, adv. *in a certain way, in a certain measure*, Cic.

quōlibēt, adv. (orig. *quolibet*, dat. of *quilibet*), *whithersoever you please*, Ov.

quōmīnus, v. *quo*.

quōmōdō, adv. *in what manner, how*. **I.** Interrog., **a**, in questions, *quomodo?* Cic.; **b**, in exclamations, *quomodo mortem filii tulit!* Cic. **II.** Rel., *haec negotia quomodo se habeant ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo*, Cic.; corresponding with *sic* or *ita*, Cic.

quōmōdōcumquē, adv. *in what way soever, howsoever*, Cic.

quōmōdōnam, adv. *how then?* Cic.

quōnam, *whither then, whither pray*, Cic.; *quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? what end tend they to?* Caes.

quondam, adv. (= *quumdam*). **I.** *at a certain time*; **a**, *once*, Cic.; **b**, *at times*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, of past time, *once*, Cic.; **b**, of the future, *at some future time, sometime*, Verg.

quōnīam, conj. (*quom = quum and jam*), *since, seeing that, whereas, because*, Cic.

quōquam, adv. *to any place, any whither*, Lucr.

1. quōquē, adv. (never at the beginning of a clause, but placed after the word to which it immediately refers), *also*, Cic.; *ne . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem*, Liv.

2. quōquē, **a**, from *quisque* (q.v.); **b**, = *et quo*, Liv.

quōquō, v. *quisquis*.

quōquōversūs (quōquōvorsūs) and **quōquōversum (quōquōvorsum)**, adv. *in every direction*, Cic.

quorsum (quorsūs), adv. (= *quo versus*), *whither, to what place?* transf., **a**, *quorsum haec pertinent?* Cic.; **b**, *to what purpose? with what view? to what end?* *quorsum igitur haec disputo*, Cic.

quōt, adj. plur. indecl. **I.** *how many*; **a**, interrog., *how many? quot calamitates?* Cic.; **b**, rel., *quot dies erimus in Tusculano, as long as I shall be, etc.*, Cic.; in correlation with *tot*, *as many, so many*; *quot homines, tot causae*, Cic. **II.** *all, every*; *quot annis, yearly*, Cic.

quōtannis, v. *quot*.

quōtūcumquē, *as many as, how many soever*, Cic.

quōtēni -ae -a (*quot*), *how many each*, Cic.

quōtīdīanus (cōtīdīanus, cottīdīanus) -a -um (*quotidie*). **I.** *every day, daily*; *aspectus*, Cic.; *exercitatio*, Caes.; *vita*, Cic.; adv., *quotidiano, daily*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *every-day, common, ordinary*; *verba*, Cic.; *vis*, Cic.

quōtīdīe (cōtīdīe, cottīdīe), adv. *daily, every day*, Cic.

quōtīēs (quōtīens), adv. (*quot*). **I.** Interrog., *how often?* Cic. **II.** Rel., in correlation, *as often . . . so often*; *toties . . . quoties*, Cic.;

and with toties omitted, quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.

quōtiescumquē, adv. *how often soever*, Cic.

quotquōt, num. indecl. *however many, as many soever as*, Cic.

quōtus -a -um (quot), *what in number? of what number? how many?* quotus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.; tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *how many guests you would like to be invited with you*, Hor.; quotus quisque, *how many, ironically = how few*; quotus enim quisque disertus, Cic.

quōtuscumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, *whatevēr in number, how great or how small soever*, Tib.

quōtusquisque, v. quotus.

quōusquē, adv. *until when, how long, how far*; quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic. (separated, quo enim usque, Cic.)

quum (cum), conj. (an old acc. neut. from quus = qui). **I.** Of time, **A.** Gen., **1**, *when*; qui non defendit injuriam quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.; esp. with tunc, tum, num, jam; quum primum, *as soon as*, Cic.; with historic present or aorist perf. or imperf., or with the historic infin., Liv., Cic.; **2**, *as often as, whenever*; quum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferabatur, Cic.; **3**, *since*; multi anni sunt, quum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. **B. 1**, used in a relative sense after a subst., *when, at which*; fuit quoddam tempus, quum homines vagabantur, Cic.; with the subj., fuit quum arbitraretur, Cic.; **2**, used in a causal sense, *when*; praeclare facis quum puerum diligis, Cic.; quum . . . tum, *when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also*; volvendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis, Cic.; quum maxime, *particularly, above all*; nunc quum maxime, Cic. **II.** To express cause with subj., **A.** *as*; quum vita metus plena sit, Cic. **B. 1**, with a mixture of connexion in time and in cause, esp. in narrative, with imperf. and pluperf., *as when*; Epaminondas quum vicisset Lacedaemonios, quaesivit, Cic.; **2**, *although*; quum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic.

R.

R, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek rho (Ρ, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* in some words derived from that language. The letters *r* and *s* seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as in arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quaeso for quaero; hesternus, from heri, etc.; *r* is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive libellus from liber, in intelligo from inter-lego, etc. For abbreviations in which R. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

rābīdē, adv. (rabidus), *madly, savagely, fiercely*; omnia appetere, Cic.

rābīdus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, Plin. **II.** In a wider sense, *ferce, raving, savage*. **A. 1**, lit., of animals, canes, Ov.; leones, Hor.; **2**, transf., of things, personal characteristics, *wild, savage*; mores, Ov.; fames, Verg. **B.** Of inspired madness, *raging*; os, ora, Verg.

rābīes -ēi, f. (rabio), *madness*. **I.** In a narrow sense, as a disease, Ov.; contacto eo scelere velut injectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. **II.** In a wider sense. **A.** *raging, fierceness, fury, rage*; a, of persons, animi acerbitas quaedam et rabies, Cic.; ira et rabies Latinorum, Liv.; b, transf., of things, *fury, rage*; fatalis temporis, Liv.; caeli marisque, Verg. **B.** Esp., of the inspired madness of the Sibyl, Verg.

rābīo, 3. *to be mad*, Varr.

rābīōsē, adv. (rabiosus), *madly, furiously*, Cic.

rābīōsūlus -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *somewhat raging, furious*, Cic.

rābīōsus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, of madness as a disease, Plaut. **II.** In a wider sense, *furious, savage*; canis, Hor.; transf., of things, vide ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa, Cic.

Rābīrius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Rabirius Postumus, accused of treason, and defended by Cicero; 2, Rabirius, a poet, contemporary of Vergil.* Adj., **Rābīriānus** -a -um, *relating to Rabirius*.

rābo = arrhabo (q.v.).

rābūla -ae, m. (rabio), *a bawling advocate, pettifogger*, Cic.

rācēmīfēr -fēra -fērum (racemus and fero). **1**, *bearing berries*; uva, Ov.; **2**, *crowned with grapes*; capilli, Ov.

rācēmus -i, m. **I.** *the stalk of a cluster of grapes*; uva lentis racemis, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a cluster of grapes*, Verg. **B.** *the juice of the grape*, Ov.

Rācīlius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Racilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero.*

Rācīlia -ae, f. *wife of the dictator L. Q. Cinna*.

rādiātus (radius), *provided with rays, beaming*; sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.

rādicītūs, adv. (radix), *with the root*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., *roots and all, utterly*; extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

rādicūla -ae, f. (dim. of radix), *a little root*, Cic.

rādiō, 1. and **rādiōr**, 1. dep. (radius, beam), *to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiate*; argenti radiabant lumine valvae, Ov.; partic., *radians, gleaming*; luna, Verg.

rādīus -īi, m. *a staff, rod*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *acuti atque alius per alium immissi radii*, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, *the spoke of a wheel*, Verg.; **2**, mathem. t. t., *the staff that mathematicians used for drawing figures on the abacus*; **3**, t. t. of weaving, *a shuttle*, Verg.; **4**, t. t. of zoology, a, *the sting of the fish pastinaca*, Plin.; b, radii, *the spurs of birds*, Plin.; **5**, t. t. of botany, a *kind of long olive*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, mathem. t. t., *the radius or semi-diameter of a circle*, Cic.; **2**, *a ray, beam of light*; radii solis, Cic.

rādīx -īcis, f. (perh. connected with ῥίζα), *a root*. **I.** Gen., **A. 1**, lit., *the root of a tree or plant*; cortices et radices, Cic.; arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes.; **2**, transf., a, *the root or lowest part of anything (of the tongue)*, Ov.; of a feather, Ov.; b, *the foot of a mountain*; in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, *origin, source*; patientiae, Cic.; ex hisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natus, *a native of the same place*, Cic. b, *firm foundation*; Pompejus, eo robore viriis radicibus, Cic. **II.** Esp., *an edible root*; a genus radicis quod appellatur chara, Caes.; b *a radish*, Hor.

rādo, rāsī, rāsūm, 3. to scrape, scratch, shave. I. to make smooth by scraping, shaving, etc.; lapides palmā, Hor. II. to graze, brush along, touch; litora, Verg.; terras, Hor. III. to scratch or scrape away, erase; a, nomen fastis, Tac.; b, to shave the hair with a razor (tondere, Tac.); c, to cut it with scissors; caput et supercilia, Cic.; radere caput, as a sign of slavery, Liv., in pursuance of a vow, Juv.

Raeti (Rhaeti) -ōrum, m. a people between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, north of the Po. Hence, **A. Raetia** -ae, f. Raetia, their country. **B. Raeticus** -a -um, Raetian. **C. Raetus** -a -um, Raetian.

rāja -ae, f. a fish, the ray, Plin.

rallum -i, n. (rado), a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Plin.

rallus -a -um (rad-lus, from rado), thin, of fine texture, Plaut.

rāmāle -is, n. (ramus), usually plur., twigs, branches, brushwood, Ov.

rāmentum -i, n. (for radmentum, from rado, as caementum from caedo). I. a shaving, splinter, chip, Lucr. II. Transf., a bit, morsel; aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Plaut.

rāmēus -a -um (ramus), of or relating to branches; fragmenta, brushwood, Verg.

rāmex -icis, m. I. a rupture, Plin. II. ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Plaut.

Ramnes -ium, m. (from ROM -us, Romulus), and **Ramnenses** -ium, m. I. one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus according to their nationality (Ramnes, the Latin stem; Tatian, the Sabine; Luceres, the Etruscan), and hence the name of one of the three centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus. II. Poet., transf. = nobles, Hor.

rāmōsus -a -um (ramus), full of boughs, branching, branchy. I. Lit., arbor, Liv. II. Poet., transf., hydra ramosa natis e caede colubris, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents, Ov.

rāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of ramus), a little branch, twig, Cic.

rāmus -i, m. I. a bough, branch, twig. A. Lit., in quibus non truncus, non ramī, non folia, Cic. B. Meton., a, the fruit growing on a bough; rami atque venatus alebat, Verg.; b, a branch of a stag's antlers, Caes. II. Transf., 1, branch of a mountain range, Plin.; 2, ramī, the arms of the Greek letter Y, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; Samii rami, Pers.

rāna -ae, f. a frog. I. Lit., Verg.; rana turpis, a toad, Hor. II. Transf., rana marina, a sea-fish (Lophius piscatorius, Linn.), Cic.

rancōo, to stink, only in partic., **rancens** -entis, stinking, putrid, Lucr.

rancidūlus -a -um (dim. of rancidus). I. somewhat stinking, putrid, Juv. II. Transf., loathsome, Pers.

rancidus -a -um (rancēo), stinking, rank. I. Lit., aper, Hor. II. Transf., disgusting, offensive, Juv.

rānuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of rana). I. a little frog, a tadpole, Cic.; in jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pomptine Marshes, Cic. II. a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Plin.

rāpa -ae, f. = rapum (q.v.).

rāpācida -ae, m. (rapax), a robber, Plaut.

rāpācitas -ātis, f. (rapax), greediness, rapacity; quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.

rāpax -ūcis (rapio). I. seizing to oneself, bearing or snatching away, furious, violent. A. Lit., ventus, Ov.; fluvius, Lucr. B. Transf., grasping, prone to grasp; nihil est appetentius, similius sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. II. plundering, greedy of plunder. Subst., a robber; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of animals, lupus, Hor.; c, of abstr. personif., mors, Tib.; Orcus, Hor.

rāphāninus -a -um (ραφάνινος), of radishes, made from radishes, Plin.

rāphānītis -idis, f. (ραφάνιτις), a sword-lily, Plaut.

rāphānus -i, m. and f. (ράφανος), a radish, Cat.

rāpīdē, adv. (rapidus), hurriedly, quickly, rapidly. I. Lit., rapide dilapsus fluvius, Cic. II. Transf., quod quum rapide fertur, Cic.

rāpīditas -ātis, f. (rapidus), rapid flow, rapidity; fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus -a -um (rapio), tearing, seizing. I. a, of living beings, violent, savage; ferae, Ov.; b, of things, consuming, devouring; sol, Verg. II. Of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid; 1, a, of living beings, Achates, Verg.; equus, Ov.; b, of things, amnis, Hor.; torrens, Verg.; 2, transf., oratio, Cic.

rāpīna -ae, f. (rapio). I. Lit., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. in plur., Cic. II. Meton., booty, plunder, Verg.

rāpīo -rāpūi -raptum, 3. (stem RAP, Gk. APPI in ἀπράζω), to snatch. I. Gen., A. Lit., a, to snatch to oneself, seize hastily; bipennem dextrā, Verg.; b, to drag away hastily; corpus consulis, Liv.; c, to hurry away, lead away with haste, hurry off; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex., se rapere hinc ocuis, to hasten away, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic.; d, (α) to conquer hastily, overpower; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv.; (β) to hasten through; densa ferarum tecta, Verg. B. Transf., a, to snatch, to enjoy or use in haste; occasionem de die, Hor.; b, to accomplish in haste, to hasten; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv. II. to take or snatch away by force. A. Lit., a, to snatch away, carry off; pilam, Cic.; b, to drag away by force, lead away; in jus ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic.; c, to carry off as plunder, to seize, rob; quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.; virgines, Cic. Subst., (α) **rāpīta** -ae, f. she that is carried off, Ov.; (β) **rāpītum** -i, n. that which is carried off, plunder, booty; rāpīto gaudere, Liv.; d, = diripere, to plunder; Armeniam, Tac.; e, to carry off prematurely, of death or disease, improvisa leti vis rapuit gentes, Hor. B. Transf., a, to seize for oneself; commoda ad se, Cic.; b, to carry off, take away; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; c, to carry away, lead astray; ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rāpī in invidiam, Cic.; d, to transport, carry away; in a bad sense, animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense, ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rāpī, Cic. (archaic fut. perf., rāpsit, ap. Cic.).

rāpītim, adv. (rāpītus, from rapio), violently, hastily, quickly, hurriedly; haec scripsi rāpītim, Cic.

rāpītio -ōnis f. (rapio), a carrying off, abduction, Ter.

rāpīto, 1. (intens. of rapio). I. to carry away in haste, hurry away; huc illuc vexilla, Tac.; transf., of things, me Parnasi deserta per ardua rāpītat amor, Verg. II. to carry off from, drag away violently. A. Lit., a, conjugem, Cic.; Hectors circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr.; b, to rob, plunder, Tac. B. Fig., a, to drag along;

quid raptum in crimina divos, *accuse*, Prop.; **b**, to hurry along with passion, Plaut.

raptor -ōris, m. (rapio). **A.** Lit., **a**, a robber, plunderer, Tac.; attrib., lupi raptores, *ravenous*, Verg.; **b**, an abductor, ravisher, Ov. **B.** Transf., raptores alieni honoris, Ov.

raptus -ūs, m. (rapio). **I.** a tearing off, reading away, Ov. **II.** **1**, a carrying off, abduction, rape, Cic.; **2**, plundering, Tac.

rāpulum -i, n. (dim. of rapum), a little turnip, Hor.

rāpum -i, n. (ράπυς), a turnip, Liv.

rārē, adv. (rarus), rarely, seldom, Plaut.

rārēfacio -feci -factum 3. (rarus and facio), to make thin, rarefy, Lucr.

rāresco, 3. (rarus). **I.** to become thin, to lose density; humor aquai ab aestu, Lucr.; ubi angusti rarescunt claustra Pelori, *open themselves, expand*, Verg. **II.** Transf., to become rarer, to diminish, to lessen; paulatim rarescunt montes, Tac.

rārītas -ātis, f. (rarus). **I.** want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart, Cic. **II.** Transf., fewness, rarity; dictorum, Cic.

rārō, adv. (rarus), seldom, rarely; ita raro, Cic.; quod si rarius fiet, Cic.

rārus -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, thin (opp. densus). **I.** Lit., retia, Verg.; cribrum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** **a**, scattered, scanty, far apart; vides habitari in terra raris et angustiis in locis, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., scattered, wide apart, dispersed (opp. confertus); ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. **B.** **1**, gen., **a**, few in number, rare; raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.; in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.; Oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac.; neut. plur. subst., rara (anteponantur) vulgaribus, Cic.; **b**, of a man that does something rarely, nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, seldom, Ov.; **2**, esp., rare, extraordinary, distinguished in its kind; rara quidem facie sed rarior arte canendi, Ov.

rāsīlis -e (rado), scraped, having a smooth surface, polished; torno rasile buxum, Verg.

raster -tri, m. and **rastrum** -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastri** -ōrum, m. an instrument for scraping, a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock, Verg.

rātio -ōnis, f. (reor), a reckoning, account, computation, calculation. **I.** **A.** Lit., (a) sing., eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic.; auri ratio constat, comes right, is correct, Cic.; rationem ducere, to compute, calculate, Cic.; rationem referre, give in an account, Cic.; (β) plur., rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic.; rationes subducere, to close, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, a roll, register, a list, catalogue, account; rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, Cic.; **2**, a sum, number, Plaut.; **3**, a business transaction, matter, affair; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic.; fori iudicisque rationem Messala suscepit, public and legal business, Cic.; meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest, advantage; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuissem, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** an account, reckoning, calculation; rationem habere, to make a calculation, Cic.; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, **a**, a relation with, reference to; rationem habere, aliquid rationis habere cum aliquo, to have relations with, Cic.; quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? Cic.; **b**, respect, consideration, regard for anything; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Cic.; suam rationem ducere, to consider his own advantage, Cic.; **c**, plan, mode

of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, Cic.; scribendi consilium ratioque, Cic.; meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, Cic.; rationes belli gerendi, principles, Caes.; **2**, esp., the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason; homo rationis particeps, Cic.; mens et ratio et consilium, Cic.; consilio et ratione, Cic.; ratio est, it seems reasonable, with infin., Cic.; hence, **a**, reason, motive, ground; (a) nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; consilii causa ratioque, Cic.; (β) rhet. t. t., ground or reason brought forward to support a proposition, Cic.; **b**, meton., reasonableness, propriety, method, order, rule; modo et ratione omnia facere, moderately and reasonably, Cic.; **c**, principle, view, tendency; florens homo in populari ratione, the most distinguished representative of the democratic view, Cic.; **d**, theory, doctrine, system, knowledge; Epicuri ratio, philosophical system, Cic.; de ratione vivendi, the art of living, Cic.; **e**, meton., a view, opinion; quum in eam rationem quisque loqueretur, Cic.; **f**, an adducing of proof, reasoning; concludatur igitur ratio, Cic.

rātiōcinātiō -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). **I.** a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, Cic. **II.** a reasoning, ratiocination, argument, syllogism, Cic.

rātiōcinātīvus -a -um (ratiocinor), argumentative, syllogistic, Cic.

rātiōcinātor -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), a calculator, accountant, Cic.

rātiōcinor, 1. dep. (ratio), **1**, to compute, calculate, Cic.; **2**, to argue, infer, conclude; inter se, with acc. and infin., Cic.

rātiōnālis -e (ratio), reasonable, rational, Quint.

rātiōnāriūm -li, n. (ratio), a statistical account; imperii, Suet.

rātīs -is, f. **I.** a raft, Cic., Caes.; ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, resolutis, Liv.; sing., collect. = a bridge of boats, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., a ship, boat, vessel, Verg.

rātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). **I.** a little reckoning, account, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** a poor, insufficient reason; huic incredibilem sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. **B.** a petty syllogism; concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

rātus -a -um, p. adj. (from reor). **I.** reckoned, calculated; pro rata parte, or simply pro rata, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, proportionally, Cic. **II.** Transf., determined, fixed, settled; **a**, rati astrorum ordines, Cic.; **b**, valid, fixed, legal; id jussum ratum ac firmum futurum, Cic.; ratum facere, to ratify, confirm, make valid, Cic.; ratum habere, ducere, to consider valid, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, I approve, Cic.

raucisōnus -a -um (raucus and sonus), hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lucr.

raucitas -ātis, f. (raucus), hoarseness, Plin.

raucus -a -um (for ravis, connected with ravis), hoarse. **I.** Lit., **A.** hoarse through illness; fauces, Lucr. **B.** **a**, hoarse through shouting; nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic.; of birds, screaming; cornix, Lucr.; palumbes, cooing, Verg.; **b**, of sound, vox raurum, Ov. **II.** Poet., transf., hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull-sounding; cornu, Plaut.; murmur undae, Verg.

Raudius -a -um, Raudian; Raudius Campus, and Raudii Campi, a plain in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

raudus (rōdus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough

mass or lump; esp., a piece of brass used as a coin, Liv.

rauduscūlum -i, n. (dim. of raudus), a small sum of money; transf., de raudusculo Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

Raurīci -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gaul, near modern Basle.

Rāvenna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus, now Ravenna. Hence, **Rāvennās** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

rāvīo, 4. (ravis), to talk oneself hoarse, Plaut.

rāvis -is, f. (connected with raucus), hoarseness, Plaut.

rāvus -a -um, grey, greyish, Hor.

rē- prep. insepar., meaning sometimes back, as in recurro; sometimes against, as in reluctor; sometimes again, as restituo (orig. form red, which appears before vowels, e.g., redeo, sometimes lengthened, as redi-vivus).

1. **rēa**, v. reus.

2. **Rēa** = Rhea (q.v.).

rēapse, adv. (re and eapse, i.e., eā and suff. -pse), indeed, in truth, really, Cic.

Rēātē, n. (defect., with same form for nom., acc., and abl.), an old town in the Sabine country, now Rieti. Adj., **Rēātīnus** -a -um, Reatine; subst., **Rēātīni** -ōrum, m. the people of Reate.

rēātus -ūs, m. (reus), the state or condition of an accused person, Mart.

rēbellātīo, = rebellio (q.v.).

rēbellātrix -icis, f. (rebello), renewing war, rising again; Germania, Ov.

rēbellīo -ōnis, f. (rebellis), a renewal of war by a conquered people; rebellionem facere, Caes. Plur., Carthaginiensium rebelliones, Cic.

rēbellis -e (re and bellum), renewing a war, insurgent; 1, lit., colonia, Tac.; 2, fig., amor, Ov.

rēbellīum = rebellio (q.v.).

rēbello, 1. to renew a war; a, lit., septies rebellare, Liv.; b, poet., transf., to renew the fight, Ov.

rēbīto, 3. to go back, return, Plaut.

rēbōo, 1. to echo, resound, Verg.

rēcalcītro, 1. of a horse, to kick backwards; fig., to deny access, Hor.

rēcālēfācīo = recalcifacio (q.v.).

rēcālēo, 2. to be warm again; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine, Verg.

rēcālesco -cālūi, 3. (recaleo), to become warm again; quum motu atque exercitatione recalciscunt corpora, Cic.; fig., mens recalescit, Ov.

rēcālfācīo (**rēcālēfācīo**) -fēcī -factum, 3. to make warm again, Ov.

rēcāndesco -cāndūi, 3. I. to grow white; recanduit unda, Ov. II. Transf., to become hot, to begin to glow. A. Lit., (tellus) recanduit aestu, Ov. B. Fig., recanduit ira, Ov.

rēcānto, 1. I. Intransit., to resound, echo, Mart. II. Transit., A. to recall, recant; recantata opprobria, Hor. B. to charm away; curas, Ov.

rēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. I. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire. A. 1, lit., of persons, ex eo loco, Caes.; non modo e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; b, of places, to retire, stand back; Anchisae domus recessit, Verg.; c, to recede in the distance, disappear from the view; proveh-

imur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. B. Fig., 1, of persons, in otia tuta, Hor.; 2, of things, anni recedentes, Hor. II. to go away, depart, go to a distance. A. 1, lit., of living beings, nec vero a stabulis recedunt longius (apes), Verg.; 2, transf., of inanimate things, a, to separate from; recedit caput e cervice, Ov.; b, to vanish, disappear; in ventos vita or anima exhalata recessit, Verg., Ov. B. Fig., 1, of persons, a, to depart from, abandon; ab officio, Cic.; b, to depart from, give up, renounce; ab armis, to lay down arms, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, to depart from, lose; res ab usitata consuetudine recessit, Cic.; b, to vanish, disappear, cease; et pariter Phoebes pariter maris ira recessit, Ov.; c, recedere ab aliquo, to pass away from, be lost; quum res (property) ab eo quicum contraxisset, recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset, Cic.

rēcello, 3. to spring back, fly back, bend back; quum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

rēcens -entis, new, fresh, young, recent. I. Adj., A. Lit., (a) absol., caespes, Caes.; his recentibus viris, men of modern times, Cic. Subst., recentiores, later authors, Cic.; recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; injuriarum memoria, Caes.; (β) with ab and the abl., fresh from, soon after, a little subsequent to; Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.; (γ) with ex and the abl., quum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, praeturā, Tac.; with abl. of name of town, Regini quidam eo venerunt, Romā sane recentes, direct from Rome, Cic. B. Transf., of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers, integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses, Liv.; of things, animus (consulis), Liv. (abl. sing., gen. recenti, in poets sometimes recente; genit. plur., gen. recentium, in poets sometimes recentum). II. Adv., lately, recently; sole recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.

rēcenscō -censūi -censitum and -censum, 2. to review, muster, examine. I. Lit., milit. t. t., exercitum, legiones, Liv.; polit. t. t., of the censor, equites, Liv. II. Transf., A. to go through, pass through; signa (of the sun), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to go over in thought, review; fataque fortunasque virūm, Ov.; 2, to go over in words, recount; fortia facta, Ov.

rēcensīo -ōnis, f. (recenseo), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor, Cic.

rēcensus -ūs, m. (recenseo) = recensio, a reviewing, mustering; equitum recensum habere, of the censor, Liv.

rēcēptācūlum -i, n. (recepto). I. a magazine, reservoir, receptacle; cibi et potionis (of the stomach), Cic.; cloaca maxima receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. II. Esp., a place of refuge, shelter, retreat; militum Catilinae, Cic.; receptaculum esse classibus nostris, Cic.; fugientibus, Liv.

rēcēptīo -ōnis, f. (recipio), a receiving, reception, Plaut.

rēcēpto, 1. (intens. of recipio). I. A. to draw back; 1, transit., hastam, Verg.; 2, reflex., se receptare, to retire; Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. B. to receive back, Lucr. II. to receive frequently; mercatores, Liv.

rēcēptor -ōris, m. (recipio), one who receives or harbours, a harbourer; praedarum, Tac.; transf., ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic.

rēcēptrix -trīcis, f. (receptor), a receiver (of stolen goods); furtorum, Cic.

rēcēptus -ūs, m. (recipio). I. a drawing back. A. Lit., spiritus, Quint. B. Fig., re-

tractation, recantation; nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. **II. A. a**, a retreat; non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus, Liv.; **b**, esp., recourse to; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. **B. Milit. t. t.**, a retreat, falling back; ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani jussit, ordered the signal of retreat, Caes.; fig., canere receptui a miseris, Cic.

recessim, adv. (recedo), backwards, Plaut.

recessus -ūs, m. (recedo). **I.** a going back, receding, retreating; **1**, lit., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritimorum) accessus et recessus, ebb and flow, Cic.; recessum primis ultimi non dabant, chance of retreating, Caes.; **2**, fig., accessum ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessum, disinclination for, Cic.; ut metus recessum quendam animi et fugam efficiat, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, lit., a, a hollow, recess, Verg.; **b**, a place of retreat, quiet, retired place; mihi solitudo et recessus provinciae est, Cic.; **2**, fig., in animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, corners, intricacies, Cic.

recidivus -a -um (recido), returning, repeated; poet., Pergama, rebuilt, Verg.

1. recido -cidi -cāsūrus, 3. (re and cado). **I.** to fall back. **A.** Lit., recidunt omnia in terras, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1, a**, to relapse, sink; in gravorem morbum, to relapse, Liv.; in eandem fortunam, Cic.; **b**, to fall to; cum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.; **c**, to fall upon, reach; hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, Cic.; esp., to fall on the head of; ut amentiae poena in ipsum eiusque familiam recidat, Cic.; **2**, to come to, fall to, sink to, Cic.; **3**, to fall, happen, occur, light upon; illa omnia ex laetitia ad lacrimas reciderunt, Cic.; ad nihilum, to come to naught, Cic. **II.** **1**, to fall into, to become; quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; **2**, to fall within a certain time; in nostrum annum, Cic.

2. recido -cidi -cīsum, 3. (re and caedo). **I.** to cut off, cut away; **1**, caput, Ov.; ceras inanes, Verg.; **2**, transf., to extirpate; nationes, Cic. **II.** to cut away; **1**, lit., barbam falce, Ov.; **2**, transf., to cut away, lop off, abbreviate, retrench; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.

recingo -cīxi -cīctum, 3. to unbind; tunicas, Ov.; pass. as middle, recingor, I unbind myself, Ov.

recino, 3. (re and cano), to resound, echo. **I.** Intransit., in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.; parra recinens, shrieking, Hor. **II.** Transit., to cause to resound; **a**, of echo, cuius recinet jocosa nomen imago, re-echo, Hor.; **b**, of a poet, to praise loudly on the lyre; curvā lyrā Latonam, Hor.

recipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (re and capio). **I.** to take back. **A.** to draw back, fetch back; **1**, lit., a, of things, ense, to draw back, draw out, Verg.; **b**, of pers., aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., to draw back, cause to retreat; milites defessos, Caes.; reflex., se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake oneself to any place; se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., se hinc, se inde, se ex aliquo loco, se ad or in aliquem locum, se aliquo ad aliquem, Caes.; **2**, transf., a, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.; reflex., se recipere, to turn to, to have recourse to; se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.; **b**, business t. t., to keep back, retain, reserve a portion; ruta caesa, Cic.; sibi aliquid, Cic.; **c**, to seize out of the hands of the enemy; aliquem ex hostibus, Liv. **B.** to take back, receive again, receive; **1**, lit., merita, Cic.; arma, Liv.; obsides, Caes.; so to reduce again by conquest, to recover; Tarentum, Cic.

suas res amissas, Liv.; **2**, transf., to recover; antiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, to regain courage, Liv. **II.** to receive, accept, take to oneself; **1**, lit., a, to take in to oneself; ferrum, gladium, to receive the death-wound, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals, frenum, Hor.; of rivers, Mosa, parte quadam ex Rheno accepta quae, etc., Caes.; **b**, to receive into a place; (α) with acc. alone, of persons, Xerxes, Cic.; aliquem libentissimo animo, Caes.; of places, hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; (β) with ad and the acc., aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; (γ) with in and the acc., Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; (ε) with acc. of place, aliquem domum suam, Cic.; (ζ) with supine, senem sessum, Cic.; (η) absol., qui ceperant, Caes.; **c**, to take possession of, conquer; oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; **d**, to receive money; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, to receive into a certain rank or position; aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic.; aliquem in fidem, Cic.; **b**, to receive, accept, admit, allow; fabulas, to believe, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, admits, allows of, Cic.; **c**, to accept a task, undertake, take upon oneself; causam Siculorum, Cic.; officium, Cic.; **d**, hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for; pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; partic. subst., **receptum** -i, n. an engagement, guarantee; **e**, legal t. t., of the praetor, recipere nomen, to entertain, receive an accusation against any one, Cic.

reciprocatio -ōnis, f. (reciproco), a returning by the same path, Plin.

reciproco, 1. (reciprocus). **I.** Transit., to move backwards, to move backwards and forwards; animam, to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe, Liv.; quinquere mem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, turned round and moved back, Liv.; esp. of the ebb tide, in motu reciprocando, on the ebb, Cic.; fig., si quidem ista reciprocantur, if the proposition is converted or reversed, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to move backwards and forwards; fretum Euripi non septies die temporibus stas reciprocatur, ebbs and flows, Liv.

reciprocus -a -um, returning, going back in the same path. **I.** Lit., mare, ebbing, Tac.; vox, echoing, Plin. **II.** Fig., ars, alternating, Plin.

recisamentum -i, n. (recido), a chip, shaving, Plin.

recisio -ōnis, f. (recido), a cutting off, Plin.

recisus -a -um, partic. of recido.

recitatio -ōnis, f. (recito), a reading aloud; **a**, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; **b**, of literary works, Plin.

recitator -ōris, m. (recito), a reader aloud; **a**, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; **b**, of literary works, a reciter, Hor.

recito, 1. to read, read aloud, read publicly; **a**, legal t. t., (α) to read a document; litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; (β) to read out the name of a person; testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, in reading the list of senators, Cic.; (γ) to read the words of an oath, to dictate, Tac.; **b**, to read or recite one's literary works before friends, Hor.

reclamatio -ōnis, f. (reclamo), a crying out against, loud disapprobation, Cic.

reclamito, 1. (intens. of reclamo), to cry out against loudly, violently contradict, Cic.

reclamo, 1. to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly. **I. A.** Lit., (α)

absol., Cic.; (β) with dat. of pers., alicui, Cic.; of things, orationi, Cic.; alicuius promissis, Cic.; (γ) with ne and the subj., unā voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. **B.** Fig., quoniam ratio reclamant vera, Lucr. **II.** Poet., transf., to reverberate, re-echo, resound; with dat., scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

reclīnis -e (reclino), leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, Ov.

reclīno, 1. (re and *clino), to bend back, cause to lean back. **I.** Lit., se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; **reclīnātus** -a -um, bent back, reclined, Caes. **II.** Transf., nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me from labour, Hor.

reclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (re and claudio), to unclose, to open. **I. A.** Lit., portas hosti, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, to disclose, reveal; viam, Ov.; tellurem unco dente, to turn over, cultivate, Verg.; ensem, to draw from the scabbard, Verg.; 2, to open with a weapon = to pierce; pectus mucrone, Verg. **II.** Fig., ebrietas operta recludit, reveals, Hor.; fata, to relax, Hor.

recōgīto, 1. to think over again, consider, deliberate upon; de re, Cic.

recognitio -ōnis, f. (recognosco). **I.** recollection; scelerum suorum, Cic. **II.** investigation, inspection, examining; agri Campani, Liv.

recognosco -nōvi -nītum, 3. **I. A.** to recognise, to know again; res, as one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic. **B.** to recall, to go over again; recognosce mecum noctem illam, Cic. **II. a.** to inspect, examine, investigate; agros, Liv.; **b.** to examine critically, to revise, authenticate, certify; decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.

recolligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to collect again, gather together again; fig., se, to regain courage, Ov.; primos annos, to become young again, Ov.; animum alicuius, to reconcile, Cic.

recōlo -cōlūi -cultum, 3. to cultivate again. **I.** Lit., desertam terram, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., 1, to practise again, resume; artes, Cic.; studia, Cic.; 2, to set up again, renew, repair; imagines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; 3, to honour again; aliquem sacerdotiis, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, to reflect upon again; inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, Verg.; 2, to recollect, think over again; quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; 3, to call to mind, remember again, Ov.

recommīniscor, 3. dep. to recollect, Plaut.

recompōno (-pōsūi) -pōsītum, 3. to readjust, re-arrange; comas, Ov.

reconciliatio -ōnis, f. (reconcilio). **I.** a restoration, re-establishment; concordiae, Cic. **II.** reconciliation; irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic.

reconciliator -ōris, m. (reconcilio), a restorer, re-establisher; pacis, Liv.

reconcilio, 1. **I. A.** to make good again, restore, repair; diurni laboris detrimentum sollertiā et virtute militum brevī reconciliatur, Caes. **B.** to re-unite, bring together again; a, inimicos in gratiam, Cic.; **b.** to appease, to reconcile; aliquem alicui, Cic. **II.** to restore, re-establish; existimationem iudiciorum, Cic.

reconcīno, 1. to restore, renovate, repair; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcīno, Cic.

reconditus -a -um, p. adj. (from recondo), far removed, secret, concealed. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; neut. plur., occulta et recondita templi, secret recesses, Caes. **II.** Fig., **a.** abstruse, profound; reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; **b.** of character, reserved, mysterious; naturā tristī ac reconditā fuit, Cic.

recondo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to lay back, put back; gladium in vaginam, Cic.; poet., oculos, to close again, Ov. **II.** to lay aside. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.; **b.** of provisions, treasure, etc., to lay up in store, keep; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.; 2, fig., mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, lays up in store, Cic. **B.** to conceal, hide; 1, lit., a, quod celari opus erat habebant sepositum ac reconditum, Cic.; Ascanium curvā valle, Verg.; **b.** to thrust, etc.; ensem in pulmone, Verg.; **c.** to devour; volucres avidā alvo, Verg.; 2, fig., to conceal; voluptates, Tac.

recondūco -duxi -ductum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, Plin.

reconfio, 1. to rekindle, Lucr.

recōquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil again; Peliam (in order to make young again), Cic. **II.** to melt, smelt, forge again. **A.** Lit., enses, Verg. **B.** Fig., recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro, new-moulded, Hor.

recordatio -ōnis, f. (recordor), a recollection, remembrance; ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur., recordationes fugio, Cic.

recordor, 1. dep. (re and cor). **I.** to remember, recollect; (α) with genit., flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; (β) with acc., majorum diligentiam, Cic.; (γ) with acc. and infin., hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; (δ) with rel. sent., non recordor, unde ceciderim, Cic.; (ϵ) with de and the abl., de ceteris, Cic.; (ζ) absol., si recordari volumus, Cic. **II.** to think of something in the future, to ponder over; quae sum passura recordor, Ov.

recrastino, 1. (re and crastinus), to put off from day to day, Plin.

recreatio -ōnis, f. (recreo), a restoration, a recovery, Plin.

recrementum -i, n. (cerno), dross, slag, refuse, Plin.

recreo, 1. **I.** to create again, Lucr. **II.** to restore to a sound condition, to refresh, invigorate, revive; reflex., se recreare and middle, recreari, to revive, to recover, to be refreshed; **a.** physically, voculae recreandae causā, Cic.; recreari ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.; **b.** politically, provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.; middle, civitas recreatur, Cic.; **c.** mentally, afflictos animos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, to recover from, Cic.

recrepo, 1. to echo, resound, Cat.

recresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow again, Liv.

recrudesco -crūdūi, 3. to become raw again. **I.** Of wounds, to open afresh; quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. **II.** Fig., to break out again; recrudescente Manlianā seditione, Liv.

rectā, adv. (sc. viā), straightway, straightforward, right on, directly, Cic.

rectē, adv. (rectus). **I.** in a straight line, in a straight (horizontal) direction; recte ferri, Cic. **II.** Fig., rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably. **A. a.** of conduct, behaviour, recte atque ordine facere, iudicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; **b.** of condition, well; apud matrem recte est, it is all right with, Cic.; **c.** of consequence, well, favourably, safely; se alicui recte committere, Caes.; quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic.; recte vendere, at a high price, Cic. **B.** Of degree, recte ambulare, Cic.

rectio -ōnis, f. (rego), a ruling, governing; rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector -ōris, m. (rego), a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader. **I.** Lit., navis, steersman, Cic. **II.** Fig., rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.; of deities, ruler; Olympi, or superum, or deum, Jupiter, Ov.; maris, Neptune, Ov.

rectrix -icis, f. (rector), she that leads or guides, Plin.

rectus -a -um, p. adj. (from rego), straight (whether horizontally or vertically), upright. **I.** 1, lit, a, in a horizontal direction, straight; recto itinere ad Iberum contendere, Caes.; rectus cursus hinc ad Africam, Liv.; recti oculi, straight, steadfast look, Cic.; b, of vertical direction, upright; ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic.; 2, transf., grammat. t. t., casus rectus, the nom. (opp. casus obliquus), Quint. **II.** Fig., right, correct, proper, suitable, due; a, physically and intellectually, (a) rectum et justum proelium, Liv.; (β) simple, natural, plain, straightforward; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; (γ) right, free from mistakes; quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, Cic.; neut. subst., rectum pravumque, Cic.; b, morally, (a) straightforward, honest, upright; consilia recta, Liv.; conscientia recta, Cic.; praetor populi Romani rectissimus, Cic.; (β) right, virtuous, dutiful; in neut. subst., right, virtue, good; neque quidquam nisi honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulabit, Cic.; rectum est, it is right, with acc. and infin., Cic.

recubitus -ūs, m. (recumbo), a falling down, Plin.

recubo, 1. to lie back, to lie on the back, recline; in hortulis suis, Cic.

recumbo -cubūi, 3. to lie backwards, recline. **I.** Of persons. **A.** Gen., in cubiculo, Cic.; in herba, Cic. **B.** Esp., to recline at table; in triclinio, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, to sink down, fall down; cervix in humeros, Verg.

recupērātio -ōnis, f. (recupero), a recovery; libertatis, Cic.

recupērātor -ōris, m. (recupero). **I.** a recoverer; urbis, Tac. **II.** Esp., recuperatores, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, Cic.

recupērātorius -a -um (recupero), of or relating to the recuperatores; iudicium, Cic.

recupēro, 1. (recipio), to get again, regain, recover. **I.** Lit., a, of things, villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, supremacy in the state, Cic.; b, of persons, obsides, Caes., Cic.; si vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. **II.** Transf., to win again, recover again (a person's favour); voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

recūro, 1. to restore, refresh, Cat.

recurro -curri -cursum, 3. to run back, hasten back. **I.** a, lit., of persons, ad aliquem, Cic.; ad redam, Cic.; in Tusculanum, Cic.; rure, Hor.; b, transf., of things, luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurro, Cic.; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; esp., of the course of the sun and the year, to roll round; sol recurrens, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **B.** to come back to, return to; ad easdem deditionis condiciones, Caes.

recurso, 1. (intens. of recurro), to run back, hasten back, return. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., cura recursat, Verg.

recursus -ūs, m. (recurro), a return, coming back, retreat; a, of persons, Liv.; b, of water, etc., Ov.

recurvo, 1. (recurvus), to bend or curve back-

wards; colla equi, Ov.; aquas in capyt, make to flow back, Ov.; undae recurvatae, winding, Ov.

recurvus -a -um, bent or curved backwards; cornu, Verg.; tectum, labyrinth, Ov.; aera, hooks, Ov.; nexus hederæ, winding, Ov.

recūsatio -ōnis, f. (recuso). **I.** a refusal, Cic.; adimere alicui omnem recusationem, possibility of refusing, Cic. **II.** Legal t. t., a protest, Cic.

recūso, 1. (re and causa), to refuse, decline, reject, be unwilling to do. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc.; laborem, Caes.; molestias non recusare, Cic.; with double acc., populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; transf., of things, genua cursum recusant, Verg.; (β) with infin., gen. with preceding negative, non recusare mori, Caes.; (γ) with ne and the subj., sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; (δ) when a negative precedes, with quin or quominus and the subj., non possumus quin alii a nobis dissentiant recusare, Cic.; non recusabo quominus omnes mea legant, Cic.; (ε) with de and the abl., de iudiciis transferendis, Cic.; (ζ) absol., non recuso, non abmo, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., to object, take exception, plead in defence; quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

recussus -ū, m. (recutio), a striking back, rebound, recoil, Plin.

recūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (re and quatio), to strike back, cause to rebound, Verg.

recūtītus -a -um (re and cutis). **I.** circumcised; Judaei, Mart. **II.** smooth-shorn, Mart.

reda (rhēda) and **raeda** -ae, f. (a Gallic word), a travelling carriage with four wheels; vehi in reda, Cic.

redambulo, 1. to walk back, Plaut.

redāmo, 1. to love again, return love for love, Cic.

redardesco, 3. to break out again (into flames), Ov.

redargūo -gūi -gūtum, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict; a, of persons, redargue me, si mentior, Cic.; b, of things as objects, referre et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; with things as subjects, improborum prosperitates redarguunt vires deorum, Cic.

redārius -li, m. (reda), the driver of a reda, coachman, Cic.

redauspīco, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly = to return, Plaut.

reddītio -ōnis, f. (reddo), the consequent clause of a sentence, apodosis, Quint.

reddo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to give back, restore; 1, to restore (the same object); (a) of concr. obj., obsides, captivos, Caes.; equos, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; reflex., se reddere convivio, to return to, Liv.; se terris, Verg.; so pass., reddi, as middle, reddar tenebris, I shall return to, Verg.; (β) of abstr. obj., alicui patriam, Liv.; 2, to give back something as an equivalent, to give back, requite, repay; a, gen., (a) of concr. obj., oscula, Ov.; (β) of abstr. obj., beneficium, Cic.; pro vita hominis hominis vitam, Caes.; b, esp., (a) to give back in another language = to translate, render, interpret; quum ea quae legeram Graece Latine redderem, Cic.; (β) to give back in utterances, to imitate; verba bene (of a parrot), Ov.; to answer, veras audire et reddere voces, Verg.; 3, to represent, imitate, reflect, resemble; qui te nomine reddet Sylvius Aeneas, Verg.; 4, to make, render, cause to be, with double acc., aliquid or aliquem, foll. by an adj., aliquem iratum, Cic.; itinera infesta, Caes.; with a subst., aliquem avem, Ov. **II.** to give forth from oneself, to give out; 1, to give what is due or asked for or settled; a, suum cuique, Cic.;

honorem, Cic.; caute vota, *to fulfil*, Cic.; rationem alicui, *to render an account*, Cic.; so also (α) of the dying, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo, patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; (β) of persons sacrificing, *to offer*; liba deae, Ov.; of persons writing or speaking, *to communicate*; sed perge, Pomponi, de Caesare et redde quae restant, Cic.; **b**, (α) *to give, bestow, grant*; responsa, Verg.; peccatis veniam, Hor.; legal t. t., reddere iudicium, *to grant or appoint a judicial inquiry*; in aliquem, Caes.; reddere jus, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*; alicui petenti, Caes.; (β) *to grant, allow, leave*; Themitanis urbem, agros legesque suas, Cic.; **2**, *to give forth from the body*; **a**, *to give out, give forth* (animum) a pulmonibus, Cic.; sonum, *to sing or play*, Hor.; **b**, *to repeat, recite, narrate*; ea sine scripto verbis iisdem, Cic.; carmina, Hor.

redemptio -ōnis, f. (redimo). **I.** *a buying up*; **a**, *bribing*; iudicii, *a corrupting by bribery*, Cic.; **b**, *a farming of taxes*, Cic. **II.** *ransoming, redemption*; captivorum, Liv.

redempto, 1. (freq. of redimo), *to ransom, redeem*; captivos, Tac.

redemptor -ōris, m. (redimo), *a buyer, contractor, farmer* (of taxes), Cic.; frumenti, Liv.

redemptura -ae, f. (redimo), *a contracting, farming* (of taxes, etc.); redempturis auxisse patrimonium, Liv.

redeo -li (-ivi) -itum, 4. *to go back, come back, return*. **I. A.** Lit., **a**, of persons, e provincia, Cic.; a Caesare, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; domum, Caes.; in proelium, Liv.; ad suos, Caes.; with predic. nom., victor ex hac pugna redit, Liv.; with l. sup., spectatum e senatu, Cic.; **b**, of things as subjects, redeunt humerique manusque, Ov.; of water, flumen in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes.; of the stars, day and night, etc., quum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint, Cic.; of places, collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, *sloped down to*, Caes.; poet., of plants, redeunt jam gramina campis, Hor.; of physical qualities, forma prior redit, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, gen., **a**, of persons, in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in gratiam, *to be reconciled with*, Cic.; redire ad se, *to return to one's senses, physically*, Liv., and mentally, Cic.; redire ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.; ad sanitatem, Cic.; Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, *was reduced to*, Caes.; **b**, of things, res redit, *the matter comes up again*, Cic.; **2**, esp., of discourse, *to return to the previous subject*; sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **II. A.** Of revenue, income, *to come in*; pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. **B.** *to come to, be brought to, fall to*; **a**, pilis omissis, ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes.; **b**, of things, bona in tabulas publicas redierunt, *have been registered in*, Cic.; summa imperii, summa rerum redit ad aliquem, Caes.; mortuo Tullo res (government of the state) ad patres redierat, Liv.

redhālo, 1. *to breathe out again*, Lucr.

redhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. (re and habeo). **I.** *to give back, return*, Plaut. **II.** In business, *to give back, return a damaged article*; mancipium, Cic.

redigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (re and ago). **I.** *to drive back, bring back, lead back*. **A.** Lit., hostium equitatum in castra. **B.** Fig., rem in pristinam belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, *to a person's recollection* (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic. **II.** *to bring or carry to*. **A.** Lit., *to draw in, call in, collect*; quantam (pecuniam) ex bonis patriis redēgisset, Cic.; omnem pecuniam Idibus, Hor.; magnam pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; esp., aliquid in publicum redigere, *to deliver into the public treasury, to confiscate*, Liv., or simply redigere; Heraclii bona verbo redigere, re dis-

sipare, Cic. **B.** Fig., **a**, *to bring or reduce to a state or condition*; *to make, render such*; Aeduos in servitutem, Caes.; civitatem in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani, Cic.; ad certum, *to make certain*, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *make fruitless*, Liv.; aliquem or aliquid eo ut, etc., *to bring to such a point that, etc.*, Liv.; with double acc., quae facilia ex difficilimis animi magnitudo redegerat, *had made difficulties easy*, Caes.; in ordinem redigere, *reduce to order*, Liv.; **b**, *to reduce in compass, number, value, etc.*; *to lessen, bring down*; ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D., Caes.; nobilissima familia jam ad paucos redacta, Cic.; vilem ad assem redigi, Cic.

redimiculum -i, n. (redimio), *a lappet or fillet, frontlet, necklace*, Cic.

redimio -li -itum, 4. *to bind round, tie round, wreath round, crown*; sertis redimiri et rosā, Cic.; tempora vittā, Verg.; partic. perf., **redimitus** -a -um, silvis redimita loca, Cat. (syncop. imperf., redimibat, Verg.).

redimo -ēmi -emptum (-entum), 3. (re and emo). **I.** *to buy back*; domum, Cic.; fundum, Cic. **II.** *to buy*; **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., necessaria ad cultum, Liv.; vitam alicuius pretio, Cic.; **2**, transf., *to buy, i.e., to procure, obtain for a price*; pacem parte fructuum, Cic.; pacem obsidibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., polit. and legal t. t., **1**, *to farm, hire*; vectigalia, Caes.; picarias, Cic.; **2**, *to contract for*; opus, Cic. **III.** *to ransom*. **A.** *to set free by payment of money*; **1**, lit., captivos e servitute, Cic.; **2**, transf., *to set free, deliver*; se pecuniā a iudicibus, Cic.; se a Gallis auro, Liv. **B.** *to buy off, avert, remove*; acerbitatem a republica, Cic.; litem, *to compromise*, Cic.

redintegro, 1. *to restore, renew, repair*; **a**, of persons, deminutas copias, Caes.; proelium, Caes.; memoriam auditoris, Cic.; spem, Caes.; pacem, Liv.; **b**, of things as subjects, redintegravit luctum in castris consulum adventus, Liv.

redipiscor, 3. dep. (re and apiscor), *to get, obtain again*, Plaut.

reditio -ōnis, f. (redeo), *a going back, coming back, returning, return*; celeritas reditionis, Cic.

reditus -ūs, m. (redeo). **I.** *a coming back, going back, return*. **A.** Lit., **a**, of persons, domum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; est hominibus reditus in curiam, *may return to*, Cic.; intercludere alicuius reditum, Cic.; plur., sanguine quaerendi reditus, Verg.; **b**, transf., of the stars, Cic. **B.** Fig., ad rem, ad propositum, Cic.; reditus in gratiam, *reconciliation*, Cic. **II.** *returns, income, revenue*; sing., Nep.; plur., reditus metallorum, Liv.

redivā = reduvia (q.v.).

redivivus -a -um (redi = re and vivus), *renewed, renovated*; applied to old building materials used a second time; lapis, Cic.; subst.,

redivivum -i, n. and **rediviva** -ōrum, n. *old building materials used again*, Cic.

redolēo -ūi, 2. *to emit an odour, diffuse an odour*. **I.** Lit., redolent murras, Ov.; with abl., redolere thymo, *smell of thyme*, Verg.; with acc., vinum, *to smell of wine*, Cic. **II.** Fig., ita domus ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolerent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.; with acc., doctrinam, Cic.; antiquitatem, Cic.

redōmitus -a -um, *tamed again, subdued again*, Cic.

redōno, 1. **I.** *to give back*, Hor. **II.** *to pardon*; graves iras et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor.

redordior, 4. dep. to unravel, unweave, Plin.

redormio, 4. to sleep again, Plin.

redormitio -ōnis, f. (redormio), a going to sleep again, Plin.

redūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to bring back, lead back. **A.** to draw back, to draw backwards, draw towards oneself; **1**, lit., **a**, gen., falces tormentis internis, Caes.; remos ad pectora, Ov.; **b**, esp., (a) to draw in; auras naribus, Lucr.; (β) to extend a fortification; reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCC. reduxit, Caes.; **2**, fig., **a**, to rescue; socios a morte reduxi, Verg.; **b**, to keep back from; meque ipse reduco a contemplatu dimoveoque mali, Ov. **B.** to lead back, often with rursus or rursus; **1**, lit., **a**, gen., (a) of persons as obj., aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) of things, diem or lucem, Verg.; **b**, esp., (a) to accompany, to escort, as a mark of respect; aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) to restore an exile; aliquem de exilio, Cic.; regem, Cic.; (γ) milit. t. t., to draw back forces, withdraw, cause to retire, take back; legiones ex Britannia, Caes.; copias a munitionibus, Caes.; victorem exercitum Romam, Liv.; **2**, fig., **a**, aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.; aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic.; in memoriam, to recall to recollection, Cic.; **b**, to re-introduce; legem majestatis, Tac. **II.** to bring or reduce to a certain state or condition; (carnem) lambendo mater in artus fingit et in formam reducit (of the she-bear), Ov.

reductio -ōnis, f. (reduco), a bringing back; regis Alexandrini, restoration, Cic.

reductor -ōris (reduco), one who brings back; plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

reductus -a -um, p. adj. (from reduco), withdrawn, retired. **I.** Lit., of places, retired, sequestered; vallis, Verg. **II.** Fig., virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, distant from both extremes, Hor.; applied to a painting, reductiora, the background, Quint.; subst., **reducta** -ōrum, n. (translation of ἀποπροηγμένα), in the language of the Stoics, things which though not evils were to be regarded as inferior (opp. producta), Cic.

reduncus -a -um, bent, bowed, curved; rostrum (aquilae), Ov.

redundantia -ae, f. (redundo), an overflowing; fig., of style, redundancy, Cic.

redundo, 1. (re and unda), to overflow, stream over. **I.** **1**, lit., of water, etc., lacus, Cic.; pituita, Cic.; partic. perf., redundatus poet. = redundans, overflowing; aquae, Ov.; **2**, transf., to overflow with; foll. by abl., Asia, quae eorum ipsorum sanguine redundat, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1**, to overflow, abound, flow forth freely; **a**, nationes in provincias redundare poterant, Cic.; infamia ad amicos redundat, Cic.; **b**, of orators, Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, copious, diffuse, Cic.; **2**, to be very abundant, abound; ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.; with abl., to abound in; splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic.

redūvia (redīvīa) -ae, f. (from *reduo, as exuviae from exuo), a hangnail, whitlow, a loosening of the skin round the nails; prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, attend to a trifle, Cic.

redux -dūcis (reduco). **I.** Act., bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter, Ov. **II.** Pass., brought back, returned; reduces socii, Verg.; me reducem esse voluistis, returned from exile, Cic. (abl. sing., reduci in poets, Ov.).

refectio -ōnis, f. (reficio), a repairing, restoration, Suet.

refector -ōris, m. (reficio), a repairer, restorer, Suet.

refello -felli, 3. (re and fallo), to refute, confute, disprove; aliquem, Cic.; refellere et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; crimen commune ferro, Verg.

refercio -fersi -fertum, 4. (re and farcio), to stuff quite full, fill full. **I.** Lit., cloacas corporibus civium, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., complures aures istis sermonibus, Cic.; libros puerilibus fabulis, Cic. **B.** to crowd together; quae Crassus peranguste refersit in oratione sua, Cic.

refērio, 4. **I.** to strike back, strike again, Plaut. **II.** to reflect; speculi referitur imago Phoebus, Ov.

refēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to carry back, bring back, bear back. **A.** **1**, to a place, **a**, to bring back, carry back; candelabrum, Cic.; pecunias in templum, Caes.; esp., of the wounded, aliquem in castra, Liv.; **b**, to take back, restore what has been lent or stolen, give back; pateram, Cic.; fig., ad equestrem ordinem iudicia, Cic.; **c**, to give back from oneself; (a) to spit out; cum sanguine mixta vina, Verg.; (β) to cause to sound back, to cause to echo; in pass. = to echo, to resound; theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic.; **d**, to carry back = to make to return; (a) of return, me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic.; esp., referre pedem, or referre se, or pass., referri, as middle, to return, to turn back again, to return home; se iterum Romam, Cic.; classem relatam nuntio, Verg.; esp., (aa) to bring back time that is past; o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, Verg.; (ββ) to direct again one's look, energy, etc.; oculos animumque ad aliquem, Cic.; animum ad studia, Cic.; se ad philosophiam, Cic.; (γγ) to restore to a condition; consilia in melius, Verg.; (δδ) legal t. t., to bring again before a court of justice; rem iudicatam, Cic.; (εε) to refer to, to judge by, measure according to a certain standard; omnia ad voluptatem, Cic.; omnia consilia atque facta ad dignitatem et ad virtutem, Cic.; (β) of retreat, to move back; castra, Liv.; esp., referre pedem or vestigia, or gradum (gradus), or reflex., se referre and pass., referri, as middle, to retreat, move back, yield; esp. as milit. t. t., paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.; (γ) naut. t. t., to drive back; auster aliquem in Italiam refert, Cic.; **2**, to bring back from a place, as a trophy, present, discovery; **a**, tabulas repertas ad Caesarem, Caes.; pro re certa falsam spem domum, Cic.; esp., milit. t. t., signa militaria sex, Caes.; **b**, to bring back a message, report, etc.; responsum, Cic.; rumores, Cic.; with acc. and infn., imminere Volscum bellum, Liv.; **3**, to bring back as equivalent, return, requite; **a**, vicem, Ov.; alicui plurimam salutem, Cic.; **b**, gratiam, to return thanks, to recompense, Cic.; **4**, to turn back (parts of the body); oculos ad terram identidem, Cic.; os in se, Ov.; **5**, to repeat, renew, restore; **a**, eandem totius caeli descriptionem, Cic.; **b**, to represent, be the image of, recall; aliquem ore, Verg. **II.** to give away from oneself. **A.** to give up, present, deliver; frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, Caes.; polit. t. t., hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo deliver into the public treasury, Cic.; rationes ad aerarium, Cic.; esp., **a**, to pay off; octonibus idibus aera, Hor.; **b**, to offer as a sacrifice; solemniam ludis, Verg.; **c**, to procure, confer upon; consulatum ad patrem, Cic.; **d**, to report, relate by word of mouth or by writing; certorum hominum sermones ad aliquem, Cic.; haec mandata Caesari, Caes.; aliquem in numero deorum to raise to, Cic.; with acc. and infn., referunt Suebos ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes.; e, to place before for advice, apply to, refer to; de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum col-

legium, Cic.; esp., 1, referre ad senatum, to bring a question before the senate; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.; 2, to register, record, legibus in tabulas publicas, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquid in proscriptos, in the list of proscribed, Cic.; esp., to write in an account-book; pecuniam operi publico, under the head of a public work, Cic.; aliquid in acceptum referre or acceptum referre, to enter as paid, Cic. (perf. and sup., rettuli and rellatum sometimes in poets to make the first syllable long).

refert, rētūlit, rēferre, impers. (from re, for ex re and fert), it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest; with meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā, cuiā; more rarely with ad and the acc., or only acc., or with genit.; a, with possess. pron., non ascripsi id, quod tuā nihil referebat, Cic.; non plus sua referre, quam si, etc., Cic.; b, without poss. pron., refert magno opere id ipsum; with infin. as subj., neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? Cic.; quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? Cic.; c, with dat., quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille aret? Hor.; d, with genit., faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quam suā retulisse videretur, Sall.; e, absol., tamquam referret, as if it were of any consequence, Tac.

refertus -a -um, p. adj. (from refercio), stuffed, cramped, filled, full; (a) with abl., insula referta divitiis, Cic.; (β) with genit., mare refertum praedonum, Cic.; (γ) with de and the abl., cur de prooemiis referti essent eorum libri, Cic.; (δ) absol., aerarium refertius, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.

refervēo, 2. to boil over; fig., refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

refervesco, 3. (referveo), to boil up, bubble up; sanguis refervescit, Cic.

reficio -feci -fectum, 3. (re and facio). I. to make again. A. to make afresh, prepare again; arma, Sall.; ea quae sunt ommissa, Cic. B. to choose again; tribunos, Cic. II. to re-establish, restore a thing to its previous condition; salutem, Cic.; esp., a, to build again; pontem, Caes.; fana, Cic.; b, to refit, repair; naves, classem, Caes.; aedes, Cic.; c, to light again, kindle again; flammam, Ov.; d, to restore in point of number, to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; copias, Caes.; e, to restore health, heal, cure; Tironis reficiendi spes, Cic.; f, to restore (physically, politically, mentally), to refresh, revive; reficere se et curare, Cic.; fessum viā ac vigiliis militem, Liv.; me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, gives me strength, Cic.; of things, herbas, Ov. III. to get back again, receive, get; plus mercedis ex fundo, Cic.

refigo -fixi -fixum, 3. to tear, loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten. I. Lit., tabulas, Cic.; signa templis, Hor. II. Meton., A. to take down the tables of the law, i.e., to repeal, abrogate; leges, aera, Cic. B. to pack up, ap. Cic.

refingo, 3. to form anew; cerea regna, Verg.

reflagito, 1. to ask back, demand again, Cat.

reflātus -ū, m. (reflo). I. a blowing against, Plin. II. Meton., a contrary wind; naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic.

reflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. to turn back, bend back. I. Lit., cervicem, Ov.; oculos, Ov.; pass., reflecti, as middle, tereti cervice reflexa, Verg.; longos reflectitur unguis, bends his nails into long talons, Ov. II. Fig., to turn back, turn, divert; animum, Cic.; mentes, Cic.; orsa in melius, Verg.

reflo, 1. I. Intransit., to blow back, blow against, blow contrary; etsi etesiae valde reflant, Cic. II. Transit., to blow out, breathe out, Lucr.

refloresco -flōrūi, 3. to begin to bloom again, Plin.

reflūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow back, to overflow; Nilus refluit campis, Verg.

reflūus -a -um (refluo), flowing back; mare, Ov.

refōdio -fōdi -fossūm, 3. to dig out, dig up, Plin.

reformātor -ōris, m. (reformo), one who forms again, a reviver, improver, Plin.

reformidātio -ōnis, f. (reformido), excessive dread, fear, terror, Cic.

reformido, 1. to dread, fear, be afraid of, shun, avoid; a, of persons, (a) with acc., aliquem, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; (β) with infin., refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic.; (γ) with rel. sent., nec, quid occurrat, reformidat, Cic.; (δ) absol., vide, quam non reformidem, Cic.; b, of things, ante (vites) reformidant ferrum, Verg.

reformo, 1. to form again, mould anew, alter in form; Iolcus reformatus in annos primos, Ov.

refōvĕo -fōvi -fōtum, 2. to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh. I. Lit., corpus, Ov.; vires, Tac.; ignes tepidos, Ov. II. Fig., provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac.

erfractāriōlus -a -um (dim. of refractarius), somewhat contentious, stubborn; hoc judiciale dicendi genus, Cic.

refractārius -a -um (refragor), stubborn, refractory, contentious, Sen.

refrāgor, 1. dep. (opp. to suffragor), to oppose, withstand, thwart; petenti, Cic.; honori eius, Liv.; illa lex petitioni tuae refragrata est, is opposed to, Cic.

refrĕno, 1. to hold back, rein in; transf., to hold back, restrain, curb; fluvios, Lucr.; aquas, Ov.; fig., animum, Cic.; juventutem, Cic.; adolentes a gloria, Cic.

refricō -fricūi -fricātūrus, 1. to rub again, scratch again, gall. I. Lit., alicuius vulnera, to tear open, Cic.; cicatricem, Cic. II. Transf., to excite again, renew; pulcherrimi facti memoriam, Cic.; tuis sceleribus reipublicae praeterita fata refricabis, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; crebro refricatur lippitudo, breaks out afresh, appears again, Cic.

refrigērātio -ōnis, f. (refrigero), a cooling, coolness; me delectant et refrigeratio et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic.

refrigērātōrius -a -um (refrigero), cooling, Plin.

refrigērātrix -icis, f. cooling, Plin.

refrigĕro, 1. to make cool. I. Lit., a, physically, stella Saturni refrigerat, Cic.; b, of animal heat, membra undā, Ov.; dei membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata dicenda sunt, Cic.; pass., refrigerari, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool; umbris aquisve, Cic. II. Transf., to cool, to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence, pass., to be cold, exhausted, languid, to grow cool or languid; refrigerata accusatio, Cic.; sermone refrigerato, Cic.

refrigescō -frixī, 3. to grow cold, cool down, become cool. I. Lit., cor corpore cum toto refrixit, Ov. II. Transf., to lose warmth, vigour, zeal, grow cool, to flag, to fail, to abate, to grow stale; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.; vereor ne hasta (the public auction) refrixerit, Cic.; of persons, Scaurus refrixerat, Cic.

refringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (re and frango), to break up, break open. **I.** Lit., claustra, Cic.; carcerem, Liv. **II.** Transf., to break in pieces, to break, destroy; vim fluminis, Caes.; vim fortunae, Liv.

refugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away, take to flight, escape. **A.** Lit., velocissime, Caes.; ad suos, Caes.; Syracusas, Cic.; ex castris in montem, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to turn away from, avoid; vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.; b, of places, to retire from, recede from; refugit ab litore templum, Verg.; c, to take refuge with, have recourse to: ad legatos, Cic. **II.** Transit., to fly from, avoid, run away from. **A.** Lit., impetum, Cic. **B.** Fig., to avoid, shun; iudicem, Cic.; ministeria, Verg.

refugium -li, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge; silvae dedere refugium, Liv.; refugium populorum erat senatus, Cic.

refugus -a -um (refugio). **I.** flying, fugitive, receding; quidam in castra refugi, Tac. Subst., refugi, fugitives, Tac. **II.** Poet., transf., receding, recoiling; unda, Ov.

refulgeo -fulsi, 2. to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter. **I.** Lit. arma refulgentia, Liv.; Jovis tutela refulgens (of Jupiter, as an auspicious birth-star), Hor. **II.** Fig., splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Prop.

refundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour back; vapores eadem, Cic.; aequor in aequor, Ov.; refusus Oceanus, ebbing and flowing, Verg. **II.** to cause to flow forth; pass., refundi, as middle, to overflow; stagna refusa vadis, Verg.

refutatio -ōnis, f. (refuto), a refutation, confutation, Cic.

refutatus, abl. -ū = refutatio (q.v.).

refuto, 1. **I.** to drive back, press back; nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig., to resist, oppose, repel, repress. **A.** Gen., clamorem, Cic.; cupiditatem, Cic.; virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. **B.** Esp., to confute, refute, disprove; sceleratorum perjuriam testimoniis, Cic.; aliquos domesticis testibus, Cic.; Fors dicta refutet! may fate avert! Verg.

regaliolus -i, m. (dim. of regalis), a small bird, perhaps the wren, Suet.

regalis -is (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Lit., genus civitatis, monarchical, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; carmen, celebrating deeds of kings, Ov. **II.** Transf., kingly, princely, worthy of a king; ornatus, Cic.; regalem animum in se esse, Liv.

regaliter, adv. (regalis), royally, regally; a, in good sense, centum hostiis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically; precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov.

regelo, 1. to thaw, warm, Mart.

regenero, 1. to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, Plin.

regerminatio -ōnis, f. (regermino), a budding again, putting forth of buds again, Plin.

regermino, 1. to put forth buds again, germinate again, Plin.

regero -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry back, bear back, bring back. **I.** Lit., quo regesta e fossa terra foret, Liv.; tellurem, to throw back again, Ov. **II.** Transf., to throw back, return, retort; convicia, Hor.

regia, v. regius.

regiē, adv. (regius), royally; a, in a good sense, Plaut.; b, in a bad sense, arbitrarily, despotically, tyrannically; crudeliter et regie fieri, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

regificus -a -um (rex and facio), royal, princely, splendid; luxus, Verg.

regigno, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lucr.

Regillus -i, m. **I.** a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome. Hence, **Regillensis** -e and **Regillanus** -a -um, belonging to Regillus. **II.** a small lake in Latium on the via Lavicana, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C. Hence, **Regillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius. **III.** surname of the gens Aemilia.

regimen -inis, n. (rego). **I.** guiding, leading. **A.** Lit., equorum, Tac.; navis, Tac.; cohortium, Tac. **B.** Fig., guidance, rule, government, direction; totius magistratus, Liv.; absol., the government of a state, Tac. **II.** that which guides. **A.** Poet., the rudder, Ov. **B.** Fig., a ruler, governor; rerum, of a state, Liv.

regina -ae, f. (rex), a queen. **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., Plaut.; 2, esp., of Cleopatra, Cic.; of Dido, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, of goddesses, regina, Juno, Cic.; b, a king's daughter, a princess (of Ariadne), Verg.; of Medea, Ov. **II.** Fig., queen, mistress, sovereign; haec una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic.; regina pecunia, Hor.

Reginus, v. Regium.

regio -ōnis, f. (rego). **I.** a direction, line. **A.** Gen., si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.; haec eadem est nostra regio et via, Cic.; oppidi murus recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes.; recta regione, in a straight line, Liv. **B.** Esp., e regione, adv., a, in a straight line; alterum e regione movetur, alterum declinat, Cic.; b, in the opposite direction, over, against; (α) with genit., e regione solis, Cic.; (β) with dat., esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a boundary line, boundary; 1, gen., a, lit., usually plur., res ea orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, Cic.; b, fig., sese regionibus officii continet, Cic.; 2, esp., a, t. t. of augurs' language, the line of sight; per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; b, a region of the heavens or earth; regio aquilonia, australis, Cic.; c, geographical position, eam esse naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, Cic. **B.** 1, a region, country, territory, district; a, lit., locus in regione pestilenti saluber, Cic.; b, fig., sphere, department, territory; bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.; 2, esp., a, an administrative division, province, district; principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, Caes.; b, a division, quarter, ward, district of Rome, Tac.

regionatim, adv. (regio), according to districts, provinces; tribus describere, Liv.

Regium -ii, n. **I.** a town of the Boii in Gallia Cispadana, now Reggio. Hence, **Regienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Regium. **II.** a town of the Bruttii, at the south of Italy, near Sicily, now Reggio. Hence, **Reginus** -a -um, belonging to Regium.

regius -a -um (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., anni, the period of monarchy at Rome, Cic.; ales, the eagle, Cic.; causa (of the installation of Ptolemaeus Anletes), Cic. **B.** Transf., royal, splendid, magnificent; moles, Hor.; morbus, jaundice, Hor. **II.** Subst., **A.** **regii** -ōrum, m. 1, the troops of the king, Liv.; 2, the satraps of the king, Nep. **B.** **regia** -ae, f. 1, the royal dwelling, the palace; a, gen., Cic.; b, esp., a building in Rome on the Via Sacra, the palace of Numa, afterwards used by the priests.

Cic.; sō atrium regium, Liv.; c, meton., the court, the royal family, Liv.; 2, = basilica, a public hall, Suet.

reglūtino, 1. to unglue, separate, Cat.

regnātor -ōris, m. (regno), a ruler, governor, king; Olympi, Jupiter, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.

regnātrix -trīcis, f. (regnator), ruling; domus, Tac.

regno, 1. (regnum). **I.** Intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign. **A.** Lit., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; imper., post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, Liv. **B.** Transf., to rule as a king; a, of persons, to be master, to have absolute sway, to play the lord; partly in a good sense, Graeciā jam regnante, Cic.; partly in a bad sense, to be a tyrant; regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; b, of things, to rule, get the mastery; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera regnat, rages, Ov.; of abstractions, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. **II.** Transit., to rule; only in pass., regnandam accipere Albam, Verg.; with abl. of pers., terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regnantur, which are ruled by kings, Tac.

regnum -i, n. (rex), royal power or authority, royalty, monarchy, the throne. **I. A.** Lit., superbi regni initium, Cic.; regnum affectare, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, in a good sense, authority, rule, unrestrained power; alicui regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum regno et licentiā, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, under the republic at Rome, tyranny, despotism; regnum appetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ov.; regnum judiciorum, regnum forense, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a country ruled by a king, a kingdom; fines regni, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, the kingdom of the dead, Verg.; 2, any possession, estate; in tuo regno, Cic.; mea regna, Verg.

reġo, rexi, rectum, 3. to guide, direct. **I.** Lit., **A.** equum, Liv.; regit beluam quocumque vult, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., regere fines, to mark out boundaries, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** to guide, direct; a, motum mundi, Cic.; juvenem, Cic.; b, esp., as a ruler, to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer; rempublicam, Cic.; Massilienses summā justitiā, Cic.; transf., of abstract objects, omnes animi partes, Cic.; suorum libidines, Cic. **B.** to show the right way to, to set right; errantem, Caes.; te regere possum, Cic.

reġredior -gressus sum, 3. (re and gradior), to go back, retreat, step back. **I.** Lit., a, ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; b, as milit. t. t., to retreat, Caes. **II.** Fig., in illum annum, Cic.

reġressio -ōnis, f. (regredior), a going back, repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Quint.

reġressus -ūs, m. (regredior), a going back, return. **I.** Lit., a, Cic.; dare alicui regressum, Ov. Plur., conservare progressus et regressus, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., a retreat, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, a return; ab ira, Liv.; b, refuge, recourse; ad principem, Tac.

reġula -ae, f. (rego), a rule, a bar, staff, lash, stick. **I.** Gen., Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., a rule, Cic. **B.** Fig., a rule, pattern, model; juris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.

1. **reġulus** -i, m. (dim. of rex). **I.** a petty king, prince, Sall. **II.** a king's son, prince, Liv.

2. **Reġulus**, surname of the gens Atilia, the most famous member of which was the consul M. Atilius Regulus, famous for his devoted return into captivity in the First Punic War.

reġusto, 1. to taste again or repeatedly. **I.** Lit., Pers. **II.** Fig., crebro litteras alicuius, to

take pleasure in reading over again, Cic.; laudationem Lollii, Cic.

reġicio = rejicio (q. v.).

reġectānēus -a -um (rejicio), to be rejected; subst., **reġectānēa** -ōrum, transl. of the Stoic ἀποπροσηγμένα, things which, though not evil, are to be rejected, Cic.

reġectio -ōnis, f. (rejicio). **I.** Lit., a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up; sanguinis, a spitting of blood, Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** a casting out, rejection, despising; a, huius civitatis, Cic.; b, esp., legal t. t., the refusal to accept a particular judge, challenging a jurymen; iudicium, Cic. **B.** In rhet., in alium, a shifting off from oneself to another, Cic.

reġecto, 1. (intens. of rejicio), to cast back, throw back, Lucr.

reġicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (re and jacio), to throw back. **I.** Gen., **A.** In a narrow sense, to cast behind, throw behind; a, scutum (to protect oneself), Cic.; esp., of a garment, to throw behind; togam ab humero, Liv.; paenulam, to throw back on the shoulders (to leave the hands free), Cic.; b, esp., (a) rejicere or pass., rejici, as middle, to sink back; se in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; (β) to place behind; accensos in postremam aciem, Liv.; rejecta mater, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, to cast back from oneself, throw away, repel, drive back; 1, lit., a, colubras ab ore, Ov.; oculos Rutulorum arvis, turn from, Verg.; esp., (a) to throw away a garment; vestem ex humeris, Ov.; sagulum, Cic.; (β) to throw back, cause to echo; gen., in pass., to echo back; imago rejecta, Lucr.; b, esp., (a) to drive off living beings; capellas a flumine, Verg.; esp., as milit. t. t., to drive back; equitatum, Caes.; hostes ab Antiochea, Cic.; fig., alicuius ferrum et audaciam in foro, Cic.; (β) as naut. t. t., of a storm, to drive back, cast up; naves tempestate rejectae, Caes.; rejici austro ad Leucopetram, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to drive off from oneself, remove, repulse; hanc proscriptionem hoc iudicio a se rejicere et aspernari, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn; bona diligere et rejicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam disputationem, Cic.; as legal t. t., to challenge the judges or jury; iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic.; (β) to refer to; aliquem ad ipsam epistolam, Cic.; (γ) to bring a matter before the senate, or a magistrate; rem ad senatum, Liv.; (δ) to put off; totam rem in mensem Januarium, Cic. **II.** to throw back at some one; telum in hostem, Caes. (imper., reice, dissyll., Verg.).

reġlābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. to slide, glide, flow, fall back. **I.** Lit., presso rudente relabi, Ov.; relabi montibus, Hor. **II.** Fig., tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor.; nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, come back to, Hor.

reġlanguesco -langui, 3. to become faint, languid. **I.** Physically, Ov. **II.** Morally or intellectually, a, to be weakened, be made effeminate; iis rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; b, to become relaxed, to abate; taedio impetus relanguescit regis, Liv.; relanguisse se dicit, his animosity had abated, Liv.

reġlātio -ōnis, f. (refero), a carrying back, bringing back. **I.** Lit., Quint. **II.** Fig., **A.** Legal t. t., criminis, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser, Cic. **B.** 1, polit. t. t., a motion, proposal, proposition of a magistrate in the senate, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., relation, reference, respect, Cic.

reġlātor -ōris, m. (refero), a mover, proposer in the senate, ap. Cic.

reġlātus -ūs, m. (refero), a bringing before. **I.** a narrative, recital; quorum (carminum) relatus, Tac. **II.** a proposal, report in the senate, Tac.

rēlaxātio -ōnis, f. (relaxo), a relaxation, easing; animi, Cic.

rēlaxo, 1. **I.** to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax; alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora fontibus, Ov. **II.** to make slack, to ease, to open, unfasten. **A.** Lit., claustra, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg. **B.** Fig., to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, relax; a, gen., (α) transit., continuationem verborum modo relaxet, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid astrinxi relaxat, loosens the reins which I drew tight, Cic.; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, shall have freed themselves, Cic.; simply relaxare and middle, relaxari = to slacken; (dolor) levis dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic.; insani quum relaxentur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.; b, esp., to relax by way of recreation, to lighten, enliven, cheer up; (α) transit., animum, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, se istā occupatione, Cic.; relaxari animo, Cic.

rēlēgātio -ōnis, f. (1. relego), a banishing, banishment, the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exile preserved his civil rights, Cic.

1. **rēlēgo**, 1. to send away. **I.** Lit., 1, tauros procul atque in sola pascua, Verg.; 2, as a punishment, to remove, banish; filium ab hominibus, Cic.; aliquem in exsillum, Liv.; relegatus, non exsul dicor (the relegatio being the mildest form of banishment), Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to remove far away; terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic.; b, to reject; Samnitium dona, Cic.

2. **rēlēgo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to gather up, collect again. **A.** Lit., filo relecto, Ov. **B.** Transf., to travel, sail through, traverse again; Hellespontiacas aquas, Ov. **II.** to go over again; a, to read over again; Trojani belli scriptorem, Hor.; scripta, Ov.; b, to talk over; suos sermone labores, Ov.

rēlentesco, 3. to become languid, feeble again; amor, Ov.

rēlēvo, 1. **I.** to lift, raise up again; e terra corpus, Ov. **II.** to make light again, to lighten. **A.** Lit., epistolam graviorem pellatione, Cic.; relevari longā catenā, to be freed from, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to relieve, free from an evil, to lessen, diminish; communem casum misericordiā hominum, Cic.; morbum, Cic.; 2, to lighten, alleviate, refresh; pectora mero, Ov.; potius relevare quam castigare, Cic.; relevari, to be relieved, refreshed; relevata respublica, Cic.

rēlictio -ōnis, f. (relinquo), a leaving, deserting; reipublicae, Cic.

rēlicūus and **rēlicūus** = reliquus (q.v.).

rēligātio -ōnis, f. (religo), a tying up, training; vitium, Cic.

rēligio (reliigio) -ōnis, f. (perhaps from re-ligo). **I.** Gen., conscientiousness, scrupulousness, conscientious exactness; hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, Cic.; nulla in judiciis severitas, nulla religio, Cic.; with object. genit., non nullius officii, privati officii, Cic.; with subject. genit., fides et religio iudicis, Cic. **II.** Esp., respect for what is sacred. **A.** conscientious scruples, respect for conscience; perturbari religione et metu, Cic.; res in religionem alicui venit, is a matter of conscience to, Cic.; religio alicui non est, quominus, etc., a man is not prevented by conscience from, etc., Cic.; in plur., quas religiones, Cic. **B.** religious feeling, religious awe; 1, lit., a, in a good sense, inclita justitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv.; in plur., hostis omnium religionum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstition; animos multiplex religio et pleraque externa incessit, Liv.; 2, meton., that which is holy or sacred; a, gen., (α) in a good sense, in sacerdotibus tanta offusa

oculis animoque religio, Liv.; (β) in a bad sense, an insult to religion, sin, curse; religio Clodiana, Cic.; b, esp., (α) act., religious obligation; tantā religione obstricta tota provincia est, Cic.; so of an oath, religio jurisjurandi, Cic.; (β) holiness, sanctity; deorum, Cic.; magistratus religione inviolati, Cic.; of a place, fani, sacrarii, Cic. **C.** religious worship, the worship of the gods, external religion; 1, lit., religio, id est, cultus deorum, Cic.; plur., religiones, religious observances; diligentissimus religionum cultor, Liv.; 2, meton., an object of worship, holy thing; religio domestica (of a statue), Cic.; hence, the sacred dwelling of a god; a deorum religionibus demigrare, Cic. (in poets the first syllable is long, hence written relligio).

rēligiōse (reliigiōse), adv. (religiosus). **I.** conscientiously, scrupulously; testimonium dicere, Cic. **II.** piously, religiously; deos colere, Liv.; religiosissime templum colere, Cic.

rēligiōsus (reliigiōsus) -a -um (religio). **I.** conscientious, scrupulous; testis, Cic. **II.** **A.** religiously scrupulous; civitas, Liv.; dies, a day of evil omen, as the dies Alliensis, Cic. **B.** a, in a good sense, religious, god-fearing, pious; (α) lit., qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.; (β) meton., holy, sacred; templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstitious, Ter.

rēligo, 1. **I.** to tie, fasten behind. **A.** Lit., 1, virginem, Ov.; rite equos, Verg.; trabes axibus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic.; funera in stipite, Ov.; funiculum a puppi, Cic.; 2, to bind up the hair; alicui, for the sake of some one; flavam comam, Hor.; 3, to fasten a boat or ship to the bank, to moor; naves ad terram, Caes.; religata in litore pinus, Ov. **B.** Transf., quae (prudencia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with, Cic. **II.** to unbind, unfasten, Cat.

rēlino -lēvi -litum, 3. to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch, etc., Verg., Ter.

rēlinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. **I.** to leave behind, leave. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; 2, fig., to leave behind; aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind; a, lit., heredem testamento reliquit hunc, Cic.; so of posthumous work, scriptum in Originibus, Cic.; b, fig., memoriam, Cic.; nomen, Hor.; 2, to leave over, leave to, to let remain; a, alicui ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes.; b, fig., populari reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, remains, Cic., Caes.; urbem direptioni ac incendiis, Cic.; relinquitur with ut and the subj., Cic., Caes.; 3, to leave behind in a certain state, to let lie, leave; a, lit., aliquem insepultum, Cic.; b, fig., rem integram, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes. **II.** to abandon, forsake, separate oneself from some one or something. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., domum propinquosque, Caes.; 2, fig., a quartana aliquis relinquitur, Cic.; vitam, Verg.; relinquit aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic. **B.** to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; signa, desert, Liv.; 2, fig., a, to neglect, abandon, let go, take no thought for; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.; b, esp., (α) to pass over, not to notice; caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, Cic.; (β) to leave unfinished; artem inveniendi totam, Cic.; (γ) to leave unavenged, unpunished; iniurias suas, Cic.

rēliquiae (reliiquiae) -arum, f. (reliquus), remains, relics, remainder, remnant. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., conjurationis, Cic.; Troas

inimicitias suas republicae, Liv.; **c**, to abate, sep.; de celeritate, Cic.; aliquantum, Cic.; aliquid de severitate cogendi, Cic.

remollor, 4. dep. to press back, push back, move back; pondera terrae, Ov.

remollesco, 3. to become soft again. **I.** Lit., cera remollescit sole, Ov. **II.** Fig., **a**, to be moved by; precibus, Ov.; **b**, to become effeminate; eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

remollio, 4. to make soft again; fig., to make effeminate, to weaken; artus, Ov.

remōra -ae, f. a delay, hindrance, Plaut.

remōrāmen -inis, n. (remoror), a delay, Ov.

remordēo -mordi -morsum, 2. to bite again; fig., to annoy, disquiet, harass; te cura remordet, Verg.

remōror, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter; in Italia, Liv. **II.** Transit., to delay, obstruct, hinder; aliquem, Cic.; iter alicuius, Sall.

remōtē, adv. (remotus), afar off, at a distance; aliae (stallae) propius a terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic.

remōtio -ōnis, f. (removeo), a putting away, removing; criminis, repelling, Cic.

remōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from removeo). **I.** Lit., distant, afar off, remote; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; loci remoti a mari, Cic. **II.** Fig., removed from; **a**, free from; ab suspitione remotissimus, Cic.; a vulgari scientia remotiora, Cic.; **b**, disinclined to, averse from; ab inan. laude remotus, Cic.; **c**, subst., **remōta** -ōrum, n. = ἀπορρογμῆνα, of the Stoics, things to be rejected, Cic.

remōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move back, remove, take away, put away; pecora, Caes.; arbitros, Cic.; aliquid ex oratione, Cic.; aliquid de medio, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; equos ex conspectu, Caes.; aliquem a republica, to deprive of political rights, Cic.; aliquem senatu, Liv.; removere se artibus, Cic.

remūgio, 4. **I.** to bellow again, bellow back; ad verba alicuius, Ov. **II.** Transf., to roar back, resound, echo; vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.

remulcēo -mulsi -mulsum, 2. to stroke back; eandem, Verg.

remulcum -i, n. (ῥομουλκῆμα, for ῥομὸν ἔλκω), a tow-rope, towing cable; navem remulco adducere, Caes.

Remūlus -i, m. **I.** a king in Alba, Ov. **II.** the name of a hero, Verg.

remūnērātio -ōnis, f. (remuneror), a recompense, repaying, return; benevolentiae, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

remūnērōr, 1. dep. to recompense, repay, reward; (a) with acc. of pers., aliquem simillimo munere, Cic.; aliquem magno praemio, Caes. (b) with acc. of thing, beneficia alicuius officiis, Cic.; (y) absol., in accipiendo remunerandoque, Cic.

Remūria = Lemuria, v. Lemures.

remurmūro, 1. to murmur against, murmur back; nec fracta remurmurat unda, Verg.

1. **remus** -i, m. (ῥομηός), an oar. **I. A.** Lit., navigium remis incitare, Caes.; prov., remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by oars and sails, by all means in our power; res velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, Cic. **B.** Fig., orationem dialecticorum remis propellere, Cic. **II.** Transf., remi, the hands and feet of a person swimming, Ov.; of the wings of a bird, alarum remis, Ov.

2. **Remus** -i, m. the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, who slew him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city.

3. **Remus**, v. Remi.

renarro, 1. to relate again; fata divum, Verg.

renaseor -natus sum, 3. dep. to be born again, arise, grow again. **I.** Lit., pinnae renascuntur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, of concr., ab secunda origine velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.; **b**, of abstr., bellum istuc renatum, Cic.

renāvigo, 1. to sail back; in haec regna, Cic.

renēo, 2. to unspin, unravel that which has been spun; dolent fila reneri, that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

renēs -um and -ium, m. the kidneys, Cic.

renidēo, 2. **I.** to shine, gleam back, to glitter, be bright, to shimmer; pura nocturna renidet luna mari, Hor.; non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. **II.** Meton., to beam with joy, be joyful, cheerful, to laugh, and in a bad sense to laugh scornfully, to grin; homo renidens, Liv.; adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor.

renidescō, 3. (renideo), to glitter, Lucr.

renitor, 3. dep. to oppose, withstand, resist, Liv.

1. **reno**, 1. to swim back, Hor.

2. **reno (rheno)** -ōnis, m. an animal of northern Europe, perhaps the reindeer, Caes.

renōdo, 1. to unbind, untie; comam, Hor.

renōvāmen -inis, n. (renovo), a renewal, new condition, Ov.

renōvātio -ōnis, f. (renovo), a renewing, renewal, renovation. **I.** Lit., mundi, Cic.; esp., renovatio singulorum annorum, compound interest, Cic. **II.** Transf., renovatio timoris, Cic.

renōvo, 1. to renew, renovate, restore. **I.** Lit., templum, Cic.; agrum aratro, to plough land that has been left fallow for some time, Ov.; esp., fenus in singulos annos, to reckon compound interest, Cic.; centesimae quotannis renovatae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to renew; scelus suum illud pristinum, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventae, Liv.; animos ad odium renovare, to inflame afresh, Cic.; **b**, to renew in thought or words, to recall, recall; renovabo illud quod initio dixi, Cic.; **c**, to refresh, restore, renew in strength; reficere et renovare rempublicam, Cic.

renūmēro, 1. to count over, pay, pay back, repay, Plaut.

renuntiātio -ōnis, f. (renuntio), a proclamation, declaration, public announcement; with subject, genit., eius, Cic.; with object, genit., suffragiorum, Cic.

renuntio (renunciō), 1. **I.** to bring back word, report, announce; **a**, gen. with acc., with de and the abl., with acc. and infin., with a dependent sent., assentior renuntioque vobis nihil esse quod, etc., Cic.; renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, I was informed, ap. Cic.; **b**, to make an official announcement or declaration, to report; aliquid ad senatum, Cic.; **c**, to make a thing publicly known, to announce, e.g., the election of a consul, etc., to proclaim; with double acc., L. Murenam consulem, Cic.; or in pass. with double nom., sacerdos Climachias renuntiatum est, Cic. **II.** to disclaim, refuse, renounce; amicitiam alicui, Liv.; hospitium alicui, Cic.; decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

renuntius -ii, m. one who brings back word, a reporter, Plaut.

renūo -nūi, 3. to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; renuit negotio Sabellus, Hor.; with dat., huic decem millium criminis, to deny, Cic.; with acc., nullum convivium, to decline, Cic.

renūto, 1. (intens. of renuo), to refuse, deny, decline, Lucr.

renūtus, abl. -ū, m. (renuo), a denial, refusal, Plin.

reor, rātus sum, 2. dep. (root RE, Gr. PE-ω, I say), to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge; (α), with acc. and infin. or with infin. alone, rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, etc., Cic.; (β) with double acc., alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; (γ) absol., reor in parenthesis, nam, reor, nullus posset esse jucundior, Cic.

repāgūla -ōrum, n. (repango). **I.** the barrier in a circus or racecourse to keep in the horses, Ov. **II.** the bars or bolts fastening a door; convulsis repagulis, Cic.; fig., omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringere, restraints, limits, Cic.

repandus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; calceoli, Cic.

repārābilis -e (reparo), that can be repaired or restored; damnum, Ov.

reparco (reperco), 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from; id facere, Lucr.

repāro, 1. **I.** to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew. **A.** Gen., perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; vires, Ov.; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. **B.** Esp., to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, Hor.; cornua (of the moon), Ov. **II.** to barter for, purchase with; vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor.

repastinatio -ōnis, f. (repastino), a digging up again, Cic.

repastino, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, Plin.

repecto -pexus, 3. to comb again; coma repexa, Ov.

repēdo, 1. (pes), to go back, retreat, Lucr.

repello, repūli (reppūli) -pulsum, 3. **I.** to drive back, drive away. **A.** Lit., homines a templi aditu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silvas, Caes. **B.** Fig., to drive away, banish, repel; vim vi, Cic.; dolorem a se, Cic.; aliquem a spe, deprive of hope, Caes. **II.** to push back, repulse. **A.** Lit., repagula, Ov.; aliquem a genibus, Cic.; tellurem (sc. a mari), to sail away from, Ov.; amnes Oceani pede repellere, to spurs (of a star rising from the sea), Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, criminationes, to refute, Cic.; 2, to spurn, scorn, repel; connubia, Verg.; preces, Ov.; repulsi sunt il, quos, etc., Cic.

rependo -pendi -pensum, 3. **I.** to weigh back again; pensa, to return an equal weight of, Ov. **II.** to weigh against. **A.** Lit., 1, aurum pro capite, Cic.; 2, to ransom; miles auro repensus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to repay, recompense, requite; gratiam, Ov.; si magna rependam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna formae ingenio, make up for, Ov.

repens -entis (βέρω, i.e., vergo). **I.** sudden, unexpected; adventus, Cic.; adv., repens alia cunctiatur clades, Liv. **II.** (In Tacitus only), new, fresh, recent; perfidia, Tac.

repenso, 1. (intens. of rependo), to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, Sen.

repentē, adv. (repens), suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

repentinus -a -um (repens), sudden, unexpected for, unexpected; amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, quick-working, Tac.; ignoti

homines et repentini, upstarts, Cic. Hence, adv., **repentino**, suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

repercussio -ōnis, f. (repercutio), a rebounding, Sen.

repercussus -ūs, m. (repercutio), a rebounding, reverberation (of sound, etc.), echo, reflection; quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac.

repercūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound (of sound, etc.); discus repercussus in aera, Ov.; esp., pass., repercuti, to bound back, and repercussus, bounding back; a, of sound, to re-echo; valles repercussae (clamoribus), Liv.; b, of light, to be reflected; lumen aquae sole repercussum, Verg.

repērio, repēri (reppēri) -pertum (re and PER-io, cf. comperio), 4. to find, meet again. **I.** Lit., mortui sunt reperti, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** 1, to reveal, discover, ascertain, find out; causas duas, Cic.; neque reperire poterat quanta esset, etc., Caes.; in pass. with double nom., to be found out = to appear; Stoici inopes repertiuntur, Cic.; improbus reperiebare, Cic.; with acc. and infin. = to find out, as stated in history; quem Tarentum venisse L. Camillo Appio Claudio consulibus reperio, Liv.; in pass. with nom. and infin., in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic.; 2, to find, acquire, gain; sibi salutem, Caes.; nomen ex inventore, Cic. **B.** to find out something new, discover, invent; nihil novi, Cic.; viam quā, etc., Cic.

repertor -ōris, m. (reperio), a discoverer, inventor; medicinae, Verg.; hominum rerumque, Jupiter, Verg.

repertus -a -um, partic. of reperio.

repētentia -ae, f. (repeto), a recollection, remembrance, Lucr. (?)

repētitiō -ōnis, f. (repeto), repetition; a, eiusdem verbi crebra repetitio, Cic.; b, as a figure of speech = ἀναφορά, the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, Cic.

repētitor -ōris, m. (repeto), one who claims or demands back again; nuptae ademptae, Cic.

repēto -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. **I.** to strive after again. **A.** to attack again, fall upon again; regem repetitum saepius cuspide, Liv. **B.** to go to again, turn to again, return to; castra, Cic.; retro in Asiam, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask back or again; 1, to ask again or anew, ask for; Gallum ab eodem repetit, Caes.; 2, to ask back, demand back; promissa, Cic.; Salaminii Homerum repetunt, claim as their countryman, Cic.; pecunias ereptas, Cic.; esp., a, res repetere, to demand satisfaction of an enemy (used of the Fetiales), Cic.; b, to demand back again; res, to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal, Cic.; pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, money extorted from the provinces by their governors; meton., extortion; lex repetundarum pecuniarum, de pecuniis repetundis, law against extortion, Cic.; 3, to demand as one's right; jus suum, Cic.; rationem ab aliquo, Cic. **B.** to fetch back; 1, a, to fetch afresh; alii (elephanti) repetiti ac trajecti sunt, Liv.; b, to renew, begin again; pugnam, Liv.; studia, Caes.; partic., repetitus, poet., as an adv. = anew, afresh; repetita robor caedit, Ov.; c, to think over again, recall, remember; rei memoriam, Cic.; 2, to repeat by words or writing; repete quae coepisti, Cic.; 3, to trace back from antiquity, deduce, fetch; originem domūs, Verg.; aliquid alte, et a capite, Cic.; haec tam longe repetita principia, Cic.; 4, to regain, recover; libertatem, Liv.; 5, to reckon again; repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes.

repētundae, v. repeto.

rēplēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. *to fill again, fill up.* **I.** Lit., *exhaustas domos, complete, make good, Cic.; consumpta, Cic.; exercitum, Liv.* **II.** *to make full, fill, satisfy.* **A.** *corpora carne, Ov.; exercitum frumento, supply with, Caes.;* fig., *repleri scientiā juris, Cic.;* hence, **rēplētus** -a -um, *filled, full;* lit. and fig., *templa, Cic.* **B.** *to infect;* ut *curantes eādem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.*

rēplētus -a -um, partic. of *repleo* (q.v.).

rēplicātiō -ōnis, f. (*replico*), *a rolling again, rolling round;* ut *replicatione quādam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.*

rēplīco, 1. *to fold back, unroll;* fig., *to unfold, unroll, turn over;* *memoriam temporum, Cic.;* *memoriam annalium, Cic.;* *temporis primum quidque replicans, Cic.*

rēpo, *repsi, reptum*, 3. (root REP, Gr. EPII-ω), *to creep, crawl;* **1.** lit., *cochleae inter saxa repentes, Sall.;* **2.** transf., *of slow travellers, Hor.;* *of clouds, Lucr.;* *fire, Lucr.;* **3.** fig., *sermones repentes per humum, a vulgar, prosaic style, Hor.*

rēpōno -pōsūi -pōsītum (-postum), 3. **I.** *to place back, put behind;* **1.** *cervicem, to bend back, Lucr.;* **2.** *to lay up in store, lay by, preserve;* *pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.;* *arma, Caes.;* fig., *haec sensibus imis reponas, impress deep in, Verg.;* **3.** *to lay aside, put on one side;* *tela, Ov.;* *faciemque deae vestemque, Verg.;* *falcem arbusta reponunt, make unnecessary, Verg.;* transf., *to give up;* *caestum artemque, Verg.;* **4.** *to bury, lay in the earth;* *tellure repostos, Verg.* **II.** *to place a thing back in its former place, put back, restore;* **1.** *columnas, Cic.;* *lapidem suo loco, Cic.;* *se in cubitum, recline at table again, begin to eat, Hor.;* **2.** *to place on the table again;* *plena pocula, Verg.;* **3.** *to restore a thing to its former condition;* *robora flammis ambesa, Verg.;* hence, *to restore a person;* *aliquem in sceptrā, Verg.;* **4.** *to bring on the boards again, represent again;* *fabulam, Hor.* **III.** *to place one thing against another, in the place of another;* **1.** *to put in the place of;* *te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.;* **2.** *to answer again;* *ne tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.;* **3.** *to requite, return;* *haec pro virginitate reponit, Verg.* **IV.** *to place in or on;* **1.** lit., *quae sacra quaedam more Atheniensium virginum reposita in capitibus sustinebant, Cic.;* **2.** transf., **a.** *sidera in numero deorum, Cic.;* **b.** *to place, cause to rest;* *spem in virtute, Caes.;* *causam totam in iudicium humanitate, Cic.*

rēporto, 1. *to bear back, bring back, carry back.* **I.** Lit., **A.** *exercitum Britannia, Cic.;* *militēs navibus in Siciliam, Caes.* **B.** *to bring back, to bring back home, as victor, nihil ex praeda domum, Cic.;* *victoriam, non pacem domum, Liv.* **II.** Transf., **1.** *to bring back, deliver;* *adytis haec tristitia dicta, Verg.;* **2.** *to bring to a person;* *alicui solatium aliquod, Cic.*

rēposco, 3. **I.** *to ask back again, demand back;* *arma, Ov.;* *alter a me Catilinam, alter Cethegum reposcebat, Cic.;* with double acc., *to ask back something from a person;* *aliquem simulacrum, Cic.;* *Parthos signa, Verg.* **II.** *to demand as a right, claim:* *regem ad supplicium, Verg.;* *ab aliquo rationem vitae, Cic.;* with double acc., *quos illi poenas (as a punishment) repositent, Verg.*

rēpōsītōriūm -li, n. (*repono*), *a tray, waiter, stand, Plin.*

rēpōsītus (**rēpostus**) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of *repono.* **II.** P. adj., *remote, distant;* *terrae repostae, Verg.*

rēpostor -ōris, m. (*repono*), *a restorer;* *templorum, Ov.*

rēpōtia -ōrum, n. (*re* and *poto*), *a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, Hor.*

rēpraesentātiō -ōnis, f. (*repraesento*). **I.** *a representation, a lively description, Plin.* **II.** *payment in cash, Cic.*

rēpraesento, 1. **I.** *to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, show, make manifest;* **a.** *quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.;* **b.** *to express, imitate;* *virtutem moresque Catonis, Hor.* **II.** *to perform immediately, hasten;* **a.** *se repraesentaturum id, etc., Caes.;* *medicinam, use directly, Cic.;* *diem promissorum, Cic.;* *si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, brought about at once, Cic.;* **b.** esp. t. t. of commercial language, *to pay cash, pay ready money;* *pecuniam, Cic.*

rēprēhendo -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and **rēprendo** -prendi -prensum, 3. *to catch, to hold back, to seize, hold fast, detain.* **I.** Lit., *quosdam manu, Liv.;* fig., *revocat virtus vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic.* **II.** Fig. **A.** *Gen., genus pecuniae, Cic.* **B.** Esp., **1.** *to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend;* *aliquem, Cic.;* *aliquem in eo quod, etc., Cic.;* *id in me reprehendis, Cic.;* **2.** rhet. t. t., *to refute, Cic.*

rēprēhensio -ōnis, f. (*reprehendo*). **I.** *a holding back;* fig., *a stopping or check in speaking;* *sine reprehensione, Cic.* **II.** Esp., **1.** *blame, censure, reprehension;* *culpa, vitae, Cic.;* plur., *Cic.;* **2.** rhet. t. t., *a refuting, refutation, Cic.*

rēprēhenso, 1. (freq. of *reprehendo*), *to hold back eagerly, to hold fast;* *singulos, Liv.*

rēprēhensor -ōris, m. (*reprehendo*). **I.** *a censorer, reprover, Cic.* **II.** *an improver, reformer;* *comitiorum, Cic.*

rēpressor -ōris, m. (*reprimo*), *a repressor, restrainer;* *caedis quotidianae, Cic.*

rēprīmo -pressi -pressum, 3. (*re* and *premo*), *to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress.* **I.** Lit., *lacum Albanum, Cic.;* *dextram, Verg.;* *retro pedem, Verg.;* *represso jam Lucretio ac remoto (in battle), Caes.;* (*Mithridatem*) *repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum, Cic.* **II.** Fig., *to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress;* **a.** *of things, furorem exultantem, Cic.;* *animi incitationem atque alacritatem, Caes.;* *conatus alicuius, Cic.;* **b.** *of persons as objects, se, to restrain oneself, Cic.;* *concitatam multitudinem, Cic.*

rēprōbo, 1. *to disapprove, Cic. (?)*

rēprōmissio -ōnis, f. (*repromitto*), *a counter-promise, Cic.*

rēprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. *to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, Cic.*

reptātiō -ōnis, f. (*repto*), *a creeping, crawling, Quint.*

reptātus -ūs, m. (*repto*), *a creeping (of plants), Plin.*

rēpto, 1. (intens. of *repo*), *to creep, crawl, applied to slow walkers or travellers, Hor.*

rēpūdiātiō -ōnis, f. (*repudio*), *a refusal, rejecting, disdain;* *supplicum, Cic.*

rēpūdiō, 1. (*repudium*). **I.** *to refuse, reject, disdain;* *cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.;* *pacem, Cic.;* *conditionem aequissimam, Cic.* **II.** Esp. of married or betrothed persons, *to repudiate, divorce, separate oneself from;* *uxorem, Suet.*

rēpūdiūm -li, n. (*re* and *pes*, as *tripudium* from *terra* and *pes*), *a separation between married or betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce;* *alicui repudium renuntiare, or remittere, to send a divorce to, Plaut.;* *repudium dicere, Tac.*

repūērasco, 3. to become a boy again, to sport, frolic like a child, Cic.

repugnans, p. adj. (from repugno), contrary, opposed; subst., **repugnantia** -lum, n. contradictory things, Cic.

repugnantēr, adv. (repugnans), unwillingly, with repugnance, Cic.

repugnantia -ae, f. (repugno). **I.** resistance, means of resistance; natura hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus, Plin. **II.** Fig., a contrariety, discordance (opp. concordia); rerum, Cic.

repugno, 1. to oppose, resist, withstand. **I.** Lit., nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to be opposed to, to oppose, resist; contra veritatem, Caes.; quum huic (cupiditati) obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic.; non repugno, foll. by quominus and subj., Cic. **B.** Esp., to be naturally opposed or repugnant to, to be inconsistent with, incompatible with; simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic.; haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

repullūlo, 1. to sprout out again, Plin.

repulsa -ae, f. (repello). **I.** a repulse in soliciting an office, a rejection; repulsa consulatus, Cic.; aediilia, Cic.; a populo repulsam ferre, or accipere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a denial, refusal; amor crescit dolore repulsae, Ov.

repulso, 1. (intens. of repello), to beat back. **I.** colles verba repulsantes, echoing, Lucr. **II.** to repel again and again; vera repulsans pectus verba, Lucr.

1. **repulsus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (repello), removed; quod procul a vera nimis est ratione repulsum, Lucr.

2. **repulsus** -ūs, m. (repello), a striking back, hence, the reflection of light, echoing of sound; durioris materiae, resistance, Cic.

repūmicatio -ōnis, f. (re and pumico), a rubbing down again, repolishing, Plin.

repungo, 3. to prick again, goad again; fig., leviter illorum animos, Cic.

repurgo, 1. to cleanse again. **I. A.** Lit., iter, Liv.; humum saxis, Ov. **B.** Transf., caelum, Ov. **II.** Meton., to clear away, purge out; quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

repūtatio -ōnis, f. (reputo), a consideration, reflecting upon, pondering, Tac.

repūto, 1. **I.** to reckon, count, compute; ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to think over, consider, ponder; horum nihil unquam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid ille vellet, Cic.

requies -ētis, f. rest, repose. **I.** Lit., non labor meus, non requies, Cic.; curarum, Cic.; animi et corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton., a resting-place, Hor. (dat. not used, acc., quietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.).

requiesco -quievi -quietum, 3. to rest, repose. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus reipublicae, Cic.; 2, of things, vixdum requiesse aures a strepitu et tumultu hostili, Liv.; requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to rest, to sleep; lecto, Prop.; 2, to rest in the grave; in sepulchro requiescere mortuum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to repose, find rest; animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall.; in spe huius, Cic. (syncop. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesse, Cic.).

requiētus -a -um, p. adj. (from requiesco), rested, refreshed; miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

requirito, 1. (intens. of requiro), to inquire after, Plaut.

requiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (re and quaero). **I.** to seek, search for again. **A.** Lit., libros, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to miss, need, feel the want of; majorum prudentiam in aliqua re, Cic.; subsidia belli, Cic.; 2, to demand, to desire, consider necessary; virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, Cic.; in hoc bello virtutes multae requiruntur, Cic. **II.** to ask for, inquire after. **A.** Gen., domum alicuius, Cic.; quae a me de Vatino requiris, Cic.; quoniam nihil ex te hi majores natu requirunt, Cic.; with depend. interrog., illud quoque requirit, qua ratione fecerit, Cic. **B.** to investigate; rationes, Cic.

requisitum -i, n. (requiro), need, necessity, Sall.

rēs, rei, f. (connected with PE -w, whence ῥῆμα), a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance.

I. Gen., divinae humanaeque res, natura rerum, the world, Cic.; genit., rerum, pleonastic, fleta rerum, Hor.; abdita rerum, Hor.; rerum, used to strengthen a superl., rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; si res postulabit, if the position of affairs shall require, Cic.; homines nullā re bonā digni, good for nothing, Cic.; re natā, Cic.; pro re, according to circumstances, Liv.; res populi Romani perscribere, to narrate the affairs of the Roman people, write the history of Rome, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** Emphatic, the thing itself, the real thing, the reality; rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; hos deos non re, sed opinione esse, Cic.; quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsa atque a veritate, Cic.; et re vera, and in truth, Cic. **B.** possessions, property, wealth; rem facere, Hor.; augere, Cic.; plur., privatae res, Cic. **C.** interest, advantage, benefit; consulere suis rebus, Nep.; in rem suam convertere, Cic.; e or ex re publica (to the advantage of the state) fecisse, Cic.; ducere, Liv.; ex or e re publica est, with acc. and infin., it is for the public benefit, Cic.; ex re mea, to my advantage, Cic. **D.** ground, reason, only in the phrases, eā (hāc) re, ob eam (hanc) rem, on this account, on that account, Cic. **E.** a matter of business, an affair; rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; transf., res (alicui) est cum aliquo, to have to do with; tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. **F.** a lawsuit, cause, action; utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. **G.** res publica, and (in histor.) simply res; a, res publica, the republic, the state, commonwealth, government; rem publicam sustinere, Cic.; b, simply res, res Romana, the Roman state, Liv.

rēsacro, 1. to free from a curse, Nep.

rēsaevio, 4. to rage again, Ov.

rēsālūtatio -ōnis, f. (resaluto), a greeting in return, Suet.

rēsālūto, 1. to salute again, return a greeting to; aliquem, Cic.

rēsānesco -sāndi, 3. to become sound again, to heal again, Ov.

rēsarcio -sarsi -sartum, 4. to patch again, mend again, repair. **I.** Lit., tecta, Liv. **II.** Fig., to repair, restore; detrimentum, Caes.

rescindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off again, tear away again, cut off, cut away. **I. A.** Lit., vallum ac loricam falcibus, Caes.; pontem, to break away, Caes.; latebram teli, to cut open, Verg.; vulnus, to open again, Ov.; and fig., luctus obductos, to renew, Ov. **B.** Meton., hence, to open; locum firmatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.; acta M. Antonii, Cic.; totam triennii praeturam, Cic.

rescisco -scivi and -scii -scitum, 3. to find out, ascertain; quum id rescierit, Cic.

rescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write again, to write anew; ex eodem milite novas legiones, to enrol again, Liv. **II.** to write back, answer in writing: 1, ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; 2, litteris, ad litteras, or ad epistolam, Cic.; of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing, Suet.; hence, **rescriptum** -i, n. an imperial rescript, Tac. **III.** a, in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay; reliqua rescribamus, Cic.; quod tu nunquam rescribere (pay again) possis, Hor.; b, to transfer from one class of soldiers to another; ad equum, jestingly; with a double meaning, to make cavalry and to place in the order of knights, Caes.

resēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to cut off. **I.** Lit., linguam, Cic.; partem de tergore, Ov. **II.** Transf., to cut off, put away, remove; libidinem, Cic.; spem longam, Hor.

resēcro, 1. (re and sacro), to adjure repeatedly, implore again and again, Plaut. (another form resacro, q.v.).

resēdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Plin.

resēgmīna -um, n. (reseco), cuttings, parings, Plin.

resēmīno, 1. to beget, produce again, Ov.

resēquor -sēcūtus (-sēcūtus), 3. dep. to follow, pursue; aliquem dictis, to answer, Ov.

1. **resēro** -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Plin.

2. **resēro**, 1. to uncloset, open. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a narrow sense, to open a door; fores, januam, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to open; pectus, to tear open, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to open, make accessible; Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic.; aures, Liv. **B.** to reveal; angustae oracula mentis, Ov. **C.** to open = to begin; annum, Ov.

reservo, 1. **I.** to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep; hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes.; in aliud tempus, Caes.; cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic. **II.** a, to save; omnes, Cic.; b, to retain, preserve; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, nothing human, Cic.

reses -sīdis (resideo). **I.** remaining, sitting, staying behind; reses in urbe plebs, Liv. **II.** motionless, inactive, inert; eum residem tempus terere, Liv.; animus, Verg.

resīdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (re and sedeo), to remain sitting, to abide, stay. **I.** Lit., a, resideamus, let us sit down, Cic.; in equo, Ov.; in republica, Cic.; b, to celebrate a festival or holiday; denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis, kept in honour of the dead, Cic. **II.** Transf., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon, Cic.; cuius culpa non magis in te resedit, Cic.

resīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit down, place oneself; a, to sit down to rest, Cic.; mediis aedibus, Verg.; b, to settle; Siculis arvis, Verg.; c, to stay in a place, remain; in villa, Cic.; in oppido aliquo, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate things, to sink down, settle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., si montes resedissent, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to sink, to settle down, abate, grow quiet; mens resedit, Caes.; cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.; b, to become tired, to be weary, exhausted; longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. **B.** to sink down = to draw back, withdraw; a, lit., maria in se ipsa residant, Verg.; b, fig., sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter, Ov.

resīdūus -a -um (resideo), remaining, left behind, outstanding; odium, Cic.; simulatio, Liv.; pecuniae, Cic.; subst., **resīdūum** -i, n. that which remains, the remainder, residue, rest, Cic.

resīgno, 1. **I.** to unseal, open. **A.** Lit., literas, Cic.; testamenta, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to open = to reveal; venientia fata, Ov.; 2, to cancel, annul, destroy; omnem tabularum fidem, Cic.; 3, to release, free; lumina morte resignat (Mercurius), releases from death, Verg. **II.** to enter from one account-book into another, to give back, resign; cuncta, Hor.; quae dedit, Hor.

resīllo -sīlūi -sultum, 4. (re and sallo), to leap back, spring back; in gelidos lacus, Ov.; ad manipulos, Liv. **I.** Of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound; resilit grando a culmine tecti, Ov.; fig., ubi scopulum offendis elusinodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resilire videas, verum etiam, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to contract, diminish; in spatium breve, Ov.

resīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; nares, Ov.

resīna -ae, f. (ῥητίνη), resin, Plin.

resīnāceus -a -um (resina), resinous, Plin.

resīnātus -a -um (resina). **I.** flavoured with resin; vinum, Mart. **II.** smeared with resin; juvenetus (to take hairs off the skin), Juv.

resīnōsus -a -um (resina), full of resin, resinous, Plin.

resīpiō, 3. (re and sapio), to have a smack, taste, flavour of anything. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, with no trace of the wit of his country, i.e., Athens, Cic.

resīpisco -sīpūi and -sīpūi, also -sīpivī, 3. (resipio). **I.** to recover one's senses, come to oneself again (from fainting, etc.), Cic. **II.** to become rational again, come to one's right mind, Cic. (syncop. perf., resipisset, Cic.).

resīsto -stīti, 3. **I.** to remain standing. **A.** a, in a position of rest, to remain, continue; ibi, Caes.; Romae, Cic.; b, after motion, to stand still, halt, Caes.; virtus resistet extra fores carceris, Cic.; negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse, had stopped to talk, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of discourse, sed ego in hoc resisto, stop here, Cic.; b, to recover a footing, get to one's feet again; ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. **II.** to resist, oppose, withstand. **A.** Physically, a, of persons, hostibus, Caes.; vi contra vim, Liv.; b, of things, quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov.; c, morally, dolori fortiter, Cic.; lacrimis et precibus, Cic.; resistere et pugnare contra veritatem, Cic.; impers., omnibus his resistitur, Caes.; foll. by ne and the subj., ne sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep.; foll. by quin and the subj., vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; cui nullā vi resisti potest, foll. by quo secius and subj., Cic.; absol., restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

resōlūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from resolve) relaxed, effeminate, Mart.

resōlvo -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open. **I.** **A.** vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immanis terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; 2, to open; litteras, Liv.; fauces in verba, Ov.; 3, to melt; ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; 4, to drive away, dissipate; tenebras, Verg.; nebulas, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to end; curas, Verg.; litem lite, Hor.; 2, to dissolve, to relax physically, weaken, make languid; ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, Ov.; 3, to abolish, destroy; jura pudoris, Verg.; 4, to free; te piacula nulla solvent, Hor.; 5, to unravel, reveal; dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; 6, to pass, Plaut. Cic.

resōnābilis -e (resono), resounding, echoing, Ov.

resōno -sōnūi and -sōnāvi, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to give back an echo, to resound, echo; aedes plangoribus resonant, Verg.; resonans theatrum, Cic.; gloria virtuti resonat, is an echo of, Cic. **B.** to sound again and again, to resound; nervos resonare, Cic.; resonant avibus virgulta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to re-echo, repeat; doces silvas resonare Amaryllida, Verg.; umbrae resonarent triste et acutum, Hor.; in pass., in fidibus testudine resonatur (sonus), Cic. **B.** to fill with sound; lucos cantu, Verg.

resōnus -a -um (resono), resounding, echoing; voces, Ov.

resorbēo, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again; fluctus, Ov.

respecto, 1. (intens. of respicio). **I.** to look eagerly back, look about for. **A.** Lit., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc., arcem Romanam, Liv. **B.** Transf., verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc., si qua pios respectant numina, have regard for, Cic. **II.** Meton., to look for, expect; par munus ab aliquo, Cic.

respectus -ūs, m. (respicio). **I.** a looking back, looking around one. **A.** Lit., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendiorum, looking back upon, Cic. **B.** Transf., care, regard, respect, consideration towards; Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu majestatis, Liv. **II.** Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat; quum respectum ad senatum non haberet, Cic.

respergo -spersi -persum, 3. (re and spargo), to besprinkle, sprinkle over; manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; fig., servilli probro respergi, Tac.

respersio -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling over, besprinkling; pigmentorum, Cic.; sumptuosa respersio, sprinkling of the grave with incense and wine, Cic.

respersus, abl. -ū, m. (respergo), a sprinkling, besprinkling, Plin.

respicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (re and specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; nusquam circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., a, to look back upon; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydicen suam, Ov.; amicum, Verg.; b, to see behind one, to observe; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; with acc. and infin., respiciunt atram in limbo volitare favillam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to look back upon, reflect upon; spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; b, to have respect to; (a) to think upon, provide for; ut respiciam generum mentem, Caes.; (β) to care for, consider; rempublicam, Cic.; commoda populi, Cic.; c, to belong to, fall to the care of; ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Caes.; d, to look towards with desire, to hope, expect; spem ab Romanis, Liv.

respirāmen -inis, n. (respiro), the wind-pipe, Ov.

respiratio -ōnis, f. (respiro). **I.** a taking breath, respiration; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, meton., a pause in a speech where the speaker takes breath, Cic. **II.** an exhalation; aquarum, Cic.

respiratus -ū, m. (respiro), a taking breath, Cic.

respiro, 1. **I.** to blow back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds, Lucr. **II.** Esp., to breathe back. **A.** to take breath, breathe, breathe out; animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. **B.** to take breath, recover oneself after any violent exertion; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, fig., to be relieved from fear, anxiety, etc.; paulum a metu, Cic.; of abstractions, to abate, decline; cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatio respiravit, took breath, declined in

violence, Cic.; pass. imperis., ita respiratum est, Cic.

resplendēo -ūi, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, Verg.

respondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** to promise in return, Plaut. **II.** to answer. **A.** Lit., to answer (prop., by word of mouth); tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen.; to answer by word of mouth or by writing; epistolae, Cic.; ad haec, Cic.; alicui ad rogatum, Cic.; videat quid respondeat, Cic.; respondent "cui," Cic.; esp., a, of judges, to give decisions; de jure, Cic.; criminibus respondere, to defend oneself against, Cic.; of oracles and soothsayers, to answer, Cic.; transf., saxa respondent voci, give an echo, Cic.; b, to answer to one's name, hence, to appear, be present; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.; Verrem non responsurum, Cic.; so of soldiers, to answer to one's name, take one's place; ad nomina non respondere, Liv.; fig., pedes respondere non vocatos, be in readiness, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to correspond to, to answer to, to agree or accord with; verba verbis respondeant, Cic.; tua virtus opinioni hominum respondet, Cic.; b, to requite, return; amori amore, Liv.; c, to lie over against; contra respondet tellus, Verg.; d, to be punctual in paying; ad tempus, Cic.; e, to balance, correspond to in strength, etc.; orationi illorum, Cic.

responsio -ōnis, f. (respondeo). **I.** a reply, answer; responsionem elicere, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t.t., sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument (= ἀπόκρισις), Cic.

responsio, 1. (intens. of responso), to give an answer, opinion (of legal advisers), Cic.

responso, 1. (intens. of respondeo), to answer, reply, respond. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to re-echo; lucus ripaeque responsant circa, Verg. **II.** Fig., responsare cupidinibus, to withstand, Hor.; cenis, to scorn, Hor.; palato, to defy, Hor.

responsor -ōris, m. (respondeo), one who answers, Plaut.

responsum -i, n. (respondeo), an answer. **I.** Gen., responsum dare alicui, Cic.; reddere, Cic.; ferre, auferre, obtain, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, the answer of an oracle or soothsayer; haruspicum, Cic.; Sibyllae, Verg.; b, the answer or opinion of a lawyer, Cic.

respublica, v. res.

respūo -ūi, 3. **I.** Lit., to spit back or out, to reject; reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit, Cic. **II.** Fig., to reject, refuse, repel, disapprove of; quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; poetas, Hor.; conditionem, Caes.

restagnatio -ōnis, f. (restagno), an overflowing; Euphratis, Plin.

restagno, 1. to overflow; quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus, Liv.; restagnans mare, Ov.; transf., of places, to be overflowed; late is locus restagnat, Caes.

restauro, 1. (re and *stauro, from sto, whence instauro), to restore, replace, repair, rebuild; aedem, Tac.

resticula -ae, f. (dim. of restis), a thin rope or cord, Cic.

restillo, 1. to drop back again; fig., quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, have instilled, Cic.

restinctio -ōnis, f. (restinguo), a slaking, quenching; sitis, Cic.

restinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. to extinguish, quench. **I.** Lit., ignem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to quench, master, subdue, control; sitim, Cic.; ardorem cupiditatum, Cic.; odium alicuius, Cic.;

b, to extinguish, destroy, put an end to; studia, Cic.; animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic.

restio -ōnis, m. (restis), a rope-maker Suet.; in jest, one who is scourged with ropes, Plaut.

restipulatio -ōnis, f. (restipulor), a counter-engagement, Cic.

restipulor, 1. to promise, engage in return, Cic.

restis -is, acc. -im and -em, abl. -e, f. a rope, cord; per manus restē datā, in a kind of dance where the rope ran through the hands of the dancers, Liv.

restito, 1. (freq. of resto), to remain behind, leiter, linger, Liv.

restitrix -trīcis, f. (resisto or resto), she that remains behind, Plaut.

restitūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (re and statuo). **I.** to put in its former place, replace, restore. **A.** Gen., statuum, Cic. **B. a**, to bring back again, restore; causa restituendi mei, Cic.; **b**, to give back, give up again, restore; agrum alicui, Liv.; fig., se alicui, to become friends again, Cic. **II.** to restore, build again, bring a thing back to its previous condition; oppida, Caes.; provinciam in antiquum statum, Cic.; aliquid in pristinam dignitatem, Cic.; aliquem in amicitiam, Cic.; aliquem, to restore a person's property to him, Cic.; aliquem in integrum, to place a man in his former condition, Cic.; rem, aciem, proelium, Liv.; damna Romano bello accepta, to repair, Liv.

restitūtio -ōnis, f. (restituo). **I.** a restoration; Capitolii, Suet. **II.** a calling back again; a, from banishment, restoration of a person to his previous condition, Cic.; b, a pardoning; damnatorum, Cic.

restitutor -ōris, m. (restituo), a restorer; templorum, Liv.; salutis, Cic.

resto -stiti, 1. **I.** to remain behind, remain standing, stand still. **A.** Gen., Prop. **B.** to resist, oppose, withstand, Liv.; pass. impers., quā minimā vi restatur, where the least resistance is, Liv. **II.** to remain, remain over. **A.** Gen., 1, of things, hic restat actus, Cic.; dona pelago et flammis restantia, saved from, Verg.; restat ut, etc., it remains that, etc., Cic.; non or nihil aliud restat nisi or quam, foll. by infin., Liv.; 2, of persons, to remain, be left; (a) restabam solus de viginti, Ov.; (b) to remain alive; qui pauci admodum restant, Cic. **B.** With reference to the future, to remain for, await; placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis, for the future, Cic.; hoc Latio restare canunt, with acc. and infin., Verg.

restrictē, adv. (restrictus). **I.** sparingly; tam restricte facere id, Cic. **II.** accurately, strictly; praecipere, Cic.; observare, Cic.

restrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from restringo). **I.** close, tight; toga, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, close, stingy; homo, Cic.; quum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior, Cic.; 2, strict, severe; imperium, Tac.

restringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind back, bind fast, bind tight; restrictis lacertis, Hor. **II.** 1, to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, Tac.; 2, to draw back, to open; dentes, Plaut.

résulto, 1. (intens. of resilio), to spring back, rebound. **I.** tela resultant galeā, Verg. **II.** Of sound, to echo, resound; imago vocis resultat, Verg.; transf., of places, to resound; pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg.

résūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take again, take back. **I.** Lit.; tabellas, Ov. **II.** Transf.,

1, to renew, repeat; pugnam, Tac.; 2, to obtain again, to recover; vires, Ov.

resūpino, 1. **I.** to bend, turn backwards; assurgentem umbone, to strike back to the ground, Liv.; middle, resupinari, to bend back; resupinati Galli, prostrate from intoxication, Juv. **II.** Meton., to break open; valvas, Prop.

resūpinus -a -um, bent backwards. **I. A.** Gen., collum, Ov.; resupinus haeret curru, Verg.; resupinum aliquem fundere, to lay low on the ground, Ov. **B.** Esp., lying on one's back; jacuit resupinus, Ov.; resupini natant, on their backs, Ov. **II.** Meton., throwing back the head, with the nose high in the air (of the proud), Ov.

resurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again. **I. A.** Lit., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to rise up again; in ultionem, Tac.; 2, to come up again, reappear; amor, re-awakens, Verg.; 3, to come forth again; quum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv. **II.** Meton., to stand up again = to be built again; resurgens urbs, Tac.

resuscito, 1. to revive, resuscitate; fig., veterem iram, Ov.

resūtus -a -um, ripped open, Suet.

retardatio -ōnis, f. (retardo), a retarding, protracting, delay, Cic.

retardo, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain. **I.** Lit., aliquem in via, Cic.; in middle signification, motus stellarum retardantur, more slowly, Cic. **II.** Fig., to hinder, prevent; aliquem a scribendo, Cic.

retaxo, 1. to censure in return, Suet.

retē -is, n. a net (both for fishes and for hunting animals with); retia ponere cervis, Verg.; retia tendere, Ov.; ex araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, Cic.

retēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, to open. **I.** Lit., **A.** thecam numariam, Cic.; homo reiectus, not covered by a shield, Verg. **B.** Poet., to make visible, to illuminate; orbem radiis, Verg.; jam rebus luce reiectis, Verg. **II.** Transf., to reveal, discover; arcanum consilium, Hor.; scelus, Verg.

retendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to slacken, unbend; arcum, Ov.

retentio -ōnis, f. (retineo), a keeping back, holding in. **I.** Lit., aurigae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a withholding; assensionis, Cic.

1. **retento**, 1. (intens. of retineo), to hold firmly back, hold fast. **I.** Lit., Liv.; caelum a terris, to keep apart, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to preserve, maintain; sensus hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

2. **retento (retempto)**, 1. (re and tento), to try, attempt again; fila lyrae, Ov.; foll. by infin., Ov.

retentus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of retendo. **II.** Partic. of retineo.

retexo -texi -textum, 3. **I.** to unweave, unravel. **A.** Lit., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, diminished again, Ov.; 2, esp., to dissolve, cancel, annul, reverse; praeturam, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. **II.** to weave again; poet., transf., to renew, repeat; properata retexite fata, Ov.

retiarius -ii, m. (rete), a fighter with a net, a gladiator furnished with a net, with which he strove to entangle his adversary, Suet.

reticentia -ae, f. (reticeo), a keeping silent, silence (opp. locutio). **I.** Gen., Cic.; vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum qui nunc gunt

neque reticentiā posterorum sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; poena reticentiae, i.e., for keeping silent about a defect in an object offered for sale, Cic. **II.** As a figure of speech, a sudden pause (Gr. ἀποσιγήσις), Cic.

rēticēo -cūi, 2. (re and taceo). **I.** Intransit., to be silent, keep silence; (a) absol., quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic.; de injuriis, Cic.; (β) with dat., to give no answer to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to keep secret, conceal; cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod il, qui ea patefacere possent, reticuisset, Cic.

rētīcūlātus -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated, Plin.

rētīcūlus -i, m. and **rētīcūlum** -i, n. (dim. of rete), a little net; a, for catching fish, Plaut.; b, a bag of net-work used for carrying certain articles; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor.; c, a net for the hair, Juv.; d, a racket for striking a ball, Ov.

rētīnācūlum -i, n. (retineo), a rope, a cable, cord, Verg., Ov.

rētīnens -entis, p. adj. (from retineo), tenacious of anything; sui juris dignitatisque, Cic.

rētīnentīa -ae, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lucr.

rētīnēo -tīnūi -tentum, 3. (re and teneo). **I.** to hold back, hold fast, detain. **A.** Lit., 1, to keep back; a, of persons, concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.; nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; b, of things, lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov.; 2, to keep back, preserve, hold back; armorum parte tertiā celatā atque in oppido retentā, Caes.; 3, to retain a conquest; oppidum, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to keep within bounds, restrain; moderari cursum atque in sua potestate retinere, Cic.; retinere in officio, Cic.; foll. by quin, aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes.; 2, to keep, preserve, hold fast; ut amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retineret, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoriā, Cic. **II.** to hold fast. **A.** Lit., arcum manu, Cic. **B.** Transf., ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic.

rētīnnīo, 4. to resound, to ring again; in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanus, Cic.

rētīs -is, f. = rete (q.v.).

rētōndēo -tonsus, 2. to reap, mow again, Plin.

rētōno, 1. to thunder back, to resound, Cat.

rētōrquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back. **I.** Lit., oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; caput in sua terga, Ov.; brachia tergo, to bind behind the back, Hor. **II.** Transf., to change; mentem, Verg.

rētōrrīdus -a -um, parched up, dried up, Plin.

rētōstus -a -um, roasted, Plin.

rētractātiō -ōnis, f. (retracto), refusal, denial; sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

rētractātus -a -um, p. adj. (from retracto), revised; idem σύνταγμα misi ad te retractatus, Cic.

rētracto (rētracto), 1. **I.** to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew. **A.** Lit., ferrum, Verg.; arma, Liv.; cruda vulnera, to open the old wounds, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to take in hand again, retouch, use again; verba desueta, Ov.; b, to renew; augere dolorem retractando, Cic.; c, to think of again; aliquid diligenter, Cic.; fata, Ov. **II.** to draw back; transf., a, to recall, retract; dicta, Verg.; b, to refuse, be unwilling, be reluctant, decline, Cic.; quid retractas, Verg.

rētractus -a -um, p. adj. (from retraho), afar off, distant, remote; retractior a mari murus, Liv.

rētrāho -trāxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw back. **A.** to draw backwards; 1, lit., a, manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab ictu, Ov.; b, to fetch back a fugitive, bring back, Cic.; aliquem ex fuga, Sall.; 2, transf., a, to keep back, prevent; consules a foedere, Cic.; b, to hold back, not to give out; quos occulere aut retrahere aliquid suspicio fuit, Liv.; c, se, to withdraw oneself; quum se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. **B.** to drag forth again, draw forth again; Treveros in arma, Tac. **II.** to draw towards; fig., in odium iudicis, Cic.

rētrībūo -trībūi -trībūtum, 3. **I.** to give again. **A.** to give back, restore; pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv. **B.** to give again, afresh, Lucr. **II.** to give back a man his due; alicui fructum quem meruit, Cic.

rētrō (from re and pron. suff. ter, as citro, intro), adv. **I.** Lit., backwards, back, behind; redire, retro repetere, Liv.; retro respicere, Cic.; quod retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, in times past, formerly, back; et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, 1, back, backwards; retro ponere, to postpone, Cic.; 2, again, on the contrary, on the other hand, Cic.

rētrōāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, Plin.

rētrōēo, 4. to go back, return, Plin.

rētrōgrādīor -gressus sum, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Plin.

rētrōgrādus -a -um (retrogadior), retrograde, going backwards, Sen.

rētrorsum and **rētrorsus**, adv. (= retroversum [-vorsum] and retroversus [-vorsus]), backwards, behind. **I.** Lit., retrorsum vela dare, Hor. **II.** Transf., in return, in reversed order; deinde retrorsum vicissim, etc., Cic.

rētrorsus = retrorsum (q.v.).

rētrōversus -a -um (verto), turned backwards, back, Ov.

rētrūdo -trūsus, 3. to push back, thrust back, Plaut. Partic., **rētrūsus** -a -um, remote, distant, sequestered, obscure; simulacra deorum jacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic.; voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

rētundo, rētūdi (rettūdi) -tūsum (-tunsum), 3. to beat back, to drive back. **I. A.** Lit., Lucan. **B.** Transf., to check, keep within bounds; linguas Aetolorum, Liv. **II.** to hammer back something sharp, to blunt, make dull. **A.** Lit., tela, Ov.; fig., ferrum alicuius, to frustrate a murderous attempt, Cic. **B.** Transf., impetum, Liv.; mucronem stili, Cic.

rētūsus (rētunsus) -a -um, p. adj. (from retundo), dull, blunt. **I.** Lit., ferrum, Verg. **II.** Transf., dull; ingenium, Cic.

Roudigni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Germany.

rēus -i, m. and **rēa** -ae, f. (res). **I.** an accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant; gen. with acc. of the charge, more rarely with de and the abl., reum facere aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; reum fieri, to be accused, Cic.; referre in reos (of the praetor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons, Cic.; aliquem ex reis eximere, to strike out the name of an accused person, Cic.; Sextius qui est de vi reus, Cic.; used without reference to a court of justice, reus fortunae, accused as responsible for ill fortune, Liv.; reus sine te criminis huius agor, Ov.; plur., rei, the parties to a suit, both plaintiff and defendant;

reos appello quorum res est, Cic. **II.** bound by, answerable for; voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; suae partis tutandae, answerable for, Liv.

revalesco -vālūi, 3. to become well again, be restored to health. **I.** Lit.; ope qua revalescere possis, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be restored; Laodicea revaluit propriis opibus, Tac.

revēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back. **I.** Lit., a, act. and pass., tela ad Grajos, Ov.; praeda revecta, brought back, Liv.; b, middle, revehi, to drive back, ride back, sail back; (with or without equo, curru, nave, etc.) in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor. **II.** Fig., ad superiorem aetatem revecti sumus (in discourse), have gone back, Cic.

revello -vellī -vulsum, 3. **I.** to tear, pull, pluck away. **A.** Lit., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to be separated from, Ov. **B.** Fig., to tear away, destroy, banish; consulatum ex omni memoria, Cic.; omnes injurias, Cic. **II.** to tear up, to open; humum dente curvo, to plough, Ov.; cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate a tomb, Verg.

revēlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare; frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

revēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come back, return; domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.

revērā, adv. (re and vera), indeed, in truth, truly, Cic.

reverbēro, 1. to beat back, drive back, Sen.

revērendus -a -um, p. adj. (from revereor), inspiring awe, venerable; nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

revērens -entis, p. adj. (from revereor), respectful, reverent; erga patrem, Tac.

revērentēr, adv. (reverens), reverently, respectfully, Plin.; reverentius, Tac.; reverentissime, Suet.

revērentia -ae, f. (revereor), reverence, respect, fear, awe; adversus homines, Cic.; legum, before the laws, Juv. Personif., **Revērentia** -ae, f. a goddess, mother of Majestas by Honor.

revēreōr -vērītus sum, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect or shame before, to revere, reverence, respect, to fear; suspicionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coetum virorum, Liv.

reverro, 3. to sweep again, Plaut.

reversio (**revorsio**) -ōnis, f. (revertor). **I.** a turning back on the way before a man has reached the end of his journey (while reditus = return after a man has reached his journey's end), Cic.; reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.; consilium profectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a return, recurrence; tertianae febris et quartanae reversio, Cic.; plur., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

revertō (**revorto**) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum) -ēre and **revertor** (**revortor**) -versus (-vorsus) sum -verti (-vorti), dep. **I.** to turn back, return. **A.** Lit., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; with double nom., quum victor a Mithridatico bello revertisset, Cic.; poet., of things, Tiberim reverti, Hor. **B.** Transf., to return, come back; ad sanitatem, to a better frame of mind, Cic.; in gratiam cum aliquo, to be reconciled with, Liv.; poena reversura est in caput tuum, doomed to fall, Ov.; esp., in discourse, to return, revert; rursus igitur eadem revertamur, Cic.; ad propositum revertar, Cic.; ad id, unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic. **II.** reverti, to turn to; revertitur ad commodum, Cic. (act. not used in present tenses in prose).

revideo, 2. to see again, Plaut.

revincio -vinxi -vinctum, 4. **I.** to tie back, tie behind; juvenem manus post terga revinctum, Verg. **II.** **A.** Lit., bind fast, bind round; trabes, Caes.; zona de poste revincta, Ov. **B.** Transf., mentem amore, Cat.

revinco -vici -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again. **I.** Lit., catervae consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., revictam conjurationem, suppressed, Tac. **B.** Esp., to confute, convict; aliquem, Cic.

reviresco -virūi, 3. (inchoat. of revireo), to grow green again, to grow strong, flourish again, revive; senatum ad auctoritatis pristinae spem revirescere, Cic.

revisito, 1. to visit repeatedly, Plin.

reviso -visi -visum, 3. to look back at, come again to see, revisit. **I.** Intransit., furor revisit, returns, Lucr. **II.** Transit., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.

revivisco -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic.

revocābilis -e (revoco), that can be revoked or called back, Ov.

revocāmen -inis, n. (revoco), a calling back, recall, Ov.

revocatio -ōnis, f. (revoco). **I.** a calling back. **A.** Lit., a bello, Cic. **B.** Fig., avocatio a cogitanda molestia et revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric, a withdrawal, withdrawing, revocation; verbi, Cic.

revoco, 1. **I.** to call again. **A.** 1, in suffragium, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., to summon again before a court of justice, to bring a fresh charge against; hominem revocat populus, Cic.; 3, theatrical t. t., to call again for a repetition of a speech, etc., to encore; quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Cic.; with acc. of thing to be repeated, to call for again; primos tres versus, Cic.; impers., millies revocatum est, Cic.; 4, milit. t. t., to summon again soldiers who had been discharged; milites, Cic. **B.** 1, to call again, in turn; unde tu me vocasti, unde te ego revoco, Cic.; 2, to invite back or again; qui non revocaturus esset, Cic. **II.** to call back. **A.** In a narrow sense, 1, lit., a, aliquem ex itinere, Cic.; qui me revocastis, out of exile, Cic.; with things as objects, oculos, Ov., pedem, Verg., gradum, Verg., to turn away; b, esp., milit. t. t., to recall soldiers from a march, expedition, etc.; legiones ab opere, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to call back, bring back again, recover, renew; studia longo intervallo intermissa, to take up again, Cic.; b, to call back, apply again; se ad industriam, Cic.; se ad se revocare, or simply se revocare, to recover oneself, collect oneself, Cic.; hence, (a) to keep back; aliquem a tanto scelere, Cic.; (β) to confine; comitia in unam domum, Cic.; (γ) to recall, revoke; facta, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to call to; 1, lit., abi, quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to apply to, refer to; illam rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque revocabant, Cic.; b, to bring to; in dubium, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem, Cic.; c, to judge according to; omnia ad gloriam, Cic.

revolo, 1. to fly back. **I.** Lit., dux gruum revolat, Cic. **II.** Transf., revolat telum, Ov.

revolūbilis -e (revolvo), that can be rolled back; pondus, Ov.

revolve -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll back, unroll. **I.** **A.** Gen., 1, transit., Tac.; poet., rursus iter omne, measure back again, traverse again, Verg.; 2, reflex. and middle, draco revolvens seso, Cic.; revolutus equo, falling down from

Verg.; *ter revoluta toro est, sank back*, Verg.; *revoluta dies, returning*, Verg. **B.** Esp., *to unroll or open a book*; Origines (a work of Cato's), Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., **1**, act. and pass., *omnia ad communis rerum atque generum summas revolvebantur, will be brought back to, reduced to*, Cic.; poet., *iterum casus, to undergo again*, Verg.; **2**, middle, *revolvi, a, to return to, in speaking or writing*; *ut ad illa elementa revolver, Cic.*; **b**, *to come to (something bad)*; *revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae*, Liv. **B.** Esp., *to read again*; *loca jam recitata*, Hor.; *to think of again*; *visa*, Ov.; *to tell again*; *haec*, Verg.

revómo -vómūi, **3.** *to vomit up, disgorge*; *fluctus*, Verg.

revorsio = reversio (q.v.).

revorsus, etc. = reversus, etc. (q.v.).

revulsio -ōnis, **f.** (*revello*), *a tearing away*, Plin.

rex, régis, **m.** (*rego*), *ruler, prince*. **I.** Lit., *rex Deiotarus*, Cic.; *rex regum* (of Agameinnon), Liv.; simply *rex*, used of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; *regem deligere, creare, constituere*, Cic.; poet. attrib., *populus late rex, ruling far*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, of some of the gods, *rex divum atque hominum, or deorum, Jupiter*, Verg.; *rex aquarum, Neptune*, Ov.; *rex Stygius, Pluto*, Verg.; **2**, *the king and his consort*; *reges excitos*, Liv.; *the royal family*; *direptis bonis regum*, Liv.; **3**, during the republic at Rome, *rex = a despot, an absolute monarch, tyrant*; *rex populi Romani, i.e., Caesar*, Cic.; *decem reges aerarii*, Cic.; **4**, in the religious language, *rex sacrorum, sacrificiorum*, Cic., *sacrificus*, Liv., *sacrificulus*, Liv., *a priest who under the republic performed the sacrifices which formerly the kings performed*; **5**, gen. = *head, chief, leader*; **a**, of animals, *rex apum*, Verg.; **b**, of rivers, *rex Eridanus* (the chief stream in Italy), Verg.; **c**, of the patron of a parasite, Hor.; **d**, *the guide, tutor of a young man*; *rex pueritiae*, Hor.

rhācōma (**rhēcōma**) -ae, **f.** *a root, perhaps rhubarb*, Plin.

Rhādāmanthus (-ōs) -i, **m.** (*Ῥαδάμανθους*), *son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, judge in the lower world*.

Rhaeti = Raeti (q.v.).

rhāgādes -um, **f.** and **rhāgādia** -ōrum, **n.** (*Ῥαγάδες, Ῥαγάδια*) *a kind of sores or ulcers*, Plin.

rhāgion -li, **n.** (*Ῥάγιον*), *a kind of small spider*, Plin.

Rhamnes = Ramnes (q.v.).

rhamnos -i, **f.** (*Ῥάμνος*), *buckthorn*, Plin.

Rhamnus -nuntis, **f.** (*Ῥαμνούς*), *a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped*; hence, **A.** Adj., **Rhamnūsius** -a -um, *virgo*, Cat., or simply *Rhamnusia, Nemesis*, Ov. **B.** **Rhamnūsis** -īdis, **f.** *Nemesis*, Ov.

Rhamses -sis, **m.** *an old king of Egypt*.

rhapsōdia -ae, **f.** (*Ῥαψοδία*), *a rhapsody*; *secundā, the second book of the Iliad*, Nep.

1. Rhēa (**Rēa**) -ae, **f.** *Rhea Silvia, daughter of King Numitor of Alba, mother of Romulus and Remus by Mars*.

2. Rhēa -ae, **f.** (*Ῥέα*), *an old name of Cybele*.

rhēcōma = rhacoma (q.v.).

rhēda = reda (q.v.).

rhēdārius = redarius (q.v.).

Rhēgium = Regium (q.v.).

Rhēmi = Remi (q.v.).

Rhēnus -i, **m.** *the Rhine*; poet. adj., *flumen Rhenum*, Hor.; in poets, meton. = *the people*

dwelling on the banks of the Rhine. Adj., **Rhēnānus** -a -um, *belonging to the Rhine*.

Rhēsus -i, **m.** (*Ῥήσος*), *king in Thrace, who came to the help of Troy*; *according to an oracle, the Greeks could not capture Troy if the horses of Rhesus tasted of Trojan pastures, so Diomedes and Ulysses stole the horses and killed Rhesus*.

rhētor -ōris, **m.** (*Ῥήτωρ*). **I.** *a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician*, Cic. **II.** *an orator*, Nep.

rhētōrica v. rhetoricus.

1. rhētōricē, v. rhetoricus.

2. rhētōricē, adv. (*rheticus*), *rhetorically, oratorically*, Cic.

rhētōricus -a -um (*Ῥητορικός*). **I.** *of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical*; *mos*, Cic.; *ars*, Cic.; whence subst., **rhētōrica** -ae, **f.** and **rhētōricē** -ēs, **f.** (*Ῥητορική*), Cic. **II.** *relating to rhetoric*; *doctores, teachers of rhetoric*, Cic.; *libri rhetorici, text-books of rhetoric*, Cic.; subst., **rhētōrica** -ōrum, **n.** *rhetoric*, Cic.

rheumātismus -i, **m.** (*Ῥευματισμός*), *rheum, catarrh*, Plin.

rhīna -ae, **f.** (*Ῥίνη*), *a kind of shark*, Plin.

rhīnōcērōs -ōtis, **m.** (*Ῥινόκερως*). **I.** *a rhinoceros*, Plin.; prov., *nasum rhinocerotis habere, to turn up the nose, sneer at everything*, Mart. **II.** Meton., *a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros*, Juv.

Rhīnōcōlūra -ae, **f.** (*Ῥινοκόλουρα*), *a town on the coast of the Mediterranean between Egypt and Syria, now El-Arish (Arisch)*.

Rhintōn -ōnis, **m.** (*Ῥίνθων*), *a tragic poet of Tarentum*.

Rhīōn (-um) -li, **n.** (*Ῥιόν*), *a promontory in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium*.

Rhiphaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

Rhizōn -ōnis, **m.** (*Ῥίζων*), *a town in Illyria, now Risano*; hence, **Rhizōnitae** -ārum, **m.** *the inhabitants of Rhizon*.

rhō, **n.** indecl. (*Ῥῶ*), *the Greek name of the letter R*, Cic.

Rhōda -ae, **f.** *a town of the Indigetes in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Rosas*.

Rhōdānus -i, **m.** (*Ῥοδανός*), *a river in Gaul, now the Rhone*; *Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhone*, Hor.

rhōdīnus -a -um (*Ῥόδινος*), *made of roses*, Plin.

Rhōdīus, v. Rhodus.

rhōdōdaphnē -ēs, **f.** (*Ῥοδοδάφνη*), *the oleander*, Plin.

rhōdōdendrōs -i, **f.** and **rhōdōdendrōn** -i, **n.** (*Ῥοδοδένδρον*) = *rhododaphne* (q.v.).

Rhōdōpē -ēs, **f.** (*Ῥοδόπη*), *a mountain in Thrace, now Despoto or Despoti Dag*; meton. = *Thrace*, Verg.; hence, adj., **Rhōdōpēus** -a -um, *Thracian*; *vates, heros, Orpheus*, Ov.

Rhōdus (-ōs) -i, **f.** (*Ῥόδος*), *Rhodes, an island in the Carpathian Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its trade, its school of rhetoric, and its colossus*. Hence, adj., **Rhōdīus** -a -um, *Rhodian*; plur. subst., **Rhōdīi** -ōrum, **m.** *the Rhodians*, Cic.

Rhoetēum (*Ῥοίτειον*), *a promontory in the Troad*; hence, **Rhoetēus** -a -um, *Rhoetean*, **a**, lit., *profundum*; and subst., **Rhoetēum** -i, **n.** *the sea near Rhoeteum*, Ov.; **b**, poet., transf. = *Trojan*; *ductor, Aeneas*, Verg.

Rhoetus (**Rhoecus**) -i, **m.** (*Ῥοῖκος*). **I.** *a giant*, Hor. **II.** *a centaur*, Verg.

rhombus (-ōs) -i, **m.** (*Ῥόμβος*). **I.** *a magician's circle*, Ov. **II.** *the turbot*, Hor.

rhomphaca -ae, f. a long missile weapon.

Rhōsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥῶσος), a sea-port in Cilicia, famous for its pottery. Hence, **Rhōsiācus** -a -um, Rhosian; vasa, Cic.

Rhoxōlāni (**Roxōlāni**) -ōrum, m. a Scythian people in modern European Tartary.

rhythmicus -i, m. (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition, Cic.

rhythmus -i, m. (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Quint.

rhytium -ii, n. (ῥύτιον), a drinking-horn, Mart.

rica -ae, f. a veil, Plaut.

ricinium -ii, n. (rica), a small veil worn especially as an article of mourning, Cic.

rictum = rictus (q.v.).

rictus -ūs, m. and **rictum** -i, n. (ringor), the opening of the mouth, the open mouth; a, of man, risu diducere rictum, Hor.; b, of animals, the expanded jaws; rictus Cerberei, Ov.

ridēo, risi, risum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to laugh. **A.** Gen., ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Aprenius, Cic.; in stomacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; pass. impers., ridetur, there is laughter, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to laugh or smile in a friendly manner; alicui or ad aliquem, to smile upon; cui non risere parentes, Verg.; so transf., (a) to laugh, to look cheerful, to look bright; omnia nunc rident, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; (β) to please; ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.; 2, to laugh triumphantly, to triumph over; muneribus aemuli, Hor. **II.** Transit., to laugh at. **A.** Gen., joca tua de haeresi Vestoriana risisse me, Cic.; haec ego non rideo, I do not jest, Cic.; pass., non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic. **B.** Esp., to ridicule; aliquem, Cic.; pass., Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

ridibundus -a -um (rideo), laughing, Plaut.

ridiculārius -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; subst., **ridiculāria** -ōrum, n. drolleries, Plaut.

ridiculē, adv. (ridiculus). **I.** In a good sense, jokingly, humorously, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, ridiculously, absurdly; homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

ridiculōsus -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, facetious, Pers.

ridiculus (rideo), exciting laughter. **I.** In a good sense, droll, humorous, funny, facetious. **A.** Adj., cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic.; poet. with infin., (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas, Hor. **B.** Subst., a, **ridiculus** -i, m. a joker, jester, Plaut., Ter.; b, **ridiculum** -i, n. a thing to laugh at, joke, jest; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur., sententiose ridicula dicere, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous; insania quae ridicula aliis, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est with infin., Cic.

rigens -entis, p. adj. (from rigeo), stiff, unbending; aqua, frozen, Mart.

rigēo, 2. (root RIG, Gr. ΠΙΓ, connected with FRIG-eo), to be stiff, to stiffen. **I. A.** Lit., 1, with cold, frost, etc.; rigere frigore, Cic.; 2, poet., to be stiff, bend, unbending; terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigeabant, Verg.; 3, poet., to be stiffened; auro or ex auro, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be stiff = to be immovable; nervi rigent, Hor.; 2, to stand stiff or upright; cervix riget horrida, Ov.; of hair, to stand on end; gelido comae terrore rigeabant, Ov. **II.** Fig., feritas immota riget, Mart.

rigesco, rigui (inchoat. of rigeo), 3. to grow

stiff, become stiff. **I.** Lit., with cold; vestes rigescunt, Verg. **II.** Transf., of hair, to stand on end (from terror); metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

rigidē, adv. (rigidus), stiffly; fig., rigorously, severely, Ov.

rigidus -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid.

I. A. Lit., from cold; tellurem Boreā rigidam movere, Verg.; or by nature, hard; silex, Ov.; ensis, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, stiff = standing upright; columna, Ov.; capilli, Ov.; 2, stiff, stretched out; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, immovable, inflexible; innocentia, Liv.; vultus, Ov.; 2, stiff, rough, unpolished; mores, Ov.; signa rigidiora, not elaborated, Cic.; 3, stern, inflexible; satelles, Hor.; censor, Ov.; 4, wild, savage; ferae, Ov.

riġo, 1. **I.** to lead or conduct water to any place. **A.** Lit., aquam per agros, ap. Liv. **B.** Fig., hinc motus per membra rigantur, Lucr. **II.** to wet, moisten, bedew. **A.** 1, lit., lucum fons perenni rigabataquā, Liv.; 2, poet., transl., to bedew; ora lacrimis, fletibus, Verg., Ov.; 3, fig., Prop.

Rigōdūlum -i, n. a town in the country of the Treveri, now Ricol or Reol.

riġor -ōris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of gold, Lucr.; of wood or iron, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, severity, harshness, sternness, Tac.; 2, roughness, rudeness, harshness of manner, Ov. **II.** Esp., rigidity or numbness produced by cold; torpentibus rigore membra, Liv.

riġuus -a -um (riġo). **I.** Act., watering, irrigating; amnes, Verg. **II.** Pass., well-watered, irrigated; hortus, Ov.

rima -ae, f. a crack, cleft, fissure; rimas agere, Cic.; naves rimis dehiscunt, spring a leak, Verg.; poet., ignea rima micans, the lightning, Verg.

rimor, 1. dep. (rima), to cleave. **I.** Gen., to turn up; terram rastris, Verg. **II.** Esp., to grub up, burrow through, root up. **A.** Lit., of birds and other animals, Verg. **B.** Transf., to turn over, pry into, search, examine; id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Cic.; secreta, Tac.

rimōsus -a -um (rima), full of cracks, chinks, fissures; cymba, Verg.; fig., quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor, 3. dep. to show the teeth; fig., to snarl, growl, be angry at, Hor.

riġa -ae, f. a bank. **I.** Lit., the bank of a river (litus, the shore of the sea, ora, the sea-coast); riġa magni fluminis, Cic.; plur., riġae, of one of the banks of a river, Liv. **II.** Poet. and post-classical, the shore of the sea, Hor.

Riġaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

riġārius -a -um (riġa), frequenting river-banks; hirundo, Plin.

Riġhaeus (**Rhiphaeus**, **Rhipaeus**, **Riġaeus**) -a -um (Ῥιῖπαιός), name of a country in Sarmatia or Scythia; arces, the Rhiphaean mountains; pruina, Verg.

riġūla -ae, f. (dim. of riġa), a little bank (of a river), Cic.

riscus -i, m. (ῥίσκος), a box, chest, trunk, Ter.

risio -ōnis, f. (rideo), laughing, laughter, Plaut.

risor -ōris, m. (rideo), a laughter, mocker, Hor.

risus -ūs, m. (rideo), laughing, laughter; in a bad sense, jeering, ridicule. **I.** Lit., hominum de te, Cic.; risus consecutus est, non in te, sed in errorem tuum, Cic.; miros risus edere,

Cic.; risum movere, commovere, excitare, to cause laughter, Cic.; risus captare, to try to raise a laugh, Cic.; risum tenere, continere, to check, Cic. **II.** Meton., an object of laughter; deus omnibus risus erat, Ov.

ritē, adv. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ritus; prop. abl., instead of ritu). **I.** with suitable religious ceremonies; deos colere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** properly, duly, fitly, rightly; deum rite beatum dicere, Cic.; rebus rite paratis, Verg.; poet., fortunately, luckily; propinquare augurium, Verg.; **2.** usually, in the ordinary manner; quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt demos, Hor.

rituālis -e (ritus), relating to religious usage; libri, Cic.

ritus -ūs, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, lit., course). **I.** religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, Cic. **II.** Gen., a custom, usage, observance; ritus Cyclopum, Ov.; esp. abl., ritu, after the manner of, as; mulierum ritu, Liv.; pecudum ritu, latronum ritu, Cic.

rivālis -e (rivus), of or relating to a brook or canal. **I.** Adj., Col. **II.** Subst., **A.** Lit., one who uses a brook or canal in common with another. **B.** Transf., a rival in love, rival suitor, Ov.; prov., se amare sine rivali, to have no rival to fear, Cic.

rivalitas -ātis, f. (rivalis), rivalry (in love), Cic.

rivulus -i, m. (dim. of rivus), a small brook, rivulet; fig., Cic.

rivus -i, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence *ῥίος*), a stream. **I.** 1, lit., a, a brook; rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.; b, an artificial water-course, channel, dyke; rivos ducere, Ov.; **2.** transf., a stream, of other fluids, such as blood, milk, etc.; lacrimarum, Ov.; rivis currentia vina, Verg. **II.** Fig., a stream, course; fortunae, Hor.

rixa -ae, f. (connected with *ῥίσις*, *ῥίσις*), a quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, (a) between men; Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic.; (β) between animals, Ov.

rixator -ōris, m. (rixor), a brawler, Quint.

rixor, 1. dep. (rixa), to quarrel, brawl; cum aliquo de amicu, Cic.

robiginosus -a -um (robigo), rusty, Plaut.; robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, with envious teeth, Mart.

1. **robigo (rūbigo)** -inis, f. (1. robur, ruber), rust. **I.** Lit., scabra robigne pila, Verg.; ferrum robigne roditur, Ov.; poet., of the dark deposit on the teeth, Ov. **II.** Fig., the rust of inactivity or oblivion; ingenium longā robigne laesum torpet, Ov.

2. **Robigo (Rūbigo)** -inis, f. and **Robigus (Rūbigus)** -i, m. (1. robigo), the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew. Hence, **Robigalia** -ium, n. the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated annually on the 25th of April.

robōr = robur (q.v.).

roboreus -a -um (robur), oaken, Ov.

robōro, 1. (robur), to strengthen, make firm. **I.** Lit., artus, Lucr. **II.** Fig., pectora, Hor.; gravitatem (animi), Cic.

robur (rōbus), archaic) -ōris, n. (root RO, Gr. ΡΩ-ρῥυμ, ΡΩ-μῥη), strength. **I.** Lit., hard wood; esp., oak, oak-wood; a, gen., quercus antiquo robore, Verg.; sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.; b, poet., of other hard wood, morsus roboris (of the oleaster), Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** Of things made of oak or other hard wood; a, in robore accumbunt, or other hard benches, Cic.; robur sacrum, the Trojan

horse, Verg.; robur praetixum ferro, a lance, Verg.; b, esp., the underground cellar in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome, also called the Tullianum, Liv. **B.** hardness, strength, firmness; 1, a, of physical strength, robur juventae, Liv.; b, of political power, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut roboris fuit, Liv.; c, of intellectual or moral strength, firmness, constancy; alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic.; robur incredibile animi, Cic.; **2.** concr., the strength, pith of anything; a, versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.; b, of soldiers, the flower of the army; quod fuit roboris duobus proeliis interit, Caes.

1. **rōbus** -a -um, archaic = rufus, red, Juv.

2. **rōbus** -ōris, n. = robur (q.v.).

rōbustus -a -um (robur). **I.** of hard wood, of oak, oaken; stipites, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, strong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust; si esses usu atque aetate robustior, Cic.; **2.** intellectuall; strong, powerful; animus, Cic.; malum fit robustius, Cic.

rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. to gnaw, nibble at. **I.** Lit., 1, vivos unguis, Hor.; **2.** fig., to calumniate, disparage, backbite, slander; absentem amicum, Hor.; absol., in conviviis rodunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., to eat away, corrode, consume; ferrum robigne roditur, Cic.

1. **rōdus** = raudus (q.v.).

2. **rōdus** = rudus (q.v.).

rōduscūlum = raudusculum (q.v.).

rōgālis -e (rogus), of or relating to the funeral pile, Ov.

rōgātiō -ōnis, f. (rogo). **I.** asking, question. **A.** Act., asking, Cic. **B.** Pass., that which is asked, a question; a, as a figure of speech, Cic.; b, polit. t. t., a proposal, proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people; Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, Cic.; rogationem ad populum ferre, Caes.; rogationem perferre, Cic. **II.** a request, entreaty, Cic.

rōgātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). **I.** a little question, Cic. **II.** an unimportant proposal or bill, Cic.

rōgātor -ōris, m. (rogo), one who asks. **I.** the proposer of a bill, Cic. **II.** an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk; rogator primus, the one who took the votes of the prerogative century, Cic.

rōgātus -ū, m. (rogo), a request, entreaty; rogatu tuo, Cic.; eius rogatu, Cic.

rōgātatiō -ōnis, f. (rogatio), a proposition, project of law, Plaut.

rōgīto, 1. (freq. of rogo), to ask, inquire frequently or eagerly; rogantes alii alios, Liv.; quid rei sint, rogitant, Liv.

rōgo, 1. (root ROG, Gr. OPF, whence *ῥοπέω*, *ῥοπέωμαι*), to stretch after something, to fetch. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask, inquire, question; 1, gen., a, aliquem aliquid: quid me istud rogas? Cic.; b, with de and the abl., quae de te ipso rogare, Cic.; c, with dep. interrog. sent., rogatus de cybaea, quid responderit, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, polit. t. t., (a) aliquem sententiam or aliquem, to ask a person his opinion; quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.; (β) rogare populum or legem or absol., lit., to ask the people about a law, hence, to make a proposal, proposition, project of law, etc., to the people, to propose a bill; rogare populum, Cic.; rogare plebem, Cic.; rogare legem, Cic.; (γ) rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, Caes. **B.** to ask

entreat, beseech, request; 1, gen., a, aliquem aliquid, Cic.; b, aliquem; Taurum de aqua per fundum eius ducenda, Cic.; c, with ut or ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat finem grandi faciat, Caes.; d, absol., Cic.; 2, esp., to invite; aliquem, Cic. (archaic. subj. perf., rogassit, rogassint, Cic.).

rōgus -i, m. a funeral pile; rogam exstruere, Cic.; aliquem in rogam imponere, Cic.; poet., carmina diffugiunt rogos, escape destruction, Ov.

Rōma -ae, f. (Ρώμη), Rome, the chief city of Latium and the Roman empire, founded 753 or 754 B.C.; honoured as a goddess in a separate temple. Hence, **A. Rōmānus** -a -um, 1, Roman; ludi, the oldest games at Rome (also called ludi magni and maximi), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic.; Romanum est, it is the Roman custom; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; subst., a, **Rōmānus** -i, m., (α) sing., collect. = the Romans, Liv.; (β) plur., Romani, the Romans, Cic.; b, **Rōmāna** -ae, f. a Roman woman; 2, = Latin; lingua, Ov.

Rōmūlus -i, m. son of Ilia or Rhea Silvia and Mars, twin brother of Remus, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death under the name of Quirinus. Hence, **A. Adj., Rōmūlēus** -a -um, of Romulus; fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv. **B. Rōmūlus** -a -um, a, belonging to Romulus; ficus = Ruminalis, Ov.; b, Roman, Verg. **C. Rōmūlidēs** -ae, a descendant of Romulus; plur., **Rōmūlidāe** -ārum and -um, poet., the Romans, Verg.

rōrārīi -ōrum, m. (sc. milites), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, Liv.

rōridus -a -um (ros), bedewed, Prop.

rōrifēr -fēra -fērum (ros and fero), dew-bringing, Lucr.

rōro, 1. (ros). **I. Intransit., to cause dew, to drop or distil dew.** **A. Lit.,** quum rorare Tithonia conjux coeperit, Ov. **B. Transf., to drip, drop, be moist;** rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vepres, Verg. **II. Transit., to bedew, cover with dew.** **A. Lit.,** roratae rosae, Ov. **B. Transf., 1, to moisten, water;** ora lacrimis, Lucr.; 2, to drip, let fall in drops; roratae aquae, Ov.; pocula rorantia, which let fall the wine drop by drop, Cic.

rōrulentus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy, Plin.

rōs, rōris, m. (connected with δρόσος), dewy. **I. Lit.,** ros nocturnus, Caes. **II. Transf., 1,** poet., any dripping moisture; rores pluvii, rain-clouds, Hor.; of tears, stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; stillans, blood, Ov.; of perfume, Arabus, Ov.; 2, ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosemary, Hor.; poet., ros maris, Ov.; or simply ros, Verg.

rōsa -ae, f. a rose. **I. A. As a flower, a,** Cic.; plena rosarum atria, Ov.; b, collect. = roses, a garland of roses; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; in rosa, crowned with roses, Cic. **B. As a plant,** flores rosae, Hor., Verg. **II. As term of endearment,** mea rosa, my rosebud, Plaut.

rōsacēus -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; rosaceum oleum, or subst., **rōsacēum** -i, n. oil of roses, Plin.

rōsārius -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; subst., **rōsārium** -i, n. a rose-garden, rosary, Verg.

roscidus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. **I. Lit.,** mala, Verg.; mella, dripping like dew, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. **II. Poet., transf.,** moistened, watered; Hernica saxa rivis, Verg.

Roscius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Sex.

Roscius, of Ameria, accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero; 2, Q. Roscius, of Lanuvium, a celebrated Roman actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero; appellat., a Roscius = a master in his art; hence, adj., **Rosciānus** -a -um, Roscian; imitatio, Cic.; 3, L. Roscius Otho, friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Roscia; adj., **Roscius** -a -um, Roscian; lex Roscia, a law giving the equites special seats in the theatre.

Rōsēa (Rōsīa) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses. Hence, adj., **Rōsēus** -a -uin, Rosean.

rōsetum -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses, Varr.

1. **rōsēus** -a -um (rosa). **I. made of roses,** full of roses; strophium, Verg. **II. Meton.,** rose-coloured, rosy; rubor, Ov.; poet., epithet of the deities of the morning and of light; dea, Aurora, Ov.; Phoebus, Verg.; so of anything young or fresh, blooming; esp., of parts of the body, cervix, os (of Venus), Verg.

2. **Rōsēus** -a -um, v. Rosea.

rōsidus = roscidus (q.v.).

rōsio -ōnis, f. (rodo), corrosion, Plin.

rosmārinus, v. ros.

rostellum -i, n. (dim. of rostrum), a little beak or snout, Plin.

rostra -ōrum, n., v. rostrum.

rostrātus -a -um (rostrum), having a beak or hook, beaked; esp., of the beaked ornament of ships, curved; navis, Cic.; corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of the beaks of ships, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, Plin.; hence, poet., transf., cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, with the crown of honour on his brow, Verg.; columna rostrata, the pillar adorned with ships' prows, erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius, Liv.

rostrum -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws. **I. Lit.,** in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout, Cic. **II. Transf.,** of things resembling a beak or snout; esp., **A. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak** (used for ramming other ships), Caes. **B. Meton., 1, poet., the prow of a ship,** Verg.; 2, **rostra** -ōrum, n. the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from the Antiates, 338 B.C.); escendere in rostra, Cic.; descendere de rostris, Cic.; a rostris, Hor.

rōta -ae, f. a wheel. **I. Lit., A. Gen., the wheel of a carriage,** Lucr.; of a machine, ne currente rotā funis eat retro, Hor. **B. Esp., 1,** a wheel for torture (Gr. τροχός), in rotam ascendere, Cic.; used often of the wheel of Ixion, rota orbis Ixionii, Verg.; 2, a potter's wheel; currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor.; 3, a wheel or roller for moving heavy weights, Tac. **II. Transf., 1, the wheel of a chariot:** meton., poet., the chariot itself; pedibusve rotāve, Ov.; plur., rotae, Verg.; 2, the sun's disk, Lucr.; 3, the course in a circus, Prop. **III. Fig., 1, fortunae rota, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune,** Cic.; 2, poet., imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e., in elegiac verse, Ov.

rōto, 1. (rota). **I. Transit., to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round.** **A. Lit.,** ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; middle, rotari, to revolve, to turn or roll round; circum caput igne rotato, Ov. **B. Fig.,** Juv. **II. Intransit., to turn or wheel round;** saxa rotantia, Verg.

rōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of rota), a little wheel, Plaut.

rōtundē, adv. (rotundus), *roundly*; fig., of expression, *elegantly, smoothly*, Cic.

rōtunditas -ātis, f. (rotundus), *roundness, rotundity*, Plin.

rōtundo, 1. (rotundus), *to round, make round*.
I. Lit., Cic. II. Transf., *to make up a round sum of money*; mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rōtundus -a -um (rota), *round, circular, spherical*. I. Lit., caelum, Hor.; nihil rotundius, Cic.; prov., mutat quadrata rotundis, *turn everything upside down*, Hor. II. Transf., 1, *round, perfect, complete, self-contained*; teres atque rotundus, Hor.; 2, of style, *well-rounded, elegant, smooth, well-turned*; verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.

rūbēfāciō -fēci -factum, 3. (rubeo and facio), *to redden, make red*, Ov.

rūbellus -a -um (dim. of ruber), *reddish, somewhat red*, Plin.

rūbens -entis, p. adj. (from rubeo), *red, reddish*; 1, gen., uva, Verg.; 2, esp., *red with shame, blushing*, Tib.

rūbēo, 2. (v. ruber), 1, *to be red*; sol rubere solitus, Liv.; 2, *to be red with shame, blush*, Cic.

rūber -bra -brum (root RU, whence rufus and rutilus), *red, ruddy*. I. Gen., flamma, Ov.; sanguis, Hor.; aequor rubrum oceani, *reddened by the setting sun*, Verg. II. Adj. proper, A. Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs*, Cic. B. Saxa Rubra, *a place in Etruria, not far from Cremera*, Cic.

rūbesco -būi, 3. (rubeo), *to grow red, become red*; inare rubescebat radiis, Verg.

1. **rūbēta** -ae, f. (rubus), *a species of toad found in bramble-bushes*, Juv.

2. **rūbēta** -ōrum, n. (rubus), *bramble-bushes*, Ov.

1. **rūbēus (rōbēus)** -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish*, Varr.

2. **rūbēus** -a -um (rubus), *made of bramble, twigs*; virga, Verg.

Rūbi -ōrum, m. *a town in Apulia, now Ruvo*.

rūbia -ae, f. *madder*, Plin.

Rūbico -ōnis, m. *a small river in Italy, south of Ravenna, which before the time of Augustus marked the boundary between Italia and Gallia Cisalpina, the crossing of which by Caesar was an act of war against the senate; now Pisatello, also called Rukon*.

rūbicundūlus -a -um (dim. of rubicundus), *somewhat red (for shame)*, Juv.

rūbicundus -a -um (rubeo), *red, reddish, ruddy, rubicund*; Priapus, *painted red*, Ov.; matrona, *browned by the sun*, Ov.; Ceres, *golden-red*, Verg.

rūbidus -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish, ruddy*, Plaut.

Rūbigālia, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbigo = robigo (q.v.).

Rūbigus, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbor -ōris, m. (rubeo), *redness*. I. a, *red paint, rouge*; fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic.; b, *purple*; Tyrili rubores, Verg. II. As a quality, 1, *lasting*, a, gen., Ov.; b, *the red tint of the skin, glow*; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; 2, *momentary*, a, *redness of the skin*; flammae latentis indicium rubor est, Ov.; b, *glow of the eyes in anger*; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov.; c, *reddening from shame, blush*; Masinissae rubor suffusus, Liv.; alieui non rubor est, with infin., *one need not blush that, etc.*, Ov.; hence, meton., (a) *modesty*, Cic.; (β) *the cause of shame, disgrace*, Cic.

Rūbra Saxa, v. ruber.

rūbrica -ae, f. I. *red earth, and esp., red ochre*, Hor. II. Meton., *the title of a law which was written in red, the rubric*; and hence, *the law itself*, Pers.

rūbricōsus -a -um (rubrica), *full of red earth*, Plin.

rūbus -i, m. (root RU, whence ruber), 1, *a bramble-bush*, Caes.; 2, *a blackberry*, Prop.

ructo, 1 and **ructor**, 1. dep. (root RUC, whence ructus, erugo, eructo), 1, *to belch, eructate*, Cic.; 2, *to belch out, vomit forth*; fig., versus, Hor.

ructor = ructo (q.v.).

ructus -ūs, m. (conn. with ructo), *belching, eructation*, Cic.

rūdēns -entis, m. (f. Plaut.), *a strong rope, cable*; rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentum, Verg.

rūdēra -um, n., v. 1. rudus.

Rūdīae -ārum, f. *a town in Calabria, birth-place of Ennius, now Rotigliano or Ruge*. Hence, **Rūdīnus** -a -um, of Rudiae; Rudinus homo, i.e., *Ennius*, Cic.

rūdiārius -li, m. (2. rudis), *a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e., one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator*, Suet.

rūdicūla -ae, f. (dim. of 2. rudis), *a small wooden spoon, used in cooking*, Plin.

rūdīmentum -i, n. (rudis), *the first trial or beginning in anything, an attempt, essay*; a, gen., primum regni puerilis, Liv.; b, in warfare, militare, Liv.; belli, Verg.; rudimentum adolescentiae ponere, Liv.

Rūdīnus, v. Rudiae.

1. **rūdis** -e, *rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated*. I. Lit., a, of things, rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, *chaos*, Ov.; lana, *unspun*, Ov.; b, poet., of living creatures, *young, fresh*, Cat. II. Transf., *rude, uncultivated, unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced*; (α) absol., forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; (β) with in and the abl. or the abl. alone, in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov.; (γ) with ad and the acc., rudis ad pedestria bella gens, Ov.; (δ) with genit., Graecarum literarum, Cic.

2. **rūdis** -is, f. *a small stick*. I. *a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing in cooking*, Plin. II. *a staff used for soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil*, Liv.; a staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service; tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence, transf., *rude donari, to be discharged*, Ov.

rūdo, rūdīvi, 3. *to bellow, roar*. I. Lit., of lions, Verg.; of asses, *to bray*, Ov. II. Transf., a, of men, Verg.; b, of things, prora rudens, *rattling*, Verg.

1. **rūdus (rōdus)** -ēris, n. 1, *broken fragments of stone used for making floors*, Plin.; 2, *rubbish from ruined buildings*, Tac.

2. **rūdus** = raudus (q.v.).

rūduscūlum = rauduscūlum (q.v.).

rūfesco, 3. (rufus), *to grow reddish*, Plin.

rūfo, 1. (rufus), *to make reddish*, Plin.

Rufrae -ārum, f. *a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium*.

Rufriūm -li, n. *a town of the Hirpini, now Ruvo*.

rūfūlus -a -um (dim. of rufus). I. *reddish, somewhat red*, Plaut. II. Rufuli, *those tribuni militum who were chosen by the army or general himself (opp. comitiati)*, Liv.

rufus -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rutilus), red, ruddy, reddish, Plaut., Ter.

ruga -ae, f. a wrinkle in the face. **I.** Lit., Hor.; sulcare rugis cutem, Ov.; as a sign of age, non rugae auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.; of sadness, nunc ruga tristis abit, Ov.; of anger, a frown; rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis supercilioque decepit, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, to disgrace, mar, Juv.; 2, a crease, fold, plait of any kind, Plin.

Rūgii -ōrum, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, and on the island of Rügen.

rūgo, 1. (ruga). **I.** Transit., to fold, wrinkle, Plin. **II.** Intransit., to be wrinkled, Plaut.

rūgōsus -a -um (ruga), full of wrinkles, wrinkled; genae, Ov.; cortex, Ov.; rugosus frigore pagus, villagers, Hor.

rūina -ae, f. (ruo), a falling down, fall. **I.**

A. Lit., 1, jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv.; 2, esp., the falling down of a building; turris, Caes.; eā ruinā oppressum interire, Cic.; ruinam dare, to fall down, Verg. **B.** Transf., fall, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction; urbis, Liv.; ruinae fortunarum tuarum, Cic.; ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, death, Hor. **II.** Meton., **A.** that which falls down; 1, caeli ruina, a rain-storm, Verg.; 2, the ruins of a building, rubbish; gen. in plur., ruinae templorum, Liv. **B.** Of persons, a destroyer, overthrower, bane; reipublicae, Cic.; ruinae publicanorum, Piso and Gabinius, Cic.

rūinōsus -a -um (ruina), going to ruin; 1, ruinous; aedes, Cic.; 2, ruined, fallen; domus, Ov.

Rullus -i, m., P. Servilius, tribune of the people, against whom Cicero delivered three speeches.

rūma = rumis (q.v.).

rūmen -inis, n. the gullet.

rūmex -icis, c. sorrel, Plin.

rūmīfīco, 1. (rumor and facio), to report, Plaut.

Rūmīna -ae, f. (ruma), a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which, according to the legend, the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence, **Rūmīnālis** ficus, Liv., also called Rūmīna ficus, the fig-tree above-mentioned, Ov.

rūmīnātio -ōnis, f. (rumino), a chewing the cud. **I. A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** a repetition, return, Plin. **II.** turning over in the mind, ruminating upon, Cic.

rūmīno, 1. and **rūmīnor**, 1. dep. (rumen), to chew the cud, ruminate, chew over again; pallentes herbas, Verg.

rūmis -is, f. and **rūma** -ae, f. the breast, teat, Plin.

rūmor -ōris, m. a dull noise. **I.** Gen., a, of things, the noise of the oars, Verg.; b, murmuring, murmur, confused cry; rumore secundo = clamore secundo, with favouring shout, Hor. **II. A.** a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay; rumores incerti, Caes.; rumor multa fingit, Caes.; rumor multa perfert, Cic.; with genit. of the cause, uno rumore periculi, Cic.; with de and the abl., graves de te rumores, Cic.; rumor est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; rumor vulgatur, Liv.; crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes.; increbrescit rumor, Liv. **B.** common or general opinion, popular judgment; 1, gen., parva aura rumoris, Cic.; 2, esp., good opinion; rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder. **I.** Lit., **A.**

Gen., 1, vincula, Cic.; pontem, to break down, Liv.; pass., rumpi = to be burst; inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic.; 2, to burst, split, injure, damage; jecur, Juv.; pass., rumpi, as middle = to burst; ut licentiā audacium, quā ante rumpebar (burst with anger), nunc ne movear quidem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., to break through; ordines, mediani aciem, Liv.; 4, poet., transf., unde tibi redditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, cut off, Hor. **B. 1,** to break through, to force, make open; ferro per hostes viam, Verg.; eo cuneo viam, Liv.; 2, to cause to break forth; a, fontem, Ov.; often reflex., se rumpere, and middle, rumpi, to break forth; tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Verg.; b, to cause a sound to burst forth, to utter; questus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to break; a, to destroy, violate, annul, make void; foedera, Cic.; jus gentium, Liv.; testamentum, Cic.; b, to break off, interrupt, disturb; visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; silentia, Ov.; rumpe moras, Verg.

rūmuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of rumor), a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip; imperitorum hominum rumuscūlos aucupari, Cic.

rūna -ae, f. a species of missile, a dart or javelin, Cic. (?)

runcīno, 1. to plane, plane off, Plaut.

runco, 1. to weed, thin out, Plin.

rūo, rūi, rūtum, but partic. fut., rūitūrus, 3. (connected with *πέω*, to flow), to run, to rush, to hasten. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, of persons, (Pompejum) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic.; in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv.; b, of rivers, de montibus, Verg.; c, of sounds, unde ruunt, rush forth, Verg.; d, of night and day, ruit oceano nox, hastens over, Verg.; (but) nox ruit, hastens away, Verg.; 2, fig., a, in arma ac dimicationem, Liv.; ad interitum, Cic.; b, esp. of over hasty actions, to be hasty, precipitate; ruere in agendo, in dicendo, Cic. **B.** to fall down, sink, fall to the ground; 1, lit., a, poet., of persons, ruebant victores victique, Verg.; b, of things, ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu non concidant, Cic.; 2, transf., to fall, be ruined; ruere illam rempublicam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A. 1,** to snatch up, pick up; a, cinerem et confusa ossa focis, Verg.; b, to collect together, scrape together; unde divitias aerisque ruam acervos, Hor.; 2, to cast up from below; a, ruere spumas salis aere (of ships), Verg.; b, legal. t. t., rūta et caesa, and by asyndeton, rūta caesa, everything on an estate dug up (ruta), and fallen down (caesa), minerals and timber, Cic. **B.** to cast down; immanem molem volvantque ruuntque, Verg.

rūpes -is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff, Caes., Liv.

rūpicāpra -ae, f. (rupes and capra), a chamois, Plin.

ruptor -ōris, m. (rumpo), a breaker, violator; foederis, Liv.

rūricōla -ae, c. (rus and colo), inhabiting, cultivating the country; boves, Ov.; deus, Priapus, Ov. Subst., **rūricōla** -ae, m. a countryman, a tiller of the field; poet., of an ox, Ov.

rūrigēna -ae, m. (rus and gigno), born in the country, rustic. Subst., **rūrigēnae** -ārum, c. the countryfolk, Ov.

rūro, 1. and **rūrōr**, 1. dep. (rus), to live in the country, Plaut.

rursus and **rursum**, adv. (contr. for *revorsus*, *revorsum*, i.e., *reversus*, *reversum*). **I.** backward, back; rursum trahunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** on the other hand, on the contrary, in return; rursus repudiaret, Cic. **B.** To express repetition of a previous action, again, once more, afresh; rursus sevocanda videatur Cic.; rursus resistens, Caes.

rūs, rūris, n. *the country* (in opposition to the town), *lands, a country-seat, villa, farm*. **I.** Lit., *habet rus amoenum*, Cic.; acc., *rus, to the country*, Plaut.; plur., *in sua rura venire*, Cic.; abl., *rure*, and locat., *ruri, in the country; ruri vivere*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *manent vestigia ruris, traces of boorish nature*, Hor.

Ruscino -ōnis, f. *a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on a river of the same name, now Tour de Roussillon*.

ruscum -i, n. and **ruscus** -i, f. *butcher's broom*, Verg.

Rusellae -ārum, f. *one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now ruins near Roselle; hence, adj., Rusellānus -a -um, *belonging to Rusellae*.*

russus -a -um, *red, russet*, Cat.

rusticānus -a -um (rusticus), *of or relating to the country, rustic; vita rusticana*, Cic.; *homines rusticani*, Cic.

rusticatio -ōnis, f. (rusticor). **I.** *a living in the country*, Cic. **II.** *agriculture*, Cic.

rusticē, adv. (rusticus). **I.** *like a rustic, in a countrified manner; loqui*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *clownishly, awkwardly; facere*, Cic.

rusticitas -ātis, f. (rusticus), **a**, *rustic manners, rusticity, awkwardness*, Ov.; **b**, *bashfulness, timidity*, Ov.

rusticor, 1. dep. (rusticus), *to live in the country, to rusticate; absol.*, Cic.; *cum aliquo*, Cic.

rusticulus -a -um (dim. of rusticus), *somewhat rustic, boorish*. Subst., **rusticulus** -i, m. *a little countryman, a little rustic*, Cic.

rusticus -a -um (rus), *of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., *praedium*, Cic.; *vita*, Cic.; *homo, a countryman*, Cic. **B.** Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. *a countryman, a rustic*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *country-like*. **A.** In a good sense, *plain, simple, homely; mores*, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, *clownish, countrified, awkward, boorish; rustica vox et agrestis*, Cic. Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. *a boor, clown; rustica -ae, f. *a country-girl*, Ov.*

1. **rūta** -ae, f. (ῥύτη), *the herb rue*. **I.** Lit., Cic.; plur., Ov. **II.** Fig., *bitterness, unpleasantness*, Cic.

2. **rūta** caesa, v. ruo.

rūtābūlum -i, n. (ruo), *a fire-shovel*, Suet.

rūtātus -a -um (1. ruta), *flavoured with rue*, Mart.

Rūtēni (Rūthēni) -ōrum, m. *a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, in modern Rouergue, with capital Segodunum, now Rhodéz*.

rūtilesco, 3. (rutilo), *to become reddish*, Plin.

Rūtīlius -a -um (orig. appellat. = red), *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was P. Rutilius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marius*.

rūtīlo, 1. (rutilus). **I.** Intransit., *to shine with a reddish gleam, to glitter like gold; arma rutilare vident*, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to make reddish, to dye red; comae rutilatae*, Liv.

rūtīlus -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rufus), *red, gold-red, golden, yellow, auburn; capilli*, Ov.; *ignis*, Verg.; *cruor*, Ov.; *fulgor*, Cic.

rūtrum -i, n. (ruo), *a spade, shovel*, Liv.

rūtūla -ae, f. (dim. of ruta), *a little bit of rue*, Cic.

Rūtūli -ōrum and (poet.) -ūm, m. *the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing., Rūtūlus -i, m. *a Rutulian*,*

Verg.; *Rutulus audax, Turnus, king of the Rutuli*, Verg. Hence, adj., **Rūtūlus** -a -um, *Rutulian; rex, Turnus*, Verg.

Rūtūpīae -ārum, f. *a town of the Caverni in Britain, perhaps the modern Richborough*. Hence, adj., **Rūtūpīnus** -a -um, *belonging to Rutupiae*.

S.

S, s, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς), sometimes representing the Greek aspirate, e.g., *sex* = ἕξ, *sal* = ἅλς, *serpo* = ἔρπω, ὑπέρ = super. It is occasionally interchanged with t (as *mersare, pulsare, mertare, pultare*), and r (as *honor* and *honos*). The poets of the older period often elided s before a consonant, e.g., *vitā illā dignū' locoque*; by assimilation, s before f becomes f, as *difficilis*; it often represents another consonant which has been assimilated to it, as *jubeo, jussi* (for *jubsi*), *cedo, cessi* (for *cedsi*), *premo, pressi* (for *premsi*), *pando, passum* (for *pandsum*). For abbreviations in which S. is used, v. Table of Abbreviations.

Sāba -ae, f. (Σάβη), *a district in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes*. Hence, **Sābaeus** -a -um (Σαβαίος), *Sabaeen; poet. = Arabian*. Subst., **a**, **Sābaea** -ae, f. (sc. terra), *the country of Sabaea (= Arabia Felix); b, **Sābaei** -ōrum, m. *the Sabaeans*.*

Sābātē -ēs, f. *a town in Etruria, on a lake of the same name, now Lago di Bracciano*. Hence, adj., **Sābātīnus** -a -um, *of or relating to Sabate; tribus*, Liv.

Sābāzius (Sābādīus, Sēbādīus) -ī, m. (Σαβάζιος), *a sarname of Bacchus*, Cic. Hence, **Sābāzia** -ōrum, n. *a festival in honour of Bacchus*.

Sabbāta -ōrum, n. (Σάββατα), *the Sabbath, Jewish day of rest; tricesima sabbata, either the great Sabbath (a Jewish festival in October), or else the new moon*, Hor. Hence, **Sabbātārius** -a -um, *relating to the Sabbath*. Subst., **Sabbātārīi** -ōrum, m. *the observers of the Sabbath, the Jews*, Mart.

Sābelli -ōrum, m. (dim. of Sabini), *a poetic name of the Sabines; sing., Sabellus, the Sabine* (i.e., Horace, as owner of an estate in the Sabine country), Hor. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sābellus** -a -um, *Sabine*. **B.** **Sābellicus** -a -um, *Sabine*.

Sābīni -ōrum, m. *an ancient people of Italy, neighbours of the Latins; meton. = the country of the Sabines*, Liv.; sing., **Sābīnus** -i, m. *a Sabine*, Liv.; **Sābīna** -ae, f. *a Sabine woman*, Juv. Hence, adj., **Sābīnus** -a -um, *a Sabine*. Subst., **Sābīnum** -i, n. (sc. vinum), *Sabine wine*, Hor.

Sabis -is, acc. -im, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre*.

sābūlēta -ōrum, n. (sabulum), *sandy places*, Plin.

sābūlo -ōnis, m. *gravel, sand*, Plin.

sābūlōsus -a -um (sabulum), *abounding in sand, sandy, gravelly*, Plin.

sābūlum -i, n. *gravel, sand*, Plin.

1. **sāburra** -ae, f. *sand used as ballast*, Verg.

2. **Sāburra** -ae, m. *a general of king Juba*,

sāburro, 1. (siburra). **I.** to load with bal-
last, Plin. **II.** Transf., to cram full (with food),
Plaut.

sacal, indecl. (an Egyptian word), Egyptian
amber, Plin.

saccārius -a -um (saccus), relating to sacks;
navis, laden with sacks, Quint.

sacchāron -i, n. (σακχαρον), a saccharine
juice exuding from the joints of the bamboo, Plin.

saccipēriūm -li, n. (saccus and pera), a
pocket or job for a purse, Plaut.

sacco, 1. (saccus), to strain or filter through a
bag, Plin.; transf., Lucr.

saccūlus -i, m. (dim. of saccus), a small bag,
Cic.

saccus -i, m. (σακκος), a sack, bag, Cic.; esp.,
a purse, money-bag, Hor.; also a bag (for strain-
ing wine through), Plin.

sācellum -i, n. (dim. of sacrum), a small
shrine or chapel, Cic.

sācer -cra -crum (root SA, whence sancio,
sanus, Gr. *σάος*), sacred, holy, consecrated. **I.**
Adj., **A.** Gen., **a**, with dat. and genit., sacrum
deae pecus, Liv.; illa insula eorum deorum
sacra putatur, Cic.; **b**, absol., sacra aedes, Cic.;
vates, sacred to Apollo, Hor.; poet., of deities
themselves, Vesta, Prop.; name of certain
places, as sacer mons, the holy hill, a hill in
the Sabine country, three Roman miles from Rome,
on the right bank of the Anio, Liv.; sacra via,
the holy street, a street in Rome beginning at
the Sacellum Streniae and ending at the Capitol;
also sacer clivus, Hor. **B.** Esp., consecrated
to one of the infernal deities, hence accursed,
devoted to destruction; **a**, relig. t. t., eius caput
Jovi (Stygio) sacrum esset, ap. Liv.; eum qui
eorum cuiquam nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.;
b, transf., detestable, accursed, horrible; is intest-
abilis et sacer esto, Hor.; auri sacra fames,
Verg. **II.** Subst., **sācrum** -i, n., that which is
holy. **A.** a holy thing; **a**, lit., sacrum rapere,
Cic.; **b**, poet., transf., of poems, sacra caelestia,
Ov. **B.** some holy observance, a festival, sacrifice;
a, lit., sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra facere Graeco
Herculi, Liv.; so of the private religious rites
peculiar to each Roman gens, sacra gentilicia,
Liv.; sacra interire majores noluerunt, Cic.;
eisdem uti sacris, Cic.; **b**, transf., a secret, mys-
tery, Ov.

sācerdos -dōtis, c. (sacer), a priest, priestess;
sacerdotes populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition,
regina sacerdos, Rhea, a vestal, Verg.

sācerdōtālis -e (sacerdos), of or relating
to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Plin.

sācerdōtium -li, n. (sacerdos), the office or
dignity of a priest, priesthood; sacerdotium in-
ire, Cic.

sācōpēnium -li, n. (σαγόπηνον), the gum of
an umbelliferous plant, Plin.

sācrāmentum -i, n. (sacro), that which
binds or obliges a person. **I.** Legal t. t., the
money deposited with the tresviri capitales by the
parties in a suit, which the defeated party lost;
multae sacramenta, Cic.; meton., a kind of
legal challenge or wager, a civil suit, process;
justo sacramento contendere cum aliquo, Cic.
II. Milit. t. t., the engagement entered into by
newly-enlisted soldiers, the military oath of alle-
giance; **1**, **a**, lit., aliquem militiae sacra-
mento obligare, Cic.; milites sacramento rogare,
Caes., Liv., or adigere, Liv.; dicere sacra-
mentum, Caes., or sacramento, Liv.; alieni
sacramento or sacramentum dicere, to swear
allegiance to, Caes.; **b**, meton., military service,
Tac.; **2**, transf., on oath; perfidum sacra-
mentum dicere, Hor.

Sācrāni -ōrum, m. a people in Latium;
hence, **Sācrānus** -a -um, of the Sacrani; acies,
Verg.

sācrāriūm -li, n. (sacrum). **I.** a place
where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a
temple, Ov.; Caere sacrarium populi Romani
(as the Roman religious vessels, etc., were said to
have once been taken to Caere), Liv. **II.** a place
of worship, a chapel, temple; Bonae Deae, Cic.;
the chapel in a private house; in tuo sacrario, Cic.

sācrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from sacro), sacred,
holy, consecrated; templum, Verg.; used esp.
of the Roman emperor, whose genius was wor-
shipped, dux (i. e., Augustus), Ov.

sācrīcōla -ae c. (sacrum and colo), a sacri-
ficing priest or priestess, Tac.

sācrīfēr -fēra -fērum (sacrum and fero),
carrying sacred things; rates, Ov.

sācrīfīcālis (**sācrīfīciālis**) -e (sacrific-
ium), of or relating to the sacrifices, Tac.

sācrīfīcātio -ōnis, f. (sacrifico), a sacrific-
ing, Cic.

sācrīfīciūm -li, n. (sacrifico), a sacrifice;
facere sacrificium and sacrificia, Cic.

sācrīfīco, 1. and **sācrīfīcor**, 1. dep. (sacri-
ficius). **I.** Intransit., to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice;
alicui majoribus hostiis, Liv.; in sacrificando,
Cic. **II.** Transit., to offer in sacrifice, to sacri-
fice; suem, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

sācrīfīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of sacrificius), a
sacrificing priest, Liv.; rex sacrificus, the priest
in Rome under the Republic who offered the sacri-
fices previously offered by the kings, Liv.

sācrīfīcus -a -um (sacrum and facio). **I.**
sacrificing; Ancus, Ov.; rex (v. sacrificulus),
Liv. **II.** of or relating to a sacrifice; ritus, Ov.

sācrīlēgiūm -li, n. (sacrilegus). **I.** robbery
of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege;
sacrilegium prohibere, Liv. **II.** profanation of
religious rites, Nep.

sācrīlēgus -a -um (sacra and lego). **I.**
stealing sacred things, sacrilegious; subst., a
temple-robber, Cic. **II.** violating or profaning
sacred things, irreligious, impious; **a**, lit., used
of Pentheus, who despised the worship of
Bacchus, Ov.; **b**, transf., godless, impious,
wicked; linguae, manus, Ov.

Sācrīportus -ūs, m. (sacer and portus). **I.**
a town not far from Rome in the Volscian country
between Signia and Praeneste. **II.** a town on the
Tarentine Gulf.

sācrīum -li, n. Scythian amber, Plin.

sācro, 1. (sacer). **I.** to dedicate to a god, con-
secrate. **A.** Lit., caput, Liv.; aras, Verg. **B.**
Transf., **1**, to devote, give, allot; honorem alicui,
Verg.; **2**, meton., to consecrate, make holy, make
inviolable; foedus, Liv.; lex sacra, a law, the
violation of which was punished by a curse, Cic.
II. to make imperishable, to immortalise; aliquem
Lesbio plectro, Hor.; vivit eloquentia Catonis
sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv.

sācrōsanctus -a -um (sacer and sanctus),
consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence,
holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribunes of the
people); ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacro-
sancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the
tribune), Liv.; alicuius memoria, Plin.

sācrum, v. sacer.

Sādāla and **Sādālēs** -ae, m. a Thracian
prince, son of Cotys III.

saeculum = saeculum (q. v.).

saeculāris (**sēculāris**) -e (saeculum), re-
lating to a saeculum or age; ludi, secular games

celebrated at intervals of 110 years), Suet.; carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, Suet.

saeculum (sēculum, syncop. saeculum, seclum) -i, n. (perhaps connected with *l. secus* and with *sexus*). **I.** race, sex, generation; muliere, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** In a restricted sense, like *yeveá*, the average duration of a man's life (33½ years), a generation, age; **1**, lit., multa saecula hominum, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, the human race living at any particular generation, the age, the times; ipse fortasse in huius saeculi errore versor, Cic.; b, the spirit of the age, the prevailing tone of manners; mitescunt saecula, Verg. **B.** In a wider sense, the longest duration of a man's life, a hundred years, a century; **1**, a, lit., duobus prope saecula ante, Cic.; b, transf., an indefinitely long time, an age; aliquot saeculis post, Cic.; saeculis effeta senectus, Verg.; **2**, meton., the men living in a particular century, the century; saeculorum reliquorum iudicium, Cic.

saepē, adv., comp. saepius, superl. saepissime, often, oftentimes, frequently, Cic.; bene saepe, Cic.; saepe et multum, Cic.; saepe multi, Cic.; saepenumero, repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

saepes (sēpes) -is, f. (σηκός), a hedge, fence.

saepia = sepia (q.v.).

saepiculē, adv. (dim. of saepe), pretty often, Plaut.

saepimentum (sēpimentum) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, Cic.

Saepinum -i, n. a small town in Samnium, now Sepino.

saepio (sēpio), saepsi, saeptum, 4. (saepes), to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, to inclose. **I.** a, lit., vallum arboribus, Liv.; b, fig., locum cogitatione, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to shut in, to confine, to surround; urbes moenibus, Cic.; se tectis, to shut oneself up at home, Verg.; **2**, a, to beset, to occupy; vias, Liv.; b, to guard, to secure, protect; natura oculos membranis vestivit et saepsit, Cic.

saepa -ōrum, n., v. saeptum.

saeptum (septum) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, barrier. **I.** Gen., quibus saeptis beluas continebinus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **saepa** -ōrum, n. the inclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia, sometimes erected in the forum, sometimes in the Campus Martius, Cic.

saet . . . v. set . . .

Saetābis -bis. **I.** m. a river in Spain, now Mijares or Myares, or else Cenia or Senia. **II.** f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax. Adj., **Saetābus** -a -um, relating to Saetābis.

saetiger and **saetōsus** = setiger, setosus (q.v.).

saevō, adv. with compar. and superl. (saevus), cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, Hor.

saevidiūs -a -um (saevus and dico), angrily spoken; dicta, Ter.

saevio -li -itum, 4. (saevus), to rage, be fierce, furious. **I.** Lit., of animals, saevit lupus, Ov.; anguis, Verg.; saevire coepisse (of elephants), Liv.; in aliquem, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, of men, to be furious, angry; saevire in obsides, Liv.; impers., in ceteros saevitum esse, Liv.; b, of things and of abstractions, to rage; saevit pontus, Hor.; saevit venenum in praecordiis, Hor.; saevit amor ferri, Verg.

saevitēr = saeve (q.v.).

saevitia -ae, f. (saevus), ferocity. **I.** Lit., of animals, canum, Plin. **II.** Transf., fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity; a, of men, iudicis, Cic.; creditorum, Tac.; hostium, Sall.;

b, of inanimate and abstract things; annonae, high price of provisions, Tac.

saevum = sebum (q.v.).

saevus -a -um, raging, wild, violent, fierce. **I.** Lit., of animals, leones, Lucr.; saevior leaena, Verg. **II.** Transf., raging, fierce, cruel, savage, harsh; a, of persons, Juno, Verg.; Aeneas saevus in armis, terrible, Verg.; poet. with the infin., quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor.; b, of inanimate and abstract things, aequora, Verg.; ventus, Cic.; scopulus, Verg.; funera, Verg.

sāga -ae, f. (root SAC, whence sagio), a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, Cic.

sāgacitas -ātis, f. (sagax), **I.** keenness, acuteness of the senses; esp., keenness of scent in dogs; canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental acuteness, sagacity, shrewdness; hominis, Cic.

sāgacitēr, adv. (sagax), sharply, keenly. **I.** Of the senses, with keen scent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of the mind, acutely, sagaciously, shrewdly; pervestigare, Cic.; tu sagacius odorabere, Cic.; ut odoror, quam sagacissime possim, quid sentiant, etc., Cic.

Sāgāris, acc. -im, abl. -i, m. and **Sāgārius** -ii, m. (Σαγαριός), a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Propontis, now Sakarja, Sakari. Hence, **Sāgāritis** -idis, f. of or relating to Sagaris; nympa, Ov.

sāgātus -a -um (sagum), clothed with a sagum; esp., of a soldier in a military cloak, Cic.

sāgax -ācis (sagio), having keen senses. **I.** keen-scented; canes, Cic.; of quick hearing; sagacior anser, Ov. **II.** Transf., of mental acuteness, acute, clever; mens, Cic.; sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic.; with infin., sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

sāgīna -ae, f. (σάρτω, to fill). **I.** fattening, feeding, nourishing, stuffing, cramming, Cic. **II.** Transf., food, fodder, nourishment, Tac.

sāgīno, 1. (sagina), to fatten, feed up, cram. **I.** Lit., porcum, Prop.; quae copiā rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, Liv. **II.** Transf., sanguine reipublicae saginari, Cic.

sāgīo, 4. (root SAC, whence sagax, sagus), to perceive quickly, feel keenly; sagire sentire acute est, Cic.

sāgitta -ae, f. an arrow. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the Arrow, a constellation, Cic.

sāgittārius -a -um (sagitta), of or relating to arrows; subst., **sāgittārius** -ii, m. an archer; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., the constellation Sagittarius, also called Arcitenens, Cic.

sāgittifēr -fēra -fērum (sagitta and fero). **I.** carrying arrows; pharetra, Ov. **II.** armed with arrows; Geloni, Verg.

Sāgittipōtens -entis, m. (sagitta and potens), the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

sagmen -inis, n. (SAC, sacer, sancio), a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the citadel, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable, Liv.

Sagra -ae, c. a river in the country of the Bruttii, on the banks of which a battle was fought 580 B.C., between Croton and Locri, now Sacriano.

sāgūlum -i, n. (dim. of sagum), a small military cloak, Cic.

sāgum -i, n. (σάγος, a Celtic word), a mantle made of coarse wool worn by slaves, also the plaid of the Celts; esp., of soldiers, a military cloak, Caes.; hence, symbolical of war, as the toga of peace; hence, saga sumere, ad saga ire, to take up arms, prepare for war, Cic.; in sagis esse, to

be in arms, Cic.; saga ponere, to lay down arms, Liv.

Saguntia, v. Segontia.

Saguntum -i, n. and **Saguntus** (-ōs) -i, f. a town in Spain, south of the Ebro, now Murviedro, the besieging of which by Hannibal led to the outbreak of the Second Punic War. Hence, **A. Saguntinus** -a -um, Saguntine. **B. Saguntii** -um, m. the people of Saguntum.

sāgus -a -um (root SAC, whence sagio), prophetic, soothsaying; subst., **sāga** -ae, f. a fortune-teller, Cic.

Sāis -is, f. (Σάις), the old capital of Lower Egypt, now ruins near Sâ el Haggar. Hence, **Sāitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Sais.

sāl, **sālis**, m. and n., and plur., **sāles**, m. (root 'AA, ἅλας), salt. **I. 1**, lit., multi modii salis, Cic.; **2**, fig., salt, i.e., wit, facetiousness; epistolae humanitatis sparsae sale, Cic.; sale et facetiis Caesar vicit omnes, Cic. **II. Meton.**, **1**, the salt sea; campi salis, Verg.; **2**, plur., sales, salt taste, Ov.

Sālācia -ae, f. (salum and cieo), a sea-goddess, corresponding to the Greek Tethys, wife of Oceanus.

sālāco -ōnis, m. (σαλάκων), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart, Cic.

Sālāmis -mīnis, acc. -mīna, f. (Σαλαμίς). **I.** an island and town in the Saronic Gulf, over against Eleusis, scene of a naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians, now Koluri. **II.** a town in Cyprus, built by Teucer. Hence, **Sālāmīniūs** -a -um, a, relating to the island Salamis; **Sālāmīni** -ōrum, m. the Salaminians, inhabitants of Salamis; b, relating to the town of Salamis in Cyprus; subst., **Salāmīni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salamis in Cyprus.

Sālāpīa -ae, f. a town in Apulia, now the village of Sapi. Hence, **Sālāpītāni** -ōrum, m. and **Sālāpīni** (**Salpīni**) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salapia.

sālāputtium (**sālāpūtium**) -ii, n. a little dwarf, manikin, Cat.

sālāriūs -a -um (sal), of or relating to salt. **I.** Adj., annona, yearly revenue from salt, Liv.; adj. prop., Salaria via, or simply Salaria, a road beginning at the Porta Capena and leading into the Sabine country, the Salt Road, so called because the Sabines used it for conveying their salt from the sea, Cic. **II.** Subst., **sālārium** -ii, n. salt rations, money given to soldiers and officers for salt, and hence, allowance, pay, wages, salary, Suet.

Salassi -ōrum, m. the Salassi, an Alpine people in modern Savoy.

sālax -ācis (l. salio). **I.** Of male animals, lustful, lecherous; aries, Ov. **II.** Transf., exciting lust; eruca, Ov.

sālēbra -ae, f. (l. salio), a rough, uneven road. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Fig., applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness; oratio haeret in salebra, sticks fast, Cic.

sālēbrōsus -a -um (salebra), rugged, rough; saxa, Ov.

Sālētīni (**Sallētīni**) -ōrum, m. a people of Calabria on the coast; meton., the country of the Salentini. Adj., **Sālētīnus** -a -um, Salentinian.

Sālernum -i, n. a town on the Adriatic Sea, in the Picentine country, now Salerno.

Sālīāris, v. Sali.

Sālīātus -ūs, m. (Salii), the office or dignity of a priest of Mars.

sālīcastrum -i, n. (salix), a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, Plin.

sālīctāriūs -a -um (salix), of or relating to willows, Plin.

sālīctum -i, n. (syncop. for salicetum, from salix), a plantation of willows, Cic.

sālīentes -ium, m., v. 2. salio.

sālīgnus -a -um (salix), made of willow-wood, fustis, Hor.

Sālīi -ōrum, m. (salio, i.e., the leapers, jumpers), a college of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, whose sacred processions, accompanied by singers and armed dancers, took place annually in the beginning of March. Hence, **Sālīāris** -e, a, lit., relating to the Sali; carmen Numae, Hor.; b, transf., splendid, magnificent (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the Sali); epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic.

sālillum -i, n. (dim. of salinum), a little salt-cellar, Cat.

sālīnae -arum, f. (sal), salt-works, brine-pits. **I.** Gen., Cic., Caes.; in jesting reference to sal (wit), possessio salinarum mearum, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** salt-works on the banks of the Tiber; in full, salinae Romanae, Liv. **B.** Salinae, a place in Rome, near the Porta Trigemina, Liv.

sālīnum -i, n. (sal), a salt-cellar, Hor.

1. sālīo (**sallīo**), **4.** (sal), to salt, pickle, Varr.

2. sālīo, **sālūi** (**sālīi** rare), saltum, **4.** (root SAL, Gr. 'AA, whence ἅλλομαι). **I.** Intransit., to spring, leap, jump, bound. **A.** Lit., of living beings, de muro, Liv.; in aquas, Ov.; super vallum, Liv.; saliant in gurgite ranae, Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, a, salit grando, Verg.; sal or mica (salis) saliens, sacrificial salt, which (as a good omen) leapt up when thrown into the fire; farre pio et saliente micā, Hor.; pectora trepido salientia motu, Ov.; b, of water, to spring, leap, flow; dulcis aquae saliens rivus, Verg. Partic. subst., **sālīentes** -ium, m. (sc. fontes), fountains, Cic. **II.** Transit., of animals, to leap, to cover, Ov.

Sālīsubsilus -i, m. (= Salius subsiliens), one of the Sali, Cat.

sālīunca -ae, f. wild or Celtic nard, Verg.

sālīva -ae, f. (connected with σίαλος), spittle, saliva. **I. A.** Lit., Cat. **B.** Meton., **1**, appetite, desire, Pers.; **2**, taste, Prop. **II.** Transf., any similar moisture, e.g., tears, Plin., honey, Plin.

sālīvāriūs -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

sālīvo, **1.** (saliva), to spit out, Plin.

sālīvōsus -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

sālīx -īcis, f. a willow, Verg.

Sallētīni = Salentini (q.v.).

sallīo = 1. salio (q.v.).

Sallustīus (**Sālustīus**) -ii, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearers of which were: **1**, C. Sallustius Crispus, of Amiternum, the celebrated Latin historian, contemporary and opponent of Cicero; **2**, Sallustius Crispus, great nephew of the historian, friend of Augustus, famous for his great riches, the owner of splendid gardens at Rome. Hence, adj., **Sallustīānus** (**Sālustīānus**) -a -um, Sallustian.

salmācidus -a -um, salt, Plin.

Salmācis -īdis, f. (Σαλμακίς), a fountain in Caria, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate. Personif., the nymph of this fountain, Ov.

salmo -ōnis, m. a salmon, Plin.

Salmōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς), son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, king in Elis, founder of the town Salmoene; he imitated the thunder and lightning of Zeus, who on that account struck him with a thunderbolt, and hurled

led down to Tartarus. Hence, **Salmōnis** -idis, f. (Σαλμωνίς), the daughter of Salmones, i.e., Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who took the form of the Enipeus.

Sālōna -ae, f. and **Sālōnae** -ārum, f. a sea-port in Dalmatia.

salpa -ae, f. a kind of stock-fish, Ov.

Salpia = Salapia (q.v.).

Salpīnātes -um, m. a people of Etruria, near Falsinii. Hence, adj., **Salpīnās** -ātis, belonging to the Salpinates; ager, Liv.

Salpīni = Salapini, v. Salapia.

salsāmentārius -a -um (salsamentum), of or relating to salt-fish. Subst., **salsāmentārius** -li, m. a dealer in salt-fish, Suet.

salsāmentum -i, n. (*salso -āre), 1, fish-pickle, brine, Cic.; 2, salted or pickled fish, gen. in plur., Ter.

salsō, adv. with compar. and superl. (salsus), wittily, humorously, facetiously; dicere, Cic.

salsitūdo -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

salsūgo -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

salsūra -ae, f. (sal), a salting, pickling, Varr.; fig., meae animae salsura evenit, I am in an ill-humour, Plaut.

salsus -a -um, p. adj. (from sallo), salted, salt. I. A. Lit., fluctus salsi, the sea, Verg. B. Transf., tasting like salt, sharp, biting; lacrimae, Lucr.; robigo, corrosive, Verg. II. Fig., witty, humorous, facetious, satirical; inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic.; male salsus, with poor wit, Hor.

saltātiō -ōnis, f. (salto), a dancing, pantomimic dance, Cic.

saltātor -ōris, m. (salto), a (pantomimic) dancer, Cic.

saltātorius -a -um (saltator), of or relating to dancing; orbis, Cic.

saltātrix -trīcis, f. (saltator), a female dancer, a dancing-girl, Cic.

saltātus -ūs, m. (salto), a dancing, dance, Liv.

saltem, adv. (orig. salutim, from salus, as viritim, from vir), at least, at all events. I. Affirmative, a, with an antithetical sentence, eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, Cic.; b, without an antithetical sentence, nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, Cic. II. With negatives, non, neque, not even, nor even, Liv.

salto, 1. (intens. of salio). I. Intransit., to dance with pantomimic gestures. A. Lit., ad tibicinis modos, Liv.; saltare in convivio, Cic.; discere saltare, to learn to dance, Cic. B. Transf., of orators, Hegesias saltat incidens particulas (of a jerking, hopping style), Cic. II. Transit., to represent in pantomimic dancing; Cyclopa, Hor.; carmina, poemata, sing with gestures, Ov.

saltūōsus -a -um (saltus), wooded, well wooded, Sall.

1. **saltus** -ūs, m. (salio), a spring, leap, bowad, Cic.; saltum and saltus dare, Ov.

2. **saltus** -ūs, m. (connected with ἄλσος, ἄλσος). I. a pass through a mountain or forest, a dale, ravine, glade; Thermopylarum, Liv.; saltus Pyrenaei, Caes. II. a forest or mountain pasture, cattle-run; saltibus in vacuis pascant, Verg.; sometimes, an estate including a cattle-run; de saltu agroque dejicitur, Cic.

sālūbris -e and **sālūber** -bris -bre (salus), healthy. I. conducive to health, healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome. A. Lit., natura loci, Cic.; annus salubris, Cic.; somnus, Verg. B. Transf., sound, serviceable, useful; consilia,

Cic.; res salubrior, Liv.; sententia reipublicae saluberrima, Cic. II. healthy, strong, sound, vigorous. A. Lit., corpora salubriora, Liv. B. Transf., good, fit, suitable; quidquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.

sālūbritas -ātis, f. (saluber). I. wholesomeness, salubrity. A. Lit., loci, Cic.; tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, Cic. B. Fig., omnis illa salubritas Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitas, Cic. II. soundness, healthiness, health; corporum, Tac.

sālūbrītēr, adv. (saluber). I. healthfully, wholesomely; salubrius refrigerari, Cic. II. serviceably, advantageously; bellum trahere, Liv.

sālūm -i, n. (σάλο;). I. a, the open sea, esp., a place where ships lie anchored, a roadstead; propter vim tempestatis stare ad ancoram in salo non posse, Liv.; b, poet., the sea generally; altum, Hor. II. the rolling of a ship at sea, motion of a ship; salo nauseaque confecti, Caes.

sālūs -ūtis, f. (salvus), health. I. Gen., 1, medicinā aliquem ad salutem reducere, Cic.; 2, welfare, well-being, weal, good fortune; utilitati salutique servire, Cic.; spes salutis, Cic.; also the civil well-being of a Roman citizen (not in exile); restitutio salutis meae, my recall from exile, Cic.; hence, a, a term of endearment, Plaut.; b, personif., Salus, the goddess of the public safety of Rome, whose temple was on the Quirinal, Liv.; c, deliverance from death, danger, etc., ad salutem vocare, to save, Cic.; salutem afferre reipublicae, to save, Cic.; also a means of deliverance; nulla salus reipublicae reperiri potest, Cic.; una est salus, there is one means of deliverance, foll. by infin., Cic.; d, security, safety; fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, Cic. II. Esp., a wish for a person's welfare (spoken or written), salutation, greeting; salutem nuntiare, Cic.; ascribere, Cic.; alicui salutem dicere jubere, to send a greeting to, Plaut.; and ellipt., Anacharsis Hannoni salutem (sc. dicit), Cic.; fig., salutem dicere foro et curiae, to bid farewell to, renounce, Cic.

sālūtāris -e (salus), healthful, beneficial, salutary, serviceable, wholesome, advantageous. I. Gen., a, absol., (α) of things, ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; herba salutaris, Ov.; salutaris litterae, Cic. Subst., **sālūtāria** -ium, n. remedies, medicines; pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic.; (β) of persons, agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.; b, with dat., and ad and acc., and contra and acc., consilium salutare utrique, Cic. II. Esp., A. Appell., salutaris littera—i.e., the letter A, abbreviation of absolvo (littera tristis, C = condemno, Cic). B. Adj. proper, **Sālūtāris**, as a surname of Jupiter (Gr. Σωτήρ, as a surname of Zeus).

sālūtārītēr, adv. (salutaris), beneficially, advantageously; uti armis, Cic.; se recipere, Cic.

sālūtātiō -ōnis, f. (saluto). I. greeting, salutation, Cic. II. Esp., a greeting, salutation, a call, visit of ceremony, waiting upon a person; dare se salutationi amicorum, Cic.; ubi salutatō defluxit, Cic.

sālūtātor -ōris, m. (saluto), one who pays complimentary visits, a visitor, caller, ap. Cic.

sālūtātōrius -a -um (saluator), relating to greeting or visits; cubicula, hall of audience, Plin.

sālūtātrix -trīcis, f. (saluator). I. greeting, saluting, Mart. II. Esp., paying a visit, calling, waiting upon; turba, Juv.

sālūtīfēr -fēra -fērum (salus and fero), health-bringing, salubrious; puer, Aesculapius, Ov.; opem salutiferam dare, Ov.

sālūtīgērūlus -a -um (salus and gero), carrying complimentary messages, Plaut.

sālūto, 1. (salveo), to say salve to a person, to greet, salute. **I.** Gen., aliquem, Cic.; sternutamentis, to say "God bless you," when a person sneezes, Plin.; deos, to pay respect to, to worship, Cic.; with double acc., to greet as, to name; aliquem imperatorem, Tac. **II.** Esp., 1, to call upon, to pay court to, wait upon; venit salutandi causā, Cic.; 2, to greet a person; a, on his arrival, Cic.; b, on his departure, Plaut.

Sālūvīi (Sallūvīi) -ōrum and -ūm, m. a Ligurian people in modern Provence.

salvē, v. salveo.

salvēo, 2. (salvus), to be well in health, found chiefly in the forms salve, salвете, salveto, salvebis, salvere (jubeo), used by the Romans as a greeting, Good day! I hope you are well? How are you? a, in welcoming a person, Good day! good morning! jubeo te salvere, I greet you, Cic.; Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, greet Dionysius for me, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son Cicero sends you greeting, Cic.; so of greetings addressed to a distinguished person, or of respect paid to a deity, hail! salve vera Jovis proles, Verg.; b, in taking farewell, good-bye! God be with you! vale, salve, Cic.

salvīa -ae, f. (salvus), the herb sage, Plin.

salvus -a -um (root SAL, whence salus, connected with σαώω), safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, salvus atque incolumis, Caes.; salvus revertor, Cic.; se salvo, while he is alive, Cic.; b, of things, clipeus, Cic.; with abl. absol., saving, without infraction of, Cic.; salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic. **II.** Esp. formulae (of conversation); a, of persons, ne salvus sim, si, etc., may I die if, etc., Cic.; salvus sis = salve! Plaut.; b, of things, salva res est, it is all right; often in questions, satine or satin' salvae? Is all right (with you)? Liv.

Sāmāriā -ae, f. (Σαμάρεια), a district of Palestine. Hence, **Sāmāritēs** -ae, m. a Samaritan.

Sāmārōbrīva -ae, f. a town in Gallia Belgica, chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens.

sambūca -ae, f. (σαμβύκη), a species of harp, Plaut.

sambūcēs -a -um (sambucus), made of elder-wood, Plin.

sambūcīna -ae, f. (sambuca and cano), a female harp-player, Plaut.

sambūcīstria -ae, f. (σαμβυκίστρια), a woman that plays on the sambuca, Liv.

sambūcus (sābūcus) -i, f. an elder-tree, Plin.

Sāmē -ēs, f. (Σάμη), older name of the island Cephallenia, now Cefalonia. Another form, **Sāmōs** -i, f. Hence, **Sāmāel** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Same.

samēra (samāra) -ae, f. the seed of the elm, Plin.

Sāmīōlus, v. Samos.

Samnis, Samnites, v. Samnium.

Sāmīus, v. Samos.

Samnium -li, n. (syncop. from Sabinium), a mountainous region of central Italy between Campania and the Adriatic Sea. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Samnis** -itis, Samnite; subst., a, a Samnite; used collectively, the Samnites, Liv.; **B.** **Samnites** -ium, m. the Samnites; b, a gladiator armed with Samnite weapons, Cic. **B.** **Samniticus** -a -um, Samnite.

1. **Sāmōs (-us)** -i, f. (Σάμος), an island

in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, the birth-place of Pythagoras, chief seat of the worship of Hera, famous for its clay and the vessels made from it, now Sussam or Sussam-Adassi; Threicia Samus = Samothrace, Verg., Ov. Hence, **A. Sāmīus** -a -um, Samian; vir, senex, Pythagoras, Ov.; capedines, made of Samian earthenware, Cic.; terra, a part of the main-land of Asia Minor or belonging to Samos, Liv.; subst., a, **Sāmīus** -li, m. the Samian = Pythagoras, Ov.; plur., **Sāmīl** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Samos, Samians, Cic.; b, **Sāmīa** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), Samian ware. **B. Sāmīōlus** -a -um, adj. dim., Samian, Plaut.

2. **Sāmōs** = Same (q.v.).

Sāmōthrācē (Sāmōthrēcē) -ēs, f. and **Sāmōthrāca** -ae, f. (Σαμοθράκη), and **Sāmōthrācia** -ae, f. an island of the Aegean Sea on the coast of Thrace opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, famous for the mystic rites of the Cabiri, now Samothraki. Hence, **A. Sāmōthrāces** -um, m. a, the inhabitants of the island of Samothrace, Ov.; b, the Cabiri, Juv. **B. Sāmōthrācius** -a -um, Samothracian.

Sampsicērāmus -i, m. an Arab prince of Emesa in Libanus, whom Pompejus overcame; hence, in jest, a name for Pompejus himself, Cic.

sampsūchīnus -a -um (σαμψύχινος), made of marjoram, Plin.

sampsūchum -i, n. (σάμψυχον), marjoram, Plin.

sānābilis -e (sano), that can be healed, curable; a, physically, vulnus, Ov.; b, of the mind, iracundi sanabiles, Cic.

sānātio -ōnis, f. (sano), a healing, curing; corporum, Cic.; fig., malorum, Cic.

sancio, sanxi, sanctum, 4. (root SA, whence sacer, sanus, Gr. σάος, σῶς, etc.), to make sacred or inviolable by a religious act. **I.** Lit., a, to make irrevocable, to appoint, order (of a law, league, etc.); legem, Cic.; foedus sanguine alicuius, Liv.; Solon capite sanxit, si qui, etc., Solon ordered, on pain of death, Cic.; b, to sanction, render valid by law; acta Caesaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty; incestum supplicio, Cic. (partic. sancitus, Lucr.).

sanctē, adv. (sanctus), piously, conscientiously, scrupulously; pie sancteque colere naturam, Cic.; multa sunt severius scripta et sanctius, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanctissime observare promissa, sacredly, Cic.

sanctimōnia -ae, f. (sanctus). **I.** sanctity, sacredness; ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. **II.** purity, chastity, virtue; domum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, Cic.

sanctio -ōnis, f. (sancio). **I.** the article or clause in a law which recites the penalty; legum sanctionem poenamque recitare, Cic. **II.** In treaties, a clause, proviso; foederis, Cic.

sanctitas -ātis, f. (sanctus). **I.** inviolability, sanctity; tribunatus, Cic.; templi insulaeque, right of asylum, Tac. **II.** piety, virtue, chastity; a, matronarum, Cic.; b, piety towards the gods; deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, Cic.

sanctitūdo -ōnis, f. = sanctitas (q.v.). **sanctor** -ōris, m. (sancio), an ordainer; legum, Tac.

sanctūriūm -li, n. (sanctus), the private cabinet of a prince, Plin.

sanctus -a -um, p. adj. (from sancio). **I.** sacred, inviolable; tribuni plebis, Cic.; officium, Cic.

II. venerable, holy, divine; a, of deities or distinguished men, stella Mercurii, Cic.; sancte deorum, Verg.; so, of the senate, sanctissimum deorum, Verg.; vates, the Sibyl, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; vates, the Sibyl, Verg.; b, pious, virtuous, holy, blameless; nemo sanctior illo (viro), Cic.; homo sanctissimus, Cic.; virgo, a Vestal virgin, Hor.; conjux, chaste, Verg.

Sancus -i and -ūs, m., also **Semo, Semo Sancus** or **Fidius Sancus**, an Umbrian and Sabine deity, probably = Ζεύς Πίστιος, afterwards identified with Hercules.

sandaliarius -a -um (sandalium), of or relating to sandals; Apollo, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers, Suet.

sandāligērūlae -arum, f. (sandalium and gero), female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, Plaut.

sandālis -idis, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin.

sandālium -ii, n. (σανδάλιον), a slipper, sandal, Ter.

sandāpila -ae, f. a kind of beer used by poor persons, Juv.

sandarāca -ae, f. (σανδαράκη), sandarach, a kind of red dye, Plin.

sandarācātus -a -um (sandaraca), mixed with sandarach, Plin.

sandarēsos -i, f. an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's-eye, Plin.

sandyx -dycis, c. (σάνδυξ), vermilion, or a similar colour, Verg.

sānē, adv. (sanus). **I.** soberly, rationally, sensibly; non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** really, indeed (used emphatically), sane vellem, I could indeed wish, Cic.; hence, a, in answers, surely, to be sure; sane hercle or sane hercule, Cic.; b, in concessions, to be sure, certainly; sint falsa sane, Cic.; c, with imperatives, then, if you will; age sane, Cic. **B.** exceedingly; bene sane or sane bene, Cic.; sane quam, exceedingly, extremely; with verbs and adj., Cic.

Sangarius, v. Sagaris.

sanguinarius -a -um (sanguis), of or relating to blood; fig., bloody, blood-thirsty, sanguinary; juvenus, Cic.

sanguineus -a -um (sanguis), relating to blood. **I. A.** Lit., 1, of blood, bloody; imber, Cic.; guttae, Ov.; 2, stained with blood; caput, Ov.; manus, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, stained with blood-shed, bloody; rixa, Hor.; 2, blood-red; sagulum, Cic. **II.** Fig., bloody, blood-thirsty; Mavors, Verg.

sanguino, 1. (sanguis), to be blood-thirsty, Tac.

sanguinolentus (sanguinulentus) -a -um (sanguis), bloody. **I.** stained with blood, bloody; 1, lit., conjugis imago, Ov.; 2, transf., wounding, injuring; nulla exstat littera Nasonis sanguinolenta legi, Ov. **II.** blood-red; color, Ov.

sanguis (sanguen) -inis, m. blood, blood flowing in the veins of a living being, while cruor = blood of the dead or blood from wounds. **I. 1,** lit., tauri sanguis, Cic.; sanguinem mittere, to let blood, Cic.; sanguinem effundere, to shed one's blood, Cic.; 2, fig., a, vigour, strength, force; amissimus sucum et sanguinem, Cic.; so of orators, verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic.; b, property, money; de sanguine aerarii detrahere, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, shedding of blood, murder; odio civilis sanguinis, Cic.; 2, blood-relationship, race, blood, family; a, abstr., magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.; b, concr., a descendant, progeny; regius sanguis, Europa, Hor.; saevire in suum sanguinem, Liv.

sānies -ēi, f. (connected with sanguis). **I.** diseased blood, bloody matter, Verg. **II.** Transf., venom, poison, slaver; perfusus sanie atroque veneno, Verg.; sanies manat ore trilingui, Ov.

sānitas -ātis, f. (sanus), health. **I.** Lit., physical health, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a sound state of mind, reasonableness, good sense, sanity; ad sanitatem se convertere or redire, Cic.; 2, of style, soundness or correctness, purity; orationis, Cic.

sanna -ae, f. (σάννας), a mocking grimace, Juv.

sannio -ōnis, m. (sanna), one who makes grimaces, a buffoon, Cic.

sāno, 1. (sanus), to heal, cure, restore to health. **I.** Lit., tumorem oculorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., physically and morally, to heal, restore, repair, quiet; partes aegras reipublicae, Cic.; vulnera avaritiae, Liv.; mentes eorum, to change to right views, Caes.

Sanquālis (Sanguālis) -e (Sancus), belonging to Sancus; avis, the bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey.

Santōnes -um, m. and **Santōni** -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whence Saintonge. Hence, adj., **Santōnicus** -a -um, belonging to the Santones.

sānus -a -um, sound, healthy. **I.** Lit., pars corporis, Cic.; aliquem sanum facere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, sound, uninjured; respublica, Cic.; b, of sound mind, rational, sane; mens, homo, Cic.; c, of discourse, sound, sensible, natural; genus dicendi, Cic.

sāpa -ae, f. must or new wine boiled to one-third of its bulk, Ov.

Sāpaei -ōrum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis, Ov.

sāperda -ae, m. (σαπέροδης), a small fish caught in the Palus Maeotis, a kind of herring, Pers.

sāpiens -entis, p. adj. (from sapio), wise, sensible, prudent, judicious. **I.** Gen., rex aequus ac sapiens, Cic.; quis sapientior ad conjecturam rerum futurarum, Cic.; Cyrus ille Perses justissimus fuit sapientissimusque rex, Cic.; of things, vera et sapiens animi magnitudo, Cic.; subst., a sensible, judicious person; insani sapiens nomen ferat, Hor.; used as a surname of the jurists, L. Atilius, M. Cato, etc., Cic. **II.** Like the Greek σοφός, wise; subst., a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage; septem sapientes, The Seven Wise Men of Greece; sometimes simply septem, Cic.

sāpiētēr, adv. (sapiens), wisely, discreetly, judiciously; facere, Cic.

sāpiētia -ae, f. (sapiens). **I.** good sense, discernment, prudence; pro vestra sapientia, Cic. **II.** (like σοφία,) wisdom, esp., practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, knowledge of the art of government, Cic.; with genit., constituendae civitatis, Cic.; plur., virtutes ebullire et sapientias, rules of wisdom, Cic.

sāpio -ii, 3. **I.** to taste, have a flavour or taste; a, lit., Plin.; b, to smell of something; crocum, Cic. **II.** to taste, to have taste; a, lit., ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic.; b, fig., to discern, perceive, to be sensible, discreet, wise; sapere eum plus quam ceteros, Cic.; with acc., to understand; recta, Cic.

sāpo -ōnis, m. (a Celtic word), soap used by the Gauls as a pomade for the hair, Plin.

sāpor -ōris, m. (sapio), taste. **A.** the taste of a thing; 1, a, lit., qui non sapore capiatur, Cic.; b, fig., elegance in discourse; vernaculus, Cic.; 2, meton., a delicacy, a titbit; gallae admiscere saporem, Verg.; 3, transf.,

scent, Plin.; meton., saporis, pleasant odours, Verg. **B.** the taste which a person has; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, fig., good taste in behaviour or discourse; homo sine sapore, without taste, Cic.

Sapphicus -a -um, v. Sappho.

sapphirus (sappirus) -i, f. (σάπφειρος), the sapphire, Plin.

Sapphō -ūs, f. (Σαπφώ), a lyrical poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos, who threw herself into the sea on account of her unrequited love for Phaon. Hence, adj., **Sapphicus** -a -um, Sapphic.

sappirus = sapphirus (q.v.).

saprus -a -um (σαπρός), putrid, rotten, Plin.

sarcina -ae, f. (sarcio), a bundle, pack, package, portable luggage of a person. **I. A.** Lit., a, sing., Plaut.; b, plur., sarcinas conferre, Cic.; legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes. **B.** Fig., burden, load; publica rerum, burden of government, Ov. **II.** Transf., the fruit of the womb, Ov.

sarcinarius -a -um (sarcina), pertaining to burdens or baggage; jumenta, pack-horses, beasts of burden, Caes.

sarcinator -ōris, m. (sarcio), a patcher, mender, cobbler, Plaut.

sarcinatus -a -um (sarcina) loaded, burdened, Plaut.

sarcinula -ae, f. (dim. of sarcina), a little bundle or package, gen. plur., Cat., Juv.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4. to mend, patch, repair. **I.** Lit., tunicam, Juv. **II.** Fig., to make good, repair; damna, Cic.; detrimentum, Caes.; injuriam, Caes.; gratia male sarta, not completely restored, Hor. Partic., **sartus** -a -um, with special phrase sartus et tectus or sartus tectus, in good condition; a, lit., of buildings, in good repair, in good condition, well repaired or built; aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.; omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; b, fig., in a good condition, well preserved, safe; M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo conserves, Cic.

sarcion -li, m. (σαρκίων), a flaw in an emerald, Plin.

sarcocolla -ae, f. (σαρκοκόλλα), a kind of Persian gum, Plin.

sarcophagus -a -um (σαρκοφάγος), lit., flesh-eating; lapis, a kind of stone used for coffins, which was believed to consume the body; hence, subst., **sarcophagus** -i, m. a coffin, sarcophagus, Juv.

sarculatio -ōnis, f. (sarculum), a hoeing, Plin.

sarculum -i, n. (sarrio), a light hoe, Hor.

sarda -ae, f. **I.** a small fish which was pickled, perhaps a sardine, Plin. **II.** a precious stone, perhaps cornelian, Plin.

Sardānāpālus (Sardānāpallus) -i, m. (Σαρδανάπαλος, Σαρδανάπαλλος), the last king of the Assyrians, who, on a revolt against him, burnt himself with his seraglio and all his treasures.

1. **Sardi**, v. Sardis.

2. **Sardi** -ōrum, m. (Σαρδῶ = Sardinia), the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians, notorious for their perfidy, Cic. Hence, **A. Sardus** -a -um, Sardinian. **B. Sardōnius** -a -um, Sardinian; herba, v. Sardous. **C. Sardōus** (Σαρδῶος), Sardinian; herba, a kind of poisonous crow's-foot. **D. Sardinia** -ae, f. the island of Sardinia, Cic.; hence, **Sardiniensis** -e, Sardinian.

Sardis -ium, acc. -is, f. (Σάρδεις), Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus, now Sart. Hence, **A. Sardi** -ōrum, m. the Sardinians, Lydians. **B. Sardi-**

anus -a -um, Sardinian; plur., **Sardiāni** -ōrum, m. the Sardinians.

sardonyx -nychis, (σαρδόνυξ), a precious stone, the sardonyx, Juv.

Sardōus, v. Sardi.

Sardus -a -um, v. 2. Sardi.

sargus -i, m. a salt-water fish much esteemed by the Romans, Ov.

sario = sarrio (q.v.).

sārīsa (sārīssa) -ae, f. (σάρισσα), the long Macedonian pike, Liv.

sārīsōphōrus (sarissōphōrus) -i, m. (σαρισσοφόρος), a Macedonian pikeman, Liv.

Sarmāta -ae, m. (Σαρμάτης), a Sarmatian; plur., Sarmatae, the Sarmatians, a nation in modern Poland, Little Tartary and adjoining countries. Hence, **A. Sarmātīa** -ae, f. (Σαρματία), Sarmatia, the country of the Sarmatians. **B. Sarmātīcus** -a -um (Σαρματικός), Sarmatic; mare, the Black Sea, Ov.; adv., **Sarmātīcō**, after the Sarmatian manner; loqui, Ov.

C. Sarmātīs -idis, f. Sarmatian; tellus, Ov.

sarmen -inis, n. = sarmentum (q.v.).

sarmentōsus -a -um (sarmentum), full of twigs or small branches, Plin.

sarmentum -i, n. twigs, loppings, small branches, brushwood; a, green, of the vine, Cic.; b, dry = brushwood, loppings, faggots; fascēs sarmentorū, fascines, Liv.; ligua et sarmenta circumdare, Cic.

Sarnus -i, m. a river in Campania, on which was Pompeii, now Sarno.

Sarpēdōn -ōnis, m. (Σαρπηδών). **I.** son of Jupiter, king in Lycia, who came to the help of the Trojans, and was slain by Patroclus. **II.** a promontory in Cilicia, now Lissan el Kahye.

Sarra -ae, f. the Hebrew Zor, old name of the city of Tyre; hence, adj., **Sarrānus** -a -um, Tyrian, Phoenician; ostrum, Verg.

sarracum -i, n. = serracum (q.v.).

Sarrānus -a -um, v. Sarra.

Sarrastes -um, m. a people in Campania, living on the Sarnus.

sarrīo (sārīo) -īi and -īvi -itum, 4. to hoe, and thence, to weed, Plin.

sarrītor -ōris, m. (sarrīo), one who hoes up weeds, a hoer, weeder, Varr.; syncop., sartor, fig., Plaut.

sartāgo -īnis, f. a frying-pan, Juv.; sartago loquendi, medley, hotch-potch, Plin.

sartor = sarrītor (q.v.).

sartus -a -um, partic. of sarcio (q.v.).

sāt = satis, enough, sufficient. **I.** Adj., enough, sufficient; tantum, quantum sat est, Cic.; foll. by genit., nec sat rationis in armis, Verg.; by infin., nonne id sat erat, accipere ab illo injuriam, Tac. **II.** Adv., a, with verbs, bibere, Verg.; b, with adj., bonus, Cic.; c, with another adv., sat diu, Cic.

sātāgīto, 1. to have enough to do, have one's hands full, Plaut.

sātāgo, 3. **I.** to satisfy or pay a creditor, Plaut. **II.** to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble, Petr.

sātellēs -ītis, c. **I.** a guard, attendant, and plur., guards, escort, suite, train, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a companion, attendant; Aurorae, Lucifer, Cic.; Orci, Charon, Hor.; 2, esp., in a bad sense, lackey, aider, accomplice, abettor; audaciae, Cic.; scelerum, Cic.

sātīas -ātis, f. (satis) = satietas. **I.** a sufficiency, abundance; cibi, Lucr. **II.** satiety, satie-

sed desire, loathing; quo de die epulatis jam vini satias esset, Liv.

Saticula -ae, f. a town of Samnium, near modern Caserta Vecchia. Hence, **A. Saticulanus** -a -um, relating to Saticula. **B. Saticulus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Saticula.

satietas -atis, f. (satis). **I.** a sufficiency, abundance, Plaut. **II.** satiety, loathing; cibi, Cic.; fig., satietas provinciae, Cic.; studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic.

satinō, satin' = satisne, v. satis.

1. satio, 1. (satis), to satisfy, satiate. **I.** 1, lit., with food and drink, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of natural desires, to satisfy, appease; desideria naturae, Cic.; sitim, Plaut.; b, of other things, ignes odoribus, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to satisfy, sate; aviditatem legendi, Cic.; 2, to overfill, to cloy, to disgust, satiate; numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.

2. satio -ōnis, f. (sero). **I.** a sowing; plur., sationes, concr., the sown fields, Cic. **II.** planting, Verg., Liv.

satira (satura) -ae, f. (satur), satirical poetry, satire, Hor.

satis, compar., **satius**, enough, sufficient. **I.** In posit., **A.** Gen., 1, adj., satis est alicui aliquid, Cic.; satis est foll. by si, Cic.; satis superque habere, enough and more than enough, Cic.; foll. by genit., ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.; ad dicendum temporis satis habere, Cic.; (non) satis est, foll. by infin., Cic.; satis habeo, with infin., Sall.; with quod, Liv.; 2, adv. (often satine or satin' = satisne); a, with verbs, consequi, Cic.; satin' est id ad, etc., Cic.; b, with adj., satis multa restant, Cic.; c, with adv., honeste, Cic.; absol., de hoc satis, enough of this, Cic. **B.** Particular phrases; a, satis ago, to have enough to do; impers., agitur tamen satis, Cic. (cf. satagito and satago); b, legal t. t., satis accipere, to take bail, security, Cic. **II.** Compar., satius, better, more advantageous; satius est, or satius (esse) existimo, or satius puto; with infin., mori satius esse, Cic.

satisdatio -ōnis, f. (satisdo), a giving bail or security, Cic.

satisdo -dēdi -dātum -dāre, 1. to give bail or security; with genit., damni infecti, Cic.; hence, satisdato, by bail, by security; debere, Cic.

satisfacio -fēci -factum, 3. to satisfy, give satisfaction. **I.** Gen., officio suo, Cic.; vitae satisfeci, I have lived long enough, Cic.; alicui aliquid petenti, Cic.; histriones satisfaciebant, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to satisfy, pay a creditor; ipse Fufius satisfacit, Cic. **B.** a, to give satisfaction, make amends, make reparation; alicui, Caes., Cic.; omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes.; b, to prove sufficiently; alicui with acc. and infin., Cic.

satisfactio -ōnis, f. (satisfacio). **I.** satisfaction, amends, reparation, excuse, apology; satisfactionem alicuius accipere, Cic., Caes. **II.** satisfaction by punishment, Tac.; Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Cic.

satius, comp. of satis (q.v.).

sativus -a -um (sero, sevi), sown or planted, Plin.

sator -ōris, m. (sero, sevi). **I.** a sower, planter; omnium rerum seminator et sator est mundus, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetter, father, producer, causer; sator hominum atque deorum, i.e., Jupiter, Verg.; so also litis, Liv.

sātrāpes -ae and -is, m., **sātrāpa** -ae, m., and **sātraps** -āpis, m. (σατραπης, a Persian word), the governor of a Persian province, satrap, Nep.

sātrāpīa (sātrāpēa) -ae, f. (σατραπεία), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Plin.

Satricum -i, n. a Latin town on the Appian Road, now Casale di Conca. Hence, **Satricani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Satricum.

satur -tūra -tūrum (satis), full, sated, satiated. **I.** **A.** Lit., pullus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, satisfied; expleti atque saturi, Cic.; 2, rich, fertile; Tarentum, Verg.; 3, of colours, deeply dyed, full, dark; color, Verg. **II.** Fig., rich, copious; nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic.

sātūra -ae, f. (sc. lanx), a dish of various fruits annually offered to the gods; hence, transf., a mixture, medley; per saturam, indiscriminately, confusedly, pell-mell; quasi per saturam sententias exquirere, Sall. Hence, satira (q.v.).

Sātūrae palus, a lake in Latium.

sātūrēja -ae, f. the herb savory, Plin.; heteroclitite plur., **sātūrēja** -ōrum, n. Ov.

Sātūrējānus -a -um, belonging to a district of Apulia, hence, poet. = Apulian, Hor.

sātūrītas -atis, f. (satur). **I.** satiety, repletion, Plaut. **II.** Transf., abundance; saturitas copiaque rerum omnium, Cic.

Sātūrnālia, etc., v. Saturnus.

Sātūrnīnus -i, m., L. Apulejus, tribune of the people, killed in a riot, 100 B.C.

Sātūrnus -i, m. (sero, sevi), an old Latin god, honoured as the god of planting (a satu or satione frugum); in later times identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks; Saturni sacra dies, Saturday, Tib.; Saturni stella, Cic., or simply Saturnus, Hor., the planet Saturn. Hence, adj.,

A. Sātūrnīus -a -um, Saturnian; stella, the planet Saturn, Cic.; tellus, or arva, Italy (because Saturn was said to have reigned there), Verg.; gens, the Italians, Ov.; numerus, the old Italian poetry, Hor.; proles, Picus, son of Saturn, Ov.; domitor maris, Neptune, Verg.; virgo, Vesta, daughter of Saturn, Ov.; Saturnus pater, Jupiter, Verg.; and subst., 1, **Sātūrnīus** -ii, m., (α) Jupiter, Ov.; (β) Pluto; 2, **Sātūrnīa** -ae, f., (α) Juno, Verg.; (β), an old mythical town on the Capitoline Hill, Verg. **B. Sātūrnālis** -e, belonging to Saturn; gen. subst. plur., **Sātūrnālia** -ium, n. the festival beginning with the 17th of December, at which there were public spectacles and banquets, presents were exchanged, slaves were waited upon by their masters; the festival lasted several days, the first of which was called Saturnalia prima, the next Saturnalia secunda, and the third, Saturnalia tertia, Cic. Hence, adj., **Sātūrnālicīus** -a -um, of or relating to the Saturnalia, Mart.

sātūro, 1. (satur), to satisfy, satiate. **I.** **A.** Lit., animalia ubertate mammarum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to satisfy = to fill; sola fimo, to manure, Verg. **II.** Fig., to satiate, glut, appease, satisfy; crudelitatem suam odiumque, Cic.; homines saturati honoribus, Cic.

1. **sātus** -a -um, partic. of 2. sero (q.v.).

2. **sātus** -ūs, m. (2. sero). **I.** a sowing, setting, planting, Cic.; fig., seed; haec preparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetting, origin, stock, race; Hercules Jovis satu editus, Cic.; a primo satu, Cic.

Sātūrīcus -a -um, v. Satyrus.

sātūrīon -ii, n. (σατίριον), the plant ragwort, Plin.

Sātūrīscus -i, m. (σατυρίσκος), a little Satyr, Cic.

Sātūrūs -i, m. (Σάτυρος). **I.** a Satyr, a companion of Bacchus, represented with long pointed ears, behind which were the stumps of horns, with the tail of a goat, bristly hair, and a

Aut nose; in later times identified with the fauns of the Roman mythology, deities of the woods with horns and the feet of goats; Satyrus Phryx, *Marsyas*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *Greek Satyric drama*, in which Satyrs formed the chorus; Satyrorum scriptor, Hbr.

sauciatio -ōnis, f. (saucio), *a wounding*, Cic.

saucio 1. (saucius), *to wound, hurt*. **I.** Lit., a, *aliquem telis*, Cic.; b, *to let blood*; euphem., *to wound mortally*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to tear up the ground with the plough*; *duram humum*, Ov.

saucius -a -um, *wounded, injured, hurt*. **I.** Lit., *graviter saucius*, Cic.; *paucis saucis*, Caes.; plur. subst., **saucii** -ōrum, m. *the wounded*, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of inanimate objects, *injured*; *malus saucius Africo*, Hor.; *glacies saucia sole*, Ov.; b, *attacked by illness*, Prop.; c, *drunken*, Mart.; d, of accused persons, *half condemned*; *de repetundis saucius*, ap. Cic.; e, *wounded, injured in mind*; (α) *troubled, distressed*; *animus eius*, Cic.; (β) esp., *wounded by love*; *regina saucia curā*, Verg.

saucion -i, n. (σαυσιον), *mustard*, Plin.

Sauroctōnos -i, m. (σαυροκτόνος), *the lizard-killer* (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Plin.

Saurōmātes -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), *a Sarmatian*; plur., **Saurōmātae** -ārum, *the Sarmatians*, Ov.

sāviolum -i, n. (dim. of savium), *a little kiss*, Cat.

sāvior, 1. dep. (savium), *to kiss*; *aliquem*, Cic.

sāvium -ii, n. **I.** *the mouth formed for kissing*, Plaut. **II.** Meton., *a kiss*; *Atticae meis verbis savium des volo*, Cic.

saxatilis -e (saxum), *frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks*, Plin.

saxetum -i, n. (saxum), *a rocky place*, Cic.

saxeus -a -um (saxum), *made of rock or stone, rocky, stony*; *scopulum*, Ov.; *umbra, cast by a rock*, Verg.; *Niobe saxea facta, turned to stone*, Ov.

saxificus -a -um (saxum and facio), *turning into stone, petrifying*; *Medusa*, Ov.

saxifragus -a -um (saxum and frango), *stone-breaking, stone-crushing*, Plin.

saxosus -a -um (saxum). **I.** *full of rocks, rocky*; *valles*, Verg. Subst., **saxosa** -ōrum, n. *rocky places*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *stony, flowing between rocks*; *saxosus sonans Hypanis*, Verg.

saxulum -i, n. (dim. of saxum), *a little rock*, Cic.

saxum -i, n. *a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock (rupes, a cliff, precipitous rock)*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *a rock*; 1, gen., *saxo undique absciso rupes*, Liv.; *saxa latentia, reefs*, Verg.; 2, esp., a, *Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices*, Cic.; b, *the Tarpeian rock*, Cic.; c, *Saxa rubra, v. ruber*. **B.** *a stone*; a, *a (large) stone*; *saxa jacere*, Cic.; b, *a stone for building*; *saxum quadratum*, Liv.; or for statues, *non e saxo sculptus*, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, *a stone wall*; *saxo lucum circumdedit alto*, Ov.; b, *a stone building*; *perrumpere amat saxa*, Hor.

scābellum -i, n. (dim. of scamnum). **I.** *a small stool, footstool*, Varr. **II.** *a musical instrument played with the foot, used to accompany dancing*, Cic.

scāber -bra -brum (scabo), *rough, scurvy*. **I.** Gen., *unguis*, Ov.; *robigo*, Verg.; of persons, *rough, untidy*, Hor. **II.** Esp., *scabby, mangy*; *oves*, Plaut.

scābies -ēi, f. (scabo), *roughness*. **I.** ferri, Verg. **II.** *the scab, mange, the itch*. **A.** Lat., Verg. **B.** Fig., *an itch, itching desire for any thing*, Cic.; *lucris*, Hor.

scābiōsus -a -um (scabies). **I.** *rough*, Plin. **II.** *scabby, mangy*, Pers.

scābo, scābi, 3. (root SCAB, Gk. ΣΚΑΒ -ρω), *to scratch, rub*; *caput*, Hor.

scābrītia -ae, f. and **scābrīties** -ēi, f. (scaber), *roughness*, Plin.

Scaea porta -ae, f. and **Scaeae portae** (Σκαίαι πύλαι), *the west gate of Troy*.

scaena (scēna) -ae f. (σκηνή), *the board of the theatre, the stage, the scene, the theatre*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *de scaena decedere, to go off the stage*, Cic.; *sphaeram in scenam afferre*, Cic.; *Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes, on the stage, i.e., in the tragedies*, Verg. **B.** Transf., of nature, *a background*; *tum silvis scaena cornucis*, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** *the stage, the boards of any public action*; a, of the forum, etc., *publicity, the world*; in *scaena, id est, in contione*, Cic.; *minus in scena esse, to be less before the eyes of the world*, Cic.; *scaenae servire*, Cic.; b, of schools of rhetoric, Tac.; c, gen., *scenae, sphere*; *scaena manet dotes grandis tuas*, Ov. **B.** *anything presented for outward display*; a, *parade, outward show*; (verba) *ad scaenam pompaeque sumuntur*, Cic.; b, *deception, fraud, scena rei totius haec*, ap. Cic.

scaenālis -e (scena), *belonging to the theatre, theatrical*, Lucr. (?)

scaenīcus -a -um (σκηνικός), *belonging to the boards, scenic, theatrical*. **A.** Adj., *ludi*, Liv.; *voluptas*, Cic. **B.** Subst., **scaenicus** -i, m. *a stage-hero, an actor*, Cic.

Scaevola -ae, m. (dim. of scaevus, *the left-handed*), *a surname of the gens Mucia, v. Mucius*

scaeva -ae, f. (scaevus), *an omen, portent*, Plaut.

scaevus -a -um (σκαίος). **I.** *left, on the left hand*, Varr. **II.** *awkward*, Sall.

scālae -ārum, f. (from scando, as ala from ago), *a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder*; *se in scalas tabernae librariae conficere*, Cic.; *scalas admovere (muris or moenibus), scaling-ladders*, Caes., Liv.; *muros scalis aggredi*, Sall.

Scaldis -is, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt*.

scalmus -i, m. (σκαλμός), *a thole or thole-pin, on which an oar works, a row-lock*; *navicula duorum scalmorum, two-oared*, Cic.; *scalum nullum videt, no trace of boats*, Cic.

scalpellum -i, n. (dim. of scalprum), and **scalpellus** -i, m. *a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel*, Cic.

scalpo, scalpsi, scalptum, 3. (root SCALP, Gk. ΓΛΑΦ-ω), *to scrape, scratch, tear*. **I.** Gen., a, lit., *terram unguibus*, Hor.; b, fig., *to tickle*, Pers. **II.** Esp. t.t. of art, *to scratch with a sharp tool, to engrave on wood, gems, etc.*; *spta manus est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum*, Cic.

scalprum -i, n. (scalpo), *a sharp, cutting instrument*; a, *a cobbler's awl*, Hor.; b, *a chisel*, Liv.; c, *a pen-knife*, Tac.

scalptor -ōris, m. (scalpo), *a cutter, engraver*, Plin.

scalptūra -ae, f. (scalpo). **I.** *a cutting, engraving*; *gemmarum*, Plin. **II.** Meton., *a figure engraved, an engraving*, Suet.

Scāmander -dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος), *a river in Troas, rising on Mount Ida and joining the Simois, called Xanthus, on account of its red colour*.

scambus -a -um (*σκამβός*), *crooked-legged*, Suet.

scammōnia (*scāmōnia*) and **scammōnēa** -ae, f. (*σκαμμωνία, σκαμωνία*), *scammony*, Cic.

scammōnites -ae, m. *scammony-wine*, Plin.

scamnum -i, n. (root SCAP (cf. scabellum and scapus), Gr. ΣΚΗΠ, whence *σκήπτω, σκήπτρον*, Doric, *σκάπτρον*), *a prop, bench, stool, dep. footstool*; scamnum facere, Hor.; cava sub tenerum scamna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focos scamnis considerare longis, Ov.

scandix -icis, f. (*σκανδιξ*), *chervil*, Plin.

scando, scandi, scansum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to climb*; a, lit., in aggerem, Liv.; in domos superas, Ov.; b, transf., *to raise oneself, to rise*; supra principem, Tac. **II.** Transit., *to ascend, to climb up*; malos, Cic.; muros, Liv.; Capitolium, Hor.; fig., scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor.

scansilis -e (scando), *that can be climbed*; Scas, Plin.

scansio -ōnis, f. (scando), *a climbing up, ascending*, Varr.

Scantius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*, Cic.; adj., Scantia silva, *a wood in Campania*, Cic.

scāpha -ae, f. (*σκάφη*), *a small boat, skiff*, Cic.

scāphium -ii, n. (*σκαφίον*), *a bowl in the shape of a boat*; esp., *a drinking-vessel*, Cic.

Scaptensūla -ae, f. (*Σκαπτὴ ὕλη*), *a small town in Thrace near Abdera, famous for its gold and silver mines, and as the place of exile of Thucydides*.

Scaptia -ae, f. *a town in Latium*; hence, adj., **Scaptius** -a -um, *Scaptian*; tribus, Liv.

Scāpūla -ae, m. *a surname of the Cornelian gens*; adj., **Scāpūlanus** -a -um, *belonging to Scapula*; hortī, Cic.

scāpūlae -ārum, f. *the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, the back*, Plaut.

scāpus -i, m. (v. scamnum), *anything that supports, e.g., I. the stalk of plants*, Plin. **II.** *a weaver's beam*, Lucr. **III.** *the shaft or stem of a candelabrum*, Plin.

scārābacus -i, m. (**σκαράβατος*, from *σκάραβος = κάραβος*), *a beetle*, Plin.

scārīfatiō (*scārīfīcātiō*) -ōnis, f. (scarifo), *a scratching up, scarifying*, Plin.

scārīfo (*scārīfico*), 1. (*σκαριφάομαι*), *to scratch up with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarify*, Plin.

scārus -i, m. (*σκάρος*), *a salt-water fish, much liked by the Romans, the parrot-fish*, Hor.

scātēbra -ae, f. (scateo), *a spouting up, bubbling up of water*, Verg.

scātēo, 2. and (archaic) **scāto**, 3. *to gush forth, spout out, bubble out*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., *to swarm, abound*; with abl., arx scatens fontibus, Liv.; with genit., terra ferarum scetet, Lucr.

scātūrigo (*scāturrīgo*) -gīnis, f. (scatario), *a spring of bubbling water*; plur., scaturigines turbidae, Liv.

scātūrīo (*scāturrīo*), 4. (scateo), *to gush forth*; meton., Curio totus hoc scaturit, *is full of love for this party*, ap. Cic.

scāturrex = scaturigo (q.v.).

scaurus -a -um (connected with *σκάζειν*). **I.** *having projecting or swollen ankles*, Hor. **II.** *scaurus, a Roman surname of the gens Aemilia and Aurelia, the most famous bearer of the name being M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended*,

scazon -ontis, m. (*σκάζων*, *limping*), *an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, Plin.

scēlērātē, adv. (sceleratus), *impiously, wickedly*; facere, Cic.; dicere in aliquem, Cic.; domus sceleratius aedificata quam eversa, Cic.; sceleratissime machinari omnes insidias, Cic.

scēlērātus -a -um, p. adj. (from scelero). **I.** *polluted, profaned by guilt*; terra, Verg.; limina Thracum, Ov.; esp., *sceleratus vicus, the accursed street, the highest point of the vicus Cyprius on the Esquiline, where Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over the corpse of her father*; sceleratus campus, *the accursed field, on the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestal virgins were buried alive*, Liv.; scelerata sedes, *the lower world*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *impious, wicked, profane, infamous, accursed*; hasta sceleratior, Cic.; homo sceleratissimus, Cic.; subst., **scēlērāti** -ōrum, m. *villains, miscreants*, Cic.; post., *sceleratas sumere poenas, for impiety, wickedness*, Verg. **B.** *wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious*; frigus, Verg.

scēlēro, 1. (scelus), *to pollute, profane with guilt*; manus, Verg.

scēlērōsus -a -um (scelus), *full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed*; facta, Lucr.

scēlestē, adv. (scelestus), *wickedly, impiously*; facere, Liv.; suspicari, Cic.

scēlestus -a -um (scelus). **I.** *wicked, accursed, infamous*; a, facinus, Cic.; sermo scelestior, Liv.; scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut.; b, *knavish, roguish*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., *unlucky, wretched, pernicious*, Plaut.

scēlus -ēris, n. *wickedness*. **I.** Lit., subject., *impiety, wickedness*, Cic. **II.** Meton., object., **A.** *a crime, evil deed, impious action, heinous offence*; 1, lit., scelus facere, *admittere, committere, edere, concipere, in sese concipere or suscipere*, Cic.; minister sceleris, Liv.; scelus est (civem Romanum) verberare, Cic.; 2, transf., *misfortune, calamity*, Plaut. **B.** *a villain, scoundrel, rascal*; ne bestiis, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur, Cic.; scelus viri, *a rogue of a man*, Plaut.; so scelus artificis, Verg.

scēna = scaena (q.v.).

scēnālis = scaenalis (q.v.).

scēnīcus = scaenicus (q.v.).

Scopsis -is, f. (*Σκῆψις*), *a town in Mysia, now Esklupschi or Eski-Schupsche*. Hence, **Scopsius** -a -um, *of Scopsis*; Metrodorus, Cic.

sceptrifēr -fēra -fērum (sceptrum and fero), *sceptre-bearing*, Ov.

sceptrīgēr = sceptrifēr (q.v.).

sceptrum -i, n. (*σκήπτρον*), *a sceptre, royal wand or staff*. **I.** Lit., Cic.; so jestingly, paedagogorum, Mart. **II.** Transf., *dominion, kingdom, royal authority*; sceptra petit Evandri, Verg.

sceptūchus -i, m. (*σκηπτούχος*), *the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts*, Tac.

schēda (*schīda*) and **scīda** -ae, f. (*σχίδα*). **I.** *a strip of papyrus bark*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *a leaf of paper*: ut scida ne qua depercat, Cic.

schēma -ae, f. and **schēma** -ātis, n. (*σχῆμα*), *shape, figure, form, fashion*, Quint.

schīda = schēda (q.v.).

schistos -a -on (*σχιστός*), *cleft, cloven, split*, Plin.

Schoenēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (*Σχοινεύς*), *a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta*; hence, **A.** Adj., **Schoenēus** -a -um, *belonging to Schoeneus*;

Schoeneia virgo or simply Schoeneia, *Atalanta*, Ov. **B. Schoenēis** -idis, f. *Atalanta*, Ov.

schoenobātes -ae, m. (σχουνοβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer, Juv.

schoenus -i, m. (σχόινος). **I.** an aromatic reed used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent, Cato. **II.** Meton., **A.** an ointment, Plaut. **B.** a Persian measure of distance (between 30 and 60 stadia), Plin.

schōla (scōla) -ae, f. (σχολή), leisure, rest from work; hence, **I.** learned leisure, learned conversation, debate, dispute, lecture, dissertation; certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc., Cic.; scholas Graecorum more habere, Cic.; vertes te ad alteram scholam, matter, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1, a,** a place where learned disputations are carried on, a school, Cic.; **b,** transf., (a) a gallery of works of art, used for such disputations and conferences, Plin.; (β) a waiting-room, room in a bath, Vitruvius; **2,** the disciples of a philosopher, a school, sect; clamabant omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.

schōlasticus -a -um (σχολαστικός), of or relating to a school; esp., to a school of rhetoric or to rhetoric, rhetorical. **I.** Adj., controversia, Quint. **II.** Subst., **A. schōlastica** -ōrum, n. rhetorical exercises, Quint. **B. schōlasticus** -i, m. **1,** a student of rhetoric, Quint.; **2,** a teacher of rhetoric, a professor, Suet.

sciādēus -ei, m. and **sciāena** -ae, f. (σκιαδεύς, σκίαίνα), the male and female of a salt-water fish, perhaps *Salmo Thymallus*, Linn., Plin.

Sciāthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκίαθος), an island in the Aegean Sea, north of Euboea.

scīda = schida (q.v.).

sciens -entis (scio). **I.** Partic., knowing something, Ter. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., **A.** = purposely, knowingly; ut offenderet sciens neminem, Cic. **B.** acquainted with a matter, knowing, understanding, versed in, acquainted with; with genit., belli, Sall.; citharae, Hor.; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, Cic.; with infin., flectere equum sciens, Hor.; absol., quis hoc homine scientior, Cic.; scientissimus gubernator, Cic.

scientēr, adv. (sciens), skilfully, expertly; dicere, Cic.

scientiā -ae, f. (sciens), a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with. **I.** Gen., regionum, Cic.; futurorum malorum, Cic.; memoriā et scientiā comprehendisse, Cic. **II.** Esp., theoretical, philosophical knowledge, theory, science; an, quum eā non utare, scientiā tamen ipsā teneri potest, Cic.; scientia dialecticorum, juris, Cic.; rei militaris, Cic.; plur., tot artes, tantae scientiae, Cic.

scilicēt, adv. (contr. from scire licet). **I.** actually, just think! (to call attention to something strange); rogat et prece cogit, scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere cogar, etc., Hor.; ter sunt conati Olympum scilicet atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Verg. **II.** of course, naturally, evidently. **A.** Gen., a, with acc. and infin., Lucr.; b, as a simple particle, cur igitur eos manumisit? metuebat scilicet, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, naturally, of course, undoubtedly; with an adversative sent. (gen. with tamen, sed tamen, or sed), nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen, quae te ipsum probaturum confidam, Cic.; b, ironically, of course, to be sure, forsooth; id populus curat scilicet, much the people trouble themselves about that! Ter.; ego istius pecudis consilio scilicet aut praesidio uti volebam, Cic.; c, doubtless alas! unda scilicet omnibus enaviganda, Hor. **III.** to wit, namely, Suet.

scilla (squilla) -ae, f. (σκίλλα), **1,** a sea-leek, squill, Plin.; **2,** a small sea-crab, Cic.

scillinus -a -um (scillus), made of squills, Plin.

scillites -ae, m. (σκιλλίτης), flavoured with or made of squills, Plin.

scilliticus = scillinus (q.v.).

scin' = scisne (q.v.).

scincos -i, m. (σκίγκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, Plin.

scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. (connected with σχίζω), to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split. **I.** Lit., crines, Verg.; mater scissa comam, with torn hair, Verg.; epistolam, Cic.; vestem de corpore, Prop.; lignum cuneis, split, cleave, Verg.; prov., paenulam alicui, to tear (off a person's travelling cloak), i.e., to urge a person to stay, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1,** to part, divide, separate; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, Verg.; pass., scindi, as middle, to separate, part; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, Verg.; **2,** esp., a, to break off, interrupt; verba fletu, Ov.; b, to destroy, Plaut.; c, (= rescindo) to renew; ne scindam ipse dolorem meum (from the metaphor of tearing open a wound), Cic.

scintilla -ae, f. a spark. **I.** Lit., Liv.; silici scintillam excudere, Verg. **II.** Fig., a spark, glimmer, faint trace; belli, Cic.; ingenii, Cic.

scintillatio -ōnis, f. (scintillo), a sparkling, Plin.

scintillo, 1. (scintilla), to sparkle, glitter; scintillat oleum testā ardente, Verg.

scintillula -ae, f. (dim. of scintilla), a little spark; fig., virtutum quasi scintillulae, Cic.

scio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. to know, to have knowledge of, to experience. **I.** Gen. (opp. opinari, arbitrari), (a) with acc., istarum rerum nihil, Cic.; quod sciam, as far as I know, Cic.; (β) with infin., scio tibi ita placere, Cic.; scimus Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, Cic.; (γ) with dep. rel. or interrog. sent., cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic.; (δ) absol., statim fac ut sciam, Cic.; with de and the abl., cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to know, have learned, be acquainted with; (a) with acc., literas, Cic.; (β) with infin., qui tractare et uti sciat, Cic.; (γ) absol., scire Graece, Latine, to understand Greek, Latin; b, to perceive, to mark, Plaut. (syncop. perf., scisti, Ov.; infin., scisse, Cic.).

sciōthēricōn -i, n. (σκιοθηρικόν), a sun-dial, Plin.

Scipiādas and Scipiādes, v. 2. Scipio.

1. scipiō -ōnis, m. (σκίπων, σκήπων), a staff, wand, Plaut.; eburneus, carried by viri triumphales, Liv.

2. Scipiō -ōnis, m. (Σκιπίων, Σκηπίων), a family name of the gens Cornelia, v. Cornelia. Hence, **Scipiādas (-ēs)** -ae, m. (Σκιπιάδης), one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio.

Sciron -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκείρων). **I.** a noted robber on the coast between Megaris and Attica, killed by Theseus. **II.** (Sciron, Seyron, Siron, Syron), an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Vergil.

scirpēus (sirpēus) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. **I.** Adj., imago or simulacrum (v. Argei), Ov. **II.** Subst., scirpea or sirpea (sirpea) -ae, f. basket-work made of rushes (to form the body of a waggon), Ov.

scirpicūlus (sirpicūlus) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. Subst., scirpicūlus -i, m. a rush-basket, Prop.

scirpus (sirpus) -i, m. a rush, bulrush, Plin.; prov., nodum in scirpo quaerere, to find a difficulty where there is none, Plin.

scirros -i, m. (σκίρρος), a hard swelling, Plin.
sciscitator -ōris, m. (sciscitor), an inquirer,
 examiner, Mart.

sciscitor, 1. dep. to investigate, inquire into,
 examine into, ask, interrogate; (α) with acc. of
 thing, consulis voluntatem, Liv.; (β) with acc.
 and ex and the abl., ex eo eius sententiam, Cic.;
 (γ) with de and the abl., sciscitari de victoria,
 Cic.; (δ) with acc. of person, to consult; deos,
 Liv.; (ε) with dep. interrog. sent., sciscitari,
 uter Porsena esset, Liv.; (ζ) absol., elieuit
 comiter sciscitando ut, etc., Liv.

scisco, scivi, scitum, 3. (scio). **I.** to seek to
 find out, investigate, inquire, Plaut. **II.** Polit.
 t. t., to approve of by voting, to vote, assent to; a,
 of the people, to ordain, resolve: quae scisceret
 plebes, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Athenienses
 sciverunt ut, etc., Cic.; of an individual, to vote
 for; legem, Cic.

scissura -ae, f. (scindo), a splitting, cleav-
 ing, rending, separating, parting, Plin.

scissus -a -um, p. adj. (from scindo), torn,
 rent; transf., genus vocum, harsh, grating, Cic.

scitamenta -ōrum, n. (1. scitus), dainties,
 titbits, Plaut.

scitē, adv. (1. scitus), cleverly, skilfully, taste-
 fully, nicely, elegantly; scite loqui, Liv.; capella
 scite facta, Cic.

scitor, 1. (scio), to wish to know, inquire, ask;
 aliquid, Verg.; aliquem de aliqua re, Ov.; orac-
 ula, to consult, Verg.; with dep. interrog., quid
 veniat, scitatur, Ov.

scitulus -a -um (dim. of scitus), neat, pretty,
 elegant; facies, Plaut.

scitum -i, n. (scisco). **I.** a decree, statute,
 ordinance; plebis scitum, populi scitum, Cic.;
 plebei and plebi scitum, Liv.; scita pontificis,
 Liv.; Ctesiphon scitum fecit ut, etc., Cic. **II.**
 a philosophical tenet or maxim (δόγμα), Sen.

1. **scītus** -a -um, p. adj. (from scisco). **I.**
 clever, wise, shrewd, skilful, adroit; sermo, Cic.;
 with genit., scitus vadorum, acquainted with,
 Ov.; lyrae, Ov.; hence, scitum est, it is a clever
 saying, Cic.; vetus illud Catonis admodum
 scitum est, Cic. **II.** Transf., pretty, fine,
 Plaut.

2. **scītus** -ū, m. (scisco), a statute, decree;
 plebi scitu, Cic.

sciurus -i, m. (σκίουρος), a squirrel, Plin.

sciūs -a -um (scio), knowing, Petr.

scōbina -ae, f. (scobis), a rasp, file, Plin.

scōbis -is, f. (scabo), that which is scratched
 or scraped off, filings, cuttings, chips, shavings,
 sawdust, Hor.

Scodra -ae, f. a town in Macedonian Illyria,
 now Scodar or Scutari. Hence, **Scodrenses**
 -um, m. the inhabitants of Scodra.

Scodrus -i, m. mons, the easterly continua-
 tion of the Dalmatian and Illyrian mountains,
 now Argentaro.

scōla, etc. = schola, etc. (q. v.).

scōlōpendra -ae, f. (σκολόπενδρα), a kind
 of multipede, scolopendra, Plin.

scōlymus -i, m. (σκόλυμος), a species of arti-
 choke, Plin.

scomber -bri, m. (σκόμβρος), a sea-fish, a
 mackerel, Plin.

scōpa -ae, f. **I.** a thin twig, a sprig, gen. in
 plur., Plin. **II.** Meton., plur., **scōpae** -arum,
 1. a broom or broom, made of a number of twigs or
 branches; scopae viles, Hor.; hence, prov.,
 scopas dissolvere, to untie a broom, i. e., throw
 anything into confusion, Cic.; scopae solutae =
 a muddled, foolish man, Cic.

Scōpās -ae, m. (Σκόπας), a famous sculptor of
 Paros.

scōpes -um, f. (σκώπες), a kind of owl, Plin.

scōpio -ōnis, f. the stalk of a bunch of grapes,
 Plin.

scōpūlōsus -a -um (scopulus), rocky, full of
 cliffs, craggy. **I.** Lit., mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., in-
 telligo quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser,
 Cic.

scōpūlus -i, m. (σκόπελος). **I.** a rock, crag,
 cliff; esp., a rock in the sea; ad scopulos allidi,
 Caes.; affligi, Cic.; poet., of a promontory, infames
 scopuli, Acroceraunia, Hor.; in comparisons, o
 scopulis undāque ferocior, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen.,
 ad scopulum ire, to be ruined, Lucr. **B.** Esp., a
 rock, cliff (as symbolical of danger, difficulty,
 peril); in hos scopulos incidere vitae, Cic.; of
 persons, vos geminae voragines scopulique rei-
 publicae (of Piso and Gabinius), Cic.

scōpus -i, m. (σκοπός), a mark set up to shoot
 at, Suet.

scordion -ii, n. (σκόρδιον), a plant having an
 odour of garlic (Teucrium scordium, Linn.), Plin.

Scordus -i, m. (τὸ Σκάρδον ὄρος), a mountain
 in Illyria barbara or Romana, on the borders of
 Moesia and Macedonia.

scōria -ae, f. (σκωρία), dross or slag (of metals),
 Plin.

scorpaena -ae, f. (σκόρπαινα), a sea-scorpion,
 Plin.

scorpio -ōnis, m. and **scorpius** (-ōs) -i,
 m. (σκορπίων). **I.** a scorpion, Ov. **II.** Transf.,
 a, the Scorpion, as one of the signs of the Zodiac,
 b, a military engine for throwing missiles, Caes.;
 c, a prickly salt-water fish (Cottus scorpio,
 Linn.), Plaut.; d, a prickly plant (Spartium
 scorpius, Linn.), Plin.

scorpiōnius -a -um (scorpio), of or relating
 to a scorpion, Plin.

scorpiūron -i, n. (σκορπίουρον), a plant,
 scorpion's tail, heliotrope, Plin.

scortātor -ōris, m. (scortor), a fornicator,
 Hor.

scortēus -a -um (scortum), of or relating to
 hides, leathern, made of leather, Mart.; subst.,
scortēa -ae, f. a leathern garment, Mart.

scortillum -i, m. (dim. of scortum), a little
 harlot, Cat.

scortor, 1. dep. (scortum), to whore, Plaut.

scortum -i, n. **I.** a skin, hide, Varr. **II.** a
 prostitute, Cic.

scorēātor -ōris, m. (screo), one who hawks or
 hems, Plaut.

scorēātus -ūs, m. (screo), a hawking, hem-
 ming, Tert.

scorēo, 1. to hawk, hem, Plaut.

scriba -ae, m. (scribo), a clerk or secretary;
 a, in a public capacity, a clerk in the service of
 the senate or the higher magistrates; scriba aedi-
 licius, Cic.; b, of private persons, private secre-
 tary; scriba meus, Cic.

scriblita -ae, f. a kind of tart, Plaut.

scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. (root SCRIB,
 SCRIP, connected with ΓΡΑΦΩ, as sculpo
 with γλύφω), to engrave with a sharp-pointed
 pencil, draw lines. **I.** 1, gen., lineam, Cic.; 2,
 to draw, sketch, make an outline of; scribetur
 tibi forma et situs agri, Hor. **II.** to write.
A. Gen., literam, Cic.; meā manu scriptae
 literae, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to write a letter to;
 alicui, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad aliquem de
 aliquo (to recommend a person in writing to
 some one else) accuratissime, Cic.; pass., with
 acc. and infln., scribitur nobis multitudinem

convenisse, Cic. ; 2, to beg, entreat, command by letter ; with ut or ne and the subj., velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic. ; Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. ; with subj. alone, scribit Labieno, veniat, Caes. ; 3, to write, put down in writing, compose, prepare ; libros, Cic. ; leges, Cic. ; senatus consultum, Cic. ; absol., (α) like the English, to write, i.e., to compose a literary work ; se ad scribendi studium contulit, Cic. ; (β) to treat of in writing ; hac super re scribam ad te, Cic. ; (γ) to compose a legal instrument, to draw up, write drafts ; haec urbana militia respondendi, scribendi, cavendi, Cic. ; 4, with double acc., to appoint in writing ; aliquem heredem, Cic. ; 5, commercial t. t., to give an order for the payment of money ; scribe decem a Nerio, let the debtor pay 10,000 sesterces through (the money-changer) Nerius, Hor. ; 6, to write about, describe, celebrate in writing ; Marius, Cic. ; scriberis Vario fortis, Hor. ; 7, polit. t. t., to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc., supplementum legionibus, Cic. ; quinque milia colonorum Capuam, Liv. ; transf., scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your friends, Hor.

scrīnium -īi, n. a cylindrical case, casket, or box for books, papers, unguents, etc., Sall., Hor.

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

scriptiō -ōnis, f. (scribo). **I.** writing, the art of writing, Cic. **II.** Esp., writing, written composition ; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.

scriptiō, 1. (intens. of scribo). **I.** to write frequently ; et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. **II.** to write, compose ; orationes multas, Cic.

scriptor -ōris, m. (scribo). **I.** a writer, clerk, secretary, Cic. **II.** a writer, author, composer, narrator ; 1, a, with genit., rerum suarum domestici scriptores et nuntii, Cic. ; scriptor rerum, a historian, Liv. ; b, absol., an author, writer ; of orators, subtilis scriptor (Lysias), Cic. ; of historians, Sall. ; of poets, Hor. ; 2, polit. t. t., a composer, one who draws up ; legis, Cic.

scriptūla -ōrum, n. (dim. of scriptum), the lines on a draught-board, Ov.

scriptum -i, n. (scribo). **I.** a line drawn on a draught-board ; ludere duodecim scriptis, to play at draughts, Cic. **II.** anything written, a writing ; 1, gen., Latina scripta, Cic. ; mandare scriptis, Cic. ; 2, esp., a, a written decree, a law, Cic. ; b, the text or letter of a work ; quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Cic.

scriptūra -ae, f. (scribo), a writing. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., a composing in writing, written composition. **A.** Lit., scriptura assidua ac diligens, Cic. ; scripturā aliquid persequi, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, the writing or work itself, Tac. ; 2, testamentary disposition ; deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum id, quod quaeratur, Cic. ; 3, a tax or rent paid for the public pastures ; vectigal ex scriptura, Cic. ; magistri scripturae, Cic.

scripūlum (scrūpūlum) -i, n. (another form of scrupulus), a scruple, the smallest part of a weight or mass. **I.** Lit., $\frac{1}{4}$ part of an uncia ; argenti scripulum, Cic. **II.** Transf., the smallest portion of a degree (in astronomy), a minute, Plin.

scrōbicūlus -i, m. (dim. of scrōbis), a little ditch, Plin.

scrōbis -is, c. a ditch, Verg. ; a grave, Tac.

scrōfa -ae, f. (γρομφάς), a breeding sow, Varr.

scrōfipascus -i, m. (scrōfa and pasco), a keeper of pigs, Plaut.

scrupēda and **scrūpīpēda** -ae, f. hobbling, limping, Plaut.

scrūpēus -a -um (scrupus), consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough ; spelunca, Verg.

scrūpōsus -a -um (scrupus), rough, rugged, Lucr.

scrūpūlōsē, adv. (scrupulosus), accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Quint.

scrūpūlōsus -a -um (scrupulus). **I.** Lit., full of sharp stones, rough, rugged ; cotes, Cic. **II.** Fig., exact, accurate, scrupulous, precise, Plin.

scrūpūlum = scripulum (q. v.).

scrūpūlus -i, m. (dim. of scrupus), lit., a small stone ; fig., uneasiness, care, disquiet, anxiety, doubt, scruple ; scrupulum alieni injicere, Cic. ; scrupulus tenuissimus residet, Cic. ; scrupulum ex animo evellere, Cic.

scrūpus -i, m. **I.** a sharp stone, Petr. **II.** Fig., anxiety, disquiet, care, Cic.

scrūta -ōrum, n. (γρύτη), frippery, trash, trumpery, Hor.

scrūtātio -ōnis, m. (scrutor), a searching, investigating, Quint.

scrūtātor -ōris, m. (scrutor), one who searches, investigates, examines, Suet.

scrūtor, 1. dep. (scruta). **I.** to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect. **A.** Lit., domos, naves, Cic. ; Alpes, Cic. ; abdita loca, Sall. **B.** Fig., to examine thoroughly, to seek for ; locos ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. **II.** to search into, find out ; arcanum, Hor. ; mentes deum, Ov.

sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, 3. (root SCULP, Gr. ΓΑΥΦ, γλύφω), to carve, hew, grave, cut, chisel ; ebur, a statue of ivory, Ov.

sculpōnēae -ārum, f. wooden shoes, Plaut.

sculptilis -e (sculpo), carved, hewn, cut ; opus dentis Numidae, work in ivory, Ov.

sculptūra -ae, f. (sculpo), raised work in wood, ivory, marble, gems, sculpture, Quint.

scurra -ae, m. **I.** a dandy, beau, man about town, a fine gentleman ; scurrae locupletes, Cic. **II.** a jester, buffoon, a parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation ; Zeno Socratem scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat, Cic. ; scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor.

scurrilis -e (scurra), like a buffoon, mocking, jeering ; jocus, Cic. ; dicacitas, Cic.

scurrilitas -ātis, f. (scurrilis), buffoonery, Tac.

scurrilitēr, adv. (scurrilis), like a buffoon, Plin.

scurror, 1. dep. (scurra), to play the buffoon ; scurrantis speciem praebere, Hor.

scūtāle -is, n. (scutum), the thong of a sling, Liv.

scūtārius -īi, m. (scutum), a shield-maker, Plaut.

scūtātus -a -um (scutum), armed with a shield ; cohortes, Caes.

scūtella -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), a little flat dish or salver ; dulciculae potionis, Cic.

scūtica (scūtica) -ae, f. (σκυτική, from σκῦτος, leather), a whip, lash, Hor.

scūtīgērūlus -i, m. (scutum and gero), a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, Plaut.

scūtra -ae, f. a tray, dish, salver, Plaut.

scūtūla -ae, f. (σκυτάλη). **I.** a roller for moving heavy weights, Caes. **II.** a small tray or dish, Mart. **III.** a diamond or lozenge-shaped figure, Tac.

scūtūlātus -a -um (scutula), lozenge or diamond-shaped fabrics woven in checks, Juv. Plur. subst., **scūtūlāta** -ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta), clothes made of such fabrics, Juv.

scūtūlum -i, n. (dim. of scutum), a little shield, Cic.

scūtum -i, n. (σκῦτος, leather), a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides (elipens, a smaller oval shield of metal); pedestre (of a foot-soldier), Liv.; scutum abjicere, Cic.; scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv.

Scylācēum -i, n. a town in Lower Italy, now Squillace; navifragum, Verg.; hence, **Scylācēus** -a -um, relating to Scylaceum; litora, Ov.

Scylla -ae, f. (Σκύλλα). **I.** a lofty rock at the entrance to the straits between Sicily and Italy, opposite to the whirlpool Charybdis, dangerous for sailors; personif., daughter of Phorcus, changed by Circe into a monster, with dogs about the lower part of her body. **II.** daughter of Nisus, king in Megara, who cut off her father's hair, on which his happiness depended, and was turned into the bird Ciris. Hence, **Scyllaeus** -a -um (Σκυλλαῖος), belonging to Scylla I. Subst., Scyllaeum = Scylla I., a rock; transf., Scyllaeum illud aeris alieni, Cic.

scymnus -i, m. (σκύμνος), a young animal, whelp; leonum, Lucr.

scýphus -i, m. (σκύφος), a drinking-cup, goblet; inter scyphos, over our wine, in our cups, Cic.; vadit in eundem carcerem atque in eundem paucis post annis scyphum (cup of poison) Socrates, Cic.

Scýriās, v. Scyros.

Scýrōn = II. Sciron (q. v.).

Scýrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκῦρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near Euboea, now Sciro, where Achilles concealed himself in woman's clothes, the residence of Lycomedes, whose daughter Deidamia was the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles. Hence, **A. Scýriās** -ādis, f. of Scyrus; puella, Deidamia, Ov. **B. Scýrius** -a -um, of Scyrus; pubes, Verg.; membra (of Pyrrhus), Ov.

scýtāla -ae, f. and **scýtālē** -ēs, f. (σκυτάλη), a roller; hence, the roller used by the Spartans, around which they bound strips, and thus wrote their despatches, so that the despatches which were unwound could only be read by being rolled round a similar stick; hence, meton., a secret despatch, Nep.

Scýthēs (**Scýtha**) -ae, m. (Σκῦθης), a Scythian. Plur., Scythae, the Scythians, a name of various meaning, sometimes including all the nomadic tribes to the north of the Black and the Caspian Seas. Hence, **A. Scýthia** -ae, f. (Σκυθία), Scythia. **B. Scýthicus** -a -um (Σκυθικός), Scythian; amnis, the Tanais, Hor. **C. Scýthis** -idis, f. a Scythian woman. **D. Scýthissa** -ae, f. a Scythian woman.

1. **sē** (**sēd**), prep. = without. **I.** With abl., se fraude esto, ap. Cic. **II.** Prep. insepar., a, = without, as securus (= sine cura); b, = apart, e.g., sepono.

2. **sē** = semi, half, as semodius.

3. **sē** = sex, six, as semestris.

4. **sē**, acc. and abl. of sui (q. v.).

Sēbēthos (**Sēbētos**) -i, m. a river in Campania, near Neapolis. Hence, **Sēbēthis** (**Sēbētis**) -idis, f. of Sebethos; nympa, Verg.

sēbōsus -a -um (sebum), full of tallow, tallowy, Plin.

sēbum (**sēvum**) and **saevum** -i, n. tallow, wust, fat, grease, Caes.

sēcāle -is, n. a species of grain, perhaps rye, Plin.

sēcāmenta -ōrum, n. (seco), carved work, Plin.

sēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go apart, go away, withdraw. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, secedant improbi, Cic.; b, of things, to be distant; tantum secessit ab imis terra, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to withdraw, retire, go aside; in abditam partem aedium, Sall.; ad deliberandum, Liv.; b, to withdraw, secede; plebs a patribus secessit, Sall.; in sacrum montem, Liv.

sēcerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sever, part, sunder, set apart. **I.** Lit., nihil praedae in publicum, Liv.; with ab and the abl., se a bonis, Cic.; inermes ab armatis, Liv.; with ex and the abl., aliquem e grege imperatorem velut inaestimabilem, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., animum a corpore, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to distinguish; blandum amicum a vero, Cic.; poet., with abl. alone, honestum turpi, Hor.; 2, to set aside, to reject; frugalissimum quemque, Cic.; contraria non fugere, sed quasi secernere, Cic.

sēcēspīta -ae, f. (seco), a sacrificial knife, Suet.

sēcēssiō -ōnis, f. (secedo). **I.** a going on one side; secessionem factā, Liv.; esp. for a conference or parley, secessionem subscriptorum, Cic.; milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, collect together, Caes. **II.** a political withdrawal, secession; populi, Caes.; in Aventinum montem, Liv. Plur., secessionem plebei, Cic.

sēcēssus -ūs, m. (secedo). **I.** a going away; avium, migration, Plin. **II.** retirement, retreat, Ov.; hence, meton., (a) a place of retirement, a retreat, esp., a summer place of residence, Verg.; (β) a recess; longus, a bay running far into the land, Verg.

sēcūdō -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (cludo, i.e., claudo), to shut off. **I.** to shut away, shut up apart; antro seclusa, Verg.; transf., inclusum supplicium atque a conspectu parentium ac liberūm seclusum, Cic. **II.** to sever, separate, sunder, Cic.; munitione flumen a monte, Caes.; transf., curas, to banish, Verg.

sēcūs, v. secus.

sēcūsus -a -um, partic. of secludo.

sēco, sēcūi, sectum, but sēcātūrus, 1. (root SEC, connected with German sägen, English to saw), to cut, cut off, cut in pieces. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., pabula, Caes.; unguis sectus, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, medical t. t., to cut off, amputate, to cut surgically; varices Mario, Cic.; 2, to cut, geld, castrate, Mart. **II.** Transf., 1, to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt; secuerunt corpora vepres, Verg.; si quem podagra secat, torments, Cat.; 2, to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse; avis secat aethera pennis, Verg.; aequor puppe, Ov. **III.** Fig., 1, to lash in words, satirise; urbem, Pers.; 2, to divide; causas in plura genera, Cic.; hence, a, to settle, decide; lites, Hor.; b, to pursue, follow up; spem secare, Verg.

sēcērētō, adv. (secretus), separately; consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant, Liv.; eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit, Caes.; secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, Cic.

sēcērētus -a -um, p. adj. (from secerno), separate, apart. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., arva, Verg.; imperium, Liv.; 2, esp., separate, solitary; colles, Tac.; secreta petere loca, Hor. **B.** Fig., a, deprived of; with abl., secreta cibo natura, Lucr.; with genit., corpora secreta teporis, Lucr.; b, secret; artes, Ov.; nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habent, Liv. **II.** Subst., **sēcērētum** -i, n. 1, retirement, solitude, a solitary place; secreta Sibyllae, Verg.; abducere

aliquem in secretum, Liv.; in secreto, Liv.; **3**, a secret, mystery; omnium secreta rimari, Tac.; in secretis eius, in his private papers, Suet.

secta -ae, f. (sequor), a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan. **I**. Gen., nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae secuti sumus, Cic. **II**. Esp., **1**, political method, party; sequi eius auctoritatem cuius sectam atque Imperium secutus est, Cic.; **2**, a philosophical school, sect; philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic.

sectarius -a -um (seco), cut, gelded, Plaut.

sectator -ōris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. **A**. Gen., lex Fabia quae est de numero sectatorum, dependents, clients, Cic. **B**. a member of a sect or school, Tac.

sectilis -e (seco). **I**. cut, cloven; ebur, Ov.; pavimenta, made up of small pieces, mosaic, Suet. **II**. that can be cut or cloven, Mart.

sectio -ōnis, f. (seco). **I**. a cutting, cutting up, Plin. **II**. the buying up of confiscated property, both of the goods of proscribed persons and of booty taken in war, and of inheritances which lapsed to the state; ad illud sectionis scelus accedere, Cic.; exercendis apud aerarium sectionibus famosus, Cic.; concr. = property of this kind put up to auction; cuius praedae sectio non venierit, Cic.; sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes.

sectivus -a -um (seco), that can be cut or chopped up, Plin.

1. **sector** -ōris, m. (seco), **1**, a cutter; colorum, a cut-throat, Cic.; **2**, a buyer of confiscated or other public property; bonorum, Cic.; Pompeji, of the property of Pompey, Cic.

2. **sector**, **1**. dep. (intens. of sequor), to follow eagerly, continually. **I**. Lit., **1**, in a friendly way, to accompany constantly, run after; a, aliquem totos dies, Cic.; b, as a servant, to be in the train of; si servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum sectantur, Cic.; **2**, in a hostile manner, to run after in order to ridicule, to harass; a, ut pueri eum sectentur, Cic.; b, to follow animals in the chase, to hunt, pursue; leporem, Hor.; apros, Verg. **II**. Transf., **1**, to strive after, pursue eagerly; praedam, Caes.; virtutes, Tac.; **2**, to try to find out; mitte sectari quo, etc., Hor.

sectrix -trix, f. (sector), she that purchases the confiscated property of the proscribed, Plin.

sectura -ae, f. (seco). **I**. a cutting, Plin. **II**. Meton., a place where something is cut or dug out; aerariae secturae, copper-mines, Caes.

secūbitus -ūs, m. (secumbo), a sleeping alone, Ov.

secūbo -ūi, **1**. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self. **I**. Lit., Ov., Liv. **II**. to live a solitary life, Prop.

secūlāris = saecularis (q. v.).

secūlum = saeculum (q. v.).

secum = cum se, v. sui and cum.

secundāni -ōrum, m. (secundus), soldiers of the second legion, Liv.

secundarius -a -um (secundus), belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality; panis, Suet.; of abstr., status de tribus secundarius, Cic.; subst., **secundarium** -li, n. secondary matter of discussion, Cic.

1. **secundō**, adv. (secundus). **I**. in the second place, Cic. **II**. for the second time, Lucr.

2. **secundo**, **1**. (secundus), to make favourable, to favour, bless, assist, second; dii incepta secundent, Verg.; secundante vento, Tac.

secundum, adv. and prep. (secundus). **I**. Adv., **1**, afterwards, behind; ite hac secundum,

Plaut.; **2**, secondly, in the next place, Cic. **II**. Prep. with acc., after. **A**. In space, **1**, close behind; aram, Plaut.; **2**, along, close along, by, near to; secundum mare, Cic. **B**. In time and order of events, **1**, lit., a, of time, after; secundum comitia, Cic.; secundum haec, after this, Liv.; secundum quietem, in a dream, Cic.; b, of order, after, next to; secundum te, nihil mihi amicus est solitudine, Cic.; heres secundum filiam, next after the daughter, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, according to, in accordance with; secundum naturam vivere, Cic.; b, legal l. l., in favour of, to the advantage of; decernere secundum aliquem, Cic.

secundus -a -um (sequor), following. **I**. Gen., **1**, of time, lumine secundo, on the following day, Eun.; mensa, the dessert, Cic.; **2**, in succession, following the first, second; a, lit., id secundum erat de tribus, Cic.; heres, a person to inherit in case the first heir dies, Cic.; partes secundae, the second rôle, Cic.; hence, subst., (a) **secundae** -arum, f. the second rôle; agere Sen.; fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, was second fiddle to Crassus, followed after him, Cic.; (b) **secunda** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the second hour; ad secundam; Hor.; b, fig., (a) second in rank, next, following; secundus ad principatum, Cic.; (b) second in value, second-rate, inferior; panis, Hor.; nulli Campanorum secundus, Liv. **II**. Esp., following easily or willingly. **A**. Lit., **1**, of persons, dum ridetur fietis Balatrone secundo, Hor.; **2**, of wind or tide, following (i. e., favourable); a, of water, secundo flumine, with the stream, Caes.; b, of wind, navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem, Cic.; vento secundissimo, Cic.; c, of sails filled with a favourable wind, secunda vela dato, Ov.; **3**, of things, curruque (dat.) volans dat lora secundo, Verg. **B**. Fig., a, favourable, favouring; voluntas contionis, Cic.; secundo populo, with the goodwill of the people, Cic.; secundo Marte, with success in battle, Verg.; leges secundissimae plebi, Liv.; b, fortunate, successful; secundissimum proelium, Caes.; res secundae, prosperity, Cic.; subst., **secundum** -i, n. prosperity, Nep.; plur., secunda, Hor.

secūre, adv. (securus). **I**. composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, Suet. **II**. securely, safely, Plin.

secūricūla -ae, f. (dim. of securis), a little axe, Plaut.

secūrifēr -fēra -fērum (securis and fero), carrying an axe, Ov.

secūrigēr -gēra -gērum (securis and gero), carrying an axe; puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

secūris -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (seco), an axe, hatchet. **I**. **A**. Lit., for felling trees, Verg.; as a weapon of war, a battle-axe, Verg.; for killing victims at a sacrifice, Verg.; esp., for executing criminals, the headman's axe; securi ferire, percutere, Cic.; saevus securi Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded), Verg.; prov., securi Tenedii (Τενεδία πελέκει), with the extremest severity (from king Tenos of Tenedos, who executed every person who accused an innocent man), Cic. **B**. Fig., wound, injury, disaster; graviorem infligere securim reipublicae, Cic. **II**. Meton., (as secures, fascies and virgae were carried by the lictors of the highest magistrates at Rome) supreme power, Roman supremacy; a, plur., Gallia securibus subjecta, completely subdued, Caes.; b, sing., Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

secūritas -ātis, f. (securus). **I**. freedom from care. **A**. In a good sense, peace of mind, quiet, Cic. **B**. In a bad sense, carelessness, indifference, Tac. **II**. Transf., freedom from danger, security, Tac.

secūrus -a -um (l. se and cura), free from care. **I.** Lit., unconcerned, fearless, tranquil; of persons, animus securus de aliqua re, Cic.; securior ab aliquo, Liv.; with genit., amorum, Verg.; famas, Ov.; with dep. interrog. sent., quid Tiridaten terreat, unice securus, Hor.; non securus, followed by ne and the subj., ne quis etiam errore labatur vestram quoque non sum securus, Liv.; **b.** of inanimate things, non sum securus, Liv.; **b.** of inanimate things, (a) untroubled, cheerful; quies, Ov.; olus, simple, plain meal, Hor.; with genit., sint tua vota licet securus repulsae, safe against, Ov.; (β) in a bad sense, negligent, careless; castrensis jurisdictio, Tac. **II.** Transf., safe, secure; tempus, locus, Liv.

1. **secus**, n. indecl. = sexus, sex; virile et muliebre secus, Liv.

2. **secus**, adv. (root SEC, SEQ, whence sequor). **I.** Posit., **A.** Adv., a, otherwise, not so; secus est, non (haud) secus, just as, foll. by atque (ac) quam, etc.; longe secus, far otherwise, Cic.; **b.** not right, not well, badly (opposed to preceding recte, bene, beate, etc.); recte an secus, rightly or wrongly, Cic.; aut beate aut secus vivere, happily or the reverse, Cic.; secus existimare de aliquo, Cic.; **c.** less; neque multo secus in his virium, Tac. **B.** Prep. with acc. = secundum, Cato. **II.** Compar., **sequius** (**secius**) and **sectius** (**setius**), 1, otherwise, not so; non setius ut, not otherwise than, just as, Verg.; non setius uritur quam, Ov.; 2, = minus, less; nilo and nihilo setius (sequius), none the less, Cic.; haud setius and non setius, Verg.; 3, less well, badly; invitus quod sequius sit de meis civibus loquor, Liv.

secutor -ōris, m. (sequor), a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius, Juv.

1. **sed**, v. l. se.

2. **sed** (old Latin sēt), conj. (connected with sed = se, without). **I.** but, yet; 1, to limit or qualify a person's statement, Cic.; sed enim, Cic.; sed enimvero, Liv.; sed autem, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to express an ascending climax, sed etiam, but also, nay rather; avarissimae sed etiam crudelissimae, Cic.; consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic.; **b.** in transitions, but, yet; (a) in returning to a previous subject, sed redimus ad Hortensium, Cic.; (β) in resuming a discourse after a parenthesis, ut peroravit (nam . . . peregerat), sed ut peroravit, etc., Cic.; **c.** in breaking off discourse, but, yet; sed haec haec, Cic. **II.** To limit or qualify a previous negative sent., but; esp., in the phrases non modo (non solum, non tantum), sed etiam (quoque), not only . . . but also; non modo (solum) . . . sed, not only . . . but even; negotiis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit, Cic.

sedāmen -inis, n. (sedo), a sedative, Sen.

sedātē, adv. (sedatus), quietly, composedly, tranquilly; placide atque sedate, constanter et sedate dolorem ferre, Cic.; of discourse, sedate placideque labi, Cic.

sedātiō -ōnis, f. (sedo), an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion; animi, Cic.; maerendi, Cic.; plur., sedationes (animi), Cic.

sedātus -a -um, p. adj. (from sedo), quiet, composed, tranquil; homo, Cic.; sedato gradu abire, Liv.; animus sedatior, Cic.

sedēcies, adv. (sedecim), sixteen times, Plin.

sedēcim and **sexdecim** (sex and decem), sixteen, Caes.

sedēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of sedes), a low seat or stool, Cic.

sedentārius -a -um (sedens), sitting, sedentary; sutor, Plaut.

sedēo, sedī, 2. to sit. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, a, of persons, with in and the abl., in sella, in solio, in equo, Cic.; with abl. alone, carpento, sede regiā, Liv.; absol., quum tot summi oratores sedeant, Cic.; **b.** of animals, to settle; cornix sedet in humo, Ov.; 2, esp., of magistrates, to sit in council, sit in judgment; Scaevolā (tribuno) in rostris sedente, Cic.; pro tribunali, Cic.; in tribunali, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, to settle, sink down; sedet nebula densior campo, Liv.; sedisse montes, Tac.; of food, to settle, be digested; esca quae tibi sederit, Hor. **II.** With a notion of endurance. **A.** Lit., 1, to remain in one place, settle, stay; also with the notion of to be inactive, idle; in villa totos dies, Cic.; Corcyrae, Cic.; desidens domi, Liv.; sedit qui tumultu, remained at home, Hor.; consulibus sedentibus, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, Liv.; 2, esp., a, to sit as a suppliant at the altar of some god; mellora deos sedet omnia poscens, Verg.; **b.** milit. t. t., to remain encamped, to sit down before a place, to remain inactive; Arretii ante moenia, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, lit., a, to be firmly settled; in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, Ov.; **b.** of weapons, to be fixed, be fastened, to stick; clava sedet in ore viri, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to remain fast, unchanged; pallor in ore sedet, Ov.; **b.** of resolves, to be firmly determined, to remain fixed; idque pio sedet Aeneae, Verg.

sedes -is, f. (sedeo), a seat. **I.** Lit., a stool, chair, throne; sedes honoris, sella curulis, Cic.; sedes ponere, Liv.; priores sedes tenere, the first rank, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, an abode, habitation, place of settlement, home; sedes fundatur Veneri, a temple, Verg.; sceleratorum, the infernal regions, Cic.; eam sibi domum sedesque deligere, Cic.; plur., sedes sanctae penatium deorumque, Cic.; his sedibus sese continere, Cic.; esp., (a) the grave; sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulchro, Verg.; (β) the dwelling-place of the soul, the body; anima misera de sede volens exire, Ov.; **b.** of things, place, seat, spot, base, foundation; turrū convellimus altis sedibus, Verg.; suis sedibus convulsa Roma, Cic.; montes moliri sede suā, Liv.

sedile -is, n. (sedeo), a seat; (a) sing., Verg.; (β) plur., sedilia, a row of seats or benches in the theatre or elsewhere, Hor.; benches for rowers, Verg.

sedimentum -i, n. (sedeo), a settling, sediment, Plin.

seditiō -ōnis, f. (from sed = se, apart, and itio), a dissension. **I.** Between individuals, dissension, quarrel; domestica (of brothers), Liv.; crescit favore turbida seditio, Ov. **II.** Between members of a political union, esp., citizens and soldiers, a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition, rising, mutiny. **A.** 1, lit., militaris, Liv.; seditioem ac discordiam concitare, Cic.; seditioem concire, Liv.; conflare, Cic.; facere, Caes.; restinguere, Cic.; personif., as an attendant of Fama; Seditio repens, Ov.; 2, meton., the rebels, Liv. **B.** Transf., rising, tumult; intestina corporis, Liv.; iracundia dissidens a ratione seditio quaedam, Cic.

seditiōse, adv. with compar. and superl. (seditiosus), seditiously, Cic.

seditiōsus -a -um (seditio). **I.** seditious, turbulent; civis, Cic.; triumviri seditiosissimi, Cic. **II.** restless; seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.

sedo, 1. (causat. of sedeo). **I.** Lit., to cause to settle; pulverem, Phaedr. **II.** to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish; bellum, pugnam, Cic.; incendia, Liv.; invidiam, Cic.; impetum populi, Cic.; iram, Plin.; seditioem, Cic.; lites eorum, Cic.

sēdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. *to take or lead a part.* **I.** Lit., **a**, in order to speak secretly to a person; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem a debita peste, *to lead aside and so rescue from danger*, Cic.; **b**, of things, vacuos ocellos, *to turn aside*, Prop.; stipitem, *to push aside*, Ov.; vina paulum seducta, *placed aside*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **a**, poet., *to separate, sever*; seducit terras unda duas, Ov.; seducunt castra, *divide into two*, Ov.; **b**, *to exclude*; consilia seducta plurium conscientia, Liv.

sēductio -ōnis, f. (seduco), *a leading or drawing aside*; testium, Cic.

sēductus -a -um, p. adj. (from seduco), *remote, distant*; recessus gurgitis, Ov.

sēdūlē = sedulo (q.v.).

sēdūlitas -ātis, f. (sedulus), *assiduity, zeal, application*, Cic.

sēdūlō, adv. (sedulus), **a**, *busily, zealously*; sedulo argumentaris, Cic.; **b**, *purposely, designedly*, Liv.

sēdūlus -a -um (from sedeo, as credulus from credo), *busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous*; homo, Cic.; apis, Cic.; brachia, Ov.

sēdum -i, n. *the plant houseleek*, Plin.

Sedūni -ōrum, m. *a Helvetian people, near modern Sion*.

sēgēs -ētis, f. (perhaps from root SEC, Gr. TEK-ω, *that which is produced.* **I.** *the seed in a field, from its being sown to the crop being reaped*; **a**, lit., laetae segetes, Cic.; seges farris est matura messi, Liv.; used of the vine, Verg.; **b**, fig., *advantage*; quae inde seges, Juv.; **2**, transf., *a thickly-packed mass or number*; seges clipeata virorum, Ov.; telorum, Verg. **II.** Meton., *a sown field*; **1**, **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**, fig., *field, soil*; quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic.; **2**, poet., transf., *fruitful plains, fields*; fert casiam non culta seges, Tib.; ubi prima paretur arboribus seges, Cic.

Sēgesta -ae, f. *Roman name of the old town Acesta (Ἀκίστη), on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, now Castel a mare di Golfo.* Hence, **A. Sēgestāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Segesta.* **B. Sēgestenses** -iūm, m. *the inhabitants of Segesta.*

sēgestre -is, n. (στέγαστρον), *a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins*, Plin.

segmentātus -a -um (segmentum), *ornamented with a purple or gold border, bordered*; cunae, Juv.

segmentum -i, n. (root SEC, whence seco). **I.** *a piece cut off, cutting, shred*; **1**, lit., Plin.; **2**, transf., *a zone or region of the earth*, Plin. **II.** Plur., segmenta, *pieces of purple or cloth of gold sewn on the skirt of women's dresses, gold or purple border*, Ov.

segnē, adv., v. segniter.

segnipēs -pēdis (segnis and pes), *slow-footed*, Juv.

segnis -e (root SEC, sequor), *slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory*; **a**, absol., segniores castigat, Caes.; bellum, *sluggishly prosecuted*, Liv.; mors, *a lingering death by poison*, Liv.; **b**, with ad and acc., segnior ad respondendum, Cic.; nec ad citharam segnis nec ad arcum, Ov.; **c**, with in and the acc., non in Venerem segnes, Verg.; **d**, with genit., laborum, Tac.; **e**, with infin., solvere nodum, Hor.

segnitas -ātis, f. (segnis), *sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness*, Cic.

segnitēr and **segnē** (segnis), *sluggishly, slothfully, slowly*; **a**, posit., Liv.; **b**, compar., segnius, Liv.; esp. with preceding negative, nihilo segnius, Sall.

segnitia -ae, f. and **segnitiēs** -ēi, f. (seguis), *sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness*; **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**, transf., *segnitia maris, calmness*, Tac.

Sēgōdūnum -i, n. *the chief town of the Ruteni, on the northern border of Gallia Narbonensis, now Rodez*, Cic.

Segontia (Saguntia) and **Secontia** -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica, near modern Sigüenza*.

Segontiaci -ōrum, m. *a people in the south of Britain*.

Segovax -actis, m. *one of the British chiefs in Kent at the time of Caesar's invasion*.

sēgrēgo, l. (grex). **I.** *to separate from the flock, segregate*; oves, Phaedr. **II.** Transf., *to separate, sever, remove*; aliquem a numero civium, Cic.; aliquem a se, Cic.; virtutem a summo bono, Cic.

Sēgūsiāvi (Sēgūsiāni) -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in modern Feurs (Dép. de la Loire)*.

segutilum -i, n. *the external indication of a gold-mine*, Plin.

Sējānus, v. Sėjus.

sējūgātus -a -um, *disjointed, separated*; animi partem ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic.

sējūges -iūm, m. (sex and jugum), *a chariot drawn by six horses abreast*, Liv.

sējunctim, adv. (sejunctus), *separately*, Tib.

sējunctio -ōnis, f. (sejungo), *a separation, severance*, Cic.

sējungo -junxi -junctum, 3. *to separate, sever, disjoin.* **I.** Lit., Alpes Italianam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep.; se ab aliquo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, gen., se a libertate verborum, *to refrain from*, Cic.; bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, Cic.; **2**, esp., *to distinguish*; liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, Cic.

Sėjus -i, m. *a Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Sejus, a friend of Atticus and Cicero.* Hence, **Sējānus** -a -um, *relating to Sejus*; subst., as name, L. Aelius Sejanus, son of Sejus Strabo, the praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.

sēlas, n. (σέλας), *a species of fiery meteor*, Sen.

sēlectio -ōnis, f. (seligo), *a choosing out, selection*; si selectio nulla sit ab iis rebus quae, etc., Cic.

Sēleucēa (Sēleuciā) -ae, f. (Σελεύκεια), *name of several towns.* **I.** S. Babylonia: *a town near the Tigris, on the canal connecting it with the Euphrates, built by Seleucus Nicator, now El-Madaien.* **II.** S. Pieria: *a town in Syria, not far from the Orontes, now ruins near Kepse.* **III.** S. Trachēa: *a town in Cilicia, now Selefskieh.*

Sēleucus -i, m. (Σέλευκος), Nicator, *a famous general of Alexander the Great, king of Syria.*

sēlibra -ae, f. (for semilibra), *half a pound*, Liv.

sēlīgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (se and lego), *to choose, choose out, select.* **I.** Gen., exempla, Cic. **II.** Esp., *judices selecti, the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case*, Cic.

Sēlīnūs -nuntis, f. (Σελινόυς). **I.** *a sea-port in Sicily, now Selinonto.* **II.** *a town in Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis, now Selenti*, Liv. Hence, adj., **Sēlīnūsīus** -a -um, *belonging to Selinus*.

sella -ae, f. (for sedla, from sedeo), *a seat, stool, settle.* **I.** Gen., in sella sedere, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1**, *a work-stool, a stool or bench on which handicraftsmen sit*; in foro sellam ponere, Cic.

2, the stool of a teacher, Cic.; **3**, the curule stool, in full, sella curulis, on which the higher magistrates at Rome sat, Cic.; **4**, a throne, Nep.; **5**, a sedan-chair; gestatoria, Suet.

sellārius -a -um (sella), relating to a seat or stool; subst., **sellāria** -ae, f. a room furnished with seats, a sitting-room, Plin.

sellisternium -ii, n. (sella and sterno), a religious banquet in honour of goddesses, at which their images were placed on seats and food put before them, Tac.

sellūla -ae, f. (dim. of sella), a little sedan-chair, Tac.

sellulārius -a -um (sellula), of or relating to a seat; artifex, a handicraftsman who sat at his work; hence, subst., **sellulārius** -ii, m. a handicraftsman, Cic.

semel, adv. numer. **I.** once, a single time; semel atque iterum, semel iterumque, once and again, twice, Cic.; semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic.; plus quam semel, Cic.; non semel, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the first time, firstly; foll. by iterum, deinde, item, etc., Cic. **B.** once; a, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, Cic.; b, once (of things which cannot be altered); qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. **C.** once, once for all; a, semel exorari soles, Cic.; vitam semel finirent, Liv.; b, in discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly; ut fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

Sēmēla -ae, f. and **Sēmēlē** -ēs, f. (Σεμέλη), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; she asked Jupiter to appear to her in his person as a god, and was consumed by the blaze of his majesty; Semeles puer, Bacchus, Hor. Hence, **Sēmēlēus** and **Sēmēlēus** -a -um, of Semele; Semeleia proles, Bacchus, Hor.

semen -inis, n. (root SE, whence se-ro, se-vi), the seed. **I. A.** Lit., a, of plants, semen manu spargere, Cic.; b, (α) of animals, creatae semine Saturni, Ov.; (β) of the elements of water, fire, stone, etc., Verg., Lucr. **B.** Meton., the seed; 1, the race; Romanum, Cic.; regio semine orta, Liv.; 2, descendant, child, offspring; caelestia semina, Ov.; semina Phoebi, Aesculapius, son of Phoebus, Ov. **II.** Fig., seed = cause, origin, author, instigator; stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic.

sementifer -fēra -fērum (sementis and fero), seed-bearing, fruitful, Verg.

sementis -is, acc. -em and -im, f. (semen), a sowing. **I.** a, lit., sementes maximas facere, Cic.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic.; b, fig., malorum sementim or proscriptionis sementem facere, Cic. **II.** Meton., sementes, the young growing corn, Ov.

sementivus -a -um (sementis), of or relating to seed or seed-time; dies, Ov.

semento, 1. (sementis), to bear seed, Plin.

semenstris (semenstris) -e (sex and mensis), of six months, six-monthly; a, = six months old; infans, Liv.; b, = limited to six months; regnum, Liv.; semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro, the ring of the tribunes of the soldiers worn for six months, Juv.

semesus -a -um (semi and esus), half-eaten, half-consumed; praeda, ossa, Verg.

semiadāpertus -a -um (semi and adaperio), half-open, Ov.

semiambustus -a -um (semi and amburo), half-burnt, Suet.

semianimis -e and **semianimus** -a -um (semi and anima), half-alive, half-dead; corpora semianima, Liv.

semiapertus -a -um (semi and aperio), half-open; portarum fores, Liv.

semibarbarus -a -um, semi-barbarous, Suet.

semibos -bōvis, m. half-ox; vir, the Minotaur, Ov.

semicaper -pri, m. half-goat, Ov.

semicinctium -li, n. (semi and cinctus), a narrow girdle or apron, Mart.

semicirculus -i, m. a semicircle, Col.

semicoctus -a -um (semi and coquo), half-cooked, Plin.

semicrematus -a -um (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.

semicremus (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.

semicrudus -a -um, half-raw, Suet.

semicubitālis -e, half a cubit in length, Liv.

semideus -a -um, half-divine; subst., a demigod, demigoddess; semideum genus, the Nereids, Ov.

semidoctus -a -um (semi and doceo), half-taught, half-learned; haec ut apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro, Cic.

semiermis (semermis) -e and **semiermus (semermus)** -a -um (semi and arma), half-armed, half-equipped, Liv.

semiēsus = semesus (q.v.).

semifactus -a -um (semi and facio), half-done, half-finished, Tac.

semifer -fēra -fērum (semi and ferus), half-animal, half-bestial, half-man and half-animal.

I. Lit., pectus Tritonis, Verg.; subst., of the Centaurs, Ov. **II.** Transf., half-wild, half-savage. Subst., **semifer** -fēri, m. half a savage, Verg.

semifultus -a -um (semi and fulcio), half-propped, Mart.

semigermanus -a -um, half-German, Liv.

semigraecus -a -um, half-Greek, Suet.

semigravis -e, half-intoxicated, Liv.

semigro, 1. to go away, depart, remove from; a patre, Cic.

semihians -antis (semi and hio), half-open; labellum, Cat.

semihomo -hōmīnis, m. half a man. **I.** half a man and half an animal; Centauri, Ov.

II. Transf., half-wild; Cacus, Verg.

semihora -ae, f. half an hour, Cic.

semilacer -cēra -cērum, half-torn, half-mangled, Cic.

semilautus -a -um, half-washed, Cat.

semiliber -bēra -bērum, half-free, Cic.

semilixa -ae, m. half a sutler, used as a term of reproach, Liv.

semimarinus -a -um, half-marine, half in the sea; corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr.

semimas -māris, m. **I.** half-male, hermaphrodite, Liv. **II.** castrated; oves, Ov.

semimortuus -a -um, half-dead, Cat.

seminariū -a -um (semen), of or relating to seed; subst., **seminarium** -li, n. a plantation, nursery; fig., equites seminarium senatus, Liv.; Catilinarum, Cic.; triumphorum, Cic.

seminator -ōris, m. (semino), a producer, begetter, author; qui est verus omnium seminator malorum, Cic.

semīnex -nēcis, half-dead, Liv.

seminium -li, n. (semen), a race or breed of animals, Lucr.

sēmīno, *i.* (semen). **I.** to sow, Col. **II.** to beget, produce, Plaut.; of plants, viscum, quod non sua seminat arbor, Verg.

sēmīnūdus -a -um, *half-naked*, Liv.; pedes prope seminudus, *nearly defenceless, without arms*, Liv.

sēmīpāgānus -i, *m. half a rustic*, Pers.

sēmīpēdālīs -e, *half a foot in dimension*, Plin.

sēmīpēdānēus = semipedalis (q.v.).

sēmīpēfectus -a -um (semi and perficio), *half-finished*, Suet.

sēmīpēs -pēdis, *m. a half-foot*, Plin.

sēmīplēnus -a -um, *half-full*; naves, *half-manned*, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

sēmīpūtātus -a -um (semi and puto), *half-pruned*; vitis, Verg.

Sēmīrāmīs (**Sāmīrāmīs**, **Sāmērāmīs**) -midis and -midos, *f. (Σεμίραμīs), wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria*.

sēmīrāsus -a -um (semi and rado), *half-shaven, half-shorn*, Cat.

sēmīrēductus -a -um (semi and reduco), *half bent back*, Ov.

sēmīrēfectus -a -um (semi and reficio), *half-repaired*, Ov.

sēmīrūtus -a -um (semi and ruo), *half-ruined, half pulled down, half-destroyed*; urbs, Liv.; castella, Tac.; plur. subst., **sēmīrūta** ōrum, *n. half-demolished places*, Liv.

sēmīs -issis, *m. and sometimes indecl. (semis, half, and as), the half of anything*; esp., **1**, *half an as*, Cic.; **2**, *as a rate of interest, = 6 per cent. per annum*; semissibus magna copia, etc., *there is plenty of money to be had at 6 per cent.*, Cic.; **3**, *as a measure of land, half a juger*, Liv.

sēmīsepultus -a -um (semi and sepelio), *half-buried*, Ov.

sēmīsomnus -a -um, *half-asleep, drowsy*, Cic.

sēmīsupīnus -a -um, *half-inclined backwards*, Ov.

sēmīta -ae, *f. a narrow path, footpath, foot-way*. **I.** Lit., angustissimae semitae, Cic.; omnibus viis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Cic. **II.** Fig., Aesopi semitā feci viam, *I have amplified the materials in Aesop*, Phaedr.; pecuniam, quae viā visa est exire ab isto, eandem semitā revertisse, Cic.

sēmītactus -a -um (semi and tango), *half-touched*, Mart.

sēmītārius -a -um (semita), *frequenting lanes or by-paths*, Cat.

sēmītectus -a -um (semi and tego), *half-covered*, Sen.

sēmīustūlatus = semustulatus (q.v.).

sēmīustus (**sēmustus**) -a -um (semi and uro), *half-burnt*; Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg.; in fig., se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv.

sēmīvir -vīri, *m. half-man*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *half-man, half-animal*; Chiron, the centaur, Ov.; bos, the Minotaur, Ov.; **2**, *a hermaphrodite*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, *castrated, gelded*, Juv.; **2**, *effeminate, unmanly*, Verg.

sēmīvīvus -a -um, *half-dead, almost dead*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., voces, *faint*, Cic.

sēmīvōcālīs -e, *half-sounding*; in grammar, subst., **sēmīvōcālēs** -lum, *f. (sc. litterae), semivowels*, Quint.

Semnōnes -um, *m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel*, Tac.

sēmōdius -ii, *m. (semi and modius), a half-modius*, Mart.

sēmōtus -a -um, *p. adj. (from semoveo), remote, distant*. **I.** Lit., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; neut. plur. subst., quae terris semota ridet, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a**, *far from, semotus a curis*, Lucr.; **b**, *distinct from, different from*, Lucr.; **c**, *confidential*; arcana semotae dictionis, Tac.

sēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, *2. to move away, sever, separate*. **I.** Lit., qui voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to lay aside, exclude*; voluptatem, Cic.; Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, *is not to be reckoned under that school*, Cic.

semper, *adv. (sem (= semel) and per, as nu (= novi) and per), always, at all times*, Cic.; with subst., used almost as an adj., heri semper lenitas, *the constant mildness*, Ter.; Hasdrudal pacis semper auctor, Liv.

semperiternus -a -um (semper), *continual, perpetual, everlasting*; tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic.; *adv., semperiternum, for ever*, Plaut.

Semprōnius -a -um, *name of a gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were the brothers Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, and C. Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the people, who introduced agrarian laws and other reforms, but were both killed in riots provoked by the senatorial party*. Adj., *Sempronian*; lex, Cic. Hence, **Semprōniānus** -a -um, *relating to Sempronius*; senatus consultum, *proposed by C. Sempronius Rufus*, Cic.; clades, *the defeat of the consul, C. Sempronius Atratinus*.

sēmūnciā -ae, *f. (semi and uncia), half an uncia, 1/4 of an as*; **1**, *as a weight = 1/4 of a pound*, Cic.; **2**, *to express the share of an inheritance*; facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic.

sēmūnciārīus -a -um (semuncia), *relating to half an ounce*; fenus, 1/4 per cent. monthly, i.e., *one-half per cent. per annum*, Liv.

sēmūstūlātus (**sēmīustūlātus**) and **sēmūstīlātus** (**sēmīustīlātus**) -a -um (semi and ustulo, ustilo), *half-burnt*, Cic.

Sēna -ae, *f. a town in Umbria on the Adriatic Sea, where Livius Salinator defeated Hasdrubal, now Senigaglia*. Hence, **Sēnensis** -e, *relating to Sena*; proelium, Cic.

sēnācūlum -i, *n. (senatus), a senate-house, hall of council*, Liv.

sēnārīolus -i, *m. (dim. of senarius), a little trifling senarius*, Cic.

sēnārīus -a -um (seni), *composed of six*; senarius versus and subst. **sēnārīus** -ū, *m. a verse of six feet (generally iambic)*, Cic.

sēnātor -ōris, *m. (senex), a member of the Roman senate, senator*, Cic.; transf., of the governing or deliberative bodies of other states; of the Nervii, Caes.; of the Rhodians, Cic.; of the Macedonians, Liv.

sēnātōrius -a -um (senator), *of or relating to a senator, senatorial*; ordo, *the rank of senator*, Cic.; consilium, *the panel of senators from which judges were chosen*, Cic.

sēnātus -i and -ūs, *m. I. the Roman senate*, Cic.; princeps senatus, *the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list*; Liv.; in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic.; senatum movere, *to expel from the senate*, Cic.; senatum legere, *to call over the senate*, Liv.; so senatum recitare, Cic.; senatum vocare, Liv.; convocare, Cic.; senatus (senati) consultum, *a formal resolution of the senate*, Cic.; used also of similar

bodies in other nations, Carthaginiensis, Liv.; Aeduos omnem senatum amisisse, Caes. **II.** Meton., a meeting, assembly of the senate; senatum habere, dimittere, Cic.; frequens, a full house, Cic.; datur alicui senatus, obtains an audience of the senate, Cic.

senātusconsultum, v. senatus.

Sēnēca -ae, m. a family name of the Annaean gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** M. Annaeus Seneca, a rhetorician of Corduba in Spain; **2.** L. Annaeus Seneca, son of the foregoing, a celebrated philosopher, author of many works in prose and verse (tragedies and epigrams), the tutor of Nero, who compelled him to commit suicide.

senecta, v. 1. senectus.

1. senectus -a -um (senex), old, aged. **I.** Adj., aetas, old age, Sall. **II.** Subst., **senecta** -ae, f. old age. **A.** Lit., Liv.; of animals, Verg.; Ov. **B.** the slough of a serpent, Plin.

2. senectus -ūtis, f. (senex), age, old age. **I. A.** Lit., vivere ad summam senectutem, Cic.; of animals, Verg.; in fig., of discourse, plena litteratae senectutis oratio, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.** gloom, moroseness, Hor.; **2.** concr., a, grey hair, Verg.; b, old age = the old men; senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic.; c, the slough of a serpent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of a thing, old age, age; vini, Juv.; cariosa (tabellarum), Ov.

senēo, 2. (senex), to be old, Cat.

senesco, senūi, 3. (senex). **I.** to grow old in years, become old; tacitis senescimus annis, Ov. **II.** to grow old in strength. **A. 1.** of living beings, to lose strength, become weak, waste away; senescens equus, Hor.; otio tam diutino, Liv.; **2.** of things, to become old, to decay; arbor hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescens, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to wane, come to an end, flag, be relaxed; luna senescens, Cic.; hiems senescens, Cic.; of abstractions, senescit laus, morbus, Cic.; b, of polit. power, to wane, fade, lose power; prope senescente Graeciā, Cic.; senescit Hannibalis vis, Liv.

senex, senis, compar., **senior**, neut. senius, genit. seniōris, old, aged. **I.** Adj., a, of persons, miles, Ov.; senem fieri, to age, Cic.; of animals, cervus, Ov.; of things, vis est senior quam, etc., Cic.; b, fig., ripe; senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, Cic. **II.** Subst., a, m. an old man, a man over sixty, while senior = a man between forty-five and sixty (for which Hor. and Liv. sometimes use senex), Cic.; b, f. an old woman, Tib.

seni -ae -a (sex). **I.** six each, Cic. **II.** six, Ov.

senilis -e (senex), of or relating to an old man, senile; prudentia, Cic.; stultitia, Cic.; statua incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

seniliter, adv. (senilis), like an old man, Quint.

senio -ōnis, m. (seni), the number six upon dice, Mart.

senior, compar. of senex (q.v.).

senium -ii, n. (senex), old age, the weakness, decay of old age. **I. A.** Lit., omni morbo senioque carere, Cic. **B.** Transf., decline, decay; lentae velut tabis, Liv.; mundus se ipse consumptione et senio alebat sui, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Abstr., **1.** gloom, moroseness, Hor.; **2.** chagrin, vexation, sadness; tota civitas confecta senio, Cic. **B.** Concr., an old man; with m. pron., illum senium, Ter.

senones -um, m. **I.** a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, with chief town Agendicum, now Sens. **II.** a kindred people in northern Italy.

sensibilis -e (sentio), that can be perceived by the senses, Suet.

sensiculus -i, m. (dim. of sensus), a little sentence, Quint.

sensifer -fēra -fērum (sensus and fero), producing sensation, Lucr.

sensilis -e (sentio), endowed with sensation, Lucr.

sensim, adv. (root SENS, whence sentio, sensi, sensus), scarcely observably, gradually, by degrees, slowly; sensim sine sensu, Cic.; amicitias sensim dissuere, Cic.

sensus -ūs, m. (sentio). **I.** perception, observation; utere igitur argumento tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. **II.** the power of perceiving. **A.** Physically, a, feeling, consciousness; sensus moriendi, Cic.; voluptatis sensum capere, Cic.; b, a sense; sensus videndi, audiendi, Cic.; c, feeling, consciousness, in plur., senses; a merg redeunt in pectora sensus, Ov. **B.** Morally, a, emotion, sense, feeling; amoris, amandi, diligendi, Cic.; b, a manner of thinking, the sense, signification of a word, sentence, discourse, meaning; verbi, Ov.; testamenti, Hor.

sententiā -ae, f. (sentio). **I.** an opinion, thought, sentiment, meaning, purpose (opp. to expression). **A.** Gen., abundans sententiis, rich in ideas, Cic.; sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in sententia manere, Cic.; ex sententia, to one's mind, Cic.; meā sententiā, in my opinion, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, an expressed opinion, vote of senators; sententiam dicere, ferre, Cic.; dare, Liv.; in sententiam alicuius discedere, to support a proposition, Liv.; so (pedibus) ire in sententiam, Liv.; of judges, decision, judgment; sententiam dicere, Cic.; sententiam ferre, Cic.; b, as formula for an oath, ex animi mei sententia jurare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Abstr., a, the meaning, signification of a word or sentence; id habet hanc sententiam, Cic.; b, the purport of a speech; contionis, Cic. **B.** Concr., a, a thought expressed in words, a sentence; b, esp., a maxim, aphorism; acuta, Cic.

sententiōla -ae, f. (dim. of sententia), a short sentence, maxim, aphorism, Cic.

sententiōsē, adv. (sententiosus), sententiously; dicere, Cic.

sententiōsus -a -um (sententia), pithy, sententious, Cic.

senticētum -i, n. (sentis), a thorn-bush, Plaut.

sentina -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship. **I.** Lit., sentinae vitiis conflictari, Caes. **II.** Fig., **1.** gen., sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, we can scarcely find room in the lowest part of the ship, i.e., we are of next to no importance, Cic.; **2.** esp., the lowest of the people, rabble, dregs of the population; reipublicae, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

Sentinum -i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, adj., **Sentinās** -ātis, belonging to Sentinum.

sentio, sensi, sensum, 4. to feel, perceive, have a sensation of. **I.** With the outward sense, **A.** Gen., suavitatem cibi, Cic.; dolorem, Lucr.; colorem, to see, Lucr.; pass., posse prius ad angustias veniri quam sentirentur, Caes.; with nom. of partic., sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. **B.** to feel, experience, learn; (α) of persons, quod ipse sensisset ad Avaricum, Caes.; (β) of things, ora senserat vastationem, Liv. **II.** Mentally, to feel. **A.** Lit., to perceive, remark, observe, notice; plus sentire, have more insight, Caes.; quod quidem senserim, as far as I have observed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., sentit animus se moveri, Cic.; with rel. sent., quod sentio, quam sit exiguum, Cic.; nec aliter sentire, foll. by

quin and the subj., *to be convinced that*, Caes. ; ex nocturno fremitu de profectioe eorum senserunt, *observed their departure*, Caes. ; impers., non ut dictum est in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to judge, think* ; a, idem, Cic. ; recte, Cic. ; humiliter, Cic. ; cum aliquo, Cic. ; with double acc., *to consider or think a person something* ; aliquem bonum civem, Cic. ; partic. subst., **sensa** -orum, n. *thoughts* ; mentis, Cic. ; b, legal t. t., *to give one's opinion, to vote* ; sentire lenissime, Cic.

sentis -is, c. a thorn-bush, briar ; usually plur., rubi sentesque, Caes.

sentisco, 3. (incheat. of sentio), *to perceive, observe*, Lucr.

sentus -a -um (sentis), *thorny, rough* ; loca, Verg.

sēnus -a -um, sing. of seni (q.v.).

seorsum (**seorsū**) and **sevorsū** (from se and vorto or verito), *especially, particularly* ; omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi, Ter. ; foll. by ab, *apart from, separately from* ; seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. ; abs te seorsum sentio, *I am of a different opinion*, Plaut. ; with abl. alone, seorsus corpore, *without a body*, Lucr.

sepārātē, adv. only in compar. (separatus), *apart, particularly*, Cic.

sepārātīm, adv. (separatus), *apart, separately, distinctly, differently* ; separatim semel, iterum cum universis, Cic. ; nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, Cic. ; castra separatim habebant, Liv. ; with ab and the abl., dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic.

sepārātiō -ōnis, f. (separo), *separation, severance*. **I.** Lit., distributio partium ac separatio, Cic. **II.** Transf., sui facti ab illa definitione, Cic.

sepārātus -a -um, p. adj. (from separo), *separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, distinct* ; volumen, Cic. ; exordium, Cic. ; separatis temporibus, *at different times*, Nep.

sepāro, 1. *to disjoin, sever, separate*. **I.** Lit., (α) aliquem or aliquid ab, etc., Cic. ; (β) aliquid aliquā re ; Seston Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov. ; (γ) aliquid ex aliqua re or in aliquid, equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. ; (δ) with acc. alone, nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to separate, treat separately* ; (α) with ab and the abl., a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea, Cic. ; (β) with acc. alone, utilitatem, Cic.

sepēlibilis -e (sepelio), *that can be buried* ; fig., *that can be concealed*, Plaut.

sepēlio -pēlivi and -pēlii -pultum, 4. (root SEP, connected with sop-or, sop-io), *to lay to rest the remains of the dead, to bury*. **I.** Lit., a, *to bury* ; ossa, Ov. ; b, *to burn*, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, *to bury, put an end to, ruin, destroy* ; patriam, Cic. ; dolorem, Cic. ; 2, poet. partic., *sepultus, buried, sunk, immersed in anything* ; somno vinoque sepultus, Verg. ; inertia sepulta, Hor.

sepēs = saepes (q.v.).

sepia -ae, f. (σηπια), *the cuttle-fish*, Cic.

sepimentum = saepimentum (q.v.).

sepio = saepio (q.v.).

sepīōla -ae, f. (dim. of sepia), *a small cuttle-fish*, Plaut.

Sēplāsia -ae, f. *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold*.

sepōno -pōsūi -pōsitum, 3. *to put, lay on one side, place apart*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquid ad fanum, Cic. ; captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. ; primitias magno Jovi, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to keep back, reserve* ; ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.

II. Esp., **A.** *to separate* ; 1, lit., de mille sagittis unam, *to select*, Ov. ; 2, transf., a, *to separate, divide* ; a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic. ; b, *to distinguish* ; inurbanum lepido dicto, Hor. **B.** *to keep far off* ; 1, lit., a, interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret dubitare, Tac. ; b, *to remove out of the way, banish* ; aliquem in insulam, Tac. ; 2, transf., graves curas, *to banish*, Ov.

sepōsitus -a -um, p. adj. (from sepono). **I.** *distant, remote* ; fons, Prop. **II.** *choice, select* ; vestis, Tib.

1. **seps**, sēpis, c. (σήψ). **I.** *a species of venomous lizard*, Plin. **II.** *an insect, perhaps the wood-louse*, Plin.

2. **seps** = saepes (q.v.).

sepsē = se ipse.

septa, v. saeptum.

septem, numer. (ἑπτὰ), *seven*. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** septem (οἱ ἑπτὰ), *the Seven Wise Men of Greece*, Cic. **B.** Septem Aquae, *the meeting of streams near Reate, now Lake Sta. Susanna*.

September -bris -bre, abl. -bri (septem and suffix -ber), *belonging to September* ; a, mensis September, *the seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), September* ; b, kalendae, nonae, idus (*the 1st, 5th, 13th of September*) ; horae, *the unhealthy time of September*, Hor.

septemdēcim, numer. *seventeen*, Cic.

septemflūs -a -um (fluo), *having a seven-fold flood, with seven mouths* ; Nilus, Ov.

septemgēminus -a -um, *sevenfold, with seven mouths* ; Nilus, Verg.

septempēdālis -e, *seven feet high*, Plaut.

septemplex -plīcis (septem and plico), *sevenfold* ; clipeus, *with seven layers of hides*, Verg. ; Nilus, *with seven mouths*, Verg. ; so Ister, Ov.

septemtrio (**septemptrio**, **septentrio**) -ōnis, m., gen. plur., septemtriones, *the seven plough-oxen*. **I.** As a constellation, *the Great Bear, the Wain* ; septentrio minor, *the Little Bear*, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, *the north* ; (α) sing., septentrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv. ; in tmesia, septem subjecta trioni, Verg. ; (β) plur., inflectens sol cursum tum ad meridiem, tum ad septemtriones, Cic. ; b, *the north wind*, Cic.

septemtrionālis -e (septentrio), *northern* ; subst., **septemtrionālia** -ium, m. *the northern regions*, Tac.

septemvir -viri, m., plur., **septemviri** -orum and -ūm, m. *the seven men, a college or guild of seven persons*. **I.** Of the Epulones, v. epulo. **II.** *to divide public land among colonists*, Cic.

septemvirālis -e, *of or relating to the septemviri* ; auctoritas, Cic. ; subst., **septemvirāles** -ium, m. = septemviri (q.v.).

septemvirātus -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a septemvir*, Cic.

septēnārius -a -um (septeni), *containing the number seven* ; numerus, Plin. ; plur. subst.,

septēnārii, m. (sc. versus), *verses containing seven feet*, Cic.

septendēcim = septemdecim (q.v.).

septēni -ae -a (septem). **I.** *seven each* ; duo fana septenos habere libros, Liv. ; genit. plur., septenūm, e.g., pueri annorum septenūmque dentūm, Liv. **II.** *seven* ; septena tibia lyrae, Ov. ; sing., Lucr.

septentrio = septentrio (q.v.).

septentriōnālis = septentriionalis (q.v.).

septicus -a -um (σηπτικός), *causing putrefaction*, Plin.

septiēs (septiens), adv. (septem), *seven times*; septiens milliēns sestertium or simply septiens milliēns, 700 millions of sesterces, Cic.

septimānus (septūmānus) -a -um, relating to the number seven. **I.** Adj., nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month, Varr. **II.** Subst., **septimāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac.

Septimontialis -e, of or relating to the festival Septimontium, Suet.

Septimontium -li, n. (septem and mons). **I.** the circuit of seven small hills round the Palatine, which became the germ of the city of Rome. **II.** a festival at Rome in December to celebrate the walling-in of these small hills and the formation of a city.

septimus (septūmus) -a -um (septem), the seventh; adv., **septimum**, for the seventh time, Cic.

septingēnārius -a -um (septingeni), containing seven hundred, Varr.

septingēni -ae -a (septingenti), seven hundred each, Plin.

septingētēsīmus -a -um (septingenti), the seven hundredth, Liv.

septingenti -ae -a (septem and centum), seven hundred, Liv.

septingentiēs, adv. (septingenti), seven hundred times, Plin.

Septizonium -li, n. (septem and zona), a lofty building in Rome, Suet.

septuāgēni -ae -a (septuaginta), seventy each, Plin.

septuāgēsīmus -a -um (septuaginta), the seventieth, Cic.

septuāgiēs, adv. (septuaginta), seventy times, Col.

septuāginta, numer. (ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy, Cic.

septuēnnis -e (septem and annus), of seven years, seven years old; puer, Plaut.

septum = saeptum (q.v.)

septunx -uncis, m. (septem and uncia), seven-twelfths of the as, or of any unity with twelve parts; jugeri, Liv.; auri, seven ounces, Liv.

sepulch . . . v. sepule . . .

sepulcrālis (sepulchrālis) -e (sepulcrum, sepulchrum), of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral; arae, Ov.; fax, funeral torch, Ov.

sepulcrētum -i, n. a burial-place, cemetery, Cat.

sepulcrum (sepulchrum) -i, n. (from sepelio, as fulcrum from fulcio), the resting-place.

I. A. Lit., a place of burial; **1, a**, a grave, sepulchre; monumenta sepulcrorum, Cic.; **b**, the mound over a grave; onerare membra sepulcro, Verg.; **2**, the place where a corpse is burnt; ara sepulcri, Verg. **B.** Transf., sepulcrum vetus, of an old man, Plaut. **II.** Meton. **A.** the tomb, including grave, monument, and inscription; sepulcrum facere, Cic.; legere sepulcra, to read the epitaph on a grave-stone, Cic. **B.** the dead person; placatis sepulcris, Ov.

sepultura -ae, f. (sepelio), the laying the body of a dead person to rest; **a**, a burying, burial, interment, sepulture; sepulturā aliquem afficere, to bury, Cic.; **b**, the burning of the body of the dead, Tac.

Sēquāna -ae, m. a river of Gaul, forming, with the Matrona, the boundary between the Celts and the Belgae, now the Seine.

Sēquāni -ōrum, m. a Gallic people in modern Burgundy and Franche-Comté.

sēquax -ācis (sequor). **I.** following easily or quickly; equus, Ov.; undae, following each other rapidly, Verg.; hederæ, quickly spreading itself, Pers.; fumus, penetrating, Verg.; Latio (= Latinis) dant terga sequaci, pursuing, Verg. **II.** Transf., easily worked, pliable, ductile; materia sequacior, Plin.

sēquester -tra -trum and **sēquester** -tris -tre (from 2. secus, as magister from magis), mediating. **I.** Adj., pace sequestrā, by the medium of peace, Verg. **II.** Subst., **A. sēquester** -tri or -tris, m. **a**, a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery); quo sequestre in illo iudice corrupendo dicebatur esse usus, Cic.; **b**, a stakeholder, depositary, a person in whose hands the matter in dispute is deposited till the dispute is settled, Plaut. **B. sēquestrum** -i, n. and **sēquestre** -is, n. the deposit of the matter in dispute in the hands of a third person; sequestro deponere, by way of deposit, Plaut.

sēquius = secius, compar. of secus (q.v.).

sēquor, sēcūtus (sēquūtus) sum, sēqui, 3. dep. (root SEC, connected with ἑΠ-ομαι), to follow, accompany. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, gen., **a**, of persons, qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia alicuius, Ov.; **b**, of things, zonā bene te secutā, Hor.; **2**, esp., **a**, to follow with hostile intent, pursue; hostes, Caes.; feras, Ov.; **b**, to follow a person to a place; Formias, Cic.; secutae sunt nares vicinitatem oris, have sought for, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, of time or order, to follow, ensue; sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Caudinā pax, Liv.; sequenti anno, Liv.; sequenti die, Liv.; et quae sequentia, and so on, Cic.; **b**, to fall to any one as an inheritance or possession, to fall to the share of; urbes captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor.; **c**, to follow, i.e., to yield, to give way; ipse (ramus) facilis sequetur, Verg. **II. Fig., A.** Gen., to follow, follow after; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; edictum, the words of the edict, Cic. **B. Esp., 1**, to follow a person's authority, example, opinion, to tread in the steps of, to agree to; leges, Cic.; amicum, Cic.; liberi sequuntur patrem, follow the rank of their father, Liv.; **2**, to strive after, aim at, seek to gain; amicitiam fidemque populi Romani, Cic.; **3**, to follow in discourse, ensue; sequitur illa divisio, Cic.; sequitur ut doceam, Cic.; **4**, to follow as a consequence, be the consequence of, be caused by; moneo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, Cic.; poena quae illud scelus sequeretur, Cic.; esp., to follow logically, be the logical consequence of, gen. with ut and the subj.; si hoc enuntiatum verum non est, sequitur, ut falsum sit, Cic.; **5**, to follow easily, come of itself; non queasitum esse numerum, sed secutum, Caes.

sēra -ae, f. (root SER, whence 2. sero, series), a moveable bar or bolt for fastening doors; centum postibus addere seras, Ov.

Sērāpis (Sārāpis) -pis and -pīdis, m. (Σεράπις, Σαράπις), a deity of the Egyptians, in later times worshipped at Greece and at Rome.

sērēnitas -ātis, f. (serenus), clearness, serenity, esp., clear, bright, fair weather. **I.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig., fortunae, Liv.

sērēno, 1. (serenus). **I.** to make clear, serene, bright; caelum, Verg. **II.** Fig., spem fronte, Verg.

sērēnus -a -um, clear, bright, fair, serene. **I. A.** Lit., caelum, Cic.; nox, Verg.; pelagus, Verg.; subst., **sērēnum** -i, n. fair weather, Plin.; aperta serena, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, clear; aqua, Mart.; vox, Pers.; **2**, act., making bright, bringing fair weather; Favonius, Plaut. **II.** Fig., cheerful, tranquil, serene; frons, Cic.

Sēres -um, m. (Σήρες), a people in eastern

Asia, famous for their silken stuffs, the Chinese; hence, adj., **Sericus** -a -um, Chinese; pulvillus, silken, Hor. Subst., **Serica** -orum, n. silken garments, Prop.

1. **seresco**, 3. (serenus), to become dry, Lucr.

2. **seresco**, 3. (serum), to turn to whey, Plin.

Sergius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was L. Sergius Catilina, the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero.

1. **seria** -ae, f. a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil, Liv.

2. **seria**, v. l. serius.

sericatus -a -um (Seres), clothed in silken garments, Suet.

Sericus, v. Seres.

series, acc. -em, abl. -e, genit. and dat. not found, f. (root SER, whence 2. sero), a row, succession, chain, series. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., juvenum, dancing hand in hand, Tib. **B.** Fig., a succession, series; rerum, Cic.; innumerabilis annorum, Hor. **II.** Esp., a line of descent, lineage; digne vir hac serie, Ov.

serio, v. l. serius.

seriōla -ae, f. (dim. of seria), a small jar, Pers.

Seriphus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σέριφος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Serfo or Serfanto. Adj., **Seriphus** -a -um, Seriphian; subst., **Seriphus** -ii, m. a Seriphian.

seris -idis, f. (σέρις), a species of endive, Plin.

1. **serius** -a -um, serious, earnest (used gen. only of things, not of persons); res, Cic.; with 2. supine, verba seria dictu, Hor. Subst., **serium** -ii, n. earnestness, seriousness, Plaut.; hence, abl. serio, in earnest, earnestly, seriously; serio audire, Liv.; plur., seria, serious things; seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv.; quam joca, seria, ut dicitur (sc. agimus or aguntur), Cic.

2. **seriūs**, adv., v. sero under serus.

sermo -ōnis, m. (2. sero), talk, conversation, discourse. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, sermonem conferre cum aliquo, Cic.; esse in sermone omnium, the subject of every one's conversation, Cic.; jucundus mihi est sermo litterarum tuarum, Cic.; 2, meton., the subject of conversation; Catapulus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, learned conversation, discussion, dialogue; sermonem cum aliquo habere de amicitia, Cic.; 2, in writing or speaking, a familiar, conversational style; sermonis plenus orator, Cic.; scribere sermoni propiora, Hor.; hence, meton., a, in Horace, his Letters and Satires as opposed to his more ambitious poems; b, spoken words, utterance; multi et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, utterances on the bench and in ordinary conversation, Cic.; 3, the talk of the multitude about something, common talk, report, rumour; vulgi, hominum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, manner of speaking, language, style, expression, diction; sermo rusticus, urbanus, Liv.; plebeius, Cic.; sermonis error, Cic.; 2, language, dialect; sermone debemus uti, qui natus est nobis, our mother-tongue, Cic.; quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, in the Greek language, Cic.

sermocinatio -ōnis, f. (sermocinor), a discussion, disputation, dialogue, Quint.

sermocinatrix -icis, f. (sermocinor), the art of conversation, Quint.

sermocinor, 1. dep. (sermo), to converse, talk, discuss with any one. **I.** Gen., sermocinari eum isto diligenter, Cic. **II.** Esp., to hold a learned discourse or discussion, Suet.

sermunculus -i, m. (dim. of sermo), a report, rumour, tittle-tattle; urbani malevolorum sermunculi, Cic.

1. **sero**, sēvi, sātum, 3. (root SE-o, whence semen). **I.** to sow, set, plant. **A.** 1, lit., oleam et vitem, Cic.; frumenta, Caes.; partic. subst., **sata** -orum, n. the sown fields, standing corn, Verg., Liv.; 2, transf., to beget, engender, bring forth; genus humanum, Cic.; partic., **satus** -a -um, sprung from, born of; sate sanguine divum, Verg.; matre satus terrā, Ov.; Anchisā satus, son of Anchises, Verg.; satus Nereide, son of Thetis, Ov.; satae Pelia, daughters of Pelias, Ov. **B.** Fig., to plant, sow, spread abroad, disseminate, cause, occasion; cum patribus certamina, Liv.; discordias, Liv.; crimina, Liv.; mentionem, to make mention of, Liv.; mores, Cic.; diuturnam rempublicam, Cic. **II.** to plant, sow, sow over; agrum, Ov.; jugera sunt sata, Cic.

2. **sero** (serui), sertum, 3. (root SER, Gr. EP-ω, εἶπω), to join together, weave together, entwine. **I.** Lit., only in the partic. perf., **sertus** -a -um; loricae, linked, Nep. **II.** Fig., to join together, connect, combine; ex aeternitate causa causam serens, Cic.; fati lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv.; fabulam argumento, Liv.; colloquia cum hoste, Liv.; multa inter sese vario sermone serabant, Verg.

3. **sero**, v. serus.

serotinus -a -um (3. sero), late; hiems, Plin.

serpens -entis, c. (serpo), an animal that crawls. **I.** a snake, serpent. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** a constellation in the northern hemisphere (also called Draco and Anguis), Ov. **II.** a creeping insect on the human body, louse, Plin.

serpentigena -ae, c. (serpens and gigno), offspring of a serpent, Ov.

serpentipes -pedis (serpens and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

serperastra -orum, n. (sirpo, to bind), bandages or knee-splints for straightening the crooked legs of children, Varr.; in jest, of officers who keep their soldiers in order, Cic.

serpillum = serpyllum (q.v.).

serpo, serpsi, serptum, 3. (εἶπω), to creep, crawl. **I.** **A.** Lit., of animals, quaedam bestiae serpentes, quaedam gradientes, Cic.; serpere per humum, Ov. **B.** Transf., of any slow and imperceptible motion, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.; flamma per continua serpens, Liv.; et (Ister) tectis in mare serpit aquis, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., of prosaic poetry, serpit humi tutus, Hor. **B.** Esp., to spread abroad, increase, extend imperceptibly; serpit hoc malum longius quam putatis, Cic.; si paullatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Cic.; serpit hic rumor, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

serpyllum (serpillum) and serpullum -i, n. (εἶπυλλον), wild thyme (Thymus serpyllum, Linn.), Verg.

serra -ae, f. (sec-ra, from seco = that which cuts), a saw. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Transf., a kind of saw-fish, Plin.

serracum (sarracum) -i, n. **I.** a kind of waggon used by the Roman peasants to carry their goods and families in, Juv. **II.** Transf., a constellation, the Wain, Juv.

serratula -ae, f. betony, Plin.

serratus -a -um (serra), toothed like a saw, serrated; dentes, Plin. Subst., **serrati** -orum, m. (sc. nummi), silver denarii notched on the edge, Tac.

serrula -ae, f. (dim. of serra), a little saw, Cic.

serta, v. sertum.

Sertorius -ii, m., Q., a celebrated Roman general of the Marian faction, who, on Sulla gaining the upper hand in Rome, fled to Spain, and resisted there bravely and successfully till he was treacherously killed by Perpenna. Adj., **Sertorianus** -a -um, Sertorian.

sertum -i, n., gen. plur., **serta** -orum, n., and **serta** -ae, f. (sero), a garland of flowers; **sertis** redimiri, Cic.; **serta** Campanica, and simply **serta**, a plant = melilotos, Cato.

1. **serum** -i, n. **I.** the watery part of curdled milk, whey, Verg. **II.** the watery part or serum of other things, Plin.

2. **serum**, v. serus.

serus -a -um. **I.** late. **A.** Gen., gratulatio, Cic.; hora serior, Ov.; si hiems magis sera (= serior), Liv.; subst., **serum** -i, n., rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; serum diei, late in the day, evening, Liv.; abl., sero, adv. = late, Cic.; esp., late = in the evening, Cic.; compar., serius, later; biduo serius, Cic.; spe omnium serius (id bellum fuit), Liv.; serius ocius, sooner or later, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, late in being fulfilled; spes, Liv.; portenta, Cic.; 2, doing something late; serus abi, go late away, Ov.; with genit., o seri studiorum! late learned (ὀψιμαθεῖς), Hor.; 3, aged, old; platanus, Ov.; ulmus, Verg.; 4, lasting a long time; bellum, Ov. **II.** too late; kalendae, Cic.; bellum, Sall.; sera assurgis, Verg.; abl., sero, adv. = too late, Cic.; prov., sero sapiunt (sc. Phryges, i.e., Trojani), Cic.; compar., serius, somewhat too late; venire, Cic.

serva, v. servus.

servabilis -e (servo), that can be saved, Ov.

servans -antis, p. adj. only in superl. (servo), observing; servantissimus aequi, Verg.

servator -ōris, m. (servo), a preserver, saviour; reipublicae, Cic.; salutis, Ov.

servatrix -icis, f. (servator), she that preserves, a preserver, saviour, Cic.

servilis -e (servus), of or relating to a slave, slavish, servile; vestis, Cic.; tumultus, a servile insurrection, Cic.; terror, dread of an insurrection of slaves, Liv.

serviliter, adv. (servilis), slavishly, servilely; ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic.

Servilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum killed Maelius; 2, P. Servilius Rullus, composer of the lex Servilia concerning the selling of the Italian public lands, against which Cicero delivered his agrarian speeches; 3, Servilia, mother of Brutus, mistress of Caesar. Adj., Servilian; lex, Cic.; lacus, a piece of artificial water near the Capitol, where the heads of the proscribed were put up, Cic.

servio -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (servus), to serve, be a servant or slave. **I. A.** Lit., alicui, Ter.; spud aliquem, Cic.; with cognate acc., servitum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, a, of land, buildings, etc., to be subject to certain rights of other persons than the owner, to be subject to an easement, Caes.; (aedes) serviebant, Cic.; b, to serve, be useful, serviceable for; chartis serviunt calami, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, to subservise, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify; alicui, Cic.; amori aliorum, Cic.; iracundiae, Cic.; 2, a, to care for, have regard to, devote one's attention to; brevitati, Cic.; b, to adapt oneself to, to allow oneself to be governed by; incertis rumoribus, Caes.; tempori, Cic.

servitium -ii, n. (servus). **I.** slavery, service, servitude, subjection; ducere aliquem in servitium, Liv.; civitatem a servitio abstrahere, Cic.; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind is the master, the body the slave,

Sall. **II.** Meton., slaves, servants, a household of slaves; used both sing. and plur., servitia sileant, Cic.; servitia concitare, Cic.; servitium in scaenam immissum, Cic.

servitricius -a -um (servus), belonging to a slave, Plaut.

servitudo -inis, f. (servus), slavery, servitude, Liv.

servitus -utis, f. (servus), the condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. **I. A.** Lit., both of individuals and states, diutina, Cic.; perpetua, Caes.; aliquem in servitum abducere, Cic.; addicere aliquem in servitum, Cic., perpetuae servituti, Caes.; anteponeere mortem servituti, Cic.; esse in servitute, to be a slave, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, subjection, obedience; of the wife towards the husband, muliebris, Liv.; officii, Cic.; 2, of houses, lands, etc., liability to certain burdens, easements, e.g., a right of way, fundo servitum imponere, Cic. **II.** Meton., slaves; servitus crescit nova (of the lovers of a maiden), Hor.

Servius -ii, n. (servus, son of a slave), a Roman praenomen occurring in the name of the king Servius Tullius and in the Sulpician gens, v. Sulpicius.

servo, 1. (root SERV, connected with 'EPY-ω, ἐρύομαι). **I.** to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver. **A.** Gen., 1, of concrete objects, populum, Cic.; aliquem ex iudicio, Cic.; with double acc., se integros castosque, Cic.; 2, of abstract objects, to observe, pay heed to, keep; ordinem, Liv.; ordines, Caes.; concentum, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.; legem, Cic.; pacem cum aliquo, Cic.; fidem juris iurandi cum hoste, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., quum ita priores decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. **B.** Esp., to keep for the future, to lay up, keep, preserve, reserve; Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor.; se ad tempora, Cic.; se ad majora, Liv.; eo me servavi, Cic.; with dat., res iudicio voluntatique alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to give regard to, pay attention to, watch; 1, gen., me omnibus servat modis ne, etc., Plaut.; sidera, to observe, Verg.; ortum Caniculae, Cic.; servare de caelo, to observe lightning (the duty of the augurs), Cic.; to keep watch; cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to take care, take precautions; servarent ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv.; serva, take care, Hor.; b, to watch, keep, detain, preserve; (a) aliquem liberā custodiā, Cic.; limen, stay at home, Verg.; (β) to dwell, remain in a place, inhabit; silvas et flumina, Verg. **B.** to keep, preserve; quum populus suum servaret, Cic.

servulus (servolus) -i, m. (dim. of servus), a young slave, Cic.

servus -i, m. and **serva** -ae, f. a slave, servant; servi publici, slaves of the state, Cic.; Transf., servi cupiditatum, Cic.; legum, Cic. Hence, adj., **servus** -a -um, servile, slavish; a, gen., aqua, drunk by slaves, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; imitatorum servum pecus, Hor.; b, legal t. t., of lands or buildings, subject to right of other persons than the owner, subject to a servitude or easement; praedia serva, Cic.

sēsāminus -a -um (σησάμινος), made of sesame, Plin.

sēsāmōides -is, n. (σησαμοειδής), a plant like sesame, Plin.

sēsāmum (-on) -i, n., **sisāmum** -i, n. and **sēsāma** -ae, f. (σήσαμον), an oily plant, sesame, Plaut.

sescennāris -e (sesqui and annus), a year and a half old; bos, Liv.

sescūplus -a -um (sesqui), one and a half times as much, Quint.

sēsēlis -is, f. (σέσελις), a plant, hartwort, Cic.