

curisque doctrinā esse; or it may be rendered by *multi* (= many), *creber* (= frequent); at the — requests of, *saepe rogatus*.

maniple, n. *manipulus*. **manipulate**, v.tr. *tractare*; see TREAT. **manipulation**, n. *tractatio*.

manliness, n. **manly**, adj. see MAN.

manna, n. *manna* (Eccl.).

manner, n. = way of performing, *ratio*, *modus* (= mode, guide), *via* (= way, sure mode), comb. *ratio et via*, *ratio et modus*; *genus*, *-eris* (= mode of proceeding, e.g. *argumentandi genus*, — of arguing; *dicendi genus*, — of expressing one's sentiments); = custom, habitual practice, *ratio*, *consuetudo* (= custom according to which one is wont to act), *ritus*, *-ūs* (= mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law; hence the instinctive habit of animals), comb. *ratio et consuetudo*; *institutum*, comb. *consuetudo et institutum*; = sort, kind, *genus*; = certain degree or measure, *quodammodo*; in a —, in like —, *eodem* or *pari modo*; = mien, carriage, *ratio* (in gen.), *mos* (= — in gen., distinct mode), *mores*, *-um*, m. (= the whole — of a person); = anybody's general way, *ingenium alcjs moresque* (= character); that is my —, *ita sum, eo sum ingenio, ita ingenium meum est* (= that is my character), *sic meus est mos* (= my —, mode), *mea sic est ratio* (= my — of proceeding); as it is my —, your —, in my —, *sicut meus est mos*, also *meo more, ex or pro consuetudine meā, tuā, consuetudine meā*; it is not my —, *non est meae consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *suo more* or *suo instituto vivere*; what — is that? *qui istic mos est?* after, in the — or way of, etc. (= like), *more alcjs* (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, *more parentum, ferarum, torrentis, fluminis*); *in morem alcjs* (e.g. in the — of cattle, *in morem pecudum*); in the — of slaves, *servilem in modum*; *modo* or *ritu alcjs* (e.g. in the — of robbers, women, beasts, *ritu latronum, mulierum, pecudum*); in this —, *hoc modo, hac ratione, ita or sic* (= thus); in an equal —, *pari modo*; = style, *stilus* (of a writer), *manus*, *-ūs* (of an artist, painter; e.g. written in the Attic —, Attico *stilo scriptus*). **manners**, n. in the pl. = established customs, *mores*; good —, *boni mores*; a person of good —, *homo bene moratus, modestus*; to follow anyone's —, *alcjs mores induere* or *imitari*; = decent deportment, *mores*; refined, elegant —, *morum elegantia, mores elegantes* (in gen.), *urbanitas* (= courteous —), *humanitas* (= gentlemanly —, that show a man of good education); without —, *rudis et moris omnis ignarus* (= rude and ignorant); *vitae communis ignarus* (= one who knows nothing of the rules of society), *rusticus, agrestis* (= rude, rough, clumsy), *inurbanus* (= without refinement), *humanitatis expers, inhumanus*. **mannerism**, n. *ratio*, or any word = manners, and define it by context (e.g. a new — in speaking, *nova ratio loquendi*), or by adj. or adv. *putidus, putide* (e.g. *putide dicere* = to speak with —s); see AFFECTED, AFFECTATION. **mannerist**, n. *pictor qui tabulas suo* (or *alcjs more pingit*). **mannerly**, I. adj. *urbanus, humanus, perpolitus*; see POLITE. II. adv. *urbane, humane, humaniter, perpolite*; see POLITELY.

mancœuvre, I. n. 1, military, *decurcio, decursus, -ūs* (*decurcio* always as the act of manoeuvring, *decursus* = the — itself); *militibus decursionem* or, if for amusement, *certamen ludicum indicere* (= to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —); *milites in decursionem* or *in certamen ludicum educere* (= to let the troops march out for a —, Veget.), *certamen ludicum committere*; to hold a — (at sea), *proelium navale committere* (of the commander);

2, see SCHEME, TRICK. II. v.intr. 1, to —, *in decursionem exire* (= to march out to a —), *in armis decurrere*, or simply *decurrere* (= to make evolutions for exercise), *inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrere* (= to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); 2, see SCHEME, TRICK.

manor, n. *fundus, praedium*.

mansion, n. in gen., *aedes, -ium, f.*; see HOUSE.

mantelet, n. *vinea, pluteus, testudo*.

mantle, n. *amiculum, palla* (for women), *pallium, palliolum* (= Greek —), *lacerna* (= thick —), *chlamys* (= light —), *paenula* (with a hood for travelling), *sagum, sagulum* (= soldier's or servant's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —). **mantel-piece**, n. by *mensa* (= table), *pluteus* or *tabula* (= shelf).

manual, I. adj. = performed by the hand, *manu meā, tuā, etc., factus*; — labour, *opera* (opp. *ars*), or by *manus* (e.g. to get a bare living from the earnings of one's — labour, *manuum mercede inopiam tolerare*). II. n. = small book, *libellus*.

manufactory, n. = the building, *officina*.

manufacture, I. n. = operation of manufacturing, *artis opus, -ēris, opera fabrīlis*; — is at a standstill, *op. jacet*; = the article —d, *opus quod arte or manu factum est*. II. v.tr. *fabricare*; see also MAKE. **manufacturer**, n. *opifex, -icis*, fabricator (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), *artifex, -icis* (of artificial objects), *textor* (= a weaver). **manufacturing-town**, n. *urbs officinis nobilis* (= known by its manufactures).

manumission, n. *missio* (in gen.), *manumissio* (of a slave). **manumit**, v.tr. *alqm manu mittēre*, or as one word, *manumittēre*.

manure, I. n. *stercus, -ōris, fimus*. II. v.tr. *stercorare*.

manuscript, n. 1, = anything in one's own handwriting intended for recital or for the press, *chirographum*; 2, = a written work, *liber, libellus*, or further defined as opp. to printed book, *manu scriptus* or *nondum editus*.

many, n. *multi, haud pauci*; see MUCH; *creber* or *frequens* (= — together); an assembly of — people, *magna frequentia (hominum)*; a good —, *complures, plerique*; as — as, *quot... tot*; — a thing, — things, *nonnulli, aliquot, quidam* (= some), *sunt qui...*; — a time, *nonnunquam* (= now and then), *interdum* (= sometimes); — times indeed, perhaps *aliquando*; not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), *non multa, sed multum*; — ways, — a way, *varie, vario modo, multis modis*; these — years, *abhinc multos annos*; to make — words, *verba facere, longum esse*; — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiae (Ter.)*; of — meanings, *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, *verbum*; an oracle, *oraculum*); with — corners, *polygonius* (Vitruv.), in pure Latin, *multangulus* (Lucret.); to have — corners, *plurium angulorum formam exhibere*; with — feet, *multis pedibus, multipes, multiformis*; — times, *saepe, saepenumero* (= often), *crebro* (= frequently, repeatedly), *persaepe, saepissime* (= very often), *iterum atque iterum* (= again and again), *etiam atque etiam*; how — times, *quotie(n)s*; so — times, *totie(n)s*; as — times . . . as, *toties . . . quoties*; however — times, *quotiescumque, quotiescumque*; — times greater, *multiplex*. **many-coloured**, adj. *variis coloribus distinctus, multicolor* (Plin.). **many-headed**, adj. *multa capita habens*. **many-sided**, lit. + *multangulus, polygonius*.

map, I. n. *tabula*; a — of a certain part of a country, a — of a country, *regio* (e.g. in German).

*ia) in tabulâ or in membranâ or in chartâ picta or depicta. **II.** v.tr. terrarum situs pingere; to — out, designare, describere. **mapping**, n. graphis, -idos, f.

maple, n. acer; of —, acernus.

mar, v.tr. deformare, corrumpere; see SPOIL.

marauder, n. praedator, direptor. **marauding**, adj. praedatorius, praedabundus.

marble, I. n. marmor; —-cutter, (faber) marmorarius; statue, bust in —, signum marmoreum. **II.** adj. marmorius.

march, n. (mensis) Martius.

march, I. v.intr. ambulare (in gen.), incedere (= of marching exercise, and in war); to — out, set out, progredi, proficisci; to be on the —, iter facere; to — off, forward, to decamp, castra movere, promovere, or simply movere; to — three men abreast, triplici ordine incedere; they were marching thirty men abreast, triginta armatorum ordines ibant; to be marching quicker, to accelerate one's —, accelerare iter; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the rear, agmen claudere, cogere. **II.** v.tr. ducere (e.g. exercitum); — back, reducere; — across, tra(ns)ducere; see LEAD. **III.** n. 1, in a military sense, = movement of soldiers, iter, proiectio (= the marching off) on the —, iter faciens (e.g. he was killed on the —, occisus est in itinere), ex itinere (= from the —, i.e., whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, iter facere, confidere; to direct the — to a place, iter algo facere, contendere, convertere, intendere; to change the route of the —, iter (com)mutare, iter or viam flectere; the troops on the —, agmen; 2, (= signal to move), to sound the —, classicum canere (= to sound the trumpet); —! (as a word of command) procede! (for one); procedite! (for several); 3, (= of intellect); see PROGRESS; 4, (= a day's journey), iter; one day's —, iter unius diei, castra, -orum (the latter inasmuch as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a five days' —, quintis castis; to make forced —es, magnis itineribus contendere (in gen.), dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (= day and night). **Marches**, n. fines, -ium, m., confinium; see BOUNDARY.

mare, n. equa.

margin, n. margo, m. and f. **marginal**, adj. quod ad marginem pertinet, in margine scriptus.

marine, I. adj. = belonging to the sea, marinus, ad mare pertinens. **II.** n. nauta, m. (= sailor), miles(-itis) classicus; the —s, epibatae.

mariner, n. nauta. **maritime**, adj. maritimus (= situated near the sea), — state, civitas maritima (= situated near the sea), civitas or gens mari pollens, civitas or gens navibus or classe multum valens (= powerful at sea, having a large navy); to be a — state, classe (classibus) multum valere.

marjoram, n. amaracus (Plin.).

mark, I. n. 1, nota, signum, signa et notae (Cic.), indicium, vestigium (= trace); it is the — of a wise man, est sapientis (followed by infin.); to make one's —, clarum alqâ re fieri; 2, = thing aimed at, scopos, -i (Suet.); see AIM; = goal (fig.); see PURPOSE. **II.** v.tr. (de)signare, notare; = to take notice of, observare, animadvertisse; — or mind, animum adverttere, animum or animo attendere; — out, lit. metiri metari; fig. designare, (de)notare; see PURPOSE. **marked**, adj. = distinguished, illustris; in a bad sense infamis, insignis (e.g. turpitudine

insignis). **marker**, n. 1, in a book, nota (= mark); 2, = one who marks at a game, minister or servus (= assistant). **mark-land**, n. see MARCHES. **marksman**, n. homo jacandi peritus, jaculator.

market, I. n. 1, macellum (= provision—), forum (= —-place), emporium (= — town), nundinae (= fair); the cattle —, forum boarium; the vegetable —, forum olitorium; 2, = sale, venditio; to find a —, vendi. **II.** v.intr. nundinari. **marketable**, adj. venalis.

market-day, n. nundinae. **market-garden**, n. hortus. **market-place**, n. forum. **marketing**, n. to go —, nundinari.

marl, n. marga (Plin.).

marmalade, n. fructus decocti.

marmoset, n. simiolus.

marmot, n. perhaps mus.

marriage, n. conjugium, matrimonium, nuptiae, con(n)ubium; a legal, lawful —, conjugium legitimum, matrimonium justum or legitimum, nuptiae justae et legitimae; to contract a —, to enter into the state of matrimony in matrimonium ire (Plaut.), ducere uxorem (of the man), nubere alci (of the woman); matrimonio jungi or conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi (of man and wife); to demand anyone in —, sibi alqam in matrimonium petere, also simply petere alqam; to be united to anyone in —, alqam in matrimonio habere; to give one's daughter in — to anyone, alci filiam (or virginem) in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare, alci filiam collocare or nuptum locare. **marriage-contract**, n. sponsalia, -ium, pactio nuptialis; to make a —, pactionem nuptiale facere; the written document or deed containing the — written on tablets, tabulae legitimae, tabulae nuptiales, dotis tabulae.

marriage-feast, n. nuptiae. **marriage-settlement**, n. dos, dotis, f. **marriageable**, adj. pubes, -eris (in an age of puberty, in both sexes), nubilis, adultus (= grown up), sponsa or marito + matus. **marry**, I. v.tr. 1, = to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, sol(l)emnibus (solenn-) dictis con(n)ubium sancire; 2, = to dispose of (of females only), alci alqam (in matrimonium) collocare, alci in matrimonium dare or tradere; 3, = to take for husband or wife, in gen., matrimonio se (con)jungere cum algo or alqâ, in matrimonium accipere or recipere; to — a woman (of a man), ducere alqam uxorem in matrimonium, or simply ducere alqam (uxorem), matrimonio alqam secum conjungere, alqam uxorem sibi adjungere; to — a man (of a woman), nubere alci; to — each other, matrimonio jungi or conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi; to — again, novum matrimonium inire; to — to advantage, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man), in luculentam familiam collocari (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, uxorem duxisse; to be a married woman, nuptam esse viro. **II.** v.intr. = to enter into the conjugal state, uxorem ducere (in matrimonium) (see above), nubere viro (of the woman). **marrying**, n. nuptiae.

marrow, n. 1 medulla; 2, = the essence, the best part of anything, medulla (seldom in this sense, e.g. medulla verborum, Aul. Gell.), flos, floris, m. (= the best part of anything). **marrow-bone**, n. os medullosum (not class.).

marry! interj. medius fidius, mehercle.

marsh, n. palus, -udis, f. (= morass). **marshy**, adj. paluster (= swampy), caenosus (= miry), uliginosus (= swampy).

marshal. I. n. use *dux* for field — ; = one who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., *ductor pompea*. II. v.tr. *instruere*, *disponere*.

mart. n. see MARKET.

martial. adj. *militaris*, *bellicosus*; a — look, *oculi truces*; — law, *jus* (between nations in a state of war), or in the pl. *jura belli*, *lex belli* (= the laws of war); according to the — law, *jure* or *lege belli*; — law, in its theory, *leges militares*.

martyr. I. n. *martyr* (Eccl.); to become a — for, to die a — to a cause, *pro alqā re mortem occumbere*. II. v.tr. *alqm pro alqā re interficere*. **martyrdom.** n. = death of a martyr, *martyrium* (Eccl.). **martyrology.** n. *historia martyrum*.

marvel. n. *miraculum*, *portentum*. **marvelous.** adj. (*per*)*mirus*, (*ad*)*mirandus*, *mirificus*, *stupendus*, (*ad*)*mirabilis* (= astonishing, e.g. *audacia*), *ingens*, *immanis*. Adv. *mirum in modum*, *mire*, *mirifice*, (*ad*)*mirabiliter*, *stupendum in modum* (= in an astonishing manner), *valde* (= very), *vehementer* (= violently).

masculine. adj. *masculus*, *masculinus*.

mash. I. n. *farrago*. II. v.tr. (*con*)*tundere*, (*con*)*terere*.

mask. I. n. 1, = cover for the face, *persona* (esp. on the stage), *larva* (= an ugly —, often used at pantomimes); to put on a — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam induere*; to take anyone's — off, *alci personam demere*, *alcjs capitī personam detrahēre*; 2, fig. to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* or *gerēre*, *simulare alqd*; to unmask oneself, to take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, fig. *alei* or *alei rei personam demere et reddēre suam* (Sen.); to strip off the — which anyone wears, and show him in his real light, *alqm nudare*; to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiae retinēre*; to betray anyone under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitiae prodēre*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *personam alci aptare*, *personam alejs capitī imponere*; to — oneself, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam induere*; *se velare* (= to cover oneself with a veil); 2, fig. *tegēre* (= to cover; with anything, *alqā re*), *occultare* (= to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum suum*).

mason. n. 1, *structor* (= builder), *faber* (= carpenter), *caementarius*; 2, a free—, **latōmus*. **masonry.** n. *structura* (*caementicia*).

masquerade. n. *convivium a conviris personatis celebratum*. **masquerader.** n. *homo personatus*.

mass. I. n. +*massa*, *moles*, -*is*, f., *summa* (= the whole); a great —, *magnum pondus*, -*eris*, n., *magna copia* or *vis alcjs rei*; in the —, *per saturam*; — of people, *multitudo*, *frequentia*; see CONCOURSE, ASSEMBLY. II. v.tr. *colligēre* (= collect), (*ae*)*cumulare* (= — together); see COLLECT, ACCUMULATE. **massive.** adj. 1, *solidus* (= dense), *magnus* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy); 2, tig. of character (e.g. simplicity), *gravis*. **massiveness.** n. 1, by adj.; 2, *gravitas*.

mass. n. = Catholic service, **missa*.

massacre. I. n. *caedes*, -*is*, *trucidatio*, *intericio*. II. v.tr. : *caedēre*, *trucidare*, *trucidando occidere* (= to butcher); a great number of enemies were —d, *magna caedes fugientium est facta*.

mast. n. on ships, *malus*, +*arbor mali*; the —head, *malus summus*; lower end of the —, *malus imus*.

mast. n. = fruit of the beech, *glans sagea*; oak —, *glans querna*.

master. I. n. 1, as a title, *dominus* (e.g. of a learned man, *vir doctissimus*, *illusterrimus*, etc.); 2, = one who rules either men or business, *pater familias* or *familiae* (or in one word, *paterfam-*), *herus* (of the house, the former as regards the family, the latter in reference to the servants and the entire household), *possessor* (= one who possesses anything); the young — of the house, *filius herilis*, *filius familae* (the latter with reference to the family, the former as regards the servants); 3, = lord, ruler, *dominus*, *princeps*, -*ipis*, m. (the first in a state, as opp. to *dominus*), *tyrannus* (*τύραννος*, = ruler in the most absolute sense), *dynastes*, -*is*, m. (*δυνάστης*, = potentate; then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or anybody, *imperare alci rei* and *alci*, *potentem esse alcjs rei* (both lit. and fig.); *praeesse alci rei* and *alci* (= to preside over, in a lit. sense); Prov., like —, like man, *plane qualis dominus talis et servus*; — of, *potens* with genit.; to be — of anything, *alqd in suā potestate habēre*, *alqm locum tenēre*; to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *alqā re*, *alqd*, *alcjs* (*rei*) *potiri*, *rerum potiri*, to seize the government); 4, = the — under whom a youth serves his apprenticeship, *magister*, *paterfamilias*, *herus* (Com.); 5, = teacher, *magister*; 6, of a man perfectly skilled in any occupation, a — in anything, *artifex* (with the genit., especially with the genit. of the gerund); *antistes*, -*itis*, m. and f., *princeps alcjs rei* (= one of the first, a man of importance in anything), *perfectus et absolutus in alqā re* (= perfect in any art or science), *alqā re* or *in alqā re excellēre* (= to be foremost, excel in anything); Horace is a — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad notandos hominum mores praecipuus*; 7, fig. = — over oneself, *sui potens* or *compos*; — of arts, **magister liberalium artium* (abbreviated *M.A.* or *A.M.*); — of the ceremonies at court, *comes*, -*itis*, *officiorum*, *magister officiorum* or *aulae* (in gen.); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under Roman emperors); — builder, *architectus*; — piece, *opus summo artificio factum*; — ship, = superior skill, *summa alejs rei peritia*; = office of a governor, *magisterium*. II. v.tr. 1, = to subdue, *domare*, *vincere*, *superare*; see SUBDUCE, CONQUER; to — all one's passions, *continēre omnes cupiditates*; the fire (the flames) was —ed, *vis flammæ oppressa est*; 2, to — a thing, = to understand, *intelligēre* (*intellig-*), *discēre* (= to learn), *consequi* (= to attain), *alqd cognitum habēre*, *perspicere*, *alqa re instructum esse*.

masterful. adj. *insolens*, *superbus*, *contumax*, *arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter*, *superbe*, *contumaciter*, *arroganter*. **masterfulness.** n. *insolentia*, *superbia*, *contumacia*, *arrogantia*. **masterly.** adj. *artificiosus* (= executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *artifex* (= of persons), *summā* or *singulari arte*, *summo artificio factus*, *callidissimo artificio factus*, *singulari opere artificioque* or *politissimā arte perfectus* (= made in a — manner, of things); a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena*. **mastery.** n. 1, = victory, *victoria*; see also POWER; 2, = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdisce* (= to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly); see also MASTERS, I. 7, and II.

mastic, mastich. n. *mastiche* (Plin.), *resina lentiscina* (Plin.).

masticate. n. *manducare*, *mandēre*. **mastication.** n. use verb.

mastiff. n. perhaps *canis Molossus*.

mat. I. n. = texture of sedge, etc., *storea* or

storia, teges, -ētis, I., tegeticula. **II.** v.tr. — together, *implicare*.

match, n. for getting a light, *sulphurata, -orum* (Mart.), *igniarium* (Plin.); a —box, *pyxis* or *theca* (*sulphuratorum*).

match, I. n. 1, = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); a — for . . ., *par alci* or *alci rei* (opp. *impar*); to be a — for anyone, *alci parem esse* (*e.g. bello*), *non inferiorem esse alio*; to be a — for a thing, *alci rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotiis*), *alqd sustinēre* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); 2, = contest, *certamen*; 3, see MARRIAGE. **II.** v.tr. — oneself with, *cum algo in certamen descendere, congregi cum algo* (= to try one's strength against anyone, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci, non inferiorem esse alio*; = to compare, *aquare alqm* and *alci rei* or *alqd*; = to suit, *adaequare, exaequare alqd cum alqā rei* or *alci rei*; = to join, (*con*)*jungēre, copulare cum alqā rei*. **III.** v.intr. = to be like, *alci rei similem* or *parem esse*. **matchless**, adj. *singularis, incomparabilis* (Plin.) *unicus, praestans* (or in superl. *praestantissimus*), *egregius*; see EXCELLENT. **match-maker**, n. *nuptiarum conciliator, -trix*.

mate, I. n. 1, = one that eats at the same table, mess—, *convictor* (= one who constantly associates and lives, eats and drinks with another), *socius* (= companion), *conju(n)x* (= husband or wife); 2, in a merchant ship or ship of war, (*sub magistro*) *nautis praepositus*. **II.** v.tr. 1, in chess, *alqm vincere* or *ad incitas redigēre*; 2, in gen., see MATCH II.

material, I. adj. 1, = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni mortali concretione segregata est*; 2, = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia, argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum, quaestus, -ūs*; — wants, *indigentia, inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas*. Adv. *in omni genere* (= in all respects), *multum valde* (= greatly), *re(vera)* (= really). **II.** n. = anything composed of matter, *materia* (*materies*, lit. and fig.), *res* (= what is —, opp. *verba*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*; in a fig. sense, plenty of —, e.g. *primum silva rerum ac sententiā comparanda est*); the — for a rampart, *agger, -eris, m.*; a stock of — and of words, *copia rerum et verborum*; to collect —s, *silvam rerum comparare*; to leave —s about anything historical, *in commentariis alqd relinquiēre*; —s for war, *belli apparatus, -ūs*. **materialism**, n. *opinio eorum qui nihil in naturā esse statuant nisi corpora*. **materialist**, n. *qui nihil in rerum naturā esse statuit nisi corpora*.

maternal, adj. *maternus*; — feelings, *animus maternus*; — affection, love, *amor maternus, amor matris erga liberos, materna indulgentia* (= — indulgence). **maternity**, n. *animus maternus*; see also above.

mathematical, adj. *mathematicus, accuratus, certus* (fig., = exact, accurate, certain); — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio*; to infer with — exactness, *necessariā mathematicorum ratione concludēre alqd*; with — certainty, *certissimus*. Adv. by adj. **mathematician**, n. *mathematicus*, or by circumloc., *mathematicarum artium peritus*. **mathematics**, n. *mathematica, -ae* (Sen.).

matins, n. *matutinae preces, -um* (= morning prayer).

matricide, n. 1, *matricidium* (= the crime); 2, *matricula*, m. and f. (= the person).

matriculate, v.tr. (a student), *alqm civitati academicae or in civitatem academicam a(d)scribere*. **matriculation**, n. see above.

matrimony, n. *matrimonium*; see MARRIAGE. **matrimonial**, adj. see CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL.

matron, n. *matrona*; — of a workhouse, etc., *custos, -odis, procuratrix*. **matronly**, adj. *matronalis*.

matter, n. 1, (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), *pus, puris, n.* (Cels.); full of —, *purulentus*; 2, (= visible, tangible —), *corpus, -ōris, n., res corporeae, quae cerni tangique possunt*, 3, (in a more general and philosophical sense), *rerum natura, principia rerum ex quibus omnino constant*; 4, (= thing treated of), *res, propositum* (= that of which the speaker intends to treat); that has nothing to do with the —, *hoc nihil est ad rem*; to come to the —, *ad propositum* or *ad rem ipsam venire*; but let us return to the — in hand (after a digression), *jam ad instituta pergamus*; (after an introduction) *sed ad propositum revertamus*, or simply *sed ad propū situm*; but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus*; *ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam, ut in pauca conferam, ne longum fiat, ne longus sim*; it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est* (with infin. or with supine in -u); = material, *materia* (*materies*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*); = event, occurrence, *res, res gesta*; = affair, cause, *res* (in gen., also = disputed point in a lawsuit, the lawsuit itself); *negotium* (= a business to perform, engagement), *caus(s)a* (in a war, in a lawsuit, or in a literary discussion); to meddle with the —s of other people, *aliena negotia curare*; how is it with the —? how do —s stand? *quo loco res est?* *ut res se habet?* how stands your —? *quomodo tibi res se habet?* the — is settled, *judicata res est*; concerning the —, *quod rem or res spectat*; pith of the —, *res*; — of fact, *factum*; what's the —? *quid or quidnam est?* *quid rei est?* *quid accidit?* what's the — with her? *quid tristis est?* (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat?* (of one who is ill); upon the whole —, *denique*; a small —, *paul(l)ulum, aliquantum*. **it matters**, v.imp. interest, *refert*; with genit. if used of a person to whom it matters; but if the person is expressed by a personal pronoun, we use the abl. *meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā*, e.g. to me it —s, *mei interest* or *refert*; the thing in which we feel an interest can never be expressed by a noun, but must be rendered with the accus. and infin., the simple infin., or by a relative clause (oblique interrogation), or with *ut*; how much it matters is expressed by *magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil*, etc., or by the genit. of the value, e.g. *magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti*, etc., e.g. it —s a great deal to me whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxime nostrā interest te esse nobiscum*; at Rome, *permagni nostrā interest te esse Romae*.

matting, n. see MAT.

mattock, n. *dolabra*.

mattress, n. *stragulum*; a — of goat's hair, *cilicum*.

mature, I. adj. 1, *maturus* (= ripe, of full age), *tempestivus* (= seasonable); 2, of judgment, etc., *consideratus, sapiens, prudens, sagax, perspicax, intellegens* (intellig.). Adv. *mature* (= soon), *tempestive* (= seasonably), *considerata, sapienter, prudenter, sagaciter, intellegenter* (intellig.). **II.** v.tr. 1, = ripen, *maturare, coquere*; 2, fig. *parare, efficere, fingere*; see DEVISE, PREPARE. **III.** v.intr. *maturescere*. **matureness, maturity**, n. *maturitas* (= timeliness, lit. and fig.); to bring to —, *ad maturitatem perducere* (lit.); to come to —, *maturescere* (also

fig. = to be brought to a state of perfection, Plin.).

matutinal, adj. *matutinus*.

maudlin, adj. see DRUNKEN, SILLY.

maul, v.tr. *laedēre* (= injure).

maunder, v.intr. *nugari*.

mausoleum, n. *mausoleum* (Suet.); see TOMB.

maw, n. *ingluvies, venter*; see STOMACH.

mawkish, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

mawkishness, n. use adj.

maxim, n. *dogma* (*δόγμα*), or in pure Latin *decretem* (= principle established by a philosopher, doctrine), *praeceptum* (= precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher), *institutum*, *sententia* (in gen. = an opinion founded upon reasons), *judicium* (= conviction, anyone's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula alcjs rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (= rule, principle upon which we act in a matter; never without the genit. of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula*); *lex* (= law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historiae legem*).

maximum, n. *quod maximum est*; the — gain, *quaestus* (-ūs) *maximus*.

May, n. (mensis) *Maius*. **May-day**, n. *Kalendae Maiae*.

may, verb aux. 1, = to be possible; see POSSIBLE, CAN; 2, = to have physical power; see ABLE, CAN; 3, = to have moral power; see ALLOW, DARE; 4, see PERHAPS; however, as no precise mode in which this verb is to be rendered can be stated, each person's individual judgment, formed by attentive reading, must be the guide; — ever so, still, etc., *tametsi* . . . *tamen*; if — expresses a conjecture, it is rendered by *videri*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam*; he — be twenty years old, *viginti annos natus esse videtur*; a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition, should be rendered simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf., e.g. he — go, eat; somebody might say, *forsitan quispiam dixerit* or *forte aliquis dicet* (= perhaps someone will say); however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *fremant*, *dicam quod sentio*; whoever he — be, etc., *qui- cunque is est*; as fast as — be, *quam celerrime*; you — for me, (per me) *licet*; if I — say so, *si ita loqui or dicere licet, sit venia verbi*; — be, see PERHAPS.

mayor, n. *urbis praefectus*, -ūs (Suet.). **mayoralty**, n. *urbis praefectura*.

maze, n. *labyrinthus* (qui *itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursus inexplicabilis continet*, Plin.). **mazy**, adj. *inexplicabilis* (Plin.), † *inextricabilis*.

mead, n. *mulsum*.

mead, meadow, n. *pratum*; belonging to, growing on the —, *pratensis*; — land, — ground, *pratum*. **meadowy**, adj. *multa prata habens*.

meagre, adj. 1, of flesh; see LEAN; 2, as in — soil, *exilis*; see BARREN; 3, = wanting strength of diction, *jejunus, exilis, aridus*. Adv. *jejune, exiliter*. **meagreness**, n. 1, see LEANNESS; 2, *exilitas*; 3, *jejunitas exilitas*.

meal, n. *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see FLOUR. **mealy**, adj. *sati- narius*.

meal, n. in gen. *cibus* (= food); *epulæ* (= banquet); properly only two among the Romans, viz., the morning —, *prandium*; and the chief

— of the day, *cena (coen-)*, taken in the decline of the day. Besides these, the *jentaculum*, taken on rising in the morning, was a very slight refreshment. The *prandium* was taken about noon, hence *cibum meridianum sumere*. Between the *prandium* and the *cena* the Romans sometimes took a luncheon (*gustare*). To take a — is *edēre*, *cibum capere*, *prandēre*, *prandium comedēre*, *gustare* (= to lunch), *cenare*, *cenitare*, *epulari* (= to feast, to banquet); to take a — at anyone's table, *accubare apud alqm*.

mean, adj. = low and unworthy, *illiberalis*, *sordidus* (= unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= base), *improbus* (= dishonest), of clothing, etc., *sordidus*; of rank, *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus* (= morally bad and low), *foetus* (= foul, of things); — plan, *foedium consilium*. Adv. *illiberaliter*, *sordide*, *abjecte*, *abjecte et sine dignitate*, *turpiter*, *turpiter et nequiter*, *foede*. **meanness**, n. *illiberalitas*, *animus abjectus*, *improbitas*, *sordes*, -(i)um, *indignitas*; of rank, *humilitas*, *ignobilis*, *obscuritas*; to bear all —es, *omnes indignitates (per-) ferre*; to lead anyone to —, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; I fear to commit a —, *extimesco ne quid turpiter faciam*.

mean, or **medium**, n. *res media, modus*; there is no — between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est*. **means**, n. = whatever serves to the attainment of an object, *via*, *ratio*, *consilium*, *facultas*, *auxilium*, *adjumentum*; a — which leads to your end, *id quod eo quo intendas fert deducitque*; ways and —, *via atque ratio*; to select or take a —, *rationem (or viam) inire* (or *nihil capere* or *sequi*); to try all —, *omnia experiri*, *nihil inexpertum omittēre*; to try the last —, *extrema experiri* or *audēre*, *ad extrema (ad ultimum auxilium) descendēre*; to endeavour by all —, *omni ope atque operā eniti* (with *ut* or *ne*); by fair —, *recte*; by foul —, *foede*, *turpiter*; by all —, *omnino*, *prorsus*, *plane*; concessively, (ita) *sane, vero, utique*; by no —, *neutiquam*, *haudquaquam*, *minime*, *nullo modo*; = resources (see the word), *opes*, *facultates*, *divitiae*; I have — to live, *habeo unde vivam*; I have no — to, etc., *ad alq*el* perficiendum mihi desunt facultates*; out of your own —, *tuis opibus, privato sumptu*; by — of, *ope (or auxilio) alcjs, alq*o* juvante, per alqm*; (if a thing, the ablative alone is generally employed), to mount the wall by — of ladders, *scaljs murum a(d)scendēre*; by participles, *praeliis secundis usus*, = by — of successful engagements. If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per*; *mulieres per aetatem ad pugnum inutilis*, = women useless for fight by — (= on account) of their age; *per se cognitus*, by his own — or efforts; *per Caeciliam agere*, = to carry on by — of Caecilia; *eorum operā plebs concitata est*, = by their — the people were stirred up; *ejus beneficio in curiam venerant*, = by his — (or favour) they had entered the senate.

mean, v.tr. 1, = to have in contemplation, *velle, cogitare*; see INTEND; 2, = to design with reference to a future act, e.g. to — well to anyone, *bonā fide agere cum alq*o**, *alci bene velle, alci cupēre* (but never *alci bene cupēre* in this sense), *alci savēre*, comb. *alci savēre et cupēre*; *alci amicum esse, alci cupēre et amicum esse*: 3, = to signify, *dicēre alqm or alqd, significare, designare, denotare*, also with the addition *oratione suā* (= to allude to anyone in one's speech, words); I — *Hilarus, Hilarum dico*; *intellegere* (intelligi = to understand by), what does he —? *quid sibi vult?* what does he — by these words? *quid sibi vult haec oratio?* *quid sibi volunt verba ista?* = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare, declarare, sonare* (lit. to sound), *valēre* (= to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word

becco) — s the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostrum valet*. **meaning**, n. 1, = that which exists in the mind (e.g. yes, that is my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; see INTENTION, WISH, OPINION; 2, see PURPOSE, AIM; 3, = signification, *significatio* (of a word), *vis* (= force of an expression), *sententia* (= the idea which the person speaking attaches to a certain word), *notio* (= original idea of a word; see IDEA), *intellectus, -us* (how a word is to be understood, post Aug. t.t., Quint.); it is necessary to fix the — of the verb "to be in want of," *illud excutiendum est, quid sit CARERE*; to give a — to a word, *verbo vim, sententiam, notionem sub(j)ferre*; well —, see BENEVOLENT.

meander, v.intr. *flexuoso cursu fluere*.

measles, n. 1, = disease in man, * *morbilli* (t.t.); 2, = disease in pigs, * *hydatis finna* (not class.).

measurable, adj. *quod metiri possumus*. **measurableness**, n. render by adj. **measure**, I. n. 1, *mensura* (= that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), *modus* (= proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), *moderatio* (= moderation); weights and —s, *mensurae et pondera, -um* (Plin.); to take the — of anything, *mensuram alcjs rei inire*; with full —, *pleno modio, cumulate*; according to the — of, *pro modo, pro ratione* (but generally by *pro* with ablat., according to, e.g. *pro viribus agere, pro se quisque*, i.e. everyone according to his strength); beyond —, out of all —, *sine modo, praeter or extra or supra modum, immode*, *immoderate, majorem in modum* (= beyond the usual —), *nimis* (= too much), *admodum* (= exceedingly), *longe* (= by far, with superl., e.g. *longe omnium maximus*), *sic ut nihil supra possit, adeo ut nihil supra*; in such a —, *hoc modo, tali modo, sic*; in some —, *alqo modo, alqā ratione, alqā ex parte, alqd, nonnihil* (= somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *me res alqd sublevat*); in a certain —, *quodam modo*; also when it modifies an expression, by *ut ita dicam, quasi, quidam* with the word the meaning of which it modifies (e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, *omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum*); in such a — as, *prout*; — for —, *par pari referre or respondere*; 2, = steps taken, *ratio* (= mode of acting), *consilium* (= plan), *remedium* (= remedy); a wise —, *consilium prudens*; to take a —, *rationem inire, consilium capere*; to take — according to time and circumstances, *consilium pro tempore et pro re capere*; to take good, practical or effective —, *bonis consiliis uti*; to take joint —, *consilia communicare*; 3, in music, *modi, numeri*; see also METRE. II. v.tr. 1, = to ascertain extent, degree, (*di)metiri, emetiri, permetiri, mensuram alcjs rei inire*; 2, = to ascertain the degree of anything (e.g. of heat), *emetiri*; 3, = to travel over, *emetiri*; see PASS, v.tr.; 4, = to judge of distance, etc., by anything (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), (*di)metiri alqd alqā re*; 5, = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri*; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem or alqā re*; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, *in quo judicio judicaveritis, judicabimini, et in quā mensurā mensi fueritis, remetietur robis* (Vulgate). III. v.intr. render by *magnitudine esse* (with genit., e.g. *quinque pedum*). **measured**, adj. see MODERATE. **measurer**, n. *qui metitur, mensor*. **measureless**, adj. *immensus, infinitus*. **measurement**, n. *mensio* (= the act), *mensura* (= the manner); see MEASURE. **measuring-rod**, n. *decempēda*.

meat, n. 1, = anything eaten by man or beast, see FOOD; 2, = flesh, *caro, -nis, f.*; a small piece of —, *caruncula*; a piece of roast —, *caro assa or assum*, with distinguishing adj. (e.g. *assum vitulinum* = veal); boiled —, *caro eliz*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro sale conspersa*; or *conditanea*; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (= food for the horses); — market, *macellum* (= general market).

mechanic, n. *faber, opifex*. **mechanical**, adj. *machinalis* (Plin.), *mechanicus* (Aul. Gell.), *organicus* (architectural term); to possess — skill, *manibus exercitatum esse*. Adv. *sine mente ac ratione*. **mechanics**, n. as a science, *scientia machinalis* (= knowledge of —, mechanical science, Plin.). **mechanism**, n. *machinatio*.

medal, n. *nummus in memoriam alcjs reg cusus* (to commemorate an event). **medallion**, n. *clipeus or clipeum* (in the form of a shield); see also MEDAL.

meddle, v.intr. see INTERFERE. **meddler**, n. *ardelio* (Phaed., Mart.), *homo importunus, molestus*. **meddling**, adj. see INQUISITIVE.

mediæval, adj. *ad medium aevum or ad patrum tempora pertinens*.

mediate, I. adj. opp. to immediate; in philosophy, causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *caus(s)arum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximae*, of causes, some are mediate, others immediate. Adv. *per caus(s)as adjuvantes*. II. v.intr. *se interponere ad alqd faciendum*; see also RECONCILE. III. v.tr. — a peace, *pacem conciliare*. **mediation**, n. use deprecator (e.g. *me deprecatore, by my —*) **mediator**, n. *qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interponit, arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet, interpres, -ētis* (= one who, as a translator, represents the interests of his party), *conciliator alcjs rei* (= he who brings about an object, e.g. a marriage, *conciliator nuptiarum*), *deprecator* (in gen.).

medicable, adj. see CURABLE. **medical**, adj. + *medicus, medicinus, medicinalis*; — properties, by *vis medendi*; — man, *medicus* (in gen.). **medicament**, **medicine**, n. 1, *medicina, medicamen(tum)*, *remedium* (as a remedy for some complaints, *ad, contra alqd*); counteracting —, *antidōtos* (*antidotum*); pertaining to —, *medicinalis*; 2, = medical science, *medicina, ars medicinalis, ars medendi*; to practise —, *medicinam exercere*. **medicine-bottle**, n. *poculum* (= cup). **medicine-box**, n. *narthecium, pyxis*. **medicinal**, adj. *saluber, salutaris*. Adv. *remedio* (dat. = as a remedy).

mediocre, adj. *mediocris*. **mediocrity**, n. *mediocritas*.

meditate, v.intr. 1, *cogitare, meditari, commentari*; see THINK; 2, see INTEND. **meditation**, n. *cogitatio, commentatio, meditatio*, comb. *commentatio atque meditatio*; see THOUGHT. **meditative**, adj. by adv. *attento animo, in cogitatione defixus*.

medium, n. a middle course, fig. *media consilia, -orum, media consilii via*; to pursue a —, *mediam consequi consilii viam, medium quandam sequi viam*; see MEANS.

medlar, n. *mespilum*; — tree, *mespilus*, f. (Plin.).

medley, n. *farrago* (Juv.), *colluvio rerum*, so too *colluvio omnium scelerum*.

meed, n. *praemium*; see REWARD.

meek, adj. *demissus, modestus, verecundus*. Adv. *modeste, verecunde*. **meekness**, n. *animus demissus, modestia, verecundia*.

meet, adj. see FIT, PROPER, USEFUL.

meet, I. v.tr. 1, *alci occurrere, obviam venire, obvium se dure, obvium esse, obviam or obvium fieri, (obviam) se offerre* (all in gen. = to — a person), *congreedi cum alio* (of two meeting each other on the way), *offendere alqm, incidere alci or in alqm* (accidentally), *improviso alci incidere* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); somebody —s me on the road, *se inter viam offert alqs*; = to go to —, *obviam ire* (out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *ocurrere, occursare, obviam procedere, obviam venienti procedere, obviam venire or progredi, obviam egredi* (all with dat.; in Plaut. and Ter.); = to come together in any place, *invenire, reperire alqm* (or *alqd*, = to find anyone whom we wish to see), *offendere alqm* (or *alqd*, = accidentally, unexpectedly to fall upon anything or upon a person), *nancisci* (= to — accidentally, to catch, e.g. anyone alone, without a witness, *alqm sine arbitris*), *convenire alqm* (= to — anyone by appointment to whom we wish to speak); to be met (e.g. he can be met at, etc.), *inveniri, reperiri*; to be met at a certain place, *frequentare locum*; 2, fig. = to encounter (e.g. to — danger), *pericolo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere*; to — death, *mortem oppetere, morti se offerre or se ob(j)icere*; = to receive with kindness (e.g. to — anyone's views), *consentire de alqā re*; to — kindly, to — halfway, *urbanum or liberalem se praebere alci*. II. v.intr. 1, of two persons, *inter se obvios esse, inter se congreedi or convenire, concurrere inter se* (accidentally); to — by appointment, *congreedi cum alio, convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*); *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere, convolare* (= to hasten together); 2, of lines, circumstances, etc., *convenire*; 3, = to — in a hostile manner, (*inter se*) *concurrere* (of bodies, and of those who fight), (*inter se*) *congreedi* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signa inter se confere, cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships). **meeting**, n. = assembly, *congressio, conventus, -ūs* (= a friendly —), *coetus, -ūs* (coit-) (= a gathering), *concursus, -ūs*, *concursio* (= any coming together); a large, numerous —, *celeber conventus, celebritas* (= a gathering of many persons at a place), *frequentia* (= a — that is well attended). **meeting-house**, n. 1, *conveniendi locus, locus quo convenientur*; 2, *aedes, -lum*.

melancholy, melancholic, I. adj. 1, = hypochondriacal, *melancholicus* (μελαγχολικός); 2, fig. *tristis* (= sorrowful, also of things, e.g. countenance), *maestus* (= downcast, opp. to *laetus*). II. n. = hypochondria, *atra bilis*, or the Greek *μελαγχολία*, in Cic., e.g. *Graeci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant; quasi vero atra bilis solum mens, ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; = sorrowful disposition, *tristitia, maestitia*.

melée, n. *concursus, -ūs* (= charge), or *pugna, praelium* (= battle).

melliferous, adj. + *mellifer*. **mellifluence**, n. *mel* (e.g. *Homerioi senis mella*, = the — of Homer, Plin. Min.). **mellifluent, mellifuous**, adj. *mellitus*.

mellow, I. adj. 1, of fruit, *mitis, mollis* (= mild, soft; *mollis* also of meat); of wine, *lenis* (Ter.), *mollis* (Verg.); = ripe, *maturus*, comb. *maturus et coctus*; 2, fig. *sapiens, sagax, prudens*; see WISE, SAGACIOUS. II. v.tr. *coquere*. III. v.intr. *maturescere*.

melodious, adj. *canōrus, sonōrus, numerosus* (= harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the

speaker), *numerose cadens* (= with graceful periods, of a speech). Adv. *numerose*. **melodiousness**, n. use adj. (e.g. — of the voice, *vox canora*). **melody**, n. *modus, modulus* (Plin.), *melos, -i, n., cantus, -ūs*; — and time, *cantus numerique*; — of the voice, *vocis modulatio*. **melodrama**, n. *drama musicum*. **melo-dramatic**, adj. *mirificus*; see WONDERFUL.

melon, n. *melo* (Plin.).

melt, I. v.tr. 1, = to make liquid, *liquidum facere, liquefacere, dissolvēre, tresolvēre* (= to dissolve snow, pearls, *nivem, margaritas*, etc.), *diluēre* (= to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *baccam aceto*); 2, = to soften to tenderness, *alcjs mentem ad misericordiam revocare, alqm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere* (= to move to compassion).

II. v.intr. 1, = to become liquid, to — away, *liquefcere, liquefieri, dissolvi, tabescere* (of snow, then fig. of man, e.g. from desire, *desiderio, from love, amore*); 2, fig. to — into tears, *in lacrimas effundi*; 3, = to lose substance (e.g. corporeal things — as breath into the wind), *dilabi* (= gradually to — so as to disappear). **melting**, adj. by adv. *mollis et delicatus* (of sounds, e.g. *quanto moliores sunt et delicatores in cantu flexiones*); see also PITEOUS.

member, n. 1, *membrum, artus, -ūs* (both of the body); see LIMB; 2, = part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (= part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus (articulus dicitur cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur, Cic.)*, *incisio, incisum* (κόμπα = part of a sentence), *membrum* (= a greater part of a sentence, κώλον, e.g. *quae Graeci κόμπα et κώλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus*); 3, = an individual of a community or society; a — of a council, senate, *vir* or *homo senatorius, senator*; — of a community, *civis*; — of a race, *gentilis*; — of a family, *homo de alcjs stirpe*; — of a society, *socius, sodalis, -is, m.*; see PART. **membership**, n. render by circumloc. with **member**.

membrane, n. *membrana*.

memoir, n. a private —, *dicta factaque alcjs, memoria* (= tradition, narrative); an historical —, *commentarii*; Socrates' —, as Xenophon gives them, *ea quae a Socrate dicta Xenophon retulit*.

memorable, adj. = worth mentioning, (com)-*memorabilis* (rare), *memoratu dignus* = deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoriā dignus, memorabilis, memoriae prodendus; insignis* (= of special note); no — event occurred, *nihil memoriā dignum actum*; this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re*. **memorandum**, n. = remark, see NOTE; = list of goods, *index, -īcis, m. and f.*; = a sign whereby to remember anything, *nota* (= characteristic, a mark made with the pen; to make a — with chalk against anything, *cretā notare alqd*); — book, *adversaria, -orum* (= waste-book, day-book). **memorial**, I. n. *monumentum*; a — in writing, *lit(t)erarum monumenta, -orum, lit(t)erae*. II. adj. — coin, *nummus in memoriam alcjs cesus*; — column, *cippus*. **memoirs**, n. *commentarii*. **memory**, n. *memoria, recordatio* (= recollection); to keep in —, *memoriā tenēre alqd*; to the — of, in *memoriam alcjs*; from —, *ex memoriā, memoriter*; to commit to —, *alqd memoriae mandare, ediscere*; in the — of man, *post hominum memoriam*; to hand down to —, *memoriae tradere, or prodere*.

menace, v. and n., and **menacing**, adj. and [adv., see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING].

menagerie, n. *vivarium, leporarium* (both = preserve), or *ferae saeptis (sept-) inclusae*.

mend. I. v.tr. 1, = to repair, *reficere, reparare, reconcinnare* (= to — again what was whole before), *(re)sarcire* (= to patch up anything damaged, or that is torn to pieces, a tub, house, roof, coat, etc.), *emendare, corrigere* (= to free a written treatise from mistakes); 2, fig. *emendare, corrigere*; = to — one's life, *mores suos mutare*; to — one's pace, *gradum addere*. II. v.intr. 1, physically, *(ex morbo) convalescere*; 2, = to improve, *melius ire* (e.g. things —, *res melius it*).

mendacious, adj. *mendax*. Adv. *falso, per mendacium*. **mendacity**, n. *mendacium*; see LIE.

mendicancy, mendicity, n. *mendicitas, egestas* (= neediness), comb. *egestas ac mendicitas* (all = beggary). **mendicant**, adj. *mendicus*; see BEG, BEGGAR.

menial, I. adj. 1, = pertaining to domestic servants, *servilis*; 2, fig. *servilis, humilis, sordidus, illiberalis*. II. n. see SERVANT, DOMESTIC.

menstrual, adj. *menstruus*.

mensuration, n. *dimensio* (= measuring), *ars metiendi*; see SURVEYING.

mental, adj. by the genitives *animi, ingenii*; — gifts, *animi facultates* (= talents), *ingenium* (= natural talent); to possess excellent — gifts, *ingenio valere, ingenio abundare* (= to abound in), *praestantissimo ingenio praeditum esse* (= to be endowed with excellent — gifts); — debility, *morbus animi or mentis, aegritudo animi* (as affliction, etc.). Adv. *mente, anime, cogitatione*.

mention, I. n. *commemoratio* (when the idea existed already in the mind previously), *mentio* (in reference to the idea in general, whether quite new or —ed a second time); to make — of a matter, *mentionem facere alcjs rei*. II. v.tr. (*com*)*memorare alqd, alcjs rei meminisse* (= to remember, if anyone shows by his words that he has not forgotten a thing, also to — in anything written), comb. *meminisse et commemorare*; *mentionem facere alcjs rei or de alqā re* (= to make — of); to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) *in mentionem alcjs rei incidere*; to — frequently, *mentionem alcjs rei agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus alqd usurpare*; not to — that, etc., *ut omittam or ne dicam, quod, etc.*; not to — all these things, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; above —ed, *de quo (quā) supra cōmemoravimus, quem (quam, quod) supra cōmemoravimus or diximus, quem (quam, quod) supra scripti, qui (quae, quod) supra scriptus (-a, -um) est, de quo (quā) a nobis antea dictum est, cuius supra meminimus*, also simply by *ille*; as we have —ed above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripti or scriptum est*; see STATE, DECLARE.

mentor, n. see ADVISER.

mephitic, n. *mephiticus* (late), *foetidus*.

mercantile, adj. *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (= of the merchants); or by *comercium, mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturas facere*, = to be engaged in — transactions); see COMMERCIAL. **mercenary**, adj. *mercenarius* (= for hire, e.g. *testis* = a paid witness, *miles* = — soldier), (*mercede or pretio*) *conductus; quaestuosus* (= eager for gain), *avarus* (= avaricious), *venalis* (= readily bribed). **merchant**, n. = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tabernarius* (= shopkeepers in general), *qui pannos vendit or venditat* (= a hosier in a small way). **merchandise**, n. 1, = goods, *merx, -cis, f., res venales*; 2, = commerce, *comercium, mercatura, negotia, -orum*. **merchantman**, n. *navis mercatoria* (Plaut.), or *oneraria*, also simply *oneraria*.

mercurial, adj. 1, by circuml. with mercury; 2, fig. *mobilis, levis*. **mercury**, n. 1, the god, *Mercurius*; 2, the planet, *stella Mercurii, Mercurius*; 3, the metal, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

mercy, n. *misericordia, clementia, mansuetudo, venia* (= pardon), *lenitas* (= mildness). **merciful**, adj. *misericors, clemens, mansuetus, exorabilis* (= easily entreated), *lenis, mitis*. Adv. *clementer, mansuete*. **merciless**, adj. *immercicors, inexorabilis, immitis, inclemens, inhumanus, crudelis, durus, atrox, saevus, ferens*; see CRUEL. Adv. *inclementer, inhumane, crudeliter, duriter (dure), atrociter, saeve*. **mercilessness**, n. *inclemencia, inhumanitas, duritia* (durities), *crudelitas, atrocitas, saevitia*; see CRUELTY.

mere, adj. *merus* (= not mixed, opp. *mixtus*, in prose generally only in reference to wine, then also = nothing but), *solus, unus* (= sole); also by *ipse* (before the noun, e.g. by the — sight, *ipse aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of things); — trifles, *merae nugae*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, *prae magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*. Adv. (*tantum*) *modo, solum, tantum*; see ONLY.

meretricious, adj. 1, see UNCHASTE; 2, fig. of style, *fucatus*.

merge, v.tr. 1, see DIP; 2, see MIX, MINGLE.

meridian, I. n. in astron. *circulus meridianus*; = the highest point, see HEIGHT, SUMMIT. II. adj. *meridianus*.

merit, I. n. 1, = excellence which claims reward, *dignitas, virtus* (= excellence); according to —, *pro merito, merito, pro dignitate*; 2, = value (applied to things), *excellentia, praestantia*; see EXCELLENCE, VALUE, WORTH; 3, see REWARD; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parere*. II. v.tr. see DESERVE. **merited**, adj. *meritus, debitus*, comb. *meritus ac debitus*. **meritorious**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *laude dignus, laudabilis*, or, that is a very — act of yours, *hac re optime meruisti*); to act in a — manner, *bene merere*; towards any body, *de alio*. Adv. *bene, optime*.

merle, n. *merula*.

mermaid, n. *nympha quae faciem mulieris et piscis caudam habet*.

merriment, n. *hilaritas, alacritas, lascivia, animus hilaris* (= merry disposition, mood).

merry, adj. *hilarus, hilaris, lasevius* (= frolicsome), *festivus*; see GAY. Adv. *hilariter, hilare, festive*. **merry-andrew**, n. *homo jocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (= jester), *sannio* (= mimic, and in gen. sense), *scurrus* (= droll). **merry-making**, n. *voluptas*; see PLEASURE, FEAST.

mesh, n. *macula*. **meshy**, adj. *reticulatus*.

mesmerize, v.tr. *manuum contrectationem somnum alcī inducere*. **mesmerism**, n. **mesmerist**, n. use verb.

mess, I. n. 1, = portion of food, *cibus* or some special n. (e.g. a — of veal, *caro vitulina*); 2, = common meal, *convivium*; 3, = soldiers dining together, use *convivae, sodales, -ium*. II. v.intr. *cenare (coen-)*. **messmate**, n. *conviva*, m. and f., *sodalis*, m. and f.

mess, n. 1, = dirt, squalor, *illuvia, paedor, sordes, -ium, f.*; see FILTH; 2, fig. *affictae, perturbatio or confusio rerum*; — affairs are in a —, *pessime cum illo agitur*; see TROUBLE.

message, n. *nuntius, mandatum, legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to anyone, *legationem ad alijm suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of the — sent was, *caus-*

(*s)a mittendi erat*; see ANSWER, REPORT; to send a —, *alqm certiore facere alejs rei* or *de alqd re*. **messenger**, n. 1, *nuntius* (*nunc*) (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuntia*), *tabellarius* (= letter-carrier); to inform anyone by letter or by a —, *per lit(er)eras aut per nuntium certiore facere alqm*; 2, in a political sense, *nuntius* (= — in general), *legatus* (= ambassador, deputy); 3, — of a court of law, *viator, apparitor* (= usher).

Messiah, n. *Messias, -ae* (Eccl.).

metal, n. *metallum* (in gen.), *aes, aeris*, n. (= copper, brass, bronze); like —, *metallo* or *aeri similit*. **metallic**, adj. *metallicus* (Plin., in gen.), *aereus, a(h)eneus* (= of brass). **metaliferous**, adj. + *metallifer*. **metallurgy**, n. use *ars metallica*; see MINE.

metamorphose, v.tr. *mutare in alqd*; see TRANSFORM. **metamorphosis**, n. *metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, *ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.); use verb.

metaphor, n. and adj. *translatio, verba translati*, Cic., *modus transferendi, metaphora* (post Aug.; Quint. states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quae metaphora Graece dicitur*). **metaphoric**, adj. *translatus*. Adv. by *translati verbis* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre*; see FIGURATIVE.

metaphysic, **metaphysical**, adj. *metaphysicus* (not class.). **metaphysics**, n. *metaphysica, -ae* (not class.); where possible use *philosophia*.

mete, v.tr. see MEASURE.

metempsychosis, n. *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio*.

meteor, n. *fax (caelestis)*. **meteoric**, adj. by circumloc. **meteoric-stone**, **meteorite**, n. *lapis qui caelo decidit*.

method, n. *ratio, via*, comb. *ratio et via*, *via et ratio* (= the particular — which we follow in anything), *modus* (= mode in which anything is done); — of teaching, *docendi, disserendi ratio, docendi modus* (= manner of explaining a thing). **methodic**, **methodical**, adj. by circumloc. with *ratio, ratio et via*. Adv. *ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione* (= according to a particular method), *artificio et viâ, viâ et arte* (= according to the rules of art).

metonymic, **metonymical**, adj. (*im-*) *mutatus*. Adv. *verbis mutatis, immutatis* (e.g. to speak); to use an expression —, *verbum mutare, immutare, verbum pro verbo* (or *verba pro verbis*) *quasi submutare*. **metonymy**, n. *immutatio, verba mutata, denominatio* or *metonymia* (better written as Greek, *μετωνυμία*).

metope, n. *metopa, intertignum*.

metre, n., as regards poetry, = short and long syllables in verse, *metrum* (Quint.). **metrical**, adj. *metricus*.

metropolis, n. *caput*; see CAPITAL. **metropolitan**, I. adj. by circumloc. with *caput*. II. n. *episcopus metropolitanus* (Eccl.).

mettle, n. *audacia* (= boldness), *ferocitas* (= high spirit); — of youth, *fervor adolescentiae, fervor juvenilis*; man of —, *homo acer, homo ferox, visus animi*; see COURAGE. **mettlesome**, adj. *audax, ferox*; see COURAGEOUS.

mew, I. n. = a cage for hawks, *cavea*. II. v.tr. to shed (e.g. a hawk); see MOULT. **mews**, pl., see STABLE.

mew, v.intr. (of a cat) perhaps *vagire* (used of young goats or hares).

miasma, n. *noxius terrae halitus, -ūs* (Plin.). **mica**, n. *phengites (lapis)* (Plin., Suet.).

microcosm, n. * *microcosmus* (or in Greek *μικρόκοσμος*).

microscope, n. * *microscopium* (as t.t.). **microscopic**, adj. (i.e. very small), *minimus, mira quidam corporis exiguitate*.

midday, n. *meridiæ, tempus meridianum*; about —, *ad meridiem*; at —, *meridie, tempore meridiano, meridianis temporibus*; before —, forenoon, *dies antemeridianus, tempus antemeridianum, ante meridiem, tempore antemeridiano*; after —, afternoon, *dies postmeridianus* (or *postmeridianus*). **midland**, adj. *mediterraneus*.

midnight, n. *media nox*; at —, *mediæ nocte, concubia nocte* (= at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de mediæ nocte*. **midriff**, n. *diaphragma, -ātis*, n. (very late), or written as Greek *διάφραγμα* (Cels.), *praecordia, -ium*.

midst, prep. *in, inter, medius, in medio*; in the — of the preparation for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*; so in *ipso itinere*, in the — of the march; — of dinner, *inter cenandum (coen-)*; see MIDDLE. **midsummer**, n. *media or summa aestas*.

midway, adv. *medius*; — between, *medius inter*. **midwife**, n. *obstetrix*. **midwinter**, n. *bruma*.

midden, n. *sterquilinium*; see DUNGHILL.

middle, adj. and n. (between two), *medius*. The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the — of the slaughter, *media caedes* (lit. = the — slaughter; so we employ mid, e.g. midnight, *media nox*); so *media acies*, = the — of the army; the king was in the —, *medius omnium rex erat*; to strike in the —, *medium ferire*; to seize by or round the —, *medium alqm* (or *alqd*) *arripere*; the — class (or social condition), *ordo plebeius* (opp. to *patres, equites*), *plebs, plēbis*, f. **middling**, adj. *mediocris*.

mien, n. (*oris*) *habitus, -ūs, lineamenta, -orum* (= features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque, os (oris, n.) et vultus, -ūs* (= face and looks), *facies* (= countenance).

might, I. n. = bodily strength, *vis, vis, f., ops, -is, f.* (sing. only in genit., accus., and ablat., = physical means), *robur, -oris, n., nervi* (= muscles, as seat of the physical strength); with all one's —, *omni vi, summā vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus or opibus or nervis, omnibus viribus atque opibus, omnibus opibus ac nervis*; — is right, *fortiori cedendum est*. II. v.intr. *poteram, potuisse*, or by imperf. subj. (e.g. I — go, *irem*, = I was permitted, *licuit mihi* with infin., *ut*, or simple subj.); see MAY. **mighty**, adj. *potens, valdus*; see POWERFUL, STRONG. Adv. *magnopere, valde, sumnd vi, vehementer*.

migrate, v.intr. = to remove from one country to another, *abire, discedere* (= in gen. to go away from a place), *proficisci* (= to set off; of soldiers, to march), *migrare, emigrare* (from a place, *ex*, etc.; to, *in*, etc.), *demigrare* (from, *de* or *ex*, etc.); *e terrā excedere, solum mutare or vertere* (= to leave one's own country, esp. of an exile). **migration**, n. *mutatio loci*. **migratory**, adj. by (de)migrare, *vagari* (= to rove), *huc illuc migrare* (= to change one's abode very often), by the genit. *nomādum*; — bird, *advena avis or volucris*.

milch, adj. *lac habens*; — cow, *raca* (quae lac praebet); see MILK.

mild, adj. 1, of the taste, *mollis* (= soft for the tongue and the palate, opp. *acer*, = harsh, of food in gen.), *mitis* (= not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, opp. *acerbus*), *lenis* (= pleasant, opp. *asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (= sweet); to make —, *mollire, mitigare, lenire*; to grow — (of fruit, etc.), *mitescere*; 2, = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (= soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, opp. *durus, acer*); *mitis* (= not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate; then speech, words,

opp. asper), *lenis* (= gentle), *temperatus* (= not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus*, = cold, or *calidus*, = warm), *tepidus*, = warm; — winter, *tepidia bruma* (Hor.), *levis* (= light, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); **3**, of men. and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *mollis*; *mitis* (= not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. *asper*), *clemens* (= gentle), *misericors* (= compassionate, opp. *durus*), *facilis* (= easy in granting requests, forgiving), *indulgens* (= indulgent, of persons, towards anyone, *alci*, opp. *acerbus et severus*), *placidus* (= peaceful, opp. *fervidus*, *iracundus*), *mansuetus* (= gentle, lit. tame), comb. *mitis et mansuetus*, *lenis et mansuetus*, *placidus et lenis*. Adv. *leniter*, *clementer*, *placide*, *mansuete*. **mildness**, n. **1**, — of the climate, etc., *lenitas* (of anything, e.g. *doloris*; opp. *asperitas*); **2**, of the character, *lenitas*; *animus lenis* or *mitis*, *ingenium lene* or *mite* (= — of character), *mansuetudo morum* (= — of manners), *clementia* (= — in treating others), *indulgentia* (= indulgence), *modestia* (= moderation), in Tac. and Plin. of the weather (e.g. *hiemis*).

mildew, n. of vegetables, corn, plants, *robigo* (*rub-*), *mucor* (Plin., = mouldiness, mustiness), *situs*, *-ūs* (= filth arising from mouldiness), *uredo* (= blasting of trees, herbs).

mile, n. of a Roman —, *mille* (*passuum*) (1,000 paces; in the pl. *mil(l)ia* (*passuum*)); — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distance, *mil(l)iarium*, or *lapis*, *-idis*, m.; he lies interred five —s from the city, *sepultus est ad quintum lapidem*. **mileage**, n. *vectigal quod in singula mil(l)ia exigitur*. **milestone**, n. *mil(l)iarium*, *lapis*.

militant, adj. by *pugnare*, etc.; the church —, *ecclesia militans* (Eccl.). **military**, I. adj. *militaris* (= belonging to a soldier or to war), *bellicus*; — service, *militia*; — preparations, *apparatus*, *-ūs*, *belli*; — skill, *rei militaris peritia*, *usus*, *-ūs*, *belli*; — school, *tudus militaris*. II. n. the —, = soldiers, *milites*, or collect. *miles*, *copiae*. **militate**, v.intr., to — against, *alci adversari*. **militia**, n. perhaps *cives ad hostem propulsandum armati*.

milk, I. n. **1**, lit. *lac*, *-tis*, made of —, looking like —, *lacteus*; goat's —, *lac caprinum*; new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *lac concretum*; **2**, fig. — of human kindness, *benignitas*, *comitas*; see **KINDNESS**. II. v.tr. *mulgere*. **milker**, n. qui *mulget*. **milking**, n. *mulctus*, *-ūs* (Var.). **milkmaid**, **milkman**, n. *puella quae vaccas mulget*; (*homo*) qui *lac venditat*. **milk-pail**, n. *mulatra*, *mulctrum*. **milk-sop**, n. *homo effeminatus et mollis*; see **EFFEMINATE**. **milk-white**, adj. *lacteus*. **milky**, adj. *lactens* (= full of milk), *lacteus* (= like milk). **milky-way**, n. *orbis* or *circulus lacteus*, *via* \dagger *lactea* (Ov.).

mill, I. n. as a machine, — for grinding, *mola* (= — stone), *pistrinum* (= the place where the mills are, with the ancients = tread —, in which the slaves worked); belonging to the —, *molaris pistrinalis*; hand —, *mola trusatilis*. II. v.tr. see **GRIND**. **mill-dam**, n. (*molae*) *agger*. **Miller**, n. qui *molam habet*, *pistor*. **mill-hopper**, n. *infundibulum*. **mill-pond**, n. *piscina*; as smooth as a —, *tranquillus*, *placidus*; see **SMOOTH**. **mill-stone**, n. *mola* (every mill had two such *mola*, the upper one of which was called *catillus*, the lower *meta*). **mill-stream**, n. *rivus qui molam agit*.

millenary, adj. *millenarius* (Eccl.). **millennial**, adj. *mille annorum*. **millennium**, n. *mille annorum spatium*.

miller, n. *milium*.

milliner, n. *quae mundum muliebrem facit*. **millinery**, n. *mundus* or *vestitus* (*aliqua* muliebris).

million, n. *decies centena mil(l)ia*; two, three millions, *vicies*, *tricies* *centena mil(l)ia*; a — times, *decies centies* *millie(n)s* (lit.), *sescenties* (= our colloquial phrase, a — times). **millionaire**, n. *vir magnis opibus prædictus*; see **RICH**.

milt, n. **1**, in anatomy, *splen*, *lien*; **2**, = roe of fishes, *ova*, *-orum*. **milter**, n. *piscis mas*.

mimic, I. adj. *mimicus* (= belonging to mimes; post class. = imitative), *simulatus*, *factus* (= imitative). II. n. *artis mimicae peritus*, *mimus* (= player in a mime or farce). III. v.tr. *alqm imitari*; see **IMITATE**. **mimicry**, n. *ars mimica*.

minaret, n. *turricula*.

mince, I. v.tr. **1**, lit. *concidere*, *consecare*; **2**, fig. *extenuare*, comb. *extenuare et diluere*; not to — matters, *sine fuso ac fallaciis dicere*. II. v.intr. *mollius incedere*. III. n. *minutal* (Juv.).

mincemeat, n. **1**, lit. *minutal*; **2**, fig. to make — of, *concidere* (= cut up), *trucidare* (= slaughter). **mincing**, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

mind, I. n. **1**, *animus* (= the whole of man as an intelligent being, the higher nature in man, opp. *corpus*), *mens* (as that which represents the power of thinking; then the faculty of thinking itself), *spiritus*, *-ūs* (almost synonymous with *anima*, = breath of life, life itself, then = qualities of the —, energy, enthusiasm, courage, pride, etc.), *ingenium* (= natural abilities, genius, power of invention, production); in one's own —, *imagination*, *spe et opinione*, or *spe aliqua animo*; the workings of the —, *animi motus*, *-ūs*; a philosophical —, *sapientia*, *sagacitas*, *subtilis* (*in disputando*), *vir subtilis*, *sagax* (of the person); = an inclination, *studium* (= inclination, zeal), *appetitus*, *-ūs*, *appetitio* (= instinctive longing after anything), *cupiditas*, *cupido*, *desiderium*, *aviditas* (= desire), *alacritas* (= the state of feeling inclined), comb. *alacritas studiumque, alacritates et cupiditas* (after all these words, that which we have a — for in the genit.); I have a —, *animus mihi est*, *mihi libet* (*lib-*); I have no —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *malo*; to have a — to do anything, *alcjs rei studio captum esse*, *teneri*, *alcjs rei studiosum*, *appetentem*, *cupidum esse*, *alqd appetere*, *concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *alcjs rei studio* or *cupiditate ardēt*, *flagrare*; *mirā alacritate esse ad alqd faciendam* (= to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, *ad litigandum*); to have no — to, *abhorre*, *alienum esse ab alqā re*; **2**, *memoria*, see **MEMORY**, **THOUGHT**; to keep in —, = to think about, *cogitare cum* or *in animo*, or simply *cogitare alqd* or *de alqā re*; *considerare in animo* or *cum animo* or *secum*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqā re* (= to consider maturely), *deliberare alqd* and *de alqā re* (= to deliberate with oneself), *alqd agitare mente* or *animo*, or *in mente* or *cum animo* (= to think over), *perpendere*, *pensitare* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *alqd* (= to consider on all sides), *secum meditari de alqā re* or *alqd*; only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *versantur animi meo multae et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to be of a —, *opinari*, *opinione duci*, *opinionem habere*; with *cōe* —, *in hoc omnes consentiunt*; see **UNANIMOUS**; to make up one's —, *certum consilium capere*; to put one in — of, = to warn, (*com*)*monere*, *admonere*, *commonefacere* *alqm de alqā re* (or with *ut*, or with *ne* and the subj.)

mood); it comes into my —, *in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit, subit animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= a thought comes into my —), *mihi or animo, or in mentem occurrit alqd, mihi succurrit alqd* (= a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio or recordor or reminiscor* (= I remember); the thing had come into my —, *tetigerat animum hujus rei memoria*. **II.** v.tr. 1, = to attend to, *animum advertēre* (*advertis-*) or *alqd animadvertēre, animum attendēre ad alqd* or *alqd attendēre, animum intendēre ad or in alqd, alcjs rei rationem habēre* (= to regard); *alqd agēre*; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere, res tuas cura*; 2, = to obey, *alcī oboedire, parere*; 3, = to object to, *alqd recusare*; I do not —, *non recuso quin or quominus*; 4, = to remind, *alcī alqd ad animum revocare*; see REMIND. **III.** v.intr. = to remember, *alcjs rei miminisse, alqd recordari*; see REMEMBER. **mindful**, adj. 1, *diligens alcjs rei and in alqā re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in anything, opp. *neglegens*), *sedulus* (= earnest in anything, very attentive, opp. *piger*, e.g. *spectator*), *alcjs rei studiosus, amans* (e.g. *veritatis*); see ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL; 2, = remembering, *memor, haud immemor* (both *alcjs rei*); to be —, *meminisse* (e.g. *mortis*). **mindless**, adj. *neglegens* (*neglig-*) (= negligent), *socors* (= thoughtless), comb. *socors neglegensque*; see CARELESS, UNMINDFUL; *insanus* (= not in his senses), *excors* (= stupid, a simpleton), *amens, demens*; see IRATIONAL.

mine, possess. pron. *meus, mea, meum*.

mine, I. n. 1, *metallum*, or pl. *metalla, -orum*; a silver —, *fodina argenti* or *argentifodina*; a gold —, *aurifodina* (Plin.); 2, in fortification, *cuniculus*; to sap, dig a —, *cuniculum agēre*; 3, fig. *fons uberrimus*, or by *thesaurus* (e.g. *memoria thesaurus omnium rerum*). **II.** v.tr. 1, = to dig a —; see above; 2, fig. = to practise secret means of injury, *insidias alcī parare* or *instruēre* or *ponēre*, *perniciem alcī moliri*; 3, milit. term, by *cuniculos agēre*. **miner**, n. 1, *metallicus* (Plin.); 2, in fortification, *qui cuniculum agit*. **mineral**, L. n. *metallum*. **II.** adj. *fossilis, metallicus*; — kingdom, *fossilia, -ium, n.*; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fons medicae salubritatis, aquae medicatae* (Sen.), *aquae salubres*, in the context also simply *aquae*. **mining**, n. use *metallum* (e.g. useful for —, *ad metalla exercenda utilis*).

mingle, v.tr. and intr., see MIX.

miniature, n. *tabella* or *pictura*, fixing the sense by the context (e.g. *tabellas pinxit parvas*); in — (e.g. Rome in —, *quasi or tanquam (tamq-) Roma minor*).

minimum, n. *minimum, pars minima*.

minion, n. 1, = favourite, *deliciae*; 2, = minister, *minister, servus*.

minister, I. n. 1, = servant in a higher sense, *minister*, or by circumloc.; see INSTRUMENT; 2, of a state, *principis socius et minister omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et particeps, consiliarius* (as his adviser); state —, *ille penes quem est cura administrandae reipublicae*; — of foreign affairs (= foreign secretary), *rerum externarum administer*; — of war, *qui res bellicas administrat*; 3, — of the Gospel; see CLERGYMAN, PRIEST. **II.** v.tr. to — an occasion, *alcī occasionem dare, praebēre*; see GIVE, AFFORD, SUPPLY. **III.** v.intr. 1, see ATTEND, SERVE; 2, to — to, *facultates or opes praebēre*; see SERVE, SUPPORT, ASSIST. **ministerial**, adj. 1, *ad servum or ministrum pertinens*; see ATTEND, SERVE; 2, in a political sense by cir-

cumloc. (e.g. his — duties, *rerum publicarum administratio*); see OFFICIAL, EXECUTIVE; 3, see CLERICAL, PRIESTLY. **ministration**, n. 1, see SERVICE, OFFICE; 2, see CO-OPERATION, INTERCESSION. **ministry**, n. 1, = means, *interventio, etc., administratio, ministerium, (pro)curatio*; 2, political, *qui rempublicam administran*; see MINISTER; 3, clerical, * *ministerium*. **minium**, n. *minium*.

minor, I. adj. see LITTLE, SMALL; the — premiss, *assumptio* (opp. *propositio* = the major). **II.** n. gen. *infans* (if a little child), or by *nondum adultū aetate* (= not yet of age); sons that are —s, *filiī familiarum*; with regard to the guardian, a ward, *pupillus*; = not able to reign, *nondum maturus imperio*. **minority**, n. 1, *aetas nondum adulta* (in gen.), *aetas pupillaris* (= age of the ward); 2, = the smaller number, *pars* or *numerus minor*.

minotaur, n. *minotaurus*.

minstrel, n. see SINGER, perhaps *poëta amatorius* (as a poet), *citharaedus* (κιθαρῳδός, = singer to the lyre); see MUSICIAN, PLAYER. **minstrelsy**, n. *chorus canentium* (= chorus of singers); *concentus, -ūs*.

mint, n. in botany, *ment(h)a*.

mint, I. n. = place where money is coined by public authority, *monēta* (a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined); everything relating to the —, *res nummaria*. **II.** v.tr. see COIN.

minuet, n. *saltatio*; see DANCE.

minus, prep. *sine* with abl.

minute, I. adj. 1, see LITTLE, SMALL; 2, fig. *minutus* (= trifling and contemptible), *subtilis, diligens, accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *subtiliter, minute, accurate, diligenter*. **II.** n. 1, of time, *horae sexagesima pars* (= 60th part of an hour); 2, fig. see MOMENT. **minutes**, n. pl. = short sketch of an agreement, etc., *breviarium* (= a summary, Suet.), *exemplum* (= draught of a theme), *scriptum, libellus, commentarii, acta, -orum* (of the Senate); — of a speech, *oratio scripta, sermo scriptus* (Suet.); to make — of anything, *alqd lit(t)eris consignare* (in gen. = to write down); see NOTE; — book, see MEMORANDUM. **III.** v.tr. *notare, annotare, in tabulas referre, lit(t)eris consignare*; see DRAW UP, NOTE, WRITE. **minuteness**, n. 1, = smallness, *exiguitas, brevitas* (of stature); 2, = carefulness, *subtilitas, accuratio* (rare), *diligentia*. **minutiae**, n. by *omnia, -ium, or singula, -orum*; see DETAIL, TRIFLE, PARTICULAR.

minx, n. *puella putita* (= an affected girl), *filiola* (= little daughter, expressing affection).

miracle, n. 1, = a wonderful thing, *res mira, miraculum* (= thing exciting astonishment); see WONDER; 2, in theology, * *miraculum*.

miraculous, adj. *mirus, mirificus, mirandus, mirabilis*; in a — manner, *mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, mirabiliter*. Adv. see above, in a — manner.

mirage, n. (vana) species (*urbis*, etc.) *oculis oblata*.

mire, **miriness**, n. *lutum*; see MUD.

miry, adj. *lutosus, lutulentus*; see MUDDY.

mirror, n. *speculum*.

mirth, n. *hilaritas, laetitia* (= gladness), *gaudium* (= joy), *lascivia* (= sportiveness), *risus, -ūs* (= laughter), *jocus* (= jest), *lusus, -ūs* (= sport); see GAIETY, JOY. **mirthful**, adj. *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus, lascivus, jocosus*. Adv. *hilariter, laete, lascive, jocose*.

misacceptation, n. *interpretatio perversa* or *perperam facta*; see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misadventure, n. *casus, -ūs (adversus), incommodum* (= something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war); see MISFORTUNE.

misadvised, adj. *imprudens* (= without foresight), *inconsideratus, inconsultus* (= thoughtless).

misanthrope, n. *qui genus humanum or hominum universum genus odit.* **misanthropic, misanthropical**, adj. *hominibus inimicus.* **misanthropy**, n. *animus homini bus inimicus.*

misapplication, n. *usus (-ūs) perversus.* **misapply**, v.tr. *algā re abuti* (= to make a bad use of), *male interpretari or accipere* (= to misinterpret).

misapprehend, v.tr. see MISUNDERSTAND. **misapprehension**, n. see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misbecome, v.tr. *alqm alqd dederet, or alqd facere dederet.*

misbehave, v.intr. *indecōre, indigne se gerere.* **misbehaviour**, n. *rusticitas, mores rustici*; see RUDENESS, FAULT.

misbelief, n. see UNBELIEF. **misbelieve**, v.tr. *perperam judicare, falso sibi persuasum habēre.*

miscalculate, v.tr. 1, *male computare alqd or rationem alcjs rei, or by ratio me fefellit;* 2, fig. *errare, decipi.* **miscalculation**, n. 1, *mendum, rationes falsae;* 2, *error.*

miscarriage, n. 1, = ill conduct, *delictum* (= act of misbehaviour); 2, = failure, by *res ad (or in) irritum cadit, ad irritum redigitur;* 3, of an untimely birth, *abortus, -ūs, abortio.* **miscarry**, v.intr. 1, = not to succeed, *non or parum or secus procedere* (= not to lead to the desired result), *praeter spem evenire, secus cadēre, praeter opinionem cadēre* (= to end worse than one expected), *ad irritum cadēre, redigi* (= to be frustrated); 2, by *abortum facere* (of an untimely birth).

miscellaneous, adj. by *varius et diversus;* — kinds, *varia et diversa genera* (sc. operum). **miscellany**, n. *liber de diversis rebus scriptus.*

mischance, n. see MISFORTUNE.

mischief, n. *malum, incommodum, damnum, maleficium* (= intentional —), *calamitas, turbae* (= noise and confusion). **mischief-maker**, n. *mali auctor.* **mischievous**, adj. 1, = harmful, *noxius, calamitosus, pernicious;* see HURTFUL; 2, = full of tricks, *lascivus.* Adv. *calamitose, perniciose, lascive.* **mischievousness**, n. 1, = injuriousness, by circuml. (e.g. who does not see the — of the thing? *quis non intelligit rem nocēre or rem esse noxiā?*); 2, *lascivia.*

misconceive, v.tr. and intr. *perperam accipere.* **misconception**, n. *opinionis error, opinio falsa.*

misconduct, n. 1, see MISBEHAVIOUR; 2, see FAULT.

misconjecture, I. n. *falsa suspicio.* II. v.tr. and intr. *falso suspicari.*

misconstruction, n. see MISINTERPRETATION. **misconstrue**, v.tr. see MISINTERPRET.

miscreant, n. 1, = unbeliever, *doctrinae falsae studiosus, apostāta* (Eccl.); 2, = a vile wretch, *homo illiberalis, sordidus* (= unworthy of a free-born man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= disreputable).

misdeal, v.intr. perhaps *paginae male distri buere.*

misdeed, n. *facinus, -ōris, n. scelus, -ēris, n. maleficium, malefactum, delictum, peccatum.*

misdemeanour, n. 1, = ill behaviour, *mores pravi*; see MISCONDUCT; 2, in law, an offence of a less atrocious character than a crime, *peculatus, -ūs, publicus* (= defalcation), *scelus, -ēris, n.* (= crime); to be guilty of —, *scelus suscipere, admittere, facere.*

misdirect, v.tr. 1, a letter, *epistulam per am inscribere;* 2, a passenger, *a recta vid abducere* (lit.); 3, fig. *inducere alqm in errores* (= to lead anyone into an error).

misemploy, v.tr. *abuti algā re* (= to misuse). **misemployment**, n. *usus, -ūs, perversus.*

miser, n. *homo tenax, homo avarus.* **miserable**, adj. *miser, misellus, miserabilis, miserandus* (= to be pitied, in poor circumstances), *infelix* (= unhappy), *afflictus, aerumnosus; calamitosus;* see UNHAPPY; = worthless, *nequam, nihil, improbus, turpis* (= wicked, of persons and things), *vilis* (= vile); to lead a — life, *in miserā esse or versari;* — food, *tenuis victus, -ūs;* to live in — circumstances, *parce ac duriter vitam agere, tenuiter vivere, vitam in egestate degere.* Adv. *misere, miserabiliter, infeliciter, calamitose, im probe, nequiter, turpiter;* see MISER. **miserliness**, n. *avaritia, sordes, -is, f.* (or in pl.) **miserly**, adj. *avarus, tenax, sordidus, parcus, malignus.* **misery**, n. = great unhappiness of mind and body, *miseria, res miserae or afflictæ* (= depressed circumstances), *calamitas* (= caused through losses), *aerumna, vexatio* (= trouble), *angor, maeror, tristitia* (= sorrow), *egestas* (= great poverty), *angustiae* (= bad times), *tempora luctuosa* (= distressing, gloomy times).

misformed, adj. *deformis, deformatus, distortus.*

misfortune, n. *malum, and pl. mala, calamitas* (= attended with loss and injury, also in war), *casus, -ūs (adversus or tristis = unfortunate accident), incommodum, res adversae, fortuna (adversa, = casualties caused by bad luck), acerbitates, -um* (= great hardships); he had the — to, etc., *accidit ei ut, etc.*; one — after another, *aliud ex alio malo.*

misgive, v.intr. perhaps *malum praesagire, praesentire or diffidere* (= to distrust); see DOUBT. **misgiving**, n. *metus, -ūs, timor* (= fear), *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *praesensio* (= foreboding).

misgovern, v.tr. *male regnare, male regerere.* **misgovernment**, n. *mala reipublica gubernatio or moderatio, mala alcjs r̄ei administratio.*

misguidance, n. *error, or by falso alcjs consilio regi.* **misguide**, v.tr. *in errorem inducere;* see MISLEAD.

mishap, n. see ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

misinform, v.tr. by *alqm falsa docere.*

misinterpret, v.tr. *falso explicare, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari alqd, perverse, perperam interpretari.* **misinterpretation**, n. *interpretatio perversa or perperata facta.*

misjudge, v.tr. *male judicare.*

mislaid, v.tr. *see LOSE.*

mislead, v.tr. *corrumpere alcjs animus* is *mores, alqm ad nequitiam adducere, alqm is errorem inducere;* to be misled, *labi, errare, is errorem induci.* **misleading**, adj. *falsus.*

mismanage, v.tr. see MISOVERN.

misnomen, n. *falsum nomen.*

misogamist, misogynist, n. *qui plierod odit.*

misplace, v.tr. (*in*) alieno loco collocare; to — confidence, etc., *alqā re falli*.
misprint, I. v.tr. typis mendose exscribēre.
IL n. mendum typographicum.
mispronounce, n. male pronuntiare.
misproportion, n. ratio impar.
misquotation, n. verba falso allata, falsa commemoratio (= mention), verba haud accurate prolatā. **misquote**, v.tr. verba alejs haud accurate proferre.

misreckoning, n. falsae rationes.
misrepresent, v.tr. fig. alqd narrando depravare (= to represent any fact in a wrong light), perversa interpretari (= to interpret wrongly, fig.), verbum in pejus detorquēre (= to dissemble the true meaning of an expression so as to cause it to be taken in a bad sense). **misrepresentation**, n. use verb.

misrule, n. see MISGOVERN.

miss, n. as title, *domina*.

miss, I. n. 1, see LOSS, WANT; 2, *error*; see FAULT, MISTAKE. II. v.tr. 1, *carēre alqā re* (= not to have got a thing), *alqd desiderare* (= to feel the want of it); 2, = to discover that something is wanting, *desiderare*, *quaerēre*, *requirēre* (= to look for anything that we have had, although in vain); to — with regret, *desiderio alejs rei angi*, *magnā molestiā desiderare alqd*; see LOSE; 3, = to fail of finding the right way, *deerrare*; to — anyone on the road, *ab algo deerrare* or *aberrare*; 4, = to fail in aim, *destinatum non ferire* (in shooting, etc.); 5, = to omit, *transire*, *omittēre*, *praetermittēre*; see OMIT. III. v.intr. 1, = to fail to hit, see II. 4; 2, = not to succeed; see FAIL. **missing**, adj. to be —, *deesse*, *desiderari*. **missile**, I. n. (*telum*) *missile*, *jaculum*; *hasta* (longer or shorter for throwing), *pilum* (short, used by the Roman infantry); to cast a —, *missile* or *jaculum mittēre*. II. adj. *missilis*.

misshapen, adj. *deformis*; see MISFORMED.

mission, n. 1, = sending out, *missio*; 2, *legatio* (= deputation, ambassadors); 3, see DESTINY. **missionary**, n. *missus qui gentes barbaras alqd doceat*.

misspell, v.tr. *non recte scribēre*, *prave scribēre*.

misspend, v.tr. 1, money, *perdēre*; see SQUANDER; 2, time, *perdēre*; see WASTE.

misstate, v.tr. see MISREPRESENT. **misstatement**, n. *quod falsum est*; deliberate —, *mendacium*.

mist, n. 1, *nebula* (*subtilis*, in opp. to fog = *caligo*, *nebula densa*, when the — is very thick); 2, fig. *caligo* (e.g. the — of those calamitous days, *caligo illorum temporum*); to be in a —, *attonitum*, *percussum esse*. **misty**, adj. 1, *nebulosus*, *caliginosus*; 2, fig. *obscurus*.

mistake, I. v.tr. 1, = to take one thing or person for another, e.g. you — me for another, *me alium esse putas*; *ignorare alqm* (= not to know a person, lit. and fig.), *parum intellegēre* (intellig.) *alqd* or *alqm* (= to know too little of anything, not to know sufficient of a person's character); 2, see MISUNDERSTAND. II. v.intr. = to be —n, *errare*, *per errorem labi* (= to commit a slight error), *in errore versari* (= to be in error), *falli* (= to deceive oneself), *peccare* (= to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (= to be uncertain); if I am not —n, *nisi fallor*, *nisi animus (me) fallit*, *nisi quid me fallit* or *fefellerit*; I may be —n, *potest fieri ut fallar*. III. n. 1, in gen. *error*, *erratum* (from want of thought, by being misled); *error*, = the condition one is in after

having committed a —; *erratum*, = the — itself; both also representing any literary work), *lapsus*, *-ūs* (= a single —), *peccatum* (= anything done wrong); in — for, *pro* (e.g. *pro illo culpavit*, = he blamed the one in — for the other); to make a —, *errare*, *peccare* (in a thing, *alqd in alqā re*), *labi in alqā re*; to be under a —, *in errore esse* or *versari*, *errore captum esse*, *errore vagari*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; 2, a — in writing, *mendum*; to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of written —s, *mendosus*. **mistaken**, adj. see WRONG. Adv. *per errorem*, *perperam*.

mistress, n. 1, = a woman who governs, *domina* (also as title), *hera* (as regards the servants), *quae imperio regit* (= one who rules, e.g. a town, *urbem*), *dominatrix*, *moderatrix*, *governatrix* (in a fig. sense, of desires and passions; *dominatrix*, in an absolute sense; the two latter = guide); 2, = head of a family, *materfamilias* (*materfamiliae*, or as two words), *hera* (with reference to the servants), *matrona* (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), *domina*; 3, = governess, *praecettrix*, *magistra* (also fig., e.g. practice is the best — to teach us to speak a language, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*; or *magister* if the Latin noun is masculine, e.g. experience, an excellent —, *usus*, *egregius magister*); 4, = a woman beloved and courted, *amata*, *dilecta*, *amica* (in a bad sense), *amor noster*, *deliciae meae*; 5, = a woman in keeping (i.e. a kept —), *amica*, *concubina*, *pellex*.

misunderstand, v.tr. *non recte intellegēre* (intellig.); see MISINTERPRET. **misunderstanding**, n. *error* (= mistake); = difference of opinion, *dissensio*; *dissidium*.

misuse, I. n. *usus*, *-ūs*, *perversus*, *abusus*, *-ūs* (rare). II. v.tr. *alqā re perverse (ab)uti*, *immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter et immodice abuti re* (e.g. *alejs indulgentiā*, *alejs patientiā*), *male uti re*; see ABUSE, USE.

mite, n. *minimus* in agreement with noun (e.g. a — of a thing, *res minima*).

mitigable, adj. *quod mitigari potest*. **mitigate**, v.tr. *lenire* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare*, *mitiorem facere* (e.g. pain, fevers, sorrows, taste, etc.), *mollire* (= to cause anything, e.g. anger, violence, *iram*, *impetum*, to abate, also to make milder in taste), *levare* (= to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, *alqm curā levare*; — cares with wine, *curas levare vino*), *alqd remittēre ex alqā re* (= to diminish). **mitigation**, n. *mitigatio*, *levatio* (allevamentum); to afford anyone a — of anything, *lenire aleci alqd*, *levare alqm alqā re*; — of anger, *placatio* (e.g. *deorum immortalium*), *mitigatio*; or by verbs, see above.

mitre, n. = a sacerdotal ornament, *mitra* (Ecc.).

mittent, n. see GLOVE.

mix, I. v.tr. 1, *temperare*; to — one thing with, among another, (*per)miscere* *alqd cum alqā re*, *alqd alqā re* or *alqd aleci rei*, *temperare alqd alqā re*; to — a thing, *admiscere* *alqd aleci rei* or *in alqd* (gen. in the passive, *admisceri alqā re*, to be —ed with); to — poison, etc., *venenum*, etc., *parare*, *coquēre* (= to prepare, to boil in gen.); 2, see CONFUSE; 3, = to associate oneself with in company, *se (con)jungere cum alqā*, (*com)misceri*, *permisceri*. II. v.intr. 1, = to become blended promiscuously in a mass or compound (e.g. oil and water will not —), by the passive of the verbs above; 2, to — in society, *hominum coetus et celebrationes obire*; see SOCIETY. **mix up**, v.tr. 1, see MIX; 2,

see IMPLICATE. **mixed**, adj. (*per*)mixtus, promiscuus. **mixture**, n. 1, (*per*)mistio (mixt-, = the act and the thing itself), mistura (mixt-, = modes of mixing and the thing itself, mostly post class.), temperatio (as act and as the quality of —); the — of the metal, temperatio aeris; 2, in pharmacy, see MEDICINE, 3; 3, lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order; *farrago* (= a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, *farrago libelli*, Juv.), colluvio, colluvies (fig., when different things flow together, e.g. the army, a — of all kinds of nations, *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*); *varietas* (= a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, sermonum opinionumque); but more frequently it is expressed by miscere; e.g. a — of good and evil, bona mixta malis.

mnemonic, mnemonical, adj. ad memoriae artem pertinens. **mnemonics**, n. ars or artificium or disciplina memoriae.

moan, I. v.intr. gemere. II. n. gemitus, -ūs; see GROAN, LAMENT.

moat, n. fossa; to surround with a — for defence, *fossam castris circumdare, castra fossa cingere*.

mob, I. n. vulgus, -i, n. (= the mass of the people; see PEOPLE), turba (= crowd), multitudine de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis (as regards the origin); *sentīna reipublicae or urbis* (= the lowest of the low, rabble), *faex populi* (= the dregs of the people). II. v.tr. see SURROUND. III. v.intr. concurrēre, concursare.

mobile, adj. mobilis; see also FICKLE. **mobility**, n. 1, mobilitas (e.g. of the tongue, linguae; also fig. of the mind, animi; — of character, mobilitas hominis or ingenii), agilitas (= nimbleness, swiftness); 2, = tickleness, lēvitatis, ingenium mobile; see FICKLENESSE.

mock, I. v.tr. 1, see IMITATE, MIMIC; 2, = to deride, alqm, alqd deridere, irridere; 3, in a less evil sense = to ridicule, alqm ludere (= to banter), alqm ludibrio habere, ludificari (= to make a fool of), cavillari (= to censure in a sarcastic manner; one who does this, cavillator); 4, = to disappoint, ludere, ludificari, ad irritum redigere; see FRUSTRATE. II. v.intr. to — at, in ludibrium vertere, or by cavillari, at anybody, alqm; see above. III. n. see MOCKERY; to make a — of; see MOCK, I. 3. IV. adj. simulatus, fictus, falsus; see FALSE. **mocker**, n. = one who scorns, derisor, irrisor, cavillator (= who cavils). **mockery**, n. 1, irrisio, irrisus, -ūs, cavillatio (= scoff), ludibrium, ludus, jocus, ludificatio (= the act of mocking), petulantia, lascivia; 2, = that which disappoints, inceptum irritum; 3, = counterfeit appearance, species, simulacrum, fallacia (= deceit), oculorum ludibrium (= mere outward show), falsa imago (= a false image), fabula (= a fable); to make a — of . . ., to turn into —, deridere alqd (also alqm), in risum vertere alqd.

mode, n. 1, natura (= nature of a thing), ratio (= systematic — of proceeding, relation between two things), modus (= rule to go by, — of doing anything), via (= manner in which one thing is derived from another), comb. ratio et via, ratio et modus, (— of proceeding, e.g. of arguing, argumentandi genus), mos, consuetudo (= custom); see MANNER; 2, in music, modi, moduli (= musical —); 3, — of dress, habitus, -ūs; see DRESS; —s of speaking; see EXPRESSION.

model, I. n. proplasma, -ātis, n. (Plin., or as Greek πρόπλασμα, = an artist's —); exemplar, -aris, exemplum (= a pattern in gen.); to give a — of anything, alejs rei modum formamque de-

monstrarē; to take the — from anything, to take anything as a —, exemplum sumere ab aliq[ue] re; to work by a — or pattern, alqd ad tantum proponere, alqd in exemplum assumere. II. v.tr. 1, = to shape out of a raw material, fingere; = to bring into a proper shape, formare, comb. fingere et formare; = to copy, ex primēre imaginem alcjs (in gen. = to represent, express anyone's features); 2, fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, ex lege or ratione quādam instituēre alqd (e.g. rempublicam). III. adj. optimus.

moderate, I. adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, moderatus, modicus (opp. to effrenatus), modestus (in moral feeling, opp. to cupidus, petulans), temperans, temperatus, mediocris (= mediocre), sobrius. Adv. moderate, modeste, modice, temperate, mediocriter; to live —, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. II. v.tr. = moderari (= to impose a limit to, with dat.), = to direct (with accus.); modum (or moderationem) adhibere alej rei, alqd continere, coērcere (= to restrain). **moderation, moderateness**, n. modus (= due measure), continentia (= self-restraint), temperantia (= self-government, both opp. to libido (lub-)), moderation (= the middle course, in conduct), modestia (= the moral feeling to avoid excess), sedatio alejs rei (e.g. of the passions); abstinentia (= keeping from what belongs to others). **moderator**, n. see PRESIDENT.

modern, adj. recens, novus, ad nova exempla (= in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. vetus), qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, hujus aetatis, elegans (= elegant), hic, haec, hoc, = the present, e.g. haec or nostra aetas, homines nostræ aetatis, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt (all = our — days), praesens (= at the present moment, opp. that which takes place at any other time; if we say our —, etc., praesens is seldom used, but generally hic, haec, hoc); — Capua, Capua quae nunc est; the —, our age, haec aetas; our — times, haec tempora.

modest, adj. modicus (= slight, middling), modestus (= moderate, under control, opp. immodestus), pudens (opp. impudens), verecundus (= full of respect), demissus (= lowly, opp. acerbus). Adv. modice, modeste, prudenter, verecunde. **modesty**, n. modestia (opp. superbia), pudor (= a feeling of shame or respect), verecundia (bashfulness).

modicum, n. pau(l)lulum.

modifiable, adj. res de quā alqd immutari potest. **modification**, n., with this —, that, etc., cum eo ut, etc., or by ita definire, ut, etc. **modify**, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, immutare alqd de alqd re (= to make a change in anything), temperare alqd (= to moderate).

modulate, v.tr. vocem per vices tollere atque remittēre (= to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), vocem or cantum modulari. **modulation**, n. flexio (vocis), numerus (or in pl.)

moiety, n. see HALF.

moist, adj. humidus (= moderately wet). **moisten**, v.tr. conspergēre (= to sprinkle), irrigare (= to water); † humectare. **moisture**, n. humor.

molar, adj. (e.g. tooth) dens genuinus.

mole, n. = mound, moles, -is, f., agger, -ris, m. **molecule**, n. see PARTICLE.

mole, n. = mark on the body, naevus.

mole, n. = animal, talpa. **mole-hill**, n. 1, lit. perhaps (talpae) grumus; 2, fig. to make mountains out of —s, difficultia ex facillimis redigere.

molest, v.tr. *ulqm sollicitare, vexare, molestiam alci afferre or exhibere, molestum esse alci, alci incommodum afferre, conciliare* (= to give trouble), *alci negotium exhibere, facessere* (= to cause unpleasantness to anyone). **molestation**, n. 1, *molestia, onus, -ēris*, n. (= a burthen); 2, = trouble, *molestia, onus, -ēris*, n., *cura* (= anxiety), *incommodum* (= adversity), *vexatio*.

mollifiable, adj. *quod molliri potest*. **mollification**, n., **mollify**, v.tr. (*e)mollire* (= to make soft, lit. and fig.), *mitigare* (in a lit. sense, e.g. food by boiling it; then fig.), *lenire* (= to appease), *frangere* (= to subdue anyone's hard-heartedness), *movēre alqm or alejs animum* (= to make an impression upon anyone, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.).

molten, adj. *liquefactus*; see MELT.

moment, n. 1, *punctum or vestigium or momentum temporis*; in a —, *statim, e vestigio, confessim*; for the —, *in praesens*; 2, = impulsive power; see MOMENTUM; 3, = importance; of great —, *magni momenti*; see IMPORTANCE. **momentary**, adj. *brevissimus* (= of a short duration); see INSTANTANEOUS. **momentous**, adj. *magni momenti*; see IMPORTANT. **momentousness**, n. see IMPORTANCE. **momentum**, n. (in mechanics) *vis quā alqd movetur*.

monarch, n. *rex, regis* (= king), *princeps, -īpis*, m. (= prince, sovereign, post Aug.), *imperator, Caesar, Augustus* (= emperor, Imperial Rome), *dominus* (= an absolute —), *tyrannus (τύπανος)*, = one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before) or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, *qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curā gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium* (all = rex), *qui solus imperio potitus est* (= tyrannus); to be the —, *regnare*; to proclaim oneself as the —, = to usurp the throne, *dominatum or tyrannidem occupare, dominatum invadere*. **monarchical**, adj. *regius*; a — government, use *rex* (e.g. *regi parent*, they have a —). **monarchist**, n. *defensor imperii regii*. **monarchy**, n. 1, as the kind of government, *imperium quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat, principatus, -ūs* (= the government of him who is the head of the state), *imperium regum or regium, imperium quod penes regem or reges est, potestas regia, tyrannis, -īdis (τύπανος)*, of one who has usurped the government of a free state); 2, = the state itself that is under a monarchical government, *civitas quae ab uno regitur, respublica, civitas in quā penes unum est summa omnium rerum (in gen.)*; *regnum, civitas regia*.

monastery, n. *monasterium, coenobium* (Eccl.).

Monday, n. *dies lunae* (not class.).

monetary, adj. *quod ad pecuniam pertinet, pecuniarius, nummarius, argentarius*. **money**, n. *pecunia* (= sum of —), *argentum, aes* (= coined from silver or copper, silver coin, copper coin); good —, *nummi probi*; bad —, *nummi adulterini*; for very little —, for a deal of —, *parvo, magno (pretio)*; prov., — makes —, *dat census honores (Ov.)*; to pay — down, out of hand, by *praesentem pecuniam solvēre, repraesentare*; *praesenti pecunia solvēre*; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *nummi praesentes* or *numeratum* or *pecunia*; — transactions, *negotium*, more distinctly *negotium nummarium, negotiatio* (on a large scale), *argentaria* (=banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, *argentariam facere*. **money-bag**, n. see PURSE. **money-broker**, n. *argentarius*. **money-making**, n. *quaestus, -ūs*. **money-market**, n. *res nummaria*. **moneyed**, adj. *dives, pecuniosus*; see RICH. **moneyless**, adj. *inops*; see POOR.

mongrel, I. adj. *nothus*. II. n. *(h)ibrida (hyb-)*, m. and f.

monition, n. *monitio* (= the act), *monitum* (= the warning given). **monitor**, n. *monitor*.

monk, n. *monachus* (Eccl.).

monkey, n. *simia*.

monody, n. use Greek *μονωδία*.

monograph, n. *liber* (= book); see BOOK.

monologue, n. *sermo*; to hold a —, *solum loqui*.

monomaniac, n. *de una modo re insanire*.

monopolize, v.tr. perhaps *solum habere* or *exercere alqd*.

monosyllable, n. only in pl. *monosyllaba, -orum* (Quint.).

monotheism, n. *credere unum modo Deum esse*. **monotheist**, n. *qui unum modo Deum esse credit*.

monotone, n. use Greek *μονοτονία*.

monotony, n., **monotonous**, adj. by *oratio omni varietate carens*. Adv., use adj.

monsoon, n. *ventus qui (certo tempore) flare consuevit*.

monster, n. *monstrum, portentum, belua* (lit. = beast). **monstrosity**, n. 1, *deformitas* (= deformity); 2, see MONSTER. **monstrous**, adj. *deformis* (opp. *formosus*), *immanis* (e.g. *belua, praeda, facinus, etc.*), *portentosus, monstr(u)osus, naturae repugnans*. Adv. *praeter naturam, monstr(u)ose*.

month, n. *mensis, -is*, m. **monthly**, adj. *singulis mensibus, in singulos menses, menstruus*.

monument, n. *monumentum (moni-)*; see MEMORIAL. **monumental**, adj. 1, *ad monumentum pertinens*; 2, fig. *gravis, magni momenti*; see IMPORTANT.

mood, n. 1, of mind, *animus*; 2, *modus* (Gram.). **moodiness**, n., **moody**, adj. see PEEVISH.

moon, n. *luna*; eclipse of the —, *lunae defectus, -ūs*. **moonlight**, I. n. *lunae lumen*. II. adj. *lunā illustris*.

moor, n., **moorland**, n. *loca (-orum) palustria*. **moor-hen**, n. *fulica (fulex)*.

moor, v.tr. *navem ad terram (ripam, etc.) religare, or diligere*. **moorings**, n. use verb (e.g. he found convenient —, *loco opportuno navem relegavit*).

moot, v.tr. see SUGGEST, ARGUE. **moot-point**, n. it is a —, *incertum or dubium est an-*

mop, I. n. *pēniculus*. II. v.tr. *alqd peniculo detergere*.

mope, v.intr. *tristem or maestum ess*. **moping**, adj. *tristis, maestus*; see SAD.

moral, I. adj. 1, = relating to morals, *moralis*; — philosophy, *de moribus, or philosophia*; 2, = upright, *honestus, probus, bene moratus*, or perhaps *gravis*; see UPRIGHT; 3, it is a — certainty, *verisimillimum est* with acc. and infin. Adv. *honeste, probe* = uprightly, *verisimiliter*; see PROBABLY. II. n. = teaching of a story, etc., *res ad quam fabula spectat*. **morals**, n. = moral conduct, *mores, -um*; = ethics, *de moribus or de officiis or philosophia*. **moralist**, n. *qui de moribus praecipit*. **morality**, n. *mores, -um*; see MORALS. **moralize**, v.intr. *de moribus praecipere*.

morass, n. *palus, -udis, f.*

morbid, adj. 1, *aeger*; a — condition of body, *aegrotatio*; 2, fig. *aeger, aegrotus*; a — condition of mind, *aegritudo*. Adv. *maestus*

(= sadly); see SADLY. **morbidness**, n. 1, physical, *aegrotatio*; 2, fig. *aegritudo*; see SADNESS.

more, I. adj. *plures* (neut. *plura*), *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecuniae*), or by II. adv., *plus* = — in quantity or degree (e.g. *plus amare*, *diligere*), *amplius* (as neuter adj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. I am *aedilis*, that is, — than a private individual, *ego sum aedilis, hoc est, amplius quam prius*); if without comparison = increase, addition, = "davantage" of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* — than 6 hours, *amplius sex horis*; *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *alqd in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (= rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc.; it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Uticae potius quam Romae esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ultra heminam*); "than" after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat.; if numbers are stated *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning device than through bravery, *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere*); in connexion with a noun or adj. in an adj. or adv. sense — is often rendered by a comparative (e.g. with — attention, care, *attentius*, *diligentius*); if two adjs. or advs. are compared in reference to a certain thing, we use either *magis . . . quam*, — . . . than, or both are expressed by the comparative, the second being preceded by *quam* (e.g. — passionate than cautious, with — passion than prudence, *calidus magis quam cautus* or *calidior quam cautor*; with — bravery than luck, *fortiter magis quam feliciter*, *fortius quam felicius*); after negations — is rendered 1, when = in addition to, further, by *amplius*, *ultra* (e.g. I demand nothing —, *nihil amplius* or *ultra flagito*); but 2, if = no longer, by *jam* (e.g. nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicet*); I am not doing a certain thing any —, by *desino* (= I cease) or *desisto* (= I leave off) with inf. (e.g. I cannot see any —, *desino videre*); and what is — (in a climax), *et quod plus est*; still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (= still besides, e.g. what do you want —? *quid vis amplius?*); so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); once — again, *alterum tantum*, *bis tantum*; the — . . . the — . . ., *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto*, or *eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent*, *eo ampliora cupiunt*. III. n. *plus*; see I. **moreover**, adv. *praeterea*, *insuper*, *ultra*, *ad hoc*, *ad haec*, accedit *quod* with indic.; see BESIDES.

moribund, adj. *moribundus*.

morn, morning, I. n. *mane* (indcl.), *tempus matutinum* (the time in the —); in the pl., the —s, *tempora matutina*; towards —, *sub luce* or *lucem*; in the —, *mane*, *matutino tempore*; the early —, *primum mane*, *prima lux* or *lux* (= the first light of the —); early in the —, *primo mane*, *multo mane*, *bene mane*, *primâ luce*, *ubi primum illuxit*,

ad lucem, primo diluculo (= with the — dawn); with subst. by *antelucanus* (e.g. working by candlelight early in the —, before daylight, *lucubratio antelucana*); until —, *ad lucem* (e.g. to watch, *vigilare*); this —, *hodie mane*, *hodierno mane*; yesterday —, *hesterno mane*, *hesterno die mane*; good —! *salve!* or (to several) *salvete!* to wish anyone a good —, *salvare alci dicere*. II. adj. *matutinus*; see above. **morning-star**, n. *Lucifer*, *Phosphorus*.

morose, adj. *morosus* (= never satisfied with oneself and with others), *acerbus* (= harsh with those around one), *stomachosus* (= churlish), *difficilis* (= ill-tempered). Adv. *morose*, *acerbe*. **moroseness**, n. *morositas*, *acerbitas*.

morrow, n. *dies posterus* or *crastinus*. Adv. to —, *cras*, *crastino die*; in letters the writers express "to —" by *postridie ejus diei*, *qui erat tum futurus*, *cum haec scribebam* (Cic.); early to — morning, *cras mane*; for to —, *in crastinum diem*; to-day or to —, some time, *aliquando*; rather to-day than to —, as soon as possible, *quam primum*; the day after to —, *perendis*.

morsel, n. *offa* (= mouthful), *pars exigua*; see PARTICLE.

mortal, adj. I. *mortalis* (= subject to death, opp. *immortalis*), *humanus* (= of human, not of divine origin, opp. *divinus*, *divus*), *fragilis*, *ca-ducus* (= fragile, perishable, opp. *firmus*, *stabilis*); —s, *homines*, *mortales*; all men are —, *omnibus moriendum est*; 2, = deadly, *mortifer*; see FATAL; 3, = complete, by superl. (e.g. — enemy, *homo infensissimus*). Adv. to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*; = very, *valde*, *vehementer*, *magnopere*. **mortality**, n. I. *condicio mortalis*, *mortalitas*; 2, = number of deaths, by circumloc. (e.g. there was a great —, *plurimi morte absunti sunt*).

mortar, n. = a vessel, *pila*, *mortarium*.

mortar, n. = cement, *arenatum*, *mortarium*.

mortgage, I. n. *hypotheca*, *pignus*, *-oris*, n. II. v.tr. *pignori dare*, *obligare*.

mortification, n. I. in surgery, *gangraena* (Cels.); 2, fig. see VEXATION. **mortify**, I. v.intr. in surgery, by *putrescere*. II. v.tr. see HUMBLE.

mortmain, n. **morta manus* (Medieval Lat.).

mosaic, I. adj. *tessellatus*, *vermiculatus*. II. n. *opus tessellatum*, *vermiculatum*.

mosque, n. *aedes sacra Turcica*.

mosquito, n. *culex*.

moss, n. *muscus*. **mossy**, adj. *muscosus*.

most, I. adj. *maximus*, *plurimus*; — people, *plerique*; see MUCH. II. adv. *maxime*, *plurimum*, *valde*, *vehementer*; see VERY. **mostly**, adv. *fere*, *plerumque*, *saepe*; see GENERALLY.

mote, n. see PARTICLE.

moth, n. *tinea*, *blatta* (= mite).

mother, n. I. lit. *mater* (also as address to an aged female), *matrix* (of an animal); 2, fig. = preserver, *mater* (in gen.), *parens*, *-tis*, m. and f., *procreatrix*, *genitrix* (*parens* must chiefly be used when the noun which is expressed as the — of anything is masculine). **mother-country**, n. *terra patria*. **motherhood**, n. *mater*, *maternus* (e.g. the feeling of — *animus maternus*). **mother-in-law**, n. *so-
crus*, *-üs*, f. **motherless**, adj. *matre orbus* or *carens*. **motherly**, adj. *maternus*. **mother-tongue**, n. *patrius sermo*. **mother-wit**, n. to do a thing by —, *crassâ* or *pingui* *Minervâ* *alqd facere* (= without art); *summo ingenio* (= cleverly).

motion, I. n. 1, (in gen.) *motus*, -ūs, *motio* (= the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (= moving up and down); to be in —, *movēri*, *agitari*; to set anyone in —, *agēre alqm*; to set in quick —, *incitare*, *concitare* (e.g. a horse, etc.); 2, = proposal, *rogatio* (of the tribunes), *sententia* (in the senate); to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem* (*re)ferre*. II. v.tr. *annuēre*, *significare*. **motionless**, adj. *immotus*.

motive, I. n. *caus(s)a*, *ratio*; to act from any —, *alqā ratione adductus alqd facere*. II. adj. *qui (quae, quod) agitat or movet*.

motley, adj. *coloris maculosi*, *maculosus* (= spotted in gen.), *maculis albis* (= with white spots), *varii* or *disparis coloris* (= of different colours).

motto, n. *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (= a saying, anything uttered), *verbum*, *vox* (as a short sentiment).

mould, n. = shape, *forma*.

mould, n. = soil, *terra*; see EARTH. **moulder**, v.intr. *mucescere*, *putrescere*. **mouldiness**, n. *mucor*. **mouldy**, adj. *mucidus* (Juv.).

moult, v.intr. *plumas ponere*.

mound, n. *tumulus*, *agger*, -ēris, m.

mount, I. v.intr. 1, see RISE; 2, = to get on horseback, *conscendēre* (*equum*). II. v.tr. 1, = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponēre*; —ed, *equo vectus*; 2, to — guard, by *exubiae in stationem procedunt*, *milites in stationes succedunt*; = to ascend, *scandēre*, *a(d)s-cendēre*, *conscendēre*, *escendēre*.

mountain, n. *mons*, -tis, m.; what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus*; full of —s, *montuosus* or *montosus*; situate on this side of the —s, *cismontanus*; on the other side of the —s, *transmontanus*; on, along the —, *sub montem*, *in* or *sub radicibus montis* (= close to the foot of the —). **mountaineer**, n. *homo montanus*. **mountainous**, adj. *montosus*, *montuosus* (opp. *planus*), *montanus*.

mountebank, n. *circulator* (in gen.), fem. *circulatrix*, *pharmacopōla circumforaneus* (= quack).

mourn, I. v.intr. *maerēre*, *in maerore esse* or *jacēre* (= to be deeply afflicted), *lugēre*, *in luctu esse* (= to show one's grief outwardly), *squalēre*, *in squalore esse* (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus*, *maeret equester ordo*, *squalent municipia*, Cic.), comb. *luctu atque maerore affectum esse*, *in luctu et squalore esse*; *cultu lugubri indutum* (= to go into —ing), for anyone, *pro alqo*. II. v.tr. see LAMENT, GRIEVE. **mournful**, adj. *tristis*; *maestus* (= sad), *lugubris*, *flebilis*, *lamentabilis*, *acerbus*, *luctuosus* (= causing sorrow). Adv. *maeste*, †*lugubriter*, *flebiliter*, *acerbe*, *luctuose*.

mournfulness, n. *maeror*, *tristitia*; see SADNESS. **mourning**, n. *maeror*, *maestitia* (= grief), *luctus*, -ūs (= grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus*, -ūs, *lugubris*, *squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordes*, -ium (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, *in luctu esse*, *pullatum* or *sordidatum esse*.

mouse, n. *mus*, *muris*, m. and f., *musculus* (= a little —). **mouse-hole**, n. *cavis* or *cavum muris*. **mouse-trap**, n. *muscipula* (Sen.).

moustache, n. perhaps *barba labri superoris*.

mouth, n. 1, *os*, *oris*, n.; with open —, *hians*; anything makes my — water, *alqd salivam mihi movet*; to have a thing in one's —,

alqd in ore habēre (lit. of food, fig. of words); to be in anyone's —, *in omnium ore* or *in omnium ore et sermone esse*, *omni populo in ore esse*, *per omnium ora ferri*; 2, — of a river, etc., *os*, *oris*, n., *ostium* (in gen.); *caput* (= a single — of a river); = entrance, in gen. *aditus*, -ūs.

move, I. v.tr. (com) *movēre*, *ciēre* (= to set in motion), *agitare* (= to — up and down), *versare* (= to turn round), *quatēre* (= to shake), *moliri* (= to — with exertion), *rotare*, *circummagere* (= to — round; *rotare* more poet.); fig. *commovēre*, *permovēre*, *turbare*, *conturbare* (= to agitate one's mind); to — heaven and earth, *caelum ac terras miscēre*; = to guide anyone, influence anyone's will, (com) *movēre* (in gen.), *flectēre* (= to persuade anyone who was of a different mind before), *vincēre* or *expugnare precibus*, *precibus lacrimisque* (= to persuade anyone to yield). II. v.intr. 1, se (com) *movēre*, (com) *moveri* (= to be in motion), *incitari* (quickly, opp. *retardari*), *ferri* (suddenly, violently, opp. *labi*, particularly of celestial bodies), *micare*, *vibrare* (= to vibrate, e.g. of the light); to — in a circle, *in orbem circumagi*; to — round anything, *ambire alqd*, *versari circa alqd* (e.g. round the axis of the earth, of the universe, etc.), *ferri circum alqd*, *volvi circa alqd*; 2, in an assembly, (*re)ferre*; see MOTION, I. 2. **moveable**, adj. *mobilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. of the mind), *agilis* (of what can be easily moved about, e.g. a ship, then fig. of the mind, etc.). **movement**, n. *motus*, -ūs; to observe the enemy's —s, *quae ab hostibus agantur cognoscēre*; see MOTION.

mow, v.tr. *demetēre*, *secare* (= to cut). **mower**, n. *faenisex* (*fen-*). **mowing**, n. *faenisicium*, *faenisicia* (*fen-*).

much, adj. and adv. *multus*; — trouble and labour, *plurimum laboris et operae*; — also rendered by subst., such as *copia*, *vis*, *multitudo*, *magnus numerus*; to have — of a thing, *abundare alqā re* (e.g. *otio*, leisure); to have — intercourse with anyone, *multum esse cum alqo*; — more, — less, *multo magis*, *multo minus*; sometimes also *multis partibus* (e.g. to be — greater, *multis partibus majorem esse*); — beloved, *dilectissimus*, *carissimus*; as — as, *tantus . . . quantus* (adv. *tantum . . . quantum*); — less, *nendum*, *ne dicam*, *tantum abest ut*.

muck, n. see DIRT. **muck-heap**, n. *sterquilinum*.

mucous, adj. *mucosus* (Cels.). **mucus**, n. *pituita* (= phlegm, rheum), *mucus* (= filth of the nose).

mud, n. *lutum*, *caenum*. **muddy**, adj. *lutosus* (of soil), *lutulentus* (= besmeared with mud); see DIRTY.

muddle, I. n. *turba*, *confusio*; see CONFUSION. II. v.tr. 1, *miscēre*, *turbare*, comb. *miscēre ac turbare*; see CONFUSE; 2, with drink, †*inebriare*; to be —d, *vino madere* (Plaut.).

muff, n. *manica* (= a long sleeve).

muffin, n. see CAKE.

muffle, v.tr. *velare*, *obvolvēre*. **muffer**, n. *tegumentum*, *teg(i)mentum*; wearing a —, *capite obvoluto*.

mug, n. see CUP.

muggy, adj. *humidus* (= damp), *densus* (= thick), *calidus* (= warm).

mulberry, n. *morum*; — tree, *morus*, f.

mulct, v.tr. *multare*.

mule, n. *mulus*, *mula*.

mull, v.tr. —ed wine, *vinum servidum*.

mullet, n. *mullus*.

multifarious, adj. *multiplex*, *varius*. Adv. *varie*, *multis modis*.

multiform, adj. *multiformis*.

multiplication, n. *multiplicatio*. **multiply**, I. v.tr. 1, in arithmetic, *multiplicare*; 2, in gen. = to increase, *multiplicare*; see INCREASE. II. v.intr. *augeri*, *crescere*.

multitude, n. *multitudo* (of persons and things), *vis*, *vis*, f. (e.g. *magna vis hominum*), *vulgus*, -i, n. (= the —, in contemptuous sense), by multi and n. (e.g. *multi homines*, *multae naves*), *frequentia*, *coetus*, -ūs (= number of people together). **multitudinous**, adj. *creber*, *freqvns*, *multus*, *numerous*.

mumble, v.intr. see MUTTER.

mummer, n. qui *personam* or *partes agit*. **mummery**, n. *persona* or *partes*, -ium.

mummy, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (Tac.).

munch, v.tr. *manducare*.

mundane, n. 1, lit. *mundanus*; 2, fig. = worldly, *alcjs rei* (e.g. *divitiarum*), *studiosus*, *alcj rei deditus*.

municipal, adj. *municipalis*. **municipality**, n. *municipium*.

munificence, n. *munificentia*, *largitas*, *liberalitas*; see GENEROSITY. **munificent**, adj. *munificus*, *liberalis*; see GENEROUS. Adv. *munifice*, *large*, *liberaliter*.

munition, n. *munimentum*. **munition**, n. *instrumenta*, -orum, or *apparatus*, -ūs, *belli*.

mural, adj. *muralis*.

murder, I. n. *caedes* (in gen.), *occisio*, *homicidium* (= homicide), *nex* (= violent death), *scelus alcj allatum* (= crime committed upon anyone), *parricidium alcjs* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); to commit a —, *caeden*, *homicidium facere*, *parricidium committere*, *parricidio se obstringere*; on anyone, *caedem alcjs facere* or *efficere* or *perpetrare*, *mortem per scelus alcj inferre*, *necem alcj inferre*, *offerre*, *alcj vim offerre* (= to lay hands upon anyone), *algm interficere* or *occidere* (= to kill anyone); accomplice in a —, *caedis socius*, in the context also *sceleri affinis* (as participating in the —). II. v.tr. *caedere*, *occidere*, *interficere*, *trucidare*, *jugulare*, *necare*, *de* or *e* *medio tollere*. **murderer**, n. *homicida*, m. and f. (in gen.), *parricida* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.), *fratricida* (of a brother), *matricida* (of a mother), *sicarius* (= who makes a trade of it), *percussor* (= who pierces, slaughters anyone); — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicida*, *tyranni interfector*. **murderous**, adj. *sanguinarius* (= bloodthirsty, e.g. man, thought), † *cruentus* (when much blood is shed, e.g. *bellum*, *dies*; also bloodthirsty, e.g. thought), *atrox* or (stronger) *atrocissimus* (= fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, *pugna*; bloodshed, slaughter, *caedes*).

murmur, I. n. 1, *murmur*, -ūris, n., *fremitus*, -ūs (especially of a seditious mob), *surrus* (= whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, *sedate* or *quiete* or *aequo animo ferre algd*; 2, = complaint, *querela*; see COMPLAIN. II. v.intr. 1, *murmurare*, † *susurrare* (of a low continued noise); to — (as a sign of approbation or disapproval), *admurmurare*; as a sign of applause or indignation, *fremere* (also = to — at, with accus. and infin.); to — at with a hissing noise, *mussare*, *mussitare*; 2, = to complain, *queri*; see COMPLAIN.

muscle, n. 1, in anatomy, *musculus* (Cels.); the — in the arm, *lacertus*; 2, a shell-fish, *mytilus* (*mit-*). **muscular**, adj. *lacertosus*; see STRONG.

muse, n. *Musa*.

museum, n. *musēum* (as a place where men

of learning meet, not in the sense of a repository); natural history —, *thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus*, *thesaurus quo res naturales continentur*.

mushroom, n. *fungus*, *boletus* (= edible —).

music, n. 1, as art, *ars musica*, *musice*, -es, f. (*μουσική*, *ἡ*), *musica*, -orum, *res musica*; 2, of musical productions, = composed pieces, *modi* (*musici*); = made with instruments, *cantus*, -ūs, *concentus*, -ūs, *symphonia* (of several instruments); to make — with an instrument, *canēre* (with the abl. of the instrument); to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); pieces of —, *modi exscripti* (instrumental). **musical**, adj. 1, = concerning, referring to music, *musicus*, *aptatus ad usus canendi* (= adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, *organum*); 2, = understanding music, by circumloc. *musicis eruditus*, *artis musicae peritus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditas habere*, *aurium judicio valere*; 3, = melodious, *canorus*; of speech, *numerous*; see MELODIOUS. Adv. by adjs.; *numerose*. **musician**, n. 1, if he plays in public, *servus* or *puer symphoniacus* (= a slave), *fidicen*, -īcinis, m. (= who plays the lyre), *tibicen*, -īcinis (= who plays the flute or clarinet), *cornicen* (= who plays the horn); 2, in a higher sense, *artis musiciae peritus*.

musket, n. see GUN.

muslin, n. *sindon*, *coa*, -orum, *byssus*.

must, differently expressed, 1, by gerundive = a necessity inferred from the circumstances of the case, e.g. people, we, you, etc. — die, *moriendum est*; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, *confitendum est omne animal esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done in the dative, very seldom by *ab*, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. everyone — use his own judgment, *suo cuique judicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *aguntur bona multorum civium*, *quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here *a vobis* on account of *quibus*, Cic., who in another passage has also two datives with the gerundive); we — take the same road, *haec via (nobis) ingredienda*; one — know nature, *noscenda est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria videnda sunt oratori*; 2, by *oportet* (impersonal δεῖ), expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the accus. and infin., or merely with the subjunctive mood; 3, = by *debēre* (δοθεῖται), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *eum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseria commovebamur*, *quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus?* *Debēre*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*, so that we can also express — by *officium est alcjs* and simply *est alcjs*, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. *peregrinus debet*) *nihil praeter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have heard much, *est boni oratoris* (i.e. *bonus orator debet*) *multa auribus accepisse*. *Officium* is gen. left out in I, you —, *meum*, *tuum*, *vestrum est*; 4, by *putare* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quem in locum rempublicam percurrentur putetis*; 5, by *opus est* (impersonal χρῆται), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect

great advantages; either with accus. and infin., or if the person who — do, etc., a thing is added in the dative, *ut* with subjunctive mood, e.g. if anything should happen which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te scire opus est, scribam*; I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut lavem*. Also, I — have so and so may be rendered by *mihi opus est*, either impersonally with abl., or personally with the nominative of the person or thing that — be had, e.g. we — have a guide, *dux et auctor nobis opus est*; we — use your authority, *auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est*; 6, by *necessere est* (impersonal, ἀνάγκη ἔστι), expressing necessity, either with accus. and intin., or simply with subjunctive mood, e.g. this mortal frame of ours — (necessarily) perish some time, *corpus mortale algo tempore perire necesse est*; 7, by *facere non possum*, or simply *non possum* with *quin*, etc., or *fieri non potest* with *ut non*, etc., or *non possum non* with intin., to express what cannot be avoided, inward necessity, e.g. I — exclaim, *non possum quin exclamem*; 8, simply by the verb: in the indicative, inasmuch as in Latin we often leave it for the reader to supply in his own mind under what circumstances an action took place, e.g., I — confess, *confiteor* (Ter.), *fateor* (Cic.); I — regret, *doleo* (Cic.); I — express my surprise, *miror* (Liv.); this one thing I — remark, *unum illud dico*; in the subjunctive, if we only speak of a supposed necessity, e.g. a circumstance, at which not only all educated people, but even savages — blush, *o rem dignam, in qua non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant*; 9, you — (as urgent appeal), either simply by the imperative mood, or by *fac ut*, e.g. if you are not satisfied with that, you — accuse your own injustice, *haec si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote*; you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ne*, etc. (= mind that not, etc.), *cave ne* (= take care lest, or not to, etc.), *noli* with intin., e.g. you — not wish, *cave ne cupias*.

must, n. *mustum*.

mustard, n. *sinapi* (in the genit. *sinapis*, in the dat., accus., and abl. *sinapi*; the nom. seldom); — plaster, *sinapismus* (very late).

muster, I. v.tr. 1, *recensere* (= to examine through one by one, to ascertain the condition, number, etc., of the army, cavalry, the senate, the people), *inspicere* (= to inspect, e.g. the legions, *arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere*, Liv.); *numerum alcjs inire* (of a crowd), comb. *recensere et numerum inire* (of a mass of people); 2, fig. to — courage, *animum erigere*. II. v.intr. *congregari, coire, convenire, adesse*; see ASSEMBLE. III. n. see ASSEMBLY.

musty, adj. *mucidus* (Juv., of bread and wine), in gen. perhaps *obsoletus*; see also OLD.

mutable, adj. (*com*)*mutabilis, inconstans, mobilis*; see CHANGEABLE. **mutability**, n. *mutabilitas*; see CHANGE, LEVITY.

mute, I. adj. *mutus*. II. n. *servus*, defining sense by context, or *unus ex iis qui funus ducunt*.

mutilate, v.tr. *mutilare* (gen. of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare* (= to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off anyone's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once; e.g., a body, *corpus*; a statue, *simulacrum*). **mutilated**, adj. *mutilatus, mutilus, truncus, truncatus* (*mutilus* and *truncatus* are used also of mutilation by nature), *debilis* (= infirm, inasmuch as the person that is mutilated is deprived of the use of the — limb), *curtus* (= cut wrong, too small, too short, not

having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *eorum omnium, multa praetermittentium, quasi curta sententia*). **mutilation**, n. by verb.

mutiny, I. n. *conspiratio* (= a plot against the superior), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *seditio, motus, -us* (= insurrection). II. v.intr. *inter se conspirare, inter se conjurare* (= to conspire), *seditionem facere*. **mutineer**, n. *conjuratus, homo seditionis*. **mutinous**, adj. *seditionis*. Adv. *seditiose*.

mutter, v.intr. and tr. *mussari, mussitare*.

button, n. *caro (carnis) ovilis*.

mutual, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*.

muzzle, n. = fastening for the mouth, *fiscella*.

my, pron. *meus*; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem vidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum, mei juris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; I for — part, *quod ad me attinet, ego quidem* (often *noster* is used for *meus*, as *nos* for *ego*).

myriad, n. 1, = ten thousand, *decem mil(l)ia*; 2, = an indefinitely large number, *sescenti*.

myrmidon, n. *emissarius, satelles, -itis, m.* (et administer).

myrrh, n. *murra (myrrha)*; of —, *murrinus*; anointed with —, + *murreus*.

myrtle, I. n. *myrtus (mur-)*. II. adj. + *myrtus*; — berry, *myrtum*; — grove, *myretum*.

myself, pron. see I, SELF.

mysterious, adj. *arcanus*; a — affair, *res arcana, mysterium*; see SECRET. **mystery**, n. 1, in a religious sense, *mysteria, -orum, sacra, -orum* (= worship, e.g. *Cereris*); to initiate into the mysteries, *mysteriis initiari*; to celebrate, perform the mysteries, *mysteria facere*; these are mysteries to me (which I don't understand), *haec non intellego*; = sacred, secret, *arcانum*; 2, = a secret in gen., *res occulta*. **mystic**, I. adj. 1, = belonging to religious mysteries, *mysticus, mysticis disciplinis initiatu*s; 2, = see STRANGE.

II. n. *homo mysticus, homo studio mystico deditus*.

mysticism, n. *studium mysticum* (= mysterious doctrine). **mystification**, n. *ludus, ludificatio* (= tricks, fun); = fraud, *fraus*.

mystify, v.tr. *alqm fraudare* (= to deceive).

myth, n. *fabula*. **mythical**, adj. + *fabulosus*.

mythology, n. *fabulae*. **mythological**, adj. *quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

N.

nag, n. *caballus*; see HORSE.

naiad, n. *naias*.

nail, I. n. 1, (on the fingers and toes) *unguis, -is, m.*; dirty —s, *ungues sordidi* (e.g. and see that your —s be not dirty, *et sint sine sordibus unguis*, Ov.); to cut the —s, *ungues recidere* or *resecare*; to bite one's —s, *ungues rodere*; 2, an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus*; to drive a —, *clavum (de)figere*; you have hit the — on the head, *acu tetigisti*; a small tack, *clavulus*; head of a —, *clavi bulla*. II. v.tr. = to fasten with —s on anything, (*claris*) *affigere*, or *configere alci rei, suffigere in alqd*; —ed, *fixus*.

naïve, adj. perhaps *simplex*. Adv. perhaps *sine fuso ac fallaciis*.

naked, adj. *nudus* (lit. and fig.); half—, *semnudus*; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g.

corpus. Adv. *aperte* (= openly), *sine fuso ac fallaciis* (= without dissimulation). **nakedness**, n. 1, *nudatum corpus*; 2, fig. of style, *jejunitas, inopia ac jejunitas, exilitas, siccitas*.

name, I. n. 1, *nomen* (of a person), *vocabulum* (= the sign of an object or person), *appellatio* (= the calling, the title), *cognomen* (= the family name); my — is Balbus, *est mihi nomen Balbo* or *Balbus*; give him a kiss in my —, *suavium des ei meis verbis*; in the — of the state, *publice* (opp. *privatum*); in — (or appearance) only, *verbo* (*tenus*), *verbo non re* or *reverā*; under the — of, *nomine alcjs rei, sub titulo alcjs rei, specie alcjs rei* (= under the excuse, pretence, or pretext); 2, fig. *nomen*; to have a —, *magnum nomen* or *magnam famam habēre*; to obtain a —, *nomen consequi, famam colligere*; *nomen* also = nation or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman — (= everything Roman), *nomini Romano inimicum* or *infestum*; the terror of the Gallic —, *terror Gallici nominis*. II. v.tr. *alqm nominare, alcī nomen dare, indēre, facēre, alcī rei nomen imponēre, alqm appellare, dicēre, nuncupare*; to — after a person, *ab nomine alcjs appellare* (with the appellation in the accus.); see CALL, APPOINT. **nameless**, adj. *nominis expers*; a certain person who shall be —, *homo quidam*. **namely**, adv. if inserted to add something to a previous statement, by apposition (e.g. if you wish to destroy avarice you must destroy its parent, — luxury, *avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries*); sometimes it may be rendered by rel. and *est* (e.g. *maxime illa movens eloquentia quae est naturalis*); more expressive is *dico* or *inquam*, = I mean, e.g. *superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium*. **namesake**, n. *eodem nomine appellatus*.

nap, I. n. *somnus brevis, somnus meridianus* (= sleep in the middle of the day). II. v.intr. *paul(l)um conquiescere*; see SLEEP.

nap, n. (of cloth), perhaps *villus*.

nape, n. *cervix*.

napkin, n. *mappa, mantele, -is*, n.

narcissus, n. *narcissus* (Plin.).

narcotic, I. adj. by (con)sopire, *somnum alcī offerre*. II. n. *medicamentum somniflcum* (Plin.).

nard, n. *nardus* (Plin.).

narrate, v.tr. (lit.) (e)narrare, referre, memorare, *exponēre alqd alcī*; see TELL, RELATE, RECITE. **narration, narrative**, I. n. *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *relatio* (Quint.), *memoria* (= account of any event as handed down to us), *expositio* (= exposition, representation), *historia* (= story). II. adj. by *narrare*, etc. **narrator**, n. *narrator; auctor, rerum gestarum promuntiatur*.

narrow, I. adj. 1, = of little breadth, *angustus* (= not broad, not wide, leaving little distance from side to side, opp. *latus*, generally as censure), *artus* (= tightened, opp. *laxus*, generally expressing praise, hence also fig. = intimately connected, of friendship, etc.), *contractus* (= drawn together); 2, = not liberal, *angusti animi et parvi, pusilli animi et contracti*; 3, = difficult; to have a — escape, *vix* or *aegre periculum effugēre*. Adv. = nearly, *aegre, vix* (= scarcely), *fere, ferme* (= almost); = closely, accurate, *diligenter*. II. v.tr. (co)artare, contrahēre. III. v.intr. *in artius coire, cogi*. IV. n. or **narrows**, *aditus, -ūs* (= access in gen.), *angustiae locorum* or simply *angustiae* (= — passage through a mountain, hollow, etc.), *fauces, -ium, f.* (= — entrance and outlet). **narrowness**, n. *angustiae* (lit. of narrow pass, fig. = embarrassment, difficult circumstances, deficiency of understanding); — of mind, *animus angustus et parvus*.

nasal, adj. *narium* (gen. of *nares*, = nose).

nascent, adj. *nascens*.

nasty, adj. 1, of taste, *amarus* (= bitter), *injucundus, gravis* (= unpleasant); see US. PLEASANT; 2, = foul, *spurcus, teter, immundus, foedus, obscenus* (*obscaen-*); see FOUL. Adv. *amariter, graver, spurce, tetre, foede, obscene* (*obscaen-*). **nastiness**, n. 1, of taste, *amaritas, amaritudo*; of smell, *gravitas* (Plin.); 2, *foeditas, obscenitas* (*obscaen-*).

natal, adj. *natalis, natalicus*.

nation, n. *populus, gens, -ntis*, f. (= the people of a country as a whole), *natio*; my, your —, *cives nostri, vestri*. **national**, adj. *gentis proprius* (= peculiar to a people), *domesticus* (= referring to one's own country), *popularis* (= peculiar to the great mass of the people), *togatus* (= only of the Romans, e.g. *fabula togata*, = the — drama); it is —, *est gentis proprium* (= it is peculiar to the whole people); — character, mind, of a people, in the context, *natura insita, ingenium, ingenium hominum, mores, mos alcjs gentis*. **nationality**, n. *mores populi* or *civitatis, mores domestici* (= customs at home); the — of the Greeks, *mores* or *omnis mos Graecorum*; to preserve the —, *mores, leges, et ingenium* *serum integrumque a contagione accolaram servare*.

native, I. adj. *indigena*, or by circuml. *in eā* or *illā terrā natus*; — land, *patria*. II. n., the —s, *indigenae*; the —s of an island, *in insulā nati*. **nativity**, n. in astrology, *thema, -ātis, n.* (Suet.), *positus, -ūs, siderum et spatia* (= place of the stars at the time of anyone's birth), *sidus (-ēris, n.) natalicum* (= the sign under which anyone is born); to cast a —, *notare sidera natalicia*.

natural, I. adj. *naturalis* (= coming from nature, opp. *artificiosus*; = founded upon the nature of things, opp. *arcessitus* or *quaesitus*); *nativus* (= what is so by nature, in its — condition, of things, e.g. wall, dam, hair, colour, grotto, heat, opp. *artificiosus*, also of innate qualities, opp. *quaesitus*), *naturaliter innatus* or *insitus*, also simply *innatus* or *insitus*, comb. *innatus atque insitus* (= innate by nature, only of qualities), *proprius et naturalis* (= peculiar by nature, to anyone, *alcjs*), *simplex, sincerus* (= simple, without a mixture, of things outwardly seen; hence also = not artificial, of words, and sincere, not hypocritical, of man, opp. *fucatus*), *verus* (= true, sincere, opp. *simulatus*, of words, etc.), comb. *sincerus atque verus* (opp. *fucatus et simulatus*); *filius non legitimus*, a — son; *filius nothus, filius e concubinā natus, filius naturalis* (Jct.); a — death, *mors, -tis, f.*; to die a — death, *natura concedere*; to be a — consequence of anything, *ex ipsā rei naturā sequi*; quite —! of course! *minime mirum id quidem*; — philosophy, *physica, -orum, investigatio rerum naturae* (= study of nature); the Greeks studied — philosophy, nature, *Graeci studium collocabant in rebus naturalibus serutandis explicandisque*; — sciences, *disciplinae quae naturae investigatione continentur, disciplinae quae in mundi leges atque in corporum naturam inquirunt*; — products, *quae terra gignit* or *parit, quae gignuntur in or e terrā, res naturales*; — gift, *ingenium, indoles, -is*. Adv. *secundum naturam, naturaliter, naturae convenienter*; = unaffectedly, *simpliciter, sincere, sine fuso ac fulaciis*; = clearly, *manifesto, necessario*. II. n. *stultus*; see FOOL, IDIOT. **naturalisation**, n., by **naturalize**, v.tr., to — someone, *alcī civitatem dare* (see CITIZEN); to be —d, *civem esse, in civitate or civitati a(d)scriptum esse*; to — an animal or plant, *importare*. **naturalist**, n. *qui rerum naturalium exempla (undique conquirit, et) investigat*. **nature**, n. *natura, ingenium, indoles,*

is, f. proprietas (= peculiar to anyone or anything); *natura rerum, mundus* (= of things, world); *agri, campi, rus* (= open air, fields); by —, *naturā, naturaliter*; according to —, *secundum naturam* (= in the course of —, opp. *contra naturam*, i.e. contrary to —), *naturae convenienter* (= in accordance with —, both with *vivere* = to live); the — of a thing, *natura* or *ratio alejs rei*; to draw, picture anything from —, *ad rerum exprimere alqd* (with the pencil or in writing); phenomenon of —, *quod in rerum naturā fit, ostentum, prodigium, portentum*; agreeable to —, *naturae conveniens* or *congruens*, *naturae* or *ad naturam accommodatus, ad naturam aptus* (opp. *naturae* or *a naturā alienus*), *naturalis* (opp. *fucatus*); to be in conformity with —, *naturae convenire, secundum naturam esse*; law of —, *lex naturae* or *naturalis* (in gen.), *ratio profecta a rerum naturā* (= law based upon the — of things); people living in a state of —, *populus nullo officio aut disciplinā assuefactus*.

naught, n. *nihil*; to set at —, *parvi facere* (= to make little of); see **Mock**.

naughty, adj. *improbus, immodestus* (= behaving in an improper manner), *rusticus* (= rude). **naughtiness**, n. *immodestia* (= improper behaviour), *rusticitas* (= rudeness).

nausea, n. *nausea, fastidium* (= disgust). **nauseous**, adj. see **LOATHSOME, DISGUSTING**.

nautical, naval, adj. *navalis* (e.g. *pugna*), *nauticus* (= nautical), *maritimus* (= belonging to the sea).

nave, n. 1, of a wheel, *modiolus*; 2, of a building, *spatium medium*.

navel, n. *umbilicus*.

navigable, adj. *navigabilis, navium patiens* (= being able to carry vessels). **navigate**, v.tr. *navigare in alqo loco* or *per alqm locum* or simply *alqm locum*. **navigation**, n. *navigatio* (= the voyage itself), *ars navalis* (as art, skill). **navigator**, n. *nauta*; see **SAILOR**. **navy**, n. *copiae navales, naves* (= ships), † *naves bellicae* (= men-of-war), *classis*.

nay, adv. *im(m)o* (vero); *quin etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo* (= — even); he is living, — he comes into the senate, *vivit, im(m)o vero etiam in senatum venit*; see **No**.

neap-tide, n. perhaps *aestus (-ūs) minor*.

near, I. adv. *prope, juxta, propter* (rare); — two hundred men, *ad ducentos homines*; see **NEARLY**. II. prep. *ad, prope, propter* with accus., *secundum* (= along or by with accus.). III. adj. 1, *propinquus* (= — to with gen.); —er, *propior*; —est, *proximus*; *vicinus* (= neighbouring); a — friend, *familiaris*; — relationship, *necessitudo*; 2, see **MEAN**. **nearly**, adv. *prope, paene, fere, ferme*; he was — doing it, *in eo erat ut*; to be — related, *alqm genere contingere, alci propinquum (et necessarium) esse*. **nearness**, n. *propinquitas* (of place or relationship). **nearsighted**, adj. 1, *non longe prospicere posse*; 2, fig. *parum prudens*.

neat, adj. 1, = very clean, *nitidus* (= — looking, of the outside), *comptus* (= dressed smartly, also *nitidus*, = of — appearance), comb. *nitidus et comptus, elegans* (= elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, *ad unguem factus homo* (Hor., Sat.), *juvenis barba et comā nitidus, totus de capsula* (Sen.); 2, = free from impure words and phrases, *nitidus, comptus* (of the style, the speaker, the writer), comb. *nitidus et comptus*. Adv. *nitide, compte, eleganter*; see **CLEAN, ELEGANT**. **neatness**, n. *nitor, elegantia* (= — as regards outward appearance and manners), *munditia, mundities* (= cleanliness).

neat-cattle, n. *armenta, -orum*. **neat-herd**, n. *armentarius*.

nebula, n. *nebula*. **nebulous**, adj. *nebulosus*.

necessaries, n. *res quibus carere non possumus, res quibus homines utuntur, res ad vitam necessariae, usus vitae necessarii, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, quae ad victimum cultumque pertinent* (for our daily sustenance; e.g. wheat, wood, and other —, *frumentum lignaque et cetera necessaria usibus*). **necessary**, adj. *necessarius*; — things, *res necessariae* (in gen.); to provide with everything —, *omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*, or simply *ornare atque instruere*; it is —, *necessarium est*; it is — to, etc., or that, etc., *opus est* (gen. with infin., sometimes but not often with *ut* and subj. mood), *necesse est* (with accus. and infin., or with subj. mood; see **MUST**); *est quod or cur* (= there is a reason why); despatch is —, *maturato* or *properato opus est*, *properes* or *festines necesse est* (= it is — for us to be quick), *est quod festines* or *festinemus* (= it is desirable to be quick); if it should be —, *si usus fuerit, si quis usus venerit, si res postularit* (= if circumstances require it); I consider it — to do a certain thing, *alqd faciendum puto, necesse est me alqd facere* (= I must necessarily do a thing). Adv. *necessario, utique* (= at any rate); often by *necesse est* with subjunctive mood (e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, *ex luxuriā existat avaritia necesse est*). **necessitarian**, n. *qui omnia fato fieri putat*. **necessitate**, v.tr. by *cogere*; see **OBLIGE**. **necessity**, n. 1, *necessitas*; to be placed in the —, *cogi* with *ut*, etc. (= to see, find oneself compelled), *necessario cogi* with infin. (= to find oneself necessarily compelled); if anyone should be placed in this —, *si quae necessitas hujus rei alci obvenerit*, to perceive the — of a thing, *videre alqd necessarium esse*; 2, = need; see **WANT**.

neck, n. 1, = part of an animal's body, or of the human body, *collum, cervix* (before Aug. almost always used in the pl., *cervices*), *gula, fauces, -ium* (= throat, gullet); fig. to bend anyone's —, *animum or ferociam alejs frangere*; to bend anyone's — under the yoke of servitude, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; 2, = a long, narrow tract of land, *cervix* (e.g. *Peloponesi*, Plin.), *isthmus* or *isthmos*; 3, = the long, slender part of a vessel, plant, instrument, *collum, cervix*, or pl. *cervices* (of a bottle, etc.); os, *oris*, n. (= opening of a bottle, etc.). **neck-cloth**, n. *focale, -is*, n. **necklace**, n. *monile, -is*, *torques (torquis), -quis, m.*

necromancer, n. *qui animas mortuorum excitat*.

nectar, n. *nectar*.

need, I. n. = occasion for something, *necessitas*; there is — of anything, *alqā re opus est*. II. v.tr. 1, = to be without, *alqā re carere, egere*; 2, = to want, *alqd requirere, desiderare, alci opus est alqā re*; it — s a strong man to do this, *strenui est hoc facere*. **needful**, adj. *necessarius*.

needless, adj. see **UNNECESSARY**. **needy**, adj. of persons, = having but scanty means to live upon (opp. *locuples, copiosus*), *egens, indigens, inops* (of persons; see **POOR**), comb. *pauper et tenuis, tenuis atque egens*. **neediness**, n. *rei familiaris angustiae* (in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*), *egestas, indigentia* (= want), *inopia* (= want of what is necessary); see **POVERTY**.

needle, n. *acus, -ūs*, f. **needlework**, n. *opus acu factum*.

nefarious, adj. *nefarius*; see **ABOMINABLE, WICKED**. Adv. *nefarie*.

negation, I. n. *negatio*. II. adj. *negans*, *privans*.

neglect, I. v.tr. *neglegere* (*neglig-*), *deesse alci rei* (= to — doing a thing), *intermittere* (= to intermit, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, *studia*), *omittere* (= to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (= to have nothing more to do with anyone). II. or **negligence**, n. *neglegentia* (*neglig-*) (= want of attention), *indiligentia* (= want of accuracy), *incuria* (= a want of the care which one ought to bestow upon a thing), *neglectio* (= act of neglecting), by a participle (e.g. through the — of everything else, *relictis rebus omnibus*). **neglectful**, **negligent**, adj. *neglegens* (*neglig-*), *indiligens*; see CARELESS.

negotiate, v.tr. *agere alqd*, *agere de algā re*, or with *ut* (= to speak about a thing; with anyone, *cum algo*); to — a peace, *agere de condicionebus pacis* or *de pace*; to — with anyone for a thing, *colloqui cum algo de algā re* (by word of mouth), *colloqui per internuntios cum algo et de algā re mentionem facere* (by intermediators).

negotiation, n. *actio de algā re* (e.g. *de pace*, before a war breaks out), *pactio* (= treaty), *condiciones* (= conditions of a treaty), *colloquium* (= counsel between two generals by word of mouth); to break off the —s for anything, *infectā pace dimittēre legatos*, *dimittere pacis internuntios*. **negotiator**, n. *internuntius conciliator* (e.g. *pacis*), *legatus* (= ambassador).

negro, n. *Aethiops*, *Afer*. **negress**, n. *femina Aethiops*, *Afra*.

neigh, v.intr. *hinnire*, *hinnītum edere*. **neighing**, n. *hinnitus*, -ūs.

neighbour, n. in gen. *vicus*, fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *finitimus*, *confinis* (= close to the boundary), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person); to be a —, *vicinum esse*. **neighbouring**, adj. *vicinus*, *propinquus*, *confinis* (of states), *proximus*; — country, *terra vicina* or *finitima* (= — territory), *civitas finitima* (= a — state). **neighbourhood**, n. *vicinia*, *vicinitas* (= the relation of neighbours to each other), *propinquitas* (opp. *longinquitas*); = neighbours, *vicini* (e.g. all the — sees him, *omnes vicini eum vident*). **neighbourly**, adj. *vicinis conveniens* or *dignus*, *ut decet vicinum*.

neither, I. pron. *neuter*; in — direction, on — side, *neutro*. II. conj. *nec . . . nec*, *neque . . . neque*, *neve (neu) . . . neve (neu)*.

nephew, n. *filius fratri* (= brother's son), *filius sororis* (= sister's son).

ne-plus-ultra, n. *quod optimum est*.

nepotism, n. by *qui suos colit*.

nereid, n. *Nereis*.

nerve, n. 1, *nervus* (= sinew, not class. in modern sense); 2, fig. *nervi* (of oratory, etc.); see VIGOUR. **nervous**, adj. 1, = nervy, *nervosus* (lit. of limbs of the body; then = full of vigour, of the style of a writer, speaker, and of the writer or speaker himself); 2, = of weak nerves, perhaps *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *debilis*; see WEAK; 3, = frightened, *timidus*; see TIMID. Adv. = vigorously, *nervose*, *infirme*, *timide*. **nervousness**, n. 1, = strength (in speech, etc.), *nervi*; 2, see WEAKNESS; 3, fig. perhaps *animus infirmus*, *imbecillus*; 4, *timor*; see FEAR.

nest, n. *nidus*; a little —, *nidulus*; to build a —, *nidum facere*, (*con*)*figere*, *nidificare*. **nestle**, v.intr. *in gremio alcjs esse* (= to lie in the lap), *alqm amplexi* (= to embrace); see EMERGE. **nestling**, n. *nullus*.

net, I. n. in gen. *rete*, -is, or *reticulum* (made of fine thread with meshes); to knit a —, *reta* or *reticulum texere*; = an ornament for the

head, *reticulum*; a — for catching fish, *rete*, *funda*, *jaculum*, *everriculum* (= a drag —); a — for catching birds, *rete*, *plaga*, or in pl. *plague*; *casses*, -ium (for catching animals). II. v.tr. *retri capere*; see above.

nettle, n. *urtica* (= stinging —), *galeopsis*, *lamium* (= dead —) (Plin.). **nettled**, adj. *iratus*.

neuter, adj. — gender, *neuter*, *neutralis* (Quint.). **neutral**, adj. *medius*, *neutrīus partis*, comb. *medius et neutrīus partis*, *qui est in neutrīs partibus*, *non in alterius*, *ullius partem inclinatus* (in gen.), *otiosus* (= one who remains quiet); to be —, *medium esse*, *in neutrīs partibus esse*, *neutram partem sequi*, *non alterius*, *ullius partis esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medium se gerere*, *neutri parti se adjungere*. **neutrality**, n. *neutrīus partis* or *neutrīarum partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies* or *otium* (= the state of quietness). **neutralize**, v.tr. see COUNTERBALANCE; to — a state, *facere ut regio neutrīus partis sit*.

never, adv. *numquam* (*nunquam*), *non umquam*, *nullo tempore*; that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reversurum*; as a strong negation, *minime*, *minime vero*, *minime gentium*. **nevertheless**, adv. *nihilominus*, *nihilo setius*, (at)tamen; see HOWEVER.

new, adj. *novus* (of what did not exist before, opp. *antiquus* = what has already been in existence a long time); in a wider sense also = not customary hitherto, unusual, unheard of, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *novus et inauditus*; *recens* (of what has only been made recently, a short while ago, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, what existed in former times); also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (to express both the newness of the thing itself and the short existence of it); what is still — to a person (= unaccustomed), *insolitus* (e.g. dwelling, *domicilium*); is there anything —? *num quidnam novi?* **new-born**, adj. *recens natus* (Plaut.), *cattuli recentes* (= — puppies, Var.). **new-comer**, n. *advena*, m. and f.; see STRANGER. **new-fangled**, adj. *mirus* (= strange), *novus* (= new), *inauditus* (= unheard of). **new-fashioned**, adj. *novus* or *novo ritu*. **newly**, adv. *nuper*, *modo*, (= lately) *recens* (ante and post class.); see LATELY. **newness**, n. *novitas*, *insolentia* (of what is uncommon). **news**, n. *alqd novi*, *norae res*, *nuntius*; what —? *quid novi?* that is no — to me, *mihi nihil novi affers*. **newspaper**, n. *acta publica*, -orum; see JOURNAL.

newt, n. *lacertus*, *lacerta* (= lizard).

next, I. adj. *proximus*; in the — year, *proximo* or *insequenti anno*. II. adv. *deinceps*, *deinde*, *post haec*, *postea* (= afterwards). III. prep. see NEAR.

nib, n. = point of a pen, *acumen*.

nibble, v.intr. *admordere*, *ambedere* (= to gnaw at), *gustare* (= to taste).

nice, adj. 1, = delicious, *suavis*, *dulcis*; 2, = fastidious, by *delicatus*; 3, of judgment, etc., *accuratus*, *diligens*, *subtilis*; see ACCURATE. Adv. *suaviter*, *delicate*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, *subtiliter*. **niceness**, **nicety**, n. 1, of taste, etc., *suavitas*, *dulcitas* (rare); 2, *fastidium*; 3, *diligentia*, *subtilitas*; to a —, *ad unguem*.

niche, n. *aedicula* (for statues).

nick, n. in the — of time, *in (ipso) tempore*, *opportunitissime*. **nickname**, I. n. *nomen* or *nomen per ludibrium datum*. II. v.tr. *nomen alcj per ludibrium dare*.

niece, n. *fratris filia* (= brother's daughter), *sororis filia* (= sister's daughter).

niggardly, adj. see MISERLY. **niggardliness**, n. see MISERLINESS.

night, n. *nox, tenebrae* (= darkness); till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte, noctu, nocturno tempore*; early in the —, *concubia nocte*; in the dead of —, *nocte intempestā*. **night-cap**, n. *galerus*; see CAP. **night-dress**, **night-gown**, **night-shirt**, n. *vestis nocturna*. **nightfall**, n. see EVENING, NIGHT. **nightingale**, n. *luscinia*. **nightlight**, n. see LAMP. **nightly**, adj. *nocturnus*. **nightmare**, n. *suppressio nocturna* (Plin.). **nightshade**, n. *solanum* (Plin.).

nimble, adj. *mobilis*; see LIGHT, QUICK, SWIFT.

nimbus, n. † *radii*.

nine, adj. *novem*; — times, *novie(n)s*. **nineteen**, adj. *undeviginti*, distrib. *undeviceni*. **nineteenth**, adj. *undevicesimus*, *nonus decimus*. **ninety**, adj. *nonaginta*, distrib. *nonageni*. **ninth**, adj. *nonus*.

nipple, n. *papilla*.

nitre, n. see SALTPETRE.

no, I. adv. *non, minime vero, minime . . . quidem* (= —, not at all), *im(m)o, im(m)o vero, im(m)o enimvero, im(m)o potius* (= —, rather to the contrary); instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question (e.g. is your brother within? —! *tstne frater intus? non est?* you are not angry, I hope? *non iratus es?* —! *non sum iratus!* don't you believe that? *an tu haec non credis?* —, not at all! *minime vero!* are we at fault then? *num igitur peccamus?* —, not you! *minime vos quidem!* so then you deceive him? *siccine hunc decipis?* —! on the contrary he deceives me, *im(m)o enimvero hic me decipit*; —! that is not it, ye judges; —! it is not indeed! *non est ita, judices!* *non est profecto!*; to say yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; one says yes, the other —, *hic ait, ille negat*; to say — to anything that is offered us, to decline, *abnuere* or *recusare alqd* or *de alqd re, negare se alqd facturum esse*. II. (**none**), adj. *nullus, nemo* (*nullus* of persons and things, *nemo* of persons only), *non ullus, non quisquam* (= not one, if a greater stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an adj., the latter as a pronoun), *neuter* (= neither, must always be used if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if *nullus* and *nemo* are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the genit. (e.g. — mortal, *nemo mortalium*; — animal is more prudent, *nulla beluarum prudentior est*); the genit. may also sometimes be expressed by a circumloc. with *ile, ex* (e.g. — man of our army was killed, *nemo de nostris cecidit*); sometimes it would appear that instead of *nullus* and *nemo* we use in Latin *nihil* (with genit. when it stands for *nullus*); however, *nihil* expresses the negative more strongly than *nullus* = none at all (e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, *nihil me infortunatus, nihil fortunatus est Catulo*; to have — doubt (at all), *nihil dubitationis habere*); very often we use — when the negative does not refer to anything in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs as an adj. to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative *non* instead of *nullus* (e.g. you ordered them — ship, *navem itis non imperasti*). We likewise use *non* in Latin for

— when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun (e.g. to have — fear, *non timere*; to feel — doubt, *non dubitare*; to feel — hatred against anyone, *non odisse alqm*, etc.); — one, *nemo*; at — place, *nusquam*; at — time, *numquam (nunq)*, *nullo tempore*; and at — time, *nec umquam*; in — respect, *nihil*; in — wise, *nullo modo, nullā ratione*. **nobody**, n. *nemo, nullus* (= no; as the genit. of *nemo, neminis* was little used, *nullius* was used instead), *nemo homo*; and —, *nec ullus, nec quisquam*; that —, *ne quid*; a —, *terrae filius*. **nowhere**, adv. *nusquam*.

noble, I. adj. 1, by birth, *nobilis, generosus, nobili* or *illustri loco natus*; 2, morally, *ingenius, magnanimus, praeclarus, honestus, liberalis, elatus, excelsus*. Adv. — born, *nobili loco natus* or *ortus, ingenue, praeclare, honeste, liberaliter, elate*. II. n. *unus e nobilibus*, or by *homo nobilis* or *generosus*; in pl. the nobles, *optimates, nobiles*. **nobility**, n. 1, by birth, *nobilitas, genus nobile, generosa stirps, -pis*; — by lofty position, *summo loco natum esse*; 2, = the nobles; see NOBLE, II.; 3, moral —, *magnanimitas, animus ingenuus*, etc.; see NOBLE, I. 2.

nocturnal, adj. *nocturnus*.

nod, I. v.intr. *nutare*; to — in approbation, *annuere*; to —, = to doze, *nictare*. II. n. *nutus, -ūs*.

noise, I. n. *strepitus, -ūs* (= loud —), *fremitus, -ūs* (= low, hollow —, of bees, horses, etc.), *crepitus, -ūs* (= clattering, clashing), *sonitus, -ūs* (= loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet), *stridor* (= the whizzing, e.g. of a saw), *fragor* (= the crackling, e.g. of a house that falls), *murmur* (= murmururing of water), *turba* (= confusion), *tumultus, -ūs* (= uproar with clamour; then in general any — caused by a mob or by a single individual), *convicium*; to make a —, *strepere, strepitum edere, fremere, concrepare, strepitum facere alq*i* re, tumultum facere, tumultuari* (= to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), *clamare, clamitare* (= to cry with a loud voice); to march out with great —, *magnu strepitū et tumultū castra movere*. II. v.tr. to — abroad; see PUBLISH. **noiseless**, adj. *quietus* (= quiet), *tacitus* (= silent). Adv. *quiete, tacite, (cum) silentio* (= in silence). **noiselessness**, n. *silentium* (e.g. of the night, *noctis*). **noisy**, adj. *strepens, frenens, tumultuosus* (= full of shout and uproar, e.g. *confusio*), *turgidus*. Adv. *cum strepitu*.

noisome, adj. *foedus, teter*.

nomades, n.pl. *nomādes (νομάδες)*, in pure Latin, *vagae gentes*. **nomadic**, adj. by the genit. *nomādum*, or by *vagus*.

nomenclature, n. *index nominum or nomen*.

nominal, adj. and adv. opp. to real, *nomine, verbo, per speciem, specie*.

nominate, v.tr. *nominare, dicere, facere, designare, (con)salutare* (= to greet as), *creare*; see APPOINT. **nomination**, n. *nominatio, designatio*. **nominative**, n. *casus, -ūs, nominativus* or *rectus*. **nominee**, n. use *nominatus* (e.g. the — of Caesar, *a Caesare nominatus*).

non, in comp. (e.g. — residence, see ABSENCE). **nonentity**, n. *nihil*; perfect eloquence is no —, *est certe alqd consummata eloquentia*.

nonsense, I. n. *ineptiae*; to talk —, *inepta dicere, aliena loqui*. II. interj. *nugas! gerrie!*

nonsensical, adj. see FOOLISH.

none, adj. see NO.

nook, n. see ANGLE, CORNER.

noon, n. = midday, *meridiæ*.

noose, n. *laqueus*.

nor, conj. *neque*; see NEITHER.

normal, adj. see REGULAR.

north, or **northern**, or **northerly**, I. adj. *septentrionalis* (*septem-*), *aquilonaris*; — lights, *lumen a septentrionibus oriens*; — wind, *† Boreas, septentriones venti*. II. n. *septentrio*, or pl. *septentriones*, *† aquilo, † Boreas*. **north-east**, adj. *inter septentriones et orientem spectans*; the — wind, *Aquilo*. **north pole**, n. *† polus glacialis, gelidus*, or simply *† polus* (Ov.) or *axis* (*septentrionalis*). **northwards**, adv. *septentrionem versus*. **north-west**, adj. *inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*; — wind, *Caurus* (Cor.).

nose, n. *nasus, nares, -ium* (= nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *naris*, if we speak of one nostril); to blow the —, *nares* or *se emungere*; to turn up the —, *naribus contemptum* or *fastidium ostendere*; to turn up the — at anyone (from contempt), *alqm suspendere naso* (Hor.).

nosegay, n. *fasciculus*.

nostrils, n. *nares, -ium*, f.

nostrum, n. *medicamentum*.

not, adv. *non, haud* (the former in gen., the latter only in certain comb., chiefly before adv. and adj., to modify their meaning, e.g. — much, *haud multum*; — far, *haud longe*); *nullus*, as frequently used by modern writers, in ancient writers not merely = *non*, but = — at all (e.g. *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed*, etc., Cic.); *minus* (= less, *notas* strong as *non*), *nihil* (stronger than —, = by no means), *neutquam*, *haudquam*, *nequaquam*, *minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. do — resist, if, etc., *ne repugnatis, si*, etc.; dare —, *ne audeto*); *fac ne*, with subjunctive mood (see LEST, etc.), or *cave (ne)* with subj. (= take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin. = do — wish, all three only = an invitation, a request, etc., uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne*; do — be tempted to, *cave cupias*; do — believe it, *cave credas*); in double prohibitions, *neve* (*neu*) . . . *neve* (*neu*); after verbs of fearing, — = *ut* (e.g. *vereor ut veniat* = I fear that he will — come). In questions, — is expressed by *annon* (= perhaps —), when an affirmative answer is expected (e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?*); or *nonne*, if we put a question with a view to convince anyone that we are right (e.g. what, does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similis?*); by *ne* (enclit.), esp. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing (e.g. do you — see that in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues? *videsne ut apul Homerum saepissime Nestor de virtutibus praedicet?*); by *non*, if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention (e.g. do you — see how great the danger is when, etc., *non vides quanto periculo*, etc., by *num*, when a negative answer is expected; — on any account, *minime, minime gentium, fac* or *cave ne* with subj., *noli* with infin.; — by any means, *nullo pacto, nullo modo* (= in no wise), *nihil*; — at all, *neutquam*; — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (e.g. — so very far, *haud (non) ita longe*); — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis, parum* (= too little); — even, *ne . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem*, e.g. I do — even consider this profitable, *ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror*); — so, — — in this manner, *non ita, non sic*; — less, *minus* (e.g. — to stray so far, *minus late vagari*); but —, *non vero, neque vero, non autem* (the second in passing to

something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I can tell you, *non possum autem dicere*; if “but —” is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used, e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); — either, *nec* or *neque* (e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, nor words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque disputacione*; fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit*); but also . . . —, *ne . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies is placed between *ne* and *quidem*, especially in opp. to something else, e.g. but also Jugurtha did — remain quiet in the meantime, *sed ne Jugurtha quidem quietus interea*); and —, *et non* (when the negative refers to one word only, as when the stress lies upon the negative), *neque* (to connect two sentences or two parts of the same sentence, e.g. *via certa et non longa* = a safe road and one that is — very long, but *via certa neque longa* = a road both safe and short); and so —, and therefore —, *ac non* (to express an inference, e.g. there was nobody who would have taken him to be accused of a crime, and who would — therefore think that he had been condemned over and over again, *nemo erat qui illum reum, ac non millies condemnatum arbitratur*); and — rather, *ac non potius*, or simply *ac non*; and — less, *atque etiam, itemque* (= and so also, likewise also); to say —, by *negare*; my friend said that he would — do it, *meus amicus negabat se hoc facturum esse*; in connexion with an adj., — is often rendered in Latin by one word, containing — and the adj., e.g. — prudent, *amens* (= silly), *demens* (= foolish); — pleasant, *injucundus, ingratus*.

notable, adj. see REMARKABLE.

notary, n. *scriba (publicus)*.

notation, n. *inscriptio alcjs rei* (upon); = the act of noting down, *(per)scriptio, subscriptio* (= the writing down of one's name, *nominis*). **note**, I. n. 1, in music, *soni* or *vocis signum*; to play or sing from —s, *ex libello canere* (not from memory); 2, = letter, *epistula (epistola), litterae*. II. v.tr. 1, by *scribere, exarare* (= to — down, in letters of Cic.); 2, see NOTICE. **notes**, n. pl., *dictata, -orum* (= dictations of a professor written down by the student). **note-book**, n. *adversaria, commentarii* (Plin. Min.), *pugillares* (Plin.); see JOURNAL. **noted**, adj. see FAMOUS. **noteworthy, notable**, adj. see REMARKABLE. **notice**, I. n. *observatio, animadversio, notatio, comb. notatio et animadversio*; to take —, *animadverte*; to give —, see PROCLAIM, DISMISS. II. v.tr. *animadverte*; see REMARK. **noticeable**, adj. see REMARKABLE. **notify**, v.tr. *alqm alcjs rei certiores facere, alqd (de)nuntiare*; see INFORM. **notification**, n. *promulgatio* (of laws), *de nuntiatio* (in gen.). **note-of-hand**, n. *chirographum*.

notch, I. n. see INDENT, INCISION. II. v.tr. *striare* (in architecture), *incidere* (= to make incisions, e.g. in a tree).

nothing, n. *nihil (nil), nihilum, nulla res*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen. (e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*; to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novum fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni divinare*); to rise from —, *ex nihilo oriri*; out of — come —, *de nihilo nihil fit, de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; with comparatives, *nihil*, e.g. — greater, *nihil majus*; — less, *nihil minus, nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but

nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam*, so much, is to be understood); and —, *nec quidquam*; I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*; to care — for, *alqd non flocci or parvi facere, or pro nihilo ducere*; good for —, *inutilis* (= useless); *nequam* (of a good-for- — fellow).

notice, n., **notify**, v.tr., see under **NOTATION**.

notion, n. see **CONCEPTION**, **IDEA**.

notorious, adj. 1, = well known, *notus*, *manifestus*, *clarus*, *tritus*, *celebratus*, comb. *tritus ac celebratus* (= commonplace); 2, in a bad sense, *insignis* or *infamia alqd re*, or by superl. (e.g. a — evil-doer, *homo sceleratissimus*). Adv. *manifestum est*, with acc. and infin. **notoriety**, n. *fama* (in gen.), *infamia* (in bad sense).

notwithstanding, adv. *nihilominus* (or in two words, *nihil minus*), *tamen*, *attamen*, *verumtamen*, often not expressed after *etsi*, etc. = although.

nought, n. see **NOTHING**.

noun, n. *nomen* (Gram.); see **SUBSTANTIVE**.

nourish, v.tr. *nutrire*. **nourishing**, adj. *in quo multum alimenti est*, *magni cibi* (= containing much nutritious matter, opp. *parvi cibi*), *valens* (= strong, opp. *imbecillus*, *infirmitus*). **nourishment**, n. *alimentum*.

novel, I. adj. *novus*; see **NEW**, **UNCOMMON**. II. n. *fabula*, *fabella* (= a short story). **novelist**, n. *qui fabulas componit*. **novelty**, n. 1, as quality, *novitas*, *insolentia*; 2, = a new thing, *res nova*.

November, n. (*mensis*) *Novembris* or *November*.

novice, n. *novicius*, *novellus* (= one who has just arrived, established himself, settled at a place, Liv.); a — in military service, *tiro*, *miles*, *-itis*, *novus* (opp. *miles veteranus*); a — in anything, *tiro* or *rudis*, or comb. *tiro et rudis in alqd re* (= a mere beginner in anything), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus atque hospes in alqd re* (= inexperienced). **novitiate**, n. *tempus ad alcjs facultates experiendum constitutum* or *tempus tirocinii*.

now, adv. *nunc* (opp. *tunc*; at this moment, the time present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to); *jam* (a particle of transition, up to —, from —), *hoc tempore*, *in praesentiā*, *in hoc tempore*, *in praesenti*; *hodie* (= to-day); *nunc denum* (that is, — for the first time, — at length, in contradistinction to *tum* or *tunc primum*); — especially, (*nunc*) *cum maxime*; but —, *modo*; just —, *nunc ipsum*, *hoc ipso tempore*; from —, *jam inde ab hoc tempore*; — (as a particle of connexion or inference), *igitur*, or by a periphrasis, *quae cum ita sunt* (= as these things are so). As a particle of mere transition, *autem* or *vero* or *quidem*, *equidem*, *sed*; but sometimes no particle at all is used, e.g. whatever he may — say, *quidquid dicat*; you may — (or then) be present or not, *ad sis necne*. As a particle of affirmation or concession use *vero* or *nunc*; *nunc vero*, — in fact; *nunc autem*, = but now. With a question, *quid vero?* — what? or *quid autem?* — what in the world? *quid tandem?* In exhortations, e.g. come —, *age*, *agite*; — four years ago, *quat(tuor) abhinc annis*, *ante hos quatuor annos*; — and then, *aliquando*, *nonnunquam* (*nonnumq.*). **nowadays**, adv. *hodie*, *hodierno tempore*; see **NOW**.

nowhere, adv. *nusquam*,

nude, adj., **nudity**, n., see **NAKED**.

nudge, v.tr. *alcj latus fodicare* (Hor.).

nugatory, adj. *nugatorius*; see **VAIN**.

nugget, n. perhaps later, *ſeris*, m. (Var.).

nuisance, n. by *molestus* (e.g. the man is a —, *homo molestus est*).

null, adj. *vanus* (= not to be depended on, e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (= without a meaning, e.g. *promissum*), *fus(f)ilis* (= futile, e.g. *sententia*, opinion), *nullus* (= as good as nothing, e.g. *nulla est haec amicitia*), *fragilis* (= fragile), *caducus* (= perishable); to declare anything — and void, *alqd irritum esse jubēre*, *alqd rescindēre* (= to rescind, e.g. a will); fig. by *nihil valēre*, *nihil auctoritatis habēre* (= to have no authority), *nulla alcjs habetur ratio* (= anyone is not considered at all). **nullify**, v.tr. *ad irritum redigere*. **nullity**, n. *vanitas*, *inanitas*, *fragilitas*; see **INVALIDITY**.

numb, I. adj. *torpens*; to be —, *torpēre*; to grow —, *torpescēre*. II. v.tr. *alqm torpore afficere*. **numbness**, n. *torpor*.

number, I. n. 1, *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng. = several people or things; mere — or cypher, grammatical —, musical measure); an equal —, *numerus par*; unequal —, *numerus impar*; to be one of a —, *esse numero* or *in numero*; 2, = many, *copia*, *multitudo*, or by *multus* (e.g. a — of men, *multi homines*).

II. v.tr. *numerum int̄re*; *alqd numerare*, *dinumerare*, *numerum alcjs rei int̄re* or *exsequi* or *efficēre*, *computare* (= to reckon), (*enumerando*) *percensēre* (= to go over in numbering); to — the stars, *stellas dinumerare*; to — on the fingers, *numerare digitis* or *per digitos*, *computare digitis*; to — among the gods, *referre in numerūm deorum*. **numbering**, n. — of the people, *census*, *-us*; see **CENSUS**. **numberless**, adj. *innumerous*, *innumerabilis*. **numerable**, adj. *numerabilis*.

numerical, adj. — signs, *numerorum notae* or *signa*, *-orum*. Adv. *numero*. **numerous**, adj. *creber* (= frequent), *celeber* (= full of people), *frequens* (= quite full), *multo*, *magnus*, *multiplex* (= manifold); a — assembly of the senate, *frequens senatus*. Adv. *magno numero*.

numismatics, n. and adj. *nummorum doctrina*.

nun, n. *monacha*, *nonna* (Eccl.).

nuptial, adj. *nuptialis*, *genialis* (e.g. *lectus*); see **CONNUBIAL**. **nuptials**, n. *nuptiae*; see **WEDDING**.

nurse, I. n. 1, *nutrix* (in gen. or — wet—), *nutricula* (dimin.); a sick —, by verb *quae alqm curat*; 2, fig. *altrix*. II. v.tr. I. *nutrire* (= to suckle), *gestare* (= to carry in the arms), *fovēre* (= to fondle); 2, in sickness, *alqm curare*, *alcj assidēre*. **nursery**, n. *parrulorum diaeta*; — in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium*, Plin.); — of vines, *vitiarium*. **nursery-gardener**, n. *qui seminarium habet*. **nursling**, n. *alumnus* (= adopted son); *alumna* (= adopted daughter); see **DARLING**.

nurture, n. see **EDUCATION**.

nut, n. *nux*; to crack a —, *nucem frangēre*; you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nodus*, *sed Herculanus* (Sen.). **nutshell**, n. lit. *putamen*; fig. to put the thing in a —, *ne multa dicam*.

nutriment, **nutrition**, n. see **FOOD**, **NOURISH**.

nymph, n. *nympha*, *Nerēis*, *-idis*, f. (= sea —), *Oreas*, *-adis*, f. (= mountain —), *Dryas*, *-ādis*, f., and *Hamadryas* (= tree —, forest —), *Nais* and *Naias* (= river —).

O.

o! oh! interj. *o!* (in gen., as exclamation whenever we feel affected), *proh!* (chiefly implying indignation), *heu!* (in complaining, lamenting), *ohe!* (expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time); after an interjection we use either the *voc.*, when we invoke the thing itself, or the *accus.*, when we say, e.g. —, unfortunate that I am! *o* (or *heu*) *me miscrum* or *me perditum!* or *me miserum!* —, certainly, *sane quidem, scilicet quidem* (in gen. ironically); —, *no, minime vero;* —, I shall come, *ego vero veniam;* —, it is already done, *atqui jam factus est.*

oak, n. *quercus, -ūs*, f. (= the common —); of —, oaken, *querneus* or *quernus*, *querceus* (= of the common —). **oak-apple**, n. *galla* (Plin.).

oakum, n. *stuppa*; made of —, *stuppeus*.

oar, n. *remus* (in gen., =— of a ship, boat), *scalmus* (= a round piece of wood, a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself), *nullum scalmum vidit*, he saw no —, i.e. boat; *+ palma* (lit. = blade); bank of —s, seat for rowers, *transtrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *columbarium* (late); stroke of the —, *pulsus, -ūs*, *remorum*.

oath, n. *jusjurandum*, gen. *jurisjurandi* (= the — taken by subjects and soldiers), *sacramentum* (military), *religio, jusjurandi verba* (= the form of an —); a false —, *falsum jusjurandum, perjurium*; to put one to his —, *jusjurandum ab alio exigere, jusjurandum alci deferre*; to swear or take an —, *jusjurandum dare or jurare, sacramentum or sacramento dicere* (Liv.); to swear a false —, *falsum jurare, pejerare or perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum jusjurandum jurare, ex animi sententiā jurare*; to take the — (i.e. according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis jurare* (so *pejerare*); to swear allegiance, *in verba alcis* (to his dictation) *jurare* (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere apud alqm, sacramento or sacramentum dicere alci* (of soldiers); to administer the — of fidelity, *alqm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrectare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *jurejurando alqm a(d)stringere, obstringere, obligare*; to bind oneself by an —, *se jurejurando obstringere*.

oats, n. *avena*. **oatmeal-porridge**, n. *avenae puls.* **oatmeal-gruel**, n. *cremor avenae*.

obdurate, adj. see OBSTINATE.

obedient, adj. *oboediens, dicto audiens, dicto audiens atque oboediens, obtemperans, obsequens* (all with dat.). Adv. *oboedienter*. **obedience**, n. *oboedientia* (= submission to masters, etc.), *obtemperatio* (to anything, *alci rei*); = the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, *legibus*), *obsequium, obsequentia* (= resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions), *officium* (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors, the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, *in officio retinēri* or *continēri*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere*. **obey**, v.tr. *alci parēre, oboedire* (*obed-*), *dicto audientem esse* (= to — anyone's commands), *obtemperare* (= to comply with anyone's wishes), *obsequi* (= to yield to anyone's advice), *alqm audire, alci auscultare* (= to listen to anyone's entreaties), *alci morem gerēre, morigerari* (= to gratify), very often comb. to increase the force, *parēre et oboedire, oboedire et parēre, obtemperare et oboedire, obsequi et oboedire, dicto audientem atque oboedientem esse*,

obl

obeisance, n. see BOW.

obelisk, n. *obeliscus* (Plin.).

obelus, n. *obelus* (late) *vergula censoria* (Quint.).

obese, adj. see FAT.

obituary, n. perhaps *ratio Libitinae*; to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinae venire* (Suet.).

object, I. n. 1, = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externae*; to be the — of is variously rendered; by *esse* and *dat.* (e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to anyone, *alci esse curae, odio, contemptui*), by *esse* and *in* (e.g. to be an — of hatred with anyone, *in odio esse apud alqm*; to become an — of hatred, *in odium venire, per venire*), by nouns already involving the idea (e.g. — of love, *amor, deliciae*; — of desire, *desiderium*), by circumloc. with verbs (e.g. to be the — of anyone's love, *ab alio amari, diligi*); 2, = ultimate purpose, *finis, -is*, m. (and f. mostly poet. or ante and post class.), *consilium*, or by circumloc. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (= the design); *propositum*, or by circumloc. with *quod specto* or *sequor* or *peto* (= end, aim); *finis* (= the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domus finis est usus*; but not = *propositum* = the aim or — we have in view); the — of anything, *consilium alcis rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cujus caus(s)a alqd facimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to have an —, *consilium sequi, certum alqd consilium proposuisse* (of persons), *agere, petere* (= to seek), *velle* or *spectare alqd* (= to regard, also of things); to have a great — in view, *magnum quidquam spectare* (of persons); the laws have this — in view, *hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt*; to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make anything one's —, *alqd sibi proponere*; 3, in metaphysics, *quod sub sensu cadit*. II. v.tr. *contra dicere, in contrarium partem afferre* (= to have something to say on the other side), *respondere* (= to answer); I have nothing to — against it, *nihil impedio, non repugnabo* (with *quominus* and subj.; also *ne*, and after a negative *quin*, with subj. *non recusabo quin* or *quominus*); but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit, dicat alqs forte*; but one might —, simply at (enim). **objection**, n. *quod contra dicitur, excusatio* (= excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (= exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine morā, sine ullā dubitatione, haud contanter (cunct-), non dubitanter*; to raise an —, *contra dicere*; I'll hear no —! *nihil audio!* (Com.); see also HINDRANCE. **objectionable**, adj. *malus* (= evil); see BAD. **objective**, adj. *sub sensu cadere* or *res externae*; — case, *casus accusativus* (direct), *casus dativus* (indirect). Adv. *res externae* (e.g. the world); — considered, *res externas dico*. **objector**, n. *qui alqd alcis contra dicit*.

objurgate, v.tr. *objurgare*.

obliteration, n. see SACRIFICE.

oblige, v.tr. 1, = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, *obligare alqm alcis rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare, obstringere* (strictly), *devincere* (so that we cannot escape it); also by *cogi* (e.g. he was —d (= compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut vitā se ipsi privaret*); the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egredi*; or by the active *cogere* (e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, *non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas*); 2, = to do anyone a favour, *alqm sibi obligare* or *obstrin-*

gēre or *devincire* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to be very much —d to anyone, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debēre*; I am very much —d to you (as answer), *gratissimum illud mihi fecisti*, or (in declining an offer) simply *benigne*. **obligation**, n. = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium*, *debitum*, *religio* (= moral —); I am under the —, *meum est, debeo*; to impose the — upon anyone, *imponere alci officium, obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; see DUTY. **obligatory**, adj. render by OBLIGE. **obliging**, adj. *humanus, comis* (= courteous), *facilis* (= easy), *officiosus* (= ready to oblige); an — letter, *lit(t)erae humaniter scriptae* or *humanitatis plenae*; see KIND. Adv. *humane, humaniter, comiter, facile, efficiose*. **obligingness**, n. *humanitas, comitas, facilitas*; see COURTEOUSNESS.

oblique, adj. 1, *obliquus* (= slanting, opp. *rectus*); 2, fig. *per ambages*; 3, in gram. — cases, *casus obliqui*; — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint.). Adv. *oblique, ex obliquo, in obliquum*. **obliquity**, n. *obliquitas, iniquitas*; see INIQUITY.

obliterate, v.tr. = to erase, *delere* (lit. and fig.); see ERASE, BLOT OUT, EFFACE, DESTROY.

oblivion, n. *oblivio, + oblivium*. **oblivious**, adj. *immemor, oblivious*; see FORGETFUL.

oblong, adj. *oblongus* (Plin.).

obloquy, n. *odium* (= hatred), *opprobrium, convicium, maledictum* (= abuse); see ABUSE.

obnoxious, adj. 1, = subject, *alci rei obnoxius*; 2, = hurtful, *noxious*; see HURTFUL.

obol, n. *obolus*.

obscene, adj. *obscenus*; see FOUL. Adv. *obscene*. **obscenity**, n. *obscenitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*); see FILTH, FILTHY.

obscure, I. adj. 1, lit. = without light; see DARK; 2, fig. = not easily understood, *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *caecus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*), *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= hidden), *ambiguus*, *dubius* (= doubtful), *perplexus* (= confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermones, carmen*), *incertus* (= vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (= rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *valde obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); 3, = not noted, *obscurus*. Adv. *obscure, perplexe, ambigu, dubie*; — born, *obscuro loco natus*. II. v.tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei tenebras offundere, obducere* (fig. = to make indistinct). **obscurity**, n. 1, *obscuritas*; see DARKNESS; 2, fig. *obscuritas, oratio involuta*, etc.; see OBSCURE, 2; 3, of birth, *obscuritas, humilitas, ignobilitas*.

obsequies, n. see FUNERAL.

obsequious, adj. and adv. by *alci adulari* (= to flatter). **obsequiousness**, n. *adulatio*.

observe, v.tr. 1, (*ob)servare, asservare* (= carefully), *animadvertiscere* (= to attend to a thing), *spectare, contemplari* (= to — as a quiet spectator), *considerare* (= to look at carefully); to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (= to spy out his plans); 2, = to keep to, maintain, (*ob)servare, *conservare, custodire* (= to adhere strictly to a certain course), *cole* (= to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. off. *praetermittere*); to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, jusjurandum* (*con*)*servare*; 3, = to remark; see REMARK, MENTION. **observance**, n. *mos* (= habit), *ritus, -us* (= manner), *conservatio* (= maintenance); see HABIT. **observant**, adj. see OBEDIENT, ATTENTIVE, and under OBSERVE. **observation**, n. 1,*

observatio, animadversio (= act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *notatio naturae et animadversio*; power of —, *ingenit acumen or acies* (= acuteness), *sagacitas* (= sagacity); 2, = remark, *dictum*; see REMARK. **observatory**, n. *specula astronomica*. **observer**, n. *custos, -odis, m. and f.* (= guard, keeper), *animadversor* (= who gives heed to, e.g. *vitiorum*, Cic.), *spectator* (= a looker-on), *speculator* (= who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturae*; — of the sky and stars, *spectator caeli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception); a conscientious — of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*.

obsolete, adj. *obsoletus* (lit. = worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis*; fig. *verba*), *ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus* (= long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus* (= far-fetched from bygone times; both of words).

obstacle, n. *impedimentum*.

obstinate, adj. *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness), *pervicax* (= resolute), *obstinatus, affirmatus* (= steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long); to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*. Adv. *pertinaciter, pervicaciter, obstinate, obstinato animo, affirmata voluntate*. **obstinacy**, n. *pertinacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas affirmatio*.

obstreperous, adj. *tumultuosus*.

obstruct, v.tr. 1, = to block up, *obstruere, obstarere, officere* (with dat.), *obsaepire* (*obsep-*), *intersaepire*; to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere luminibus alcjs*; 2, = to retard (e.g. progress), see HINDER, OPPOSE. **obstruction**, n. *impedimentum*; see STOPPAGE, HINDRANCE. **obstructive**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*.

obtain, I. v.tr. *compotem fieri alejs rei, potiri alqā re* (= to get possession of), *adipisci* (= to — what one desires), *alqd assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *nancisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (= to get what was requested), *obtinere* (= to — and keep what we claimed), *auferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *acquirere* (in addition to what one has), *exprimere* (= to extort, e.g. money, *nummulos ab alqo*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (anything from anyone, *alqd ab alqo*); to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*. II. v.intr., see PREVAIL. **obtaining**, n. *adeptio, impetratio* (of what we requested).

obtrude, v.tr. see INTRUDE.

obtuse, adj. *hebes* (dull; lit. of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium*), *obtusus, retusus* (lit. = blunted, of a sword, angles, etc.; then fig. of things, e.g. *ingenium*; all three lit. and fig., opp. *acutus*), comb. *obtusus et hebes* (e.g. scythe, *falx*). **obtuseness**, n. see DULNESS, STUPIDITY.

obverse, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), *nummus aversus*.

obviate, v.tr. *alci rei occurrere* or *obviam ire* (= to prevent), *praelevare alqd* (= to prevent by precaution); see HINDER.

obvious, adj. *apertus, manifestus, clarus, perspicuus*; see CLEAR, EVIDENT. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, clare, perspicue*.

occasion, I. n. 1, see TIME, OPPORTUNITY; 2, = incidental cause, *occasio, caus(s)a, auctor* (= author, of persons); to give an — for, *ansam*

dare or *praebere alcjs rei* or with *ad alqd faciendum* (= to afford a handle for), *occasionem dare* or *praebere alcjs rei* (e.g. *sui opprimendi*, of suppressing him), *locum dare* or *facere alcj rei* (= to give room for); on every —, *quotie(n) scumque (-cunque) potestas data est.* **II.** v.tr. *auctorem esse alcjs rei* (= to be the author of, e.g. a war, *belli*; anyone's return, *alcjs redditus*), *creare* (= to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*), *movere* (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war, *bellum*), *caus(s)am alcjs rei inferre* (= to give the first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgii*); see CAUSE. **occasional**, adj. render by *occasione datā* or *oblatā*, *si occasio fuit* or *tulerit*, or by *per occasionem*; see ACCIDENTAL, CASUAL. Adv. *raro* (= seldom), *subinde*, *aliquando* (= now and then).

occident, n. see WEST.

occiput, n. *occipitum* (Plin., opp. *sinciput*), *aversa pars capitidis*.

occult, adj. *occultus*; see ABSTRUSE, OBSCURE.

occupy, v.tr. **1**, = to hold or possess, *habere*, *tenere*, *in manibus habere*, *possidere*; **2**, = to take, *capere*, *occupare*, *expugnare* (*urbem*), *potiri re*; to be quite occupied with anything, *studio alcjs rei teneri* or *trahi*, *studio* or *amore alcjs rei captum esse*. **occupancy**, n. *possessio*. **occupation**, n. **1**, (of a place) *occupatio*, *expugnatio* (= storming); **2**, (in business) *negotium*; see BUSINESS, OCCUPIER, POSSESSOR.

occur, v.intr. **1**, = to come into one's mind, render by *in mentem mihi alqd venit*, *mihi in opinionem alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animum cogitatio*, *in mentem* or *in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= the thought comes into my mind), *mihi* or *animo* or *in mentem occurrit alqd*, *mihi succurrit* (= it just strikes me), *subit recordatio*, *recordor* or *reminiscor alcjs rei*; **2**, of passages in books, *reperi* (= to be found), *legi*; **3**, = to happen, *fieri* (= to become), *accidere*, *evenire* (= to happen). **occurrence**, n. *casus*, *-ūs*, *res gesta* (= thing that has happened; in context also *res*), *eventum* (= event).

ocean, n. *oceanus*.

ochre, n. *ochra* (Plin.).

octagon, n. *octogōnos* (*octag-*). **octagonal**, adj. *octagōnos*, *-on*:

octave, n. (in music) **1**, = an interval of an eighth, *diapason*; **2**, = the eight notes, *otto voce* or *soni*.

octennial, adj. *octo annorum*.

October, n. (*mensis*) *October*.

octogenarian, n. *octoginta annorum* (in gen.), *octoginta annos natus* (= 80 years old).

ocular, adj. by *oculus* (e.g. to give — evidence of, *alcj alqd ante oculos proponere*); see VISIBLE. **oculist**, n. *medicus qui oculis medetur*.

odd, adj. **1**, = uneven, *impar* (e.g. number); **2**, = remaining, left over; — moments, *tempora subsiciva* (*subsec-*); see SURPLUS; **3**, see SINGULAR, STRANGE, EXTRAORDINARY. **oddity**, n. **1**, = ODDNESS; **2**, = queer fellow, *homo mirabiliter moratus*. **oddness**, n. see SINGULARITY, etc. **odds**, n. see ADVANTAGE, SUPERIORITY.

ode, n. *ode* or *oda* (late), *carmen*; see SONG, POEM.

odious, adj. *odiosus* (= hateful), *invisus* (= detested), *invidiosus* (= exciting envy and dislike), *offensus* (of what has given offence and is therefore hated); to be —, *odium* or *invidiam habere* (of things); not to be —, *odii* or *invidiae*

nihil habere (of persons and things); to be — to anyone, *alcj esse odiosum* or *invisum* or *offensum*, *alcj esse odio* or *in odio*, *apud alqm esse in odio*, *alcj esse invidiae*. Adv. *odiose*, *invidiose*. **odiousness**, n. *odium*, or render by *ODIOUS*. **odium**, n. *invidia*.

odour, n. = smell, *odor*; see SMELL. **odoriferous**, **odorous**, adj. † *suaveolens*, † *odorus*, *odoratus* (= sweet-smelling; poet.).

Odyssey, n. *Odyssēa*.

of, prep., by the genitive; after a verb or an adjective by the case or preposition the Latin word requires; after partitive words, including comparatives and superlatives, by the genit. or a prep. according to the rules of syntax; by an adjective (e.g. a basin — marble, *labrum marmoreum*); this preposition is sometimes used for others (e.g. a temple constructed — (out of) marble, *aedes ex marmore exstructa*; I have heard nothing — (about) that affair, *eā de re nihil audivi*).

off, adv. = away from, out of, *ab*, *de*, *ex*; to go —, *decedere*; to go — secretly, *subterfugere*; to bring —, *auferre*; to slip —, *elabi*; to get —, *evadere*; to bear, carry —, *auferre*; to be well —, *divitem* or *locupletem esse*, *algā re abundare*; to lie — (of geographical position), *adjacere alcj loco*; far —, *longe* or *procul*; to be far —, *longe abesse*.

offal, n. of meat, perhaps *caro ad vescendum non apta*.

offend, v.tr. *offendere* (= to put a stumbling-block in a person's way), *laedere* (= to wound the feelings), *violare* (= to outrage), *pungere* (= to sting), *mordere* (= to bite); without —. ing you, *pace tuā dixerim*; to be —ed, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*; to have in it something which —s, *habere alqd offendionis*. **offence**, n. **1**, = anger, etc., *offensio*, *ira*; to take —, *irasci*; to give —, *laedere*; see ANGER; **2**, = a fault, *peccatum*, *delictum*, *culpa*; see FAULT. **offender**, n. *reus* (= accused person); see CULPRIT. **offensive**, adj. **1**, *quod offendionem alcj affert*, *odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= — to good manners); that is more — to me, *id aegrius patior*; see LOATHSOME, ODIOUS; **2**, of war, *bellum* alone, except where opposition to defensive is strongly expressed, then by verb (e.g. *bellum arcebant magis quam inferebant* = they waged a defensive rather than an — war). Adv. *putide*, or by adj. **offensiveness**, n. by adj.

offer, **I.** v.tr. *offerre*, *profiteri* (= to propose voluntarily), *polliceri* (= to promise; all *alcj alqd*), *porrigere* (= to — with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, *assem*), *praebere* (= to hold out, e.g. *manum*, *os*; then fig. = to proffer), *praestare* (= to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, *aves leviorem cibum praestant*), *dare* (= to give); to — violence to, *vim alcj offerre*; to — one's services to anyone, *alcj operam suam offerre*; to — one's services in, at anything, *ad rem* or *in algā re operam suam profiteri*; to — one's goodwill, *studium profiteri*; to — anything to a person of one's own free will, *alqd alcj ultro offerre* or *polliceri*; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pugnam provocare*; to — hospitality to anyone, *algā invitare hospitio* or *in hospitium*; to — up, *afferre* (= to bring as a contribution), *offerre*. **II.** v.intr. = to present itself, *offerri*, *dari* (of things, e.g. of an opportunity), *ob(j)ici* (accidentally), *suppetere* (= to be in store, at hand). **III.** n. *condicio* (also = an — of marriage); to make an — to anyone, *condicionem alcj ferre*, *deferre* or *offerre* or *proponere*. **offering**, n. see SACRIFICE.

office, n. **1**, *munus*, *-eris*, n. (= function), *officium* (= what one has to do), *partes*, *-ium* (= particular sphere), *provincia* (duty imposed upon

one), *sors*, *-tis*, f. (= duty allotted to one), *locus* (= appointment), *magistratus*, *-ūs* (= magisterial —, opp. *imperium*, a military command during war), *honus* (honor); that is my —, *hoc memm est*; 2, = a kindness, *beneficium*, *officium*; see KINDNESS, DUTY; 3, = place of business, *domus*, *-ūs* (irreg.); at anyone's —, *apud alqm.* **officer**, I, n. = military —, *praefectus militum* or *militaris*, *praepositus militibus*, or by some special term (e.g. *centurio*, *tribunus*); naval —, *praefectus classis* or *navis*; 2, = civil —, rendered by *magistratus*, *-ūs*; for particular —s, see their titles. **official**, I. adj. = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *lit(t)erae publicae*; to make an — report, *referre de alqā re*, *deferre de alqā re*. II. n. = officer, render by OFFICE, or a special title. Adv. *publice*, *publicā auctoritate*. **officiate**, v.intr. render by OFFICE, e.g. to — instead of another, *alcjs officio fungi*; see OFFICE. **officious**, adj. *molestus*, *alcjs studiosus* (= desirous of serving one). Adv. *moleste*. **officiousness**, n. *studium* (towards one, *erga* or *in alqm*).

offing, n. (*mare*) *altum*.

offscourings, n. *purgamenta*, *-orum* (lit. and fig.).

offspring, n. *progenies*, *stirps*, *liberi* (= children).

oft, often, adv. *saepe*, *saepenumero* (= often-times), *crebro* (= repeatedly), *multum* (= many times); to be — with a person, *multum esse cum alqo*; I do a thing —, *soleo alqd facere*; also by the adjs. *creber* and *frequens*; see FREQUENT (e.g. he was — in Rome, *erat Romae frequens*); in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs (e.g. to read —, *lectitare*; to visit —, *frequentare*); more —, *saepius*, *crebrius*; very —, *saepissime*, *persaepe*, *creberrime*, *frequentissime*.

ogle, v.tr. *oculis limis intueri* or *a(d)spicere* (= to look sideways).

ogre, n. *umbra quaedam teterrima*.

oil, I. n. *oleum* (in gen., but lit. = olive —), *olivum* (= olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius*; to paint with — colours, *pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei*. II. v.tr. *oleo ungēre*, *oleo perfundēre* (all over). **oilman**, n. (merchant) *olearius* (Plin.). **oilpainter**, n. *pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur*. **oil-painting**, n. *pictura pigmentis oleatis facta*. **oily**, adj. *olearius* (= of oil), *oleaceus* (= like oil; Plin.), *oleosus* (= full of oil; Plin.).

ointment, n. *unguentum*, *nardus* (of nard oil); — for the eyes, *collyrium*.

old, adj. = that which has long been, *vetus*, *vetustus*, *inveteratus*, *antiquus* (= ancient), *priscus* (= primitive), *pristinus* (= at the first), *obsoletus* (= gone out of use); in comparative, —er (that which was before another thing), *prior*, *superior* (e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior*); an — soldier, *veteranus miles*; an — evil, *malum inveteratum*; an — custom, *mos a patribus acceptus*; as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long, *grandis*, comp. *grandior* (with or without *natu*), *aetate gravis* (= weighed down with years), † *grandaevus*, *vetulus* (contemptuous term); an — man, *senex*; an — woman, *anus*, *anicula*, *vētula*; to be of a certain age, *natum esse* (with the time in the accus.); *octo annos natus est*, = he is eight years old, or *octo annorum est*; see ELDERS, ANCIENT. **old age**, n. *senectus*, *-ūtis*. **old-fashioned**, adj. *obsoletus* (= out of fashion), *antiquus*, *priscus* (= old). **olden**, adj. *priscus*; see OLD. **older**, comp. *major* (with or without *natu*); the oldest (or eldest), *maximus natu*.

olfactory, adj. *quod ad odorem pertinet*.

oligarchy, n. *paucorum potentia or potestas* or *administratio or dominatio*, *res publica quae paucorum potestate regitur* (as a state). **oligarchical**, adj. e.g. to become —, *in paucorum jus ac dicionem cedere*.

olive, I. n. *oliva*, *olea*; — tree, *olea*, *oliva*; the wild — tree, *oleastris*; — grove, *olivētum*; — season, harvest, *oleitas*, *olivitas*. II. adj. *oleaginus*.

Olympiad, n. *Olympias*, *-iādis*, f. **Olympic**, adj. *Olympisus*; the — games, *Olympia*, *-orum*.

omelet, n. *lagānum*.

omen, n. *omen* (in gen. = a prognostic token), *ostentum* (= a portentous prodigy), *auspicium*, *augurium* (= augury), *portentum*, *monstrum*, *prodigium* (= prodigy). **ominous**, adj. *ominosus*. Adv. *ominose*.

omit, v.tr. I. = to neglect, *mittēre* or *omitēre alqd*, or with infin.; see NEGLECT; 2, = to leave out, *omittēre*, *praetermittēre*, *praeterire*, *transire* (= to pass over), *intermittēre* (for a time).

omission, n. = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, *officii*); = leaving out, *praetermissio*.

omnipotent, adj. see ALMIGHTY. **omnipresent**, adj. *ubique praesens*. **omnipresence**, n. to feel God's —, *Dei numen et sp̄iritum ubique diffusum sentire*. **omniscient**, adj. *cujus notitiam nulla res effugit*, *qui omnia videt et audit* (= who sees and hears all things), *omnia providens et animadvertisens* (= who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God). **omniscience**, n. by adj.

on, I. prep. of place, *in* with ablat. (e.g. *in saxo*, — the rock; *in terrā*, — the ground, e.g. *fructus in terrā est*); *in scaenā* (scen-), — the stage; *in capite*, — the head; *in equo*, — horseback; *in limite*, — the borders; “on” is sometimes rendered by *ex* (e.g. to hang — the tree, *pendēre ex arbore*); as denoting time, — is expressed by the ablat. without a preposition (e.g. — the fourth day, *quarto die*); = after, by *ex* (e.g. *statim ex consulatu*, — the expiration of his consulship), or by abl. abs.; *a* or *ab* often represents — (e.g. — the side, *a parte*; — the left hand, *ab laeva*; — the wing, *a latere*; to be — anyone's side, *stare ab alqo* [= to take part with one]); bad — the part of = in disposition, *ab ingenio improbus*; = near, or in the direction of, *ad*, *juxta* (e.g. *ad meridiem*, — the south; *ad Tiberim*, — the Tiber); to speak — or upon anything, *de alqā re loqui*; — account of, *propter*, *ob*, *per alqd*, *de*, *pro*, *prae alqd re*; *caus(s)ā*, *gratiā*, *ergo* (*alcjs rei*, the two former also with pers. pron., e.g. *meā gratiā*, all placed after their case, *ergo* only ante class.); — account of fear, *propter timorem* (*prae metu*); so *propter pecuniam*; *propter hereditatem contentio oritur*, a strife arises — the inheritance; *amicitia propter se expetenda*, friendship is to be sought for — its own account; — account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mihi non licet*; — certain reasons, *certis de caus(s)is*; — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *prae strepitu vix audiri potest*. II. adv. or **onwards**, *porro*.

onward! interj. *perge*, *pergite*.

one, adj. as a numeral, *unus*, *-a*, *-um*; a certain —, *quidam*; some —, *aliquis*; some — of you, *aliquis ex vobis*; any —, *quispiam* (e.g. *forsitan quispiam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say); so *dicit aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say); each —, *quisque*; after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, *num*, *quando*, *ubi*, and generally in conditional prepositions, even without a conjunction, use *quis* instead of *aliquis* or *quispiam* (e.g. *ubi semel quis pejeraverit*, ei postea credi non oportet = when once

any— has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed); in negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, “any —” is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and “any” alone as adjective by *ullus* (e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? so *an est ulla res tanti?* is there anything so important?); “as any—” is rendered *quam qui maxime* (e.g. *tam sum amicus reipublicae quam qui maxime*, = I am as friendly to the state as any—); no —, *nemo*; — = *alter* when there are only two objects (e.g. *altero pede claudus*, = lame in — foot); *unus ille*, = that — (e.g. *unum illud addam*, = I will add only that — thing); *uno verbo*, = in — word; not even —, *ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus* (= not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *ii nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter, unus alterque* (= both together); some—, several, *non nemo, unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alius post alium, aliis ex alio*; *singuli*, = — by —; — as much as the other, *uterque pariter, ambo pariter*; the — . . . the other, *alter . . . alter*; *hic . . . ille*; *prior . . . posterior*; *alii . . . alii*; *alii . . . pars* (or *partim*); *pars . . . alii*; *quidam . . . alii*; — . . . the other, *alter alterum* (of two), *alius alium* (e.g. *alter alterum* or *alius alium adjuvat*, = the — assists the other); so *inter se* (e.g. *timent inter se*, = they fear — another); if “other” refer to a substantive, repeat the substantive (e.g. *manus manum laval*, = — hand washes the other; so *civis civi paret*); at — time . . . at another, *alias . . . alias* (e.g. *alias beatus, alias miser*); — and the same, *unus atque idem, unus idemque*; *uno eodemque tempore*, = at — and the same time; it is — and the same, *idem est, par est*; — . . . and other, *aliud . . . aliud*; to be — and the same, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest alqd inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *meā nihil interest*; — might have thought, *crederes, putares*; — or the other, *alteruter*.

once, adv. 1, as numeral, *semel*; — and for all, *semel*; — more, *iterum* (= again, for the second time), *denuo, de novo* (= anew, afresh); more than —, *semel atque iterum, semel iterumve, semel et saepius, non semel* (= not —, but often, e.g. *pati alqd*); — or, at all events, not often, *semel, aut non saepe certe*; not —, *non semel, ne semel quidem* (= not even —); at —, all at —, *repente, subito* (= suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at —? *quid repente factum?*); *statim, il(l)ico simul* (= at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum vitor*, Liv.); all the people at —, *omnes simul* (= at the same time), (*omnes*) *universi, cuncti* (together); one at a time (or at —), *singuli*; many at —, *multi simul*; 2, of time, *aliquando*, and after *ne* or *si* simply *quando* (= some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. did you — hear of him? *num ex eo audivisti aliquando?*); *quandoque* (= some time or other, e.g. he will — (i.e. some time) remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficij memor futurus est*); *quondam* (= some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *fuit ista quondam in hac republicā virtus*), *olim* (= at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc, nuper*; hence in fables or narratives — upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*. **one-eyed**, adj. *uno oculo captus, luscus*. **oneself**, pron. *ipse*. **one-sided**, adj. see **UNEQUAL, UNFAIR**.

onion, n. *caepa (caepe)*.

only, I. adj. *unus, solus, uniclus, solus, singularis* (also = distinguished); (he said that) he was the — person, etc., who, *unum se ex omni civitate Aeduorum qui*. II. adv. *solum, tandem*

(*modo*); not — . . ., but also, *non tantum (solum) . . . sed etiam*.

onset, onslaught, n. *incursio*; see **ATTACK, ASSAULT**.

ontology, n. * *ontologia* (t.t.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *scientia illius quod per se ex(s)istit*). **ontological**, adj. * *ontologicus* (technical).

onward, adv. see **ON**.

onyx, n. *onyx* (Plin.).

ooze, v.intr. *manare, + (de)stillare, + sudare, emanare* (also fig.). **oozy**, adj. *uliginosus*.

opal, n. *opalus* (Plin.).

opaque, adj. *haud pellucidus* or *translucidus*.

open, I. adj. 1, = not closed, (*ad)apertus* (= not shut, not cloaked or covered, opp. *clausus, involutus*), *patens* (= standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), comb. *patens et apertus*; (*pro)patulus* (= lying —, free of access), comb. *apertus ac propatulus*; *hians* (= wide —, yawning); an — door, *fores apertae* (= not shut), *fores patentes* (= wide —); an — field, *campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (= a plain); in the — street, *in aperto ac propatulo loco* (= in an —, public place), *in publico* (= in the middle of the street, in public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (poet. *aperta oceani* = not surrounded by lands), *altum* (= the high sea); — eyes, *oculi patentes*; — mouth, *os hians*; to be, stand —, *apertum esse, patere* (= wide —; fig. his ear is — to the complaints of all, *patent aures ejus querulis omnium*); 2, = accessible, e.g. anything is — to me, *patet mihi alqd* (e.g. a post of honour); 3, = manifest, *apertus, manifestus, clarus* (e.g. to catch anyone in the — act, *in manifesto facinore deprehendere, in re manifestā tenere*); see **CLEAR**; 4, = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*; see **CANDID**. Adv. *aperte, manifesto, simpliciter, candide, palam, propalam*. II. v.tr. 1, *aperire* (= to uncover, unclose), *patefacere* (= to lay —, both opp. to *operire*), *reserare* (= to unbolt, opp. to *obserare*), *recludere* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*; all these of a door, gate, etc.), (*ex)pandere (= to expand, — wide), *evolvēre, revolvēre* (= to unroll, e.g. a book); to — a letter, *lit(t)eras aperire, resignare, solvēre*; *insecare, incidere* (= to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (opp. *digitos contrahēre*); to — one's eyes, *lit. oculos aperire*; fig. *meliora alqm docēre*, = to teach anyone better; to — one's ears to flatterers (fig.), *aures patefacere assentatoribus*; to — a vein, *venam secare, incidere*; to — the entrance to anything, *aditum ad alqd patefacere* (lit. and fig.); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperire ferro*; to — one's heart to anyone, *se or sensus suos alci aperire, se alci patefacere*; 2, = to explain, etc., *aperire, detegere, retegere* (e.g. *conjurationem*), *explicare, interpretari* (= to expound); see **EXPLAIN**; 3, med. t.t., to — the bowels, *alvum deficere, purgare*; 4, to — a church, etc., *inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; 5, = to begin, *exordiri*; see **BEGIN**. III. v.intr. *se aperire, aperiri* (in gen.), *patefieri* (of a gate), *pandi, se pandere* (= to — wide, to unfold oneself; also of blossoms, Plin.), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (= to burst —, of the earth); to — again (of wounds), *recrudescere*; to — out, *patescere* (e.g. *campus*); to — outside, *aperturam habēre in exteriorem partem*.*

opening, n. 1, as an act, *apertio (patefactio* only fig. = public announcement); the — of the hand, *digitorum porrectio* (opp. *digitorum contractio*); also rendered by verbs (e.g. at the — of the body, *in aperiendo corpore*); 2, = aperture, *apertura* (in architecture), *foramen* (in gen.), *os, oris*, n. (= mouth of a river, etc.); to make

an — in anything, *alqd aperire* (in gen.), *alqd perforare* (= to make a hole through); to have an —, *patere* (= to stand open), *hiare* (= to yawn); see HOLE, BREACH, FISSURE; 3, the — of a church, etc., *consecratio, dedicatio*; 4, = opportunity, *occasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); to see a good — in business, etc., *quaestum petere*; see GAIN; 5, = beginning, *initium, exordium*; 6, med. t.t. — of the bowels, *murgatio (alvi)*. **openness**, n. *simplicitas* (rare in class. period), † *candor, animus simplex* or *candidus*.

opera, n. *drama (-ātis, n.) musicum or melicūm.*

operate, v.intr. 1, *vim habēre ad alqd* or *in alqā re*; see ACT; 2, in war, *rem agēre*; 3, in surgery, to — upon, render by *secare alqm* or *alqd* (= to cut a person or thing), *scalpellum admo- vēre, adhibēre alcī rei* (= to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb, Cels.). **operation**, n. 1, *res agenda, res gerenda* or *gesta* (= an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); by the — of anyone, *per* with accus. (= by means of) or *a(b)* with ablat. (= by); see PROCESS; 2, in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); plan of —s, *omnis* or *totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —s, *rei agendae ordinem componēre, totius belli rationem describēre*; 3, in surgery, see OPERATE. **operative**, I. adj. see PRACTICAL. II. n. see WORKMAN, LABOURER.

ophthalmia, n. *oculorum inflammatio* (Cels.), *lippitudo*.

opiate, n. *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

opinion, n. *opinio, sententia, existimatio, iudicium* (= decision), *dogma, -ātis, n., praecep- tum or decretum or placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc.; see MAXIM); a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (= error); false —s, *opiniones falsae, opinionum commenta* (= dreams); a firmly-rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi, sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting anything, *omnium opinio de alqā re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; according to the general —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meā quidem opinione, (ex or de) meā sententiā, ut mihi quidem videtur, ut opinor, ut puto, quantum equidem judicare possum* (= as far as I can judge); to have a correct — of anything, *vere* or *recte* *judicare de alqā re*; to form an — of anything merely by guess, *de alqā re conjecturā judicare*; to have a good — of anyone, *bene de algo existi- mare*; to have a high — of a person or thing, *magnam de algo habēre opinionem, magna est alcjs de alqā re opinio*; to have a high (no mean) — of oneself, *multum sibi tribuēre, se alqm esse putare, magnifice de se statuēre*; to be of —, *opinionem habēre, opinari*; that is indeed my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; to give one's —, *sententiam dicēre, dare, sententiam ferre* (by voting tablets), *dico quod sentio, sententiam meam aperio, expono quae mihi videntur* (= I say what I think of a thing); to ask anyone his —, *quaerēre quid alqs sentiat*; to speak in favour of anyone's —, *in alcjs sententiam dicēre*; to turn a person from his —, *alqm de sententiā movēre, deducēre*; I bring someone over to my —, *alqm in sententiam meam adduco, alqm ad sententiam meam traduco*; to get an — into one's head, *in sententiam venire*. **opinionated**, adj. render by *homo opinionibus inflatus*. **opine**, v.tr. see THINK, IMAGINE.

opium, n. *opium* (*opion*, Plin.).

opponent, n. *adversarius*, in speeches of an advocate *iste*; see ANTAGONIST.

opportune, adj. *opportunus* (in gen.), *com- modus* (= convenient), *idoneus* (= suitable); *tem- pestivus*. Adv. *opportune, commode, tempestive*. **opportuneness**, n. *opportunitas, commoditas* (= advantage). **opportunity**, n. *opportunitas* (in gen.), *occasio* (= unexpected —); opp. exists before an action and leads to it, whereas occ. presents itself during an action and facilitates it; *occ.* should therefore be used in speaking of the events of a war, etc.), *casus, -ūs* (= a casual —), *potestas, facultas, copia* (all three = suitableness for carrying out anything), *ansa* (lit. = handle, fig. = occasion, in the connexion *ansam praebēre* or *dare alcjs rei* or *ad alqd*; all these nouns are construed with gen. of the object); a good, favourable —, *opportunitas idonea, occasio com- moda et idonea, occasio bona et optata, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum*, also simply *occasio, opportunitas, tempus*; when the — serves, *per occasionem, occasione datā or oblatā, si occasio fuerit or tulerit*; at the first —, *ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit), primo quoque tempore dato, ubi primum opportunum* (Sall.); to seek an —, *occasionem quaerēre or circumspicere*; to find an — for anything, *alcjs rei (sciendae) caus(s)am reperire* (= to find a cause, e.g. for making a war, *bellandi*); to seize an —, *occasionem arripēre*; to avail oneself of an —, *opportunitate or occa- sione uti*; to lose an —, *occasiō deesse, occasio- nem amittēre, praetermittēre, dimittēre*.

oppose, v.tr. *alqd alcī (rei) ob(j)icēre* (lit. and fig. = to oppose anything to anyone or anything), *adversari alcī, repugnare alcī rei or contra alqd* (= to fight against a thing), comb. *adversari et repugnare, resistēre* (= to resist), *obsistēre* (= to place oneself against), *obniti* (= to strive against with all one's might), *obesse, obstare* (= to stand in the way); (all the above with dat.); † *obluctari, † reluctari*; I don't — it, *per me licet, nihil impedio*; to be —d to each other, *repugnare inter se* (of two things that contradict each other), *obtrectare inter se* (of two rivals in a state); to — in public disputation, *adversario respondēre*. **opposer**, n. see OPPONENT. **opposite**, adj. 1, *adversus, oppositus, objectus*; an island — to Alexandria, *insula objecta Alex- andriae*; — to, *e regione* (with gen. or dat., e.g. *us, nobis*); on, to the — side of, *trans, ultra* (see BEYOND, OVER); 2, see ADVERSE, CONTRARY. **opposition**, n. 1, = the act of opposing, *oppositio*, = difference, *repugnantia, dis- crepantia*; see RESISTANCE; without —, *nemine obloquente*; 2, = the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in gen.), or *factio adversa* or *adver- saria* (during a revolution); where possible use special terms (e.g. *optimates, -(i)um*, pl. = the Tory —).

oppress, v.tr. *premēre, opprimēre, vexare, affligēre*. **oppression**, n. *veratio, injuria* (= in- justice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratum*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*; see TYRANNY. **oppressive**, adj. *molestus* (= troublesome), *magnus* (= great), *iniquus* (= unjust), *gravis* (= heavy), — cold, *frigorū vis*; to be burdened with an — debt, *aere aliens premi*; — government, *dominatus (-ūs) crudelis*. Adv. *moleste, graviter, inique*. **oppressor**, n. *qui dominatum crudelem exercet, tyrannus* (= sole ruler, may at times serve).

opprobrium, n. *(op)probrium*; see IG- NOMINY. **opprobrious**, adj. *probrosus* (= disgraceful); see IGNOMINOUS.

optative, adj., the — mood, *modus optativus* (Gram.).

optics, n. *optice, -es, f.* **optical**, adj. in gen. by *oculus* (e.g. — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, *nervis oculorum*). **opti- cian**, n. *optices gnatus*.

option, n. *optio, (eligendi) optio et potestas, potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (= free-will); see CHOICE. **optional**, adj., render by *alcjs rei eligendae optionem alci dare, alci permittēre arbitrium alcjs rei, facēre alci potestatem optionemque ut eligat, facēre alci arbitrium in eligendo.*

opulent, adj. *opulentus*; see RICH, WEALTHY. **opulence**, n. *opulentia*; see RICHES, WEALTH.

or, conj. *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, soldiers, we must conquer — die, *hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*) ; *vel* (implies that it is indifferent which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = “— even,” e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam*; — rather, *vel potius*; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *ne* (enclit., generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. merri-
ment — laughter, *hilaritas risus*; hence with numerals it is = “— at most,” e.g. four — five each, *quaterni quinque*), *sive*, *seu* (arising from *vel* and *si*, always with a verb expressed or understood; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother — the stepmother, *mater seu noverca*; be it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve* (e.g. laziness — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nihil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae*); — not, *neve*, *neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); — at least, *aut certe* (or *aut* alone), *vel certe*; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo* (= nay even), or simply *aut*; either . . . —, *aut* . . . *aut*, *vel* . . . *vel*, *sive* . . . *sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. they thought either to induce the Allobro-
gians by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut paterentur*, etc. (i.e. it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, laboribus erudiant juventutem*; respecting “—” in double questions, see WHETHER.

oracle, n. *oraculum* (in gen.), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = by drawing lots, then in gen. = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sortium*, or *responsum* alone in the context (as answer to a question); to give an —, *oraculum dare* or *edēre*; to pronounce anything as an —, *alqd oraculo edēre*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question), *petēre* (from someone, *ab algo*); to seek an — at Delphi (through ambassadors), *mittēre Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum*; according to an —, *oraculo edito*; = the place where an — was given, *oraculum* (also fig. of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an — for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an —, *deus qui oracula edit*. **oracular**, adj. *qui oracula edit*.

oral, adj. *praesens*; to have — communication, *coram sermonem cum algo habēre*, or *praesens cum praesenti colloqui*.

orange, n. *malum aurantium* (Linn.).

oration, n. *oratio, contio* (before a popular meeting). **orator**, n. *orator*. **oratorical**, adj. *oratorius*. **oratory**, n. 1, *doctrina dicendi*

(Cic.), *ratio dicendi, ars oratoria* (Quint.); see RHETORIC; 2, = house for prayer, *aedes sacra*.

orb, n. *sphaera, globus, orbis*. **orbed**, adj. in *orbem circumactus*. **orbit**, n. in astronomy, *orbis, -is, m.*, or less exactly *cursus, -ūs, circulus, ambitus, -ūs*, comb. *circulus et orbis*.

orchard, n. *pomarium*.

orchestra, n. 1, = the place, *suggestus (-ūs) canentium*; 2, = the music, *symphonia*; = the singers, *symphoniaci*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

orchid, n. *orchis* (Plin.).

ordain, v.tr. 1, see DECREE, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, INSTITUTE; 2, *in sacerdotum numerum recipere, ordinare* (Eccl.). **ordinance**, n. see DECREE, EDICT, RULE. **ordination**, n. *ritus quo algs in sacerdotum numerum recipiatur, ordinatio* (Eccl.).

ordeal, n. 1, * *judicium Dei* (Med. Lat.); 2, fig. by circumloc., one who has passed through many —s, *multis periculis spectatus*; see PROOF.

order, I. n. 1, *ordo, -inis, m.*; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum quasi structura*; to set in —, *disponēre, digerēre*; to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedēre*; to march without —, *sine ordine iter facere*; in, according to —, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of —, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); = regular mode of proceeding, acting, *disciplina bona*; love, spirit of —, *bonae disciplinae studium*; — in one's mode of living, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *vitae institutum or rationem servare, a vitae ratione non discedēre*; — in one's affairs, *rerum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to keep anyone in —, under strict discipline, *alqm severā disciplinā coercēre, alqm in officio continēre* (in submission); 2, = division, class; — in architecture, *columnarum genus, -ēris, n.*; the Doric —, *columnae Doricae*; see CLASS, KIND, RANK; 3, = rank, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius, equestris*); = fraternity, *collegium*; an — of knights, *ordo equestris*; 4, = command, *jussum, mandatum, imperatum* (= military —), *edictum* (= decree), *senatus consultum* (= — of Parliament), *praeceptum* (= maxim); to follow an —, *jussum exsequi*; to reject an —, *jussum spernēre, abnuēre*; to execute, accomplish an —, *jussum efficēre, patrare, peragēre*; see COMMAND, DECREE, PRECEPT; 5, in business, *mandatum* (= commission), to give an — at a shop, *alqd emēre*. “In — to or that” is rendered by *ut* or *qui* with subj. or by the fut. act. part., e.g. we eat in — to live, but we do not live in — to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador in — to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; by the gerundive, or by the gerundive in *di* with *caus(s)i*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenen mortuum propinquis ejus sepieliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi caus(s)i tres legiones misit*; Gracchus marched out with the legions in — to devastate Celtiberia, *Gracchus duxit ad depopulandam Celtiberiam legiones*; by the supine in *um* after verbs of motion (e.g. they came in — to ask, *venerunt rogatum*); “in — not to” is rendered by *ne* with subj. (e.g. in — not to say, mention it, *ne dicam, ne commorem*). II. v.tr. 1, = to arrange, *ordinare, componēre, disponēre*; see above; 2, = to command, *jubēre, praecepere* (= to enjoin), *imperare, praescribere* (= to direct, prescribe), *edicere ut* (= to decree); to

— the army to any place, *exercitum in alqum locum indicere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam (caen-) alci imperare*; he — ed his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus suis jussit, ne, etc.* (with subj.). **orderly**, I. adj. = well arranged (of things), *compositus, dispositus, descriptus* (= arranged with precision), *honestus* (= honourable), *modestus* (= unassuming), *diligens, accuratus* (= painstaking), *sobrius* (= temperate); see **METHODICAL**. II. n. perhaps *minister* (= servant), or better *optio* (= adjutant).

ordinal, I. adj., — number, *numerus ordinalis* (Gram.). II. n. *formula sacrorum*. **ordinance**, n. see **EDICT, DECREE**.

ordinary, I. adj. 1, *usitatus* (= usual), *col(t)idianus* (*quoti-*, = daily), *vulgaris, communis* (= belonging to all); 2, = mediocre, *mediocris*; see **CUSTOMARY, COMMON, REGULAR, USUAL**. II. n. 1, see **JUDGE, CHAPLAIN**; 2, = meal, *cena*. **ordinarily**, adv. *ferme, jere*.

ordnance, n. see **ARTILLERY**.

ordure, n. *stercus, -ōris*, n.

ore, n. *aes*.

oread, n. *oreas*.

organ, n. 1, in anatomy; — of the voice, *vox*; interior —s of the body, *viscera, -um*; the — of speech, *lingua*; see **MEANS, INSTRUMENT**; 2, in music, **organum pneumaticum* (the nearest class. equivalent is perhaps *lyra* = lyre). **organic**, adj. (e.g. — bodies, *animantia, -ium*, or *nascentia, -ium*; — disease, *vitium naturae, or insitum*); see **NATURAL**. Adv. *naturā, per naturam*. **organize**, v.tr. *ordinare, constituere, componere* (= to arrange); to — a state, *civitatis statum ordinare, describere, rempublicam constituere or componere, rempublicam legibus temperare*; a well-—d state, *civitas bene constituta, civitas legibus temperata, civitas quae commodius rem suam publicam administrat*. **organisation**, n. *descriptio, temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio, natura et figura corporis*; — of the state, republic, *reipublicae forma*. **organism**, n. *compages, -is* (= framework, e.g. *corporis*), *natura* (= nature), *figura, forma* (= form), comb. *natura ac figura*.

orgies, n. *bacchanalia, -ium*; see **REVELRY**.

Orient, n., **Oriental**, adj. see **EAST, EASTERN**.

orifice, n. see **HOLE**.

origin, n. *origo, ortus, -ūs, fons, -ntis*, m. (= source), *principium* (= first beginning), *caus(s)a, figura* (= cause), *unde fit alqd* (= whence a thing arises); to derive its — from, *ortum or natum esse ab alqd re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animarum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest*; see **BEGINNING, BIRTH, CAUSE, SOURCE**. **original**, I. adj. 1, *primus, principalis* (= the first, e.g. cause, *caus(s)a*, meaning, *significatio*; *primigenitus*, ante and post class.), *pristinus* (= former), *nativus* (= natural, e.g. barrenness, *sterilitas*); 2, = one's own, *proprius* or (*sni*) *ipsius*, = new, *novus*, or perhaps *mirus* (= wonderful); a history from — sources, *historia ab ipsa temporibus repetita*; 3, = clever, *ingeniosus*; — genius, *ingenium, indoles, -is*. Adv. *initio, principio* (= at the beginning), *primum, primo* (= at first), *mirum in modum* (= wonderfully). II. n. Cic. uses *ἀρχέτυπον*, and Pliny *archetypum*; — text, *chirographum* (= the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (= pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (= an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic *iδέα*). **originality**, n. render in gen. by **ORIGINAL**; — of genius, *proprietas* (= peculiarity), *indoles, -is* (= natural

talent); see **ORIGINAL**, I. **originate**, I. v.tr. see **CREATE, PRODUCE, BEGIN**. II. v.intr. to — in or from a thing, (*ex)oriri ab alqā re, emanare or fluere de or ex alqā re, proficiisci ab alqā re* (= to proceed, spring from), *fieri or effici or sequi or consequi ex alqā re* (= to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *originem accepisse ab alqo*. **originator**, n. *auctor*; see **AUTHOR**.

orisons, n. *préces, -um, f.*

ornament, I. n. *decus, -ōris*, n. (= adorning by its innate beauty), *ornatus, -ūs* (= ornaments in gen., then of speech, *afferre ornatum orationi*, Cie.), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), comb. *decus et ornamentum, insigne* (= honorary decoration, of things), comb. *insigne atque ornamentum*; *lumen* (lit. = light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), comb. *lumen et ornamentum, or decus et lumen*; the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta fanorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *lumina civitatis*; Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Graeciae totius lumen*; virtue is the only real —, *verum decus in virtute positum est*; to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostrae aetatis gloria*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci or alei rei decori or ornamento esse, decus afferre alci or alci rei*. II. v.tr. (*ex)ornare, decorare*; see **ADORN**. **ornamental**, adj., render by verbs. **ornate**, adj. (*per)ornatus*; an — style, *nitidum quoddum verborum genus et laetum*; or *genus orationis pictum et expolitum*. Adv. *ornate*.

ornithology, n. by *aves, -ium, f.* (= birds, e.g. a book on —, *liber de avibus scriptus*).

orphan, I. n. *orbus, fein. orba* (= bereft of parents), an — in respect of father, mother, *orbus (orba) patre, matre*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbari parentibus*; asylum for —s, *orphanotrophium* (Jct.). II. adj. *orbus, orbatus, parentibus orbatus* (= bereft of parents).

orthodox, adj. *orthodoxus* (Eccl.), *veram Christi legem sequens, legis Christianae studiosus* (both of persons), *legi Christianae conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). **orthodoxy**, n. *orthodoxia* (Eccl.), in *Christianam legem studium*.

orthoepy, n. *vera loquendi ratio*.

orthography, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (= knowledge of —), *formula ratioque scribendi* (as a system, Quint.).

oscillate, v.intr. 1, lit. *agitari*; 2, fig. see **DOUBT, HESITATE**. **oscillation**, n. 1, *agitatio*; 2, *dubitatio*.

osier, I. n. *vimen*. II. adj. *vimineus*.

osprey, n. *ossifragus* (Plin.).

osseous, adj. *osseus* (Plin.).

ossify, I. v.tr. *in os mutare*. II. v.intr. *in os mutari or transire*. **ossification**, n. use verb.

ostensible, adj. *simulatus, fictus* (= feigned). Adv. *simulate, ficte, per speciem*. **ostentation**, n. *sui jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio*. **ostentious**, adj. *gloriosus, jactans*. Adv. *glorioso*.

ostler, n. *agaso*; see **GROOM**.

ostracism, n. *testarum suffragia, -orum*; of the Athenian custom; = expulsion, in gen. by *expelli*.

ostrich, n. *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).

other, adj. *alius* (in gen.), *alter* (the — one of the two, opp. *uterque*, = both; also indefinitely = another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an —, *si cum altero contrahas*), *ceteri, rel(l)iquis*, = the — (ceteri represents the — part as acting reciprocally with

the first; *reliquus* or *reliqui*, simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* not used, sing. in gen. rare), *secundus* (= second), *diversus* (= quite different), *alienus* (= belonging to someone else); —s, *alii*; the —s, *ceteri*, *reliqui*. If — = one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* or *novus* (e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; another Camillus, *novus Camillus*); all —s, *omnes alii*, *ceteri* (= all the remainder); on the — hand, *rursus* (= again), *e contrario* (= on the contrary). **otherwise**, adv. *aliter* (also = in the other case), *olioqu(n)* (= in other respects), *cetera*, *ceteroqui(n)* (= in other respects), *quod nisi ita est or fit, quod nisi ita esset* (= if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences); see ELSE.

otter, n. *lutra* (*lyt-*, Plin.).

ottoman, n. *lectus*; see COUCH.

ought, v.aux. *debēre*, or by gerund. or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, = virtue — to be practised; *parendum est mihi*, I — to obey); by *oportet*, by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see MUST), or by *licet* (of persons, e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licebat hoc facere*); you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in a manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri*; you — to have taken this road, *haec via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumeliis onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas*; — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *debēre* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g. I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see MUST, OBLIGE.

ounce, n. *uncia*; half —, *semuncia*; two —s, *sextans*; three —s, *triens*; four —s, *quadrans*; five —s, *quincunx*; six —s, *semis*; seven —s, *septunx*; eight —s, *bes*; nine —s, *dodrans*; ten —s, *dextans*; eleven —s, *deunx*; twelve —s, *as*.

our, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostri* (= those of — party, household, country, etc.); *nostrates* (= — countrymen); — Cicero just mentioned, *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostrā* (or *nostri*) *caus(s)a, propter nos*; for — part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*), of — country, *nostras*. **ourselves**, pron. see WE, SELF.

ousel, n. *merula*.

out, I. adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, = in, on the inside); — or —wards may be also rendered by *foris*, *foras*, *peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exire foras* (= out of doors); to work —, *perficere*; to breathe —, *exspirare*, *respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to break —, *ex loco*, *vinculo careeris rumpere*; to break — in anger, *stomachum*, *iram effundere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; to break — into laughter, *in risus* (or *cachinnos*) *effundi*; to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; in comp. by *e(x)* (e.g. *excogitare*, to think —; *exire*, to go —); to spread —, *(ex)pandere*. II. (of), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), *e* or *ex* (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go — of the ship; so *ex urbe*, *e vitā*; *extorquere arma e manibus*; *e(j)icere alqm e civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), *extra* (properly = — side of, opp. *intra*, = within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen*, *ordinem*, *noxiam*, *teli jactum* (= — of range), *consuetudinem*, *numerum*, etc.). Sometimes “— of” has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case (e.g. *nari egredi*, = to go — of the vessel; so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, *e*, *ex*, *a*, *ab*, also *propter* and *prae* (e.g. — of fear, *prae metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *metu coactus* (so *pudore adductus*); to

be — of one's mind, *sui* or *mentis non compotest esse, non apud se esse* (Ter.); to be — of one's mind for joy, *laetitia ex(s)ultare, efferi*; from anger, *prae iracundia non esse apud se*; from fright, *metu exanimatum esse*; to put a person — of his mind, *perturbare alqm*; to be put — of one's mind, *perturbari*; to go — of the country, *peregre abire*.

outbid, v.tr. *licitatione vincere*.

outbreak, n. *eruptio* (= act of breaking forth), *initium*, *principium* (= beginning, e.g. *belli*, — of war), *seditio* (= sedition); — of illness, *morbo opprimenti, affligi*.

outcast, n. *exsul*, *extorris, profugus*.

outcry, n. *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *voices*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*.

outdo, v.tr. *superare, vincere alqm*.

outer, adj. *exterus* (*exterae nationes*), *externus* (*res externae*, Cic.; so *externa*, *-orum*, = outer things, opp. *interiora*); see EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL.

outface, v.tr. *impudentiā vincere*.

outflank, v.tr. *circumire*, *circumvenire*.

outgrow, v.tr. use *circumloc.* (e.g. he outgrew his clothes, *illi vestitus grandior jam opus erat*).

outhouse, n. *pars aedibus adjecta*.

outlandish, adj. *peregrinus*, *barbarus*.

outlast, v.tr. *diutius durare*.

outlaw, I. n. *proscriptus*, *relegatus*, *ex(s)ul* (= exile). II. v.tr. *proscribere*, *aqua et igni alci interdicere*. **outlawry**, n. *proscriptio*, *aqua et ignis interdictio*.

outlay, n. *sumptus, -ūs*; see EXPENSE.

outlet, n. *exitus, -ūs*, *egressus, -ūs* (in gen.), *effluvium* (Plin., Tac.; rare), *emissarium*, *os, oris, ostium, caput* (of rivers).

outline, I. n. *lineamentum* (e.g. *tu operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the —s of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.; compare *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*); *adumbratio* (= sketch). II. v.tr. *describere*, *adumbrare* (lit. and fig.); see SKETCH.

outlive, v.tr. *alci superesse*.

outlook, n. 1, to have an — of a place, *ad, in* or *inter alqd spectare*; 2, to be on the —, *omnia circumspectare*; 3, fig. *spes* (e.g. *bona* = good —, *nulla* = poor —).

outlying, adj. *longinquus* (= far removed); — districts, *regiones quae circa alqm locum sunt*.

outnumber, v.tr. *numero (numeris) or computatione superare, multitudine superare*.

outpost, n. *statio* (of troops), *propugnaculum* (scil. *narium*; *propugnaculum oppositum barbaris*; *propugnacula imperii*).

outrage, I. n. *injuria*, *contumelia* (= affront). II. v.tr. *alci afferre injuriam*, *alqm injuriā afficere, probris conficere*. **outrageous**, adj. *immanis*, *contumeliosus*, *immoderatus*, *indignus*; see MONSTROUS. Adv. *indigne*, *immoderate*.

outride, v.tr. *equitando alqm superare*. **outriders**, n. qui *alci equitando praeeunt* or *alqm equitando deducunt*.

outright, adv. *penitus, prorsus, omnino*.

outrun, v.tr. *alqm cursu superare or vincere*.

outsail, v.tr. *navigando superare alqm*.

outset, n. *initium*; see BEGINNING.

outside, I. adj. *externus*; as a noun, the —, *externa*, *-orum*, *superficies* (= the surface; e.g. *aquaes, testudinum, corporum*), *forma*, *specie*

(=show; lit. and fig.). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, foris* (with verbs of rest; *foras*, with verbs of motion); on the —, *extrinsecus*.

outskirts, n. see SUBURB.

outspoken, adj. see FRANK.

outspread, adj. *passus*; with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis*; with — hands (in entreaty), *supplicibus manibus*.

outstanding, adj. of debt, by *aes alienum*; see DEBT.

outstrip, v.tr. 1, *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere, alqm t praevertere*; 2, fig. see EXCEL.

outtalk, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm.*

outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere.*

outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm praevertere.*

outward, I. adj. *exterus, externus*; an — show, species. II. adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; a ship — bound, *navis ad exterias nationes destinata*; see OUTSIDE, II.

outweigh, v.tr. *graviorem esse alqā re* (lit.) ; *vincere* (fig. of opinions); Cato alone —s in my opinion hundreds of thousands, *unus Cato mihi pro centum millibus est*; *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare).

outwit, v.tr. *circumvenire* (= to deceive); see DECEIVE.

outworks, n. *munimenta (exteriora).*

oval, I. adj. *ovatus* (= like an egg, Plin.). II. n. *figura ovata.*

ovation, n. *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig. to receive an —, *magnis clamoribus excipi.*

oven, n. *furnus* (for baking), *clibānus* (= small portable —).

over, I. adv. *super, supra*; to be — (= remaining), *superesse, rel(l)iquum (relic-) esse*; = to be done with, *actum esse de alqo* or *alqā re*; when the battle was —, *confecto proelio*; — and — again, *etiam atque etiam*; —much, *praeter modum*; often expressed in comp., — timid, *timidior*; a little — or under, *hanc multo plus minusve*. II. prep. *super, supra* with accus. (*super* also with ablat., but chiefly poet.), *trans* (= across) with accus., *amplius* (with numerals; e.g. — a hundred, *amplius centum*); *inter cenam (coen-)*, — dinner; *per* with accus. (= through, of place); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*.

overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complēre, terrēre, coērēre, comprimēre.*

overbalance, v.tr. *praeponderare*; see OUTWEIGH.

overbear, v.tr. *alqm vincere, superare, comprimēre, coērēre.* **overbearing**, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbis.*

overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari.*

overboard, adj. to throw anything —, *alcis rei jacturam facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere.*

overboiled, adj. (or part.) *nimiris coctus.*

overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax.*

overburdened, adj. *praegravatus, nimio onere oppressus.*

overcast, adj. *t (ob)nubilus* (of the sky).

overcharge, v.tr. 1, = to put too high a price, *nimiris vendere*; 2, = to load too heavily, *nimiris pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se vino ciboque onerare.*

overcoat, n. *amiculum*; see CLOAK.

overcome, v.tr. (de) *vincere, superare, profigere*; not to be —, *inxpugnabilis* (both of place and persons), *insuperabilis, invictus.*

overdo, v.tr. *nimiris labore se fatigare* (= your-

self); to — a thing, *nimirum laborem in rem conferre, modum excedere in alqā re*; = to overcook, *nimiris coquere.*

overdraw, v.tr. 1, see EXAGGERATE; 2, to — an account, *aes alienum contrahēre* or *conflare* (= to incur debt).

overdress, v.tr. *nimiris splendide se ornare.*

overdrink, v.intr. *vino se obruere.*

overdrive, v.tr. (de) *fatigare.*

overdue, adj. *pecunia quam alqs jam solvēre debuit.*

overeat, v.reflex. *heluari* (=to be glutinous).

overfill, v.tr. *supra modum implēre.*

overflow, I. n. *inundatio fluminis, (col-)luvio*; the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffuit, flumen alveum exedit.* II. v.tr. *inundare*; the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit.* III. v.intr. 1, *effundi, t inundare*; the fountain —s, *fons exundat*; 2, fig. *alqā re abundare, suppeditare, redundare.*

overgrow, v.intr. 1, see OUTGROW; 2, to be —n with foliage, *frondibus contextum, obsitum esse.*

overhang, v.intr. *imminēre, impendēre.*

overhasty, adj. *praeproperus.* Adv. *prae-propere.*

overhaul, v.tr. see EXAMINE, INSPECT.

overhead, adv. *supra, desuper, insuper*; see OVER, I.

overhear, v.tr. *excipere, subauscultare.*

overheat, v.tr. *alqd nimis cal(e)facere*; to — oneself, by *sudare* (= to perspire).

overjoyed, adj. *laetitiā affectus or ex(s)ultans.*

overland, adj. *terrā (opp. mari).*

overlap, v.tr. *alci rei imminēre or impendēre* (= to overhang).

overlay, v.tr. 1, = to smother, *incubando op̄ primēre or suffocare*; 2, = to spread over, *alqpl alci rei inducere, t illinēre*; to — with gold, *inaurare.*

overload, v.tr. *nimiris or nimium onerare, onus nimis grave alci (rei) imponere.* **overloaded**, adj. *nimiris oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus*; to be — with business, *negotiis obrutum esse*; see OVERCHARGE.

overlong, adj. *praelongus.*

overlook, v.tr. 1, = to oversee, *servare, obser-vare* (= to watch), *custodire* (= to guard), *prueesse alci or alci rei* (= to superintend), *inquirēre in alqd, scrutari, inspicere alqd* (= to examine thoroughly); 2, = to command a view of, *alci rei imminēre, alqd prospicere* (e.g. *ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem*); 3, = to pardon, *alci rei or alcjs alei rei veniam dare or condonare, alci rei or alei alqd ignoscere, co(n)uivere in alqi re* (= to shut one's eyes, wink at); see INDULGENCE, PARDON; 4, = to pass by inadvertently, *praeterire, omittēre, praetermittēre* (= to leave unnoticed; also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished). **overlooker**, n. *custos, -ōdis*, m. and f., *curator, praeses, -īdis*, m. and f., *praefectus, ex-actor* (= one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister, rector* (= instructor), *curator viarum* (= surveyor of the public roads), *aedilis* (in Rome, = superintendent of the public buildings and police).

overmuch, I. adj. *nimiris.* II. adv. *nimiris, nimium.*

overnight, adv. *vesperi* (= in the evening).

overpay, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvēre.*

overpeopled, adj. use circumloc. (e.g. *tanta erat multitudo hominum quanta rictus non suppeditabat*).

everplus, n. see SURPLUS.

overpower, v.tr. opprimere, frangere, profigare, vincere, debellare. **overpowering**, adj. see OVERWHELMING.

overprize, v.tr. pluris quam par est aestimare.

overrate, v.tr. nimium alci rei tribuere; to — oneself, immodicum sui esse aestimatorem.

overreach, v.tr. circumvenire, circumscribere, fraude capere alqm; see CHEAT.

overripe, adj. qui jam maturitatem excessit.

overrule, v.tr. = to bear down, (de)vincere.

overruling Providence, n. Providentia omnia administrans or gubernans.

overrun, v.tr. 1, = to outrun, cursu præterire; 2, = to swarm over, (per)vagari; 3, to be — with (of plants), alqā re obsitum esse.

overscrupulous, adj. use compar., diligentior, etc.; see SCRUPULOUS.

oversee, v.tr. (pro)curare. **overseer**, n. custos, (pro)curator; — of the highways, curator viarum.

overshadow, v.tr. 1, † obumbrare, † inumbrare alqd; 2, fig. alci rei officere.

overshoes, n. tegumenta calceorum.

overshoot, v.tr. jactu or sagittā scopum transgredi; to — oneself, consilio labi.

oversight, n. error, erratum, incuria; — of a business, curatio, procuratio, cura.

oversleep, v.intr. diutius dormire.

overspread, v.tr. 1, obducere, inducere; see OVERLAY; 2, see OVERRUN, 2.

overstrain, v.tr. nimis contendere; to — one's strength, vires nimis intendere.

overt, adj. apertus, manifestus.

overtake, v.tr. assequi, consequi; = to surprise, opprimere, deprehendere alqm, supervenire alci. **overtaken**, adj. praeventus; to be — with sleep, somno opprimenti.

overtask, v.tr. majus justo pensum alci in-jungere.

overtax, v.tr. inquis oneribus premere.

overthrow, I. v.tr. 1, = to cast down, profigare, de(j)icere; 2, = to demolish, diruere, subverttere, demoliri; 3, = to defeat, (de)vincere, prosternere, opprimere. II. n. clades, -is, strages, -is.

overtop, v.tr. eminere, † supereminere.

overture, n. 1, condiciones ad alqd agendum propositae; — of peace, pacis condiciones; to make —s, condiciones ferre or proponere; 2, to an opera, (dramatis musici) exordium.

overturn, v.tr. evertere, subvertere alqd.

overvalue, v.tr. nimis magni aestimare.

overweening, adj. superbus; see PROUD.

overwhelm, v.tr. obruere, opprimere, demergere, (sub)mergere. **overwhelmed**, part. obrutus, mersus, demersus, submersus; — with grief, dolore or tristitia oppressus. **overwhelming**, adj. by superl. of adj. or circumloc. (e.g. — grief, magno dolore affectus).

otherwise, adj. qui peracutus videri vult.

overwork, I. n. labor immoderatus. II. v.intr. and reflex. nimis laborare; see WORK.

overworn, adj. e.g. — with age, aetate or senio confectus.

overwrought, adj. or part. nimis elaboratus (= wrought too highly), laboribus confectus (= worn down by labours).

overzealous, adj. nimis studiosus.

owe, v.tr. debere (= to be in debt; to anyone,

alci); to — something to a person, debere alqd (in gen., of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, pecuniam; gratitude, gratiam; compassion, misericordiam); to — much money, aere alieno demersum or obrutum esse; to — anyone a great deal, grandem pecuniam alci debere (lit.), multa alci debere (fig.); owing to, by per; it was owing to you, per te stetit quominus or tibi alqd acceptum refero, or by propter with accns. or alcjs beneficio. **owing**, adj. see DUE.

owl, n. ulula, noctua, strix, -gis, f., bubo; like an —, noctuinus (e.g. oculi, Plaut.).

own, I. adj. 1, = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, proprius; but generally by meus, tuus, suus, etc., or by ipsius or meus ipsius, etc. (e.g. it was written by his — hand, ipsius (or suā ipsius) manu scriptum erat, ipse scripserat); I saw it with my — eyes, ipse vidi, hisce oculis egomet vidi (Com.); I quote the emperor's — words, ipsa principis verba referto; through my — fault, meā culpā; 2, = what we have for our — use, proprius (opp. communis or alienus; in Cic. with genit., in other writers also with dat.), peculiaris (of what one has acquired for his — use), privatus (of private property, opp. publicus), domesticus (= relating to one's family or home), comb. domesticus et privatus (e.g. domesticae et privatae res, one's — private matters, opp. publicae), privus (= belonging to any one individual); my, your — people, servants, mei, tui, etc.; he has taken from us everything that was our —, ademit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria. II. v.tr. 1, see ACKNOWLEDGE, CONFESS; 2, see POSSESS, CLAIM.

owner, n. possessor, dominus; to be the — of anything, possidere alqd. **ownership**, n. possessio (in gen.), dominium (Jct.), auctoritas (= right of possession), mancipium (= right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, usucatio.

ox, n. bos, bovis, m. and f.; a young —, juvenus; a driver of —en, bubulus. **oxherd**, n. armentarius.

oyster, n. ostrea, † ostreum. **oyster-bed**, n. ostrearium (Plin.). **oyster-shell**, n. testa.

P.

pabulum, n. pabulum; see FOOD.

pace, I. n. gradus, -ūs, passus, -ūs (= the act of stepping out in walking; in the prose of the golden age only the step; as Roman measure of length = 5 Roman feet); gressus, -ūs (= the act of making strides, walk); to keep — with anyone, alcjs gradus aequare (lit.), parem esse alci (fig., = to be equal to anyone); at a quick —, pleno or citato gradu; at a slow —, tarde, lente; see STEP. II. v.intr. gradi (= to walk with an equal and bold step), vadere (quickly and easily), incedere, ingredi, ambulare, spatiari (= to walk about); see MARCH, WALK. III. v.tr. passibus metiri alqd. **pacer**, n. perhaps Asturco (= an Asturian horse).

pacific, adj. by pacis (e.g. — propositions, pacis condiciones), pacificus, † pacifer; see PEACEABLE.

pacification, n. pacificatio, compositio, pacis.

pacifier, n. pacifier, pacis auctor (Liv.), pacis reconciliator (Liv.). **pacify**, v.tr. placare (= a man when angry); to — a country, pacare;

= to restore peace (e.g. to a province), sedare, componere.

pack, I. v.tr. 1, imponere in alqd (= to put or load into), condere in alqd or alqā re (= to put into

anything for the purpose of preservation); to — in a parcel with something else, *alqd in eundem fasciculum addere*; to — one's things for a journey, for a march, *sarcinas* or *sarcinulas colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinas aptare itineri, vasa colligere* (in the camp, of soldiers); to give orders for the troops to — up, *vasa conclamare jubere*; to — goods, *merces in fasciculos colligere*; to — together, *colligere* (= to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas, vasa*), *colligare, alligare, constringere* (= to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*; household effects, *vasa*), *stipare* (= to — closely); to — together in bundles or bales, *in fasciculos, in fasces colligare*; to — into a small compass, to crowd, *stipare, (co)artare, complere* (= to fill); 2, to — a jury, a meeting, etc., *suos inter judices coetum introducere*, etc. **II.** n. 1, = bundle, *fasciculus, sarcina, sarcinula*; — of cards, *chartae*; 2, = a crowd, (*magna*) *frequentia (hominum)*; = a mob, *turba, grex, gregis, m.*; see CROWD; 3, of dogs, *canes, -um*. **pack-ass**, n. *asinus clitellarius* (lit.), *homo clitellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge). **pack-horse**, n. *equus clitellarius*. **pack-saddle**, n. *clitellae*. **pack-thread**, n. *linea*. **package**, n. *sarcina, sarcinula, fasciculus*; see PARCEL, BAGGAGE, LUGGAGE. **packer**, n. *qui alqas res in sarcinam colligit*. **packet**, n. *fasciculus*; = a ship, *navis*; see PARCEL.

pact, n. *pactio, pactum* (= agreement entered into between two litigant parties; *pactio*, = the act; *pactum*, = the terms of the agreement); see COMPACT, CONTRACT.

pad, n. see CUSHION, BOLSTER.

paddle, I. n. *remus*; see OAR. II. v.intr. 1, *navem remo impellere*; 2, with the hand, etc., *aquam manu, etc., agitare*.

padlock, n. in the context, *claustrum*.

pæan, n. † *pasan*.

pagan, adj. *paganus* (Eccl.).

page, n. *puer ex aulâ, minister ex pueris regiis, puer regius, puer nobilis ex regiâ cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer paedagogianus* (Imperial Rome).

page, n. of a book, *pagina*.

pageant, n. *spectaculum* (= show), *pompa* (= procession), *apparatus magnifici* (= great preparations at public processions, etc.). **pageantry**, n. see above.

pagoda, n. *templum* or *aedes, -is, f.* (= temple).

pail, n. *situla (situlus)*; see BUCKET.

pain, I. n. *dolor* (in gen., of body and mind), *maestitia* (= grief), *desiderium* (= grief for the absent or the dead); violent —, *cruciatus, -us* (of body and mind); to cause —, *dolorem facere* (*efficere, afferre, commovere, excitare* or *incutere*; to anyone, *alci*). II. v.tr. *alqm cruciare* or *dolore afficere* (lit. and fig.). III. v.intr. *dolere*; see above. **painful**, adj. *vehemens* (= causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil, a wound), *gravis* (= serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (= heartfelt, e.g. death); — sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man is, he has the same — feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quocumque in loco quisquis est, idem est ei sensus et eadem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is — to me, *hoc mihi dolet* (ante class.). Adv. *vehementer, graviter, acerbe, dolenter, summo* or *magnō cum dolore*. **painless**, adj. *sine dolore, doloris expers, dolore vacuus, vacans* or *carens*. Adv. by adj. **painlessness**, n. *indolentia*, or by circumloc. *dolore vacare* or *carere, non* or *nihil dolere* (e.g. — is, according to Epicurus, the

highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolere*, or *Epicuro placuit omni dolore carere summam esse voluptatem*, Cic.). **pains**, n. = toil, *opera* (of one's own), *virium contentio* (= exertion of power), *labor*, comb. *opera et labor* (see LABOUR), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, = absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.); then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble), *studium* (= zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of —, *non facile*; only with the greatest —, *aegerrime, vix* (= hardly); with great —, *multā operā, magno labore, multo labore et sudore, multo negotio*; with all possible —, *omni virium contentione, omni ope atque operā*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile*, generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully, and with great —, *fide et operā*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*; to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare, niti, eniti, contendere, ut, etc.*; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque operā* or *omni virium contentione niti* (or *eniti*), *ut, etc., contendere et labrare, ut, etc., eniti et contendere, ut, etc., eniti et efficere, ut, etc.*; see TOIL, TROUBLE, ANXIETY. **painstaking**, adj. *operosus*; see LABORIOUS, INDUSTRIOUS.

paint, I. v.tr. 1, *pingere* (intr. and tr.), *depingere* (tr., = to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe), *effingere* (= to portray, with the pencil); to — from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *similitudinem effingere ex vero*; to — anyone's likeness, *alqm pingere*; to — anyone's likeness with a striking resemblance, *veram alcjs imaginem reddere*; to — anything in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate colorum alqd adumbrare*; 2, = to besmear with colour, *illinere alqd alqā re, sublinere alqd alqā re* (= to lay on a ground colour), *inducere alqd alqā re* or *alci rei* (e.g. *parietes minio*, = to — the walls red); with different colours, *coloribus variare et distinguere*; to — blue, *colorem caeruleum inducere alci rei*; all the Britons — their bodies with woad, *omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt*; to — white (to whitewash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*), *polire albo* (e.g. pillars, columns); to — the face, *fucare*. II. n. *pigmentum, color, fucus* = cosmetic; see COLOUR. **paint-brush**, n. *penicillus*. **painter**, n. *pictor*; a — of houses, *qui (parietes, etc.) colore inducit*. **painting**, n. *pictura* (in gen. also = that which is painted), *ars pingendi* or *picturae* (= art of —, also *pictura*).

pair, I. n. *par* (of two persons or things in close connection), *jugum* (lit. = a yoke of oxen; then two persons joined together for an evil purpose, e.g. *jugum impiorum nefarium*, Cic.), *bini* (= two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos [scyphos] habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a — [of glasses]; I want this —); *utriusque* (= this —, the — mentioned); see COUPLE, BRACE. II. v.tr. *(con)jungere*. III. v.intr. *jungi, conjungi, (con)jungere, coire* (= to copulate).

palace, n. *domus, -us, regia*, or simply *regia* (= royal mansion, *palatum* only in poetry and late prose), *domus, -us, f.* (house in gen., very often sufficient in the context).

palate, n. *palatum*; a fine —, *subtile palatum, doctum et eruditum palatum*; a very fine —, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.); see TASTE, RELISH. **palatable**, adj. *jucundi saporis* (= of pleasant taste), *jucundus, suavis, dulcis* (= sweet, pleasant); see SAVOURY, RELISH. **palatal**, adj. *palatilis* (Gram. t.t.).

palatinate, n. * *palatinatus*.

palaver, n. *nugae*; see NONSENSE.

pale, I. adj. *pallidus, luridus* (= black and

blue), *albus* (= white), *decolor* (= discoloured); — colour, *pallidus color*, *pallor*; to be —, *pallere*; of colours, expressing shade by *sub* (e.g. *subflavus*, = — yellow, Suet.). **II.** v.intr. *pallescere*; see above; to — before, *algā re* or *ab alio vinci*. **paleness**, n. *pallor*, *pallidus color*, *macula* † *alba* (= a white spot).

pale, **paling**, I. n. *palus*, *-udis*, f. (in gen.), *sudes*, *-is*, f. (= a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes*, *-itis*, m. (= stem of a tree used as a stake), *vallus* (= pole for fortifying a rampart, etc., palisade); see STAKE, Post. **II.** v.tr. *ad palum alligare* (trees); to — the vine, *vites palis adjungere*; = to surround, *palis cingere*; see SURROUND. **palisade**, n. *vallum*, *palus*; to surround with a —, *vallo munire* or *cingere* or *circum dare*, *vallare*. **palisading**, n. *vallum*, *valli*; see PALE.

palette, n. *patella* or *discus colorum*.

palfrey, n. *equus* or *caballus*.

palimpsest, n. *palimpsestus*.

palinode, n. *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινῳδία*).

pall, n. 1, *pallium*; see MANTLE; 2, = covering thrown over the dead, *tegumentum* or *involutum feretri*.

pall, v.intr., to — upon anyone, *alqm alcjs rei taedet*.

palladium, n. *palladium*.

pallet, n. = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.

palliasse, n. *lectus stramenticius*.

palliate, v.tr. *alqd excusare*, *extenuare*; to — anything with, *praetendere alqd alcj rei*, *tegēre* or *occultare alqd algā re*, *excusatione alcjs rei tegēre alqd* (= to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, Cic.), *alqd in alcjs rei simulationem conferre* (= to hide under pretence, Cæs.); see EXCUSE. **palliation**, n. use verb (e.g. the — of his fault, *culpam excusavit*).

pallid, adj. see PALE.

palm, I. n. 1, *palma*; see HAND; 2, a plant, *palma* (= — tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to present the — to anyone (as token of victory), *dare alcj palmam*; adorned with —, *palmatus*. **II.** v.tr. to — off upon anyone, *centonem alcj sarcire* (Com.), *imponere alcj* (absolute), *alqd alcj supponere*; he has —ed anything upon him, *verba illi dedit*; see IMPOSE. **palmary**, adj. *palmaris*. **palmer**, n. see PILGRIM. **palmistry**, n. either use *χειρομαντεία* in Greek characters, or *ars eorum qui manum lineamenta perscrutantur*. **palmy**, adj. *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).

palpable, adj. 1, lit. *quod sentire possumus*, *a(d)spectabilis* (= visible), *tractabilis* (= that may be touched); see PERCEPTIBLE; *quod manu tenere possumus*, *quod manu tenetur*; 2, tig. *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus* (= manifest), *evidens* (= evident), *apertus* (= open, clear), comb. *apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*). Adv. *manifesto*, *evidenter*, *aperte*.

palpitare, v.intr. *palpitare*; see BEAT. **palpitation**, n. *palpitatio* (Plin.).

palsy, n. see PARALYSIS.

paltry, adj. *vilis*; see PETTY.

pamper, v.tr. *alcj nimis indulgere*; see FEED, GLUT, INDULGE.

pamphlet, n. *libellus*. **pamphleteer**, n. *libellorum scriptor*.

pan, n. *sartago* (Plin.), *patina*, *patella*; see DISH. **pancake**, n. *laganum* or *placenta*.

panacea, n. lit. *panchrestum medicamentum* (lit. in Plin., fig in Cic.); *panacea* (= a plant, the heal-all).

pandects, n. *pandectae* (Imperial Rome).

pander, I. n. *leno*. **II.** v.intr. to — to, I, lit. *lenocinari*; 2, fig. *alcj inservire*, or perhaps *blandiri*; see FLATTER.

pane, n. *vitreum quadratum* (square).

panegyric, n. *laudatio*, upon anyone, *alcjs* (of a speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus*, *laudes*, upon anyone, *alcjs*; — upon one deceased, *laudatio (mortui)* in gen. **panegyrist**, n. *laudator* (in gen.; fem., *laudatrix*), *praedicator* (loud and in public).

panel, n. (in architecture) *tympanum* (= square — of a door), *abacus* (in wainscoting), *intertignum*, *intercolumnium* (= square compartment on the ceilings of rooms); a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, † *laquear*.

pang, n. *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*; see STING, ANGUISH, AGONY.

panic, n. *pavor*, *terror*.

pannier, n. *clitellae*.

panoply, n. see ARMOUR.

panorama, n. perhaps *tabula in modum circi picta*; see also PROSPECT.

pant, v.intr. of the heart; see PALPITATE, BEAT; to — for breath, *aegre ducere spiritum*, *anhelare*; to — for, fig. *sitire*, *concupiscere alqd*. **panting**, n. *anhelitus*, *-us*.

pantaloons, n. perhaps *sannio*, *scurra*, m.

pantheism, n. *ratio eorum qui deum in universâ rerum naturâ situm esse putant*. **pantheist**, n. *qui deum*, etc., *putat*; see above.

panther, n. *panthēra* (Plin.), *pardus* (Plin.).

pantomime, n. *mimus*, *pantomīmus* (Suet.).

pantry, n. *cella penaria*, *promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

pap, n. 1, *papilla*, *uber*, *-ēris*, n.; see BREAST; 2, = soft food for infants, *puls*, *pulticula* (= gruel) (Plin.).

papa, n. *pater*; see FATHER.

papacy, n. **papatus* (= dignity of the Pope).

papal, adj. **papalis*. **papist**, n. *sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens*, *legis pontificis Romani studiosus*.

paper, I. n. 1, as material for writing upon, *charta* (made from the papyrus, then any kind of writing material), † *papyrus*, f.; 2, = — written on, writing, *charta*, *scriptum*; papers (i.e. written —), *scripta*, *-orum*, *lit(t)erae*, *epistulae* (*epistol-*), *libelli*, *tabellae*; public —s, *tabulae publicae*; — money, currency, *pecunia chartacea*, or *syngrapha publica*; — hanging, *tapete*, *-is* (*tapetum*, = tapestry); = newspaper, *acta (diurna)*, *-orum*. **II.** v.tr. to — a room, *conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare*. **III.** adj. *chartaceus* (Jct.). **paper-hanger**, n. *qui conclavium parietes tapetibus ornat*.

papyrus, n. *papyrus*, f. (*papyrum*).

par, n. (in gen.) see EQUALITY (in commerce) by *aequalis*; — of exchange, *vicissitudines rei argentariae aequales*, *pecuniae permutandae pretium aequale*.

parable, n. *parabōla* (class. = a comparison), or in pure Latin *collatio*, *tra(ns)latio*, *similitudo*; see ALLEGORY, SIMILE. **parabolical**, adj. *per similitudinem*, or *tra(ns)lationem* or *collationem*; to speak —ly, *ut similitudine utar*.

parade, I. n. 1, in military affairs, *decursus*, *-ūs*, *decursio*; 2, = show, *ostentatio*, *apparatus*, *-ūs*; see SHOW, DISPLAY. **II.** v.intr. (of troops), *decurrere*. **III.** v.tr. *ostentare*; see DISPLAY.

paradigm, n. in Gram., *paradigma*.

Paradise, n. 1, *paradisus* (Eccl.); 2, = a

very delightful spot, *locus amoenissimus*; 3, = the blissful seat after death, *sedes (-is, f.) beatorum*.

paradox, n. *quod est admirabile contraquam opinionem omnium*, in the pl. *quae sunt admirabilia*, etc., also simply *admirabilia* or *mirabilia quaedam*, in pl. *paradoxa*. **paradoxical**, adj. see above.

paragon, n. *specimen*; see PATTERN.

paragraph, n. *caput* (= section).

parallel, I. adj. 1, *parallēlos*; 2, fig. (*con-*)*similis*; a — passage, *locus congruens verbis et sententiis*. II. n. 1, *linea parallela*; 2, fig., perhaps *similitudo*; to draw a —, *alqd cum alqā re conferre*; see COMPARE, COMPARISON. III. v.tr. *alqd cum alqā re aequare, comparare, conferre*; see COMPARE. **parallelogram**, n. **parallelogrammon*.

paralogism, n. (in logic) *falsa ratio*; to make a —, *vitiōse concludere*; see SOPHISM.

paralysis, n. 1, *paralysis* (Plin.), in pure Latin *nervorum remissio*; 2, fig. perhaps by *impotens, invalidus*; see POWERLESS. **paralytical**, adj. *paralyticus* (Plin.). **paralyse**, v.tr. 1, lit. *pēde (manu, etc.) captum or debilem esse* (to be —d); see LAME; 2, fig. *invalidum reddere, affigere, percellēre* (Cels.).

paramount, adj. and n. see CHIEF, SUPERIOR.

paramour, n. see LOVER, MISTRESS.

parapet, n. *pluteus, lorīca* (milit. term.).

paraphernalia, n. *apparatus, -ūs*; see DRESS, ORNAMENT.

paraphrase, I. n. *circuitio, circuitus, -ūs, eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio* (all = circumlocution rather than verbal —), *paraphrasis, -is, f.* (Quint.). II. v.tr. and intr. *pluribus alqd exponēre et explicare* (Cic., Quint.), *pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum alqd enuntiare* (Suet.), *circitu plurium verborum ostendēre alqd* (Quint.).

parasite, n. 1, *parasitus*, fem. *parasita* (= a trencher friend), *assec(u)la, parasitaster* (= a wretched —); 2, = a plant, *planta parasitica*. **parasitic, parasitical**, adj. *parasiticus* (*παρασιτικός*). **parasitism**, n. *parasitatio, ars parasitica* (Com.).

parasol, n. *umbella* (Juv.), *umbraculum*.

parboiled, adj. *semicoctus* (Plin.).

parcel, I. n. 1, see PART, PORTION; 2, see QUANTITY, MASS; 3, = package, *fascis, -is, m., fasciculus* (= a bundle, containing several things together), *sarcina* (= burden, carried by a man or a beast); see PACKET. II. v.tr. *partiri* (= to divide), *dividēre, distribuēre, metiri* (= to measure); see DIVIDE.

parch, I. v.tr. *(ex)siccare, arefacēre, torrefacēre, (ex)urēre*. II. v.intr. *(ex)siccati, successēre, arefieri, arescēre* (the latter two = to become dry); see BURN, DRY. **parched**, adj. *aridus*; see DRY.

parchment, n. *membrana*.

pardon, I. v.tr. *ignoscēre alci rei or alci alqd, veniam alcis rei dare alci*; to — an oath, *jurisjurandi gratiam alci facēre, solvēre alqm sacramento* (= to free from the obligation); to — a debt, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittēre, creditum condonare, debitum remittēre alci*. II. n. *venia, remissio* (e.g. the foregoing of a payment, *remissio tributi*); to ask —, *remissionem petēre, veniam praeteritorum precari*; see FORGIVE, INDULGENCE, OVERLOOK. **pardonable**, adj. *excusabilis, cui alqo veniam dare potest*.

pare, v.tr. *(de)secare, resecare, circumsecare* (= to cut off in gen.), *subsecare* (= to cut off a

little), *circumcidēre* (= to cut off all round). **parings**, n. *praesegmina, -um* (ante and post class.).

parent, n. see FATHER, MOTHER; *parentes* (in gen.), *procreator* (= creator), *genitor*. **parentage**, n. *stirps, genus, -ēris, n.*; see EXTRACTION, BIRTH. **parental**, adj., by the genit. *parentum*, e.g. — love, *parentum amor*. Adv. *parentum more*. **parentless**, adj. *orbatus or orbis (parentibus)*.

parenthesis, n. *interpositio, interclusio* (*quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, Graeci παρένθεσιν vocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius alqs sensus intervenit*, Quint.); to put anything in —, *alqd continuationi sermonis medium interponēre*. **parenthetical**, adj. a — remark, *verba (orationi) interposita*.

parhelion, n. *parelion, sol alter or imago solis* (Sen.).

pariah, n. *unus e saece populi*. **parietal**, adj. by circuml. with *paries*; see WALL.

parish, n. *paroecia (parochia)* (Eccl.). **parishioner**, n. *parochianus* (Eccl.).

parity, n. see EQUALITY.

park, n. 1, *vivarium* (= preserve, Plin.), *saeptum (sep-) venationis* (Var.) or perhaps *saeptum* alone (= enclosure); 2, *horti* (= gardens), *virdarium* (= garden planted with trees).

parley, I. v.intr. *colloqui alqd cum alqo, gen. colloqui de alqā re* (= to speak with another about anything), *conferre alqd, consilia conferre de alqā re, communicare cum alqo de alqā re* (= to communicate about anything), appropriately *agēre, disceptare cum alqo de alqā re* (= to confer on some point of mutual concern), *coram conferre alqd*; (in a military sense), to — (respecting the surrender of a town), *legatum or legatos de condicionibus urbis tradendae mittēre*. II. n. *colloquium, sermo*.

parliament, n. (in England) *senatus, -ūs*; to convoke the —, *senatum convocare or cogēre*; an act of —, *senatus consultum*; house of —, *curia*; member of —, *senator*. **parliamentary**, adj. *senatorius, quod ad senatum pertinet*.

parlour, n. see ROOM.

parochial, adj. **parochialis*; see PARISH.

parody, I. n. (of a poem) *poëtae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta, or Greek παρωδία*. II. v.tr. (a poem) *poëtae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquēre*.

parole, n. (in military affairs) *fides (data)*; see WORD.

paroxysm, n. 1, *febris accessio* (Cels.), or *accessus, -ūs*; 2, fig. *vis or impetus, or by part*. (e.g. *irā impulsus*, = under a — of anger).

parricide, n. 1, *parricida, m. and f.*, the person (*parentis sui*); 2, the act, *parricidium*. **parricidal**, adj. see MURDEROUS.

parrot, n. *psittacus*.

parry, v.tr. and intr. 1, in fencing, to — a thrust or stroke, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare, cavēre, cavēre et propulsare*, also simply *cavēre, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugēre*, also simply *ictum effugēre* (by a movement of the body); to — well, *recte cavēre*; to try to —, or to — anyone's thrust with the shield, *ad alcis conatum scutum tollēre*; to — and strike again, *cavēre et repetēre*; —ing, *ictus propulsatio*; 2, fig. to — an evil blow, etc., *amovēre* (= to avert), *depellēre, repellēre, propellēre, propulsare, defendēre* (= to ward

off), *deprecari* (lit. by entreaties); see FENCE, AVOID.

parse, v.tr. *sententiam or locum quasi in membra disperdere*; to — words, *quae sint singula terba explicare*. **parsing**, n. use verb.

parsimonious, adj. (gen. in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (= who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure, opp. *nimus*, who goes too far in anything, Plin.), *restrictus* (= who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus*, *tenax* (= tight, opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parcus et tenax*, *restrictus et tenax*; *malignus* (= niggard, who grudges everything); see MEAN. Adv. *parce*, *maligne* (= too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, Hor.), *restrictie*. **parsimony**, n. *parsimonia alcjs rei* (= being careful with anything, then in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsimonia temporis*); too great —, *tenacitas* (= being close, never coming out with anything, Liv.), *malignitas* (= niggardliness); see MEANNESS.

parsley, n. *apium*, *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (Plin.).

parsnip, n. **pastinaca* (Plin.).

parson, n. **presbyter*, **clericus*, or by *sacerdos*. **parsonage**, n. *aedes presbyteri*.

part, I. n. *pars*, *membrum* (= limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (= important passage, point in a science, treatise); the middle, furthest, lowest, highest — of anything is rendered by *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, in the same case as the thing itself (e.g. the middle — of a line of battle, *acies media*; the highest — of the mountain, *mons summus*); for the most —, *magnam partem*, *plerumque* (= in most cases, as regards time); in two, three —s, etc., *bifarium*, *trifarium*, *bipartito*, *tripartito*, etc.; the greater —, *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. *viae*); the one —, the other —, *pars . . . pars*, *partim . . . partim* (also with genit. or with the prep. *ex*), *pars* or *partim . . . alii (-ae, -a)*, *alii (-ae, -a) . . . alii (-ae, -a)* (all of persons and things); partly . . . partly, *partim . . . partim* (but the latter particles can only be used when we speak of a real division into parts), *quā . . . quā* (= on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et*, *cum . . . tum*, *tum . . . tum* (= both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem*, *equidem* (= if I must give my own opinion, etc.); for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*, *pro mea parte* (= according to my power); to divide into —s, *in partes dividere* or *distribuere*; to receive a — of anything, *partem alcjs rei accipere*; to have a — in anything, *alcjs rei participem* or *in parte* or *in societate alcjs rei esse*, *partem* or *societatem* *in alqā re habēre* (in some good act), *alcjs rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alcjs rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad); to take — in anything, *partem alcjs rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administrandae reipublicae*), *in partem alcjs rei venire*, *interesse alci rei* (= to be present at anything, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugnae*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of anything); to have no — in anything, *alcjs rei expertem esse*, *partem alcjs rei non habēre*; to allow anyone to take a — in consultations, *alqm in consilium adhibēre* or *ad consilium admittēre*; in —, partly, *per partes*, *particulatim* (mostly post class.); *carptim* (= in pieces, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carptim partes* [i.e. partly and in different lots], *seu universi* [*convenire*] *mallent*, Liv.); *ex parte*, *alqā ex parte* (= in —, when only a — of the whole is taken at a time, or only a few parts at a time, etc. opp. *totus*, e.g. to conquer a town —, *urbem ex parte*

capere; to please —, *ex parte placere*; to be changed —, *alqā ex parte commutari*, *nonnullā parte* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summotis sub murum cohortibus ac nonnullā parte propter terorem in oppidum compulsi*); to take one's — with one, or to take — with one, *in alcjs partes transire*, *transgredi*, *alqm defendēr*, *pro alcjs salute propugnare* (the latter two = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *accrime*), against any one, *stare cum alqo adversus alqm*; to take in good —, *in bonam partem accipere*; to act a — *agere alqm* or *alcjs partes*, *alcjs personam tueri*; on the — of . . ., *ab alqo* (e.g. on his — nothing will be done, *ab eo* or *ab illo nihil agitur*; on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alcjs verbis*, *alcjs nomine*, in anyone's name; see NAME); a — (music), *modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, *complurium vocum cantus*; in these —s, *hāc regione*, *hic*; good —s; see ABILITY, SPEECH. II. v.tr. *dividēre*, *partiri*; see DIVIDE, SEPARATE. III. v.intr. *digredi*, *discedēre*. **parting**, n. *digressio*, *digressus*, -ūs, *discessus*, -ūs. **partly**, adv. *partim*, (*alqā*) *ex parte*; see PART, I.

partake, v.tr., to — of, *participem esse alcjs rei*; of food, see EAT; also PART, I. **partaker**, n. *socius*; — of or in anything, *particeps* or *socius alcjs rei*, *affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei*; fem. *socia*, in anything, *particeps* or *socia alcjs rei*, *affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei*.

parterre, n. perhaps *area floribus consita*. **parthenon**, n. *Parthenon* (Plin.).

partial, adj. 1, *alterius partis studioru*, *cupidus* (= acting under the influence of one's passion), *ad gratiam factus* (= what is done to insinuate oneself), *iniquus* (= unfair); 2, = partly, *ex (alqā) parte*; see PARTLY. Adv. *cupide*, *inique*, *ex (alqā) parte*. **partiality**, n. *studium* (= the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (= favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimes gratiae*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupiditas* (= bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidius agere*; to approve anything through —, *studio quodam comprobare alqā*.

participate, v.intr. and tr., by *particeps alcjs rei* (= anyone who receives a share of anything or takes part in anything, e.g. *ejusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratio*; in a pleasure, *voluptatis*), *consors*, *socius alcjs rei* (= who has joined with others, e.g. *socius sceleris*), *affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei* (in anything, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *affinis facinori*, *noxiae*, *culpae*), *compos alcjs rei* (= who possesses anything, is in the possession of, e.g. anything pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise), *alcjs rei potens* (= who possesses a thing and is the master over it); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *compotem fieri alcjs rei*; to — in a crime, *se obstringere alqā re*. **participation**, n. *societas*, *communicatio*; in anything, *societas alcjs rei* (= joint — in, e.g. *belli*). **participant**, n. *socius*, *affinis*, *consors*; see PARTICIPATE.

participle, u. *participium* (Gram.).

particle, n. 1, *particula* (in gen.), *frustum* (= a little bit of food, otherwise rare); 2, in gram., **particula*.

particoloured, adj. *versicolor*, *varius*.

particular, adj. *separatus*; everyone has his own — place and his own table, *separatus singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa* (Tac.); = peculiar to anyone, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *principius* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others), *peculiaris* (when one thing is to

be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind), *singularis* (= single, isolated, excellent), *praecipuum* (= excellent), *eximus* (= exceeding; see EXCELLENT); — strange, wonderful, *singularis*, *novus* (= new, what was never seen before), *mirus* (= striking); a — case, *mirus quidam casus*; see PECULIAR, EXACT, SINGULAR; — exacting, *diligens*, *accuratus*; a — friend; see INTIMATE, PRIVATE. **particulars**, n., in the pl., to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare*. **particularity**, n. *diligentia*. **particularize**, v.tr. *nominare* (= to name), *enumerare* (= to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (= to mention several persons by name). **particularly**, adv., by *quod curae* or *cordi est*; *gravis* (= important), or with the advs. *sedulo* (= assiduously), *studiose* (= with zeal), *diligenter* (= with care), *cupide* (= eagerly), *impense* (= urgently), *vehementer* (= vehemently, very much), *magnopere* (= with all one's mind), *proesertim*, *praecipue* (= especially), *maxime* (= chiefly), *imprimis* (*in primis* = above all), *etiam atque etiam* (= over and over), also *vehementer etiam atque etiam*; to court anyone's friendship most —, *cupidissime alcjs amicitiam appetere*.

partisan, n. *homo alcjs studiosus, fautor*.
partisanship, n. *studium, favor*.

partisan, n. a weapon, *bipennis*.

partition, n. 1, see DIVISION, SEPARATION; 2, a — in a house, *paries*, *-ētis*, m. (= wall), *paries intergerinus* (*intergerivus*, Plin., = common wall between neighbouring houses), *saeptum* (*sep-*, = fence or place fenced off), *loculamentum* (used of the —s in an aviary).

partitive, adj. in Gram., *partitivus*.

partner, n. 1, lit., by verbs, see PARTAKER, ASSOCIATE; 2, in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense); 3, in marriage, *conju(n)x*, *-jugis*, m. and f.; see HUSBAND, WIFE. **partnership**, n. *consortio* (rare), *societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic.), *socii* (= persons associated together); to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with anyone, *alqm sibi socium adjungere*.

partridge, n. *perdrix*.

parturition, n. *partus, -ūs*.

party, n. 1, *pars*, or pl. *partes* (in gen.), *factio* (lit. = any number of persons who entertain the same sentiments, then esp. in a political sense), *secta* (prop. of philosophers or learned men in gen.); the opposite —, see OPPOSITION; to belong to anyone's —, *alcjs partis* or *partium esse*, *alcjs partes sequi*, *alcjs sectam sequi*, *cum algo facere*, *ab* or *cum algo stare*, *alcjs rebus studere* or *favere*, *alcjs esse studiosum*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrīus partis* or *nullius partis esse* (see NEUTRAL); to favour different parties (of several), *aliorum* (alias) *partes favere*; to get anyone over to one's own —, *alqm in suas partes trahere, ducere*; to divide into two parties, *in duas partes discedere*, *in duas factiones scindi*; — zeal in the contest, *studium*; — leader, *dux* or *princeps partium*, *princeps* or *caput factiois*; in the context also simply *dux*, *caput*; — spirit (*partium*) *studium*; — struggle, — dispute, in the State, *certamen partium* or *factioium*; 2, = company, *aliquot* (= a few, in an indefinite sense), *complures* (= a large number); a large —, *copia*, *multitudo*, also by *aliī-aliī*; pleasure —, into the country, by *recurrere*; on the water, by *navigare*; to be one of the —, *una eae cum aliis*; he who is one of the —, *socius* (= who joins), *comes* (= companion); to be one of the — invited by anyone, to go with a — somewhere, *alcj conitem se addere* or *adjungere*; a card —, *lusus, -ūs* (= game); see

CAUSE, COMPANY. **party-wall**, n. see PARTITION.

parvenu, n. *novus homo*.

paschal, adj. *paschalis* (Eccl.).

pasha, n. *satrapes, -ae and -is, m.*

pasquinade, n. *libellus famosus* (= a libel); see LIBEL; if a poem, *carmen probossum, famosum, carmen maledicuum, elogium* (= verses written at anyone's door, Plaut.); a — upon anyone's voluptuousness, *versus in alcjs cupiditatem facti*.

pass, I. v.intr. 1, *transire, transgredi* (= to go past), *ire* or *venire per alqm locum* (= to — through a place), *alqm locum inire* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (= to enter into a place, of persons), *importari, invehi* (= to be imported, of things), *algo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari, evehi* (= to be transported away from a place, of things), *alqm locum transcendere* or *superare* (= to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); to — through the gate, *portā exire* (in going out), *portā introire* (in going in); to — across a river, *flumen transire* or *tra(j)icere* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across a river, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen tra(j)icere*; not to allow anyone to —, *alqm aditu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *alqm egressione prohibere*, *alqm egressu arcere* (in going out); not to allow anyone to — backwards and forwards, *nec aditu nec reditu alqm prohibere*; see GO, etc.; 2, to — into possession of, see GET; 3, of the time, *transire, praeterire* (= to — by), *abire* (= to go away), *circumagi, se circumagere* (= to come round), *exire, praeterire* (= to elapse); the time —es quickly, *tempus fugit, aetas volat*; 4, *perferrī* (= to be carried, of a law); see ENACT; 5, = to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (of what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *alqd non plane improbare* (= not to disapprove altogether), *alqd ferre* (= to bear); see ALLOW, PERMIT; 6, = to be considered, *haberi alqm* or *pro algo* (the latter if we consider anyone to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi divitem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro divite* (if considered as such); 7, = to come to —, *accidere*; see HAPPEN; 8, in fencing, *alqm petere*; 9, as I —ed along, in —ing, *in transitu, transiens, praeteriens* (also fig. = by-the-bye; the two former in a fig. sense only post-Aug. (e.g. Quint.), but *quasi praeteriens* in Cic.), *strictim* (fig., but superficially, after Seneca also *obiter*); to mention in —ing, *in mentionem alcjs rei incidere* (Liv.); 10, to — by, *praeterire* or *praetergredi*, a place, *alqm locum*; *transire alqm locum* (= to go beyond a place); to let none — by, go past, *neminem praetermittere*; = to cease, *abire*; of time, *praeterire, transire*; to — through, *transire* (absol., or with the accus. of the place), *iter facere per* (with accus. of the place), *pervadere, penetrare* (= to penetrate), *transuhi, vehi per locum* (in a carriage, on board a vessel). II. v.tr. 1, = to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire* or *egredi* *alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *alcjs rei*), *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country, *terminos egredi*, fig.); to — the fifth year, *egredi quintum annum*; see SURPASS; 2, of time, *degere, agere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam, or aetatem*); with anything or with a person, *ducere alqd re* (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucundis sermonibus*), *consumere* or *conterere alqd re* or *in alqd re* (in a good or bad sense), *absumere alqd re* (= to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*); *extrahere alqd re* (when we talk instead of act-

g), fallēre alqī re; to — whole days by the fireside, totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agere; to — the night, pernoctare; see SPEND; 3, to — an examination, alci satisfacere; (= to satisfy), probari (= to be considered competent, stare (= not to fall through in carrying out anything); very honourably, pulcherrime stare, in a disgraceful manner, turpem inveniri; 4, of a business, to — accounts, rationes ratas habere; see TERMINATE, SETTLE, DIVIDE; 5, = to allow to —, transitum dare alci (a person), transmittere; 6, = to put through a narrow hole, tra(j)icere, immittere, inserere (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the keyhole); to — thread through a needle, filum in acum inserere; 7, = to — sentence, sententiam dicere (by word of mouth) or ferre (by votes); upon anyone, judicium facere de alqo (e.g. optimum); to — sentence of death upon anyone, alqm capititis damnare; see SENTENCE; 8, to — a law, decernere (of the Senate), legem esse jubere (of the people); see ENACT. — **away**, v.intr. 1, see PASS, I. 3; 2, see DIE. — **by**, v.tr. 1, see PASS, I. 10; 2, see PASS OVER. — **off**, I. v.tr. to — anyone or anything on anyone for anyone or anything, dicere (= to say), perhibere (= to call), ferre (= to bring forward), mentiri (= to say falsely); to — anyone, report as being dead, falsum nuntium mortis alcjs afferre; to — anything as one's own, suum esse alqd dicere; to — as truth, verum esse alqd dicere, simulare alqd esse verum; to — anyone as one's father, patrem sibi alqm assumere; to — anyone (falsely) as the author of anything, alqm auctorem esse alcjs rei mentiri; to — anyone by a false report as the founder, alqm conditorem famā ferre; to — oneself for, se ferre alqm (= to report up and down), se profiteri alqm (= to declare oneself to be so and so), simulare, alqm se esse velle (he will have it that he is so and so), to — himself off as a king, regis titulum usurpare. II. v.intr. abire (used by Cie. of sea-sickness); see CEASE. — **on**, v.intr. pergere; let us — (in speaking), pergamus (ad alqd). — **over**, I. v.tr. any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), praeterire with or without silentio, relinquere, comb. praeterire ac relinquere, mittere, omittere (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. omitto jurisdictionem contra leges; relinquō caedes; libidines praetereo); to — over, that, etc., ut omittam, quod, etc., ne dicam, quod, etc.; —ing over all these circumstances, omissis his rebus omnibus; to be —ed over, praeteriri (in gen.), repulsam ferre or accipere (= to be rejected, in the election of an office); see NEGLECT. — **round**, v.intr. tradere. III. n. 1, = a narrow passage, aditus, -ūs (= access in gen.), angustiae locorum, or simply angustiae (= narrow —), sauces, -ium (= narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), saltus, -ūs (= woody mountain-pass, e.g. near Thermopylae, Thermopilarum); 2, see PASSAGE, ROAD; 3, = an order to —, libellus, -ūs, qui alci aditum aperiat; 4, = condition, eo ventum est ut; see CONDITION. **passable**, adj. 1, pervius, tritus (= much frequented); or transitu facilis; 2, = tolerable, tolerabilis, mediocris. Adv. mediocriter. **passage**, n. 1, = the act of passing, transitus, -ūs, transitio, transrectio (= transit of goods); transgressio, transgressus, -ūs, tra(ns)missio, tra(ns)missus, -ūs, trajectio, trajectus, -ūs (the substs. in -io express the act, those in -us the condition, the — itself); — across a river, transitus or transvechio fluminis; in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, in tantā pecunia regia in Italiam trajiciendā; = to grant a — to anyone, dare alci transitum or iter per agros urbesque, alqm per fines suos ire pati, alqm per fines

regni transire sinere (to an army, to a general with the army through a country); a — across, transitio, transitus, -ūs; 2, = way, road, iter, via, aditus, -ūs; 3, — of a book, locus, caput (= chapter); bird of —, avis adrena; see MIGRATORY. **passenger**, n. 1, on the road, viator (on foot), vector (on horseback, by carriage, ship); 2, after he has arrived, hospes, -ita, **passing**, n. 1, see PASSAGE; 2, in commerce, permutatio (= exchange), venditio (= sale). **passport**, n. by facultas (alqjs loci adeundi) data. **password**, n. tessera (= a token). **past**, I. adj. and n., praeteritus, ante actus (or as one word, anteactus, = done before), prior, superior (= last, e.g. last week); the —, praeterita, -orum; the — time, tempus praeteritum; pardon for what is —, venia praeteritorum, rerum praeteritarum or ante actarum oblivio; the — years, anni praeteriti (e.g. since one's birth, etc.), anni priores (= the last few years); during the — year, priore or superiore anno; during the time —, tempore praepterito (= the whole of it), prioribus annis (= during the last few years); during, in the — night, nocte priore or superiore. II. adv. praeter (gen. only in comp. with verbs; when in Lat. we form compounds with praeter and trans, praeter denotes the direction in which an object moves — another and at the same time removes from it, while trans expresses the direction from a certain point to the furthest end); to hurry —, praetervolare; to drive —, v.tr. praetervehere or transvehere, anything, praeter alqd; v.intr. praeterrehi or transvehi, anything, alqd; the driving —, praeterrectio; to fly —, praetervolare; to flow —, praeterfluere; to lead —, praeterducere (Plaut.), transducere, — any place, praeter alqm locum; to go — a place, praeterire or transire alqm locum; to let go —, to allow to pass, praetermittere (lit. persons and things, then = not to avail oneself of, through carelessness, e.g. an opportunity for, occasionem alcjs rei; the day appointed, the term, diem), transitum alcjs rei expectare (= to wait until anything is over, e.g. a storm, tempestatis), omittere (fig. = to lose, e.g. an opportunity, occasionem), dimittere (fig. = to allow to pass, because one fancies he is not in want of it, e.g. an opportunity, occasionem, occasionem fortunā datam), amittere (= not to heed, through carelessness, so as to be unable to make use of, e.g. occasionem; the favourable moment, tempus), intermittere (e.g. not a moment, nullum temporis punctum; not a day, without, etc., nullam diem, quin, etc.). III. as prep. praeter, trans. with accus.; see above II. **pastime**, n. ludus (= game), oblectamentum, oblectatio, delectamentum (rare).

passion, n. 1, = suffering, perpassio, toleratio (Cie., both with the genit. of that which causes us to suffer); — of Christ, *passio or *perpassio; see SUFFERING; 2, = excitement, animi concitatio, animi impetus, -ūs; stronger, animi perturbatio, motus, -ūs, animi turbatus or perturbatus (= violent emotion in gen.; animi affectus = disposition; affection of the mind; animi motus, commotio or permotio = mental excitement in gen.), cupiditas, cupido (= longing), libido (chiefly = sensual desire), temeritas (= rashness, intemperantia (= want of moderation, licentiousness, opp. aequitas); = anger, ira, iracundia; fondness for, alcjs rei studium; violent —, animi motus, -ūs, vehemens animi petus, -ūs; disorderly, unruly —, libidines, -ūs; without —, aequo animo; to rule over one's — to conquer —, perturbatos animi motus coartare, cupidates coercere, cupiditatibus imperare, continentem esse (esp. with regard to sensualities); to be free from —, ab omni animi concitatio-

caecare, omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse; to act under the influence of —, cupide agere; to go so far in one's — as, etc., studio sic efferi. **passionate**, adj. *cupidus (=greedy, eager), concitatus, incitatus (=excited), impotens (of one who cannot master his passion, always with the genit., e.g. *ira*, *laetitia*; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *laetitia, postulatum*), *vehemens, ardens, flagrans* (=eager, ardent), *iracundus, cerebrosus* (=hot-tempered, hasty), *studiosissimus alcjs rei* (=very much given to anything). Adv. *cupide, cupidissime* (=eagerly), *studiose* (=with zeal), *vehementer, ardenter, studio flagranti* (=with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (=hastily), *effuse* or stronger *effusissime* (=beyond all bounds); to be — fond of anything, *alcj rei effuse indulgēre* (beyond all bounds, e.g. feasting, *convivis*), *alcjs rei esse studiosissimum, magno alcjs rei studio teneri* (=to be a great admirer of anything), *alq̄ re maxime delectari* (=to be quite delighted in); to love anyone —, *effusissime alqm diligēre* (as a friend, etc.).* **passionateness**, n. *animi ardor, furor* (in a high degree); — in contending for anything, *ira et studium*. **passionless**, adj. *cupiditatis expers, omni animi perturbatione vacuus or liber*.

passive, adj. 1, by *pati* (e.g. *affectus*), *acciendi et quasi patiendi vim habēre* (=to have aptness to suffer, opp. *movendi vim habēre et efficiendi*, Cic.); to remain —, *quiescēre*; in anything, *alqd patienter ferre*; under an insult, *acceptā injuriā alcj ignoscēre*; one who remains —, *quietus*; 2, — verb, *verbum patiendi* (opp. *verbum agens*, Aul. Gell.), *patiendi modus* (Quint.), *verbum passivum* (late Gram.). Adv. *aequo animo, patienter*; see **PASSIVE**, 1; in Gram., *passive*. **passiveness**, n. *patientia*; see **PATIENCE**.

Passover, n. * *Pascha*.

paste, I. n. *farina quā chartae glutinantur* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *farinā glutinare*.

pastor, n. 1, see **SHEPHERD**; 2, * *pastor*; see **PREACHER**. **pastorship**, n. see **MINISTRY**. **pastoral**, I. adj. 1, *pastoralis, pastorius*; in wider sense, *agrestis, rusticus*; 2, *quod ad pastorem pertinet*. II. n. = — poem, *carmen bucolicum*.

pastry, n. *panificium* (=bread-making), *opus pistorum, crustum*; = meat-pie, *artocreas* (Pers.). **pastry-cook**, n. *crustulareus* (Sen.); see **BAKER**.

pasturage, n. 1, = business of feeding cattle, *res pecuaria* or *pecuaria*; 2, see **PASTURE**. **pasture**, I. n. *pascuum, locus pascuus* (in gen.), *ager pascuus* (=—land); common — land, *ager compascuus*. II. v.tr. *pascēre* (lit. and fig.). III. v.intr. *pastum ire, pabulari* (=to graze), *pasci* (=to feed).

pat, I. n. *plaga lēvis*. II. v.tr. perhaps *per multēre* (=to soothe, of patting a horse). III. adv. *in tempore, opportune*; see **FIT, CONVENIENCE**.

patch, I. n. *pannus*. II. v.tr. (*re)sarcire, *pannum alcj rei assuēre*). **patchwork**, n. *cento* (=a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).*

patent, I. adj. 1, *manifestus, apertus, clarus, certus*; see **OPEN**; 2, *res cui diploma datum est*. II. n. 1, a letter —, = a public order, *edictum*; to issue a —, *edicēre* or *edictum proponēre*, with *ut* or *ne* (when anything is prohibited); 2, for some new invention, use *diploma, -atis, or libellus quo beneficium alqd datur* (e.g. *dare alcj beneficium salis vendendi*), or *potestos alcjs rei facienda* or *vendenda*. III. v.tr. by n. with *dare*; see above.

paternal, adj. *paternus, patrius* (=fatherly); — property, *res paterna, bona (-orum) paterna, patrimonium*; — disposition, *animus paternus in alqm (so animus maternus, fraternus)*; — love, *amor paternus or patrius*.

path, n. *via* (=way in gen.), *semita, trames, -itis, m.* (=by-road), *callis, m. and f.* (=footpath through a wood, etc.); the — of life, *via vitae*; to stray from the — of virtue, *de viā decedēre*; to follow the — of virtue, *virtutem sequi, virtuti operam dare*; to lead anyone away from the — of virtue, *alqm transversum agere* (in gen.), *alqm ad nequitiam adducere* (=to lead to extravagances). **pathless**, adj. *invius*; see **WAY, PASSAGE**.

pathetic, pathetical, adj. *misericors* (=pitiful), *flebilis, maestus, tristis* (=sad). Adv. *flebiliter, maeste*. **pathos**, n. *maestitia, maeror, tristitia*; there was such — in his speech, *tanta maestitia inerat orationi*.

pathologist, n. *medicus qui valetudinis genera novit*. **pathology**, n. * *pathologia* (t.t.).

patience, n. *patientia, tolerantia* (=strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with genit., e.g. *tolerantia doloris*, in enduring pain), *perseverantia* (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great), *aequus animus, aequitas animi* (=a quiet mind not disturbed by anything); to have — with anyone, *alqm and alcjs mores or naturam patienter ferre*, or simply *alqm ferre*; —! i.e. wait! *exspecta! mane!* see **PERSEVERANCE**. **patient**, I. adj. *patiens, tolerans, tolerabilis* (rare, not in Cic., who, however, uses the adv. *tolerabiliter*), in anything, *alcjs rei, placidus*; to be —, *exspectare, manere* (=to wait), *quiescēre* (=to be quiet). Adv. *patienter, toleranter, tolerabiliter, aequo animo* (=with a calm mind, e.g. to put up with anything); to look at a thing —, *aequo animo spectare alqd*; to endure —, *patienter or toleranter ferre alqd, patienter atque aequo animo ferre*, and with *pati ac ferre, pati et perferre, perferre ac pati, perferre patique alqd*. II. n. *aeger* (=the sick person).

patois, n. *sermo rusticus*.

patriarch, n. *patriarcha* (Eccl.). **patriarchal**, adj. 1, *patriarchalis* (Eccl.); 2, fig. * *grandaevus*; see **OLD**.

patrician, adj. and n. *patricius* (opp. *plebeius*); the —s, *patricii*.

patrimony, n. *hereditas* (=inheritance), *patrimonium* (=inherited from the father).

patriot, n. *patriae or reipublicae amans, reipublicae amicus* (=who loves his own native country), *civis bonus* (=a good citizen, in general); to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de republīca sentire*. **patriotic**, adj. *patriae or reipublicae amans*. Adv. *patriae caus(s)ā*. **patriotism**, n. *patriae amor or caritas* (=love of one's own country), *pietas erga patriam*, in the context only *pietas* (=the duty which we have towards our own native country), *reipublicae studium*; if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, *si scelustum est patriam amare, pertuli paenarum satis*; to possess —, *patriam amare, bene de republīca sentire*.

patristic, adj. *patrum or quod ad patres pertinet*.

patrol, I. n. *circitores, circuitores* (late). II. v.intr. *circumire stationes* (=to examine and watch the outposts), *circumire vigilias* (=to examine the sentinels), *circumire urbem* (=to go round the town).

patron, n. 1, = protector, *patrōnus, fautor, cultor, amator, praeses, -idis, m. and f.* (=guardian); — of the learned, *doctorum cultor*; 2, = a

superior, as a feudal lord, **dominus feudi*, or holder of church property, **patronus*; — saint, *praeses*, *-idis*, m. **patronage**, n. = the system of patron and client, *patrocinium*, *clientela*, *praesidium*, to be under the —, *sub aucto*r*ia fide et clientel*a* esse*. **patroness**, n. *patrona*. **patronize**, v.tr. *alq*d* grati*a* et auctoritate su*a* sustentare*.

patronymic, adj. and n. *patronymicum nomen* (Gram.).

patten, n. *ligne*a* sole*a** (= mere wooden sole tied under the feet), *sculponea* (= a kind of higher wooden shoe).

patter, I. v.intr. *crepare*, *crepitare*, *crepitum dare* (= to clatter), *strepere*, *strepitum dare* (= to rattle). II. n. *crepitus*, *-ūs*, *strepitus*, *-ūs*.

pattern, n. 1, = example, *exemplum*, *exemplar*, *specimen*, *documentum*, *proplasma*, *-ātis*, n. (of a sculptor, Plin.); to set a —, *exemplum proponere ad imitandum*; a — of excellence, *excellentiae specimen*; 2, = sample, *exemplum*.

paucity, n. *paucitas*, or by adj. *pauci*.

paunch, n. *abdōmen* (proper term), *venter* (= stomach in gen.).

pauper, n. see POOR. **pauperism**, n. see POVERTY.

pause, I. n. *mora* (= delay), *respiratio*, *interspiratio* (= interval in speaking, in order to take breath), *distinctio* (in music, Cic.), *intervallum* (= interval, e.g. to make a pause in speaking, *intervallo dicere*, e.g. *distincta alias et interpuncta intervalla*, *mora*e* respirationesque delectant*, Cic.; but as regards music = stop), *intermissio* (when anything stops for a while), *intercapēdo* (= interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, *intercapedinem scribendi facere*). II. v.intr. *moram facere* (= to make a delay), *intersistere* (= to stop for a while, during a speech, etc., Quint.); to — in anything, *moram facere in alq*d* re* (in paying, in *solvendo*), *intermittere alq*d** (= to discontinue for a time), *alq*d* faciendi intercapedinem facere*; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, *nulla pars nocturni tempor*i* ad labore*m* intermittitur*; see CEASE, INTERMIT.

pave, v.tr. *lapide* or *silice* (*con*)*sternere* or *persternere* (in gen.), *munire* (= to make a road). **pavement**, n. *pavimentum*, *† strata viarum*, *via strata* (= paved road). **paving**, n. *stratura* (Suet.). **paving-stone**, n. *saxum quadratum*.

pavilion, n. *papilio* (= a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late); see TENT.

paw, I. n. *pes*, *pedis*, m. (= foot), *ungula* (= claw). II. v.tr. (*solum*, etc.) *pedibus ferire*.

pawn, I. n. *pignus*, *-ēris*, n.; see PLEDGE. II. v.tr. *alq*d* pignori dare* or *opponere*. **pawn-broker**, n. *pignerator* or *qui pignora quaestus caus*s* accipit*. (The Romans had no system of pawnbroking.)

pawn, n. at chess, *latrunculus*, *latro*.

pay, I. v.tr. (*per*)*solvēre*, *exsolvēre*, *dissolvēre*, *pendēre*, *dependēre* (= to weigh out), *pensitare*, *numerare*, *numerato solvēre* (in ready money); not to be able to —, *non esse solvendo* or *ad solvendū*; to — cash, *praesenti pecuniā solvēre*, *repräsentare*; to — a penalty, *poenas dare* or *solvēre*; to — for, = to give money for, *alq*d* pro alq*d* re solvēre*; = to atone for, *luēre*; to — for with one's life, *alq*d* capite luēre*; see ATONE. II. v.intr. *fructum ferre*, *quaestuosum*, *fructuosum esse*. III. n. *merces*, *-ēdis*, f. (= wages), *stipendum* (of a soldier), *quaestus*, *-ūs* (= gain). **payable**, adj. *solvendus*; a bill is — at sight, *pecunia ex syngraphā solvenda est*. **pay-day**, n. *dies quo merces solvenda est*, or *dies* alone if fixed by con-

text. **paymaster**, n. 1, in gen. *qui alq*d* solvit*; see STEWARD; 2, in the army, *tribunus aerarius*. **payment**, n. *solutio*, *repraesentatio* (= ready-money —).

pea, n. *pisum* (Plin.), *cicer*, *-ēris*, n. (= chick-pea).

peace, I. n. *pax*, *otium* (= leisure), *concordia* (= agreement); in —, *in pace*; to treat for —, *agere de pacis condicionibus*; to enter on —, *inire pacem*; to make —, *facere pacem*; to keep or preserve —, *pacis fidem servare*; to break —, *pacem frangere*, *violare*; to have no —, *turbari*, *vexari*, from someone, *ab alq*d**; to leave a person in —, *alqm non turbare*; to dismiss in —, *alqm cum pace demittere*; articles of —, *pacis leges*, *condiciones*; to bring —, *ferre*; to prescribe —, *dicere*; to accept —, *accipere*; love of —, *pacis amor*; one who studies —, *pacis amans*, *congruens*; to bind over to keep the —, *pecunia de ei cavēre*. II. interj. *tace*, *tacete!* *Pax!* **peaceable**, adj. *placidus*, *placabilis*, *concor*s**. Adv. *placide*, *concorditer*, *congruenter*. **peaceful**, adj. *pacatus*, *placidus*, *quietus*, *tranquillus*. Adv. *placide*, *quieta*, *tranquille*, *cum (bon*a*) pac*e**. **peacefulness**, n., **peacemaker**, n. See PEACE. **peace-offering**, n. *piaculum*, *placamen*; see TREATY, TRUCE.

peacock, n. *pavo*.

peak, n. 1; generally by *summus* or *extremus* (= the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, *summum montis jugum*); see SUMMIT, TOP; 2, = the end of anything that terminates in a point, *apex*; see POINT.

peal, I. n. *sonitus*, *-ūs*, *companarum* (of bells); — of laughter, *cachinnus*; — of applause, *plausūs clamores*; — of thunder, *tonitrus*, *-ūs*, *fragor* (mostly poet.). II. v.tr. perhaps *campanas movēre* or *cīere*. III. v.intr. *sonare*.

pear, n. *pirum*. **pear-tree**, n. *pirus*, f.

pearl, n. *margarīta*. **pearly**, adj. *margarītum similis*.

peasant, n. *agricola*, m., *agricultor*, in the context also simply *cultor* (= countryman, in reference to his occupation; poetic, *ruricola*), *rusticus* (both in reference to his occupation and to his manners, hence = an uncultivated person, without refinement, in opp. to *urbanus*, a refined civilian), *agrestis* (in reference to his dwelling in the country; also with regard to his rude manners), *rusticanus* (= brought up in the country), *paganus*, *vicanus* (= villager, opp. *oppidanus*). **peasantry**, n. *rustici*, *agrestes*.

pease, n. see PEA.

pebble, n. *calculus*, *lapillus*.

peccadillo, n. *culpa*, *delictum*; see FAULT. **peccant**, adj. *peccans*.

peck, I. n. = a measure, perhaps *semibdens*. II. v.tr. *rostro tundēre* (= to strike) or *caedēre*, *vellicare*.

pectoral, adj. *pectoralis* (Cels.).

peculation, n. *peculatus*, *-ūs* (*publicus*); to commit —, *pecuniam avertēre*, *peculari*; to be accused of —, *peculatūs accusari*; see EMBEZZLE.

peculiar, adj. 1, = belonging to a person, *proprius* (= both what belongs to anyone as his property and what is — to him, in Cie. only with genit.), *meus*, *tuus*, *suus* (= *proprius*), comb. *proprius et meus*, *prae*cip*ius et proprius* (= particular and —), *peculiaris* (= what anyone possesses as his own, esp. of one's own earnings), comb. *peculiaris et proprius*, *privatus* (= what belongs to anyone as his own property, opp. *publicus*), *singularis* (= what belongs to anyone as his characteristic feature); this failing is not merely — to old people, *id quidem non proprium*

resectus est vitium; it is — to man, etc., est naturā sic generata hominis vis, etc. (Cic.), to every man, *cujusvis hominis est* (e.g. to err, *errare*, Cic.) ; see PARTICULAR, SPECIAL ; 2, = singular, *mīrus, novus*; see STRANGE. Adv. *praesertim, maxime, imprimis* (*in primis*), *mīrum in modum, mīre*. **peculiarity**, n. *proprietas* (= peculiar nature of anything), *natura* (= natural state, characteristic feature); what is a noble — in his style, *quod orationi ejus eximium inest*; everyone should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quemque maxime decet quod est eūusque maxime suum*.

pecuniary, adj. *pecuniarius, praemium pecuniae or rei pecuniae*; to make large — rewards to anyone, *munera pecuniae magna alci dare, praemia rei pecuniae magna alci tribuere*.

pedagogue, n. *paedagogus* (= the slave who accompanied a child to school; used also by Plaut. in something of the modern sense of —); *magister* (= master); see PEDANT, EDUCATE, SCHOOL.

pedant, n. *homo ineptus* (*qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur*, Cic.); *homo putidus* (= who tries the patience of his hearers or readers to the utmost, through his pedantic manner). **pedantic**, adj. *ineptus, putidus, molestus*; to have nothing —, *nihil habere molestiarum nec ineptiarum*; see AFFECTED. Adv. *inepte, putide, moleste*.

pedantry, n. *ineptiae* (in gen.), *jactatio putida* (= idle ostentation), *molestia* (= affectation), *morositas* (= niceness), *molesta* or (stronger) *molestissima diligentiae perversitas* (= unnecessary care and trouble, so as to be wearisome to others); exact, conscientious, but without —, *diligens sine molestia*; see AFFECTATION.

pedestal, n. of a column, etc., *basis, stylobates, -is, m.*

pedestrian, adj. and n. a —, *pedes, -itis, m.*; — tour, *iter pedestre*; to begin a — tour, *iter pedibus ingredi*; to make a — tour, *iter pedibus facere, conficere*.

pedigree, n. *stemma gentile* or simply *stemma* (Sen.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, *memoriter progeniem suam ab aro atque etavo proferre*.

pedlar, n. *institor*.

peel, I. n. *cutis* (Plin.), *corium* (Plin.), *tunica crusta* (e.g. *glandis*, Plin.), *putamen* (= shell of nuts, etc.). II. v.tr. *putamen, cutem, etc., alci rei detrahēre* (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, *corticem arbori in orbem* (all round) *detrahēre, decorticare arborem* or *delibrare arborem*. III. v.intr. *cutem* (*paul(l)atim*) (*de)ponēre*. **peeling**, n. *decorticatio*.

peep, I. v.intr. *prospicere*; to — forth, *enītēre, emicare* (= to shine), *apparēre, conspici, conspicuum esse* (= to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous); to — at anything, *alqd intueri, oculis percurrēre*. II. n. 1, *a(d)spectus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs*; to take a — at, *alqd oculis percurrēre, oculos in alqd conspicere*; see LOOK; 2, = beginning at — of day, *diluculo, primā luce*.

peep, v.intr., of chickens, *pīpare, pīpire*.

peer, n. 1, = equal, *par*; 2, = noble, *unus patricis* or *nobilis*; house of —s, *senatus, -ūs*. **peerage**, n. by *gradus, -ūs* (e.g. to raise to the —, *alqm ad amplissimum gradum producere*). **peerless**, adj. *cui par inveniri non potest, unicus*. Adv. *unice*.

peer, v.intr. (*per)scrutari* alqd; see EXAMINE.

peevish, adj. *stomachosus, morosus, difficilis, iracundus*; see ILL-TEMPER. Adv. *stomachose, morose, iracunde*; see SENSITIVE, IRRITABLE. **peevishness**, n. *stomachus, morositas, difficultas, ira, iracundia*.

peg, I. n. *paxillus* (small, for driving into the ground), *cultellus ligneus*. II. v.tr. see FASTEN.

pelf, n. *lucrum*.

pelisse, n. *pallium or pallium ex pelibus factum*.

pell-mell, adv. *promiscue* (= promiscuously), *confuse, permixte* (= without order), *passim* (= in all directions); lying there —, *promiscuus, confusus, permixtus*; we may also form compounds with *per* or *cum* (e.g. to mix —, *miscere, permiscere, commiscere*), to mix — everything, *miscere omnia ac turbare*.

pellucid, adj. † *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

pelt, v.tr. *lapides in alqm jacēre, con(j)icēre, alqm lapidibus petēre*. **pelting**, adj. (of rain) *maximus, or less strongly magnus imber*.

pen, I. n. 1, * *penna (scriptoria)* (not in use till the 7th century), *calamus, stilus* (of metal); to dip a — in ink, *calatum intingēre* (Quint.); 2, = fold, *saeptum* (*sep-*). II. v.tr. 1, *scribēre*; see WRITE; 2, = to fold, *saeptis* (*sep-*) *includēre*.

pen-knife, n. see KNIFE. **penman**, n. qui scribit. **penmanship**, n. *ars bene scribendi*.

penal, adj. — law, *lex poenalis* (Jct.).

penalty, n. *poena, damnum, multa (mulcta)* (the two latter = the — inflicted upon anyone, *damnum* as a punishment inflicted, *multa* = both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved); to inflict a —, *alqm alqū re multare*. **penance**, n. *satisfactio* (= penalty for injuries done, Eccl. term = penance), *multa (mulcta)* (= penalty), *poena* (in gen. = penalty paid by anyone), *piaculum* (= atonement); to order anyone to do —, *piaculum ab alqo exigēre*. **penitence**, n. *paenitentia* (in gen.); see REPENTANCE.

penitent, adj. *paenitens* (= repenting); Alexander was so — after he had murdered Clitus, that he was about to kill himself, *interempto Clito Alexander manus vix a se abstinuit, tanta vis erat paenitendi*. **penitential**, adj. (*quod*) *paenitentiam declarat*. **penitentiary**, n. carcer, -eris, m. (= prison), defining further sense by context.

pence, n., see PENNY.

pencil, n. 1, of painter, *penicillus* (or -um); see PAINTER; 2, for writing, *stilus* (see PEN).

pendant, n. *stalagmum* (Plaut.), *inaures, -ium, f.* (= ear-ring).

pending, I. adj. 1, in law, *res delata est ad judicem*; the matter is still —, *ad huc sub judice lis est*; 2, in commerce, *nondum expeditus* or *confectus*. II. prep. *per* with accus. (= during), *nondum* with part. (e.g. — the decision of the court, *lis nondum judicata*), *dum, donec* (= until, e.g. — his return, *dum redeat*).

pendulous, adj. *pendulus*.

pendulum, n., perhaps *perpendiculum* (not class.).

penetrability, n., by **penetrable**, adj. *penetrabilis, pervius* (where there is a road through, opp. *invius*). **penetrate**, I. v.tr. *penetrare, permanere in* with accus., *pervadēre* *per* or simply with accus. (to — all parts of the body; poison —s every limb of the body, *vene-*

num cunctos artus pervadit or in omnes partes permanat; the draught —s the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animos* (of a speaker's address, etc.); —d (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus, ictus, percussus, perfusus*. **II.** v.intr. (with an effort) *penetrare*, through a place, *per alqm locum*, to a place, *ad alqm locum* or *in alqm locum*; *pervadere alqm locum* or *per alqm locum* (= to go through a place, both of persons and things), *exaudiri* (=to be heard), *ad aures pervadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor urbem pervadit*), *translucere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perferri in alqm locum* (= to spread as far as); with force, *irruere, irrumperem in alqm locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad alqd* (= to descend down to —, of persons and things); the cry —s into their ears, *clamorem exaudiunt*; the cry —s into the camp, *clamor in castra perfertur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis gnarum esse*; to — into a country, *progredi, procedere, prorumperem* (the latter = to rush forth with violence); *se insinuare* (by stealth, e.g. into the affections, etc., also lit.). **penetrating**, adj. 1, of cold, etc., *penetratis, penetrabilis, acutus, acer, maximus, gravis*; 2, fig. *sagax, acutus, astutus, callidus, sol(l)ers, perspicax*; see SAGACIOUS, ACUTE. **penetration**, n. *acies, acumen* (e.g. *ingenii*), *sagacitas, sol(l)ertia, perspicacitas*. **penetrative**, adj. *gravis, vehemens* (of a sermon, etc.); see IMPRESSIVE. **penetrativeness**, n., the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratorii ac forenses* (Cic.).

peninsula, n. *peninsula*. **peninsular**, adj., by circuml. with *peninsula*.

penny, n. *as, nummus (sestertius)*; not a — (I give, etc.), *ne mumnum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, *convenire*); to pay to the last —, *ad assem solvere*.

pension, I. n. *annuum* (= yearly payment, Plin. Min., Suet., more usual in pl.). II. v.tr. *annua, etc., alcī praebēre*. **pensioner**, n. *cui annua praebentur*.

pensive, adj. *in cogitatione* (or *cognitionibus*) *defixus, substristis* (= somewhat sad, ante and post class.); see THOUGHTFUL. Adv. use adj. **pensiveness**, n. *cogitatio* (= thought), *tristitia* (= sadness).

pentagon, n. *pentagon(i)um* (or *pentagonion*, late). **pentagonal**, adj. *quinquangular* (Gram.).

pentameter, n. (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).

pentateuch, n. *pentateuchus* (Eccl.).

Pentecost, n. *dies pentacostes, pentacoste* (Eccl.).

penthouse, n. *tugurium parieti affixum*, as milit. term, *vinea*.

penultima, n. by *penultimus* (opp. *ultimus*, Aul. Gell.; *penultima*, sc. *syllaba*).

penurious, adj. *parcus, sordidus, avarus, tenax*; see NIGGARDLY. Adv. *sordide, averse, parce, parce ac tenuiter*. **penuriousness**, n. *sordes, -is, f.* (usu. in pl.), *tenacitas, tenuitas victus* (in one's mode of living); see NIGGARDLINESS, MEANNESS, PARSIMONY. **penury**, n. *inopia, egestas* (*victus* or *rerum necessariarum penuria*); see POVERTY.

peony, n. *paeonia* (Plin.).

people, I. n. as a large number in gen., *vis* (=crowd, of men and animals), *copiae* (=troops, soldiers), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= the great mass of the —, in opp. to those of a higher position, e.g. the soldiers in opp. to the commissioned officers), *plebs, -is, l.* (= the common —); the —, *homines*

(=men in gen.), *homunculi, homunciones* (in a contemptuous sense); the young —, *adolescentuli*; the — of Greece, *Graeci*; the towns—, *oppidani* (=the inhabitants of the town), *cives* (=citizens); the — in the village, *vicani*; the — in the country, *rustici, pagani* (=peasants); before the —, *palam* (=not in secret), *coram omnibus* (=in the presence of all), *in oculis* or *ante oculos omnium*; very often in Latin the gen. term *homines* is left out with adjs., e.g. many —, *multi*; all the —, *omnes*; good —, *boni*; when *qui* follows, e.g. there are — who say, *sunt qui dicant*; there are — who believe, *sunt qui existiment*; when we make a wide and general statement, when “—” = “one,” e.g. — say, *dicunt*; — report, *narrant*; the —, = those who belong to anyone, anyone's household, or servants or relations, etc., *alcis familia* (=anyone's servants, etc., all together, Caes.), *alcis famuli, ministri* (=servants), *alcis comitas, qui alqm comitantur* (=those who accompany anyone, attendants), *alcis milites* (=soldiers); my, your, etc., —, *mei, tui*; *plebecula* (contemptuous), in the name of the —, *publice*; a man of the lower orders, of the —, *homo plebeius* (according to his descent), *homo de plebe* (according to his rank); the language of the common —, *sermo plebeius*; a number of — forming one body as it were, *gens, natio* (e.g. *exterae nationes et gentes*, Cic.); *populus* (forming a State, all the free-born citizens together who are united through the same form of government, e.g. *Scipio Hergetum gentem cum infesto exercitu invasisset, compulsis omnibus, Athanagiam urbem, quae caput ejus populi erat, circum-sedit*, Liv.); where *gentem* = a — of the same origin or race, but which as a State, *populus*, had a capital; one *gens* may comprise several *populos*, in the pl. also comb. *populi nationesque*; when we speak of one particular — or nation, we may also render — in Latin by *nomen* (=name, i.e. anything, everybody who has or goes by that name, e.g. Hannibal the mortal enemy of the Roman —, *Hannibal inimicissimus nomini Romano*, Nepos), also comb. *gens ac nomen* (e.g. *Nerviorum*, Caes.); belonging to our —, nation, *nostras*; see NATION; a riot caused by the —, *tumultus, -ūs*; a decree of the whole —, *populi scitum, plebiscitum* (decreed by the great mass of the — [in opp. to a decree of the senate], and which had been adopted by majority, after it had been proposed by the presiding magistrate), *populi jussum* (inasmuch as the — collectively had the right of commanding the senate to confirm a decree adopted by them, after which every citizen was obliged to obey the same), comb. *populi scitum jussumque*; the power of the —, *populi* or *popularis potestas* (see POWER). **II.** v.tr. 1, *coloniam or colonos deducere* or *mittere alqo* (= to send out a colony), or *locum incolis frequentare* (in sense of filling a place with inhabitants); 2, fig. *complēre* (=to fill); 3, = INHABIT; see POPULATE. **peopled**, adj. see POPULOUS. **populace**, n. *plebs* (=commons), *vulgus, -i, n.* (=mob); dregs of the —, *populi faex or sentina*. **popular**, adj. 1, = belonging to the people, *popularis*; the — party, *populares*; 2, = a general favourite, *popularis* (rare), *populo* or *in vulgus gratis* or *acceptus*; to be —, *gratia multum apud alqm valere*, or *gratiā plurimum posse*; to become —, *gratiā ab alqo* or *in* or *apud alqm inire*; 3, = suited to the common understanding, of style, etc., *ad commune judicium accommodatus*. Adv. *populat-rer*. **popularity**, n. *gratia* (=influence), *populi favor* or *studium*; breath of —, *aura popularis*; to gain —, *gratiā ab alqo, ad* or *apud alqm inire*. **populate**, v.tr. *frequentare* (incolis); to — a place with settlers, *colonias* or *colonos deducere, mittere alqo* (the former if the

person himself lead a colony anywhere); see PEOPLE II. **population**, n. 1, *colonorum deductio in locum* (when a colony is established anywhere); 2, *multitudo* (= multitude), *frequētia* (= large multitude), *civium* or *incolarum numerus* (= number of resident inhabitants), *cives* (= citizens), *incolae* (= inhabitants); see PEOPLE; the town has a sufficient —, *urbi frequentia suppetit*. **populous**, adj. *frequens* (opp. *desertus*), *celeber* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic, much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*). **populousness**, n. *celebritas hominum* or *civium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance).

pepper, I. n. *piper*, -ēris, n. — *-cruet*, — *box*, *pyxis piperis*. II. v.tr. *pipere condire*.

per, a Latin prep., which, as a prefix in English, means 1, = THOROUGH, THOROUGHLY, which see; 2, = by; *per annum*, a year, see ANNUAL; — week; see WEEKLY.

peradventure, adv. *forte*, *fortasse*, *forsitan*; see PERHAPS.

perambulate, v.tr. *transire*, *iter facere per alijm locum* (= to travel through), *peragrare* (= to wander through, in gen.), *obire* (= through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), *(per)lustrare* (in order to look about), *percurrēre* (quickly, also *percurrēre celeriter*), *pervolare* (in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *pervagari* (in a place). **perambulation**, n. *lustratio*, *peragratio*, *transitus*, -ūs (= passage through, etc.).

perceivable, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest*, *sensibilis* (= what can be felt, the latter first in Vitruv.). **perceive**, v.tr. *sentire*, *sensibus percipere* (with the senses, in gen.), *auribus percipere*, *audire* (with the ears), *oculis percipere*, *vidēre* (= to see), *cernēre* (= to see more distinctly); to — the course of the stars, *cursus stellarum notare*; fig. with the understanding, *animadvertisēre* (= to direct one's thoughts to a certain thing; with the part. when I — a thing in a particular state; with the accus. and infin. when I — through what I have heard, etc.), *cognoscēre* (= to learn, to know; to obtain a clear perception of anything), *sentire* (= to feel, to see, *alqd* or *de alqā re*), *vidēre* (= to see, to understand); to — clearly, *perspicēre*, *conspicēre* (= to behold), *observare* (= to observe), *intelligēre* (*intellig-*) (= to comprehend). **perceptibility**, n. by **perceptible**, adj. *insignis*, *conspicuus* (= conspicuous), *manifestus* (= manifest); see CLEAR. Adv. *manifeste*; see CLEARLY. **perception**, n. gen. by verbs, by *percipere*; see SENSATION, NOTION, IDEA. **perceptive**, adj. by verbs.

perch, I. n. 1, a measure of length = $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; *pertica* (very late); 2, for hens, *pertica* (*gallinaria*). II. v.intr. *alci rei insidēre* (= to settle on), *alci rei insidēre* (= to remain on).

perch, n. = a fish, *perca* (Plin.).

perchance, adv. see PERADVENTURE.

percolate, I. v.tr. see STRAIN. II. v.intr. *permanare*. **percolation**, n. *percolatio*, or by verb.

percussion, n. *ictus*, -ūs (= blow), *pulsus*, -ūs (= push); see SHOCK.

perdition, n. *exitium*, *interitus*, -ūs, *perniciēs*.

peremptory, adj. 1, *confidens*, *arrogans*; to give — orders, *definite praecipere* or *diligenter mandare* *alqd*, or in a stronger sense, *arroganter praecipere*; 2, a — judgment, *judicium plenum arrogantiæ*; to judge in a — manner, *arrogantius judicare*. Adv. *confidenter*, *arroganter*; see ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, DECISIVE.

perennial, adj. *perennis*. Adv. by adj. or *perpetuo*; see ALWAYS.

perfect, I. adj. *plenus* (in gen. of anything that is neither deficient as regards the contents, nor in number or size), *integer* (= not mutilated, complete), *absolutus*, *perfectus*, comb. *absolutus et perfectus*, *perfectus atque absolutus*, *expletus et perfectus*, *perfectus cumulatusque*, *perfectus compleatusque* (= having the highest perfection, completed), *verus*, *germanus* (= real, genuine); to make anything —, *alqd absolvēre* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium*, kindness), *cumulare alqd* (= to crown, fig., e.g. the pleasure, *gaudium*). Adv. *plene*, *absolute*, *perfecte*, or by superl. in sense of "quite" (e.g. — right, *rectissime*). II. v.tr. *excolēre* (= to develop further, e.g. the art of oratory, *orationem*), *conficēre*, *perficēre*; to — anyone in knowledge, *augēre alqm scientiā*. III. n. Gram. t.t. *praeteritum perfectum* (Quint.). **perfection**, n. *integritas* (= completeness), *absolutio*, *perfectio*, *absolutio perfectioque* (= highest degree of —); — of virtue, *virtus*, -ūs, *perfecta cumulataque*; to bring anything to —, *alqd absolvēre* or *perficēre*.

perfidious, adj. *perfidus*, *perfidiosus* (= faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*). Adv. *perfidē*, *perfidisse*; see TREACHEROUS. **perfidy**, n. *perfidia* (= faithlessness, with which anyone breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (= want of faith); to show —, *perfidē* or *fraudulenter agēre*.

perforate, v.tr. = to bore through, *terebre* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger), *perterebare* (with the borer), *perforare* (= to make holes in, in gen.).

perform, adv. vi, *per vim*, *necessarie*, or by *invitus* or *compulsus*, *coactus*.

perform, v.tr. (*per*)*agēre* (= to do, e.g. business, *negotium*), *gerēre* (= to be the support of anything, as it were, e.g. *negotium*), *obire* (= to undergo), *alqd praestare* (= to discharge, e.g. *officium*), *(per)fungi alqā re* (= to discharge, to discharge with zeal), *administrare* (= to administer), *exsequi* (= to carry out; all these, *negotium*, *munus*), *conficēre* (= to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); to — one's duties, *res suas obire*, *officia sua exsequi*; to — a business for anyone (at anyone's request), *negotium alcjs procurare*; to — a part, *partes agēre*, *in scaenā* (scen-) *esse* (on the stage); to — the part of an accuser, *partes accusatoris obtinēre*; to — sacred rites, *sacra facēre*; see DO, EXECUTE, ACCOMPLISH, DISCHARGE, FULFIL.

performance, n. = the act of —, *actio*, *administratio* (= the administering), *confectio* (= the accomplishing), *perfunctio*; — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio*; = the thing itself which is performed, *actio*, *negotium* (= business), *officium* (= duty), *ministerium* (= service); a — on the stage, *fabula* (= the piece played), with *agi* (e.g. during the —, *dum fabula agitur*); to give a —, *fabulam dare*. **performer**, n. 1, in gen. *actor*, *auctor*, *confector*, or by *PERFORM*; 2, *artis musicae peritus*, or, in gen. *alcjs rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alcjs rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*), *acroāma*, -ātis, n. (lit. = a concert, then also the person who gives it, singer, minstrel, player).

perfume, I. n. *odor* (*odos*), *unguentum* (= ointment). II. v.tr. *odoribus perfundēre* (with sweet smells); † *suffire* (by burning —).

perfumer, n. 1, who perfumes, by verbs; 2, *qui merces odorum venditat*, *myropola*, -ae, m. (Plaut.), *unguentarius*.

perfuntory, adj. *neglegens* (*neglig-*); see NEGLIGENT.

perhaps, adv. *fortasse*, *forsitan*, † *forsan*

(*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in gen., as *forte* can in gen. only be used after *si*, *nisi*, *ne* [not after *num*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*), *haud scio an, nescio an* (= I don't know whether, etc.), to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus*, *nemo*, *numquam* (*nunq.*), whilst according to the English "— someone, etc., or I don't know whether anyone, etc.", we might be led to say, *ullius, quisquam, umquam*; whether — someone, somebody, after the verbs "to ask (*quaerere*)" and "to search, explore (*percontari*)" by *ecquis* (or *ecqui*), *ecquae* (or *ecqua*), *ecquid*; you ask whether — there be any hope? *quaeris ecqua spes sit?* — someone, — anyone, *forsitan quispiam*, *alq forte*; — may also be rendered by *aliquando* (some time, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *circiter*, *fere*, or *ferme* (in approximate estimations as regards time and numbers; see ALMOST); *fere* and *ferme* also in gen. when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, *in hanc fere sententiam locutus est*; unless —, *nisi forte, nisi si*; if —, *si forte*; — because, etc.? *an quod*, etc.? — not, etc.? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question, which serves as an answer at the same time), *an*.

pericardium, n. * *pericardium* (not class.).

peril, n. see DANGER, RISK. **perilous**, adj. see DANGEROUS.

period, n. 1, in astronomy, *ambitus, -ūs*, *circuitus, -ūs*; 2, = a portion of time, *tempus* (= time, space of time in gen.), or *tempora, tempes*tas (= a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *aetas* (= age), *spatium temporis* (= space of time); no — of my life, *nullum aetatis meae tempus*; 3, in chronology; see TIME, EPOCH; 4, in gram. *periodus* (Quint.), in Cie. only in Greek, *περιόδος*, rendered by him by (verborum) *ambitus*, or (verborum or orationis) *circuitus*, or (verborum) *comprehensio* or *circumscripicio* or *continuatio*, or *verborum* or *orationis orbis*, or *circuitus et quasi orbis verborum*; a well-flowing and rounded —, *apta et quasi rotunda constructio*; structure of the —, (verborum) *compositio* (Quint.). **periodical**, adj. what returns at stated intervals, *solennis* (*solenn-*), e.g. — diseases, *morbis tempore certo or statu recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides, -um*; see JOURNAL; — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt*. Adv. *certis temporibus*.

peripatetic, adj. *peripateticus*; the —s, *Peripatetici*.

periphery, n. *perimetrum* (Vitr.).

periphrasis, n. see PARAPHRASE.

perish, v.intr. *perire* (e.g. by illness, *morbo*), *interire* (stronger than *perire*, = complete annihilation), *cadere* (= to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (= to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi*, *interfici*, *necari* (= to be killed; see KILL); to — in the war, *bello cadere, in bello occidere*; *absumi alq re* (= to be swept away through, etc., e.g. *fame, veneno*; through illness, through pestilence, *morbo, pestilentia*); more — from hunger than by the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. **perishable**, adj. *quod corrumpi potest, fluxus* (= inconstant, e.g. *gloria*), *fragilis* (= frail), comb. *fluxus et (or atque) fragilis, caducus, infirmus* (= weak), comb. *caducus et infirmus, brevis* (= short, e.g. *omnia quae habent speciem gloriae contemne, brevia, fugacia, caduca existima*, Cic.). **perishable**

ness, n. *fragilitas, brevitas* (= shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmitas* (= weakness).

peristyle, n. *peristyl(i)um*.

periwinkle, n. a plant, *vinca pervinca* (or as one word, *vincapervinca*, Plin.).

perjure, v.tr. *falsum jurare* (in gen.), *pejare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. **perjured**, adj. *perjurus*. **perjury**, n. *falsum jusjurandum* (in gen.), *perjurium*.

perky, adj. *protervus*; see SAUCY.

permanency, n. *perpetuitas* (= without interruption), *perennitas, diuturnitas, longinquitas* (= for a length of time), *stabilitas*. **permanent**, adj. by *permanere*, or by *perpetuus, perennis, diuturnus, longinquus, stabilis*; see CONSTANT. Adv. *perpetuo*.

permeability, n., **permeable**, adj. *penetrabilis*; see PENETRATE.

permissible, adj. *licitus* (= allowed), *cessus* (= granted); to be —, *licitum esse, licere*. **permission**, n. *concessio* (= concession), *permisso* (very rare; the substs. *cessus* and *permisso* only in the ablat. sing.); *potestas, copia* (= power given anyone); *arbitrium* (= free will to do a thing), *licentia* (= entire liberty to do what one likes); to give anyone —, *veniam, potestatem, licentiam alci dare*, for or to, *alcjs rei facienda, potestatem alci facere, concedere, licentiam alci concedere, licentiam alci permittere ut, etc., alci alqd permittere, concedere* (see PERMIT); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi licentiam dare*; to have the —, *mihi licet, permisum, concessum est*; with your —, *permisso et concessu tuo, si per te licitum erit, pace tuā*; without anyone's — (to do a thing, etc.), *injussu alcjs*; contrary to my —, *me invito*. **permissive**, adj. by verbs. **permit**, v.tr. *sinere* (with infin.), *concedere alqd alci or ut* (= to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repugnare*), *permittere* (dat. or *ut*, = to allow anything to be done, opp. *vitare*), *facultatem dare* or *potestatem facere alcjs rei, alcjs rei veniam dare* or *dare hanc veniam ut* (= to show indulgence in anything); see ALLOW.

permutation, n. (*per*) *mutatio*.

pernicious, adj. *perniciosus* (= ruinous), *exitiosus* (= leading to a tragical end, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis, exitiabilis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical end, e.g. war), *funestus* (= bringing grief over a great many, e.g. tribuneship), *damnosus*, to anyone, *alci* (= causing injury, e.g. *bellum*). Adv. *perniciose, exitiose, funeste*. **perniciousness**, n. *vis nocendi*, also by circumloc. with *nocere*; who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intellegit hanc rem nocere?*

peroration, n. *peroratio, epilogus, conclusio*.

perpendicular, adj. *directus* (ad *perpendiculum*).

perpetrate, v.tr. *alqd committere* or *in se admittere*; see COMMIT. **perpetration**, n. by verb. **perpetrator**, n. of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti*, in the context *auctor*; by circumloc. *qui, quae facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus commisit*; *qui, quae facinus in se admisit*.

perpetual, adj. *perpetuus*; see CONTINUAL. Adv. *perpetuo*; see ALWAYS. **perpetuate**, v.tr. *alqd perpetuum reddere, continuare* (= to carry on beyond the usual time). **perpetuation**, n. by verb. **perpetuity**, n. *perpetuitas*; see DURATION, ETERNITY.

perplex, v.tr. 1, of matters; see CONFUSE; 2, of persons, *alcjs mentem animumque perturbare, percutere, distrahere, sollicitare, in perturbationem con(j)icere*; with talking, *oratione*.

differre. **perplexing**, adj. *difficilis, perplexus, impeditus, anceps, dubius.* **perplexity**, n. *sorribitudo* (= anxiety), *dubitatio* (= doubt); see DOUBT.

perquisite, n. by *reditus extraordinarii, pecunia extraordinaria*, or in the plur. *pecuniae extraordinariae* (of a public functionary, Cic.), *peculum* (= the private property of a child or slave).

perry, n. *vinum ex piris factum.*

persecute, v.tr. *insectari* (= to pursue with hostile intentions), *inseguī* (= to pursue close at one's heels), *vexare* (= to vex, to tease unceasingly); violently, *vehementius premere* or *vexare alqm*; to — with insults, *alqm verbis contumeliosis prosequi, alqm maledictis or contumeliis insectari, alqm probris et maledictis vexare.* **persecution**, n. *insectatio* (= pressure), *vexatio* (= vexation). **persecutor**, n. *vexator* (= who teases), *insectator.*

perseverance, n. *perseverantia* (= not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), *permansio* (*in sententiā*), *constantia* (= consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (= assiduity), *pertinacia* (= pertinacity, in defending an opinion), *pervicacia* (= utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain a victory), *obstinatio, obstinatior voluntas, obstinatus animus* (= firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed; in a bad sense = obstinacy), *patientia* (= patience; e.g. in one's work, *laboris*), *virtus, -ūtis* (= in undergoing trouble in gen.). **persevere**, v.intr. *perseverare* (proper term), *constare* (with and without *sibi*, = to be always the same), *perstare, consistēre, persistēre* (= to insist upon), *(per)manēre* (= to remain firm in; all these generally *in alqā re*), *pergēre*. **persevering**, adj. *perseverans, constans, assiduus* (= who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alejs rei* (= clinging fast to anything), *pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus*. Adv. with pers., *perseveranter, constanter, firmiter, affirmato animo, pertinaciter, pervicacius, obstinate, obstinato animo.*

persist, v.intr. see PERSEVERE. **persistence**, n. see PERSEVERANCE.

person, n. 1, in widest sense, *homo*; in mere enumeration, or contemptuously, *caput, persona* (lit. = the mask of the dramatic actor, then fig., = the part which he acts; *persona* never = the individual); by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, = *nomen est, quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quaeque proprio vocabulo appellatur* (Cic.); in his, etc., own —, *ipse* (= he himself), *praesens, coram* (= he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came in his own —, *ipse venit*; to be there in his own —, *praesentem* or *coram adesse*; —s of higher rank, *homines nobiles*; a handsome — (= woman), *mulier formosa*; 2, = body, *corpus, -ōris, n., species* (= exterior in gen.), *forma, facies*; 3, = a — represented on the stage, *persona* (lit. = mask), *partes, -iūm* (= part); to appear in the — of, *alejs personam ferre* or *sustinēre* or *tueri* (not *agēre*), *alejs partes agēre, obtinēre* (all lit. and fig.); 4, = — in gram., *persona* (e.g. *tertia*, Quint.). **personage**, n. 1, = PERSON; 2, = great man, *homo nobilis*. **personal**, adj., **personally**, adv. *personalis, personaliter* (Imperial Rome, t.t.); a — verb, *verbū personale* (Gram.); in other instances than these we must render it by *ipse, per se* (= himself), or by *praesens, coram* (= present, in his own person, opp. *per litteras* (= by letter, and such like), or by *proprius* (= not in common with others, opp. *com-*

munis), or by *privatus* (= referring to one as a private individual, opp. *publicus*), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, *ipse aderat*; I have a — interview with anyone, *ipse or praesens cum alio colloquor*; Caesar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, *orationem habuit Caesar, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat*; to know anyone —, *alqm ipsum nosse, alqm de facie nosse*; not to know anyone —, *alqm non nosse, alqm or alejs faciem ignorare*; not to mind — offences, *omittēre privatas offensiones*; in the sense of rude, see RUDE and PERSONALITY, 2; — occupations, *studia privata* (opp. *opera publica*). **personality**, n. 1, if = "existence as a person," or "the person itself," it must be rendered by circumloc. (e.g. in our days people deny the — of the devil, *recentiores diabolum esse negant*; he always mixes his own — up with it, *se ipse semper praedicat*); 2, = direct offensive application to a person, perhaps *contumeliae, privatae offensiones* (= personal offences, insults), *maledicta, -orum*. **personality**, n. (*bona*) *sua*. **personate**, v.tr. *alejs partes agēre*, or *personam gerēre, tueri or sustinēri*; see REPRESENT. COUNTERFEIT, FEIGN, RESEMBLE. **personification**, n. *prosopopoeia* (Quint.), pure Lat. *conformatio*, or *personarum fictio* or *confictio*, or *ficta alienarum personarum oratio*. **personify**, v.tr. a thing, 1, in a writing, as acting or speaking, *rem tanquam loquentem inducere, alej rei orationem (at)tribuēre*; 2, to represent as a human being, *alqd humanā specie induēre, alqd alej rei tanquam vitam (at)tribuēre*.

perspective, n. (= the science) *scenographia* (= theatrical drawing, Vitr.); pleasing —, *ea ars pictoris quā efficit ut quaedam eminēre in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint.).

perspicacious, adj. lit. *perspicax* (= who can see everything at one glance), *sagax* (= sagacious), *acutus* (= sharp), comb. *acutus et perspicax, acer* (= keen). **perspicacity**, n. (with regard to the understanding) *perspicacitas, acies or acumen ingenii, ingenium acre or acutum.*

perspicuity, n. by adj. **perspicuous**, adj. (*di)lucidus, luculentus, clarus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus, apertus, distinctus, planus*; see CLEAR, INTELLIGIBLE. Adv. (*di)lucide, clare, evidenter, luculenter, perspicue, aperte, distincte, plane.*

perspiration, n. *sudor*; to be in a —, *sudare, sudorem emittēre*; to be in a great —, *multo sudore manare, sudore madēre* (in gen., Plin.). **perspire**, v.intr. *sudare* (also fig. = to work hard), *sudorem emittēre* (lit.); 1 —, *sudor mihi erupit*; to — a great deal, *multum sudare* (with fear), *multo sudore manare, sudore madēre* (= to drop with perspiration).

persuade, v.tr. = to convince by argument, *persuadēre alej de alqā re*, or with accus. and infin. (the accus. alone can only be used with *persuadēre* when it is a pronoun in the neuter gender, such as *hoc, illud, nihil*); he can easily be —d, *facile adducitur ad credendum*; = to influence by entreaty, etc., *commodis verbis delenire, ut, etc.* (= to talk over), *permovēre* (with *ut* when we want to state the intention; with the infin. alone or with the accus. and infin. when this is not the case; with the accus. alone simply, when it is a neut. pronoun); *alqm impellēre* (= to urge) or *adducēre* (= to bring) or *inducēre* (= to induce) *ad alqd* or with *ut*, *alej auctorem esse alejs rei* or with *ut* (= to cause anyone to); they —d me to it, *persuadetur mihi* (not *persuadet*); to allow oneself to be —d, *persuaderi sibi pati*; to — anyone to believe a thing, *fidem alejs rei facere alej, alqm adducēre ad opinionem*; to be easily —d to believe a thing, *facile induci ad credendum*; I am not

easily —d to believe, *non adduci possum, ut credam*; see CONVINCE. **persuasion**, n. *persuasio*; — was not difficult, *non difficilis persuasio fuit*; gift of —, *virtus ad persuadendum accommodata, vis persuadendi*; see CONVICTION, BELIEF. **persuasive**, adj., **persuasiveness**, n., by circumloc. with the verb (e.g. a — speech, *oratio ad persuadendum accommodata*).

pert, adj. *protinus, procax*. Adv. *proterve, procaciter*. **pertness**, n. *proturitas, procacitas*.

pertain, v.intr. = to belong or relate to, *pertinere ad alqd, spectare ad alqd, referri, alcjs juris esse* (= to be his of right); with the genit. *nullius est artis*, it —s to no art; *proprium esse*; what —s to this, *quod pertinet or attinet ad hoc, or refertur, or referendum est*.

pertinacious, adj. *obstinatus, pervicax, pertinax*. Adv. *obstinate, pertinaciter*; to act — in anything, *obstinato animo agere alqd*. **pertinacity**, n. *animi obstinatio*, in a thing, *alcjs rei* (= obstinacy, contumacy), *pervicacia, animus pervicax* (= great perseverance), *pertinacia* (in holding an opinion or entertaining a plan), *contumacia* (= contumacy).

perturbation, n. see AGITATION, DISTURBANCE.

perusal, n. *lectio, perlectio (pell-)*. **peruse**, v.tr. *perlegere, evolvere, pervolvere, pervolutare*.

pervade, v.tr. 1, lit. *permanare, alga re perfundi*; 2, fig. *permanare, perfundere*; to — the mind, *ad animum descendere, in animum penetrare*.

perverse, adj. *perversus* (lit. = diverted; fig., not as it ought to be), *pravus* (fig. = contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, *mens, opinio*). Adv., fig. *perverse, perperam* (= not right, opp. *recte*); see OBSTINATE, STUBBORN. **perver-** **ness**, n. *perversitas* (e.g. *hominum, opinionum, morum*). **perversion**, n. *corruptio* (= spoiling), *depravatio*; — of meaning, *verbi depravatio, verbum in pejus detortum* (Sen.). **pervert**, I. v.tr. 1, in gen. *depravare, corrumpere*; 2, as Theol. t.t., perhaps *a fide Christiana abducere*. II. n. perhaps *qui a fide Christiana abductus est*.

previous, adj. *pervius* (of places, etc.), *penetrabilis*; to the air, *aeri expositus*.

pest, n. 1, lit., see PESTILENCE; 2, fig., of anything or person very obnoxious, *pestis, pernicies, comb. pestis ac pernicies*; —house, *aedificium ad pestilentiae contagia prohibenda extuctum*. **pester**, v.tr. see TROUBLE, DISTURB, ANNOY.

pestilence, n. lit. *pestilentia* (as an epidemic disease), *lues, -is* (as obnoxious matter likely to spread disease), *morbus pernicialis* (= dangerous illness; also fig.). **pestilential**, adj. *pestilens* (lit., opp. *saluber*), *foetus* (fig. = abominable, horrible, e.g. smell, opp. *suavis*).

pestle, n. *pilum, pistillum* (Plin.).

pet, I. n. *deliciae, amores, -um*; see FAVOURITE. II. v.tr. *fovere, in deliciis habere*.

petard, n. in phrase, he is hoist with his own —, perhaps *in suos laqueos ipse incidit*.

petition, I. n. 1, in gen. see PRAYER, REQUEST; 2, a formal —, *petitio* (= petitioning for, *alcjs rei*), *quaes alqis petit, lit(t)erae (suplices) libellus (supplex)*; to sign a — (along with others), *libellum subscribere*; to grant a —, *alci petenti satisfacere, annuere*; to present a — containing a request that, etc., *libello oblato petere, ut, etc.* II. v.tr. *petere alqd ab algo, rogare alqd, anyone, alqm or ab algo* (= to demand anything as a favour), in an urgent manner, *implorare et exposcere alqd, contendere ab algo ut, flagitare or efflagitare alqm alqd* (= to request, to urge); to —

anyone for a person or thing, *ab algo alci petere*; to — an authority (e.g. parliament), *petere alqd per lit(t)eras*. **petitioner**, n. *qui libellum afferit, qui libello petit oblato, qui supplicat*.

petrify, v.tr. 1, *in lapidem (con)vertēre, minare*; to be petrified, *lapidescere* (Plin., rare); 2, fig. *alqm obstupescere*; to be petrified (with astonishment, etc.), *obstupescere, attonitum esse*.

petticoat, n. *tunica interior, corporis velamentum interius* (the Romans had no equivalent); — government, *imperium uxorum or muliebre*. **pettifogger**, n. *rabilis, causidicus rabiosus et ineptus*. **pettifogging**, adj. a — attorney, *causidicus* (opp. to *orator*); in wider sense, see PALTRY. **petty**, adj., see LITTLE, TRIFLING, PALTRY.

petulance, n., see PASSION, SAUCINESS, IMPUDENCE. **petulant**, adj., see SAUCY, IMPUDENT.

pew, n. *sedes quae est in aede sacrâ*.

pewter, n. see TIN.

phaeton, n. see CARRIAGE.

phantom, n. 1, *somnium, opinionis commenta, -orum*; they are mere —s, *et falsa et inania sunt*; 2, see GHOST.

Pharisee, n. *Pharisaeus* (Eccl.); fig., see HYPOCRITE. **Pharisaical**, adj., lit. by the gen. *Pharisaeorum* (Eccl.); see HYPOCRITICAL.

pharmacy, n. (*ars*) *medicamentaria* (Plin.).

phase, n. *status, -us, condicio or ratio*, or by circumloc. (e.g. the thing has passed into a new —, *res mutata est, or nova fit*).

pheasant, n. (*avis*) *Phasiana* (Plin.); *Phasianus* (Fas-, Suet.).

phenomenon, n. in gen. *ostentum, prodigium, portentum, miraculum* (= any marvellous sight seen, and relating to some future event); in the sky, *phaenomenon* (very late, or as Greek *φαινόμενον*), *res mira or mirifica or nova* (= strange).

phial, n. see BOTTLE.

philanthropy, n. *caritas generis humani, humanitas*. **philanthropist**, n., **philanthropical**, adj. *hominibus or generi humano amicus, humanus*. Adv. *humane*.

Philippic, n. 1, lit. (*oratio*) *Philippica*; 2, fig. *oratio in alqm habita*.

Philistine, n. 1, lit. *Philistinus*; 2, fig. *homo humanitatis expers*.

philologist, n. *grammaticus, philologus*. **philology**, n. *grammatica (or grammaticae), philologia* (= literary studies). **philological**, adj. *grammaticus*.

philosopher, n. *philosophus, fem. philosopha*; the true —, *sapiens* (i.e. a wise man); theoretical —, *qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit*; practical —, *qui de vita ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis quaerit*. **philosophy**, n. *philosophia*. **philosophical**, adj. by the genit. *philosophiae, philosophorum*; — wise, *sapiens, prudens*; — writings, *philosophiae scriptae, libri qui sunt de philosophia*; — precepts, *philosophiae or philosophorum praecepta*; that is not a common, but a — term, *quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*. Adv. *philosophorum more, sapienter, prudenter*. **philosophize**, v.intr. *philosophari* (lit.), *argumetari, ratiocinari* (= to argue), *disputare* (= to expound).

philtre, n. *philtrum, amatoris poculum, virus amatorium, or amatorium alone* (Plin.).

phlegm, n. 1, *pituita* (t.t.); 2, = dulness, tarditas ingenii or animi, also merely in the

context *tarditas*, *patientia* (= indolence), *inertia* (= inertness), *lentitudo* (= indifference). **phlegmatic**, adj. *tardus*, *patiens*, *iners*, *lentus*. Adv. *patienter*, *lente*, or perhaps *aequo animo*.

phœnix, n. *phoenix*.

phonetic, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *sonum verbi ipsum lit(t)eris exprimere*).

phosphorus, n. *phosphorus* = the morning star; also as scientific t.t., but not, in this sense, class. **phosphorescent**, adj., **phosphorescence**, n. by *lux in undis lucens* or *fulgens*.

photograph, n. use where possible *pictura* or *imago*; perhaps where closer definition is necessary *imago alcjs per solis radios depicta*.

phrase, n. *locutio* (Aul. Gell.); these are mere —s, *verba sunt*. **phraseology**, n. *locutio*, *dicendi genus*, -ēris, n.

phthisis, n. *phthysis* (Cels.). **phthisical**, adj. *phthisicus* (Plin.).

physic, I. n. see MEDICINE. II. v.ti. see PURGE, CURE. **physical**, adj. 1, = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. *naturae* (if we speak of nature), or *corporis* (if we speak of the animal body); — complaints, *mala naturae*, *mala quae natura habet* (in gen.), *vitia corporis* (= bodily defects); — strength, *vires corporis*; to be of good — constitution, *corporis valetudine uti bonā*; 2, referring to science, *physicus*; — science, *physica* or *physice*, *physiologia* (the theory); see PHYSICS. Adv. *naturā*, *physice*. **physician**, n. see DOCTOR. **physics**, n. *physica*, -ōrum. **physiognomist**, n. *physiognomon*, by *qui se profitetur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere* (Cic.). **physiognomy**, n. *oris habitus*, -ūs, *lineamenta*, -ōrum, n. (= features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque*, *os vultusque, os et vultus* (= countenance and features), *facies* (= face).

physiology, n. *naturae ratio*, *quam Graeci φυσιολογίαν appellant*, or *natura rerum quae Graece φυσιολογία dicitur*, or simply *physiologia*. **physiological**, adj. *ad naturae rationem pertinens*. Adv. *e rerum naturā*.

piacular, adj. *piacularis*.

piano, n. use some known instrument, *lyra*, *cithara*.

pick, I. v.tr. and intr. *rostro tundere* or *caedere alqd* (of birds); to — a bone, by *rodere alqd*; to — one's teeth, *dentes spinā perfodere* (with a tooth— of wood, silver, etc., Petron.); = to gather, *carpere*; see PLUCK; to — wool, *lanam carpere* or *purgare*; to — one's pocket, see ROB; to — a quarrel, see QUARREL; to — out, see SELECT, CHOOSE; to — up, *legere*, *colligere*, *tollere*, see GATHER, RAISE. II. n. —axe, *dolabra*; a — pocket, *sector zonarius* (Plaut.), or by *fur* = thief. **picked**, adj. *delectus* (of troops), *eximus*, *praestans*, etc.; see EXCELLENT. **picking**, n. see CHOICE; in the pl. see REMAINS.

pickle, I. n. *salsura*. II. v.tr. to — fish, *piscis muriā condire*.

picnic, n. and v.intr. *symbola* (*συμβολή*, ante class.) = a contribution to a common feast (e.g. *aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo in hunc diem ut de symbolā essemus*, = we went to a —, Ter.), or *excurrere* may be used (e.g. *excuro in Pompeianum*, Cic.).

picquet, n. *statio*; to post —s, *stationes disponere*.

pictorial, adj. and adv. *tabulis ornatus* or (*de) pictus*, *per tabulas*,

picture, I. n. *pictura*, *tabula (picta)*; = likeness, *imago (picta)*; word —, by circumloc. (e.g. *ita rem verbis exprimit ut paene ob oculos posita esse videatur*). II. v.tr. to — in the mind, *alqd mente, animo* or *cogitatione fingere* or *concipere*; in words, *depingere*, *expingere*, *exprimere*; see EXPRESS, PAINT. **picture-frame**, n. *forma in quā includitur pictura*.

picture-gallery, n. *pīnacothēca*. **picturesque**, adj. *graphicus* (= very beautiful, as if it had been painted, rare), *amoenus* (= delightful); to be —, *graphicam in aspectu efficere delectationem* (Vitr. = to present a most beautiful aspect); see BEAUTIFUL. Adv. *graphicē*, *amoene*. **picturesqueness**, n. see BEAUTY.

pie, n. see PASTRY.

piebald, adj. † bicolor.

piece, I. n. 1, part of a whole, *pars* (= part in gen.), *fragmentum* (poet. *fragmen* = a — broken off), *segment* (= a — cut off), *frustum* (= a bit), *truncus* (= a — cut off or struck off, e.g. a — of the same stone, *truncus ejusdem lapidis*), *crusta* (= a — of marble cut off, for mosaic work); a — (bit) of cloth, *pannus*; a pretty large — of anything (i.e. = a considerable quantity, a good deal), *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. of land, *agri*); a very large — (i.e. much), *multum* with genit.; to tear into —s, *dilacerare*, *dilaniare*, *discerpere*; see TEAR; to fall to —s, *dilabi*; 2, = a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, in gen. *res* (thing in gen.); *pars* (= part, e.g. *plura de extremis loqui pars ignaviae est*, Tac., a — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of, the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, *nummus* (a single coin), *alqd nummorum* (an indefinite sum of money); a — of land, *ager*, dim. *agellus*; a — of meat, *caruncula*; a — of wood, *lignum*; made out of one —, or into one —, *solidus* (= not interrupted, solid, massive [e.g. ring]); a boat made out of one — of timber, *linter ex una arbore excavatus*; = an artificial production, *opus*, -ēris, n. (in gen.), *tela* (= a — of woven cloth), *pictura*, *tabula* (= a picture), *fabula* (= a theatrical —), *cantus*, -ūs (= a — of music), *tormentum* (= a field- —); in —s, —meal, *minutatim* (lit. in small —s, then also fig. = by degrees), *membratim* (lit. = limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, *enumerare*, i.e. to enumerate), *carptim* (= by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedetentim* (*pedetent-*) (= one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by *singuli* (if = the single things); —work, by circumloc. (e.g. to pay by —, *ut res quaeque confecta est, solvēre*). II. v.tr. *consuere*; to — a garment, by *assuere alqd alci rei*; see PATCH, MEND.

pied, adj. *maculosus*.

pier, n. 1, *pila (pontis)*; see PILLAR; 2, *moles (-is)*, (*opposita fluctibus*) *moles lapidum* (= mole).

pierce, v.tr. 1, see THRUST, DRIVE; 2, = to — through, *transfigere*; see STAB; 3, see ENTER, PENETRATE. **piercing**, adj. 1, of sounds, *acer*, *acutus*; see SHRIEVE; 2, of the mind, *acutus*, *acer*, *sagax*; see ACUTE.

piety, n. *pietas erga Deum* (= reverence and love to God), *religio* (= religious feeling), *sanctitas* (= holiness of life), *sanctimonia* (= virtuous sentiment, innocence). **pious**, adj. *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam*, *parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (= conscientious), *sanctus* (= approved of God), *religiosus sanctusque*, *sanctus et religiosus*. Adv. *pie*, *sancte*, comb. *pie sancteque*.

pig, n. *porcus* (Eng. pork), *sus*, *suis*, m. and f.; a small —, *porcellus*; a sucking —, *porcus lactens*, *porcellus*. **piggery**, n. *suile*(Col.), *hara*. **piggish**, adj. 1, *suillus*, *porcīnus*; 2, fig. see

GREEDY. **piggishness**, n. *spurcitia, spurcitas* (= foulness); see also GREEDINESS. **pig-headed**, adj. see OBSTINATE.

pigeon, n. *columba* (a cock —, *columbus*), *palumbes, -is* (*palumba*); see DOVE; — house, *columbarium*; *turris, turricula* (= — tower).

pigment, n. see PAINT.

pigmy, n. see DWARF; the Pigmies, *Pigmæi* (Plin.).

pike, n. *hasta*; see LANCE.

pilaster, n. *parastata* or *parastas*, *-ādis*, f.

pile, I. n. *strues, -is*, f. (of things collected in an elevated form), *cumulus, acervus* (= heap of things, in gen.); *rogus* (= funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum*; a — of buildings, see EDIFICE; a — driven into the ground (for building on), *sublica*; a bridge built on —s, *pons sublicius*; to drive down —s, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes demittēre, defigēre*; see HEAP, STAKE. II. v.tr. (co)acervare, *cumulare, congerēre*; see ACCUMULATE; to — up, *facēre struem alejs rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *exstruēre* (e.g. *rogum*); see HEAP.

pilfer, v.tr. and intr.; see STEAL.

pilgrim, n. *viator* (= traveller in gen.), or *qui in loca sacra migrat*; —'s staff, *baculum*.

pilgrimage, n. *iter, itineris*, n. (= journey in gen.), or *iter in loca sacra, peregrinatio sacra*.

pill, n. *catapotium* (Plin.) (that which is swallowed), in pure Latin *pilula* (Plin.); fig. to give one a — to swallow, *alqm tangēre* (Com.); he swallowed the —, *haec concoxit*.

pillage, I. n. *rapina, dīreptio* (implying destruction of property), *expilatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulatio* (= laying waste). II. v.tr. *dīripēre, populari* (= to lay waste), *compilare, expilare, spoliare*. III. v.intr. *praedari*; see PLUNDER. **pillager**, n. *praedator, direptor, populator*; see PLUNDER.

pillar, n. *columen* (fig. = foundation, e.g. *columen reipublicae*), *pila* (= support of a bridge, etc.), *columna* (= column); see COLUMN, POST. **pillared**, adj. *columnatus, columnis instructus*.

pillory, n. *numella* (= fetter for criminals); to punish with the —, *alqm ad palam in aliorum exemplum alligare*; fig. *alqm cruciare*; see TORMENT.

pillow, I. n. *cervīcal* (Juv.), *pulvīnus*. II. v.tr. (*suf*)*fulcire*; see SUPPORT.

pilot, I. n. *gubernator* (lit. and fig.). II. v.tr. *gubernare* (lit. and fig.).

pimp, n. *lēno*.

pimple, n. *varus* (Plin., on the face, Greek *ἰορθός*), *pustula* (in gen., Plin.). **pimpled, pimply**, adj. *pustulosus* (Cels.).

pin, I. n. *acus, -ūs*, f. II. v.tr. alqd *acu* (af) *figēre*. **pin-cushion**, n. *thēca* (= case). **pin-money**, n. *peculium* (Jct.), or *pecunia uxori data*.

pincers, n. pl. *forceps*. **pinch**, I. v.tr. 1, = to nip, perhaps *alqd* or *alqm digitis comprimēre, vellicare* (Quint.); 2, fig. (co)artare = to crowd, to — for room, *urēre* (of a shoe, frost, etc.); to — oneself, *fraudare se victu suo*; to —, of poverty, *ārgēre*. II. n. 1, lit. use verb; 2, fig. *aculeus* (= sting), *morsus, -ūs* (= bite); see STING; at a —, by circumloc. (e.g. he would only do it at a —, *coactus modo hoc fecerit*). **pinching**, adj. of poverty, etc., by *extremus, summus*, etc.; see EXTREME.

pinchbeck, n. 1, *aes factūcium*; 2, fig., see SHAM.

pine, n. *pīnus*, f.

pine, v.intr. *tabescēre, confici algā re*; to — for anything, *alqd desiderare*, or more strongly, *alcjs desiderio tabescēre*. **pining**, n. *tabes, -is* (= wasting away); see also SORROW.

pinion, I. n. 1, of a bird, *penna (pinna)*; see WING; 2, *compes, -ēdis*, f.; see FETTER. II. v.tr. *manus post tergum religare, alci compedes in(j)icēre, alqm (re)vincire*.

pink, adj. *puniceus*; — colour, *color puniceus*.

pinnace, n. *navis actuaria or lembus*.

pinnacle, n. *fastigium* (lit. and fig.).

pint, n. perhaps *sextarius* (both as a measure of liquids and as the vessel containing it); half a —, *hemīna*; a quarter of a —, *quartarius*.

pioneer, n. *qui primus alqd facit*.

pious, adj. *pius, sanctus*; see PIETY.

pip, n. *pituita* (= disease of chickens, Plin.).

pip, v.intr. *pipare, pipire* (Col.).

pip, n. of fruit, *semen, granum, nucleus* (Plin.), *acinus* (esp. of the grape).

pipe, I. n. 1, for water, etc., *tubus, tubulus, canalis, fistula*; 2, = a musical instrument, *fistula, tibia, † arundo, † calamus, † avēna*; 3, for smoking, perhaps, if context is clear, *fistula* or *tubulus*, or adding *fumum edens*. II. v.intr. *fistulā* or *tibiā canēre* or *cantare*. **pipe-clay**, n. *creta fig(u)lina*. **piper**, n. *tibicen*.

pipkin, n. *olla* (old form *aula*).

piquant, adj. *acutus* (lit. = stimulating to the senses; then also fig., e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salsus* (lit. = seasoned with salt, — in taste; then fig. pertinent, to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); *facetus* (= facetious). Adv. *acute, salse*. **piquancy**, n. *sal, vis*. **pique**, I. n. *simultas*; see ANGER, IRRITATION. II. v.tr. see OFFEND, IRRITATE, EXASPERATE; to — oneself, *gloriari alqd re, jactare se de alqd re*.

piracy, n. *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *latrocinio maris vitam tolerare* (= to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facēre navibus piraticis; latrocinii et praedationibus infestare mare*. **pirate**, n. *praedo (maritimus), pīrāta*. **piratical**, adj. *piraticus*; — State, *gens latrocinii assueta*.

piscatory, adj. *piscatorius*.

pistil, n. * *pistillum* (only as t.t.).

pistol, n., where possible by *arcus, -ūs* (= bow), otherwise * *sclopetus minor*; see GUN.

piston, n. (in machines) *fundulus* (moving up and down, *fundulus ambulabilis*), *embolus* (= sucker of a pump).

pit, I. n. *puteus* (in gen.), *fovea* (deep, open at the top, for catching wild beasts; then also fig. = a snare), *scrobs* or (small) *scrobiculus* (= a hole dug for planting a tree or for interring a dead body), *fossa* (= a long ditch for the defence of a place or for the purpose of drainage), *fodina, specus, puteus* (in a mine); to dig a —, *facēre foveam (fossam), fodēre scrobem, specum sub terrā fodēre*; to fall into a —, *in foveam incidēre* (the latter also fig. = to fall into a snare); in the theatre, *cavea* (= the seats assigned to the spectators, *cavea ima* was reserved for the nobility, *cavea media* and *summa* more nearly = pit). II. v.tr. = to mark (e.g. with small-pox), *distinguēre*; see MARK. **pit against**, v.tr. *alqm alci opponēre, alqm cum algo committēre*. **pit-a-pat**, adv. to go —, *palpitare*. **pitfall**, n. *fovea*. **pitman**, n. see MINER.

pitch, I. n. *pīx*; of —, *pīceus*; as black as —, *pīccēus, pīcinus, omnium nigerrimus* (=

quite black, in gen.) ; — pine, *picea* ; — dark, (*tenebris*) *obductus* (= quite covered with darkness, e.g. *nox*). **II.** v.tr. (*op*)*picare*. **pitchy**, adj. *picatus* (= besmeared with pitch).

pitch, I. n. 1, = degree, *fastigium*, *gradus*, -ūs, or by *summus*, *extremus*, or *ultimus* with n. (i.e. to the highest — of madness, *ad summam amentiam*) ; to this, that, what a — of, *huc*, *eo*, *quo* with gen. ; 2, in music, *sonus*, *vox* ; at the highest — of the voice, *voce summā* ; a high —, *vox acuta* ; medium —, *vox media* ; low —, *vox gravis*. **II.** v.tr. 1, to — a tent, *tabernaculum statuere* or *constituere* or *collocare*, *tentorium statuere* or *ponere*, *tabernaculum tendere*, or simply *tendere* ; 2, = to throw, *jacere*, *con(j)lēcere* ; see THROW ; 3, in music, to — a note, *canendo praeire*. **III.** v.intr. to — upon, *incidere*, *incurrēre* in *alqm* or *alqd*. **pitchfork**, n. *furca*.

pitcher, n. see JAR.

piteous, **pitiable**, adj. *miser*, *miserabilis*, *miserandus*, *dolendus*, *flebilis*, (*e*)*lamentabilis*. Adv. *misère*, *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*, *miserandum in modum*. **piteousness**, n. use adj., or circuml. (e.g. the — of the story greatly moved me, *narratio mire me commovit*). **pitiful**, adj. 1, = full of pity, *clemens*, *misericors* ; see MERCIFUL ; 2, see PITEOUS ; 3, = mean, *abjectus*, *vilis*, *humilis*, *contemptus* ; see CONTEMPTIBLE. Adv. *clementer*, *misere*, *abjecte*, *humiliter* ; see CONTEMPTIBLY. **pitifulness**, n. 1, *clementia*, *misericordia* ; 2, see PITEOUSNESS ; 3, by adj. (PITIFUL 3), or *humilitas*. **pitiless**, adj. *immisericors*, *durus*, *ferreus*, *inhumanus*, *crudelis*, *saevis* ; see CRUEL. Adv. *immisericorditer*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*, *crudeliter*, *saeve*. **pitilessness**, n. *crudelitas*, *inhumanitas*, *saevitia*. **pity**, I. n. *misericordia* (*misericordia est aegritudo ex miseriā alterius injuriā laborantis*, Cic.), *miseratio* ; out of —, *propter misericordiam*, *misericordia captus* or *permotus* ; to feel —, *misericordiam habēre*, *misericordem esse* (= to have a feeling heart), *se misericordem praebere* (= to show oneself merciful in one single case) ; to have — on anyone, *misereri alcjs*, *miseret me alcjs* ; it is a — that, etc., *dolendum est*, *quod*, etc., *incommode accedit*, *ut*, etc. ; it is a — that he died, *mors ejus dolenda est* ; it is a — that the money was lost, *dolenda est jactura pecuniae* ; it is a great —, it is a thousand pities, *valde*, *magno* *pere dolendum est* ; deserving —, *miserandus*, *miseratione dignus*. **II.** v.tr. *miserēri*, *miseret me alcjs*, *misericordiā alcjs commotum* or *captum esse* (= to feel —). **pitying**, adj. and adv. see PITIFUL 1.

pith, n. *medulla* (lit. and fig.). **pithy**, adj. 1, lit. *medullosus* (Cels.) ; 2, fig. *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nervosus* (= vigorous), *densus* (Quint.).

pittance, n. *mercedula* (= poor pay), *pecunia exigua*.

pivot, n. 1, lit. *cnōdax* (Vitr., rare) ; 2, fig. see HINGE.

placable, adj. *exorabilis*, *placabilis*. **placability**, n. *placabilitas*.

placard, I. n. *libellus*; see ADVERTISEMENT. II. v.tr. *libellum proponere*; see ANNOUNCE, ADVERTISE.

place, I. n. = a free, open space, *locus*, *campus* (= open —, field, e.g. in the middle of a town), *area* (= a free, open — not occupied with buildings) ; the — in front of a dwelling-house, *propatulm* (in gen.), *vestibulum* (= entrance court) ; — of battle, *locus pugnae* ; = an inhabited —, *locus*, *oppidum* (= — surrounded with walls), *regio* (= district), *pagus*, *vicus* (= village) ; a fortified —, *locus munitus* (in gen.), *castrum*, *castellum* (= castle, fort) ; = natural

position, *sedes*, -is; = a certain portion of space in gen., inhabited —, the —, *loca* ; at this —, *hic*, *hoc loco* ; at which —, where, *ubi*, *quo loco* ; at what —? *ubinam?* from which —, whence, *unde*, *a* or *ex quo loco* ; at every —, *ubique*, *omnibus locis* ; from every —, *undique*, *ab omnibus locis* ; at different —s, *passim* ; at both —s, *utrobique* ; at another —, see ELSEWHERE ; fig. — in a book, *locus* (pl. *loci*) ; this has been stated in another — (= in another part of the book), *alio loco dictum est* ; about this in another —, *de quo alibi* ; = a separate — allotted anywhere, lit. *locus* (in gen.), *sedes* (where one sits), *spatium* (= — which anything occupies) ; to assign, show to a person his or her — (in the theatre), *alqm sessum ducere* (Plaut.) ; to give up one's — to a person, *alei locum dare*, *cedere* ; to take a — on the seats allotted (in front of the rostrum of the curia, etc.), *locum in subselliis occupare* ; to sit in the first —, *in primā caveā sedēre* (in the theatre), *summum* or *supra* or *superiorem accubare* (at table) ; in the last —, *in ultimā caveā sedēre* (in the theatre), *infra* or *inferiorem accubare* (at table) ; to get up from one's —, (*ex)surgere* or (principally of several) *consurgere* ; to rise from one's — before anyone (out of respect), *alcī assurgere* ; to bring anyone from his — (= seat), *alqm loco movere* ; description of —s (towns, etc.), *descriptio locorum* (Cic. uses *τοποθεσία* = the stating of the locality of a —) ; commander of a —, *praefectus urbi* ; = situation, office, *munus*, -ēris, n., *magistratus*, -ūs ; of a servant, use circuml. (e.g. to change a —, *in aliam familiam ingredi*) ; to appoint in — of, *alqm sufficere* ; in — of, *loco alcjs* ; in the first —, *primo*, *primum* ; in the next —, *deinceps* ; *primo* and *primum* are followed by *deinde*, *tum*, *praeterea*, *postremo*. **II.** v.tr. *statuere* (lit., to make a thing stand, e.g. *vas in loco frigido*, *juvencum ante aram*), *constituere* ; to — in different spots, *disponere* ; to — in line of battle, *ordinare*, *instruēre* ; to — anything round a thing, *cingere* alqd alqā re (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*) ; to — anything before, *alqd apponere* *alcī rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *fooco* ; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *proponere* *alqd alei rei* (e.g. *igni*) ; to — oneself at or near a spot or anything, *consistere* in *alqā loco* (e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near anything, *consistere* *ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *assistere* *ad alqd* (e.g. *ad fores*, near the door) ; to — one's money with anyone, *pecuniam collocare* or *occupare apud alqm* ; to — behind, *postponere* or *posthabēre* or *postferre* *alqd alcī rei* ; to — over (i.e. in command of, *alcī rei* or *loco alqm praeficere*) ; to — round, *alqm* or *alqd alcī (rei)*, or *alqm* or *alqd alqā re* *circum dare* ; to — under, *alqd alcī (rei)* *sub(j)icere* ; to — upon, *alqd alcī (rei)* *impōnere*, *superponere*.

placid, adj. *placidus* ; see GENTLE, QUIET, CALM.

plagiarism, n. *furtum* or by *auctorem ad verbum transcribēre neque nominare* (= to copy a passage from an author without naming him), or by *alcjs scripta furantem pro suis praedicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass oneself off as the author of such a passage, etc.). **plagiarist**, n. *qui aliorum scrinia compilat* (Hor.), *qui auctorem ad verbum transcritbit neque nominat*.

plague, I. n. 1, lit. (as the disease) *pestis*, *pestilentia* ; see PESTILENCE ; 2, fig., *malum* (= evil in gen.) ; *pestis* (= pest) ; the — take you! *in malam crucem!* What the — is it? *Quid, malum, est?* to be a — to anyone, *molestiae esse alei*.

II. v.tr. *rexare* (= to let anyone have no peace), *sol(l)icitare* (= to disquiet), *angēre* (of cares, etc.), *exercēre*, *cruciare*, (*ex*)*agitare* ; with re-

quests, alqm *precibus fatigare*; with questions, alqm *obtundere rogitando*; to — anyone to do, etc. (= to bother), *alci instare de alqā re* or with *ut*; see VEX, WORRY.

plain. I. adj. 1, = smooth, *aequus, planus*; see FLAT; 2, = manifest, *clarus, planus, apertus, perspicuus, evidens, manifestus*; see CLEAR, MANIFEST; 3, = unadorned, *simplex, inornatus, incomptus* (of dress), (*di*)*lucidus, inornatus, subtilis, pressus, expressus, distinctus, attenuatus* (of speech); 4, = candid, *sincerus, liber*; see FRANK; 5, = without beauty, perhaps *haud formosus* or *venustus*; see UGLY. Adv. = clearly, *clare, plane, aperite, perspicue, evidenter, manifeste*; = without ornament, *simpliciter, inornate* (of dress, etc.), (*di*)*lucide, subtiliter, (ex)presse, distincte, attenuate*; = frankly, *sincere, libere, aperite*. II. n. *planities* (= every —, also the — surface of a mirror); as an open country, *planities, aequus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (= an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aequor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); of what is, grows, has its abode, is situate in the —, *campester* (e.g. *campestris urbs*). **plainness.** n. 1, = clearness, by *evidentia, perspicuitas*, or adj.; see PLAIN; 2, = lack of ornament, *simplicitas* (of dress, etc.), or by adj. PLAIN, 3 (of style); 3, of speech; see FRANKNESS; 4, = lack of beauty; see UGLINESS.

plaint. n. see LAMENTATION, COMPLAINT, ACTION. **plaintiff.** n. *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui (or quae) accusat* (= accuser, who brings anyone up before the court in a criminal prosecution); *qui (or quae) petit* (= who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against anyone, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another, *subscribens accusare alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *provocat*. **plaintive,** adj. *miserabilis, flebilis, lamentabilis, queribundus, querulus* (mostly poet.). Adv. *miserabiliter, flebiliter*. **plaintiveness,** n. by adj.

plait. I. n. 1, *sinus, -ūs, ruga*, but both = fold rather than —; see FOLD; 2, = a braid of hair, *gradus, -ūs* (Quint., Suet.). II. v.tr. 1, see FOLD; 2, to — the hair, *comam in gradus formare* or *frangere*.

plan. I. n. 1, = a sketch drawn on paper, *forma, conformatio, figura, species* (= a draught), *imago* (= outline), *designatio* (= design), *forma rudis et impolita* (= rough sketch), *descriptio, ichnographia* (the former = first sketch, then like the latter = ground-plan); to draw a — of anything, *speciem operis deformare, imaginem or formam operis delineare*; of a building, *aedicandi descriptio*; 2, in idea, *consilium, cogitatio* (as a mere idea which we hope to realize), *propositum* or *inceptum* (as intention, or as anything first begun, undertaken), *ratio* (= — and decision, wherein the means of doing it and the possible result are considered), *descriptio* (as regards all the particulars of it), *ordo* (= the order in which a thing is to be done); — of an operation, *rei agendae ratio*; a — agreed upon, *ratio rei compositae* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; a decided —, *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio, nullā ratione*; to draw a — for anything, *instituere rationem alejs rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alejs rei* (e.g. *belli, aedicandi*); to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *inire alcjs rel facienda*, or with inf. or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *inire de alqā re*. II. v.tr. 1, = to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem alejs*

operis linels deformare, formam alejs operis linels describere, imaginem alejs operis delineare; see DESIGN; 2, in idea, *algd (ex)cogitare, moliri, consilium inire alejs rei facienda*; see above, PLAN, I. 2.

plane. I. n. 1, = a geometrical figure, *forma plana*; 2, = a tool, *runcina* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *runcinare*.

plane, n. = a tree, *platanus*, f.

planet, n. *stella errans, sidus, -ēris, n., errans*; in pl. also *stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur*; the five —s, *quinque stellae eosdem cursus constantissime servantis*. (*Planeta, planetes*, is not found in good prose.)

plank, I. n. *tabula* (= board), *axis, -is, m. (assis)*; to nail —s, *coaxare* (coass.). II. v.tr. *contabulare, coaxare* (coass.). **planking,** n. *contabulatio, coaxatio* (coass., = boarded floor, etc.), or by pl. of PLANK.

plant, I. n. *herba* (in gen.), *planta* (= slip). II. v.tr. 1, *serēre, (de)ponere* (trees, etc.), *conserēre, obserēre* (a place with trees, etc.); 2, = to set up, *statuēre, constituēre, infigēre* (e.g. *signum*, a standard); see SET UP; 3, to — a colony, *coloniam deducēre*. **plantation,** n. *plantarium* (= nursery garden), *seminarium* (= nursery garden, lit. and fig.), *arbustum* (= orchard, esp. the trees round which vines were planted), *vitiarium* (= nursery for vines), *querēcētum* (= oak wood), *locus arboribus constitutus* (gen. term). **planter,** n. *sator, qui serit*; —s of a colony, *coloni*. **planting,** n. *satio, satus, -ūs* (= the act of —).

plash, I. n. *murmur, fremitus, -ūs* (e.g. *aequoris*, perhaps *sonus, sonitus, -ūs*). II. v.tr. *murmurare, fremēre, fremitum edēre*.

plaster, I. n. 1, *gypsum, arenatum, tectorium*; see CEMENT, MORTAR; 2, in medicine, *emplastrum*. II. adj. a — cast, *imago (e) gypso expressa*. III. v.tr. *gypsare* (Col.), *gypso illinēre* or *obducēre*. **plasterer,** n. = who whitewashes the walls, *tector*; see PAINT.

plastic, adj. *plasticus*.

plate, I. n. 1, *bractea, lam(i)na* (lit. = a thin piece of metal; the latter stronger than the former, then also of wood, anything veneered); 2, = a copper— print, *pictura linearis* or *imago per aeneam lam(i)nam expressa, figura aenea*, or in the context merely *imago*; 3, a — at table, *catillus*, pl. *catilla, -orum*, n. (a smaller one made of clay), *patella*; 4, collectively, — used at table, *vasa (-orum)* *argentea* or *aurea* (silver or gold), *argentum*. II. adj. — glass, perhaps use *vitrum densatum*. III. v.tr. to — with silver, *argento inducēre*.

platform, n. *suggestus, -ūs*.

Platonic, adj. *Platonicus, Academicus* (= pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the — philosophy, *academia, ἀκαδημία*). **Platonist,** n. *Platonicus philosophus*; the —s, *academicī* (= the followers of the Academy).

platter, n. *catillus* (pl. *catilla*), *patella*.

plaudit, n. *plausus, -ūs*; see APPLAUSE.

plausible, adj. 1, = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisim-*), *probabilis*; 2, in bad sense, *fucatus, fucosus, simulatus, speciosus*. Adv. *veri similiter* (*verisim-*), *probabiliter, simulate, speciose* (Quint.), *ad speciem, in* or *per speciem, specie*. **plausibility,** n. 1, *verisimilitudo, probabilitas*; 2, *simulatio, species*.

play, I. v.intr. and tr. to — an instrument of music, *canēre, + modulari*, with the abl. of the instrument played (e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidibus*), *psallēre* (on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often *citharē*,

*cantare et psallere, canere voce et psallere, = to sing to the sound of the —); = to amuse oneself, *ludere* (either absol. or with the ablat. of the game); the fishes — in the water, *pisces in aqua ludunt*; to — at dice, *tesseris or talia ludere, alea or aleam ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *pila ludere*; to — for anything, *ludere in aliquid* (e.g. for money, *in pecuniam*, Jct.); = to act in any particular character, on the stage and in real life, *agere aliquid or aleas partes, aleas personam tueri*; to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere*; not to let the actors — any longer, *histrianibus scaenam interdicere*; to — the fool with anyone, to — anyone a trick, *aliquid ludere or ludificari, alci imponere*; to — the rogue with anyone, *fraudem or fallaciam alci facere, dolum alci necdere or configere*. **II.** n. = amusement, *ludus* (= game, see the word), *lusus, -us* (= playing), *lusio* (= the act), *ludicrum* (= a farce for amusement), *ludibrium* (= the carrying on a joke with anyone; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (= a theatrical piece), *fabula* (dimin. *fabella*, = a piece at the theatre), *comedia* (= comedy), *tragoedia* (= tragedy); mere —, *ludus, jocus* (= joke); that is but — for him, *hoc ei ludus or jocus est*; = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustiae*; e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo ex(s)ultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, *late vagari posse*; = action, *motus, -us, gestus, -us* (of the limbs, etc.), *vultus, -us* (= face), *argutiae* (= lively expression of the countenance); fair —, *ex aequo et bono* (e.g. to see —, *curare ut omnia ex aequo et bono fiant*).*

play-bill, n. *libellus*. **player**, n. **1**, (on a musical instrument) *canens* (both male and female), *psaltes*, in pure Latin *fidicen*, on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psaltria*, in pure Latin *fidicina*, *citharista*, m., *citharoedus*; *cornicen* (= who blows a horn or cornet), *tibicen* (= a — on the flute, a piper), *tubicen* (= a trumpeter); for amusement in gen., *lusor*, a female, *ludens*; **2**, see GAMBLER; **3**, — on the stage, *actor*; see ACTOR. **playfellow, playmate**, n. *aequalis* (= of the same age). **playful**, adj. *lascivus, jocosus*. Adv. *jocose*. **playfulness**, n. *lascivia*. **playground**, n. *locus quo pueri ludendi causam convenient*. **playhouse**, n. see THEATRE. **playthings**, n. *quae pueris in lusum oblata sunt*; see TOY. **playwriter, playwright**, n. *qui fabulas scribit*.

plea, n. **1**, defendant's —, *defensio, oratio pro se or aliquid habita* (= a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare or dicere pro se, se defendere, causam dicere* (for oneself), *orare et dicere pro aliquid, defendere aliquid* (for someone); *exceptio* (= exception taken by defendant to plaintiff's statement, and inserted in a praetor's edict); in a gen. sense, see LAWSUIT, CAUSE, APOLOGY; **2**, = excuse, *excusatio*; see EXCUSE. **plead**, v.intr. **1**, in law, *causam agere, actilare* (frequentative), *dicere, (per)orare, or aliquid se fecisse defendere, aliquid defendere, versari in foro* (= to be a pleader); **2**, in gen. *aliquid excusare*; see BEG, ALLEGE. **pleader**, n. *orator, causidicus* (term rather of contempt); see ADVOCATE.

pleasant, or pleasing, adj. *acceptus* (= that which you are glad to see or hear), *gratus* (= very —, *pergratus*, of value to us), comb. *gratus acceptusque, jucundus, suavis* (= lovely), *dulcis* (= attractive), *mollis* (= gentle), *carus* (= dear), *gratus alci* and *apud aliquid* (= in favour with), *urbanus* (= polite), *lepidus, facetus, festivus* (= humorous, witty), *laetus* (= joyous), *amoenus* (= charming, of place), *voluptarius* (= delightful), *commodus* (= suitable, e.g. *mores*); — conversation, *sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus*; — places, *loca amena* or *voluptaria*; to be — to

the eyes, *oculos delectare*; to be — to the ears, *aures (per)mulcere, auribus blandiri*; to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere*. Adv. *jucunde, suaviter, dulce, dulciter, commode, lepide, festive, facete, amoene or amoeniter*. **pleasantness**, n. *jucunditas, dulcedo, amoenitas, suavitas, commoditas* (ante class. in Ovid.), *lepos*, or by adj.; see also LOVELINESS. **pleasantry**, n. *facetiae, lepos, festivitas, or by jocus (= joke)*. **please**, v.intr. *alci placere, aliquid delectare, alci gratum, acceptum or cordi esse, or arridere*; it —s, *placet* (of a decree of the senate); if you —, *vis (si vis)*; to be —d, *delectari, gaudere re*; to be dis—d, *abhorrire re*; I am —d with this, *hoc mihi gratum est*; this dis—s me, *displacet mihi hoc*; you are —d to say, *libet (lubet) tibi dicere*; to — yourself, *gratificari sibi*; to — another, *gratificari alci, morem gerere alci*; eagerness to — (another), *immodica placandi cupido*. **pleasing**, adj., see PLEASANT. **pleasure**, n. *voluntas*; = will, *arbitrium*; *libido* (*lub-*, = passion, caprice), *delectatio, oblectatio, deliciae* (= delight), *delectamentum* (rare), *oblectamentum* (= object of —); according to —, *ex libidine, ex arbitrio ejus (or suo)*; to do his —, *gratum facere alci*; = gross pleasures (lust), *cupiditates, libidines* (*lub-*), *corporis voluptates*; it is the — of the gods, the senate, etc., *dis, senatus placet*; a journey of —, *gestatio* (Sen.); to take — in the country, *excurrere rus, in the gardens, horti*; to walk for —, *ambulare*.

plebeian, I. n. *homo plebeius, homo de plebe*; the —s, *plebeiti, plebs*; the order of the —s, *ordo plebeius, plebs*; from the order of the —s, *de plebe, plebeii generis, plebeius*. **II.** adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*).

pledge, I. n. *pignus, -eris, n., hypotheca, arrabo, -onis, m., arrha*. **II.** v.tr. *(op)pignerare* or *obligare aliquid*; to — your word, *fidem interponere* or *obligare*.

Pleiades, n. *Pleiades or Vergiliae*.

plenary, adj. see FULL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE.

plenipotentiary, n. merely *legatus* (= ambassador); plenipotentiaries arrived from Sicily, *Siculi veniunt cum mandatis*.

plenitude, n. see FULNESS.

plenteous, plentiful, adj. *uber, abundans, copiosus, largus, afluens, optimus*; see ABUNDANT. Adv. *uberius, uberrime* (not in posit.), *abunde, abundanter, copiose, satis superque, large, cumulate, prolix, effuse*. **plenty**, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of anything, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia*, Cic.), *abundantia* (= abundance, more than we wish), *affluentia* (= profusion), *magna vis* (great quantity); — of anything, *satis* with genit. ; to have — of anything, *suppeditare* or *abundare aliquid re*.

pleonasm, n. *pleonasmus* (late, or as Greek πλεονασμός), better use circumloc. (e.g. *nimirum abundantia verborum uti*). **pleonastic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *verba plura sunt quam pro re*).

plethora, n. *sanguinis abundantia*. **plethoric**, adj. *plenus sanguinis*.

pleurisy, n. *pleuritis*.

pliant, pliable, adj. **1**, *lentus, flexibilis*; **2**, fig. *mobilis, inconstans, mollis, flexibilis*. **pliancy, pliability**, n. **1**, *lentitia, lento* (Plin.); **2**, *mobilitas, inconstantia, mollitia*.

plight, I. n. see CONDITION, STATE. **II.** v.tr. see PLEDGE.

plinth, n. *plinthus, plinthis, -idis, f.*

plod, v.intr. **1**, = to go slowly, *tardius progressi*; **2**, = to toil, *omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, etc., contendere et laborare, sudare et laborare*;