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THE
YOUNG SCHOLAR'S
LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
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THE YOUNG SCHOLAR'S
LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

WITH LISTS OF LATIN VERBS, TENSES, ETC., AND TABLES OF
TIME, WEIGHT, MEASURE, AND VALUE.

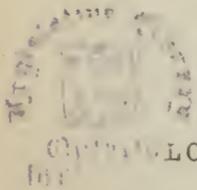
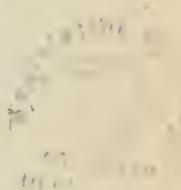
BEING AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE 'COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.'

BY THE
REV. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.

AUTHOR OF 'A MANUAL OF THE WHOLE SCRIPTURE HISTORY,'
JOINT-AUTHOR OF WHITE AND RIDDLE'S NEW LARGE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, ETC.

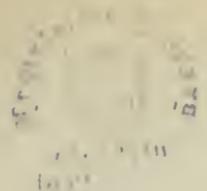
NEW EDITION.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.





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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE favourable reception which has been kindly given to the Complete Latin-English Dictionary, lately published, has encouraged the Editor to put forth the present Abridgment of that book. He believes that the want of a good Dictionary for the use of BEGINNERS in the Latin language is universally felt; and in preparing the Work now offered to the public, he has endeavoured to supply the deficiency.

Harrow-on-the-Hill,
June 15. 1837.

PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting to the Public a Second Edition of this Abridgment, the Editor begs leave to return thanks to the numerous Teachers and Heads of Schools who have kindly examined its pretensions, and have bestowed upon it the favour of their preference.

In this Work the plan of the "Complete Latin-English Dictionary" has been followed, as far as possible. All words and meanings necessary for the interpretation of the best Latin authors, and of such books as are usually read by young scholars, have been retained; although, for the sake of brevity, the references to authorities have been, for the most part, omitted. Words which occur in authors of low style, or in works not usually read in schools, have not been inserted.

The Etymology has been briefly, but carefully, mentioned or marked; enabling the Student, in using this Dictionary, to gain an easy acquaintance with the origin and structure of the Latin language, as well as with the meaning of its terms. Words simply compounded are denoted by a hyphen inserted between the component parts.

The quantities have been extensively marked; but it has not been thought necessary to disfigure the words by placing marks over syllables which are invariably long or short according to the general rules of prosody.

Harrow-on-the-Hill,
March 9. 1838.

A

LIST OF LATIN VERBS,

WITH THEIR LEADING TENSES, &c.

ABD

ABDICO, xi, ctum, 3re.
 ABDO, ldi, itum, 3re.
 ABDUCO, xi, ctum, 3re.
 ABO, lvi (ii), itum, ire. Part. iens,
 euntis.
 ABHORREO, ui, 3re.
 ABIGO, 3gi, actum, 3re.
 ABJICIO, eci, ectum, 3re.
 ABJUNGO, xi, ctum, 3re.
 ABLEDO, l3si, l3sum, 3re.
 ABLUO, lui, l3tum, 3re.
 ABSOCO, nui, n3tum, 3re.
 ABOLBO, l3vi, l3tum, 3re.
 ABORIOR, ortus sum, iri.
 ABREDO, si, sum, 3re.
 ABREPO, lpu, eptum, 3re.
 ABRODO, 3si, 3sum, 3re.
 ABRUPO, r3pi, ruptum, 3re.
 ABSCEO, cessi, cessum, 3re.
 ABSICIO, cidi, cisum, 3re.
 ABSINDO, ldi, issum, 3re.
 ABSCONDO, di and didi, ditum, 3re.
 ABSISTO, lvi (ii) and ui, ire.
 ABSISTO, stiti, stitum, 3re.
 ABSOLVO, vi, 3tum, 3re.
 ABSORBEO, bui and psi, ptum, 3re.
 ABSTERGEO and ABSTERGO, si, sum, 3re
 and 3re.
 ABSTERREO, ul, itum, 3re.
 ABSRINEO, ul, entum, 3re.
 ABSRO, stiti, itum, 3re.
 ABSTRUO, xi, ctum, 3re.
 ABSRUCO, si, sum, 3re.
 ABSUM, abfui, abesse. Part. Absens,
 absurtus.
 ABSUMO, msi, mtum, 3re.
 ABCTOR, 3sus sum, 3ci.
 ACCEDO, essi, essum, 3re

ACC

ACCENDO, di, sum, 3re.
 ACCIDO, ldi, 3re.
 ACCIDO, ldi, isum, 3re.
 ACCINGO, dxi, nctum, 3re.
 ACCINO, c3nu, centum, 3re.
 ACCIO, lvi, itum, 3re.
 ACCIPIO, 3pi, eptum, 3re.
 ACCOLO, c3lui, cultum, 3re.
 ACCRUCO, ldi, itum, 3re.
 ACCRESCO, accrevi, 3re.
 ACCUBO, bui, itum, 3re.
 ACCUDO, cudi, c3sum, 3re.
 ACCUMBO, cubui, cubitum, 3re.
 ACCURRO, curri, cursum, 3re.
 ACESCO, acui, 3re.
 ACQUIESCO, 3vi, 3tum, esc3re.
 ACQUIRO, sivi, situm, 3re.
 ADAPERO, 3ru, ertum, 3re.
 ADAPTEO, xi, ctum, 3re.
 ADIBO, bibi, bibitum, 3re.
 ADDECET, ut, 3re.
 ADDECO, xi, ctum, 3re.
 ADDISCO, didici, 3re.
 ADDO, didi, ditum, 3re.
 ADDOCO, ui, ctum, 3re.
 ADDUCO, duxi, ductum, 3re.
 ADEO, 3si, 3sum, 3re.
 ADEO, lvi (ii), itum, 3re. Part. iens,
 euntis.
 ADFERO, or AFFERO, adt3li (att3li),
 adlatum (allatum), adferre (afferre).
 ADFLUO, or AFFLUO, feci, ectum, 3re.
 ADFIGO, or AFFIGO, f3xi, f3sum, 3re.
 ADFIGO, or AFFINGO, finxi, f3ctum,
 3re.
 ADFLUO, or AFFLUO, fluxi, fluxum, 3re.
 ADFOR, or AFFOR, 3tus sum, 3ri.
 ADFOREM, or AFFOREM, fore.

ADF

ADFRICO, or AFFRICO, fricui, frictum,
 3re.
 ADFULGEO, or AFFULGEO, fulsi, fulsum,
 3re.
 ADFUNDO, or AFFUNDO, f3di, f3sum,
 3re.
 ADGENO, or AGGENO, ui, itum, 3re.
 ADGREDIOR, or AGGREDIOR, essus sum,
 3ci.
 ADHAREO, h3si, h3sum, 3re.
 ADHARESCO, h3si, h3sum, esc3re.
 ADHIBEO, bui, bitum, 3re.
 ADHORRESCO, horrui, esc3re.
 ADIGO, 3gi, actum, 3re.
 ADIMO, emi, emtum, 3re.
 ADIMPLEO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re.
 ADINDO, didi, ditum, 3re.
 ADINVENIO, v3ni, ventum, ire.
 ADIPISCO, eptus sum, pisci.
 ADJACEO, j3cui, j3cere.
 ADJICIO, j3ci, jectum, 3re.
 ADJUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3re.
 ADJURO, j3vi, j3tum, 3re.
 ADLABOR, or ALLABOR, psus sum, bi.
 ADLAMBO, or ALLAMBO, bi, bitum, 3re.
 ADLEGO, or ALLIGO, 3ci, lectum, 3re.
 ADLICIO, or ALLICIO, l3xi, lectum, 3re.
 ADLIDO, or ALLIDO, l3si, l3sum, 3re.
 ADLINO, or ALLINO, l3vi, l3sum, 3re.
 ADLOQUOR, or ALL3QUOR, loc3tus sum,
 loqui.
 ADLUCO, or ALLUCO, luxi, luc3re.
 ADLUCO, or ALLUCO, l3si, l3sum, 3re.
 ADLUO, or ALLUO, lui, 3re.
 ADMETIOR, mensus sum, iri.
 ADMISCEO, miscui, mixtum, or m3stum
 3re.
 ADMITTO, m3si, missum, 3re.

ADMŌLIOR, itus sum, Iri.
 ADMŌŃŃO, ul. Itum, ěre.
 ADMORĚEO, inordi, morsum, ěre.
 ADMŌVĚO, mŃvi, mŃtum, ěre.
 ADNASCOR, or ANNASCOR, ātus sum, asci.
 ADNECTO, or ANNECTO, nexui, nexum, ěre.
 -ADNĚTOR, or ANNĚTOR, nĚsus and nĚsus sum, diti.
 ADNŃO, or ANNŃO, uĚ, Ńtum, ěre.
 ADONATO, rui, rŃtum, ěre.
 ADŃLEO, lĚvi and lul, ultum, ěre.
 ADŃLESCO, lĚvi, ultum, ěscěre.
 ADOPĚRO, pĚrui, pĚrtum, ěre.
 ADŃRIOR, ortus sum, Iri.
 ADPAREO, ADPELLO, ADPENDO, &c. See APPAREO, &c.
 ADPĚRO, rāsi, rāsum, ěre.
 ADPĚRO, or ARRĚPO, psi, pĚtum, ěre.
 ADPĚRO, or ARĚBĚRO, rĚsi, rĚsum, ěre.
 ADPĚRO, or ANPĚCO, rĚxi, rĚctum, ěre.
 ADPĚRO, or ARRĚPO, rĚpui, rĚptum, ěre.
 ADPĚRO, or ARRĚDO, rŃsi, rŃsum, ěre.
 ADPĚSCENDO, or ASCENDO, di, sum, ěre.
 ADPĚSCŃO, scĚvi, scĚtum, ěscěre.
 ADPĚRĚBO, psi, pĚtum, ěre.
 ADPĚSENTIO, si, sum, ěre. and
 ADPĚSENTIOR, or ASSĚNTIOR, sus sum, Iri.
 ADPĚSQUOR, or ASSĚQUOR, scĚtus sum, Iri.
 sĚqui.
 ADPĚRO, or ASSĚRO, sĚrui, sĚrtum, ěre. from *Serere, to join*.
 ADPĚRO, or ASSĚRO, sĚvi, sĚtum, ěre. from *Serere, to sow*.
 ADPĚRVIOR, or ASSĚRVIOR, Ivi, itum, ěre.
 ADPĚSCESCO, or ASSĚSCESCO, spĚsi, spectrum, ěre.
 ADPĚSĚDO, or ASSĚSĚDO, scĚli, scĚssum, ěre.
 ADPĚSĚDO, or ASSĚSĚDO, scĚli, scĚssum, ěre.
 ADPĚSĚLIO, or ASSĚSĚLIO, ului, ultum, ěre.
 ADPĚSĚTO, or ASSĚSĚTO, adstĚti, stĚtum, sistěre.
 ADPĚSŃO, or ASSĚSŃO, uĚ, Itum, ěre.
 ADPĚSFERO, or ASPĚRGO, spĚsi, spĚrsum, ěre.
 ADPĚSPĚNOR, ātus sum, āri.
 ADPĚSPIO, or ASPĚPIO, spĚxi, spectrum, ěre.
 ADPĚSTĚPĚTOR, ātus sum, āri.
 ADPĚTO, or ĀSTO, stĚti, stĚtum, and stĚtum, ěre.
 ADPĚTRĚPO, or ASTRĚPO, pui, pĚtum, ěre.
 ADPĚSTRINGO, nxi, ictum, ěre.
 ADPĚSTRĚO, uxi, uctum, ěre.
 ADPĚSTĚPEO, ul, ěre.
 ADPĚSUFACIO, or ASSUFĚPACIO, fěci, factum, ěre.
 ADPĚSUESCO, or ASSUESCO, suĚvi, suĚtum, ěscěre.
 ADPĚSUM, or ASSUM, adfui, addesse.

ADPĚSUMO, or ASSUMO, sumsi (sumpsi), sumtum (sumptum), ěre.
 ADSUO, or ASSUO, sui, sŃtum, ěre.
 ADSURGO, or ASSURGO, surrexi, surrectum, ěre.
 ADURGO, ursi, ěre.
 ADURĚO, ussi, ustura, ěre.
 ADVĚNĚO, vĚni, vĚctum, ěre.
 ADVĚNĚIO, vĚni, ventum, ěre.
 ADVĚRTO, verti, versum, ěre.
 ADVERSĚPASCIT, āvit, ěre.
 ADVOLVO, volvi, volŃtum, ěre.
 ĚGRESCO, evolěre.
 ĚQUIVALEO, ul, ěre.
 AFFĚRO, AFFICIO, AFFIGO, &c. See APPĚRO, &c.
 AGĚMO, or AGĚMO, ui, Itum, ěre.
 AGĚRĚDIOR. See ARĚDIOR.
 AGNASCOR. See ADNASCOR.
 AGO, ěgi, actum, agěre.
 ALĚIO, ul, ěre.
 ALĚSCO, ul, ěscěre.
 ALĚGO, alsi, alsum, algěre.
 ALLĚBOR, ALLĚGO, ALLĚCIO, &c. See ADLĚBOR, &c.
 ALUCĚNOR, or ALUCĚNIOR, or HALUCĚNIOR, ātus sum, āri.
 ALLŃDO. See ADLŃDO.
 ALO, alui, altum and altum, alěre.
 ALTERCO, āvi, ātum, āre, and
 ALTERCOR, ātus sum, āri.
 ALUCĚNOR. See ALLUCĚNOR.
 AMĚDO, ědi, ěsum, ěre.
 AMBIGO, ěre.
 AMBIO, ambĚvi and ambĚi, ambitum, ěre. Part. Ambiens, ientis.
 AMĚDO, ussi, ustum, ěre.
 AMĚCIO, icui and ixi, ictum, ěre.
 AMITTO, isi, missum, ěre.
 AMŃLIOR, lti, sum, Iri.
 AMŃVĚO, mŃvi, mŃtum, ěre.
 AMPLECTOR, sus sum, eti.
 ANGO, nxi, ěre.
 ANIMADVERTO, ti, sum, ěre.
 ANNASCOR, ANNECTO, ANNĚTOR, &c. See ADNASCOR, &c.
 ANŃQUIRO, quisivi, quisitum, ěre.
 ANTECAPRO, cěpi, cěptum, ěre.
 ANTECĚDO, cessi, cěssum, ěre.
 ANTECĚLLO, cĚli, ěre.
 ANTEĚRĚDIOR, gressus sum, grědi.
 ANTEĚRĚNO, pŃsui, pŃsutum, ěre.
 ANTESTO, stĚti, ěre.
 ANTEVĚNĚIO, vĚni, ventum, ěre.
 ANTEVERTO, ti, sum, ěre.
 APĚRIO, ul, ertum, ěre.
 APĚRĚRO, or ADPĚRĚO, ui, Itum, ěre.
 APPELLO, or ADPELLO, pŃli, pulsum, &c.

APPĚNDO, or ADPENDO, di, sum, ěre.
 APPĚTO, or ADPĚTO, ivi and ii, itum, ěre.
 APPLAUDO, or ADPLAUDO, plausi, plausum, ěre.
 APPLICO, or ADPLICO, plicui and plicĚvi, plicitum and plicĚtum, ěre.
 APPŃNO, or ADPŃNO, pŃsui, Itum, ěre.
 APPRĚHĚNDO, or ADPRĚHĚNDO, cndi, cnsus, ěre.
 APPRĚMO, or ADPRĚMO, pressi, pressum, ěre.
 APPROMITTO, or ADPROMITTO, msi, missum, ěre.
 ARĚDO, ul (ctum and ctum), ěre.
 ARĚSCO, Ivi, itum, ěre.
 ARĚIO, arsi, arsum, ěre.
 ARĚISCO, arsi, sum, ěscěre.
 ARĚFACIO, fěci, factum, facěre.
 ARĚO, ul, ěre.
 ARĚSCO, rui, ěscěre.
 ARĚCIO, ul, Ńtum, Ńěre.
 ARĚIOR, or HARĚIOR, ātus sum, āri.
 ARĚPĚRO, ARĚBĚRO, ARRĚCIO, &c. See ARĚPĚRO, &c.
 ASCĚNDO. See ASCENDO.
 ASPĚLLO, or ADPELLO, pŃli, ulsum, ěre.
 ASPĚRGO, ASPĚNOR, ASSĚNTIO, &c. See ADPĚRGO, ADPĚSPĚNOR, ADSENTIO, &c.
 ASTO, ASTRINGO. See AUSTO, ASTRINGO.
 ATTĚNDO, or ADTĚNDO, di, tum, ěre.
 ATTĚRO, or ADTĚRO, trivi, tritum, ěre.
 ATTESTOR, or ADTESTOR, ātus sum, āri.
 ATTEXO, or ADTEXO, xui, xtum, ěre.
 ATĚNĚO, or ADĚNĚO, ul, entum, ěre.
 ATTĚNET, or ADĚNET, ul, ěre.
 ATTINGO, or ADTINGO, tĚgi, tactum, ěre.
 ATTOLLO, or ADTOLLO, ěre.
 ATTUNDEO, or ADTUNDEO, tondi, tonsum, ěre.
 ATTŃNO, or ADTŃNO, tonui, tonĚtum, ěre.
 ATTRĚHO, or ADTRĚHO, xi, ctum, ěre.
 ATTRĚBĚRO, or ADTRĚBĚRO, ul, Ńtum, ěre.
 AUDEO, ausus sum, auděre.
 AUĚERO, abstŃli, ablatum, auferre.
 AUFUGO, fugi, fugitum, ěre.
 AUĚEO, auxi, uctum, ěre.
 AUSPĚCIO, āvi, ātum, ěre. and
 AUSPĚCOR, ātus sum, āri.
 AUXĚIOR, ātus sum, āri.
 AVĚHO, vĚxi, vĚctum, ěre.
 AVELLO, avelli, also avulsi, avulsum ěre.
 AVEO, ěre.
 AVERTO, ti, sum, ěre.
 BATTUO, or BARTUO, uĚ, Ńtum, ěre.
 BENĚFĚCIO, xi, ctum, ěre.

BIBO, bibi, bibitum, ēre.
 BLANDIQR, litus sum, lri.
 BRUTESCO, escēre.

CANO, cecidi, casum, ēre.
 CANO, cecidi, casum, ēre.
 CALĒXICU, feci, factum, facēre.
 CALĒO, ūi, ēre.
 CALĒSCO, ūi, escēre.
 CALLEO, ūi, ēre.
 CANDEŒACIO, feci, factum, ēre.
 CANDEO, ūi, ēre.
 CĀNEO, ūi, ēre.

CĀNESCO, nui, escēre.
 CĀNO, cecidi, cantum, canēre.
 CĀPESNO, ūi, litum, escēre.
 CĀPIO, cēpi, captum, ēre.
 CĀREO, ūi, litum, ēre.
 CARPO, carpsi, carptum, carpēre.

CĀTELIO, ire.
 CĀUSOR, or CĀUSSOR, ātus sum, āri.
 CĀVEO, cavi, cautum, cavēre.
 CĒPO, cessi, cessum, cedēre.
 CENSEO, ūi, sum, ēre.

CERNO, crēvi, crētum, cernēre.
 CIEG, clvi, cltum, ciēre. and CIO, clvi
 cltum, clre.

CINGO, ctum, nxi, ēre.

CIO. See CĒO.

CIRCUMSPICIO, or CIRCUMSPICIO,
 spexi, spectum, ēre.

CIRCUMĀGO, ēgi, actum, agēre.

CIRCUMCIDO, cidi, clsum, cidēre.

CIRCUMCINGO, nxi, actum, ēre.

CIRCUMCLAUDO, and CIRCUMCLĒDO, āsi,
 āsum, ēre.

CIRCUMCŪLO, lui, ēre.

CIRCUMCURRO, circamecurri, circum-
 cursum, ēre.

CIRCUMCĒDO, dēdi, dātum, dāre.

CIRCUMDŪCO, duxi, ductum, ducēre.

CIRCUMĒO, and CIRCUBO, lvi and ii,
 litum, ire. Part. iens, entis.

CIRCUMFERO, circumtūli, circumlātum,
 circumferre.

CIRCUMFLECTO, flexi, flexum, ēre.

CIRCUMFLUO, fluxi, xum, ēre.

CIRCUMFŒDIO, fōdi, fossum, fodēre.

CIRCUMFULCEO, cui, ctum, ēre.

CIRCUMFULCEO, si, ēre.

CIRCUMFUNDŒO, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre.

CIRCUMŒDIO, ūi, litum, ēre.

CIRCUMGRĒDIOR, grēssus sum, grēdi.

CIRCUMIĀCEO, ūi, ēre.

CIRCUMIJCIO, jeci, jectum, jicēre.

CIRCUMLANBO, lambi, litum, ēre.

CIRCUMLIÑO, livi, litum, lire, and

CIRCUMLIÑO, lēvi, litum, ēre.

CIRCUMLŪO, lui, lūtum, luēre.

CIRCUMMITTO, misi, missum, ēre.

CIRCUMMULCEO, mulsi, mulsum, ēre.

CIRCUMNASCO, natus sum, nasci.

CIRCUMORBO, rui, rūtum, rucēre.

CIRCUMPANGO, circumpēgi, pactum,
 pangēre. See PANGO.

CIRCUMPAVIO, pavivi, litum, ire.

CIRCUMPLECTOR, plexus sum, eti.

CIRCUMPLICO, plicui, plicatum, ēre.

CIRCUMPŒNO, pŒsul, pŒsum, radēre.

CIRCUMRĀDO, rāsi, rāsum, radēre.

CIRCUMRĒDO, rēsi, rēsum, rodēre.

CIRCUMSCĀLO, psi, ptum, ēre.

CIRCUMSCINDO, scidi, scissum, scin-
 dēre.

CIRCUMSCĒPIO, psi, ptum, ēre.

CIRCUMSCĒO, secui, sectum, secāre.

CIRCUMSEPO, sessi, sessum, sedēre.

CIRCUMSEPIO, sepsi, septum, sepāre.

CIRCUMSEPO, sēvi, sētum, serēre.

CIRCUMSIDO, sedi, sessum, sidēre.

CIRCUMSISTO, stiti, stitum, sistēre.

CIRCUMSPĒO, ūi, litum, āre.

CIRCUMSPĒGO, spersi, spersum, sper-
 gēre.

CIRCUMSPICIO, spexi, spectum, spicēre.

CIRCUMSTĒO, stēti, statum, āre.

CIRCUMSTRĒPO, psi, ptum, ēre.

CIRCUMSTRUO, struxi, structum, stru-
 ēre.

CIRCUMSUO, sui, sūtum, suēre.

CIRCUMTEXO, texti, textum, ēre.

CIRCUMTEXO, texti, textum, texēre.

CIRCUMTONDEO, tonidi, tonsum, ēre.

CIRCUMTŒNO, toni, litum, āre.

CIRCUMTORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ēre.

CIRCUMTRĒNO, ūi, litum, ēre.

CIRCUMTUROR, litus sum, eri.

CIRCUMVĀDO, vāsi, vāsum, vadēre.

CIRCUMVĒHO, vēxi, vectum, ēre.

CIRCUMVENIO, vēni, ventum, ire.

CIRCUMVERTO, ti, sum, ēre.

CIRCUMVINICIO, vinxī, vinctum, ire.

CIRCUMVISIO, visi, visum, visēre.

CIRCUMVOLVO, volvi, volūtum, volvēre.

CLANGO, nxi, actum, ngēre.

CLAREO, ūi, ēre.

CLARESCO, ūi, escēre.

CLAUDO, clausi, sum, claudēre.

COACESCO, acui, escēre.

COALDESCO, alui, litum, escēre.

COARGUO, ūi, ōtum, ēre.

COĒMO, ēmi, entum, ēre.

COĒO, lvi and ii, litum, ire. Part. Co-
 iens, entis.

COERCICO, eul, ctum, ēre.

COGNOSCO, nōvi, nltum, noscēre.

CŒGO, coēgi, coactum, cogēre.

COHĒREO, hēsi, hēsum, hārēre.

CŒHĒREO, ūi, litum, ēre.

CŒHORRESCO, rui, escēre.

COLLABOR, or CONLABOR, apsus sum, ābi.
 COLLECTIMO, or CONCLĒIMO, avi,
 ātum, āre.

COLLIBET, or CONLIBET, libuit and liti-
 tum est, ēre.

COLLIO, or CONLIO, lisi, lsum, li-
 dēre.

COLLIGO, or CONLIGO, lēdi, lectum, ēre.

COLLINGO, or CONLINGO, levi, litum, li-
 nēre.

COLLIQUEFACIO, or CONLIQUEFACIO, fēci,
 factum, facēre.

COLLIQUESCO, or CONLIQUESCO, cui, es-
 cēre.

COLLOQUOR, or CONLOQUOR, locūtus
 sum, loqui.

COLLUCEO, or CONLUCEO, luxi, ēre.

COLLIDO, or CONLIDO, lōdi, lōsum, ēre.

COLLOO, or COLLOO, lui, lūtum, luēre.

CŒLO, cōlui, cultum, cōlēre.

COMBIBO, bibi, bibitum, ēre.

COMEDO, ēdi, ēsum and estum, edere.

COMISSOR, ātus sum, āri.

COMMĒRO, rui, ritum, ēre.

COMMĒTOR, mensus sum, tiri.

COMMINSICO, mentus sum, miuisci.

COMINGO, ūi, ūtum, uēre.

COMMISECO, commissui, mistum and
 mixtum, scēre.

COMMITTO, misi, missum, mītēre.

COMMŒLO, mōlui, mōsum, ēre.

COMMONEFACIO, fēci, factum, facēre.

COMMŒRO, nui, litum, ēre.

COMMŒVO, mōvi, mōtum, ēre.

COMULCEO, mulsi, sum, ēre.

CŒMO, comsi (compsi), comtum (comp-
 tum), comēre.

COMPĒLLO, pūli, pūsum, ēre.

COMPĒHO, pēri, pērtum, perire.

COMPESCO, pescui, pescēre.

COMPĒTO, lvi and ii, litum, ēre.

COMPINGO, ēgi, actum, ēre.

COMPLECTOR, xus sum, eti.

COMPLEO, ēvi, ūtum, ēre.

COMPLECO, plicui and plicāvi, plicatum
 and plicātum, āre.

COMPLŒDO, plōsi, plōsum, ēre.

COMPŒNO, pŒsul, pŒsum, pŒnēre.

COMPREHENDO, hēndi, hēsum, ēre.

CONPRINO, pressi, pressum, ēre.

CONPRŒMITTO, misi, missum, ēre.

COMPUNGO, punxi, punctum, ēre.

COMPŒTRESCO, putrui, escēre.

CONCĀLEFACIO, fēci, factum, facēre.

CONCĀLEO, ūi, ēre.

CONCĀLESCO, ūi, ēre.

CONCĒDO, cessi, cessum, ēre.

CONCERPO, psi, ptum, ēre.

CONCĒDO, cidi, cisum, ēre. from Cadere,
 to cut.

CON

CONCĪDO, īdi, ēre, from *Cadere, to fall*.
 CONCĪO, īvi, itum, īere, and Concio,
 īvi, itum, īre.

CONCĪNO, cĕui, centum, ēre.

CONCĪO. See CONCĪO.

CONCĪPIO, cĕpi, ceptum, ēre.

CONCĪDĪO, clāsi, clāsum, cludēre.

CONCĪQ̄O, coxi, coctum, coquēre.

CONCĪRĒDO, didi, ditum, ēre.

CONCĪRĒPO, pui, pti am, ēre.

CONCĪRESO, crēvi, crētum, escēre.

CONCĪMBO, cubi, bitum, ēre.

CONCĪPISCO, īvi and īi, itum, ēre.

CONCĪRRO, concurrī, cursum, ēre.

CONCĪTIO, cussi, cussum, ēre.

CONDISCO, didici, discēre.

CONDO, didi, ditum, ēre.

CONDŌRO, dōcui, doctum, ēre.

CONDŌRO, dōci, itum, ēre.

CONDŪCO, duxi, ductum, ducēre.

CONFĒRCIO, fersi, fertum, īre.

CONFĒRO, contūli, collatum, conferre.

CONFĒRVO, hui, vēre.

CONFĒRVECO, hui, escēre.

CONFĪCIO, feci, factum, facēre.

CONFĪDO, fisis sum, fidēre.

CONFINGO, finxi, fictum, fingēre.

CONFĪO, factus sum, fieri.

CONFITEOR, fessus sum, fitēri.

CONFUGO, fluxi, fictum, ēre.

CONFUGO, fluxi, fluxum, fluēre.

CONFŪDIO, fodi, fossa, fodēre.

CONFĪCIO, fricxi, fricatum, ēre.

CONFĒGĪO, fugi, fugitum, ēre.

CONFŪGĒO, fulsi, gēre.

CONFUNDO, fodi, fūsum, fundēre

CONGENO, ui, itum, ēre.

CONGERO, essi, gestum, ēre.

CONGRĒDIOR, gressus sum, grēdi.

CONGRUO, ui, ēre.

CONILICIO, jēci, jectum, jicēre.

CONIUNGO, junxi, junctum, ēre.

CONNĒCTO, nexi, nexum, ēre.

CONNŪTOR, nixus and nixus sum, niti.

CONNĪVO, divi and nixi, ēre.

CONQUĒROR, questus sum, quēri.

CONQUĒSCO, quāvēi, quāvētum, escēre.

CONQUINISCO, quaxi, uiscēre.

CONQUĪRO, quisivi, quisitum, ēre.

CONRĪDO, or CORRĪDO, īsi, isum, ēre.

CONSCINDO, conscidi, scissum, scindēre.

CONSCISCO, scivi, scitum, sciscēre.

CONSCRĪBO, ipsi, ptum, ēre.

CONSFĒNESCO, senui, escēre.

CONSENTIO, sensi, sum, tīre.

CONSEQUOR, consecutus, or consequē-
 tus sum, sequi.

CONSERO, scvi, stum, serēre from *Ser-*
ere, to join together.

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CON

CONSERĒO, serui, sertum, serēre. from
Serere, to sow.

CONSINO, scdi and sidi, sessum, ēre.

CONSILIO, silui, sultum, īre.

CONSISTO, stili, stitum, ēre.

CONSŌNO, ūi, itum, āre.

CONSPĒRGO, spersi, spersum, ēre.

CONSPĪCIO, spexi, spectum, ēre.

CONSPUO, spui, spūtum, ēre.

CONSTERNO, strāvi, strātum, crāēre.

CONSTRŪO, ūi, ūtum, ēre.

CONSTO, stili, stitum and stātum, āre.

CONSTRĒGO, ūi, itum, ēre.

CONSTRINGO, īnxi, īctum, ēre.

CONSTRŪO, struxi, structum, ēre.

CONSTRĒFĀCIO, feci, factum, facēre.

CONSUESCO, suēvi, suētum, suescēre.

CONSŪLO, lui, ltum, ēre.

CONSŪMO, sūmsi, (sumpsi), sumtum
 (sumptum), ēre.

CONSTO, ūi, ūtum, suēre.

CONTĀBESCO, bui, bescēre.

CONTĒGO, texi, tectum, tegēre.

CONTENNO, tēnsi (tempsi), tentum
 (temptum), temnēre.

CONTENDO, tendi, tentum, ēre.

CONTERO, trivi, tritum, terēre.

CONTEXTO, texui, textum, ēre.

CONTICEO, ui, ēre.

CONTIFESCO, ticui, escēre.

CONTĪNEO, īnuī, entum, ēre.

CONTINGO, tigi, tactum, ēre.

CONTORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ēre.

CONTRĀDICO, dixi, dictum, ēre.

CONTRĀHO, traxi, tractum, ēre.

CONTRĀVENIO, vēni, ventum, venīre.

CONTRĒNISCO, mui, iscēre.

CONTRĒBUO, bui, bōtum, ēre.

CONTRŪDO, trāsi, trāsium, ēre.

CONTUNDO, tūdi, tūsium, tundēre.

CONVĀLESCO, vāluī, escēre.

CONVĒLO, vēxi, vectum, ēre.

CONVELLO, vellī, vulsum, ēre.

CONVĒNO, vēui, ventum, īre.

CONVERRO, verri, versum, verrēre.

CONVERTO, ti, sum, vertēre.

CONVINGO, vicī, victum, vincēre.

CONVĪVO, vixi, victum, vivēre.

CONVOLVO, volvi, vōltum, volvēre.

CONVĒRĪO, pēruī, pertum, īre.

COŪRIOR, ortus sum, oriri.

CŪQ̄O, coxi, coctum, coquēre.

CORRĪGO, rexī, rectum, ēre.

CORRĪPIO, or CORRĪPIO, ipui, eptum,
 ēre.

CORRŌDO, or CONRŌDO, rōsi, rōsum,
 ēre.

CORRŪNPO, or CONRŪNPO, rūpi, rup-
 tum, ēre.

CORRŪO, or CONRŪO, rūi, ēre.

CRE

CRĒBĒRESO, or CRĒBESCO, cībrui (cre-
 bui), escēre.

CRĒDO, didi, dītum, ēre.

CRĒPO, pui, creptum, crepāre.

CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, crescēre.

CŪBO, bui, bitum, āre.

CŪDO, cudi, cusum, cudēre.

CŪPIO, pivi and īi, pitum, cupēre.

CURRO, cūcurri, cursum, currēre.

DEBEO, ui, itum, ēre.

DECĒRO, cessi, cessum, ēre.

DEGERO, crēvi, crētum, cernere.

DEGERPO, psi, ptum, ēre.

DEGET, decuit, decēre.

DECIDO, didi, cisum, ēre. from *Cadere,*
to cut.

DECĪDO, cidi, ēre. from *Cadere, to fall.*

DECĪPIO, cepi, ceptum, ēre.

DECŪQ̄O, coxi, coctum, ēre.

DECRESCO, crēvi, crētum, crescēre.

DECURRO, cūbui, cūbitum, cumbēre.

DECURRO, decurri and decūcurri, de-
 cursum, ēre.

DEDECĒT, uit, ēre.

DEDISCO, didici, iscēre.

DEDO, dedidi, deditum, dedēre.

DEDŪCO, dedoci, dedoctum, ēre.

DEDŪLO, ūi, itum, ēre.

DEDŪCO, deduxi, deductum, ēre.

DEFENDO, fendī, fensum, ēre.

DEFĒRO, fūli, lātum, ferre.

DEFĪCIO, feci, factum, ficēre.

DEFĪGO, fixi, fixum, figēre.

DEPLECTO, flexi, flexum, flectēre.

DEPLEO, flevi, fletum, ēre.

DEPLŪRESCO, florui, florescēre.

DEPLŪO, fluxi, fluxum, fluēre.

DEPŪDIO, fodi, fossum, fodēre.

DEFRICTO, tricui, fricatum and frictum,
 āre.

DEPRINGO, frēgi, fractum, fringēre.

DEPRŪO, fugi, fugitum, ēre.

DEPUNGOR, ctus sum, gi.

DEGERO, gessi, gestum, gerēre.

DEGLŪBO, psi, ptum, ēre.

DEGO, degi, degēre.

DEGRĒDIOR, gressus sum, grēdi.

DEHĪCIO, jēci, jectum, jicēre.

DELĒRO, psus sum, ābi.

DELĒO, delēvi, delētum, ēre.

DELĪGO, legi, lectum, ēre.

DELINQUO, liqui, lictum, liquēre.

DELĪQUESCO, licui, liquescēre.

DELITEO, litui, ēre.

DELITESCO, litui, escēre.

DELŪCO, lūsi, lūsium, ludēre.

DEMĒREOR, meritus sum, ēri.

DEMĒTO, messi, messum, ēre.

DEMĪTTO, misi, missum, mittēre.

DEMO, demis (dempis), demtum (deinptum), demère.
 DEMOLIOR, itus sum, iri.
 DEMOVĒRO, movi, mōtum, movere.
 DEMŪRO, ūi, ēre.
 DEMUSCO, escēre.
 DEPASCOR, or DEPASCOR, pactus sum, pacisci.
 DEPASCO, pāri, pastum, pascere.
 DEPASCOR. See DEPASCOR.
 DEPELLO, pūli, pulsū, pellere.
 DEPENDEO, pendi, pensum, ēre.
 DEPENDO, di, pensum, ēre.
 DEPERRO, didi, ditum, ēre.
 DEPERRO, perii, peritum, perire.
 DEPORSO, pōsui, pōstum, ponere.
 DEPRUSCO, pōposci, scitum, poscere.
 DEPREHENDO, prehendi, prehensum, ēre.
 DEPRIMO, pressi, pressum, ēre.
 DEPRIMO, promisi, pcomitum, ēre.
 DEPRUSO, pusi, pstum, depserē.
 DEQUELUSCO, lliqui, lictum, linquere.
 DERIDEO, risi, ritum, ēre.
 DERIPIO, ipui, eptum, ēre.
 DERUO, ūi, rūtum, ēre.
 DESCENDO, di, sum, ēre.
 DESCEISO, scivi, scitum, sciscere.
 DESCRIBO, scripsi, ptum, ēre.
 DESCEO, secui, sectum, are.
 DESERO, erui, ertum, ēre.
 DESIDEO, sēli, sessum, ēre.
 DESIDO, sēli, ēre.
 DESILO, sivi and sii, situm, ēre.
 DESILO, pui, ēre.
 DESISTO, sisti, situm, ēre.
 DESPICIO, spexi, spectum, ēre.
 DESPUNDEO, spondi and spondi, ēre.
 DESPUSO, spui, eptum, ēre.
 DESTINGO, strinxi, strictum, ēre.
 DESTRUO, struxi, structum, ēre.
 DESUBESCO, desuēvi, desuetum, escere.
 DESUM, defui, desse.
 DESUMO, desumsi (desumpsī), desumtum (desumptum), ēre.
 DETĒGO, texi, tectum, tegere.
 DETENDO, di, tum and sum, ēre.
 DETERRGO, and DETERRGO, si, sum, ēre and ēre.
 DETĒRO, trivi, ritum, ēre.
 DETERRGO, ūi, itum, ēre.
 DETĒRNEO, inui, entum, ēre.
 DETONDEO, detondi, sum, ēre.
 DETONŌ, ūi, itum, ēre.
 DETORQUEO, si, tortum, ēre.
 DETRUDO, si, sum, ēre.
 DETUMESCO, ūi, ēre.
 DETURO, ussi, ustum, ēre.
 DEVĒRO, vexi, vectum, ēre.
 DEVĒNO, vēni, ventum, ēre.
 DEVINCIŌ, vixi, actum, ēre.

DEVOLVO, volvi, volūtum, ēre.
 DEVOLVO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre.
 DICO, xi, ctum, ēre.
 DILICO, duxi, ductum, ēre.
 DIFFERO, distuli, dilatum, differre.
 DIFFIDO, fisisum, fidere.
 DIFFINDO, diffidi, fassum, findere.
 DIFFINGO, finsi, factum, fingere.
 DIFFUSO, fluxi, fluxum, fluere.
 DIFFUNDO, fudi, fassum, fundere.
 DIGERO, pessi, gestum, gerere.
 DIGREDIOR, gressus sum, gradī.
 DILĀBOR, lapsus sum, labi.
 DILARGIOR, gitus sum, giri.
 DILIGO, lexi, lectum, ligere.
 DILUCEO, luxi, lucere.
 DILUCESCO, luxi, ēre.
 DILUO, lūi, lūtum, luere.
 DIMĒTIOR, mensus sum, metiri.
 DIMINŪO, ūi, itum, uere.
 DIMITTO, misi, missum, mittere.
 DIMŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, ēre.
 DIRĪO, rexi, rectum, ēre.
 DIRIMO, emi, entum (emptum), imere.
 DIRIPIO, ripui, reptum, ripere.
 DIRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere.
 DIRUO, rui, rūtum, ruere.
 DISCĒRO, cessi, cessum, cedere.
 DISCĒRO, crevi, cretum, cerere.
 DISCENDO, sēdi, scissum, scindere.
 DISCINGO, cixi, cinctum, ēre.
 DISCULDO, clūsi, clūsū, cludere.
 DISCO, didici, discere.
 DISCŌGO, coxi, coctum, coquere.
 DISCĒRO, ūi and ūi, itum, ēre.
 DISCUMBŌ, bui, itum, ēre.
 DISCURŪO, ivi, itum, ēre.
 DISCURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currere.
 DISCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, cutere.
 DISJICIO, jeci, jectum, jicere.
 DISJUNGO, junxi, junctum, jungere.
 DISPARTIO, ivi, itum, ēre.
 DISPERRŌ, didi, ditum, ēre.
 DISPERRŌ, ivi and ūi, ēre. Part. iens, euntis.
 DISPERRŌ, spersi, spersum, ēre.
 DISPERRŌ, ivi and ūi, itum, ēre.
 DISPLICIO, spexi, spectum, spicere.
 DISPLŌDO, plōsi, plōsum, plodere.
 DISPŌNO, pōsui, pōstum, ēre.
 DISPŌPET, pudui, ēre.
 DISPUNGO, punxi, actum, ēre.
 DISSENTIO, si, sum, ēre.
 DISSĒPIO, sepsi, septum, ēre.
 DISSĒRO, sēvi, sltum, serere. from Serere, *to sow*.
 DISSĒRO, ūi, ertum, ēre. from Serere, *to join*.
 DISSĒDO, sēdi, sessum, sidere.

DISTĪCIO, īi and ūi, actum, ēre.
 DISOLVO, solvi, solūtum, solvere.
 DISŌNO, ūi, itum, ēre.
 DISTĪNDO, tūsi, tūsum, ēre.
 DISTĪNBENCO, ūi, escere.
 DISTĪNOET, ūit and tūsum est, ēre.
 DISTENŪO, di, tum and sum, ēre.
 DISTINGŪO, ūi, actum, ēre.
 DISTINGŪO, nxi, datum, ēre.
 DISTO, ēre.
 DISTORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ēre.
 DISTRĀHO, traxi, tractum, trahere.
 DISTRIBŪO, ūi, ōtum, uere.
 DISTRINGŪO, nxi, actum, ēre.
 DIVELEO, velli, vulsum, ēre.
 DIVENDO, didi, ditum, ēre.
 DIVERTŌ, ti, sum, ēre.
 DO, dedī, datum, dare.
 DOCEO, ūi, ctum, ēre.
 DŌLEO, ūi, itum, ēre.
 DŌMO, ūi, tum, ēre.
 DŌMIO, ivi and ūi, itum, ēre.
 DŪCO, xi, ctum, ēre.
 EANO, ehibi, ehibitum, ēre
 EBLANDIOR, itus sum, iri.
 EBULLIO, ivi and ūi, itum, ēre.
 EBOICO, xi, ctum, ēre.
 EBUSCO, eddici, iscere.
 EBISSĒRO, ūi, tum, ēre.
 EDO, edī, esum, edere and esse. *To eat*.
 EDO, edidi, edūtum, edere. *To give out*, ēre.
 EDŌCEO, ūi, ctum, ēre.
 EDŌNO, ūi, itum, ēre.
 EDORMIO, ivi, itum, ēre.
 EDORMISCO, ūi, itum, iscere.
 EDŌCO, duxi, ductum, ēre.
 EDŌRESCO, eduri, escere.
 EFFĒRO, extūli, elātum, efferre.
 EFFĒRVESCO, ferui, vescere.
 EFFLICIO, feci, factum, ficere.
 EFFINGŪO, fūxi, factum, ēre.
 EFFLŪO, xi, xum, fluere.
 EFFŌDIO, fōdi, fossum, fodere.
 EFFRINGŪO, frēgi, fractum, fringere.
 EFFUGIO, fugi, fugtum, fugere.
 EFFULGO, si, ēre.
 EFFUNDO, fudi, fassum, fundere.
 EFFŪTIO, ivi, itum ēre.
 EGĒO, ūi, egere.
 EGĒRO, egressi, estum, ēre.
 EGREDIOR, essus sum, edī.
 EJCICIO, jeci, jectum, ēre.
 ELĀBOR, lapsus sum, ābi.
 ELANGUESCO, ūi, ēre.
 ELARGIOR, itus sum, iri.
 ELĪFO, icui, lictum, ēre.
 ELIDO, elisi, lsum, ēre.
 ELIGO, elēgi, actum, ēre.

ELO

ΕΛΘΩΡ, locūtus (loquutus) sum, qui.
 ΕΛΕΓΩ, xi, έρε.
 ΕΛΕΓΣΩ, εσέρε.
 ΕΛΕΓΩ, άσι, άsum, έρε.
 ΕΛΕΓΩ, xi, έρε.
 ΕΛΕΥ, ui, έtum, έρε.
 ΕΜΕΝΤΙΩ, itus sum, iri.
 ΕΜΕΡΕΩ, ui, itum, έρε.
 ΕΜΕΡΕΩ, itus sum, έri.
 ΕΜΕΡΩ, si, sum, έρε.
 ΕΜΕΤΙΩ, emensus sum, iri.
 ΕΜΙCΩ, ui, έρε.
 ΕΜΙΝΕΩ, ui, έρε.
 ΕΜΙΤΤΩ, isi, άsum, έρε.
 ΕΜΟ, έmi, emtum (emptum), έρε.
 ΕΜΩΛΙΩ, itus sum, iri.
 ΕΜΩΛΙΩ, ortus sum, emōri.
 ΕΜΩΛΩ, άvi, όtum, έρε.
 ΕΜΥΝΓΩ, άvi, nctum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕCΩ, enecui and άvi, enectum and
 enectum, are.
 ΕΝΙΤΕΩ, ui, έρε.
 ΕΝΙΤΕCΩ, ui, εσέρε.
 ΕΝΙΤΩ, nixus and nixus sum, iti.
 ΕΝΟΠΕCΩ, ui, εσέρε.
 ΕΝCΩ, psi, ptum, έρε.
 Ε, i, iui and ii, itum, ire. Part. iens,
 euntis.
 ΕΝΔΩ, rexi, reatum, έρε.
 ΕΝΔΩ, ipui, epcum, έρε.
 ΕΝΔΩ, si, sum, έρε.
 ΕΝΔΥCΩ, bui, εσέρε.
 ΕΝΕΜΠΩ, άpi, upum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥ, ui, έtum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΙΩ, iui, itum, ire.
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, άσι, άsum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥCΩ, nui, εσέρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, exi, ectum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, elli, ulsum, ellέρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, veni, ventum, ire.
 ΕΝΕΥΕΡΩ, everri, eversum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΕΡΤΩ, ti, sum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΙCΩ, nxi, nctum, ire.
 ΕΝΕΥΙCΩ, ici, ictum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΩΛΩ, olvi, olatum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΩΜΩ, ui, itum, έρε.
 ΕΝΑCΕΡΕCΩ, εσέρε.
 ΕΝΑCΩ, ui, έtum, έρε.
 ΕΝΑΛΒΕCΩ, bui, εσέρε.
 ΕΝΑΡΔΕCΩ, ti, sum, εσέρε.
 ΕΝΑΥΓΕΩ, xi, ctum, έρε.
 ΕΝΑΥCΑΛΠΩ, feci, factum, έρε.
 ΕΝΑΥCΑΝΕΥΑCΩ, feci, factum, έρε.
 ΕΝΑΥCΑΝΕCΩ, dui, εσέρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, cossi, cossum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΕΛΛΩ, elui, elsum, ellέρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΕΡΠΩ, psi, ptum, έρε.
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, excidi, cisum, έρε. *To cut out.*
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, idi, έρε. *To fall out.*
 ΕΝΕΥΩ, civi, ctum, έρε. and

ΕXC

ΕΧCΙΩ, iui, itum, ire.
 ΕΧCΙΠΩ, cēpi, cēptum, έρε.
 ΕΧCΙΠΩ, clāsi, clāsum, έρε.
 ΕΧCΩΛΩ, lui, ultum, έρε.
 ΕΧ. ΡΕCΩ, crōvi, έtum, εσέρε.
 ΕΧCΩΒΩ, ui, itum, are.
 ΕΧCΩΒΩ, cōdi, cōsum, έρε.
 ΕΧCΥΡΩ, cūcurri and curri, cursum,
 έρε.
 ΕΧCΥΤΙΩ, ussi, ussum, έρε.
 ΕΧΕΩ, έdi, έsum, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΕΩ, iui and ii, itum, ire. Part. iens,
 euntis.
 ΕΧΕΡΕCΩ, ui, itum, έρε.
 ΕΧΗΑΥΡΙΩ, si, ctum, ire.
 ΕΧΗΗΒΩ, ui, itum, έρε.
 ΕΧΗΗΡΕCΩ, rui, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΙΓΩ, έgi, actum, έρε.
 ΕΧΙΜΩ, έmi, emtum (emptum), έρε.
 ΕΧΩΛΕCΩ, lēvi, olatum, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΙΩ, ortus sum, oriri.
 ΕΧΩΡΑΛΕCΩ, lui, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΑΥΕCΩ, άvi, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, iui and ii, itum, ire.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, puli, pulsum, pellέρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, pendi, psum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΙCΩ, perrectus sum, isci.
 ΕΧΩΡΙΩ, pertus sum, iri.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, iui, itum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, plēvi, platum, plέρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, ui and άvi, itum and άtum, άρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, pōsui, pōstum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, porrexi, porrectum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, pōposci, pōcέρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, pressi, pressum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, p̄romsi, p̄romptum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, nxi, nctum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, quisivi, quisitum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, psi, ptum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, di, sum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, scidi, scissum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, psi, ptum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, psi, ptum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, ui and άvi, actum, άρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, ctus sum, qui.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, ui, actum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, vi, ctum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, bui, ptum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, ndui, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, ui, ctum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, xi, ctum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, rui, ctum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, si, sum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, si, sum, έρε.
 ΕΧΩΡΩ, trivi, tritum, έρε.

EXT

ΕΧΤΕΡΕΩ, ui, itum, έρε.
 ΕΧΙΜΕCΩ, mui, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΙΝΓΩ, or EXΙΝΓΩ, nxi, nctum,
 έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ. See EXSTO.
 ΕΧΤΩΛΛΩ, tūli, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΕΩ, torri, tum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, xi, ctum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, si, sum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, tūdi, tōsum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, ui, ctum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, ussi, ustum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, feci, factum, facέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, iui, itum, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, feci, factum, facέρε. Imper. Fac
 Pass. Fio.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fēfelli, falsum, fallέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, farsī, factum and fartum, ire.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, fassus sum, tēri.
 ΕΧΤΩ, iscere.
 ΕΧΤΩ, favi, faatum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, ire. without Præt. and Sup.
 ΕΧΤΩ, tūli, latum, farte.
 ΕΧΤΩΡΩ, feci, factum, facέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ and ΕΧΤΩ, vi and bui, έρε and
 έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, εσέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fassus sum, fidέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fixi, fixum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, inxi, ictum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, factus sum, fieri.
 ΕΧΤΩ, xi, xum, flectέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, flēvi, flatum, flέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, ixi, ictum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, flocci, factum, facέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fluxi, fluxum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fōdi, fossum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fōvi, fōtum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, frēgi, fractum, frangέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, ui, itum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ and ΕΧΤΩ, endui, έsum and
 essum, έρε and έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, cui, ctum and ctum, are.
 ΕΧΤΩ, frixi, frί, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, frί, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, frixi, frixum and frictum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, ui, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, ui, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, frui, fructum and fructus sum, i.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fugi, tum, έρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, si, tum, ire.
 ΕΧΤΩ, fōdi, fōsum, fundέρε.
 ΕΧΤΩ, functus sum, fungi.
 ΕΧΤΩ, ut, έρε.

GAUDEO, gavisus sum, gaudere.
 GELASCO, avi, escère.
 GEMO, ui, itum, Ære.
 GERO, gessi, gestum, gerere.
 GIGNO, genui, genitum, gignere.
 GLISCO, gliscere.
 GRANDESCO, escère.

HABEO, ui, itum, Ære.
 HABEO, hasi, hæsum, Ære.
 HALLUCINOR. See ALLUCINOR.
 HAUCIO, haus, haustum, ire.
 HÆMO, Ære.
 HÆNESCO, escère.
 HIASCO, ascère.
 HISCO, hiscère.
 HORREO, ui, Ære.
 HORRESCO, ul, escère.
 HUMESCO, Ære.

ICO, lei, lectum, icere.
 IGNOSCO, ignovi, ignotum, scire.
 INLABOR, or INLABOR, apsus sum, Æbi.
 ILLEICO, or INLEICO, lexi, lectum, ligere.
 ILLEICO, or INLEICO, lisi, lsum, lidere.
 ILLEICO, or INLEICO, levi, lsum, linere.
 ILLEICO, or INLEICO, luxi, Ære.
 ILLESCO, or INLESCO, luxi, escère.
 ILLEDO, or INLEDO, lusi, lsum, ludere.
 IMBIBO, bibi, bibitum, Ære.
 IMBIBO, bui, bütum, Ære.
 IMMERGO, mersi, mersum, mergere.
 IMMINEO, ui, Ære.
 IMMINDO, ui, Ætum, Ære.
 IMMISCO, cui, xtum and stum, Ære.
 IMMORTIOR, mortuus sum, immöri.
 IMMULGO, si, ctum, Ære.
 IMPILLO, pili, pilatum, pellere.
 IMPENDEO, pendi, pensum, pendere.
 IMPENDO, pendi, pensum, Ære.
 IMPERTIO, lvi and ii, Itum, ire.
 IMPERTIOR, itus sum, iri.
 IMPINGO, pëgi, pactum, Ære.
 IMPLEO, ëvi, etum, Ære.
 IMPILICO, plucui and ävi, Itum and ätum
 Ære.

IMPONO, pôsui, pôstum, Ære.
 IMPRESSO, pressi, pressum, primere.
 INARDESCO, arsi, escère.
 INARESCO, arui, escère.
 INAUDIO, lvi, Itum, Ære.
 INCANDESCO, candul, escère.
 INCEDO, cessi, cessum, cedere.
 INCENDO, ul, usum, Ære.
 INCESSEO, cessivi and cessi, Ære.
 INCIDO, cidii, cäsium, Ære. *To fall into.*
 INCIDO, cidii, clsum, Ære. *To cut into.*
 INCINGO, cingi, cinctum, Ære.
 INCIPIO, cepi, ceptum, Ære.
 INCLARESCO, rui, escère.

INCLUDO, cläsi, clösium, Ære.
 INCOCO, coxi, coctum, Ære.
 INCREDESCO, or INCREDESCO, bul (bru),
 escère.
 INCREPO, ui and ävi, Itum and ätum,
 Ære.
 INCRDESCO, ul, escère.
 INCUBO, bui and bavi, bitum and bätum,
 Ære.
 INCUBO, cubul, cubitum, Ære.
 INCURRO, cücürri and curri, cursum,
 currere.
 INCURIO, cussi, cussum, Ære.
 INDICO, dixi, dictum, Ære.
 INDIGO, ul, Ære.
 INDISCOR, indeptus sum, scil.
 INDO, dili, ditum, Ære.
 INDOLESO, dolui, escère.
 INDUCEO, duxi, ductum, Ære.
 INDUCEO, si, tum, Ære.
 INDO, ul, Ætum, Ære.
 INDESCURO, rui, rescere.
 INEO, lvi and ii, Itum, ire. Part. iens,
 cunctis.
 INFARCO, or INFERCIO, si, sum (tum or
 ctum), Ære.
 INFERO, intülü, illätum (inlätum), inferre.
 INFERVESCO, bui, vescere.
 INFICIO, feci, factum, ficere.
 INFILICO, fixi, fixum, figere.
 INFLECTO, flexi, flexum, flectere.
 INFILIGO, fluxi, dictum, Ære.
 INFILLO, fluxi, fluxum, Ære.
 INPONDIO, fodi, fossum, Ære.
 INFRINGO, frëgi, fractum, fringere.
 INFUNDIO, fudi, fustum, fundere.
 INGENISCO, genui, escère.
 INGENIO, ui, Itum, Ære.
 INGERO, gessi, gestum, gerere.
 INGIGNO, genui, genitum, Ære.
 INGRÆVESCO, escère.
 INGRÆDIOR, gressus sum, grëdi.
 INHÆREO, hasi, hæsum, Ære.
 INHIBEO, bui, bitum, Ære.
 INILICO, jëci, jectum, icere.
 INJUNGO, axi, nctum, Ære.
 INNASCOR, natus sum, nasci.
 INOLESCO, olëvi, olescere.
 INQUIRO, quisivi, quisitum, quirere.
 INSCENDO, di, sum, Ære.
 INSCRIBO, psi, ptum, Ære.
 INSCULPO, psi, ptum, Ære.
 INSECO, cui, ctum, Ære.
 INSERO, sëvi, stum, serere. *To sow or
 plant into.*
 INSERO, rui, rtum, Ære. *To put into.*
 INSERVIO, lvi, Itum, Ære.
 INSIDEO, sëdi, sessum, Ære.
 INSIDO, sëdi, sessum, Ære.
 INSILIO, silui, (silvi, sili), sultum, Ære.

INSISTO, stili, stitum, Ære.
 INSPECTO, spexi, spectum, Ære.
 INSPIRO, spuli, spütum, Ære.
 INSTITUO, ul, ütum, ütere.
 INSTO, stili, stitum and statum, stäre.
 INSTUO, struxi, strutum, struere.
 INSUESCO, suëvi, suëtum, suescere.
 INSÜMO, sumsi (sumpsi), sumtum,
 (sumptum), Ære.
 INSSO, sul, sötum, suere.
 INSURGO, surrexi, surrectum, Ære.
 INTEGRASCO, ascère.
 INTELLIGO, lexi, lectum, ligere.
 INTENDO, di, tum and sum, Ære.
 INTERCEDO, cessi, cessum, cedere.
 INTERCIDO, cidii, cidere. from Cadere,
to fall.
 INTERCIDO, idi, isum, Ære. from Cadere,
to cut.
 INTERCINO, cinui, cinere.
 INTERCIPIO, cepi, ceptum, cipere.
 INTERCLUDO, cläsi, clösium, Ære.
 INTERCURRO, cücürri and curri, cursum,
 Ære.
 INTERDICO, xl, ctum, Ære.
 INTERFEO, lvi and ii, Itum, ire. Part.
 iens, cunctis.
 INTEREST, interfuit, interesse.
 INTERFLICO, feci, factum, ficere.
 INTERFLUO, fluxi, fluxum, fluere.
 INTERGERO, gessi, gestum, gerere.
 INTERIMIO, ëmi, emtum (emptum),
 imere.
 INTERJACIO, cui, Ære.
 INTERJICIO, jëci, jectum, jicere.
 INTERJUNGO, judäi, junctum, jungere.
 INTERLINGO, levi, lsum, linere.
 INTERLUDICOR, ludicus sum, löqui.
 INTERLUCO, luxi, luere.
 INTERLUO, lui, lötum, luere.
 INTERMICO, micui, Ære.
 INTERMISCO, cui, stum and xtum, Ære.
 INTERMITTO, misi, missum, mittere.
 INTERMORTIOR, mortuus sum, möri.
 INTERNECO, necui and necävi, nectum
 and necätum, necäre.
 INTERNECTO, nexui, nexum, nectere.
 INTERNOSCO, növi, nötum, noscere.
 INTERO, trivi, tritum, terere.
 INTERPONO, pôsui, pôstum, pônere.
 INTERQUIESCO, quicüvi, quietum, quies-
 cere.
 INTERRUPTUM, rüpi, ruptum, rumpere.
 INTERSIBO, ipsi, ptum, Ære.
 INTERSECO, secui, sectum, secäre.
 INTERSEREO, sëvi, stium, serere. *To sow
 between.*
 INTERSEREO, serui, sertum, serere. *To
 put between.*
 INTERSISTO, stüti, stitum, sistere.

INTRASUM, fui, esse.
 INTERVENIO, veni, ventum, venire.
 INTERVERTO, ti, sum, vertere.
 INTERVĪDĀO, ui, itum, ēre.
 INTEXO, ui, xtum, texere.
 INTREMISCO, tremui, escēre.
 INTREMO, tremui, ēre.
 INTRODŪCO, duxi, ductum, ducere.
 INTROEO, ivi and ii, Itum, ire. Part.
 iens, euntis.
 INTROMITTO, misi, missum, mittere.
 INTROUMPŌ, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere.
 INTROSPICIO, spexi, spectrum, spicere.
 INTUEOR, ultus sum, ēri.
 INTUMESCO, mui, escēre.
 INŪBO, ussi, ustum, urere.
 INVĀDO, vāsi, vāsum, vadere.
 INVĀLESCO, lui, escēre.
 INVĒHO, vexi, vectum, ēre.
 INVĒNIO, veni, ventum, ire.
 INVERTO, ti, sum, ere.
 INVĒTERASCO, āvi, ascere.
 INVĒDIO, vidi, visum, ēre.
 INVOLVO, volvi, vōltum, volvere.
 IRASCO, rātus sum, rasci.
 IRRATĒESCO, rausi, ēre.
 IRREĒDO, or INREĒDO, repsi, reptum, ēre.
 IRRIDĒO, or INRIDĒO, risi, risum, ēre.
 IRUMPŌ, or INRUMPŌ, rūpi, ruptum,
 ēre.

JĀCEO, cui, ēre.
 JĀCIO, jeci, jactum, ēre.
 JUBEŌ, jussi, jussum, jubere.
 JUNGO, junxi, junctum, ēre.
 JŪVO, jūvi, jūtum, juvare.
 LĀEPFĀCIO, fēci, factum, facere.
 LĀBOR, lapsus sum, labi.
 LĀMBO, bi, bitum, ēre.
 LANGUEŌ, langui, ēre.
 LANGUESCO, ui, escēre.
 LĀTEŌ, ui, ēre.
 LĀVO, lāvi, lōtum (lautum and lavātum),
 ēre.
 LĒGO, lēgi, lectum, legere.
 LICĒO, ui, itum, ēre.
 LICET, ait, ēre.
 LINO, lini, livi and lēvi, litum, linere.
 LŌQUOR, locūtus sum, lōqui.
 LUCEŌ, luxi, lucere.
 LUCESCO, or LUCISCO, ēre.
 LŪDO, lusi, lusum, ludere.
 MĀCEO, ui, ēre.
 MĀCESCO, ui, escēre.
 MĀDEŌ, ui, ēre.
 MĀDESCO, dui, escēre.
 MĀREŌ, or MĒREŌ, ui, ēre.
 MANDO, di, sum, dēre.

MĀNEŌ, mansi, mansum, manere.
 MARCESCO, cui, escēre.
 MEMINI, meminisse.
 MENTIOR, mentitus sum, mentiri.
 MĒRO, ui, itum, ēre.
 MĒREOR, itus sum, ēri.
 MĒTOR, meus sum, metiri.
 MĒTO, messui, messum, ēre.
 MĒTUŌ, tui, tūtum, ēre.
 MICO, cui, cātum, cāre.
 MINUŌ, ui, ūtum, ēre.
 MISCEO, ui, stum and xtum, ēre.
 MISĒREOR, rtus and ertus sum, ēri.
 MĪTESCO, miscere.
 MITTO, misi, missum, ēre.
 MĒREŌ, or MĒREŌ, ui, ēre.
 MĒLIOR, itus sum, iri.
 MŌLO, ui, itum, ēre.
 MŌNEŌ, monui, itum, ēre.
 MORDEŌ, mōmordi, morsum, ēre.
 MŌROR, mortuus sum, mōri.
 MŌVEŌ, mōvi, mōtum, ēre.
 MULCEO, si, sum, cēre.
 MULGEO, si, ctum, gēre.
 NANCISCO, nactus sum, asci.
 NASCO, natus sum, nasei.
 NĒCO, āvi and ui, ātum and nectum, re.
 NĒTO, nexui and nexi, dexum, ēre.
 NEGLIGO, glexi, glectum, ēre.
 NĒO, nēvi, nētum, nēre.
 NEQUEŌ, ivi and ii, itum, ire.
 NESCIO, scivi, scitum, scire.
 NIGRESCO, escere.
 NINGO, nxi, rēre.
 NITOR, nisus and dixus sum, niti.
 NŌCEO, cui, etum, ēre.
 NŌLO, nolui, dōle.
 NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, nosse.
 NUBŌ, nupsi, nuptum, nubere.
 OBICALLESCO. See OCCALLESKO.
 OBDO, didi, dītum, ēre.
 OBDORMIO, ivi, itum, ire.
 OBDORMISCO, ivi, itum, escere.
 OBĒDO, duxi, etum, ēre.
 OBDUESCO, rui, rescere.
 OBĒDIO, ivi, itum, ire.
 OBEO, ivi and ii, itum, ēre. Part. iens,
 euntis.
 OBRĒREŌ, si, sum, ēre.
 OBRĒRESCO, hāsi, hāsum, ēre.
 OBJICIO, jeci, jectum, jicere.
 OBJLIVISCO, oblitus sum, oblivisci.
 OBLŪGOR, cūtus sum, lōqui.
 OBMUTESCO, tui, escere.
 OBNĪTOR, nisus and dixus sum, ti.
 OBRĒRIOR, ortus sum, oriri.
 OBRĒRO, repsi, reptum, repere.
 OBRĒGEO, gui, gēre.

OBHIGESCO, gui, escere.
 OBRUŌ, rui, rūtum, ruere.
 OBSĒPIO, sepsi, ptum, ire.
 OBSĒQUOR, secūtus sum, sēqui.
 OBSĒŌ, sēvi, situm, serere.
 OBSĒDEŌ, sēdi, sessum, sidere.
 OBSĒDO, sēdi, essum, ēre.
 OBSŌLESCO, lēvi, lētum, lēscere.
 OSORBEŌ, ui, ēre.
 OBSTŌ, stīci, stitum and stātum, stāre.
 OBSTRĒPO, pui, itum, ēre.
 OBSTRINGŌ, inxi, ictum, gēre.
 OBSTRUŌ, xi, ctum, ēre.
 OBSTŪPEFĀCIO, feci, tactum, facere.
 OBSŪPESCO, pui, escere.
 OSURDESCO, dui, descere.
 OBTEGO, texi, tēxum, tegere.
 OBTENDŌ, di, tum, ēre.
 OBTEŪO, trivi, tritum, terere.
 OBTEŪO, inui, entum, ēre.
 OBTINGIT, tigi, tingere.
 OBTRĒPESCO, pui, escere.
 OBTRŪQŪEO, torsī, tortum, ēre.
 OBTRĀDO, trāsi, trātum, dēre.
 OBTURNŌ, tūdi, tūsium, ēre.
 OBVĒNIO, veni, ventum, venire.
 OBVERTŌ, ti, sum, ēre.
 OBVOLVO, volvi, vōltum, volvere.
 OCCALLESKO, ui, escere.
 OCCIDO, eidi, eisum, cidere. *To kill.*
 OCCIDO, eidi, eāsum, cidere. *To fall*
down, &c.
 OCCINO, einui, centum, cinere.
 OCCĪDŌ, clusi, clūsium, ēre.
 OCCĪBO, ui, itum, āre.
 OCCĪLO, ului, ultum, ēre.
 OCCURRO, eubui, eubitum, ēre.
 OCCURRO, eucurri and curri, cursum,
 currere.
 OFFENDO, fendi, fensum, fendere.
 OFFĒRO, obtūli, oblātum, offerre.
 OFFICIO, fēci, factum, ficere.
 OFFUNDŌ, fudi, fūsium, fundere.
 OGGANNIO, or OGGANNIO, ivi or ii, itum,
 ire.
 OGGĒRO, or OBGĒRO, gessi, gestum,
 ēre.
 OLEŌ, olui, ollitum, olere.
 OLĒFĀCIO, fēci, factum, facere.
 OMITTO, misi, missum, mittere.
 OPĒRIO, operui, optatum, ire.
 OPĒRIOR (Opērior), peritus and pertus
 sum, iri.
 OPPĒTO, ivi and ii, itum, ēre.
 OPPŌNO, pōsui, pōstum, ponere.
 OPPRĒMO, pressi, pressum, ēre.
 ORDIO, sus sum, diri.
 ORIŌR, ortus sum, oriri.
 OSTENDO, di, sum and tum, ēre.

PAC

PACISOR, pactus sum, pacisci.
 PALLIO, ui, ère.
 PALLESCO, ui, escère.
 PANDIO, pandi, passum and pansum, pandère.
 PANGO, pépigi, pactum, pangère.
 PARCO, péperci and parsi, parsum and parculum, parcère.
 PAREO, ui, itum, ère.
 PARIO, péperi, partum (seldom paritum), ère.
 PARTIO, Iri, itum, ire.
 PARTIOR, itus sum, iri.
 PASCO, pavi, pastum, pascère.
 PATÉFICIO, feci, factum, facère.
 PATREO, ui, ère.
 PATESCO, tui, escère.
 PÁTIOR, passus sum, pati.
 PÁVEO, pávi, ère.
 PÁVESCO, escère.
 PÉGO, pexui and pexi, pexum, ère.
 PÉPIO, pépici, peditum, pedère.
 PELLIO, lexi, lectum, licère.
 PELLIO, pepuli, pulsum, pellère.
 PELLICIBO, luxi, ère.
 PENDEO, pépendi, ère.
 PENDO, pépendi, pensum, pendère.
 PÉRÁESCO, acui, escère.
 PÉRÁGO, égi, actum, agère.
 PERCALLEO, lui, ère.
 PERCALLESCO, lui, escère.
 PERCELLO, culi, culsum, ellère.
 PERCENSEO, sui, ère.
 PERCIPIO, cépi, ceptum, ère.
 PERCOLO, cului, cultum, colère.
 PERCOQVO, coxi, coctum, coquère.
 PERCREBESCO, aut PERCREBESCO, brui (bui), escère.
 PERCREPO, pui, itum, are.
 PERCURARO, curri and cûcurri, cursum, currère.
 PERCÛTIO, cussi, cussum, cutère.
 PERDISCO, didici, discère.
 PERDIO, didi, ditum, ère.
 PERDŪCĒO, lui, ductum, ère.
 PERDŪCĒO, lui, itum, ère.
 PERDŪCĒO, domui, domitum, ère.
 PERDŪCĒO, duxi, ductum, duçère.
 PERDŪO, édi, ésum, edère.
 PEREO, ii, itum, ire. Part. iens, euntis.
 PERFERO, pertŭli, perlátum, perferre.
 PERFICIO, feci, factum, ficère.
 PERFLCO, fluxi, fluxum, fluère.
 PERFŪDIO, fŭdi, fossum, fodère.
 PERFRĒMO, ui, itum, ère.
 PERFRICO, cui, ctatum and ctum, are.
 PERFRIGESCO, ixi, escère.
 PERFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, fringère.
 PERFRUOR, perfruius or perfructus sum, perfrui.

PER

PERFUGIO, fŭgi, fugitum, ère.
 PERFUNDO, fudŭi, fŭsum, fundère.
 PERFUNGOR, functus sum, fŭngi.
 PERGO, perrexi, perfectum, gère.
 PERHIBEO, bui, bitum, ère.
 PERHORRESCO, rui, escère.
 PERHŪO, émi, éntum, imère.
 PERLABOR, lapsus sum, labi.
 PERLEGO, légi, lectum, legère.
 PERLŪCIO, lexi, lectum, licère.
 PERLŪO, lévi, litum, linère.
 PERLŪCĒO, luxi, lucère.
 PERLŪO, lui, lŭtum, luçère.
 PERMÁNEO, mansi, mansum, manère.
 PERMŪDO, rui, ritum, rère.
 PERMIOR, mensus sum, metŭri.
 PERMISCEO, cui, mixtum and mistum, isçère.
 PERMITTO, misi, missum, mittère.
 PERMŪLO, lui, litum, lère.
 PERMŪO, móvi, mótum, movère.
 PERMULCEO, mulsi, mulsum, çère.
 PERNO, névi, nétum, nère.
 PERNOSCO, nóvi, nótum, nosçère.
 PERPELLO, pŭli, pulsum, pellère.
 PERPENDO, pendŭi, pensum, pendère.
 PERPĒTIOR, pensus sum, pŭti.
 PERPLÁCEO, cui, ctum, ère.
 PERPLŪO, plui, pluère.
 PERQŪIRO, quisivi, quisitum, quirère.
 PERRĒPO, repsi, reptum, repçère.
 PERRŪMPO, rŭpi, rŭptum, rŭmpère.
 PERSCINDO, scldi, scissum, scindère.
 PERSCRIBO, ipsi, ptum, ère.
 PERSECŪO, secui, sectum, secäre.
 PERNĒDO, scdi, sessum, sedère.
 PERSEQVOR, secutus sum, séqui.
 PERSOLVO, solvi, soltium, solvère.
 PERSŪMO, ui, itum, ère.
 PERSUENGO, si, sum, ère.
 PERSPICIO, spexi, spectum, ère.
 PERSTO, stŭti, stitum and státum, stāre.
 PERSTRINGO, strinxŭi, strictum, ère.
 PERSUADĒO, si, sum, ère.
 PERTĒDET, tæsus est, ère.
 PERTENDO, di, tum, ère.
 PERTERGO, si, sum, ère.
 PERTERREO, ui, itum, ère.
 PERTEXO, xui, xtum, ère.
 PERTINESCO, mui, escère.
 PER 1100, inui, entum, ère.
 PERTINGO, tŭgi, tactum, tingère.
 PERTRÁHO, traxi, tractum, trahère.
 PERTUNDIO, tŭdi, tŭsum, tundère.
 PERUNGO, unxi, unctum, ungère.
 PERURO, ussi, ustum, urère.
 PERVÁDO, vi, sum, çère.
 PERVĒHO, vexi, vectum, vehère.
 PERVELLO, vellŭi, vulsum, vellère.
 PERVENIO, vénŭi, ventum, venère.

PER

PERVERTO, ū, sum, ère.
 PERSVIDĒO, vidi, vŭsum, vidère.
 PERSVINCOR, vici, victum, vincère.
 PERSVIVO, vixi, victum, vivère.
 PERSVOLVO, volvi, volŭtum, volvère.
 PESSUMDO, dedi, datum, dàre.
 PĒTO, Ivi and ii, itum, ère.
 PINGESCO, escère.
 PINSO, pisi and pinsul, pinsum, pinsŭtum and pistum, pinsère.
 PLAUDO, ui, tum, ère.
 PLŪCĒO, si, sum, ère.
 PLŪCĒO, xi and xui, xum, ctère.
 PLŪO, plui and plui, plutum, ère.
 PENITĒT, penituit, ère.
 POLLEO, ui, ère.
 POLLICEOR, pollicitus sum, ĩri.
 PŪNO, pŭsi, pŭsum, pŭnère.
 PORRIGO, rexi, rectum, rigère.
 PORTENDO, di, tum, tendère.
 POSCO, pŭposci, posçère.
 POSSIDO, possedi, possessum, ère.
 POSSIDO, édi, ésum, ère.
 POSTŪMO, pŭti, pesse.
 POTĒNDŪO, sui, situm, ère.
 PŪTIO, potitus sum, potiri.
 PŪTO, potávi, potatum and potum, potāre.
 PRĒBEO, ui, itum, ère.
 PRĒCÁVEO, cávi, cautum, cavère.
 PRĒCĒDO, cessi, cessum, cedère.
 PRĒCELLO, cellui, cellère.
 PRĒCERPO, pŭsi, ptum, ère.
 PRĒCĒDIO, cidi, ésum, cidère.
 PRĒCINGO, nxi, nctum, ngère.
 PRĒCINO, nui, centum, cinère.
 PRĒCIPIO, cépi, ceptum, cipère.
 PRĒCLĒDO, clŭsi, clŭsum, cludère.
 PRĒCURRO, curri and cûcurri, cursum, currère.
 PRĒDICO, dixi, dictum, dicère.
 PRĒDŪCĒO, duxi, ductum, duçère.
 PRĒEO, Ivi and ii, itum, ire. Part. iens, euntis.
 PRĒFERO, tŭli, látum, ferre.
 PRĒFICIO, feci, factum, ficère.
 PRĒFIGO, fŭxi, fŭsum, figère.
 PRĒFLŪCIO, fulsi, fultum, fulçère.
 PRĒGRĒDIOR, gressus sum, grđci.
 PRĒLABOR, lapsus sum, labi.
 PRĒLEGO, légi, lectum, legère.
 PRĒLŪCĒO, luxi, lucère.
 PRĒLŪO, lŭsi, lŭsum, ludère.
 PERMITTO, misi, missum, mittère.
 PERMŪO, ui, itum, ère.
 PERPŪNO, pŭsi, pŭsum, pŭnère.
 PERRĒPIO, rŭpi, rŭptum, rigère.
 PERRŪDO, rŭsi, rŭsum, rodère.
 PERSCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, scribere.
 PRESENTIO, sensi, sensum, ire.

PRÆSENTISCO, ïscère.
 PRÆSIDIŌ, sēdi, sessum, sidère.
 PRÆSTŌ, stiti, stitum and stitum, stāre.
 PRÆSTRINGŌ, inxi, ictum, ãre.
 PRÆSTRUŌ, xi, ctum, ãre.
 PRÆSTRUŌ, sūmsi, sumtum, ãre.
 PRÆTĒGŌ, texti, tectum, tegère.
 PRÆTENDŌ, di, tentum and tensum, tendère.
 PRÆTERĒO, ivi and ii, Itum, ire. Part. lens, entis.
 PRÆTERVĒHŌ, vexi, vectum, vehère.
 PRÆTERVERTŌ, verti, versum, ãre.
 PRÆFĒXŌ, texui, textum, texère.
 PRÆVĀLEŌ, lui, ãre.
 PRÆVENIŌ, vñi, ventum, venire.
 PRÆVERTŌ, ti, sum, ãre.
 PRANDŌ, prandi (pransum sum), pransum, ãre.
 PRÆHENDŌ, or PRENDŌ, di, nsum, ãre.
 PRÆHĒO, pressi, pressum, premère.
 PRÆCĒDŌ, cessi, cessum, cedère.
 PRÆCĒDŌ, cēdi, cidère.
 PRÆCĒDŌ, cēdi, cñsum, cudère.
 PRÆCUMBŌ, cubui, cubitum, cumbère.
 PRÆCURRŌ, curri and cūcurri, cursum, ãre.
 PRÆDEŌ, ivi and ii, Itum, ire. Part. lens, entis.
 PRÆDIGŌ, ěgi, igère.
 PRÆDŌ, didi, ditum, ãre.
 PRÆDŪCŌ, duxi, ductum, dudère.
 PRÆFERŌ, tūli, latum, ferère.
 PRÆFĒCĒO, feci, factum, ficère.
 PRÆFĒCĒO, factus sum, ficisci.
 PRÆFĒLŌ, fessus sum, fitri.
 PRÆFĒLŌ, fluxi, fluxum, fuçre.
 PRÆFUGIŌ, fugi, fugitum, fugère.
 PRÆFUNDO, fudi, fūsum, fundère.
 PRÆGĒNŌ, genui, gentium, gignère.
 PRÆGĒNŌ, gressus sum, grēdi.
 PRÆGĒNŌ, ui, Itum, ãre.
 PRÆGĒCĒO, jēci, jectum, jicère.
 PRÆLĀBOR, lapsus sum, lābi.
 PRÆLŪCĒO, luxi, lucère.
 PRÆLŪDŌ, lūdi, lūsum, ludère.
 PRÆLUŌ, lui, lūtum, luçre.
 PRÆMĒRĒO, rui, ritum, rère.
 PRÆMĒRĒOR, ritus sum, ãri.
 PRÆMŌ, ui, ãre.
 PRÆMŪNEŌ, ui, ãre.
 PRÆMITTŌ, misi, missum, mittère.
 PRÆMO, promsi (prompsi), prromptum (promptum), ãre.
 PRÆMŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum, movère.
 PRÆPELLŌ, pūli, pulsum, pellère.
 PRÆPENDŌ, di, sum, ãre.
 PRÆPŒNŌ, pōsui, pōstum, ãre.
 PRÆREPŒO, repsi, reptum, repère.
 PRÆRĒPŒO, ripul, reptum, ripçre.

PRŒRUMPŌ, rūpi, ruptum, rumpçre.
 PRŒRUŌ, rui, rūtum, ruçre.
 PRŒSCINDŌ, scēdi, scissum, scindçre.
 PRŒSCRIBŌ, psi, ptum, scribère.
 PRŒSECŌ, secui, sectum, secare.
 PRŒSEQŪOR, secūtus sum, seqūi.
 PRŒSILIŌ, silui and ii, silire.
 PRŒSPICIŌ, spexi, spectum, spicçre.
 PRŒSTERNŌ, strāvi, strātum, sternçre.
 PRŒSTITŌ, tui, tūtum, tuçre.
 PRŒSTŌ, stiti, stitum and stitum, stāre.
 PRŒSUMŌ, profui, prodesse.
 PRŒTĒGŌ, texti, tectum, tegère.
 PRŒTENDŌ, di, tentum and tensum, ãre.
 PRŒTERĒO, trivi, tritum, terçre.
 PRŒTOLLŌ, tritum, tollère.
 PRŒTRĀHŌ, traxi, tractum, trahère.
 PRŒTRŪDŌ, trāsi, trāsium, tradère.
 PRŒVĒHŌ, vexi, vectum, vehère.
 PRŒVENIŌ, vñi, ventum, venire.
 PRŒVIDĒO, vidi, visum, vidère.
 PRŒVISŌ, visi, visum, visçre.
 PRŒVOLVO, volvi, volūtum, volvère.
 PRŒVALLO, li, lère.
 PRŒVASCŌ, bui, escère.
 PRŒVĒO, dui, ditum, ãre.
 PŪLLŪLASCŌ, ascère.
 PŪNGŌ, pūpūgi, punctum, pungçre.
 PURPŪRASCŌ, ascère.
 PŪTRĒFĒCĒO, feci, factum, facçre.
 PŪTRĒSCŌ, trui, trescère.

QUĒRO, quæsi, quæsitum, quærçre.
 QUĀTŌ, quassi, quassum, quaterç.
 QUĒO, quivi, quitum, quire.
 QUĒRŌ, questus sum, queri.
 QUIESCŌ, quiēvi, quiētum, quiescçre.

RĀBIO, or RĀBO, ãre.
 RĀPIO, pui, ptum, ãre.
 RĀLESŌ, escère.
 RAUCIO, rauci, rausum, raucire.
 RECĀLEŌ, ui, ãre.
 RECĀLESŌ, lui, lesçre.
 RECANDEŌ, ui, ãre.
 RECANDESCŌ, dui, escère.
 RECĒDŌ, cessi, cessum, ãre.
 RECENSEŌ, ui, situm and sum, ãre.
 RECĒDŌ, idi, cāsūm, ãre. *To fall back.*
 RECĒDŌ, idi, isum, ãre. *To cut off.*
 RECĒPIŌ, cēpi, ceptum, cipçre.
 RECŒGNOSCŌ, ãvi, Itum, oscère.
 RECŒLLĒGŌ, lēgi, lectum, ligçre.
 RECŒLO, ui, cultum, colçre.
 RECŒNONŌ, didi, ditum, ãre.
 RECŒQUŌ, coxi, coctum, coquçre.
 RECŒREŒCŌ, crēvi, crētum, cresçre.
 RECŒUBŌ, cubui, cubitum, cubāre.
 RECŒUDŌ, cūdi, cñsum, cudçre.
 RECŒUMBŌ, cubui, cubitum, cumbère.

RECURRŌ, curri and cūcurri, cursum, ãre.
 REDDŌ, didi, ditum, ãre.
 REDĒDŌ, di, Itum, ãre. Part. lens, entis.
 REDĒGŌ, ěgi, ductum, digçre.
 REDĒMĒO, redēmī, redemtum, ãre.
 REDŪDŌ, uo, Itum, ãre.
 REDŪCŌ, duxi, ductum, dudçre.
 REFĒRĒCĒO, fersi, fertum, ãre.
 REFĒRĒO, referere.
 REFĒRĒO, retūli, relātum, referere.
 REFĒRVĒO, vi and bui, ãre.
 REFĒRVĒO, vi and bui, escère.
 REFĒCĒO, feci, factum, ficçre.
 REFĒFĒGŌ, fxi, fluxum, figçre.
 REFĒNGŌ, fñxi, fctum, ãre.
 REFLECTŌ, flexi, flexum, flectçre.
 REFŒLŪDŌ, fudi, fūsum, fundçre.
 REFŒVĒO, fēvi, fctum, fovçre.
 REFŒCĒO, cui, cñtum and ctum, cāre.
 REFŒGĒSCŌ, frixi, escère.
 REFŒRĒNGŌ, frēgi, fractum, fringçre.
 REFŒFĒGĒO, fugi, fugitum, fugçre.
 REFŒPUNDO, fudi, fūsum, fundçre.
 REFŒGĒO, gessi, gestum, gerçre.
 REGŒO, rexi, rectum, regçre.
 REGŒRĒDĒOR, gressus sum, grēdi.
 RELĒCĒO, jēci, jectum, jicçre.
 RELĀBOR, lapsus sum, lābi.
 RELĀVŌ, lāvi, lōtum (lautum. or lavātum), lavāre.
 RELĒGŌ, lēgi, lectum, legçre.
 RELĒNO, lēvi, Itum, linçre.
 RELĒNQUŌ, liqui, lictum, liquçre.
 RELŪCĒO, luxi, lucçre.
 RELUŌ, lui, lūtum, luçre.
 REMĒNEŌ, si, sum, ãre.
 REMĒNTIOR, mecus sum, tiri.
 REMĒNISIOR, reminsci.
 REMĒMITTŌ, misi, missum, mittçre.
 REMŒOLLEŒO, escère.
 REMŒŪVĒO, mōvi, mōtum, ãre.
 RENĒSCŌ, nātus sum, nasci.
 RENĒDĒO, dçre.
 RENĒTĒO, ui, ãre.
 RENĒNTIOR, nisus and nixus sum, niti.
 REOR, rātus sum, rēri.
 REPELLŌ, pūli, pulsum, pellçre.
 REPĒNDŌ, pendi, pensum, pendçre.
 REPERCŪTĒO, cussi, cussum, cutçre.
 REPERĒO, pēri, pertum, ãre.
 REPĒTO, ivi and ii, Itum, ãre.
 REPLEŌ, plēvi, plētum, plçre.
 REPLICŌ, plīcui and plīcāvi, Itum and ātum, ãre.
 REPO, repsi, reptum, repçre.
 REPŒNŌ, pōsui, pōstum, ponçre.
 REPOSŒO, pōposci, ãre.
 REPŒRĒNDŌ, di, sum, ãre.
 REPŒRĒNO, pressi, pressum, ãrimçre.

REPŌNITTO, misi, missum, mittēre.
 REPPELLĒLO, āre.
 REPUNGO, pūpūgi and punxi, punctum,
 ēre.
 REQUIESCŌ, quēvī, quētum, quiescēre.
 REQUIRO, quisivī, quisitum, ēre.
 RESARCIO, sarsi, sartum, ire.
 RESCINDO, scidi, scissum, scindēre.
 RESCINDO, scivi and ii, scitum, scire.
 RESCISCO, ivi and ii, itum, iscēre.
 RESCRIBO, psi, ptum, bēre.
 RESĒCO, ui, sectum, secare.
 RESĒRO, sēvi, ēre.
 RESIDĒO, scdi, sessum, sidēre.
 RESIDĒO, sēdi, sessum, sidēre.
 RESILIO, ui and ivi, sultum, ire.
 RESPISCO, pui, piscēre.
 RESISTO, stlti, stitum, sistēre.
 RESOLVO, solvi, solūtum, ēre.
 RESPIRO, spexi, spectum, spicēre.
 RESPLENDEO, ui, dēre.
 RESPONDEO, di, sun, ēre.
 RESPONDO, spui, spūtum, spūere.
 RESTINGO, stinxi, stinctum, stinguere.
 RESTITŪO, ui, dātum, ēre.
 RESTO, stlti, stitum and stātum, stāre.
 RESTRINGO, strinxī, strictum, stringēre.
 RESĒMO, sunsi, sumtum, sumēre.
 RESURGŌ, surrexi, surrectum, surgēre.
 RETĒGO, texti, tectum, tegēre.
 RETENDO, tendi, tentum (tensum), ēre.
 RETEXO, ui, xtum, ēre.
 RETORQUEO, inni, eutum, ēre.
 RETORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ēre.
 RETRAHO, traxi, tractum, trahēre.
 RETRIBUO, ui, dātum, ēre.
 RETRŌCEDŌ, cessi, cessum, cedēre.
 RETROEO Ivi and ii, itum, ire. Part.
 tens, euntis.
 RETRŌPĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre.
 RETRŌGRADIOR, gressus sum, grādī.
 RETRŪDO, trūsi, trūsium, trudēre.
 RETUNDŪO, tūdi, tūsium, tundere.
 REVĒNO, vexi, vectum, vehēre.
 REVELLO, velli, vulsum, vellēre.
 REVENDO, didi, dātum, ēre.
 REVENIO, veni, ventum, ire.
 REVERĒOR, veritū sum, ēri.
 REVERTO, ii, sum, ēre.
 REVERTO, versus sum, ti.
 REVILESCO, lui, liscēre.
 REVINCO, vixi, vinctum, cire.
 REVINCO, vici, victum, vincēre.
 REVIVĒCO, rui, roscēre.
 REVISO, si, sum, ēre.
 REVIVISCO, vixi, victum, viscēre.
 REVOLVO, volvi, volūtum, volvēre.
 REVŌMO, ui, ltum, ēre.
 RĒDO, risi, risum, ridēre.
 RIGEO, gui, gēre.

RINGOR, ringi.
 RIPO, ui, ēre.
 ROBESCO, bui, escēre.
 RŌDO, rudi and radivi, dītum, ēre.
 RŌMPO, rōpi, rōptum, rōmpere.
 RŪO, rui, rutum and ruttum, ruēre.
 RŪPIO. See SEPPIO.
 SALIO, salivi and salii, saltum, ire. To
 salt.
 SĀLIO, salivi and salii, or salui, saltum,
 ire. To leap.
 SĀLVEO, salvēre.
 SANCIO, xi, also civi or ii, ctum and
 ctum, ire.
 SANESCO, nui, sanescēre.
 SĀPIO, ui, also ivi and ii, ēre.
 SARCIO, sarsi, sartum, sarcire.
 SĀTĀGO, ēgi, actum, agēre.
 SĀTIFĀCIO, feci, factum, facēre.
 SĀTISDO, dēdi, dātum, dāre.
 SCĀBO, scabi, scabēre.
 SCALPO, psi, ptum, scalpēre.
 SCĀTO, pi, ēre.
 SCINDO, scidi, scissum, scindēre.
 SCIO, scivi, scitum, scire.
 SCISCO, ivi, itum, sciscēre.
 SCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, ēre.
 SCĒDO, cessi, cessum, cedēre.
 SCĒRNO, crēvi, crētum, crnēre.
 SCĒLDO, clōsi, clōsum, cludēre.
 SECUBO, cubui, cubitum, cubāre.
 SEDDO, sedi, sessum, sedēre.
 SĒDĒCO, duxi, ductum, ducēre.
 SĒJUNGO, junxi, junctum, jungēre.
 SĒLGO, legi, lectum, ligēre.
 SENESCO, nui, escēre.
 SENTIO, sensi, sum, tīre.
 SĒPIO, Ivi and lii, ultum, ire.
 SĒPIO, or SĒPIO, psi, ptum, ire.
 SĒPŌNO, pōsui, pōstum, ponēre.
 SEQVOR, secūtus sum, sēqui.
 SĒRO, sevi, satum, serēre. To sow.
 SĒRO, serui, sertum, serēre. To join.
 SERPO, psi, ptum, serpēre.
 SERVIO, vivi and vii, vitum, viēre.
 SICCESCO, escēre.
 SILEO, ui, ēre.
 SILEO, sivi, situm, sinēre.
 SISTO, stlti, sistēre.
 SŌLEO, solitū sum, solūtum, solvēre.
 SOLVO, solvi, solūtum, solvēre.
 SŌNO, sonui, sonitum, sonāre.
 SORDEO, psi and bui, ptum, ēre.
 SORDEO, dui, dēre.
 SORDESCO, dui, descēre.
 SORTIOR, titus sum, tiri.
 SPARGO, sparsi, sparsum, spargēre.
 SPERNO, sprēvi, sprētum, spernēre.
 SPLENDEO, ui, ēre.

SPLENDESCO, dui, descēre.
 SPONDEO, spōndi, sponsum, spōndēre.
 SPURGO, spui, spūtum, spūere.
 SUALIO, lui, lēre.
 STATUO, statui, statūtum, statuēre.
 STERNO, strāvi, strātum, sternēre.
 STERTŪO, tui, stertēre.
 STRO, steti, stātum, stāre.
 STRĒPO, pui, ptum, strepēre.
 STRĒDO, and STRĒDO, di and dui, stri
 dēre and stridēre.
 STRINGO, strinxī, strictum, stringēre.
 STRUO, struxi, structum, struēre.
 STŪDO, dui, dēre.
 STŪPO, pui, pēre.
 STŪPESCO, stupui, stupescēre.
 SUADEO, suasi, suasum, suadēre.
 SUBARESCO, subarui, subarescēre.
 SUBARESCO, crēvi, crētum, creescēre.
 SUBDO, didi, dātum, subdēre.
 SUBDŪCO, duxi, ductum, ducēre.
 SUBEO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. Part
 euntis.
 SUBIGO, ēgi, actum, igēre.
 SUBILĒO, ui, ēre.
 SUBILICO, jeci, lectum, jicēre.
 SUBJUNGO, dxi, actum, gēre.
 SUBLEGO, legi, lectum, ligēre.
 SUBLINO, lēvi, ltum, linēre.
 SUBLUO, lui, lātum, ēre.
 SUBMERTO, si, sum, gēre.
 SUBMITTO, misi, missum, mittēre.
 SUBMŌNEO, ui, ltum, ēre.
 SUBMŌNEO, mōvi, mōtum, movēre.
 SUBNASCO, nātus sum, nasci.
 SUBNECTO, nexui, nexum, nectēre.
 SUBŌLEO, ui, ultum, olēre.
 SUBREPO, repsi, reptum, repēre.
 SUBRIGO, or SURRIGO, rexi, reatum, ēre.
 SUBRALPIO, or SCARALPIO, ripui, reptum,
 ripēre.
 SUBRŪO, rui, rūtum, ruēre.
 SUBSCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, scribēre
 SUBSEQVOR, secūtus sum, sēqui.
 SUBSĒNO, sēvi, situm, serēre.
 SUBSIDĒO, sēdi, sessum, sidēre.
 SUBSILIO, lui, sultum, silire.
 SUBSISTO, stlti, stitum, sistēre.
 SUBSTERNO, strāvi, strātum, sternēre.
 SUBSTRUO, tui, tūtum, tuēre.
 SUBSTRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre.
 SUBSTRUO, struxi, structum, struēre.
 SUBSUM, fūi, esse.
 SUBSUO, sui, sūtum, suēre.
 SUBTENDO, di, tum or sum, tendēre.
 SUBTERFŪDO, xi, ctum, ēre.
 SUBTERFLUO, xi, xum, ēre.
 SUBTERFUGIO, fōgi, fugitum, fugēre.
 SUBTERLABOR, lapsus sum, lābi.
 SUBTERTINO, lēvi, ltum, linēre.

SCBTEXO, xui, xtum, ẽre.
 SCBTRAHO, traxi, tractum, trahẽre.
 SCSBTDNDO, tũdi, tũsum, tundẽre.
 SCBVBENIO, veni, vectum, vehẽre.
 SUBVENIO, veni, ventum, venire.
 SUBVERTO, ti, sum, vertẽre.
 SUCCEEDO, cessi, cessum, cedẽre.
 SUCCEENDO, di, censum, cendẽre.
 SUCCESSO, sui, ẽre.
 SUCCESSO, crevi, crẽtum, cernẽre.
 SUCCEEDO, cidi, cidẽre. *To fall down.*
 SUCCEDO, cidi, cism, cidẽre. *To cut off.*
 SUCCEGO, cixi, cinctum, cingẽre.
 SUCCRESCO, crevi, crẽtum, crescẽre.
 SUCCEMBO, cubi, cubitum, cumbẽre.
 SUCCEURO, curri and cõcurri, cursum, currẽre.
 SUCCATIO, cussi, cussum, cutẽre.
 SUCSCO, suavi, suctum, suscẽre.
 SUFFERO, sustũli, sublatum, sufferẽre.
 SUFFICIO, feci, factum, ficẽre.
 SUFFICIO, fixi, fixum, figẽre.
 SUFFIO, fivi or fii, flum, fire.
 SUFFUNDIO, fodi, fossum, fodẽre.
 SUFFRACO, fricui, frictum, fricãre.
 SUFFRINGO, frẽgi, fractum, fringẽre.
 SUFFUGIO, fugi, fugtum, gẽre.
 SUFFUNDO, fudi, fustum, fundẽre.
 SUGGERO, suggessi, gestum, gerẽre.
 SUGO, xi, ctum ẽre.
 SUGI, fui, esse.
 SUGO, sumsi (sumpsi), sumtum (sumptum), sumẽre.
 SUGO, sui, sutum, suẽre.
 SUGUBIBO, bibi, bibitum, bibẽre.
 SUGRERNA, crõvi, crẽtum, cerũre.
 SUGRACIDO, cidi, cidẽre.
 SUGRCONTËGO, texti, tectum, tegẽre.
 SUGRORRHO, rui, rũtum, ẽre.
 SUGRRESCO, crevi, crẽtum, crescẽre.
 SUGRURRO, curri, cursum, currẽre.
 SUGRUDO, dẽdi, dãtum, dãre.
 SUGRUDICO, duxi, ductum, ducẽre.
 SUGRUDO, edi, ẽsum, edẽre.
 SUGRUMINEO, ui, ẽre.
 SUGRAPLIO, fluxi, fluxum, fluẽre.
 SUGRPUENDO, fudi, fõsum, fundẽre.
 SUGRRLINO, ievi, litum, lipẽre.
 SUGRUMINEO, ui, ẽre.
 SUGRIMPONDO, põsui, põsitum, ẽre.
 SUGRISCINDO, cidi, cidẽre. *To fall upon.*
 SUGRINGIO, cidi, cism, cidẽre. *To make an incision.*
 SUGRINDICO, uxi, nctum, ducẽre.
 SUGRINDICO, ui, flum, duẽre.
 SUGRINGEAO, gessi, gestum, gerẽre.

SUPERINICIO, jeci, jectum, jicẽre.
 SUPERINTËGO, texti, tectum, tegẽre.
 SUPERINICIO, jeci, jectum, jicẽre.
 SUPERMANDO, mandi, mansum, ẽre.
 SUPERPENDO, pẽpendi, sum, ẽre.
 SUPERPONO, põsui, põsitum, ponẽre.
 SUPERRADO, rãsi, rãsum, radẽre.
 SUPERSCANDO, di, sum, ẽre.
 SUPERSEDO, sedi, sessum, sedẽre.
 SUPERSYO, steti, stãtum, stãre.
 SUPERSUM, fui, esse.
 SUPERVENIO, veni, ventum, venire.
 SUPERVIVO, vixi, victum, vivẽre.
 SUPPËTO, ivi and ii, itum, ẽre.
 SUPPLEO, plẽvi, plẽtum, plẽre.
 SUPPONO, põsui, põsitum, ponẽre.
 SUPPOMO, pressi, pressum, primẽre.
 SUPURO, surrexi, surrectum, surgẽre.
 SURRIGO. See SUBRIGIO.
 SURRIPIO. See SUBRIPIO.
 SUSCIPIO, cõpi, ceptum, cipẽre.
 SUSPENDO, di, sum, pendẽre.
 SUSPICIO, spexi, spectum, spicẽre.
 SUSTINEO, tinui, tentum, ẽre.
 TABESCO, tabui, escẽre.
 TACEO, ui, itum, ẽre.
 TÆDET, ult and tæssum est, ẽre.
 TANGO, tẽggi, tactum, tangẽre.
 TËGO, texti, tectum, tegẽre.
 TENDO, tẽtendi, tentum and tensum, ẽre.
 TËNEO, ui, entum, ẽre.
 TERCEO, and TERGO, si, sum, ẽre and ẽre.
 TËRO, trivi, tritum, terẽre.
 TEXO, ui, xtum, ẽre.
 TËMO, ui, ẽre.
 TINGO, and TINGDO, uxi, nctum, ẽre.
 TOLLO, sustũli, sublatum, tollẽre.
 TONDEO, tõtondi, tonsum, tondẽre.
 TONO, tonui, tonitum, ẽre.
 TORPESCO, pui, pescẽre.
 TORQUEO, torsi, tortum, torquẽre.
 TORREO, torruui, tostum, torrẽre.
 TRãDO, didi, ditum, ẽre.
 TRãDDICO, duxi, ductum, ducẽre.
 TRãHO, traxi, tractum, trahẽre.
 TRãINICIO, jeci, jectum, jicẽre.
 TRãNSãDIGO, ẽgi, actum, ẽre.
 TRãNSCENDO, or TRãNSCENDO, di, sum, ẽre.
 TRãNSCENDO, or TRãNSCINDO, scãdi, scãssum, scãndẽre.
 TRãNSCRIBO, or TRãNSSCRIBO, psi, ptum, ẽre.
 TRãNSCURRO, curri, cursum, currẽre.

TRãNSDO, or TRãDO, didi, ditum, ẽre.
 TRãNSDICO, or TRãDDICO, duxi, ductum, ducẽre.
 TRãNSEO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. *Partiens, cuntis.*
 TRãNSFERO, tũdi, translãtum or translãtum, ferẽre.
 TRãNSFIGO, fixi, fixum, figẽre.
 TRãNSFODIO, fodi, fossum, fodẽre.
 TRãNSFIGIO, fugi, itum, ẽre.
 TRãNSFUNDO, fudi, fustum, fundẽre.
 TRãNSGRËDIO, gressus sum, grãdi.
 TRãNSIGO, ẽgi, actum, icẽre.
 TRãNSICIO, or TRãINICIO, jeci, jectum, jicẽre.
 TRãNSLUCËO, luxi, lucẽre.
 TRãNSVËHO, veni, vectum, vehẽre.
 TRãNSVËMO, or TRãNSVËMO, sumsi, sumtum, ẽre.
 TRËMO, ui, ẽre.
 TRËUDO, trusi, sum, ẽre.
 TËOR, ultus sum, tuãri.
 TËMO, ui, ẽre.
 TËMESCO, ui, escẽre.
 TËNDO, tũtũdi, tusum and tunsun, tudẽre.
 ULCISCOR, ultus sum, ulcisci.
 URGO, si, sum, ẽre.
 URO, ussi, sum, ẽre.
 UTOR, usus sum, uti.
 VãLEO, ui, itum, ẽre.
 VãNESCO, escẽre.
 VËHO, veni, vectum, vehẽre.
 VËNDO, didi, ditum, ẽre.
 VËNEO, ivi and ii, itum, ire.
 VËNIO, veni, ventum, venire.
 VËRËOR, itus sum, ẽri.
 VËRGO, si, vergẽre.
 VËRRO, ri, sum, verẽre.
 VËRTO, ti, sum, vertẽre.
 VËSCOR, vesi.
 VËTO, ui, seldom ãvi, itum, ẽre.
 VËIDEO, vidi, visum, vidẽre.
 VËIGO, ui, ẽre.
 VËINCH, vinxi, vinctum, ire.
 VËINCO, vici, victum, vincẽre.
 VËIRO, ui, ẽre.
 VËIRESCO, rui, rescẽre.
 VËISO, si, sum, ẽre.
 VËIVO, vixi, victum, vivẽre.
 VËLTO, volui, velle.
 VËOLVO, volvi, volutum, volvẽre.
 VËUMO, mui, mitum, ẽre.
 VËÛVEO, vovi, võtum, vovẽre.

LIST OF PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS,

MORE OR LESS ANOMALOUS AND RARE:

WITH REFERENCE TO THE

PRESENT INDICATIVE MOOD AND NOMINATIVE SINGULAR.

N.B. Participles are included in the Dictionary, in alphabetical order

Abdidi, abdītum	-	Abdo.	Adipls, &c.	-	-	Adeps.	Ambussi	-	-	Amburo
Abēgi	-	Abigo.	Adjēci	-	-	Adjicio.	Amicui and Amixl	-	-	Amicio.
Abful and aful, abesse	-	Absum.	Adjunxi	-	-	Adjungo.	Amisi	-	-	Amitto.
Abil, abire	-	Abeo.	Adjūvi	-	-	Adjuvo.	Amōvi	-	-	Amoveo.
Abjēci	-	Abjicio.	Admisi	-	-	Admitto.	Amplexus sum	-	-	Ampletor.
Abbrūpi	-	Abrumpo.	Admōvi	-	-	Admoveo.	Amplētis, &c.	-	-	Anceps.
Abcessi	-	Abcedo.	Adolēvi	-	-	Adoleo, Adolesco.	Annexui	-	-	Annecto.
Abcedi	-	Abscido.	Adortus sum	-	-	Adorior.	Annisus, or annexus	-	-	Annitor.
Abstersi	-	Abstergeo.	Advēni	-	-	Advenio	sum	-	-	Annui.
Abstēti	-	Abstisto.	Adverti	-	-	Adverto.	Annui	-	-	Annuo.
Abstraxi	-	Abstraho.	Advexi	-	-	Adveho.	Anquilsivi	-	-	Anquiro.
Abstrūsi	-	Abstrudo.	Æcis	-	-	Æer.	Antecēpi	-	-	Antecapio.
Abstūli	-	Aufero.	Æris	-	-	Æer.	Antecessi	-	-	Antecedo.
Absumpsi	-	Absumo.	Affeci	-	-	Afficio.	Anteivi or ii	-	-	Anteco.
Abūsus sum	-	Abutor.	Affinxi	-	-	Affingo.	Antepōsui	-	-	Antepono.
Accendi	-	Accendo.	Affixi	-	-	Affigo.	Antetūli	-	-	Antefero.
Accēpi	-	Accipio.	Afflxi	-	-	Afflgo.	Antevēni	-	-	Antevenio.
Accessi	-	Accedo.	Affluxi	-	-	Affluo.	Antistitēs, &c.	-	-	Antistes.
Accidi	-	Accido.	Affudi	-	-	Affundo.	Anxi	-	-	Ango.
Accidī	-	Accido.	Affugis, &c.	-	-	Affulgeo.	Apērut	-	-	Apērio.
Accinxi	-	Accingo.	Aggeris, &c.	-	-	Agger.	Apicis	-	-	Apex.
Accōlū	-	Accolo.	Aggressus sum	-	-	Aggero.	Appāru	-	-	Appareo.
Accrēvi	-	Accresco.	Agminis, &c.	-	-	Aggredior.	Appendicis, &c.	-	-	Appendix.
Accubui	-	Accubo, Accumbo.	Agnōvi	-	-	Agmen.	Appētīvi, and ii	-	-	Appeto.
Acquisivi	-	Acquiro.	Agnōvi	-	-	Agnosco.	Applausi	-	-	Applaudo.
Acris, &c.	-	Acero.	Agri, &c.	-	-	Ager.	Applicui	-	-	Applico.
Acui	-	Acceo, Acuo.	Alitis, &c.	-	-	Aies.	Appōsui	-	-	Appono.
Addidi	-	Addo.	Allapsus sum	-	-	Allabor.	Appūli	-	-	Appello, ere.
Addixi	-	Addico.	Allegi	-	-	Allego.	Aptus sum	-	-	Apscō.
Adduxi	-	Adduco.	Allevi	-	-	Allino.	Arbitri, &c.	-	-	Arbitor.
Adēgi	-	Adigo.	Allexi	-	-	Allicio.	Arcessivi	-	-	Arcesso.
Adeptus sum	-	Adipiscor.	Allisi	-	-	Allido.	Arcis, &c.	-	-	Arx.
Adesse, adfui	-	Adsum.	Allōcūtus sum	-	-	Alloquor.	Arrexi	-	-	Arrigo.
Adhæsi	-	Adhareo, or Adhæresco.	Allōsi	-	-	Alludo.	Arripui	-	-	Arrepro.
Adii, adivi	-	Adeo.	Alluxi	-	-	Alluceo.	Arrixi	-	-	Arrideo.
			Alsi	-	-	Algeo.	Arsi	-	-	Ardeo, Ardesco.
			Alui	-	-	Alō.	Artificis, &c.	-	-	Artifex.

AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Cordis	-	Cor.	Demsi	-	Demo.	Discal	-	Discaldo.
Corpōris	-	Corpus.	Dentis	-	Denis.	Disclidi	-	Disclindo.
Correxī	-	Corrigo.	Depastus sum	-	Depascer.	Disclnxi	-	Disclnigo.
Corripui	-	Corripio.	Depāvi	-	Depasco.	Disclusi	-	Discludo.
Corrāpi	-	Corrumpto.	Depinxī	-	Depingo.	Discordis	-	Discors.
Cortels	-	Cortex.	Deposcel	-	Deposco.	Discrepul	-	Discrepo.
Cōtus	-	Cos.	Depōsui	-	Depono.	Discrevī	-	Discrepno.
Coxī	-	Coquo.	Depressi	-	Deprimo.	Discrimlnis	-	Discrimino.
Credidi	-	Credo.	Depromsi	-	Depromo.	Discubui	-	Discumbo.
Crēpul	-	Crepo.	Depulsi	-	Depello.	Discucurri	Discurri	Discurro.
Crēvi	-	Cerno.	Derelliqui	-	Derelinquo.	Disjicio	-	Diejicio.
Crēvi	-	Cresco.	Deripui	-	Deripio.	Disjunct	-	Disjuncto.
Crimlnis	-	Crimen.	Derisi	-	Derideo.	Disparis	-	Dispar.
Crūcis	-	Crux.	Desclvi, -li	-	Descisco.	Disperdidi	-	Disperdo.
Crūris	-	Crus.	Desclpsi	-	Describo.	Disperii	-	Disperero.
Cubui	-	Cubo.	Desēdi	-	Desideo.	Dispersi	-	Dispergo.
Cucurri	-	Curro.	Deserui	-	Desero.	Dispexi	-	Dispicio.
Culmīnis	-	Culmen.	Desilui, -li	-	Desilio.	Dispōsui	-	Dispōno.
Cuplīnis	-	Cupido.	Desivi, -li	-	Desino.	Dispūli	-	Dispello.
Custōdis	-	Custos.	Despexi	-	Despicio.	Dispunct	-	Dispungo.
Dāpis	-	Daps.	Despondi	-	Despondeo.	Disculsi	-	Discutio.
Debui	-	Debeo.	Desitū	-	Desisto.	Disseco	-	Disseco.
Decēpi	-	Decipio.	Destrinxī	-	Destringo.	Dissēdi	-	Dissideo.
Decerpsi	-	Decerpo.	Destraui	-	Destruo.	Dissēnsi	-	Dissentio.
Decessi	-	Decedo.	Desuevi	-	Desuesco.	Disserui	-	Dissero.
Decidi	-	Decido.	Detersi	-	Detergo.	Dissilui	-	Dissilio.
Decidi	-	Decido.	Detexui	-	Detexo.	Dissolvī	-	Dissolvo.
Decōris	-	Decus.	Detonui	-	Detono.	Dissuadi	-	Dissuadeo.
Decoxi	-	Decoquo.	Detorsi	-	Detorqueo.	Distēdi	-	Distendo.
Decrevī	-	Decerno.	Detotondi, detondi	-	Detondeo.	Distorsi	-	Distorqueo.
Decrevī	-	Decresco.	Detraxi	-	Detraho.	Distraxi	-	Distraho.
Decrūbi	-	Decumbo.	Detrivi	-	Detero.	Distrinxī	-	Distringo.
Decūcurri, decurri	-	Decurro.	Detrusi	-	Detrudo.	Distūll	-	Differo.
Dēdi	-	Do.	Detūdi	-	Defero.	Divelli (-ulsi)	-	Divello.
Dēdid	-	Dedo.	Deussi	-	Deuro.	Diverti	-	Diverto.
Dēdūxi	-	Deduco.	Devēni	-	Devenio.	Divisi	-	Divido.
Defeci	-	Deficio.	Deverti	-	Deverto.	Divitis	-	Dives.
Defēdi	-	Defendo.	Deveri	-	Deveho.	Dixi	-	Dico.
Defērbui, vi	-	Defervesco.	Devinxi	-	Devincio.	Domui	-	Domus.
Defxi	-	Defigo.	Devolvi	-	Devevo.	Dātis	-	Dux.
Deflexi	-	Deflecto.	Didici	-	Disco.	Dācis	-	Dux.
Defluxi	-	Defluo.	Diduxi	-	Diduco.	Dulcēdnis	-	Dulcedo.
Defōdi	-	Defodio.	Diffidi	-	Diffindo.	Duplicis	-	Duplex.
Defrēgi	-	Defringo.	Diffissus sum	-	Diffido.	Duxi	-	Duco.
Defricui	-	Defrico.	Diffidi	-	Diffundo.	Fbōris	-	Ebur.
Defūdi	-	Defundo.	Digessi	-	Digero.	Edi	-	Edo, to eat.
Defūgi	-	Defugio.	Digressus sum	-	Digredior.	Edidi	-	Edo, to give out.
Defui	-	Desum.	Dilapsus sum	-	Dilabor.	Edidici	-	Edisco.
Defuocetus sum	-	Defungor.	Dilexi	-	Diligo.	Edixi	-	Educo.
Dēgi	-	Dego.	Dilui	-	Diluo.	Eduxi	-	Educo.
Dēgressus sum	-	Degredior.	Diluxi	-	Diluceo.	Effatus sum	-	Effer.
Dejeci	-	Dejicio.	Dimicui	-	Dimico.	Effeci	-	Efficio.
Delapsus sum	-	Delabor.	Dimisi	-	Dimitto.	Efferbui, -vi	-	Effervesco.
Delēgi	-	Deligo.	Dimōvi	-	Dimoveo.	Efinxi	-	Efinigo.
Delevi	-	Deleio.	Diremi	-	Dirimo.	Efluxi	-	Efluio.
Delūd	-	Delutesco.	Direxi	-	Dirigo.	Efūd	-	Efluio.
Demerd	-	Demergo.	Diripui	-	Diripio.	Efrēgi	-	Efringo.
Demisi	-	Demitto.	Dirui	-	Diruo.	Efrūdi	-	Efrundo.
Demōvi	-	Demoveo.	Dirūpi	-	Dirumpo.			

PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS,

Efugi	-	-	Effugio.	Excussit	-	-	Excutio.	Farraginis	-	-	Farrago.
Egessi	-	-	Egero.	Exēdi	-	-	Exedo.	Farris	-	-	Far.
Egi	-	-	Ago.	Exēgi	-	-	Exigo.	Farsi	-	-	Farcio.
Egressus sum	-	-	Egredior.	Exēmi	-	-	Eximo.	Fassus sum	-	-	Fateor.
Ejci	-	-	Ejicio.	Exhausi	-	-	Exhaurio.	Fātus sum	-	-	For.
Elapsus sum	-	-	Elabor.	Exivi, Exii	-	-	Exeo.	Fauces, pl.	-	-	Faux does not oc- cur.
Elēgi	-	-	Eligo.	Exolevi	-	-	Exolesco.	Fāvi	-	-	Faveo.
Elucii, eluxi	-	-	Elucio.	Exorsus sum	-	-	Exordior.	Fēci	-	-	Facio.
Elisi	-	-	Elido.	Exortus sum	-	-	Exorior.	Fēfelli	-	-	Fallo.
Elocutus sum	-	-	Eloquor.	Expendi	-	-	Expendo.	Felicis	-	-	Felix.
Elusi	-	-	Eludo.	Expērectus sum	-	-	Expergiscor.	Fellis	-	-	Fel.
Emensus sum	-	-	Emetior.	Expertis	-	-	Expers.	Fēmōris	-	-	Femur.
Emersi	-	-	Emergo.	Expertus sum	-	-	Experior.	Fēmōris	-	-	Fenus.
Emi	-	-	Emo.	Expetivi	-	-	Expeto.	Fervul, fervi	-	-	Ferveo.
Emisi	-	-	Emitto.	Expievi	-	-	Expleo.	Ferrāgnis	-	-	Ferrugo.
Emortuus sum	-	-	Emorior.	Explicui	-	-	Explico.	Fidi	-	-	Findo.
Emōvi	-	-	Emoveo.	Explosi	-	-	Exploдо.	Fidicinis	-	-	Fidicen.
Emunxi	-	-	Emungo.	Expōposci	-	-	Expusco.	Filicis	-	-	Filix.
Enicui	-	-	Eneco.	Expōrrexi	-	-	Expōrrigo.	Finxi	-	-	Fingo.
Enisus, Enixus sum	-	-	Enitor.	Expōsui	-	-	Expōno.	Fisus sum	-	-	Fido.
Epōpis	-	-	Epops.	Expressi	-	-	Expriمو.	Fixi	-	-	Figo.
Equtis	-	-	Eques.	Exprompsi	-	-	Expromo.	Flāmnis	-	-	Flamen.
Erepsi	-	-	Erepro.	Expūli	-	-	Expello.	Flēvi	-	-	Fleo.
Erexi	-	-	Erigo.	Expunxi	-	-	Expungo.	Flexi	-	-	Flecto.
Eripui	-	-	Eripio.	Exquisivi	-	-	Exquiro.	Flix	-	-	Fligo.
Errōris	-	-	Error.	Exsarsi	-	-	Exsarcio.	Floris	-	-	Flos.
Erubui	-	-	Erubescō.	Exscripsi	-	-	Exscribo.	Flāmnis	-	-	Flumen.
Eru	-	-	Eruo.	Exsculpsi	-	-	Exsculpo.	Fluxi	-	-	Fluo.
Erūpi	-	-	Erumpo.	Exsecui	-	-	Exseco.	Fōdi	-	-	Fodio.
Escendi	-	-	Escendo.	Exsecutus sum	-	-	Exsequor.	Fōderis	-	-	Fœdus.
Evalu	-	-	Evalesco.	Exserui	-	-	Exsero.	Fōmitis	-	-	Fomes.
Evanui	-	-	Evanesco.	Exsilui	-	-	Exsilio.	Fontis	-	-	Fons.
Evasi	-	-	Evado.	Exsolvi	-	-	Exsolvo.	Forcipis	-	-	Forceps.
Eveli, Evulsi	-	-	Evello.	Exsortis	-	-	Exsortor.	Formidinis	-	-	Formido.
Evēni	-	-	Evanto.	Exstinxi	-	-	Exstinguo.	Fortis	-	-	Fors.
Evero	-	-	Everto.	Exstili	-	-	Exstilo, Exsto.	Fortitudinis	-	-	Fortitudo.
Everti	-	-	Evertō.	Exstruxi	-	-	Exstruo.	Fōvi	-	-	Foveo.
Evexi	-	-	Evexo.	Exsūlis	-	-	Exsūl.	Fragmēnis	-	-	Fragmen.
Evic	-	-	Evinco.	Exsurrexi	-	-	Exsurgo.	Fratris	-	-	Frater.
Evinxi	-	-	Evincio.	Exsuxi	-	-	Exsugo.	Fraudis	-	-	Fraus.
Evolvi	-	-	Evolvō.	Extendi	-	-	Extendo.	Frēgi	-	-	Frango.
Evomui	-	-	Evomo.	Extērsi	-	-	Extergeo.	Fremui	-	-	Fremo.
Exacui	-	-	Exacuo.	Extimui	-	-	Extimesco.	Frendui	-	-	Frendo.
Examnis	-	-	Examen.	Extorsi	-	-	Extorqueo.	Frequentis	-	-	Frequens
Exarsi	-	-	Exardesco.	Extraxi	-	-	Extraho.	Fricu	-	-	Frico.
Exarui	-	-	Exaresco.	Extrivi	-	-	Extrero.	Frigōris	-	-	Frigus.
Excelui	-	-	Excello.	Extrūsi	-	-	Extrudo.	Frix	-	-	Frigo, Frigo.
Excēpi	-	-	Excipio.	Extūdi	-	-	Extundo.	Frondis	-	-	Frons, a bough.
Excēpsi	-	-	Excēpro.	Extūli	-	-	Effero, Extollo.	Frontis	-	-	Frons, the forehead.
Excessi	-	-	Exredo.	Exui	-	-	Exuo.	Fructus, or fructus sum	-	-	Fruor.
Excidi	-	-	Excido.	Exussi	-	-	Exuro.	Frugis	-	-	Fruo.
Excidi	-	-	Excido.	Fabri	-	-	Faber.	Fruictis	-	-	Fruo.
Excidi	-	-	Excido.	Facessivi	-	-	Facesso.	Fūdi	-	-	Fundo.
Excidat	-	-	Excido.	Facinōris	-	-	Facinus.	Fūgi	-	-	Fugio.
Excocul	-	-	Excoco.	Fācis	-	-	Fax.	Fui	-	-	Sum.
Excoci	-	-	Excocoquo.	Fāctus sum	-	-	Factus.	Fulgūris	-	-	Fulgur.
Excēvi	-	-	Excerequo, Excerceno.	Fācis	-	-	Fācis.	Fulgūnis	-	-	Fulgur.
Excūbui	-	-	Excubo.	Fācis	-	-	Fācis.				
Excucurri, Excurre	-	-	Excucuro.								
Excūdi	-	-	Excudo.								

AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Fulminis -	- Fulmen.	Immersal -	- Immergo.	Inhorruit -	- (In)horreo, In)horresco.
Fulal -	- Fulcio, Fulgeo.	Imminuul -	- Imminuo.	Inliri, Inil -	- Ineo.
Functus sum -	- Fungor.	Immisit -	- Immitto.	Injéci -	- Injicio.
Funéris -	- Funsus.	Immortuus sum -	- Immorior.	Injunxi -	- Injungo.
Furfúris -	- Furfur.	Impáris -	- Impar.	Innatus sum -	- Innascor.
Fóris -	- Fur.	Impégl -	- Impingo.	Innexul -	- Innecto.
Caularum sum -	- Gaudeo	Impégl -	- Impendo.	Innoxus, Innoxus sum -	- Innotor.
Genu -	- Gemo.	Impéti -	- Impes.	Innoxus -	- Innoto.
Genéris -	- Genus.	Impéti -	- Implico.	Inolévi -	- Inolesco.
Genis -	- Gens.	Impéti -	- Implico.	Inópis -	- Inopio.
Genul -	- Gigno.	Impéti -	- Impo.	Inquisivi -	- Inquiror.
Germinis -	- Germen.	Impressi -	- Imprimo.	Inscendi -	- Inscendo.
Gessi -	- Gero.	Impüll -	- Impello.	Inscripsi -	- Inscribe.
Gestaminis -	- Gestamen.	Incendi -	- Incendo.	Insculpsi -	- Insculpo.
Glandis -	- Glans.	Incepi -	- Incipio.	Insecui -	- Inseco.
Gilris -	- Gilis.	Incessi -	- Incedo.	Insecutus sum -	- Insequor.
Glomeris -	- Glomus.	Incessivi, Incessi -	- Incesso.	Inseidi -	- Insidio, Insideo.
Glupl -	- Glubo.	Inceidi -	- Incedo.	Inserui -	- Insero, Insum.
Glutinis -	- Gluten.	Inceidi -	- Incedo.	Inserui -	- Insero, Insum.
Graminis -	- Gramen.	Inclausi -	- Includo.	Insilul (-silvii, -silii) -	- Insilio.
Grandina -	- Grandio.	Incolul -	- Incolo.	Insonul -	- Insono.
Gravedinis -	- Gravedo.	Incoxi -	- Incoquo.	Inspersi -	- Inaspergo.
Grégis -	- Grex.	Increbui -	- Increbro.	Inspexi -	- Inspicio.
Gressus sum -	- Gradior.	Increvi -	- Increbro.	Institi -	- Institor, Insto.
Gruis -	- Grus.	Increvü -	- Increbro.	Institul -	- Institor.
Gurgitis -	- Gurgis.	Incurri, Incurri -	- Incurro.	Instravi -	- Instruo.
Guttüris -	- Guttur.	Incus -	- Incus.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
		Incus -	- Incutio.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
		Indagnis -	- Indago.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hæsi -	- Hæreo.	Indeptus sum -	- Indipiscor.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Haruspleis -	- Haruspex.	Indeis -	- Index.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hausi -	- Haurio.	Indeidi -	- Indo.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hebétis -	- Hebes.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hérédis -	- Heres.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hérödis -	- Herois.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hérödis -	- Heros.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hicinis -	- Hicinis.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hirundinis -	- Hicinis.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Histris -	- Hicinis.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hominis -	- Homo.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hortaminis -	- Hortamen.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hospitis -	- Hospes.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Hydropis -	- Hydrops.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
		Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Ibctis -	- Ibex.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Ibidis -	- Ibis.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Ici -	- Ico.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Ignövi -	- Igneo.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illicis -	- Illex.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illapsus sum -	- Illabor.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illévi -	- Illino.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illici -	- Illicio.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illicis -	- Illex.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illis -	- Illido.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illis -	- Illudo.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illis -	- Illucesco, Illuceo.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Illis -	- Illugo.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Imaginis -	- Imago.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Imbricis -	- Imbrex.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Imbris -	- Imber.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.
Inmemöris -	- In)memor.	Indeidi -	- Indico.	Instrui -	- Instruo.

PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS,

Intervēni - - -	Intervēno.	Lemmatis - - -	Lemna.	Mulsi - - -	Mulceo.
Interverti - - -	Interverto.	Lentis - - -	Lens.	Multiplicis - - -	Multiplex.
Intexul - - -	Intexo.	Lepādis - - -	Lepas.	Multitūdinis - - -	Multitudo.
Intinxi - - -	Intingo.	Lepōris - - -	Lepos or Lepor.	Muneris - - -	Munus.
Intonus - - -	Intono.	Lepōris - - -	Lepus.	Municipis - - -	Municeps.
Intorsul - - -	Intorqueo.	Llbidinis - - -	Llbidio.	Murtcis - - -	Murex.
Intrevi - - -	Intero.	Lleul - - -	Liquesco.	Mūris - - -	Mus.
Introduxi - - -	Introduco.	Llmitis - - -	Limen.	Murmūris - - -	Murmur.
Introvi (-if) - - -	Introeo.	Llmitis - - -	Limes.		
Intromisi - - -	Intromitto.	Lliquefact - - -	Lliquefacio.	Nactus, or Nactus	
Introspect - - -	Introspectio.	Lliqui or Llicui	Lliqueo.	sum - - -	Nanciscor.
Intuitus sum - - -	Intueor.	Lliqui - - -	Lliquo.	Natus sum - - -	Nascor.
Intūll - - -	Infero.	Llitis - - -	Llis.	Necessitudinis - - -	Necessitudo.
Inussul - - -	Inuro.	Llitoris - - -	Llitus.	Nēcis - - -	Nex.
Invasul - - -	Invado.	Llivi, Levi - - -	Llino.	Nectaris - - -	Nectar.
Inveni - - -	Invento.	Llocuplētis - - -	Llocuples.	Neglexi - - -	Negligo.
Inverti - - -	Inverto.	Llocutus sum - - -	Lloquor.	Nēmīnis - - -	Nemo.
Inrexi - - -	Inveho.	Llocidis - - -	Llodix.	Nēmōris - - -	Nemus.
Inreidi - - -	Invideo.	Llongitudinis - - -	Llongitudo.	Nepōis - - -	Nepos.
Invisi - - -	Inviso.	Llūcis - - -	Lluc.	Nequivi, (-ii) - - -	Nequeo.
Involvi - - -	Involvo.	Llui - - -	Lluo.	Nēvi - - -	Neo.
Irrepsi - - -	Irrepro.	Llumīnis - - -	Llumen.	Nexul, Nexi - - -	Necto.
Irrisi - - -	Irrideo.	Llūsi - - -	Lludo.	Ninxi - - -	Ningo.
Irrūpi - - -	Irrumpo.	Lluxi - - -	Lluceo.	Nisus, and Nixus, sum	Nitor.
Iternis, Iteris - - -	Iter.	Lluxi - - -	Llugeo.	Nlvis - - -	Nix.
Ivi and Ii - - -	Eo.			Noctis - - -	Nox.
		Madefeci - - -	Madefacio.	Nolui - - -	Nolo.
Jēci - - -	Jacio.	Mānadis - - -	Mānas.	Nominis - - -	Nomen.
Jecinoris, Jecoris,		Magnitudinis - - -	Magnitudo.	Nōvi - - -	Nosco.
Jecinoris - - -	Jecur.	Maledixi - - -	Maledico.	Nūcis - - -	Nux.
Jubaris - - -	Jubar.	Malui - - -	Malo.	Numinis - - -	Numen.
Judicis - - -	Judex.	Mancipis - - -	Manceps.	Nupsi - - -	Nubo.
Juglandis - - -	Juglans.	Mandi - - -	Mando, 3.		
Junxi - - -	Jungo.	Mansi - - -	Mauco, 3.	Obdidi - - -	Obdo.
Juris - - -	Jus.	Mansuevi - - -	Mansuesco	Obdixi - - -	Obduco.
Jurisjurandi - - -	Jurisjurandum.	Marginis - - -	Margo.	Obii (-ivf) - - -	Obeo.
Jussi - - -	Jubeo.	Māris - - -	Mas.	Obiēci - - -	Objicio.
Juventutis - - -	Juventus.	Martis - - -	Mars.	Objicis, Obicis - - -	Obex.
Jōvi - - -	Juvo.	Mellis - - -	Mel.	Oblevi - - -	Obliuo.
		Memōris - - -	Memor.	Oblitus sum - - -	Obliviscor.
Labeffici - - -	Labefacio.	Mensus sum - - -	Mentior.	Obloctus sum - - -	Oloquor.
Lacessivi (-if) - - -	Lacesso.	Mentis - - -	Mens.	Obmutui - - -	Obmutesco.
Lactis - - -	Lac.	Mereēdis - - -	Merecs.	Obnitus, or -nixus,	
Lacunaris - - -	Lacunar.	Mercis - - -	Merx.	sum - - -	Obnitor.
Lāsi - - -	Lādo.	Mersi - - -	Mergo.	Obortus sum - - -	Oborior.
Lampādis - - -	Lampas.	Messui - - -	Meto.	Obrepsi - - -	Obrepro.
Lancis - - -	Lanx.	Metui - - -	Metuo.	Obriui - - -	Obriuo.
Lanuginis - - -	Lanugo.	Micui - - -	Mico.	Obsecutus sum - - -	Obsequor.
Lapidis - - -	Lapis.	Militis - - -	Miles.	Obseēdi - - -	Obsideo, Obsideo
Lapsum sum - - -	Lābro.	Mioni - - -	Mimio.	Obsevi - - -	Obsero.
Lassitudinis - - -	Lassitudo.	Miuxi - - -	Mungo.	Obulhis - - -	Obuses.
Latēris - - -	Later, Latus.	Misi - - -	Mitto.	Obsolevi - - -	Obsolesco
Laticis - - -	Latex.	Mollmitis - - -	Mollimen.	Obstūti - - -	Obstolo, Obstolo.
Latitudinis - - -	Latitudo.	Momordi - - -	Mordolo.	Obstrēpsi - - -	Obstrero.
Laudis - - -	Lavo.	Montis - - -	Mons.	Obstrinxi - - -	Obstringo.
Lavi - - -	Lavo.	Mōris - - -	Mos.	Obstrūsi - - -	Obstrudo.
Lebētis - - -	Lebes.	Mortis - - -	Mors.	Obstruxi - - -	Obstruo.
Lēgi - - -	Lego.	Mortuus sum - - -	Morior.	Obstupui - - -	Obstupesco
Lēcis - - -	Lex.	Mōvi - - -	Moveo.	Obtēdi - - -	Obtendo.
Leguminis - - -	Legumen.	Mucronis - - -	Mucro.	Obtēxi - - -	Obtego.

AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Repōsūt -	Repono.	Rōris -	Rus.	Sortis -	Sors.
Reprehēndi -	Reprehendo	Sacerdōtis -	Sacerdos.	Sospitū -	Sospes.
Repressi -	Reprimō.	Saldēis -	Salix.	Sparal -	Spargo.
Repromisi -	Repromitto.	Salutē (-ll) -	Salio.	Spiramīnis -	Spiramen.
Repsi -	Repo.	Salditīs -	Salus.	Splēnis -	Splen.
Repūfī -	Repeffo.	Sanguinis -	Sanguis.	Spōpondi -	Spondeo.
Requietis -	Requies.	Saxi (-lvi, -ll) -	Saxio.	Sprēvi -	Sperno.
Requēvi -	Requiesco.	Sars -	Sarcio.	Spu -	Spuo.
Requisivi -	Requiro.	Sartilitis -	Sarties.	Stamīnis -	Stamen.
Resarsi -	Resarcio.	Satisfaciē -	Satisfacio.	Statul -	Statuo.
Reschil -	Rescindo.	Sculpis -	Sculpo.	Stemmatīs -	Stemua.
Reschyl, -ll, -	Rescisco.	Scandē -	Scando.	Sternōris -	Stercus.
Rescripsi -	Rescribo	Scelēris -	Scelus.	Stēti -	Steno, Statio.
Resecul -	Reseco.	Schematīs -	Schema.	Stipis -	Stipa.
Resedi -	Resido, Resideo.	Scidi -	Scindo.	Stiptis -	Stipes.
Resēvi -	Resero.	Scyl -	Scisco.	Stirpis -	Stirps.
Resēdis -	Reses.	Scripsi -	Scribo.	Stiti and Stēti -	Sisto.
Resitui, -ll -	Resilio.	Sculpis -	Sculpo.	Strāvi -	Sterno.
Resipui, -lvi, -ll, -l, -	Resipisco.	Secess -	Secedo.	Strepu -	Strepo.
Resolvi -	Resolvo.	Seculū -	Seculo.	Stridi -	Strideo, Strido.
Respersi -	Respergo.	Sacerēvi -	Sacerno.	Strigis -	Strix.
Respexi -	Respicio.	Secui -	Seco.	Struxi -	Stringo.
Respondi -	Respondeo.	Secutus (-quutus) sum -	Sequor.	Struxi -	Struo.
Respui -	Respuo.	Sēdi -	Sedeo.	Suās -	Suadeo.
Restinxi -	Restinguo.	Sēdū -	Seduo.	Subdidi -	Subdo.
Restiti -	Resto, Restato.	Segētis -	Seges.	Subdūxi -	Subduco.
Restitui -	Restituo.	Sejūxi -	Sejingo.	Subēgi -	Subigo.
Restrinxi -	Restringo.	Seminēis -	Seminex.	Subēris -	Suber.
Resumpsit, -msi -	Resumo.	Semis -	Semen.	Subivī, -ll -	Subsum.
Resurrexi -	Resurgo.	Sēmōvi -	Semovoo.	Subjēci -	Subeo.
Retexi -	Retego.	Senectūtis -	Senectus.	Subjūxi -	Subjicio.
Retexui -	Retexo.	Senis -	Senex.	Subjūxi -	Subjūgo.
Retis -	Retes.	Sens -	Sentio.	Sublēgi -	Subjugo.
Retorsi -	Retorquoo.	Sensū -	Senesco.	Sublēvi -	Sublino.
Retraxi -	Retrano.	Sēpi -	Seps.	Submisi -	Submitto.
Retūli -	Retundo.	Sepasui -	Sepono.	Submōvi -	Submoveo.
Retūli -	Refero.	Sepsi -	Sepo.	Submōpsi -	Submovo.
Revellī -	Revello.	Sermōnis -	Sermo.	Submōpsi -	Submovo.
Reveni -	Revenio.	Serpi -	Serpo.	Subscripsi -	Subscribo.
Reverti -	Reverto.	Sēru -	Sero, to John.	Subsecutus sum -	Subsequor.
Reveni -	Reveho.	Servitūtis -	Servitus.	Subsidi (-ēdi) -	Subsido.
Reveni -	Revincio.	Sēvi -	Sero, to saw.	Substiti -	Subsisto.
Revirui -	Reviresco.	Sidēris -	Sidus.	Substitui -	Substituto.
Revisi -	Reviso.	Sidi, and Sēdi -	Sido.	Substraxi -	Substrango.
Revolvi -	Revotvo.	Sillē -	Silix.	Substruxi -	Substruo.
Rexi -	Rego.	Similitudinē -	Similitudo.	Subtemnis -	Subtemeo.
Rhinocerōtis -	Rhinoceros.	Simplicis -	Simplex.	Subtemui -	Subtexo.
Rhois -	Rhus.	Sincipitis -	Sinciput.	Subtraxi -	Subtraho.
Rictus sum -	Ringor.	Siri -	Sino.	Subverti -	Subverto.
Rigui (Rigeo) -	Rigesco.	Socordis -	Socors.	Subvexi -	Subveho.
Risi -	Hideo.	Solertis -	Solers.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Robōris -	Robur.	Sōllis -	Sol.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Rōris -	Ros.	Sollitudinis -	Sollitudo.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Rōsi -	Rodo.	Solltus sum -	Sol'teo.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Rubiginis -	Rubigo.	Sollitūdnis -	Sollitudo.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Rubui -	Rubesco.	Sollvi -	Solvō.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Ruderis -	Rudus.	Sollitūdnis -	Sollitudo.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Rui -	Ruo.	Sonē -	Sons.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Rumicis -	Rumex.	Sonui -	Sono.	Succedi -	Succedo.
Rūpi -	Rumpo.			Succurrī, Succurri. -	Succurro.

PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS, AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Succussal	-	-	Succutio.	Texl	-	-	Tego.	Unxl	-	-	Ungo.
Suevl	-	-	Suesco.	Texul	-	-	Texo.	Urbis	-	-	Urbs.
Suffeel	-	-	Sufficio.	Tibicinis	-	-	Tibicen.	Ursl	-	-	Urgeo.
Suffixl	-	-	Suffigo.	Tiuxi	-	-	Tingo.	Ussi	-	-	Uro.
Suffou	-	-	Suffodio.	Tironis	-	-	Tifo.	Usus sum	-	-	Utor.
Suffula	-	-	Suffundo.	Tonui	-	-	Tono.	Utris	-	-	Uter.
Suffula	-	-	Suffulcio.	Torsi	-	-	Torqueo.	Vadis	-	-	Vas, a surety
Suggesti	-	-	Suggero.	Totondi	-	-	Tondeo.	Valetudinis	-	-	Valetudo.
Suis	-	-	Sus.	Trabis	-	-	Trabs.	Vasi	-	-	Vado.
Sumpsī, -msi	-	-	Sumo.	Tradidi	-	-	Trado.	Vasis	-	-	Vas, a vessel.
Supellectilis	-	-	Supellex.	Traduxi	-	-	Traduco.	Vecordis	-	-	Vecors.
Superfodi	-	-	Superfundo.	Trajēci	-	-	Trajicio.	Velltis	-	-	Velles.
Superfui	-	-	Supersum.	Tramitis	-	-	Trames.	Vellēris	-	-	Vellus.
Supergressus sum	-	-	Supergridior.	Transabil	-	-	Transabeo.	Velli, Vulsī	-	-	Vello.
Superject	-	-	Superjacio.	Transcendi	-	-	Transcendo.	Vendidi	-	-	Vendo.
Superposui	-	-	Superpono.	Transcripsi	-	-	Transcribo.	Vēni	-	-	Venio.
Supersēdi	-	-	Supersedeo.	Transcucurri (-curri)	-	-	Transcucuro.	Veniī (-ivi)	-	-	Veneo.
Superstitis	-	-	Superstes.	Transēgi	-	-	Transigo.	Ventris	-	-	Venter.
Supervēni	-	-	Supervenio.	Transfixi	-	-	Transfigo.	Verbēris	-	-	Verber.
Suppetivi, -ii	-	-	Suppeto.	Transfluxi	-	-	Transfluo.	Vēris	-	-	Ver.
Supplēvi	-	-	Suppleo.	Transfudi	-	-	Transfundo.	Verri	-	-	Verro.
Supplicis	-	-	Supplex.	Transfugi	-	-	Transfugio.	Versi	-	-	Vergo.
Supposul	-	-	Suppono.	Transgressus sum	-	-	Transgridior.	Verti	-	-	Verto.
Suppressi	-	-	Supprimo.	Transivi, -ii	-	-	Transseo.	Verticis	-	-	Vertex.
Surrexi	-	-	Surgo.	Transmisi	-	-	Transmitto.	Vertiginis	-	-	Vertigo.
Surrupul	-	-	Surripio.	Transūli	-	-	Transfero.	Vespēris	-	-	Vesper.
Suscōpi	-	-	Suscipio.	Transvexi	-	-	Transveho.	Vetēris	-	-	Vetus.
Suspendi	-	-	Suspendo.	Traxi	-	-	Traho.	Vetui	-	-	Veto.
Suspexi	-	-	Suspicio.	Tremui	-	-	Tremo.	Vexi	-	-	Veho.
Sustulni	-	-	Sustineo.	Tribui	-	-	Tribuo.	Vici	-	-	Vinco.
Sustūli	-	-	Suffero.	Tricorpōris	-	-	Tricorpor.	Vidi	-	-	Video.
Sustūli	-	-	Tollo.	Triplicis	-	-	Triplic.	Vigilis	-	-	Vigil.
Suxi	-	-	Sugo.	Tripōdia	-	-	Tripus.	Viminis	-	-	Vimen.
Syrinātis	-	-	Syrma.	Trivi	-	-	Tero.	Vindcis	-	-	Vindex.
Tabui	-	-	Tabesco.	Trūctis	-	-	Trux.	Vinxi	-	-	Vincio.
Tapētis	-	-	Tapēs.	Trūsi	-	-	Trudo.	Viraginis	-	-	Virago.
Tellūris	-	-	Tellus.	Tubēris	-	-	Tuber.	Virginis	-	-	Virgo.
Temōnis	-	-	Temo.	Tutus (Tutus) sum	-	-	Tueor.	Virtūtis	-	-	Virtus.
Tempōris	-	-	Tempus.	Tūli	-	-	Fero.	Visi	-	-	Viso.
Tenōris	-	-	Tenus.	Turbūnis	-	-	Turbo.	Vixi	-	-	Vivo.
Teredinis	-	-	Teredo.	Tūris	-	-	Tus.	Vocis	-	-	Vox.
Terētis	-	-	Teres.	Tursi	-	-	Turgeo.	Volui	-	-	Volo.
Tergōris	-	-	Tergus.	Tutudi	-	-	Tundo.	Voluminis	-	-	Volumen.
Termitis	-	-	Termes.	Ubrēris	-	-	Uber.	Volvi	-	-	Volvo.
Tersi	-	-	Terges.	Uclēris	-	-	Uleus.	Vomui	-	-	Vomo.
Testudinis	-	-	Testudo.	Uliginis	-	-	Uligo.	Voraginis	-	-	Vorago.
Tetendi	-	-	Tendo.	Ultus sum	-	-	Uleiscor.	Vōri	-	-	Voreo.
Tetigi	-	-	Tango.	Ungūinis	-	-	Unguen.	Vulnēris	-	-	Vulnus.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A. **Ab, Abs.** præp. (a is used only before consonants, h excepted; ab usually before vowels and h, but frequently also before consonants; abs, for the most part only before q and t). **I. From.** 1. Denoting distance, removal, or separation from an object. 2. Denoting a point of time or space in which a specified change or condition takes its beginning. Hence the following significations: **1.** With, after words which denote a beginning or the like: **2.** After. **3a)** Of time, *From the time of, since.* **(b)** Of order or rank, *After, from.* **(c)** With numerals it is sometimes to be rendered, *At the distance of.* **3.** Denoting an origin or source. **1.** Of place. **2.** Of a part, with respect to the whole. **3.** Of an efficient cause. **4.** Denoting the object from which a thing is removed or separated. **II. On the part of, on the side of, at or on:** also, in respect of, as far as concerns. **III. On account of, from, out of, by reason of.** **IV. Against, from, with defender, tutus, and the like.** **V. For the advantage of, for the good of.** **VI. Near to, by.** **VII. Ab re** means also, *to the prejudice or hurt of, contrary to the interests of.* In this sense it is commonly found with ne, non, or laud, i. e. *not to the hurt of, not unprofitable, not unsuitable.* **VIII. A** is also used to denote the relation in which an inferior stands to his superior; as, servus a pedibus, a foot-boy.

ABACTES, a. um, part. of ABIGO.

ABACTUS, i. m. (ábactus). 1. A counting-table or board divided into several con-

ABD

partments, on the plan of reckoning by decades; a Pythagorean multiplication-table. **II. Any play-board divided in a like manner into compartments.** **III. A table or vessel divided into perforated compartments, for holding, in an upright position, wine-vessels provided with a pointed foot or bottom.** **IV. A table ornamented with mosaic work on which gold and silver plate was exposed for show; a side-board.** **V. The square tablet on the capital of a column.** **VI. A square compartment formed on the walls of an apartment by way of ornament, a panel.** **VII. A trencher.**

ABALIENATIO, ònis. f. (abalieno) *A conveying or making over to another that which was one's own, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise.*

ABALIENO, avi, átum, are. *To estrange from one's self or others:* hence, **1.** *To renounce one's property in any thing, to alienate, dispose of, sell or give away.* **II. To estrange or alienate from the affections or friendship of any one.**

ABAVUS, i. m. A great great grandfather, i. e. the grandfather of a grandfather or grandmother.

ABDICATIO, ònis. f. (abdicco) *A renouncing or disclaiming any thing.* **I. Filii, i. e. A disowning.** **II. Magistratus, i. e. A laying down an office, abdication.**

ABDICO, avi, átum, are. **1.** *To renounce, disclaim, or give up any thing; to dismiss, remove.* **II. Se re, To get rid of, or bid adieu to, any thing.**

ABDICO, xi, etum, ere. *To take away*

ABE

by a judicial sentence, to adjudicate; especially, with reference to the birds employed in divination, to refuse, disapprove; aves abdicunt, i. e. give an unfavourable omen, Cic.

ABDITE, adv. Secretly.
ABDITES, a. um. **1.** Part. of abdo; see **ABDO.** **II. Adj. 1. Remote, distant.** **2. Concealed, hidden, secret.**

ABDO, didi, ditum, ere. *To put away; hence, 1. To remove, cause to retire.* **II. To hide, conceal.** **III. With the poets, to bury (a weapon in the body).**

ABDOMEN, inis, n. The (fat) lower part of the belly, in the region of the navel; the paunch.

ABDICO, xi, etum, ere. **1.** *To carry or lead off or away; also simply, to lead or conduct to a place; to take with one to a place; to take away, take with one.* **II. To draw off, withdraw; to turn to or towards, to direct; to turn away, remove, keep back: hence, *to mislead or lead aside to any thing.* **III. To separate, part.****

ABDUCTUS, a. um, part. of ABDUCO.
ABDO, ivi, and more frequently ii, itum, ire. *To go away, depart; also simply, to go, wheu that from or to which one goes is expressed or understood.* **I. Of living creatures. N. B. 1. Abi, Begone! 2. Abi? for abisne? will you go? i. e. get you gone. 3. Abi? Of things without life. 1. To go off, to end, to have an issue or result.**

2. To go away, escape, slip away. **3. To cease, disappear, pass away, vanish.** **4. To pass or be changed into any thing.** **5. With the poets, to rise, lift up one's**

izont. 6. Poetically, of a weapon, to enter, penetrates, pierce.

ABEQUO, ávi, átum, áre. To ride off or away.

ABERRATIO, ónis. f. (aberro). 1. A wandering from the right way, a going astray. 2. Fig. A deviating or departing unobserved from any thing.

ABERRO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To wander, to lose one's way, go astray. 11. Fig. To depart from unavowed, to fail, miss.

ABFÖREM, or ABFÖREM, es, et, &c. i. q. abfuturæ essent, or abessent.

ABFÖRUS, part. of ABSUM.

ABIHIRE, or AB IHIRE. 1. Hence, away. 11. Since, ago, with an accusative.

ABHORREO, uli, ére. 1. Trans. To shudder at any thing, to shrink from with horror. 11. Intrans. 1. To have a great disinclination, dislike, antipathy, or aversion. 2. To be remote or distant, fig. 3. To depart, or differ; to disagree, be unlike. 4. To be unsuitable or unfit. Hence, Abhorrens. Unsuitable, unfit, unbecoming.

ABIGNUS, a, um. (abies) Made of fir, or the wood of the fir tree.

ABIENS, entis, part. of ABEO.

ABIES, écis. f. 1. The fir, or fir tree. 11. With the poets, any thing made of fir, or the wood of the fir tree. 1. A ship. 2. A spear. 3. A writing-table. 4. A bill.

ABIGO, égi, áctum, ére. (ab and ago) To drive away; also, to drive to a place.

ABIPIO, ónis. f. (abeo) A going away, departing.

ABITO, ére. To go away, depart.

ABITUS, us. m. (abeo) 1. A going away, a departing, departure. 11. A place of egress.

ABJECTE, adv. (abjicio) Measly, poorly, badly.

ABJECTIO, ónis. f. (abjicio) A throwing away; animi, despondency.

ABJECTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of abjicio; see ABJICIO. 11. Adj. 1. Negligent, careless. 2. Dispirited, disheartened, dejected. 3. Low, mean, contemptible.

ABJICIO, jéci, jectum, ére. (ab and jacio) 1. To throw or cast away from one's self.

11. To throw or cast to a place.

111. To throw away, fig. 1. Se, i. e. To throw one's self away, to act in a manner beneath one's self; also, to be dispirited or desponding. 2. Rem, i. e. To sell for a trifles. 3. To give up, dismiss, renounce, let go, leave off. 1V. To throw or cast down; hence, to throw or sling down, to

prostrate; to throw to the ground, overthrow, beat down, slay. 11. Hence, Abjectus, Overthrown, ruined. V. To degrade, depreciate.

ABJUDICO, ávi, átum, áre. To deprive one of any thing by a judicial sentence; to adjudicate.

ABJUNCTO, a, um. part. of ABJUNGO. ABJUNGO, xi, áctum, ére. 1. To unyoke. 11. To part, to separate, remove.

ABJURO, ávi, átum, áre. To deny with an oath, to adjure.

ABLAQUATIO, ónis. f. (ablaqueo) A laying bare or clearing of the roots of vines, i. e. a loosening of the soil round about them.

ABLAQUEO, ávi, átum, áre. (abandlucis) To loosen or clear away the earth round about the roots of vines.

ABLATIVUS, a, um. (aufero) Of or belonging to taking away. 11. Hence, in grammar, casus ablativus, Quint., the ablative case.

ABLATUS, a, um. part. of AUFERO. ABLEGATIO, ónis. f. (ablegare) A sending any one away, especially, in order to be rid of him; a removing.

ABLEGO, ávi, átum, áre. To send any one away, especially, in order to be rid of him; to remove.

ABLEGURO, or ABLEGURIO, ivi, ítum, íre. To spend or squander in eating and drinking; to consume in glutinous or riotous living.

ABLUO, ére. To be unsuitable, or not adapted to any thing.

ABLUO, lúvi, lútum, or lútum, ére. 1. Prop. To wash off. 1. To cleanse by washing; to wash, bathe. 2. To wash away.

11. To do away, remove.

ABLUTIO, ónis. f. A washing off, a washing, ablutio.

ABLUTUS, a, um. part. of ABLUO.

ABNEGÓ, ávi, átum, áre. i. q. nego. To refuse, deny.

ABNEPOS, ótis. m. A son of a great grandchild.

ABNEPTIS, is. f. A daughter of a great grandchild.

ABNOCTO, áre. To spend a night out of the house, to stay a night from home.

ABNORMIS, e. (ab and norma) Living without rule, singular.

ABNUO, núvi, nútum, or nútum, ére. (ab and (obs.) nuó) 1. To deny or refuse by a motion of the head, eyes, or hand. 11. Generally, 1. To deny. 2. To refuse, not to allow or admit of, to be against. 3. To decline, reject. 4. Not to approve of, or be pleased with, any thing. 5. Not to grant; to say that a thing is not.

ABOLEO, évi, (ui), ítum, ére. (ab and (obs.) oleo, i. e. cresco) Prop. To cause a thing to outgrow itself; hence, to cause a thing to pass away. 1. To abrogate, annul, render obsolete. 11. To abolish, destroy, cast into oblivion. 111. To take any thing entirely away from one.

ABOLESCO, lévi, ére. Prop. To outgrow itself; hence, to pass away by degrees; hence, fig., to pass away, decay, come to nothing.

ABOLITIO, ónis. f. (aboleo) An abolishing, annulling.

ABOLLA, æ. f. (for ambolla, from ἀμβολῶν) A loose upper garment without sleeves; a cloak, mantle.

ABOMINOR, átus sum, ári. 1. To regard any thing which one suddenly sees or hears as a bad omen; and so, to turn away from it in order to avoid the evil portended; hence, 11. To seek to avert a bad omen by means of a ceremony. 111. Gen. To abhor, abominate. Hence, Abominandus, a, um, abominable, horrible. 1V. To dislike to see or hear any thing, not to wish, to wish away. V. To wish (evil), to imprecate.

ABORIGINES, um. m. (ab and origo) The original or native inhabitants of a country.

ABORTIVUS, a, um. (abortus) Abortive, not thoroughly formed or fashioned.

ABORTUS, us. m. (aborior) 1. A miscarriage, untimely birth. 1. Fig., of writings, an unfinished piece; of trees, a dwarf.

ABPÁTRUIS, i. m. The brother of a great grandfather.

ABRADO, si, sum, ére. 1. To scratch off or away, Culum: also, to shave off; to chop away or grub up. 11. Fig. To deprive one of his property by various means, to pill, rob.

ABRÁSUS, a, um. part. of ABRADO.

ABREPTUS, a, um. part. of ABRIPIO.

ABRIPIO, ipui, eptum, ére. (ab and rapio) 1. To tear, snatch, or carry off or away, with force or rapidity. Hence, abripere se, to take one's self off quickly, to hurry away; to remove. 11. To carry or take to a place quickly or by force.

ABRŪDO, si, sum, ére. To gnaw off.

ABROGATIO, ónis. f. (abrogo) An abrogation, repeal.

ABRŪGO, ávi, átum, áre. Prop. To ask the people to do away with any thing. 11. Hence, 1. To abolish, annul, revoke, repeal, by the authority of the people; also, to take away any thing from one, to deprive one of any thing. 11. Gen. To annul, abolish, destroy, do away with.

ABR

ABRŌSUS, a, um, part. of **ABRŌDO**.
ABRŌTŌNIUM, i. n. or **ABRŌTŌNUS**, i. f. *Southern wood.*
ABRUMPO, rŭpŭl, rŭptum, ěre. 1. *To break or tear off;* hence, *se, to tear one's self away, or set one's self free from any thing.* 11. *To separate by force, to sever, tear asunder;* hence, 1. *To violate, injure.* 2. *To break off abruptly or before the time.*
ABRUPTĒ, adv. Prop. *As if broken off.* Hence, *Suddenly, directly.*
ABRUPTIO, ōnis, f. (**abrumpto**) 1. *A tearing off or away.* 11. *Any forcible or untimely separation.*
ABRUPTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of **abrumpo**; see **ABRUMPO**. 11. Adj. 1. *Abrupt, steep, precipitous.* 2. *Obstinate, unyielding.* Subst. **Abruptum**. 1. *A steep place or precipice.* 2. *A dangerous place.*
ABS. See above in A.
ABSCĒDO, cessal, cessum, ěre. 1. *To go off or away, to depart;* also, of places from which one departs, *to retire.* 11. *To withdraw or retire from any thing.*
ABSCĒSSIO, ōnis, f. (**abscēdo**) *A going away, departure, removal.*
ABSCĒSSUS, us, m. (**abscēdo**) *A going away, departure; long-continued absence from a place.*
Abscido, di, sum, ěre. (**abs** and **cēdo**) 1. *To cut off away;* hence, **Abscisus**, a, um, *Cut off.* 11. Fig. *To cut off;* i. e. *to take away entirely.*
ABSCINDO, idŭ, issum, ěre. 1. *To tear off or away.* 11. *To tear open.* 111. *To separate by force or entirely, to part.*
 1V. *To take away entirely, to cut off.*
ABSCISSUS, a, um. part. of **ABSCINDO**.
ABSCISUS, a, um. 1. part. of **abscido**; see **ABSCIDO**. 11. Adj. 1. *Steep, abrupt.* 2. *Harsh, severe.*
ABSCONDATE, adv. 1. *In a secret or obscure manner.* 11. *With deep thought or penetration.*
ABSCONNŌTOR, ōris, m. (**abscōdo**) *One who hides or conceals.*
ABSCONDŌ, di and didŭ, ditum, ěre. 1. *To hide, conceal;* hence, **abscōndi**, *to go out of sight.* 11. *Abscōndere locum*, to lose sight of a place by passing by or going beyond it, *Virg.*
ABSENS, part. of **ANSUM**.
ABSENTIA, ōe, f. (**absūm**) *Absence.*
ABSOLIO, ire, (**ab** and **sallo**) *To leap off or away.*
ABSŌLŪS, *Unlike.*
ABSINTHŪM, i. m. *Wormwood.* Fig. for *Bitterness.*
ABŪS, or **ANŪS**, idŭs, f. (♁♁) 1. *The*

ABS

jelloe of a wheel. 11. *The orbit of a planet.*
ABŪTO, stŭlŭ, stŭltum, ěre. 1. *To go away or remove from a place.* 11. *To leave off or desist from any thing.*
ABSŪLŌTĒ, adv. (**absolutus**) *Perfectly, completely.*
ABSŪLŌTIŌ, ōnis, f. (**absolvo**) 1. *A setting free.* 11. *Absolutum, acquittal.* 111. *Perfection, completeness.*
ABSŪLŌTŌRIUS, a, um. (**absolvo**) 1. *That serves for liberating or setting free; a means of setting free.* 11. *That serves for acquittal.*
ABSŪLŪTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of **absolvo**; see **ABSOLVO**. 11. Adj. 1. *Free, separate.* 2. *Perfect, complete, adequate.*
ABSOLVO, vi, ōtum, ěre. 1. *To loosen, free.* 11. Fig. *To free, rid, deliver.* 111. *To acquit judicially, with a genitive of the crime of which one is acquitted.* 1V. *To bring to an end, finish, complete.* V. *Aliquem, To dismiss any one;* also, *to satisfy, content;* to pay, satisfy by payment.
ABSŌNUS, a, um. (**ab** and **sono**) 1. *That sounds harshly or out of tune.* 11. *Not agreeing with, or unsuitable to, any thing; discordant.*
ABSOBĒO, bui and psi, ptum, ěre. *To swallow, gulp.*
ABSPELLO, **ABSORTO**, **ABSORTATIO**. See **ASPELLO**, &c.
ABSQUE, prep. *Without, except, besides.*
ABSTĒMIUS, a, um. (**from abs** and **temetum**, wine) 1. *That drinks no wine, that refrains from wine.* 11. *That refrains from any thing.*
ABSTĒNŪS, part. of **ABSTĒNEO**.
ABSTERGO and **ABTERGO**, si, sum, ěre and ěre. 1. *To wipe dry, to dry up.* 11. *To remove or take away (any thing disagreeable).*
ABSTERĒO, ui, itum, ěre. *To deter by fear, to frighten one from any thing.*
ABSTERSUS, a, um. part. of **ABSTERGO**.
ABSTĒNENS, tis. 1. Part. of **abstineo**; see **ABSTĒNEO**. 11. Adj. 1. *Moderate, temperate.* 2. *Not covetous.*
ABSTĒNĒTER, *Moderately, temperately, without covetousness.*
ABSTĒNTIA, ōe, f. (**abstineo**) 1. *Abstaining, or being moderate in any thing; temperate conduct or behaviour.* 11. *Absence of covetousness, honesty.* 111. *Temperance, abstemiousness, abstinence, fasting.*
ABSTĒNEO, ul, entum, ěre. (**abs** and **teneo**) 1. *To keep off, keep back.* 11.

ABS

Especially, se a re, or se re, To refrain from any thing.
ABSTŌ, ěre. *To stand off, or at a distance from any thing.*
ABSTRĀHO, xi, ctum, ěre. 1. *To carry off or away, to take away by force;* hence, 1. *To withdraw or divert from any thing, to take off.* 2. *To separate, part, sever.* 11. *To snatch away or carry off by force to any place or condition.*
ABSTRUDO, si, sum, ěre. Prop. *To thrust away;* hence, *to hide, bury, conceal (as well as one can).*
ABSTRŪSUS, a, um. 1. Part. of **abstrudo**; see **ABSTRUDO**. 11. Adj. *Concealed, secret;* hard to be explained, *abstruse.*
ABSUM, abŭl and aŭl, abesse. 1. *To be away from a place, to be absent or missing.* 11. *To be distant or remote;* especially fig. 1. *To be remote or free from any thing, to have nothing to do, or to be unconnected with any thing, not to belong to, to be unsuitable to or unfit for any thing.* 2. *To be far from any one, to be remote from his intentions.* 111. Gen. *To fail, to be wanting;* thus also, tantum **abest** ut, &c., 1. In the beginning of a period, *So far from, instead of, followed by a second ut.* 2. In the latter part of a period, *Not to say that.* 1V. **Abesso** *assistance or service.* N.B. Part. **Absens**, **Absent**. 1. Of persons, *That is not present at an election in the comitia, although not absent from Rome.* 2. Of places and things, *Distant, remote.*
ABSŪMO, mpsi, mptum, ěre. *To take away.* Hence, 1. *To destroy, consume.* 11. *To kill, make away with, carry off.* 111. *To pass, spend (time).*
ABSŪMPTUS, or **ABSŪMPTUS**, a, um. See **ABSŪMO**.
ABSURDE, adv. (**absurdus**) 1. *Harshly, inharmoniously, out of tune.* 11. *Out of taste, absurdly.*
ABSURDUS, a, um. 1. *Harsh, inharmonious, out of tune.* 11. *Out of taste, absurd.* 111. *Foolish, stupid.*
ABUNDANS, tis. 1. Part. of **abundo**; see **ABUNDO**. 11. Adj. *Full of, or richly supplied with, any thing; abounding;* hence, *rich, wealthy, opulent.* 111. *Copious, abundant.*
ABUNDANTER, adv. (**abundans**) *Copiously, abundantly, in abundance.*
ABUNDANTIA, ōe, f. (**abundo**) Prop. *An overflow of water.* Hence, 1. *Abundance, copiousness, plenty.* 11. *Riches, wealth.*
ABUNDAŖIO, ōnis, f. (**abundo**) *An overflow of water, of a river, &c.*

ABUNDE. adv. *Abundantly, in great plenty, very copiously, very much.*

ABUNDOS, avi, atum, are. I. *To overflow, of water, a river, &c.* II. *To be redundant or very abundant.* III. *To have great plenty of any thing, to be abundantly supplied with, to abound in, with an ablative to the question, with or in what? Hence, especially, to be rich, wealthy, or opulent.*

IV. *To come forth abundantly.*

ABUSQUE, or ABUSQUE. From.

ABUSUS, us, m. (abutor) I. *A consuming by use.* II. *Abuse, misuse.*

ABUTOR, OTUS sum, OTI. I. *To consume by using, to spend, exhaust.* II. *To make copious use of any thing.* III. *To abuse, misuse.*

Ac. conj. i. q. atque (used before consonants, c and q excepted) I. *And.*

II. *And indeed.* III. *As, than, to, after words denoting likeness or unlikeness, to be, ac, si, for quasi, as if; simul ac, as soon as.*

ACADĒMIA, æ f. (Ἀκαδημία, Ἀκαδημία) I. *A pleasant shady place near Athens, in which was a celebrated gymnasium.* II. *The gymnasium itself, with the buildings adjoining it.* III. *The Academic philosophy and sect.* N. B. The penult is long, Cic. Div. i, 13: short, Claudian.

ACADĒMICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Academy, Academic.*

ACĀLANTHIS, Idis, f. (Ἀκάλανθις) *A thistle-finch, gold-finch.*

ACANTHUS, a, um. *Of or like bear's-foot.*

ACANTHIS, Idis, f. (Ἀκάνθις) *A thistle-finch, gold-finch.*

ACANTHUS, i, (Ἀκάνθος) I. *m. The plant bear's-foot.* II. *f. A prickly Egyptian shrub.*

ACAPUS, on, (ἄκαπτος) *Without smoke.*

ACANTO, or ADCANTO, are. *To sing to, or at, any thing.*

ACCEDO, or ADCEDO, essi, essum, ere.

I. *To go or come to or towards.* II. *To come to or arrive at any thing; hence, to increase, grow.* III. *To approach, come near; to approach any thing in order to undertake it, to apply one's self to any thing.* IV. *To support, to be of the party or on the side of any one: hence, to assent to, to approve of.*

ACCELERATIO, ðnis, f. (accelero) *A hastening.*

ACCELERO, or ADCELERO, avi, atum, are. I. *Intrans. To hasten, make haste, to or towards a place.* II. *Trans. To hasten, accelerate.*

ACCENDO, or ADCENDO, di, sum, ere. (ad and caudo) I. *To set on fire, to ignite, light.* II. *To kindle, to fill with fire.*

III. *To make shining or bright, to light up.* IV. *Fig. To fire, inflame, incite, rouse.* V. *To begin any thing with fury or impetuosity.* VI. *To increase, augment, aggravate, raise.*

ACCENSEO, or ADCENSEO, sui, situm and sum, ere. *To reckon in addition to or among.* Hence, **ACCENSUS, subst., and plur.**

ACCENSI, l. *A kind of officers in attendance upon consuls, prætors, and governors of provinces, whose duty it was to keep the peace in courts of justice, &c.* 2. *A kind of young, inexperienced soldiers, who stood in battle behind the Triarii.*

ACCENSUS (Acc.), a, um. *Set on fire, inflamed.*

ACCENSUS (Acc.), a, um. *Added to, or included among.*

ACCENSUS (Acc.), us, m. (accendo) *A lighting, kindling.*

ACCENTUS (Acc.), us, m. (accino) *A sound, tone, note (of a musical instrument); especially, a tone or accent in speaking.*

ACCIPIO (Acc.), ðnis, f. (accipio) *An accepting any thing, a receiving, taking into one's possession.*

ACCEPTO (Acc.), avi, atum, are. (freq. of accipio) I. *To receive; especially, to receive often: also, to get, obtain, take.* II. *To accept, submit to.*

ACCEPTOR (Acc.), ðris, m. (accipio) *He who receives.*

ACCEPTRIX (Acc.), icis, f. (accipitor) *She that receives.*

ACCEPTUS (Acc.), a, um. I. *Part. of accipio; see ACCIPIO.* II. *Adj. Acceptable, and so, agreeable, welcome.*

ACCESSO (Acc.), ðnis, f. (accedo) I. *A going to or towards, an approach.* II. *An adding, addition; hence, an increasing, increase.* III. *A thing added, a addition or accession.*

ACCESSUS, a, um. *Part. of ACCEDO.*

ACCESSUS (Acc.), us, m. (accedo) *A going to or towards, an approaching, approach.*

ACCIDENS, tis. I. *Part. of accido; see ACCIDO.* II. *Subst. Accidents, tis, n. An accident.*

ACCIDIO (Acc.), idi, ere. (ad and cado) I. *To fall down at or on any thing; or simply, to fall, fall down.* II. *To happen, fall out, come to pass.* III. *To end, have an issue.* IV. *To suit, agree with, be adapted to.*

ACCIDIO (Acc.), idi, isum, ere. (ad and cado) I. *To cut at, cut into; also, to*

cut round or about, to fell. II. *To weaken, diminish, impair, enfeeble.*

ACCINGO (Acc.), inxi, inctum, ere. (ad and cingo) I. *To gird, gird to, gird on; hence, accingi, to arm or equip one's self.* II. *To equip, fig., i. e. to prepare, make ready, furnish, or provide with any thing; accingi, or accingere se, to equip one's self, to prepare or make one's self ready, to make preparation for a thing; hence, part. Accinctus, a, um, Girded, equipped, ready, or provided with any thing.*

ACCIO, or AD-CIO, ivi (ci), itum, ire. *To call or summon to a place, to cause to be fetched, cause to come.*

ACCIPIO (Acc.), epi, eptum, ere. (ad and capio) I. *To take to one's self, accept (that which is given or offered); also simply, to take.* II. *To receive; hence, I. To get, obtain, acquire; to suffer; to inherit, receive by inheritance.* 2. *To take in, hear.* 3. *To learn.* 4. *To get an insight into, to understand a thing.* III. *To accept, undertake, take upon one's self, apply one's self to.* IV. *To accept, be content with, approve of.* V. *To receive, admit; hence, to treat or entertain one well or ill, to give one a certain reception; and, gen. to treat, use, deal with one.* VI. *To take or accept (the words of any one), i. e. to explain, interpret, understand.*

VII. *To take or take in.* VIII. *To take any thing as granted; hence, Acceptum, subst., or plur. Accepta, Account; acceptum referre, to enter into an account-book that one has received any thing, to enter any thing as received, and so, to have received it.*

ACCIPITRIS, tris, m. *A bird of prey; especially, a sparrow-hawk: hence fig., a rapacious person.*

ACCISUS, a, um. *part. of Accido.*

ACCITUS, a, um. *part. of Accito.*

ACCITUS (Acc.), us, m. (accito) *A calling or sending for, an order to come to a place, a summons.*

ACCLĀMATIO (Acc.), ðnis, f. (acclamo) I. *A raising a shout or cry at any thing.* II. *A calling out to any thing.*

III. *An exclamation. 1. A shout of applause, huzza. 2. A cry of disapprobation.*

ACCLĀMO, or AD-CLAMO, avi, atum, are. I. *To shout to or at any thing, or simply, to shout.* II. *To shout at or to any thing or person, to call out upon one.* 1. *To exclaim against. 2. To applaud, huzza.* III. *To name by acclamation.*

ACCLINIS (Acc.), e, (acclino) I. *Reclining, leaning against any thing.*

II *Disposed or inclined to, having an inclination for any thing.*

ACCULSO, or AD-CLINO, *avi, átum, áre.*
I. *To lean against or to, to bend towards, or, to incline to a thing.* II. *Fig. Se acculare ad rem, To incline to, to have a liking or inclination for any thing.*

ACCULVIS (Adel.) e. also ACCULVIS, a, um. (ad and clivus) *Steept, uphill.*
ACCULVIRAS (Adel.), *ádis. f.* *Activity, steepness.*

ACCULO, or AD-COLO, *æ. m. (accolo) One who lives or has settled near, a neighbour.*
ACCULO, or AD-COLO, *olui, ultum, ére.*
I. *To settle or dwell near; also, of countries and places, to lie, be situate.*
II. *i. q. colo, To tend, take care of, cultivate.*

ACCOMMODATE (Adc.) *adv. (accommodatio) Agreeably or according to any thing, fitly, suitably.*

ACCOMMODATIO (Adc.), *ónis. f. (accommodo) I. An accommodating or adjusting of one thing to another. II. Accommodation, complaisance, compliance, indulgence.*

ACCOMMODATUS (Adc.), *a, um. I. Part. of accommodo; see ACCOMMODO.*

II. *Adj. Agreeable or according to, suitable, fit.*

ACCOMMODO, or AD-COMMODO, *avi, átum, áre. I. To cause one thing to suit another, to adjust, adapt, accommodate one thing to another. II. To add, lay, set, or put on any thing in a suitable manner; hence, I. Gen. To add to. 2. To serve, comply with, gratify, be complaisant to (sc. se); hence, to serve or oblige by lending, or, to lend. 3. To apply, make use of; especially, to apply to a similitude, &c. 4. To give, communicate, impart, devote.*

ACCOMMODUS, or AD-COMMODUS, *a, um. Suitable or adapted to any thing.*

ACCREDITO, or AD-CREDO, *Idi, ítum, ére. To give credit to one, to believe or confide in him.*

ACCRESCO or AD-CRESCO, *crévi, crétum, ére. I. To grow; hence, to increase or swell. II. Fig., to grow, increase.*

III. *To increase in number, to multiply.*
IV. *To grow upon, i. e. to come in addition to. N. B. Part., Accretus, a, um. Grown on to any thing.*

ACCREDITIO (Adc.), *ónis. f. (acresco) Growth, increase.*

ACCUBITIO (Adc.), *ónis. f. (accubo) A lying near any thing or person, especially, a reclining, or, according to our custom, sitting, at table.*

ACCUBO, or AD-CUBO, *ul, ítum, ére.*

I. *To lie near or by any person or thing. Especially, to recline at table, or, according to our custom, to sit at table. II. Simply, To lie, or, to lie to a place. III. To lay one's self down.*

ACCUBO (Adc.), *cúbui, cúbítum, 3. (ad and obs. cubo) I. To lay one's self down; especially, to lay one's self down, or recline, at table. II. To lie or recline (at table).*

ACCUBOLÁTB. (Adc.) *adv. Copiously, abundantly.*

ACCUBOLÁTOR (Adc.), *óris. m. (accubulo) He who heaps up or augments.*

ACCUBULO, or AD-CUBULO, *avi, átum, áre. I. To make any thing into a heap, to heap up, to accumulate. II. To add a thing to a heap, to heap one thing upon another; hence, to add copiously, to heap, to give or bestow abundantly. III. In gardening and husbandry, To make a heap about the roots of trees and vines.*

ACCURÁTE, (Adc.) *adv. (accuratus) I. With care, cautiously, exactly, accurately. II. At large, circumstantially. III. Warily, cautiously.*

ACCURATIO (Adc.), *ónis. f. (accuro) Diligence, carefulness, accuracy, exactness.*

ACCURATUS, *a, um. I. Part. of accuro; see ACCURO. II. Adj. That is done with care, studied, elaborate, accurate.*

ACCURRO, or AD-CURRO, *avi, átum, áre. I. To apply care to any thing, to be careful, take care. II. To do a thing with care, to bestow pains upon. III. To care for or take care of any one, to attend upon.*

ACCURRO, or AD-CURRO, *cúcurri and curri, cursum, ére. To run to, to come with haste to; or simply, to hasten.*

ACCURBUS (Adc.), *us. m. (accuro) A running to one together, a concourse.*

ACCUSÁBILIS (Adc.), *e. (accuso) Blameworthy, reprehensible.*

ACCUSATIO (Adc.), *ónis. f. (accuso) Any accusation, whether judicial or otherwise.*

ACCUSATIVUS (Adc.), *a, um. (accuso) Of or belonging to accusation; casus, the accusative case.*

ACCUSATOR (Adc.), *óris. m. (accuso) One who accuses, an accuser, plaintiff.*

ACCUSATORIE (Adc.) *adv. After the manner of an accuser.*

ACCUSÁTORIUS (Adc.), *a, um. (accusator) I. Of or belonging to an accuser.*

II. *That is usual with accusers, or may be expected from them.*

ACCUSATRIX (Adc.), *iclis. f. (accusator) I. A female accuser. II. A scold.*

ACCUSO (Adc.), *ávi, átum, áre. (ad and causa) I. To accuse, arraign, or impeach before a judge. II. To complain of a person or thing, to find fault with or blame.*

ACER, *éris. n. I. A maple tree. II. Maple wood.*

ACER, *acris, e. adj. I. Sharp to the taste, sour, tart, pungent. II. Sharp, i. e. intense, violent, strong; also, gen. vehement, strong, i. e. strict, severe. III. Sharp, of persons, i. e. very great. IIII. Sharp, of persons, i. e. strict, severe. IV. Active in one's business, quick, diligent, strenuous. V. Attentive, penetrating, reflecting, quick, acute, keen.*

ACERBAS, *adv. (acerbus) I. Harshly, sharply, without indulgence, bitterly, cruelly. II. Painfully, sensitively, unwillingly.*

ACERBITAS, *átis. f. (acerbus) I. Sourness, harshness, sour or bitter flavour. II. Harshness of behaviour, moroseness, bitterness, severity, rigour. III. A painful or grievous circumstance; a hardship; affliction; misery, vexation.*

ACERBO, *áre. (acerbus) I. To make any thing bitter, to embitter, render disagreeable. II. To make any thing worse, to aggravate, heighten (any thing bad).*

ACERBUS, *a, um. I. Unripe, untimely. II. Harsh or bitter to the taste, astringent, acrid. III. Hard with any one, rigorous, ill-natured, churlish, austere. IV. Of things. Hard to be borne, grievous, unpleasant, disagreeable, horrible; hence, Acerbus, subst. An unpleasant; disagreeable, or horrible circumstance, misfortune, calamity.*

ACERNUS, *a, um. (acer, éris) Of maple wood.*

ACERRA, *æ. f. A vessel in which incense is burned, a censer or incense-pan; a vessel in which incense is kept.*

ACERSCÖMES, *æ. m. (ἀκέραιος) With unshorn head; hence, a young man, boy.*

ACERVATIM, *adv. (acervo) I. By or in heaps. II. Fig. In the gross, thickly together.*

ACERVO, *avi, átum, áre. (acervus) I. To heap, cause to stand in a heap, heap together, to increase, be augmented.*

II. *Fig. To heap up, i. e. to multiply.*

ACERVUS, *i. m. (from ac, éris) Prop. A heap of chaff. I. Any heap. II. A heap, fig. i. e. abundance. III. The kind of argument called sorites.*

ACESCO, *acul, ére. (aco) To grow sour, ACETÁBULUM, i. n. (acetum) I. A*

vessel for holding vinegar, a vinegar cruet; afterwards, *any vessel in which a thing is served up, or contained*. II. In anatomy, *The pan in the joint of bones*. III. *The hollow part in the arms of the polyptus, &c. with which it sucks*. IV. *The calyx of flowers, &c.* V. *A cup or box with which jugglers play*. VI. *A certain measure, the fourth of a hemina, and four Attic drachmæ in weight*.

ACTUM, l. n. I. *Sour wine, vinegar, or wine-vinegar*. II. *Fig. Quickness of understanding, wit, sharpness*. III. Also, fig., *Fingering*. l. e. *any thing biting or pungent*.

ACIDULUS, a. um. (dimln. of acidus) *Somewhat sour, sourish*.

ACIDUS, a. um. (aceo) I. *Sour, acid, tart*. II. *Steeped in vinegar*. III. *Unpleasant, disagreeable*.

Actes, él. (from áxis, by inserting an e) I. *The edge or sharp point of any thing*. II. *Of the eyes*; 1. *The sense or faculty of sight*. 2. *The apple or pupil of the eye*. 3. *The faculty of vision, or sight, as opposed to blindness*. 4. *The eye, in respect of its vision*. III. *Of the mind, Acuteness, penetration*. IV. *Battle-array*, l. e. 1. *An order of engagement, order in which an army engages*. 2. *An army drawn up, or to be drawn up, in battle-array*. Hence, V. *The contest of an army drawn up in battle-array, a pitched battle, action, engagement, fight* (not a skirmish).

ACINACES, and ACINACTES, ls. m. (ἀκινάκης) *A short sword or cutlass of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians*; a scimitar.

ACINUS, l. m. or ACINUM, l. n. I. *Any kind of berry that grows in clusters, especially, a grape*; also, *the berry of the alder, ivy, &c.* II. *A small kernel or stone of berries which grow in clusters*.

ACIPENSER, éris, and ACIPENSIS, ls. m. *A kind of fish sold among the ancients at a high price*: supposed to be the sturgeon.

ACLIS, ldis. f. (or ACLYS, ýdis) *A kind of small dart or javelin*.

ACONITUM, l. n. (ἀκόνιτον) *A poisonous herb, wolf's-bane, wolf's-wort*.

ACOR, éris. m. (from aceo) *Sourness, sour flavour*.

ACQUIESCO, or AD-QUIESCO, évi, étum, ére. I. *To rest, repose, of the body*; also, *to sleep*; hence, *to die, to rest, to fall asleep*. II. *To find repose in a thing, with a kind of delight, to enjoy or repose itself in, to acquiesce in*.

ACQUIRO (Aq.), sívi, sítum, ére. (ad and quero) I. *To gain or add to any*

thing. II. Gen. *To acquire, get, obtain, gain, procure*. III. *To get wealth*.

ACRE, adv. (acor) *Sharply, bitterly*.

ACRÉCULUS, a. um. (acor) *Somewhat sharp, acute*.

ACRIMONIA, æ. f. (acer) I. *Sharpness of flavour*. II. *Sharpness, fig., of behaviour or manner*; vehemence, courage, boldness.

ACRITER, adv. (acer) I. *Sharply, vehemently, strongly, vigorously*; hence, *very, very much, exceedingly*. II. *Sharpsightedly, keenly*; hence, *strictly, carefully, accurately*. III. *With spirit, vigorously*.

ACRÓAMA, átis. n. (ἀκρόαμα) I. *That which one hears, or causes to be read or played to him*; especially, *that which one is fond of hearing, any thing agreeable to the ear*. II. *A person whose profession it is to gratify the ears of another by music, recitation, &c. for hire*; also, *any who entertains others at table by humorous stories, &c.*

ACRÓASIS, ls. f. (ἀκρόασις) Prop. *A hearing, listening*; hence. I. *That which is listened to, a lecture*. II. *A learned audience*; an academy, or literary society. III. *A learned discourse or disputation in such an academy*.

ACTA, æ. f. (ἀκτι) I. *The sea-shore*. II. *Residence at the sea-shore for pleasure*. III. *An estate near the sea*.

ACTIO, ónis. f. (ago) Gen. *An act, action*. I. *A doing or performance*. 1. *In an active sense*. 2. *That which is done, a deed, performance*. II. *Action, operation, activity*. III. *Especially, An affair of state or judicial proceeding*.

Any thing relating to the business of the state, whether a speech, negotiation, motion, &c. 2. *Of judicial proceedings*. 1. *Right or leave to bring an action*. 2. *A charge or accusation itself*; an action. 3. *A judicial speech in support of an accusation, an oration against any one*. 4. *The form of process, the writ, or charge*. 5. *A count in a charge*. IV. *In oratory, Delivery, action, address, and energy in delivering a speech*. V. *The acting or representation of a play, or of a character in the theatre*.

ACTIO, ávi, átum, áre. (freq. of ago) *To plead*.

ACTIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimln. of actio) *A short pleading or action*.

ACTIVÆ, adv. (activus) *In grammar, As an active*.

ACTIVUS, a. um. (ago) I. *Active, practical, consisting in action or activity*. II. *That denotes action*; verbum, active.

ACTOR, éris. m. (ago) I. *He who*

sets a thing in motion; hence, *he who drives, a driver*. II. *He who does or accomplishes any thing, a doer, performer; hence, he who manages the affairs of another*; a manager, steward. III. *He who represents a person or thing by words or imitation*; hence, an actor, player, comedian. IV. *An orator, a pleader, counsel*. V. *Any judicial accuser*.

ACTŪARIŪM, l. n. (sc. navigium) *A small galley or barge*.

ACTŪARIUS, a. um. (ago) *That is driven or impelled*; acturia navis, a light ship impelled both by sails and oars.

ACTŪARIUS, l. m. *An amanuensis, short-hand writer*; a clerk, secretary.

ACTŪOSÆ, adv. *With activity or briskness*.

ACTŪOSUS, a. um. (actus) *Full of liveliness and activity, active*.

ACTUS, a. um. part. of Ago. I. *An excited motion, impulse*; also, *a driving*; also, *a right of driving cattle over or through a place*; hence, 1. *A way between fields affording a passage for beasts of burden and for carriages*. 2. *A certain measure of land*. II. *Any thing which is done, an action, performance, exploit*; hence, in a play, an act. III. *Actus rerum*, administration of justice; actus rei, pleading or management of a cause. IV. *Representation of a thing, imitation by voice or gesture*.

ACTUUM, adv. *Presently, immediately*.

ACULĒTUS, a. um. (aculeus) I. *That has a sting*; hence, fig., *pointed*. II. *That proceeds from a sting*.

ACULEUS, i. m. (acus) I. *A sting, sharp point*. II. *Fig. A sting, acuteness*. III. *Sharpness, a pointed or smart saying*.

ACUMEN, Iris. n. (acuo) I. *A point*; a sting. II. *Sharpness*. III. *Quickness of intellect, sagacity, shrewdness*; also, *a quick thought, smart saying, flash of wit*. IV. *Point, i. e. clearness of explanation or proof*.

ACUO, ūi, ūtum, ére. (allied to acus and acies) I. *To sharpen, make pointed or sharp, whet*. II. *Fig., i. e. To render more active, to improve, strengthen, increase*. III. *To excite, arouse, stir up*. IV. *Syllabum, i. e. To accent a syllable*; i. e. to pronounce it with emphasis.

ACUS, éris. n. *Chaff*.

ACUS, i. m. *A sea-fish with a pointed proboscis*.

Acus, us, f. (from *acus*, a point) *A needle; a pin for the hair or head-dress.*

ACUTE, adv. (acutus) *I. Sharply, of the senses. II. Sharply, of the mind, acutely, keenly, wittily. III. With accuracy, but without ornament, of an orator.*

ACUTUS, a, um. l. q. acutus. (dim. of acutus) *Somewhat acute or subtle.*

ACUTUS, a, um. (from *acuo*) *I. Having a sharp edge or point; also gen., pointed. II. Sharp, of the senses. I. Sharp-sighted. 2. Of smell; strong. 3. Of taste; sharp, pungent. 4. Of hearing; quick. III. Violent, severe. IV. Strong, thrilling, clear, or loud-sounding. V. Dangerous, violent, rapid, of disease. VI. Quick of intellect, acute, ingenious, subtle. VII. Without ornament, of oratory.*

AD, prep. It denotes, - *I. A state of rest, and sometimes action, At or near any thing, to the question where? I. Of place, At, near, by. 2. Of persons, With.*

II. The direction of a motion or action towards a place, To, towards, to the question whither? also, even to, up to, as far as. III. Increase or addition to any thing, To; hence, besides. IV. Decrease or diminution, To, down to. V. Destination, aim, purpose, For. VI. Time in which any thing is, or is done. 1. Not long before, towards, about, near. 2. At, on. 3. After. 4. To, until.

VII. Number, with the idea of approximation, *About, to the number of.* VIII. Relation or proportion, *To.* IX. Occasion, cause, reason, *On account of, on occasion of, upon, on.* X. Agreement or conformity, *Agreeably to, according to, after.* XI. Comparison, *In comparison of.* XII. Respect to things or persons, relations, or circumstances, *In respect of, with regard to, as to, and sometimes, in.*

ADACTIO, ðnis, f. (adigo) *A driving, forcing, constraining.*

ADACTUS, a, um. part. of ADIGO.

ADÆQUE, adv. l. q. æque. *Just as, the same as, in the same manner as.*

ADÆQUO, avi, ætum, ære. *I. Trans. To make equal, to level, equalise. II. Intrans. To equal.*

ADÆGEM, l. n. *A proverb, adage, saw.*

AD-ALLIGO, avi, ætum, ære. *To bind on or to any thing.*

ADAMANTEUS, a, um. (ἀδάμαντος) *Adamantine, hard as diamond.*

ADAMANTUS, a, um. (ἀδάμαντος) l. q. adamantus.

ADAMAS,antis, m. (ἀδάμας) *I. Prop. The irresistible, used by the ancients to de-*

note the hardest iron or steel: hence, with the poets, any thing that is firm, lasting, and indestructible, is said to be made of adamant. *II. With later writers, The diamond.*

AD-AMO, avi, ætum, ære. *To acquire a liking for, to take pleasure in, to love.*

AD-APERTO, erui, ætum, ære. l. q. aperio.

I. To open, set, or throw open. II. To uncover, bare; or, not to cover.

AD-APERTO, erui, ætum, ære. *III. To make visible.*

AD-APERTUS, e. (adapertio) *That may be opened.*

AD-APTO, avi, ætum, ære. *To make fit, adapt, adjust to any thing.*

AD-AQUO, ætus sum, æri. *To fetch water.*

AD-ARESCO, rui. *3. To become dry, grow dry, dry up.*

AD-AUCTUS, a, um. part. of ADAUGEO.

AD-AUCTUS, us, m. (adaugeo) *Gr-wth, increase.*

AD-AUGEO, xi, ætum, ære. *2. To increase, augment.*

AD-AUGESCO, xi. *3. To increase, augment, grow.*

AD-BIBO, ibi, bibitum, 3. *To drink.*

ADC. For all words beginning with Adc, look under Acc.

AD-DENSEO, ære. *2. To thicken, make close.*

AD-DECO, xi, ætum, ære. *I. Trans. To adjudge, i. e. to pronounce that a thing belongs to or must be surrendered to any one. 1. Of a pretor or any other judge, To award, assign, make over a thing to any one as his property. 2. At an auction, or letting out to farm, To knock down or give over to the highest bidder.*

3. Gen. To sell. 4. Gen. To assign or make over, to devote, give up, surrender. 5. To bind or compel to any thing. II. Intrans. (In augury) To consent to or allow of any thing, said of the birds when they give a favourable omen.

AD-DICTIO, ðnis, f. (addico) *An awarding or adjudicating.*

AD-DICTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of ADCO; see ADDICO. II. Adj. Devoted, addicted.*

AD-DISCO, didici, ære. *To learn in addition to.*

AD-DITAMENTUM, l. n. (alio) *That which is added to any thing, an addition, increase, accession.*

AD-DITUS, a, um. *I. Part. of addo; see ADDO. II. Adj. Never leaving, ever present or accompanying.*

AD-DO, didi, ætum, ære. *I. To put or join to any thing, to add; hence, Adde,*

Add to what, a, mar. II. To increase. III. To put or add to, to cast into. IV. To make worse, give.

AD-DUCO, ðci, ætum, ære. *To lead.*

AD-DUCIT, avi, ætum, ære. *To lead of a thing, or to supply, to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain.*

AD-DUCO, ðci, ætum, ære. *I. To lead to, i. e. to bring to my leading; also, gen., to bring to, convey to. II. To bring in or into; also, to lead to, to induce or excite to any thing; hence, to induce, or occasion one to do a thing; hence, adduct, to be induced or prompted. III. To pull or draw to one's self. IV. To pull or draw to one's self, to tighten; also, gen., to draw together.*

AD-DUCTE, adv. (occurs perhaps only in the comparative adductius) *Severely, harshly.*

AD-DUCTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of adduco; see ADDUCO. II. Adj. Pressed or drawn together, contracted. III. Grad., serious, severe.*

AD-EDO, edi, ætum, 3. *To eat at or of a thing, to corrode, gnaw; or, to eat up, consume; hence fig., to consume.*

AD-ELPHI, ðrum, m. (Ἀδελφοί) *The Brothers, a comedy of Terence.*

AD-EMPTIO, ðnis, f. (adempto) *A taking away, withdrawing.*

AD-EMPTUS, (ADEMPTUS), a, um. part. of ADIMO.

AD-EO, adv. *1. So far. II. So long. III. So very, to such a degree, followed by ut; hence, adeo non, and adeo nulli, so little. IV. Eten in a climax; or, rather, so much the more, much more so. V. Also, moreover, and indeed, too.*

AD-EO, lvi, and more freq. lvi, ðtum, ære. *1. To go or come to; hence, adire aliquem, to address, to apply to, or to go to visit. II. To rush, fall, or set upon an enemy; to attack, encounter.*

AD-EPUS, ðpis, c. *Fat of animals, superfluous, &c.*

AD-EPUSCO, ðnis, f. (adipsco) *An obtaining; Cie.*

AD-EPUSCUS, a, um. part. of ADIPSICO.

AD-ERGO, avi, ætum, ære. *To ride up to.*

AD-ENUM, or AD-ENUM. *Come hither. See DEN, and ADEM.*

AD-F. All words beginning thus, see in AFF.

AD-G. All words beginning thus, see in AGG.

AD-HEREO, hæsi, hæsum, ære. *1. To stick or cleave to a thing, to adhere. II. Fig. To adhere, or stick close to, to be constantly with, or to accompany, be near.*

AD-HÆRESCO, hæsi, hæsum, êre. I. To remain stuck or fastened to a thing. II. Especially fig. to keep close to.

ADHÆSIVATIO, ônis. f. (adhæsiô) An adhering, hanging or sticking to any thing.

ADHABEO, ui, itum. 2. (ad and habeo) I. Of things. 1. To turn to, direct towards. 2. To add or join one thing to another. 3. To give, furnish. 4. To apply, use. II. Of persons. 1. To take or make use of one for any thing. 2. Se, i. e. To behave one's self.

ADHABEO, a, um. part. of ADHABEO.

AD-HINNO, iui and li, itum. 4. To neigh or to after.

ADHORTATIO, ônis. f. (adhortor) Exhortation, encouragement.

ADHORTATOR, ôris. m. (adhortor) He that exhorts or encourages to any thing, an encourager.

ADHORTOR, âtus sum, âri. To encourage, exhort.

AD-HOC, adv. I. For ad hoc, sc. tempus. Until now, hitherto, as yet. II. Yet, i. e. moreover, besides, beyond that, further, for ad (i. e. besides) hoc.

ADULO, egi, actum. 3. (ad and ago) I. To drive or bring towards; also, to drive into. II. To drive or bring to a state or condition, to drive to: adigere aliquem, to put on oath, cause to take an oath. III. To bring near. IV. To constrain, force, oblige. V. Sc. sese, To run to, dash against, be contiguous to. VI. To overcome, overpower.

ADULO, êmi, emptum (emtum), êre. (ad and emo) To take to one's self, to take, take away.

ADULSOR, eptus sum, ipsici. (ad and apisor) I. To reach. I. With the body, i. e. To overtake, come up with. 2. With the mind, i. e. To understand. II. To attain, acquire, or reach, especially, what one has sought or wished for. III. To accept, undertake.

ADULTUS, a, um. part. of ADEO.

ADULTUS, us. m. (adeo) I. A going to, approach, entrance. II. Access, i. e. opportunity of coming or arriving at a place or thing: hence, opportunity of attaining a thing. III. An entrance, i. e. a way by which one reaches a place. IV. Entrance, i. e. the right of going into a place. AD-ULCEO, êre. To lie near or at.

ADJECTIO, ônis. f. (adjicô) An addition, increase.

ADJECTIVUS, a, um. (adjicô) That is added: in grammar, nomen adjectivum, a noun adjective.

ADJECTUS, a, um. part. of ADJICIO.

ADJECTUS, us. m. (adjicô) An adding or putting to or in.

ADJICIO, jeci, jectum. 3. (ad and jacio) I. To throw or cast to or towards: hence, to add, set or place to: hence, Adjice, Add to that, i. e. moreover, besides: also, to add in speaking, to say moreover; hence, to increase, augment: also, adjicere, sc. se, to join another, to attend, accompany: also, to assent to, comply with. II. To throw to, in, or upon any thing.

AD-JUCEO, jussi, jussum. 2. To command moreover; or simply, to command.

AD-IDICATIO, ônis. f. An adjudging, on assigning judicially.

AD-IDICO, âvi, âtum, âre. To declare that a thing belongs, or is to be appropriated or ascribed, to a person; to adjudge, award.

AD-IDGO, âvi, âtum, âre. To yoke to or together; to unite, join together.

ADJUMENTUM, i. n. (adjuvo) A means of assistance, help, stay.

ADJUNCTIO, ônis. f. (adjungo) I. An adding to. II. An addition which contains a condition or limitation; a condition.

ADJUNCTOR, ôris. m. (adjungo) He who adds to.

ADJUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of adjungo; see ADJUNGO. II. Adj. Added, united to, connected with. Hence, Adjunctum, substantivè, An adjunct, a thing closely connected with, belonging or proper to, any thing else; a character which is proper and natural to a person; the circumstances of place, time, &c.

ADJUNGO, xi, ctum, êre. I. To add, join, associate, annex, unite. II. To acquire, procure. III. To direct or turn to a thing.

AD-JURO, âvi, âtum, âre. To swear to, i. e. to attest by oath, avouch, to swear.

ADJUTO, âvi, âtum, âre. (adjuvo) I. To render assistance, to help. II. To aid, support.

ADJUTOR, ôris. m. (adjuvo) I. A helper, assistant, aider. II. A supporter, abettor, promoter of a thing.

ADJUTORIUS, icis. f. (adjutor) A female helper or assistant.

ADJUTUS, a, um. part. of ADJUVO.

AD-JUVO, jûvi, jûtum (rarely âvi, âtum), jûvare. I. To assist at any thing. II. To help, support, be a promoter of, be useful to. Part. Adjutus, a, um, Assisted, aided.

ADL. For words which begin thus, look in ALL.

AD-MÂTURO, âre. To accelerate, hasten.

ADMENSUS, a, um. part. of ADMETTOR.

ADMETTOR, mensus sum, iri. To measure to, i. e. to distribute or give out by measure.

ADMINSICULOR, âri. To support by stakes or propins.

ADMINSICULUM, i. n. (ad and manus) I. That by which any thing is kept upright and prevented from falling; a prop, stay, support. II. Fig. A support, staff, prop, assistance.

ADMINSISTER, stri. m. I. One that attends his master, a servant, attendant. II. Any one who attends on or assists another, an assistant, agent.

ADMINISTRA, æ. f. (administer) A female servant.

ADMINISTRATIO, ônis. f. (administro) The management, administration, conduct of a thing.

ADMINISTRATOR, ôris. m. (administro) I. He who manages, takes care of, or directs any thing. II. A servant, attendant.

ADM-INSTRO, âvi, âtum, âre. I. Intrans. To serve or attend upon one in any way, to do one's duty, act one's part. II. Trans. To take care of, conduct, manage.

1. To manage, govern, administer. 2. To manage, govern, conduct. 3. To despatch, execute, accomplish, do.

ADMIRABILIS, e. (admiror) I. Worthy of admiration. II. Wonderful, astonishing, rare.

ADMIRABILITAS, âtis. f. (admirabilis) Admirableness, wonderfulness.

ADMIRABILITER, adv. (admirabilis) I. In an admirable manner. II. In a wonderful or astonishing manner.

ADMIRATIO, ônis. f. (admiror) I. Admiration. II. Astonishment.

ADMIRATOR, ôris. m. (admiror) An admirer.

ADM-MIRO, âtus sum, âri. I. To wonder at. II. To admire.

ADM-MISCO, scul, stum and xtum, êre. I. To mix with, mingle with, intermingle, blend together. II. To mix with, access, advance.

ADM-MISSIO, ônis. f. (admitto) Admission; access, audience.

ADM-SSUM, i. n. (admitto) A trespass, fault, crime.

ADM-SSUS, a, um. part. of ADMITTO.

ADM-SSUS, a, um. part. of ADMISCO.

ADM-MITTO, isi, issum, êre. I. To admit, to suffer to go or come to, to let in. II. To permit, suffer to be, not to prevent: hence, to approve of, accept, comply with. III. To commit. IV. Equum,

i. e. to let a horse go at full speed: hence, **ADMISUS**, a, um, *Running swiftly.*

ADMIXTUS, ōnis, f. (admixco) *A mingling or mixing together, mixture.*

ADMIXTUS, a, um, part. of **ADMISCO**.

ADMŌDEM, adv. (ad and modicus) *1. Very, very much. II. About, almost, just. III. About, of number and time.*

ADMŌNEŪ, ul, ultum, ěre. *1. To admonish, remind one of a thing. II. To advise, i. e. to exhort, urge on, prompt, warn, suggest.*

ADMŌNŪTIO, ōnis, f. (admoneo) *1. A reminding one of any thing. II. An advising, admonishing, warning.*

ADMŌNŪTOR, ōris, m. (admoneo) *1. He who admonishes; he who reminds of a debt, a dun. II. He who encourages or urges on.*

ADMŌNŪTUM, i, n. i. e. (admoneo) *An admonition, warning.*

ADMŌNŪTUS, a, um, part. of **ADMONEO**.

ADMŌNŪTUS, us, m. (admoneo) *1. A reminding of any thing. II. Encouragement, exhortation.*

ADMORDEŪ, dī, sum, 2. *To bite at a thing, gnaw, gnaw at.*

ADMORSUS, a, um, (part. of **admordeo**) *Bitten.*

ADMŌTIO, ōnis, f. (admoveo) *A moving or bringing to or in contact with.*

ADMŌTUS, a, um, part. of **ADMOVEO**.

ADMŌTŪS, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *1. To move or bring to or in contact with; to apply. II. To bring or carry to a place, to lead or conduct to a place; also, to direct or turn to. III. To hold or stretch forth.*

IV. To help one to a thing. V. To occasion any thing in any one, to excite in him.

ADMŌTIO, ū, itum, ĩre. *To love to or after.*

ADMURMŪRATIO, ōnis, f. *A murmuring at any thing, with approbation or disapprobation.*

ADMURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To murmur at any thing, with approbation or disapprobation.*

ADN. For all words in Adn, not found here, look in **ANN**.

ADNASCO. See **AGNASCO**.

ADNOSCO. See **AGNOSCO**.

ADŌLEŪ, ěri and ūi, ultum, ěre. *I. Intrans. To emit a scent, to smell. II. Trans. To cause to emit a smell; hence, to light, to set on fire; and sometimes, to consume by burning.*

ADŌLESCENS, tis *I. Part. of adolesco; see ADOLESCO. II. Adj. Young. III.*

Subst. A youth, young man from thirteen to thirty years of age and upwards; also, gen. fem., a young woman.

ADŌLESCENTIA, e, f. (adolescens) *1. Youth, i. e. the age of a man from about thirteen to twenty, and, perhaps, to thirty years and above. II. Youth, i. e. young persons.*

ADŌLESCENTĪA, e, f. (adolescens) *A young woman from thirteen to twenty years of age, and, perhaps, more.*

ADŌLESCENTĪUS, i, m. (dimin. of adolescens) *A youth from about thirteen to twenty years of age, and, perhaps, more.*

ADŌLESCŪ, ūi, ultum, ěre. *1. To grow up or grow; hence fig., to grow, increase, become greater; hence the participles, 1. Adolescens, Growing, increasing. 2. Adultus, a, um, Grown up, adult.*

II. To be set on fire, to burn.

ADŪLO, are, fur adoro.

ADŪPERŪ, erui, ertum, 4. *To cover, to close.*

ADŪPTIO, ōnis, f. (adopto) *Adoption.*

ADŪPTIVUS, a, um, (adopto) *1. Acquired by adoption. II. Made or become by adoption.*

ADŪPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To accept or choose for any purpose; hence, to adopt or receive as a son.*

ADŪR, ōris, n. *A kind of corn, spelt.*

ADŪRĀ, e, f. (ador) *1. Corn, considered as a present or reward. II. Acquired honour or glory; especially, military honour. III. Conquest, victory.*

ADŪRĀ, ortus sum, ĩri. *1. To go to or towards. II. To attack, assault.*

III. To apply one's self to any thing, to undertake.

ADŪRNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *1. To fit out, provide with necessities, furnish, equip, provide. II. To adorn or grace with any thing.*

ADŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *1. To call upon, adore, supplicate; also, to pray for any thing. II. To reverence, to salute respectfully.*

ADŪRTUS, a, um, part. of **ADŪRĪTUS**.

ADP. For all words which begin thus, look under **APP**.

ADQUIESCO, **ADQUIRO**, **ADQUISITIO**. See **ACQ**.

ADR. For all words in Adr, not found here, look under **ARR**.

ADRĀDO, si, sum, ěre. *1. To share or scrape at any thing. II. To shave.*

ADS. All words beginning thus, see under **ASS**, except such as begin with **Adsp.** and **Adst.**

ADSP. All words beginning thus, see under **ASP**.

ADST. See under **AST**.

ADNUM. See **ANUM**.

ADT. All words beginning thus, see under **ATT**.

ADŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (adulor) *1. Flattery, adulation, fawning, blandishment.*

II. Respectful salutation, adoration.

ADŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (adulor) *A flatterer.*

ADŪLĀTORĪUS, a, um, (adulor) *(Of, belonging or proper to a flatterer, adulator).*

ADŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre, i. q. adulor. *To flatter, fawn.*

ADŪLOA, ātus sum, āri. *1. To flatter, caress, fawn upon. II. To do reverence, with prostration of the body.*

ADŪLTER, a, um, (allied to adulor) *1. Adulterous. II. False, spurious, counterfeit.*

ADŪLTER, ěri, m. *An adulterer, a paramour, gallant.*

ADŪLTERĀ, e, f. (from adulter) *An adulteress, harlot; a mistress, coquette.*

ADŪLTERĪUS, a, um, (adulter) *1. Of base or illegitimate birth. II. Spurious, false, counterfeit, forged.*

ADŪLTERĪUM, i, n. (adulter) *1. Adultery; an engraving. II. An adulteration or debasement of a thing.*

ADŪLTERŪ, āvi, ātum, āre, (adulter) *1. Intrans. To have illicit intercourse with a person, whether married or unmarried, to commit whoredom or adultery. ...*

Trans. 1. To lead or induce to commit adultery. 2. To corrupt, falsify.

ADULTUS, a, um, part. of **adoleo**; see **ADOLEO**.

ADULTUS, a, um, part. of **adoleo**.

ADUMBRAŪTIO, ōnis, f. (adumbro) *A sketch or imperfect delineation of a thing, a rough sketch.*

ADUMBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *1. To cast a shadow on or over any thing, to shade.*

II. To represent imperfectly by colours, to sketch out; hence, fig.,

III. To delineate, sketch out, i. e. 1. To imitate imperfectly or indistinctly, to shadow out; hence, Adumbratus, a, um, That is not fully portrayed, but still imperfect and incomplete. 2. To sketch out or imperfectly describe by speaking. 3. To sketch out in thought, i. e. to feign, invent; hence, Adumbratus, a, um, Feigned, pretended.

ADUNCITAS, ātis, f. (aduncus) *e. g. rostri, the curved or hooked form of a beak.*

ADUNCUS, a, um, (ad and uncus) *Turned or bent inwards, hooked.*

ADURGO (ad-urgeo), ěre. *1. To*

press at or upon. II. Fig. *To chase, pursue.*

AD-CRO, ussi, ustum, ěre. I. *To burn*: hence, I. *To burn or scorch*. 2. *To singe, singe off*. 3. *To inflame, gall*.

II. *To nip, pinch*. III. *To inflame, i. e. to disturb, disquiet.*

AD-USQUE, for usque ad.

ADUSTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *aduro*; see *ADURO*. II. Adj. *Brown, of a dark brown, as if sun-burnt.*

ADVECTICIUS, or ADVECTITIVUS, a, um. (adveho) *Foreign*.

ADVECTO, ěre. (adveho) *To carry or convey to a place.*

ADVECTUS, a, um. Part. of *ADVECTO*.

ADVECTUS, us, m. *Conveyance.*

AD-VĚHO, xi, ctum. 3. *To bring or carry to or towards.*

AD-VĚLO, ěre. *To cover.*

ADVENA, ě. c. (advenio) I. *A stranger, a foreigner*; strange, foreign. II. Fig. *A stranger, i. e. one who is ignorant or inexperienced in any thing.*

AD-VĚNĚOR, ětus sum, ěri. I. q. venero. *To worship, venerate.*

AD-VĚNIO, ěni, entum. 4. *To come to or at, to arrive (at a place).*

ADVENTICIUS (ADVENTIVUS), a, um. (advenio) I. *That comes to us from abroad, foreign, strange*. II. *Accidental, extraordinary*. III. *Cœna adventitia, an entertainment given to any one on his arrival from a foreign land*; *SINE*.

ADVENTO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. (advenio) *To approach, to be near of hand.*

ADVENTOR, ěris, m. (advenio) *He that comes to us, a guest, visitor.*

ADVENTUS, us, m. (advenio) *An arrival.*

AD-VERBERO, ěre. *To strike against a thing*; to strike.

AD-VERBUM, i. n. (ad and verbum) In grammar, *An adverb*.

AD-VERRO, ěre. *To brush to or towards (with a broom)*: fig., to roll on.

ADVERSARIUS, a, um. (adversus) *Opposite, turned towards, with the face or front towards, fronting*. I. *Adversaria* (sc. scripta), *A book in which one puts down suddenly and cursorily any thing which occurs to him, and which he desires not to forget*; a note-book, common-place-book, memorandum-book, &c. II. *Opposing, resisting, confronting, opposite, contrary*: hence, subst. I. *Adversarius, An adversary, opponent, enemy, in war or in a court of justice*; one who bids against another at an auction. 2. *Adversaria, A female enemy, opponent, adversary*: hence,

Adversarius, a, um. That is brought forward by an adversary.

ADVERSATRIX (Advors.), icis, f. (adversator) *She who opposes, a female opponent.*

ADVERSIO, ěnis, f. (adverto) *A directing towards.*

ADVERSOR (Advors.), ětus sum, ěri. (adversus) *To be contrary or against, to oppose.*

ADVERSUS, a, um. I. Part. of *adverto*; see *ADVERTO*. II. Adj. *That is turned towards us*; over against, in front of, facing: hence, I. *Front, in the front*. 2. *Contrary, opposite to*: *Adversum, subst. The opposite part or quarter*; also, *Adverse, disaffected, hostile, contrary*: *Adversum, subst., Misfortune, adversity, calamity*. 3. *Adverso flumine, Liv., up or against the stream*: hence, *Adversa, 1. Calamities, misfortunes, mishaps*. 2. *Things opposed to each other, opposites, contraries.*

ADVERSUS (Advors.), or ADVERSUM (Advors.) I. *Præpos. Against, over against, opposite to*: hence, I. *Towards, to (erga)*. 2. *Against, i. e. contrary to*. II. *Adv. Against.*

AD-VERTO (Advorto), ti, sum, ěre. I. *To turn or direct to or towards*: hence, *advertere in aliquem, to punish (for animadvertere)*; *Tac.* II. *To attract the attention of.*

AD-VERPERASCIT, ěvit, ěre. *It grows late, it is towards evening.*

AD-VIGILO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. *To watch by any thing, be watchful over.*

AD-VIVO, ixi, ctum, ěre. i. q. vivo. *To live.*

ADVĚCĚTA, ě. f. (advocatus) *A female assistant or helper*; *Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.*

ADVĚCĚTIUM, ěnis, f. (advoco) Prop. *A calling in*: hence, I. *Assistance given in a court of justice*. II. *Persons called together for the purpose of assisting a person brought to the bar, counsel, advocates, or, the assembly of such persons*. III. *Permission to call in legal assistants*; and so, a postponing of a trial: hence, any delay, respite, interval. IV. *A management or pleading of a cause in a court of justice, a pleading at the bar.*

ADVĚCĚTUS, a, um. Part. of *ADVOCO*.

ADVĚCĚTUS, i, m. (advoco) I. *Any one who is called upon for help in a contest, an assistant, helper*. II. *One that assists another in a court of justice, an advocate*. III. *In later times, A counsel, pleader.*

AD-VĚCO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. I. *To call*

to a place, to call in: hence, *to call in to adv*; especially, *to call in one's friends to assist as advocates in court, or as witnesses, or in some other way to render aid by their presence*. II. *To plead or conduct a cause.*

ADVĚLĚTUS, us, m. (advolo) *A flying to or towards.*

AD-VĚLO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. I. *To fly to or towards*. II. Fig. *To come quickly to, to hasten to.*

AD-VĚLVO, vi, ětum. 3. I. *To roll to or towards*. II. *Se advolvere, and advolvi, of supplicants, To fall down at*; *genibus alieuius, Liv.*; also, *genus, Tac.*

ADVORSUM, ADVORSUS, ADVORTO. See *ADVERSUM, ADVERSUS, ADVERTO*.

ADVTUM, i. n. (advortus) *A place not to be trodden on*; a holy or consecrated place in a temple; also, a tomb, grave.

ÆDEPOL. See *ENEPOL*.

ÆDES, or ÆDIS, is, f. *A building which consists of one room or apartment*. I. *A temple, church, chapel*. II. *A house, dwelling, habitation*; but in this sense the plural *ædes* is more common. III. Fig., of the cells of bees; *Virg.*

ÆDĚCŪLA, ě. f. (dimin. of *ædes*) *A small building*. I. *A niche or shrine*; a small temple or chapel. II. *A small house, dwelling, or habitation*; usually only in the plural.

ÆDIFICATIO, ěnis, f. (ædifico) I. *The act of building*. II. *A building, a collection of buildings.*

ÆDIFICATIUNCULA, ě. f. (dimin. of *ædificatio*) *A small building.*

ÆDIFICATOR, ěris, m. (ædifico) I. *A builder*; especially, one who takes pleasure in building; *Nep.* II. *Mundi, Cic., architect.*

ÆDIFICIUM, i. n. (ædifico) *A building, house, mansion*; a separate court.

ÆDIFICIO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. (ædes and facio) I. *Intrans. To build, i. e. to erect buildings*. II. *Trans. I. To build, raise, erect, construct, fabricate*. 2. Fig. *Remp., Cic., for constitute.*

ÆDILIS, is, m. (ædes) *An ædile*. I. *A magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public and other buildings, with the regulation of the police and the public shows*. II. *The chief magistrate in many municipal towns*; as it were, mayor, bailiff.

ÆDILITAS, ětis, f. *The ædileship, office of an ædile.*

ÆDILITIUS, or ÆDILICIUS, a, um. (ædilis) *Of, belonging to, or concerning an ædile or ædiles.*

ÆDIS, Ìs. See **ÆDRA**.
ÆDIRŪS (ÆDIRŪCŪS), *l. m.* The older form of ædituus; *Clc.*
ÆDIRŪS, Ìs. m. (ædes and tueur) *A sacerdot, one that opens and shuts the gates of a temple, and conducts strangers over it; Clc.:* hence fig., a panegyrist.
ÆGER, gra, grum. I. Sick, ill-disposed. I. In body; Sick, ill: subst., *a sick person; also fig., weak, infirm, calamitous.* 2. In mind, *l. e.* Troubled, sorrowful, low-spirited, sad: hence, *Egrum, subst., Pain, grief.* II. Disagreeable. I. Eating dislike. 2. Betraying dislike.
ÆGIS, Ìdis. f. (æyis) Prop. *A goat's skin.* Hence, the *Ægis, l. e.* the shield of Jupiter or of Pallas, a shield, protection, defence.
ÆGRE, adv. I. With much pains, with great difficulty; hardly, scarcely. II. With repugnance or distike, unwillingly.
ÆGRESO, or ÆGRISCO, ul. 3. (ægreo) I. To grow sick. II. To grow sorrowful or sad, to grieve, be vexed. III. Fig., To grow worse or more violent, to increase.
ÆGRIMŌNIA, Æ. f. (æger) Sadness, sorrow.
ÆGRITUDO, Ìnis. f. (æger) I. Sickness, indisposition. II. Grief, sorrow, sadness.
ÆGRŪTATIO, ònis. f. (ægroto) Sickness, disease.
ÆGRŪTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (ægrotus) I. To be sick. II. To be vexed or sad. III. To be indisposed, to be out of order.
ÆGRŪTUS, Ìs. m. (æger) That is not well, sick, ill, diseased: subst., *A sick man, a patient:* hence fig. *Weak, infirm, in bad condition.*
ÆLĪNOS, Ìs. m. (ælynos) *An elegy, a mournful song.*
ÆMŪLA, Æ. f. (æmulus) I. She that is emulous. II. A competitor, rival.
ÆMŪLATIO, ònis. f. (æmulus) I. In a good sense, Emulation, competition between two persons; *i. e. l.* An endeavouring to do as well as another. 2. An endeavouring to do better than another.
ÆMŪLŪR, Ìs. m. (æmulor) I. In a bad sense, Emulation attended with envy, jealousy, ill-will.
ÆMŪLŪTOR, òris. m. (æmulor) *An emulatory competitor.*
ÆMŪLŪTUS, Ìs. m. *l. q.* æmulato.
ÆMŪLŌN, Ætus, Æm, Æti. I. To endeavour to equal, strive to imitate, emulate. II. To imitate, to rival, to reach or equal by imitation. III. To contend or

strive with any one for superiority, to labour to excel. IV. To dread as a rival.
ÆMŪLUS, Ìs. m. That strives to imitate, whether in an honourable or in an envious manner: hence, *l. Envious, jealous.*
ÆMŪLUS, Ìs. m. II. Fig. Like, equal to.
ÆMŪLUS, Ìs. m. I. He that emulates, or envies. II. A competitor, rival.
ÆMŪTOR, òris. m. (æmulus) *A trumpeter.*
ÆMŪTUS, or ÆMŪTUS, copper, drayl. l. a, um. (æs) *Made of brass, copper, or bronze; brazen.*
ÆNIGMA, Ætis. n. (ænygma) *Any thing difficult to guess at or understand: hence, l. An indistinct or obscure intimation.*
ÆNIGMA, Ætis. n. (ænygma) II. A dark saying, riddle, enigma.
ÆNIPES, or ÆENIPES, Ædis. (ænieus and pes) *Brass-footed.*
ÆNUS, (trisyll.), or ÆENUS, Ìs. m. (æs) *Of brass, copper, or bronze; brazen:* hence, *Aenum, or Aenum, subst. (sc. vas), A copper vessel.*
ÆQUABILIS, Æ. f. (æquo) I. Equal, in respect of another thing, *i. e. not larger or smaller, conformable:* hence, fig., that thinks rightly, just, upright. II. Uniform, equitable.
ÆQUABILITAS, Ætis. f. (æquabilis) *Uniformity, equability.*
ÆQUALITER, adv. I. Equally.
ÆQUALITER, adv. I. Equally.
ÆQUUS, Ìs. m. (æquus and ævum) *Of the same age, equal.*
ÆQUUS, Ìs. m. (æquus) I. Even, smooth. II. Like, similar, resembling in form or nature. III. Equal, proportioned to. IV. Equal, uniform, consistent. V. Of the same age, coeval, cotemporary.
ÆQUALITAS, Ætis. f. (æqualis) I. Likeness or equality of two things, or of one thing with another. II. Equality of age. III. Equity, uprightness in conduct.
ÆQUALITER, adv. Equally, in the same manner.
ÆQUANIMITAS, Ætis. f. (æquanimus) I. Lenity, kindness, indulgence. II. Evenness of temper, patience.
ÆQUARIO, ònis. f. (æquo) *A making equal, an equalising.*
ÆQUE, adv. (æquus) I. Equally, similarly, in the same manner. II. Just as, just the same as, in comparative proposition.
ÆQUILIBRATUS, Ætis. f. (æquilibrium) Prop. *A state of counterpoise, a perfect equality.*

ÆQUILIBRŪM, Ì. n. (æquilibrium) *A state of counterpoise, perfect equality of weight.*
ÆQUINOCTĪLIS, Æ. (æquinoctium) *Relating to the equinox.*
ÆQUINOCTIUM, Ì. n. (æquus and nox) *The equinox.*
ÆQUIPARABILIS, Æ. (æquiparabilis) *That may be compared, comparable.*
ÆQUIPARUS, avi, Ætum, Ære. (æquipar) I. Intrins. *To equal, to be equal to.* II. Trans. *To compare.*
ÆQUIPARUS, Ætis. f. (æquus) *l. Equality, proportion, symmetry.* II. Moderation of the affections and passions, evenness of mind. III. Equity, justice.
ÆQUO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (æquus) I. To make smooth, to level. II. To equal, to make straight. III. To make equal, so that there be no difference: also, to make one thing equal with another. IV. To make equal with words, to compare. V. Intrins. *To equal, come up to; also, equari, to equal, come up to.*
ÆQUO, òris. n. (æquus) *Any flat or level surface; especially of water: hence for the sea.*
ÆQUORUS, Ìs. m. (æquor) *Of or belonging to the sea.*
ÆQUUS, Ìs. m. I. Smooth, even, level, flat: hence, *Æquum, subst., A plain.* II. Convenient, fair, fit, advantageous. III. *Of an even temper, calm, composed, untroubled.* IV. Like, in respect of size, nature, condition, &c.: hence, *Æquum, l. quality.* V. *Equitable, just, right, proper:* hence, *Æquum, justice, right.* VI. *Favourable, friendly, kind, propitious:* hence, *Æquus, A friend.*
ÆER, Ìs. m. (æer) I. The lower air, or atmosphere, as opposed to ether: hence, with the poets, *Clear light, lustre, brightness.* II. A cloud or mist whereunto the poets clothe their heros to render them invisible. III. *Franchise.*
ÆARMENTUM, Ì. n. (æero) *A vessel made of brass, bronze, or copper.*
ÆARĪA, Æ. f. (æararius) *sc. officina.* *A melting-house, refining-house.*
ÆARĪUM, Ì. n. (æararius) *The place in which the public money was kept, the treasury; any chest, a money-chest.*
ÆARĪUS, Ìs. m. (æer) I. Of, belonging to, or concerned with brass, bronze, or copper. II. Of, belonging to, or concerned with money: hence, *Æararius, A citizen of the lowest class, who was destitute of the jus suffragii, and had to pay a tax only on his person.*
ÆARUS, Ìs. m. (æs) I. Covered or ornamented with brass: also, of brass

or copper. II. Possessed of money, rich.

ÆREUS (trisyll.), a, um. (æs) I. Made of brass, bronze, or copper. II. Covered or adorned with brass.

ÆREUS. (quadrisyll.) i. q. Aërius.

ÆRPER, a, um. (æs and fero) Bearing any thing brazen.

ÆRPEs, Ædis. (æs and pes) I. That has brazen feet, brazen-footed. II. Feet, quick-footed.

ÆRSONUS, a, um. (æs and sono) That sounds like brass, or resounds with any thing brazen.

ÆRUS, a, um. (aër, æiër) I. Aërial, dwelling in the air. II. Aërial, raised aloft in the air, high.

ÆRGO, Inis. f. (æs) I. Rust of copper, verdigris, both natural and prepared. II. Ill-will, hatred, rancour. III. Money. IV. Avarice, covetousness. V. Milder (in corn). VI. A weevil.

ÆRUMNA, æ. f. I. Labour, hard toil. II. Misery, misfortune, calamity, distress.

ÆRUMABLIS, æ. (ærumna) Miserable, full of trouble, calamitous.

ÆRUMNŌSUS, a, um. (ærumna) Full of trouble oppressed with want or sorrow, miserable.

Æs, æris, n. (from as, i. e. unity) I. Prepared copper, brass, bronze, copper. II. Any thing made of copper, bronze, or brass. III. The Roman copper coin as. IV. Gen., Money; hence, 1. Æs alienum, Debt; also fig., a debt, i. e. a promise not yet fulfilled. 2. Æs, Wages, hire. 3. Æra, Military service. 4. Æra, Counters; hence, the items of an account.

ÆSCULETUM (Æsc.), i. n. (æsculus) A place where *æsculi* grow; a forest of oaks.

ÆSCULETUS, a, um. (Of the æsculus; Or.

ÆSTAS, ætis. f. (related to æstus) I. The summer. II. For annus; Virg. III. The heat of summer. IV. Per æstatem liquidam, through the clear summer air or sky, Virg.; æstate serena, in a clear summer day, Virg.

ÆSTPER, æra, um. (æstus and fero) I. Hot, bringing on occasioning heat. II. Suffering heat; hot, sultry.

ÆSTMABILIS, æ. (æstimo) That may be esteemed, valuable; Cic.

ÆSTMATIO, Ænis. f. (æstimo) A valuing, valuation; hence, 1. An estate at a certain valuation; hence, payment by transfer of an estate, instead of ready money. II. The value of a thing. III. Value, or esteem. IV. Judgment respecting a thing or person.

ÆSTMATOR, Æris. m. (æstimo) I. One who rates or values any thing, an appraiser. II. One who estimates or passes judgment, an examiner, judge.

ÆSTIMO (ÆSTUMO), avi, atum, ære. I. To rate or value any thing, to estimate, prop. in respect of money. II. To value, fig. i. e. to esteem. III. To value, estimate, judge of. IV. To judge, consider. V. To believe, suppose.

ÆSTIVO, adv. As in summer.

ÆSTIVO, avi, atum, ære. (æstivo) To pass the summer any where, to reside any where during the summer.

ÆSTIVUS, a, um. (æstus) Relating to the summer, that is done, grows, &c. in the summer, of summer; hence, Æstiva, I. The summer quarters of an army; hence, a campaign. II. A summer residence; a herd or flock in summer pastures.

ÆSTUARIUM, i. n. (æstus) A low place on the sea-coast, where at the flow of the tide the water makes its way into the land, and at the ebb leaves soft marshy ground; a creek, arm of the sea, inlet, cove, bay, frith; soft marshy ground about the mouth of a river.

ÆSTUO, avi, atum, ære. (æstus) I. To be in violent or boisterous motion, to roll, foam, fret. II. Of fire or heat; To feel heat, to be warm or hot. III. Fig. 1. Of persons; To be inflamed with desire or love. 2. To be anxious, embarrassed, restless, perplexed.

ÆSTUOSE, adv. With heat, furiously.

ÆSTUOSUS, a, um. (æstus) 1. Foaming, rising in surges. II. Full of heat, hot, warm.

ÆSTUS, us. m. I. A violent agitation (of the sea); especially, a flowing violently towards the shore, the flow, tide; hence, æstus, the waves, billows, surges of the sea, or, with the poets, a rough, rolling sea; the bubbling of hot water. II. Glowing heat, summer. III. Fig. 1. Overpouring force of a thing, violence, fervency. 2. Anxiety, restlessness, agitation of mind, trouble.

ÆTAS, ætis. f. (for ævitas, from ævum) I. Term of life; sometimes rendered simply, years, age. II. Hence, The age of man, as a certain space of time, an age; un age, a long time. III. Time, in respect of men, or in which the same generation lives together, age; also gen., Time.

ÆTATŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ætas) Trifling or tender age.

ÆTERNITAS, ætis. f. (æternus) I.

Eternity, everlasting duration. II. Eternity, i. e. time without end, a very long space of time.

ÆTERNO, ære. (æternus) To render eternal, to immortalize.

ÆTERNUS, a, um. (for æviterus, from ævum) I. Eternal, i. e. without beginning or end; without beginning. II. Eternal, i. e. lasting for ever, without end or cessation. III. Eternal, i. e. of long duration, of long standing. IV. That merits immortality, or, divine; hence, 1. In æternum, For ever, everlastingly. 2. Æternum (sc. in), For ever, incessantly, always.

ÆTHER, æris and æros. m. (æðig) I. The ether, i. e. the upper element, which is the region of the sun and stars; heaven; opposed to aër; hence, the upper world (in opposition to the lower regions); Virg. II. With the poets, gen., The air.

ÆTHERIUS, or ÆTHERÆUS, a, um. 1. Of or belonging to the ether, ethereal, heavenly. II. Of or belonging to the upper world.

ÆTHRA, æ. f. (æðæa) i. q. æther. I. The upper part of the atmosphere, the higher regions. II. Air, atmosphere.

ÆVITAS, ætis. (ævum) i. q. ætas. Age.

ÆVUM, i. n. (æiöv) I. The time or period of life, life; hence, 1. The age of a person, i. e. the portion of life already passed. 2. An age, i. e. a certain portion of human life; especially, old age. II. The age of man. III. An age, generation; also, the men of an age or generation. IV. Eternity, perpetuity of duration. I. Also gen., time, when the idea of perpetuity is in an adjective joined with it.

ÆVUS, i. m. for ævum.

ÆFFABILIS (Ædf.), æ. (affor) Easy to be spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind.

ÆFFABILITAS (Ædf.), ætis. f. (affabilis) Courteousness, affability, complaisance.

ÆFFABILITER (Ædf.) adv. Courteously, kindly.

ÆFFABRE (Ædf.) adv. In a masterly way, skilfully.

ÆFFATIM (Ædf.) adv. (frøm ad and fatim) Enough, sufficiently.

ÆFFATUS (Ædf.), a, um. part. of AFFOR.

ÆFFATUS (Ædf.), us. m. (affor) An addressing, address.

ÆFFECTATIO (Ædf.), Ænis. f. (affecto) I. A pursuit after or desire for any thing. II. Affectation.

ÆFFECTIO (Ædf.), Ænis. f. (affectio) I. The nature or condition of a thing; hence, II. The influence of one thing on an-

ther, relation, connection, reference

III. Disposition, inclination of the mind, purpose, intention; love, affection, liking.

ARRECTO (Adj.), ávi, átum, áre. (afflicto)

I. To apply one's self to any thing.

II. To aim at a thing in order to obtain it, to pursue, aspire at, strive after. III.

To seek to draw to one's self. IV. To strive too much after any thing, to affect, feign.

AFFECTUS, a, um, Affected, feigned.

AFFECTUS (Adj.), a, um. I. Part of afflicto; see AFFICIO.

II. Adj. I. Furnished or endued with any thing. 2. Attacked by or suffering under any thing; hence,

1. Weakened, enfeebled, weak, feeble, infirm. 2. That is drawing near its end, almost spent. 3. Constituted, tempered; especially of the mind, inclined, disposed. 4. Connected with or related to any thing.

AFFECTUS (Adj.), us, m. (afflicto) I.

The nature or condition of a thing so far as it arises from external causes; especially, indisposition. II. An affection or passion.

AFERRO (Adj.), attúll (adj.), allátum (adj.), afferre (adj.) (from ad and fero)

I. To take, bring, or carry to or towards; hence, afferre -e, or afferri, to arrive at, go to. II. To aid, assist.

III. To bring, i. e. to occasion, impart, give. IV. To bring forth, yield. V.

To bring forward, adduce; also, to show, discover. VI. To bring in, invent.

VII. To propose, offer, promise. VIII.

To use or apply to any thing; manus, to lay hands upon, put one's hand to; hence, To kill.

AFFICIO (Adj.), feci, etum, 3. (ad and facio) I. To add one thing to another, to connect one thing with another. II.

To aim at a thing or person with anything, to bestow on, impart to, furnish or give to; aliquem aliqua re, i. e. to give to, bestow on, impart to, furnish or provide with. III. To affect, attack, seize.

IV. To treat (well or ill). V. To affect, move, touch, make an impression on.

AFFICIO (Adj.), ónis, f. An adding to.

AFFICTUS (Adj.), a, um. Part of AVINGO.

AFRIGO (Adj.), xi, xum, ére. (ad and frigo) To fix or fasten to or upon, to make fast. Part. AFFIXUS, a, um, Affixed, fastened to.

AFRIGO (Adj.), inxi, lectum, ére. (ad and frango) I. To add by forming or framing; hence, 1. To add by increasing or deviating. 2. To add. II. To attribute or ascribe falsely.

AFFRISUS (Adj.), e. (ad and frōis) I.

Bordering upon; hence, allied or related by marriage; subst. Affinis. Any one related by marriage. II. That partakes or associates in any thing.

AFFINITAS (Adj.), átis, f. (affinis) I. Vicinity. II. Relationship by marriage, affinity. III. Fig. Relation, similarity.

AFFIRMATE. (Adj.) adv. Assuredly, affirmatively.

AFFIRMATIO (Adj.), ónis, f. (affirmo) Assurance, affirmation.

AFFIRMIO (Adj.), ávi, átum, áre. (ad and firmo) I. To strengthen, confirm. II. To confirm by word of mouth. i. e. to affirm, assure.

AFFIXUS (Adj.), a, um. I. Part of affigo; see AFFIGO.

II. Adj. I. That is fixed to any thing. 2. That is constantly present.

AFFLÁTUS (Adj.), us, m. (afflo) I.

A breathing or blowing upon, any thing; a gale, gust of wind, blast; and sometimes, gen., wind, air. II. Divine inspiration, enthusiasm.

AFFLICTARI (Adj.), ónis, f. (afflicto) Affliction.

AFFLICTO (Adj.), ávi, átum, áre. (adfligo) To strike against; hence, 1. To injure, vex, harass, &c. by striking or dashing against; also, gen., to vex, harass, disquiet; hence, Afflictari, To be harassed.

II. Especially of the mind, To vex, distress; afflictari, to grieve, to be vexed.

AFFLICTOR (Adj.), óris, m. (affligo) He who destroys or overthrows.

AFFLICTUS (Adj.), a, um. I. Part of affligo; see AFFLIGO.

II. Adj. I. Distressed, afflicted, hurt. 2. Debased, depressed, cast down, dejected, dispirited.

AFFLIGO (Adj.), xi, etum, 3. (ad and fligo) I. To strike or dash against any thing. II. To throw to the ground; to cast down, overthrow. III. Fig. 1. To throw to the ground, to ruin, injure, hurt, break down. 2. To lower, debase, vilify; also, aliquem, to cast down, to render sorrowful.

AFFLO (Adj.), ávi, átum, áre. (ad and flo) I. Of wind or air, To breathe or blow upon any thing. II. Of breath, To breathe upon, to exhale upon, to inspire; to communicate in a spiritual or imperceptible manner.

AFFLUENS (Adj.) tis. I. Part of affluo; see AFFLUO.

II. Adj. I. Copious, abundant. 2. Abounding in, plentifully provided with.

AFFLUENTIBUS. (Adj.), adv. Copiously, abundantly.

AFFLUENTIA (Adj.), e. f. (affluens)

I. Embrance, abundance. II. Fig. Copiousness, affluence.

AFFLUO (Adj.), xi, xum, 3. (ad and fluo) I. To flow to or towards, to flow near to; hence fig., 1. To come in imperceptibly or copiously. 2. To be abundant; to be copious, to abound. II. To overflow; hence, to run down with, drop with; and fig., to overflow with any thing, i. e. to have great abundance of any thing, to abound in any thing.

AFFOR (Adj.), átus sum, ári, (ad and for) I. To address, accost. II. To say any thing to one, to speak to one.

AFFOREM (Adj.), es, el. (ad and fore) i. q. affuturus essem; (Ving.) affore, Clc. i. e. esse affuturus (sum), &c.

AFFRANGO (Adj.), ági, áctum, 3. (ad and frango) I. To break against any thing. II. To strike or dash one thing against another.

AFFRICO (Adj.), cul, etum, áre. (ad and frico) I. To rub against any thing. II. To impart by rubbing.

AFFRLO (Adj.), ávi, átum. I. (ad and frio) To triturate, crumble away, grate.

AFFULGEO (Adj.), ei, 2. (ad and fulgeo) I. To shine forth, to appear bright. II. Fig. To shine upon, i. e. to appear, come forth, show itself.

AFFUNDO (Adj.), fudi, fúsium, ére. (ad and fundo) I. To pour to or upon; hence, to wet. II. Fig. To add, to join.

AFFORAM, AFFORE. i. q. Afforem, &c.

AGRO, ónis, m. One who takes care of and drives beasts of burden, especially horses; a groom, ostler.

AGE or AGEDUM. Come on! go to! well!

AGELLULUS, i. m. (dimin. of agellus) A very small field.

AGELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ager) A small field, small estate.

AGEMA, átis, n. (ἀγέμα) The Macedonian name of a certain corps or troop of soldiers, cavalry and infantry.

AGER, agrí, m. (ἀγός) 1. Land

I. A single field. 2. All the lands of an estate. 3. A territory, land belonging to a town or nation. II. An estate, including the house, &c.; a farm; hence, Agri. The country as opposed to town.

III. A piece of earth or soil from a field.

AGĒSIS, i. e. age sis. See AGO.

AGGEMO (Adj.), ére. (ad and gemo) To sigh or groan at or to.

AGGER, éris, m. (aggerere) I. Any thing heaped on the earth, as rubbish, brushwood, &c., in order to make a mound

or fill up a pit, &c.; materials for a dam, rampart, or mound. 11. *A heap made of rubbish, earth, wood, stone, &c.*: hence fig., *any height*. 111. Especially, 1. *A military mound*. 2. *A dam*. 3. *Agger viæ*, Virg.: Tac., the raised part of a road, i. e. a road.

AGGERO, *avi, âtum, âre*. (agger) 1. *To heap, heap up, set on a heap*. 11. *To add by heaping*. 111. *To heap up, i. e. to increase, augment*.

AGGERO (*Aggero*), *essi, estum*. 3. (ad and gero) 1. *To bring or carry to or towards*; especially, *to bring in heaps, to heap upon*. 11. *Fig. To bring forward, to lay to one's charge*.

AGGESTUS (*Agg.*), a. um. Part. of AGGERO, *âre*.

AGGESTUS (*Agg.*), u. m. (aggerere) *A heaping up, or collecting*.

AGGLÔMERO (*Agg.*), *avi, âtum, âre*. (ad and glomero) *To wind into a knot or ball*; *to gather or collect together*.

AGGLUTINO (*Agg.*), *avi, âtum, âre*. (ad and glutino) 1. *To glue, cement*; also, *to solder*. 11. *Fig., To fasten on, to apply*; *to attach one's self*.

AGGRAVESCO (*Agg.*), *êre*. (ad and graveo) *To grow heavy or grievous*; *to become worse*.

AGGRAVO (*Agg.*), *avi, âtum, âre*. (ad and gravo) 1. *To render heavier*. 11. *To make greater, worse, heavier, or more dangerous*. 111. *To oppress, inconvenience, molest*.

AGGREDIOR (*Agg.*), *essus sum*. 3. (ad and gradior) 1. *To go or step to or towards*. 11. *To approach a person or thing*. 1. *To assault, attack*. 2. *To accost, address*; especially, *rem, or ad rem, to apply one's self to any thing, to undertake*.

AGGREGO (*Agg.*), *avi, âtum, âre*. (ad and grego) *To add to a flock*; hence, *to associate with, to join to*.

AGGRESSIO (*Agg.*), *ônis*. f. (aggredior) *An attack*; hence fig., *prima aggressio, of an oration, i. e. the exordium*; Cic.

AGGRESSUS (*Agg.*), a. um. Part. of AGGREDIOR.

AGILIS, e. (ago) *That moves or may be moved easily, moveable*; hence, *agile, quick, active, brisk, nimble*.

AGILITAS, *âtis*. f. (agilis) *Moveableness, quickness, nimbleness, activity*.

AGITABILIS, e. (agito) *That may be easily moved backwards and forwards, moveable*.

AGITATIO, *ônis*. f. (agito) 1. *A mov-*

ing backwards and forwards, frequent motion, agitation. 11. *Exercise, practice, a doing any thing*.

AGITATOR, *ôrîs*. m. (agito) *One who sets any thing in motion*; *a driver*; *a charioteer, coachman*.

AGITATUS, a. um. 1. Part. of agito; see AGITO. 11. Adj. *Lively, vehement, impassioned*.

AGITO, *avi, âtum, âre*. (ago) 1. *Intrans.* 1. *To go or wander about*; hence, *to live or dwell any where*. 2. *To revolve in the mind, ponder, think of, consider, design, meditate*. 11. *Trans.* 1. *To set in motion, to move*; especially, *to move often, to move to and fro*; hence, 1. *To drive*. 2. *To pursue, chase*; and fig., *to pursue, follow after*. 3. *To ride, drive, or manage a horse*; *navem, to row*; *âdo, Nep. Dion.*

9. 4. *To cause, excite, occasion*. 5. *To agitate a matter, i. e. to bring it forward or speak of it often, to endeavour to carry a point*. 2. *To occupy*. 3. *To spend, pass (time)*. 4. *To occupy one's self with any thing, to have, hold, do, keep*. 5. *To represent any thing, with a certain activity*. 6. *To think upon or revolve any thing, to meditate upon*; *to contrive, design*. 7. *To mock, banter, jeer*. 8. *To agitate, disturb*.

AGLASPIS, *lîs*. (*ἀγλασπίς* and *ἀσπίς*) *That bears a glittering shield*.

AGMEN, *lîis*. n. (for agimen, from ago) *Prop. That which is moved or driven*: hence, 1. *An army on a march*, (opp. *acies*); sometimes gen., *an army, for exercitus*. 11. *A march*: hence, 1. *Agmine certo* — *petunt*, Virg. i. e. with sure or steady motion. 2. *Any motion of things which proceed in a line or straight course*. 111. *A part of an army*: hence, *any company of men, ships, animals, &c., in motion*; also frequently, *a troop, band, body, multitude*.

AGNA, *æ*. f. *An ewe lamb*.

AGNÆLIA, *ium*. n. i. q. *agnonalia*.

AGNASCOR, or AD-NASCOR, ADGNASCOR, *nâtus sum*. 3. 1. *To grow at or upon*.

11. *To grow afterwards*. 111. *To be born afterwards*.

AGNATIO, ADGNATIO, or ADNATIO, *ônis*. f. (agnascor) *Relationship by the male side*.

AGNATUS, a. um. 1. Part. of agnascor; see AGNASCOR. 11. Subst. *Ag-natus*, i. m. 1. *A child born in addition to the others, a child which is born to the father over and above the number specified in his will*. 2. *A relative by the father's side*.

AGNELUS, i. m. (dimin. of agnus) *A little lamb, lambkin*.

AGNUS, a. um. (agnus) *Of or belonging to a lamb*: *Agnus (sc. Caro), Lamb*.

AGNITIO, *ônis*. f. (agnosco) 1. *A recognising, acknowledging*. 11. *Knowledge of a thing*.

AGNITUS, a. um. Part. of AGNOSCO. AGNOSCO (Adgn. or Adn.), *novi, nitum, êre*. (ad and nosco) 1. *To recognise a thing as the same which we formerly considered it to be*; *to recognise, acknowledge, know*. 11. *To recognise, i. e. to see, perceive, observe*; also, *to see, comprehend, understand*. 111. *To recognise, acknowledge, i. e. to admit as true, to concede, allow*.

AGNUS, i. m. 1. *A wether lamb*. 11. *Gen. A lamb*.

AGO, *egi, actum, êre*. (*ἄγω*) 1. *Intrans.* 1. *To act, to be active, be doing*; hence, *to live*; also, *to dwell*. 2. *Agere bene* (male cum aliquo, to treat or use one well (or ill)). 3. *To treat or negotiate with any one, to endeavour to prevail upon*. 4. Especially, *To act as a public person, i. e. to speak in the senate or before the people, to propose a motion, to speak for or against any thing*. In a forensic sense, sometimes, *to conduct a suit, to plead*; sometimes, *to act as plaintiff, to accuse, impeach*. As a sacrificial term, *to strike the victim, and then to kill it*.

11. *Trans.* 1. *To move, set or put in motion*: hence, *agere se, to go*; *to come*: hence, 1. *To drive*. 2. *To lead*; also, *to lead or bring on*. 3. *To guide, drive, steer*. 4. *To drive away*. 5. *To follow, chase, pursue*. 6. *To move or push forward, to apply to*. 7. *To drive on, urge, press*. 8. *To raise, bring up, excite, cause*. 9. *To spend, pass (time)*. 2. *To do, act, perform, manage, transact*.

1. *To do, in the widest sense of the word*. The imperative age and agito are used adverbially; (a) *By way of encouragement; Come! come on! go to! hearken!* (b) *In concessions; Well! Well!* (c) *In the same manner, age jam, age nunc, age sis* (i. e. *si vis*), *age vero*, are used in digressions and concessions; Cic. Concerning the passive, observe, (a) *Actum est, it is become of, or done with*. Also, *It is all over, for all is lost, all hope is gone, or, I am ruined, I am lost*. (b) *Actum habere, Cic., To consider as done, i. e. to be content or satisfied with*. (c) *Acta, orum, Things which come to pass, i. e. events*. 2. *To hold, carry on, conduct*. 3. *To manage, transact*. 3. *To express any thing by acting or gesticulation*; *to imitate or represent a*

person on the stage by voice and gesture; to act, play; hence, 1. In common life, *To act or represent any thing, whether real or not.*

2. *Se, To behave.* 3. *To speak any thing in public;* hence, *Acta, orum*, called also *deeds;* hence, *Acta publica*, called also simply, *acta*, *A register of the acts, laws, and ordinances of the senate and emperors.* N.B. *Iris agitator*, *A thing is treated of, is at stake, or in danger.* *Alteu gratias agere, Cle.*, to return thanks. 5. *To direct one's thoughts to a thing, to turn one's mind to, attend to;* hence, *Id agere, to attend to a certain thing, to have a certain object in view.* N.B. Part. Agens, Adj. *Lively, animated, vigorous.*

Agon, ðnis. m. (ἀγών) *A contest in the public games.*

AGONIA (sc. sollemnia). *The festival of Janus.*

AGONIA, orum. n. i. q. *agonalia.*

AGORIA, a, um. (ager) *Of, concerning, or relating to lands.*

AGRESTIS, e. (ager) 1. *That grows on or is in a field or the country, rustic;* hence, *Agrestes, Rustics, peasants.*

II. *That grows wild;* hence, 1. *Rough, rude.* 2. *Uncivilized, clownish, unmanly, coarse, ill-bred, wild, savage.* 3. *Hard, unfeeling.* 4. *Wild, ferocious, brutal.*

AGRICOLA, æ. m. (ager and colō) *A husbandman, farmer, agriculturist.*

AGRICULTURA, æ. f. 1. *Agriculture, husbandry.*

Senecæ 15. II. I. q. *Agricolæ;* *Cic. Senecæ* 15.

AGRIPETA, æ. c. (ager and peto) *He who endeavours to get a landed estate, whether honourably or otherwise.*

AH, Interject. *Ah ah me!* denoting astonishment, indignation, sorrow, joy, &c.

AHENEUS, AHENIPES. See *AGNEUS, AENIPES.*

AHENUS. See *AGNEUS.*

AH, (zi) *An interjection denoting grief, alas!*

Ain', for *aisne.* See *AIO.*

AIENS, tis. I. Part. of *aiō.* II. Adj. i. q. *affirmativus, Affirmative.*

Ain, verb. defect. I. *To say yes, to assert, affirm, assent.* II. *Gen. Tosay;* hence, *quid ais?* 1. *Denoting astonishment;* *What do you say? is it possible? what?* 2. *Used in order to induce another to speak;* *What do you say? what do you think?* III. *To mean;* *ain' for aisne, do you mean it?*

ALA, æ. f. (contr. from *axilla*) 1. *A wing;* hence, II. *In the Roman army, a division of the allies;* in later times, *a corps of cavalry containing 300 men or*

more, a brigade. III. *The wing of a house, i. e. the apartments on both sides of the court.* IV. *The part of the arm which adjoins the shoulder, together with the part under the arm, the arm-pit.* V. *Ala*, in hunting, *Bundles of feathers tied to the lines that were drawn round the woods;* *Virg. Æn. 4. 121.*

ALABASTER, stri. m. or *ALABASTRUM*, I. n. (ἀλαβάστρον; and -στρον) 1. *A box for holding perfumes, in the shape of a pear.*

II. *Any thing in the shape of such box.*

ALABASTRITES, re. m. (ἀλαβάστριτης) *A kind of white marble, alabaster, of which perfume-boxes were made.*

ALABASTRUM, I. See *ALABASTER.*

ALACER, eris. e. 1. *Brisk, lively, quick, active, sprightly, in high spirits.*

II. *Pierce, eager, impatient.*

ALACRITAS, atis. f. (alacer) 1. *Liveliness, briskness, activity.* II. *Eagerness after any thing, desire, liking.* III. *Transport, lively emotion of joy.* IV. *Courageousness.*

ALAPA, æ. f. *Any stroke or blow with the open hand;* especially, *an box on the ear.*

ALARIS, c. i. q. *alaris;* *Fax.*

ALARIUS, a, um. (ala) *That is posted or stands in the wings of an army.*

ALATUS, a, um. (ala) *That is furnished with wings, winged;* also *fig., winged, i. e. rapid, fleet.*

ALAUDA, æ. f. *A lark.*

ALBATUS, a, um. (albus) *Clothed in white.*

ALBEO, ère. (albus) 1. *To be white;* hence, *Albens, White.* II. *To become light,* at the dawn of day.

ALBESCO, ère. (albeo) *To become white;* hence, 1. *To grow bright or clear.*

II. *Of hair, To grow white or grey.*

ALBICO, àre. (albus) *To be white or whitish.*

ALBIDUS, a, um. (albus) *White, whitish.*

ALBELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of albus) *White, whitish;* hence, *of water, whitish, i. e. clear;* *or, white with foam.*

ALBUM, I. n. See *ALBUS.*

ALBUS, r, um. (from ἀλβός, i. e. λευρός) 1. *White;* hence, *Album, subst., The white part of any thing, whiteness, any white part;* *a white tablet;* *a register, catalogue, roll.* II. *Pale.* III. *Bright;* hence, *serene, clear, bright, shining.* IV. *That renders bright or serene, that clears up the sky.*

ALCEDO (Halec), I. nis. f. *The kingfisher.*

ALCES, is. f. (from the old German *Elch*, *Elg*, or *Elg*) *A wild animal of the northern regions;* *an elk.*

ALCYON (Halec), ðnis. f. i. q. *alcedo.*

ALCYONES (Halec.), a, um. (*of* or proceeding from the kingfisher.)

ALCYONES DIES. *The calm season in which the kingfisher breeds.*

ALEA, æ. f. 1. *A game of hazard or chance, with dice.* II. *Any thing hazardous or dangerous, risk, danger, chance, hazard.* III. *A bold undertaking, the issue of which depends upon chance.*

ALEATOR, ðris. m. (alea) *One who plays at games of chance with dice, a dice-player, gamester.*

ALEATORIUS, a, um. (aleator) *Of or concerning a game of chance, or one who plays at games of chance.*

ALEO, ALLEG, or *HALLEC*, ècis. n., or *ALEX*, *HALEX*, ècis. m. and f. *A kind of brine or pickle, prepared either from the sediment of the costly garum, or from some cheap fish.*

ALES, His. adj. (al) 1. *That has wings, winged;* hence, *subst., Ales, m. and f. A bird;* especially, *birds whose flight was noticed by diviners.* II. *Fig. Winged, swift, fleet, rapid.*

ALGA, æ. f. *Sea-weed* (the Gr. ἄλγαι); hence, *for Any thing of small value.*

ALGIDIO, alsi. sum. 2. 1. *To feel cold, to be chill.* II. *To be cold, i. e. not to keep one warm.*

ALGESCO, alsi. ère. (algo) *To grow cold;* also, *to catch cold, take cold.*

ALGIDUS, a, um. (algo) *Cold.*

ALGOR, ðris. m. (algo) *Cold.*

ALGOSTUS, a, um. (alga) *Full of or covered with sea-weed.*

ALGOS, us and i. m. i. q. *algor.*

ALII, I. Sc. rla. *By another way.*

II. *For also, To another place.*

ALIAS, adv. (alius) *At another time;* *in another manner;* *otherwise.* *Alias—alias;* *at one time—at another;* *now—now;* *sometimes—sometimes.*

ALIBI, adv. (alius and ibi) 1. *Elsewhere, i. e. in another place.* *Alibi—alibi;* *at one place—at another;* *in this place—in that;* *here—there.* II. *Elsewhere, else, i. e. in alia re.*

ALICA, æ. f. (alo) 1. *A kind of grit made from spelt (zea) coarsely ground;* *a drink prepared from these grits.* II. *The kind of corn from which these grits are made;* *a kind of spelt.*

ALICIBI, adv. (aliquis and ubi) *Some-where.*

ALICIBI, æ. f. *A kind of short light upper garment.*

ALICIBUS, adv. (aliquis and unde)

1. *From some place or other.* II. *From some person or other.*

ALID, for aliud.

ALIENATIO, ōnis. f. (alieno) I. *A causing a thing to be no longer our own; an alienating, estranging; alienation.*

II. *A separating one's self from a person with whom one has been connected, separation, parting; hence, aversion, enmity.*

III. *Loss of reason, madness.*

ALIENIGENA, æ. m., also perhaps, f. and n. (alienus and gigno, gigno) I. *One born in another country, a stranger, foreigner, alien.* II. *Strange, outlandish, foreign.*

ALIENIGENA, a. um. i. q. Alienigena. ALIENITAS, atis. f. (alienus) *An unnatural state of the body, when it is filled with things which incommode it.*

ALIENO, avi, atum, are. (alienus) I. *To transfer, by sale, &c.* II. *To estrange.* III. *Gen. To separate, divide, remove; hence, Alienari, To separate itself, be lost.* IV. *To alienate the affections of any one, to render averse, to set at variance; hence, Alienatus, a. um, Averse.* V. *To alter, change; hence, I. Mentem alieuius, to take away the senses, to derange. 2. Alienari, To be beside one's self, to be transported, e. g. with anger, lust, &c. 3. To kill, to take away feeling.*

ALIENUS, a. um. (alius) I. *Strange, foreign, i. e. that belongs to another, or that is derived from another; Alienum, That which is not our own; hence, æs alienum, debts.* II. *Strange, i. e. that does not belong to our family and acquaintance, not related to us.* III. *Alienated, removed.* IV. *Indisposed to, averse from.* V. *Unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent, disadvantageous, contrary.* VI. *Intended for another; vulnus, Virg.*

VII. *Strange in a thing, inexperienced; a literis, Cic.* ALIGER, a. um. (ala and gero) *That has wings, winged.* ALIMENTARIUS, a. um. (alimentum) *Belonging to or concerned with nourishment; lex, i. e. relating to the division of corn among the poor.* ALIMENTUM, i. n. (alo) *Nutritment, nourishment, sustenance.* ALIMONIA, æ. f. (alo) *Maintenance, nutriment.* ALIMONICUM, i. n. i. q. alimonia. ALIO, adv. (alius) 1. *Elsewhither, i. e. 1. To another place. 2. To another person or persons. 3. To another thing.* II. *To another purpose or end.*

ALIQUO, or ALIQUOIN, adv. I. *Otherwise, i. e. in other respects, on other accounts, for the rest.* II. *Otherwise, else, in any other case.* III. *Moreover, besides.*

ALIORSUM, and ALIORSUS (for alioversum, &c.) adv. I. *Elsewhither, i. e. 1. To another place. 2. To another thing. 3. To another person.* II. *In a different sense.*

ALIOVERSUM (Alioversum), and ALIOVERSUM (Alioversus) adv. I. *Elsewhither.* II. *With a different respect, in a different meaning.*

ALIPES, edis. (ala and pes) I. *Having wings on the feet.* II. *Quick-footed, fleet.* ALIPILUS, i. m. (ala and pilus) *One that plucks the hair from the arm-pits of persons bathing.*

ALIPTES, or ALIPTA, æ. m. (ἀλίπτης) *One who anoints.*

ALIQUA, sc. via, ratione. *In some way.* ALIQUANDO, i. q. Aliquando. ALIQUAMMULTUS, or ALIQUAM (sc. partem) MULTUS, a. um. *Considerable in quantity, pretty much.*

ALIQUANDU (Aliquam diu) adv. *For a while, for some time.*

ALIQUANDO, adv. (alius and quando)

I. *Once, i. e. at some indeterminate time.* 1. *Of future time; Some time or other, in time to come.* 2. *Of past time; Once, formerly; it may also be rendered, sometimes, occasionally.* II. *At length, at last* ALIQUANTILLUM, adv. *A very little.*

ALIQUANTISPER, adv. *For a little while, for some time.*

ALIQUANTO. See ALIQUANTUS. ALIQUANTULUM. See ALIQUANTULUS. ALIQUANTULUS, a. um. (aliquantus) *Little, small; hence, Aliquantulum, subst., A little; also adv., A little, a little bit.*

ALIQUANTUS, a. um. (alius and quantus)

I. *Tolerable, or, some, i. e. not little, not small, not few; especially, Aliquantum, subst., A little, somewhat, a tolerable portion; hence, Aliquantum, adv., Somewhat, not a little; thus also, aliquanto, somewhat, considerably.* II. *Aliquantus, æ, a, for aliquot, Some; oppida, Eutrop.*

ALIQUOTENUS, or ALIQUA TENUS. (sc. parte) *Partly, in some measure, to a certain degree.*

ALIQUO, for ALIQUIS and ALIQUO. ALIQUIS (or ALIQUI), aliqua, aliquod, and aliqid (for alius quis). I. *One, any one, some one, somebody.* N. B. Aliquid, Something, i. e. a thing of some importance, of some consideration, no trifle.

2. *Aliquid, in some measure.* II. *Tolerable, passable, of some consequence or weight.*

ALIQUISHAM, aliquāplam, aliquodplam and aliquidplam. *Some one, any one, some, one, &c.*

ALIQUO, adv. I. *Somewhither, to some place.* II. *For any purpose whatever.*

ALIQUOT, Numer. indecl. *Some, several.* ALIQUOTIES, adv. *Sometimes, several times, certain times.*

ALIQUOVERSUM (vorsum) adv. *One way or other.*

ALITER, adv. (from the obsolete alius, i. e. alius) I. *Otherwise, in another manner.* II. *Otherwise, else, contrariwise.* III. *Moreover, besides.*

ALITUS, a. um. Part. of ALO.

ALIBI, adv. *Elsewhere, in another place.*

ALIUNDE, adv. I. *From another place.* II. *From another thing.* III. *From another person.*

ALIUS, a. ud. I. *Another, other, i. e. different from any thing.* II. *The other, i. e. the rest, remainder.* N. B. The gen. is alius, and dat. alii: but we find also gen. alii and alia.

ALIUSMODI, i. e. alius modi. *Of another kind.*

ALIUSVIS, aliāvis, aliudvis. i. e. quivis alius. *Any one else.*

ALLABOR, or AD-LABOR, apsus sum, abi. I. *To come towards or approach unobservedly, or with a gentle motion.* II. *To fly towards.* III. *To flow towards.*

IV. *To slide or glide towards.* V. *To sail to, land at.* VI. *To fall down at.*

ALLABORO, or AD-LABORO, are. I. *To toil or labour at any thing; Ilor.*

II. *To add with labour or pains; myrto nihil allabores, id.*

ALLACRIMO (Ad-lacrimo), are, or ALLACRINOR (Ad-lacrimor), ari. *To weep at.*

ALLAPSUS (Adl.), a. um. Part. of AL-LABOR.

ALLAPSUS (Adl.), us. m. (allabor) *An unnoticed approach, a gliding to or towards.*

ALLATRO, or AD-LATRO, avi, atum, are. *To bark at; hence fig., to bark at, i. e. to abuse, rail at.*

ALLATUS (Adl.), ALLATURUS (Adl.) Part. of AFFERO.

ALLAUDO, or AD-LAUDO, are. *To praise.* ALLECTO (Adl.), avi, atum, are. (allicio) *To allure, entice, entice to.*

ALLECTUS (Adl.), a. um. I. *Elected to or enrolled in a number; see ALLEGO.*

II. *Enticed; see ALLICIO.*

ALLEGATIO (Adl.), ōnis. f. (allegare) *A sending away or despatching to any one; Verr. I, 16, 5. N. B. It is here used*

to denote the election of a person to request any thing; and may be rendered an application, address, or suit of a petitioner.

ALLEGATUS (Adl.), us, m. *Instigation* (to a trick or artifice).

ALLEGO, or AD-LEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To despatch or send away to any one, to depute one person to another, in order to confer with him on any subject; hence, Allegati, Legates or deputies. II. To bring forward, i. e. to name, mention.

ALLEGO, or AD-LEGO, āgi, ectum. 3. I. To admit by election, to elect to any thing.

II. To choose to any thing.

ALLEGORIA, æ. f. An allegory; Quint. — Lat., Inversio.

ALLEVAMENTUM (Adl.), i. n. (allevo) A means of lightening or alleviating.

ALLEVATIO (Adl.), ōnis. f. (allevo)

I. A lifting or raising up. II. A lightening, alleviating, assuaging.

ALLEVO, or AD-LEVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To lift or raise up; hence, allevari, to lift up one's self; to stay one's self, rest or sit on a thing; hence fig., to exalt, extol.

II. To lighten, alleviate.

ALLIATUS, a, um. (allium) Composed of or mixed with garlic.

ALLICIFACTIO (Adl.), ēcl, actum. 3. To entice.

ALLICIO, or ADLICIO, exil, ectum. 3. (ad and lacio) To draw gently, to allure.

ALLIDO, or ADLIDO, si, sum. 3. (ad and lacio) I. To dash one thing forcibly against another. II. Fig. To endanger, exp. se to great danger.

ALLIGATIO (Adl.), ōnis. f. (alligo) A binding one thing to another.

ALLIGATOR (Adl.), ōris. m. (alligo) One who binds or ties one thing to another.

ALLIGATURA (Adl.), æ. f. (alligo) A binding one thing to another; the band or tie used in binding.

ALLIGO, or AD-LIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To bind one thing to another; also, to bind with any thing; also, to bind, i. e. to fetter. II. To bind or fetter, fig., i. e. to hold fast, detain one against his will; to make fast, deprive of the power of moving.

III. To tie, bind, i. e. to oblige, obligate. IV. Se alligare, To make one's self guilty.

ALLIVO, or ADLIVO, lēvi, lītum. 3. I. To smear any thing; hence, II. To attach to, to fix upon. III. To besmear, bedaub.

ALLIUS (Adlius), a, um. Part. of AL-LIUDO.

ALLIUM, or ALIUM, i. n. Garlic.

ALLŌCŌTIO (Adloc.), ōnis. f. (alloquor) I. A speaking to or with any one; address. II. An exhortation by way of consolation.

ALLŌQUIUM (Adloq.), i. n. (alloquor) I. A speaking to any one; address.

II. A consolatory or persuasive address or discourse.

ALLOQUOR, or AD-LOQUOR, cōtus (quōtus) sum, i. I. To speak to any one, to address. II. To console.

ALLŌBENTIA (Adl.), æ. f. (ad and lubet) An inclination or liking for any thing.

ALLŌBESCO (Adlub.), ēre. (ad and lubet) To please, be pleasing.

ALLŌCBO, or AD-LUCBO, uxi, ēre. To shine upon any thing; or, to shine still more.

ALLUDIO (Adl.), are. (ad and ludo) To play with any one, to jest or joke; to caress.

ALLŪDO, or AD-LUDO, si, sum, ēre. I. To play near or with a person or thing, to joke, jest. II. To jest at any one, or simply, to jest, joke. III. To do a thing in a jesting or playful manner.

IV. To allude to in discourse; Val. Max.

ALLŪO, or AD-LUO, ul, ēre. To wash against, of the sea, rivers, &c.; to touch, to flow close by, or near to a place.

ALLŪVIES (Adl.), ēl. f. (alluo) An overflowing of water, i. e. I. Water that overflows, a pool. II. Mud or slime occasioned by an inundation of water.

ALLŪVIO (Adl.), ōnis. f. (alluo) I. An overflowing, inundation; especially, a gradual washing up of earth, forming an accession to the land. II. The alluvial formation itself.

ALMUS, a, um. (alo) I. Nutritious, nourishing. II. Dear, sweet, charming, valuable, precious, honourable.

ALNUS, i. f. I. An alder-tree, an alder. II. With poets, Any thing made from the wood of this tree. I. A ship; Virg. 2. A pale or post; Lucan.

ALO, alui, altum, and contr. altum, ēre. I. To nourish, maintain, support; also, to bring up, nurse, tend. II. Fig. To nourish, maintain, support, cherish.

ALŌB, es. f. (alōn) The aloë.

ALPHA, i. The first letter of the Greek alphabet. II. The first or chief of any thing.

ALSISSUS, a, um. Subject to cold, susceptible of cold, chilly; also, of plants, liable to be injured by cold.

ALSUS, a, um. i. q. aliosus.

ALSUS, a, um. (from algeo) Cold, chilly; only in the comparative, Clc.

ALTARE, ls. n. (neut. of altaris, e.; from altus) I. That which is placed on the altar (ara). II. Any raised place on which sacrifices are offered, an altar.

ALTE, adv. I. On high, highly. II. Deeply.

ALTER, a, um. I. Another (of two). II. The one (of two). III. The other, i. e. the second. Alterum tantum, As much more, twice as much. IV. Gen. Another. V. Other, different.

VI. Other, i. e. remaining.

ALTERCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (altercor) A disputation, contest in words. I. A debate in the senate. II. A debate in a court of justice, consisting of interrogatories and responses. III. A literary or philosophical disputation. IV. Any debate, dispute, or verbal contest.

ALTERCĀTOR, ōris. m. (altercor) One who holds a debate or altercation, a disputant, wrangler, pleader.

ALTERCO, atus sum, ēri, and ALTERCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To debate vehemently with any one; also, to wrangle, quarrel, dispute. II. Fig. To contend, struggle with.

ALTERNE adv. (alternus) Alternately, by turns; Plin.

ALTERNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (alternus) I. Trans. To do a thing by turns or course, to vary, reciprocate. II. Intrans. To change, vary.

ALTERNUS, a, um. (for alterinus, from alter) I. Alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable; hence, Alternis (abl. neut.), or Alterna (acc. plur.), adv., By turns, alternately. II. For ambo; Stat.

ALTERTER, or ALTER UTER, tra, trum. One of two, the one or the other.

ALTICINCTUS, a, um. Girt high.

ALTILIS, e. (alo) I. Fatted; also, that is fattened; hence, altilis, sc. avis, a fatted bird. II. Fat, or thick. III. Dos, Plaut., large, rich.

ALTISONUS, a, um. (alte and sono) I. High-sounding, sounding from on high.

II. High-sounding, i. e. sublime.

ALTITONANS, tis. i. e. ex alto tonans. That thunders from on high.

ALTIŪDO, ōnis. f. (altus) I. Height, altitude; hence fig., height, loftiness, elevation. II. Depth; hence fig., depth, unsathomableness.

ALTIVOLANS, a, um. Somewhat high.

ALTIVOLANS, tis (alto and volans) Flying on high.

ALT

ALTOR, ōris, m. (alo) for alitor. *A nourisher.*

ALTRIBES, adv. (alter and secus) *Of or on the other side.*

ALTRIX, icis, f. (altor) *I. A female nurse.* II. Especially, *A nurse.*

ALTRIVORSUM, adv. *On the other side.*

ALTUS, a, um. *I. High, elevated. I. Prop.; mous, Virg. 2. Alta vox, High, loud, shrill, clear. 3. Fig. High, great, lofty, above other persons or things; hence, Altum, subst., Height; especially of the sea, the high sea, the sea. II. Deep. 1. Prop.; aqua, flumen, Cæs. 2. Fig. Deep, great, profound, secret, impuncturable; hence, Altum, Depth. III. Far removed, remote.*

ALTUS, a, um. for Alitus, part. of ALO.

ALLUCINATIO (Allucin. or Hallucin.), ōnis, f. (alucinor) *Footery, trifling, bewitchery.*

ALLUCOR (Alluc. or Halluc.), ōtus sum, ōri, (from ἀλλω, ἀλλωμαι) *I. Intrants. To be careless or thoughtless, to play the fool, trifler, toy. II. Trans. To do any thing without care and attention; to act or talk carelessly; to prate, babble.*

ALUMEN, inis, m. *Alum.*

ALUMINATUS, a, um. (alumen) *Furnished with or containing alum.*

ALUMINOSUS, a, um. (alumen) *Full of alum.*

ALUMNA, æ, f. (from alumnus) *I. She that is brought up by any one, a foster-child, nursing. II. She that brings up a child, a nurse.*

ALUMNO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre, and ALUMNOR, ōtus sum, ōri. *To bring up.*

ALUMNUS, l, m. (as it were, alomensus, præ part. of alo) *I. He that is brought up, a foster-child, pupil; also, an inhabitant of a country, a son. II. He that nourishes or brings up, a foster-father.*

ALUTA, æ, f. *I. A very soft leather. II. A shoe made of this leather. III. A bag, purse. IV. A beauty-spot for the face.*

ALVEARE, is, n. (alveus) *A beehive, hive.*

ALVEARICUM, i, n. (alveus) *A whole range of beehives, a place where beehives stand.*

ALVEATUS, a, um. (alveus) *Hollowed out in the form of a channel.*

ALVEOLUS, i, m. (dimin. of alveus) *I. A small channel of a river. II. A small hollow vessel, a pail, bucket, &c. III. A small gaming-board, draught-board.*

ALVEUS, i, m. (from alveus) *I. The bed or channel of a river; poetical for, a river. II. A deep long vessel, a tray,*

ALV

trough, tub. III. *A bathing-tub; especially, a stone cistern used for bathing in.*

IV. *The lower part of a ship; and afterwards, the whole ship. V. A small ship or skiff, a bark. VI. A beehive.*

VII. *A gaming-board, draught-board, chess-board. VIII. A long trench in which vines were planted.*

ALVUS, i, f. (for alvus, from alo) *I. The belly, paunch; hence, 1. Looseness, flux. 2. Stool, excrement. II. Especially, The stomach. III. The womb.*

IV. *A beehive.*

AMABILIS, e. (amo) *Worthy of being loved, lovely.*

AMABILITAS, ōtis, f. (amabilis) *Love-ness; Plaut.*

AMABILITER, adv. *I. In a lovely manner, amiably. II. Lovingly.*

AMANDATIO, ōnis, f. (amando) *A removing or sending away (of a person).*

AMANDO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. *To remove, send away, dismiss any one; especially, in order to get rid of him; hence fig., to remove.*

AMANS, tis. *I. Part. of amo; see AMO.*

II. *Adj. Loving, affectionate, friendly, well disposed towards one; also, of things without life, fond, affectionate. III. Subst. A lover; amantes, lovers.*

AMANTER, adv. (amans) *Lovingly, affectionately, friendly.*

AMANUENSIS, is, m. (a and manus) *A clerk, secretary.*

AMARACINUS, a, um. (amaracus) *Of marjoram.*

AMARACUS, i, c. and AMARACUS, i, n. (ἀμαράκος εἶ-ος) *Marjoram.*

AMARANTUS, i, m. (ἀμαράνθος, i. e. unfading) *Amarant, flower, gentile.*

AMARE, adv. *I. With a bitter flavour, bitterly. II. Bitterly, keenly, sarcastically, violently.*

AMARESCO, ēre, 3. (amarus) *To grow bitter.*

AMARITIES, ōi, f. (amarus) *Bitterness.*

AMARITUDO, inis, f. (amarus) *I. Bitterness, i. e. a bitter flavour. II. Bitterness, fig., i. e. acrimoniousness, sharpness, severity, offensiveness; or, unpleasantness, disagreeableness.*

AMAROR, ōris, m. (amarus) *Bitterness.*

AMARULENTUS, a, um. (amarus) *Bitter, full of bitterness.*

AMARUS, a, um. *I. Bitter (in flavour); hence, Amarus, plur. amara, Bitterness.*

II. *Bitter, i. e. unpleasant, disagreeable. III. Bitter, i. e. sarcastic, acrimonious. IV. Sour; ill-natured, morose. V. Violent, hard, severe.*

AMA

AMASIUS, i, m. (amo) *A lover, gallant, suitor.*

AMATIO, ōnis, f. (amo) *A loving, a being in love (with the sex).*

AMATOR, ōris, m. (amo) *A lover. I. Gen., i. e. A friend. II. A gallant, paramour, lover.*

AMATORCULUS, i, m. (dimin. of amator) *A pitiful lover.*

AMATORIE, adv. *Like a lover, amorously.*

AMATORIUS, a, um. (amator) *Full of love, amorous, amatory.*

AMATRIX, icis, f. (amo) *A mistress, coquette, sweetheart.*

AMAZONIUS, idis, f. for Amazon.

AMAZONIUS, a, um. *Amazonian.*

AMB, prep. AMBI, also AM or AN. (from ἀμφ) *An inseparable preposition. On both sides, around.*

AMBACTUS, i, m. *A servant; hence, Ambacti, Servants, vassals of the ancient Gallic knights.*

AMB-ĒDĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. i. q. ambedo.

AMBĀGES, or AMBĀGIS, is, f. and more frequently plur. AMBAGES. *I. A going round; a roundabout way, a circuitous route; and plur., turnings, windings.*

II. *Fig. Roundabout stories, intricate speeches, preambles. III. Any enigmatical, dark, inexplicable action or expression.*

AMBĀGIOSUS, a, um. (ambages) *Full of intricacies.*

AMBĀGO, inis, f. i. q. ambages.

AMB-ARBĀLIS, e. *That goes round the fields.*

AMB-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. *To eat or gnaw round.*

AMBENS, i, e. ambedens.

AMBESUS, i, um. Part. of AMBEDO.

AMBIGO, ēre. (amb and ago) *I. To contend with any one, to litigate; also, to be at variance with one's self, i. e. to hesitate, be uncertain. II. To go round or about, to hover round a place so as not to come to it.*

AMBIGUE, adv. *Ambiguously, in an ambiguous or inexplicable manner.*

AMBIGUITAS, ōtis, f. (ambiguus) *Ambiguity.*

AMBIGUUS, a, um. (ambigo) *I. Ambiguous, of a double signification. II. Equivocal, the name of which belongs to two or more things. III. That has a double shape or sex. IV. Not to be relied on. V. Uncertain, doubtful.*

VI. *Difficult, perplexed. VII. Double.*

VIII. *Disputable. N. B. Subst., Am-*

AMB

bignam. I. *Ambiguity*. 2. *Uncertainty*. 3. *A critical situation*.

AMBIO, lvi and li, lrum, lre, (from amb and eo, although it is not inflected as eo, but regularly after the fourth conjugation; only the imperfect is amblebam and ambibam) I. *To go round about any thing*; hence, I. *Alliquid*, *To surround, encompass*. 2. *Aliquem*, *To go round in order to come near, to seek to approach*.

II. *To go round, i. e. from one to another*; hence, *to ingratiate one's self in the favour of any one, to canvass for votes*. III. *Gen.* *To seek for any thing earnestly, to take pains in order to acquire any thing, to sue with importunity*. IV. *To accost with prayers, to solicit*.

AMBITIO, ðnis, f. (ambulo) I. *A going round*; especially, *canvassing for votes by candidates at Rome, a formal suing for an office*. II. *In a wider sense, A seeking after honours, love of honour, eager desire of honour, ambition*. III. *A great or excessive endeavour to gain the good will of every body, desire of popularity*; hence also, *Partiality*. IV. *Gen.* *A striving after empty fame, vanity*; or, *an endeavouring to gain admiration*. V. *A praying, importunity*.

AMBITIOSE, adv. I. *Ambitiously, with an eager desire of obtaining honour*. II. *Fainly, with vanity*. III. *With insinuating complaisance, with partiality*. IV. *Eagerly*.

AMBITIOSES, a, um. (ambitio) I. *Going round*; hence, *encompassing, winding round*. II. *That court the favour of every one, whether by lawful means or otherwise*; *desirous of popularity*. III. *Ambitious, thirsting after honour, vain*; also of things, *by means of which one seeks to acquire fame*; hence, *proud, conceited, vainglorious*. IV. *Earnest, importunate*.

AMBITES, us, um. Part. of AMBIO. AMBITES, us, m. (ambio) I. *A going or turning round, a circuit, compass*. II. *An embracing*. III. *Circuit, extent*.

IV. *A circumlocution, periphrasis*. V. *The rounding of a period, a period*. VI. *A fraudulent or unlawful seeking after posts of favour*. VII. *Ostentation, vanity, ambition*. VIII. *Boasting, bragging*. IX. *A great or earnest endeavour*.

AMBIO, æ, o. (ἀμβίο) I. *Both*. II. *For duo*. Virg.

AMBROSIA, æ, f. (ἀμβροσία) *Immortality*; hence, I. *The food of the gods*. II. *An unguent said to be used by the gods*. III. *The name of some plants*.

AMB

AMBROSIALES, a, um. *Ambrosial*. AMBROSIIUS, a, um. I. *Consisting of ambrosia, ambrosial*. II. *Scented with ambrosia, the unguent of the gods*. III. *Divine*.

AMBUBAJA, æ, and plur. AMBUBAJÆ, aruin, f. (from the Syriac Abub, Anhub, i. e. a pipe) *Syrian women, who supported themselves at Rome by their music, and perhaps by other means*.

AMBULACRUM, i, n. (ambulo) *A place to walk in attached to a house, a walk, piazza, cloister*.

AMBULATIO, ðnis, f. (ambulo) I. *A walking or walking about, a taking a walk*. II. *A place for walking in, a walk*.

AMBULATORIA, æ, f. (dimin. of ambulo) *A short walk*.

AMBULATOR, ðnis, m. (ambulo) *A walker up and down, a lounge, rambler*.

AMBULATORIUS, a, um. (ambulator) I. *That goes to and fro*; hence, *that may be pushed, movable*. II. *That serves or is fit for walking in*.

AMBULO, avi, atum, are. I. *To go or walk about*; *to go for a walk, to take a walk*. II. *To go*.

AMB-RO, ussi, ustum, ère. *To burn around*; *to scorch, singe, or burn up, consume by fire*: part., ambulustus, a, um. I. *Singed, scorched, burnt around*; hence, *ambustum, a burn, burnt part*; hence fig. I. *Seriously damaged, much injured*; *blasted in reputation*. II. *Injured or benumbed by cold*.

AMBUSTIO, ðnis, f. (amburo) *A burning of the outside of any thing, a scorching*. AMBUSTUS, us, m. *Burnt or scorched around*.

AMELLUS, i, m. *Purple Italian swartwort*. AMENS, tis. I. *That is not in his senses, out of his mind, beside himself, mad*. II. *Foolish, silly, stupid*.

AMENTATUS, us, um. Part. of AMENTO. AMENTIA, æ, f. (amens) I. *Madness, insensibility, confusion of the senses*. II. *Senselessness, i. e. absurdity, silliness, stupidity*. III. *Senseless behaviour*.

AMENTO, avi, atum, are. (amentum) I. *To furnish with a thong or strap*; hence, *Amentatus, a, um, Furnished with a thong*. II. *To hurl or throw by means of a thong*.

AMENTUM, i, n. *A thong or strap*. I. *A shoe-tie*. II. *Especially, A thong or strap fastened to a missile weapon, by means of which it may be thrown with greater force*.

AMES, itis, m. *A pole or staff for spreading nets with*.

AME

AMETHYSTINUS, a, um. *That wears a dress of the colour of an amethyst*.

AMETHYSTINUS, a, um. I. *Of amethyst*. II. *Of the colour of amethyst, violet-purple*.

AMETHYSTUS, i, f. (ἀμειθυστός) I. *The amethyst, a precious stone of a violet-purple colour*. II. *A kind of vine or grape*.

AMFRACTUS, Sive ANFRACTUS.

AMICA, æ, f. I. *A female friend*.

II. *A mistress*.

AMICE, adv. *In a friendly manner, kindly, amicably, benevolently*.

AMICIO, icul and lxi, lictum, a. (am and jacio) I. *To throw about, wrap round*; it was the word used to express the putting on of the Greek mantle and Roman toga; *to clothe, cover, dress with an outer garment*. II. *Fig.* *To cover, cloak, envelop*.

AMICTER, adv. i, q. amice.

AMICTIA, æ, f. (amicus) *Friendship, sympathy*.

AMICU, are. (amicus) *To make friendly*. AMICTORIUM, i, n. (amicio) *Any garment which is wrapped about one, but not drawn on*.

AMICTUS, a, um. Part. of AMICIO. AMICTUS, us, m. (amicio) I. *Any garment which is thrown about one, but not drawn on*. II. *Dress, i. e. the manner or mode of dressing, fashion*.

AMICULA, æ, f. *A female friend, a mistress*.

AMICULUS, i, n. (amicio) *That which one throws upon him or about him*; *a cloak, mantle, &c.*

AMICULUS, i, m. *A little or mean friend*; or, *a dear or intimate friend*.

AMICUS, a, um. (amicus) I. *Friendly, kind, amicable, benevolent*. II. *Pleasing, agreeable*.

AMICUS, i, m. I. *A friend, a dear friend*. II. *Also Public servants and privy councillors of a king are frequently called amici*.

AMISSIO, ðnis, f. (amitto) *A losing, a loss*.

AMISSUS, a, um. Part. of AMITTO.

AMISSUS, us, m. i, q. amissio.

AMITA, æ, f. *A father's sister, paternal aunt*.

AMITINUS, a, um. (amita) *Descended from a father's sister*.

AMITTO, issi, issum, ère. I. *To let go, to send away, let slip, dismiss*. II. *To lose*.

AMMI OF AMI, AMMIUM OF AMIUM, i, n. (ἀμμύον) *A kind of cummin*.

AMMODYTES, æ, m. (ἀμμοδύτης) *A kind*

of serpent, in Africa, said to bury itself in the sand.

AMMONIACUS, a, um. I. Sal, A kind of salt, said to be found in Africa under the sand; Plin. II. Ammoniacum, subst., A kind of resin or gum which drops from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

AMMONIUM, l. n. A mixture of nitre and sand.

AMNICOLA, æ. c. (amnis and colo) That duells or grows near a river.

AMNICULUS, l. m. (dimin. of amnis) A little river, a brook.

AMNICUS, a, um. (amnis) Of or belonging to, that is in or near, a river.

AMNIS, is. m. I. A river, stream.

II. A mountain torrent; Virg. III. For aqua; id. IV. Amnes oceani, id., The currents of the ocean, the sea.

V. A stream of any liquid.

AMO, avi, atum, are. I. To love, to be fond of; also, intrans., to be in love, to have a mistress or sweetheart.

II. Amare se. To be pleased with, admire, think highly of, one's self.

III. Amo te, I am satisfied or pleased with your conduct; thus also, amo rem, I am pleased, satisfied, or content with a thing.

IV. To be fond of being near anything; hence, to do a thing with pleasure, or, to be in the habit of doing any thing.

AMENE, adv. Pleasantly (to the senses).

AMENITAS, atis. f. (amenus) I. Pleasantness, with respect to the senses, especially the sight; agreeable prospect.

II. A pleasant country. III. Politeness, gallantry.

IV. Gen. The pleasure or delight produced by any thing.

AMENITER, adv. i. q. amene.

AMENUS, a, um. I. Pleasant to the senses, especially to the sight; hence, I. Delightful or pleasant to look upon, fine.

AMENA (sc. loca) Pleasant places or countries.

2. Pleasant to hear, charming.

II. Gen. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

III. Cultus amenior, Liv., the too elegant dress (of a vestal).

AM-ELIOR, itus sum, iri. I. To throw away, throw aside, remove.

II. To remove, avert, turn away.

III. To set aside, pass over in silence.

AMOLITIO, ðnis. f. (amolior) A throwing or removing aside.

AMOMUM, or AMOMON, i. n. (ἀμώμων)

I. An aromatic shrub growing in India, Armenia, and Media, from which the Romans prepared a kind of sweet-scented essence or balsam.

II. This essence or balsam itself.

AMOR, ðris. m. (amo) I. Love, affection. II. A beloved person or object, a favourite. III. The god of love, Cupid. IV. A love-charm. V. Desire, longing.

AMOTIO, ðnis. f. (amoveo) A putting away, removal.

AMOTUS, a, um. Part. of AMOVEO.

AMOVEO, ðvi, ðtum. 2. I. To remove out of the way, put or lay aside, withdraw.

II. To avert. III. To remove privacy, to steal.

AMPHIBOLIA, æ. f. (ἀμφιβολία) Ambiguity.

AMPHIBRACHYS, ðs. m. sc. pes. A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable between two short ones.

AMPHICTYON, ðnis. plur. AMPHICTYONES, The congress of the Greeks; the assembled deputies of the Greek states, who met twice a year to deliberate concerning the general affairs of Greece.

AMPHINACRUS, i. m. (pes) A poetical foot of three syllables, namely, one long, one short, and one long.

AMPHINALLUM, i. n. (ἀμφιμαλλόν) A kind of cloth, rough or shaggy on both sides.

AMPHISBENA, æ. f. (ἀμφισβανα) A kind of serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail, at pleasure.

AMPHITHEATRÁLIS. e. Of or belonging to an amphitheatre.

AMPHITHEATRÍCUS, a, um. i. q. amphitheatralis.

AMPHITHEATRUM, i. n. An amphitheatre, a large oval building for the exhibition of spectacles, especially of gladiatorial shows.

AMPHORA, æ. f. (ἀμφορεύς) I. A vessel of clay or other materials, with handles, for keeping oil, honey, wine, &c. in; a pot, jar, flask, bottle.

II. A measure of liquids, containing eight congi or forty-eight sextarii.

III. As a measure to denote the size of a ship.

AMPHORÁLIS, e. e. g. vas, i. e. Containing the quantity of an amphora.

AMPLE, adv. Spaciously; hence, I. Abundantly, copiously.

II. Respectably, splendidly, magnificently.

III. The comparative amplius denotes also, I. Further, more, moreover; also, more, with words of pumber.

2. More, longer, of time.

AMPECTO, for ampletor.

AMPECTOR, exus sum. 3. (am and plecto, πλέκω) I. To surround, encompass, encircle, embrace.

II. To clasp, cling around; fig., to embrace, be

fond of, to love, value, esteem. III. To grasp, lay hold of. IV. To surround, enclose. V. To take together, put together, embrace. VI. To include, comprehend.

AMPLEXO, i. q. ampletor.

AMPLEXOR, atus sum, ari. i. q. ampletor. I. To encircle, embrace; hence, to caress, court, pay attention to.

II. To love or be fond of any thing, to be addicted to, to take pleasure in.

III. To defend, take under one's protection.

AMPLEXUS, us. m. (ampletor) I. A surrounding, encompassing.

II. An embracing.

AMPLIATIO, ðnis. f. (amplio) I. An enlarging.

II. A deferring of any thing.

AMPLIFICATIO, ðnis. f. (amplifico) A widening.

II. In rhetoric, An amplifying of a proposition by the addition of others, or by copiousness of diction.

AMPLIFICATOR, ðris. m. (amplifico) He who widens, &c.; he who enlarges or increases.

AMPLIFICO, avi, atum, are. (amplius and facio) I. To widen, extend, enlarge.

II. To dilate upon.

III. To enlarge, increase.

IV. To ennoble, aggrandize.

AMPLIO, avi, atum, are. (amplius) I. To make wider, widen.

II. To enlarge, increase, extend.

III. To aggrandize, ennoble.

IV. Ampliare, or ampliare aliquem, of judges, when they defer passing sentence on the accused, To delay judgment.

AMPLITER, adv. I. Copiously, splendidly, magnificently.

II. Very, very much.

AMPLITUDO, Inls. f. (amplius) I. Largeness, extent, greatness, size, bulk.

II. Greatness, fig.

III. In rhetoric, Copiousness of ideas or diction.

IV. Dignity, grandeur, distinction of a person on account of office, rank, &c.

AMPLIUS, comparat. of AMPLIO.

AMPLUS, a, um. (from ἀπάλτος) I. Large, or of large extent, great, spacious.

II. Gen. Great. III. Great, i. e. excellent, splendid, noble.

IV. Ennobling, aggrandizing, creditable.

V. Reputable, that is respected.

VI. Orator amplius, Cic. i. e. one who expresses himself with a copiousness of idea or diction.

AMPULLA, æ. f. (dimin. of amphora) I. A flask, bottle, &c.

II. Ampullæ, fig., Bombast, bragging.

AMP

AMPULLACEUS, a, um. (ampulla) *In the form of a flask.*

AMPULLARIUS, l. m. (ampulla) *A maker of leather flasks; one who covers flasks with leather.*

AMPULLOR, ārī. *To speak in a high or inflated style.*

AMPŪTĀTO, ōnis, f. (amputo) I. *A lopping, or cutting off.* II. *Wood that has been lopped off.*

AMPŪTO, āvī, ātum, āre. Prop. *To cut off round about; hence, 1. To cut off one thing from another.* II. *To lop, clip, prune, i. e. to curtail, shorten.*

III. *To cut away; hence, 1. To put away, dismiss, remove. 2. To mutilate.*

AMULETUM, l. n. *A sympathetic preservative against sickness or enchantment; especially, such as was hung round the neck.*

AMERICA, æ. f. (Amérus) *The dregs of pressed olives, lees of oil.*

AMISSUS, is, f. *A line, rule, level used by carpenters; hence, Ad amissum, According to line or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually.*

AMUSSITO, āre. (amussia) *To make according to rule, to do nicely or exactly.*

AMYGDALA, æ. f. I. *An almond, the kernel of an almond.* II. *An almond-tree.*

AMYGDALACEUS, a, um. *Like the almond-tree.*

AMYGDALINUS, a, um. *Of or made from almonds.*

AMYGDALUM, l. n. (Amýgdalos) I. *An almond, the kernel of an almond.*

II. *An almond-tree.*

AMYLUM, or AMELUM, l. n. (Amýlon, i. e. not ground) *Starch.*

AMYSTIS, idis, f. (Amýstis.) *A mode of drinking, by which a large cup or other vessel was emptied at a single draught.*

AN. adv. I. *In a simple interrogation.*

II. *In a direct question, with an indicative, when it is expressed in English merely by the form of the sentence, or by 'then'; an abijt jam a milite? Ter.*

III. *In an indirect question, with a conjunctive, Whether?* II. *In compound inter-*

rogations which relate to two or more different things, Or, with the interroga-

tive particles utrum orne before it or un-

derstood. III. A frequently used word to denote doubt. IV. Sometimes an

is used for sive, after a sive which pre-

cedes.

ANABATHRUM, l. n. (Anábathros) *An elevated place in a theatre, to which one ascends by steps.*

ANA

ANÁBEMA, āms, n. (Anábēma) *A band, especially, one used for ornament.*

ANAGLYPTA, or ANAGLYPHIA, o'um, n. (Anáglypta, s. Anáglypha) *Bas-relief.*

ANAGNOSTES, æ. m. (Anágnostris) *A reader, lecturer; a person employed to read at table.*

ANÁLECTA, æ. m. (Anályctw) *A collector.*

ANÁLŌGIA, æ. f. (Análygia) *Similarity, proportion of two things, especially in*

languages, analogy.

ANÁNEUM, l. n. (Anáneion, i. e. necessary) *A kind of large drinking-cup,*

which one was obliged to drain at a draught.

ANÁPESTUS, i. m. (Anápēstos) *A metrical foot consisting of three syllables,*

namely, two short and one long.

ANAS, ætis, f. *A duck.*

ANATICOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of anas) *A little duck, a duckling.*

ANÁTINUS, a, um. (anas) *Of or belonging to ducks.*

ANÁTŌCISIMUS, l. m. (Anátocismos) *In-*

terest upon interest, compound interest.

ANÁTŌMIA, æ. f. (Anátomia) *A surgical*

dissection of the body, anatomy; hence, Anatomus, Belonging to anatomy,

anatomical; hence, 1. Anatomicus, sc-

medicus, An anatomist, dissector. II.

Anatomica, æ, or Anatomice, es, f. The art

of dissecting the body, anatomy.

ANCEPS, eplitis. (an and caput) I. *That*

has two heads. II. Twofold, double, 1. In form. 2. In nature; Of a

twofold nature. 3. Double, twofold, on

account of two causes or objects. 4. Double,

i. c. on both sides. 5. Double in meaning,

ambiguous. 6. Double-minded, i. e. faith-

less, uncertain, doubtful, irresolute. 7.

Uncertain as to its issue, various, doubt-

ful, dangerous, hazardous, uncertain,

critical, dubious. 8. Disputatio, Cic,

wherein arguments are advanced pro et

contra.

ANCHORA, ANCHORALIS. See ANCORA, &c.

ANCLE, is, n. (from Anáklis; round)

I. *A small oval shield. II. Also,*

Any shield, when used of ancient ar-

mour.

ANCILLA, æ. f. (for ancilla, dimin. of

anus) *A waiting-woman, maid-servant,*

handmaid, female slave.

ANCILLARIŌS, l. m. *One that is fond*

of maid-servants.

ANCILLARIS, e. *Belonging to a maid-*

servant.

ANCILLOR, ātus sum, ārī. (uncilla) *To*

be a handmaid; hence, to wait, to serve,

to be a slave.

ANCILLŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ancilla) *A*

little handmaid.

ANCEPS, for ANCEPS.

ANCIUS, or ANCIUS, a, um. (am and

cæsus) *Cut away.*

ANCON, ōnis, m. (Anákon) I. Prop.

The elbow, or rather, the flexure of the

arm at the elbow. Hence, II. The

elbow of a square, or the part of a work-

man's square or rule (i. e. an instrument

for forming or measuring angles, in the

form of the letter L) where the perpendi-

cular and base meet.

ANCŌRA, æ. f. (Anákon) I. *An an-*

chor. II. Fig. i. e. Resort, refuge.

ANCŌRALIS, e. (ancora) *Of or belong-*

ing to an anchor; hence, Ancorale, A

cable.

ANCŌRALIS, a, um. l. q. ancoralis.

ANDĀBĀTA, æ. m. *A kind of gladiator*

at Rome who fought hoodknives.

ANDRĀGŌGYNUS, a, m. (Andrógynus) *An*

hermaphrodite.

ANĒMON, es, f. (Anémōn) *Anemone,*

the wind flower.

ANĒTHUM, i. n. (Anēthos) *Dill, anise.*

ANAPRACTUS (Amfr.), us, m. (an and

frango) Prop. *A turning, bending; hence,*

1. A crooked winding. II. The

turning or winding of a way; a winding

way, circuitous route. III. Fig. Proli-

xity in speaking, long circumstance of

words.

ANGĒLUS, i. m. (Anágelos) *A mes-*

senger. II. An angel; in ecclesiastical

writers.

ANGŌRA, æ. f. (Angora) *An inflammation*

of the throat, the quinsy.

ANGIPORTUS, us, m. and ANGIPORTUM,

l. n. *A narrow lane, by-way.*

ANGO, anxi, f. (Anágon) I. *To make*

narrow; and so, to press together; espe-

cially, to press the throat, to stifle, to

strangle, to vex. II. *Fig. To choke.*

III. *To vex, trouble; hence, Angi, To be*

vexed, or troubled.

ANGOR, dris. m. (ango) I. *A strang-*

gling, choking. II. Hence, II. The

condition of one who is near being choked,

or breathes with difficulty. III. Anguish,

breathless.

ANGŌCŌMUS, a, um. (anguis and coma)

That hath snakes in the place of hair,

snake-haired.

ANGŌCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of anguis) *A*

little snake.

ANGŪFER, a, um. (anguis and fero)

That carries serpents; hence, Anguifer,

the adder.

The constellation *Serpentarius*, otherwise called *Ophiuchus*.

ANGUIŒA, æ. f. (anguis and geno s. fignò) Engendered of a snake.

ANGULLA; æ. f. (anguis) An eel.

ANGULMANUS, i. (anguis and manus) A term applied to an elephant on account of the quick serpent-like motion of its proboscis (manus).

ANGULINES, a. um. (anguis) I. Consisting of snakes or serpents. II. Resembling a snake or serpent.

ANGULUS, a. um. i. q. anguineus.

ANGUPES, Ædis. (anguis and pes) Serpent-footed.

ANGUS, is. e. I. A serpent, snake.

II. A constellation, otherwise called *Draco*.

ANGUTÆNSIS, tis. (anguis and teneo) I. q. Ophiuchus.

ANGULÆUS, e. (angulus) That hath angles or corners, angular.

ANGULATUS, a. um. (angulus) Having corners, angular.

ANGULOSUS, a. um. (angulus) Full of angles or corners, angular.

ANGULUS, i. m. (dimin. of angulus) A small angle or corner, a nook.

ANGULUS, i. m. (from ἀγκυλος, bent, curved, angular) I. An angle, corner.

II. A corner, i. e. a place of concealment, a lurking place.

ANGUSTE, adv. I. Narrowly, closely, in a small space. II. Sparingly, with a scarcity of provisions. III. Briefly, not diffusely. IV. Scarcely, hardly.

ANGUSTIA, æ. f. (angustus) I. Narrowness. II. Narrowness of circumstances.

III. Rei, Narrowness of circumstances, indigence, want, poverty; also simply, angustiae, poverty. IV. Difficulty in any thing. V. Gen. Erigency, perplexity. (Usually in the plural.)

ANGUSTICLAVUS, a. um. (angustus and clavus) That wears on his tunic the narrow stripe of purple: to which was properly the badge of a knight.

ANGUSTO, avi, atum, ære. (angustus) I. To make narrow. II. To circumscribe, restrain.

ANGUSTUS, a. um. (ango) I. Narrow small, not spacious; hence, subst. Angustum, Narrowness. II. Short, scanty, confined brief. III. Spare, small, little, limited. IV. Difficult, doubtful, critical; hence, Angustum, subst., Difficulty, exigency. V. Little-minded, mean-spirited. VI. Pointed.

ANHELATOR, Ætis. m. (anhelo) One who finds a difficulty in breathing, one who pants or is out of breath.

ANHELITUS, us. m. (anhelo) I. Difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, panting. II. Breath. III. Vapour, exhalation, damp.

ANHELO, avi, atum, ære. I. Intrans. I. To breathe with difficulty, pant, gasp; hence, Anhelans, Panting, breathing short, or with difficulty. 2. To breathe, draw breath. II. Trans. 1. To breathe forth, emit with a blast. 2. To pant at a thing, i. e. to do it with labour.

ANHELUS, a. um. I. Panting, out of breath. II. With the poets, Accompanied by a cough, attended with coughing.

ANICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of anus.) An old woman.

ANILIS, e. (anus) Of or pertaining to an old woman, old-woman-like, old-womanish.

ANILITAS, ætis. f. (anilis) The old age of a woman, the age of an old woman.

ANILITER, adv. After the manner of an old woman.

ANIMA, æ. f. (like animus, from ζω, ζωμι, to breathe) I. The air; also, with the poets, Wind. II. Air inhaled and exhaled, i. e. breath. III. The vital principle, life. (The vegetative principle.

IV. The soul considered as giving life to the body; a shade or ghost in the infernal regions. V. A living creature.

VI. Anima amphoræ, Phædr. i. e. scent or fumes of the wine: anima puti, facete for aqua, Plaut. N. B. I. Gen. animai, for anime, Lucr. 2. Dat. animis for animabus, Cic.

ANIMABILIS, e. (animò) Vivifying.

ANIMADVERSIÒ, Ætis. f. (animadvorto) I. Observation, consideration, attention. II. Censure. III. Punishment, chastisement.

ANIMADVERSOR, Ætis. m. (animadvorto) One who remarks, an observer.

ANIMADVERTO (Animadvorto), ti, sum. 3. animum adverto. I. To turn one's thoughts to a thing, give heed to, consider.

II. To think of, e. g. doing any thing.

III. To notice, remark, observe.

IV. Especially of lictors, who walked before a magistrate, when they ordered persons to make way, or to show proper marks of respect; consul lictorem animadvortere jussit, Liv. i. e. to take notice, sc. of the passengers. V. To punish.

ANIMAL, is. n. (for animale, from anima) I. Any living creature, whether man or brute. II. A brute animal.

ANIMALIS, e. (anima) I. Composed or consisting of air. II. Animate, having life. III. Spiritual.

ANIMANS, tis. I. Part. of animo; see ANIMO. II. Adj. Living, alive. III. Subst. Animans, tis. m. f. and n. 1. A living creature. 2. A reasonable being, rational creature.

ANIMATOR, Ætis. f. (animò) A quickening or giving of life.

ANIMATUS, a. um. I. Part. of animo; see ANIMO. II. Adj. 1. Animate, that has life. 2. Disposed, affected, inclined. 3. Courageous, bold, stout-hearted.

ANIMO, avi, atum, ære. (from anima, and also animus) I. Trans. To animate, give life to. II. Intrans. To be alive.

ANIMOSE, adv. I. Full of spirit, courageously, heartily, fearlessly. II. Eagerly, with fondness or earnestness.

ANIMOSUS, a. um. I. (From animus) Spirited, mettlesome, stout-hearted. 1. Spirited. 2. Spirited or vehement. 3. Spirited, bold, eager; that spurs no cost. 4. Proud. II. (From anima, breath, life) Living, full of life, animate.

ANIMULUS, i. m. (dimin. of animus) Mi animule! dear heart! Plaut.

ANIMUS, i. m. (animus, from ζω, ζωμι, prop. breath; see ANIMA. I. The soul, considered as giving life to the body; the life, the vital principle. II. The soul, as distinguished from the body, and as containing within itself the powers of desire and thought. III. The soul, so far as it wills or refuses, is sensible or otherwise, inclined to or averse from a thing, influenced by passion or desire; the mind; hence, I. Will, choice, intention.

2. Inclination, heart, desire; also, a person towards whom one has any inclination. 3. Spirit, heart, courage; hence, pyric, haughtiness, loftiness of spirit. 4. Pleasure, delight. 5. Disquiet, anxiety, solicitude. 6. Hope, or confidence. IV. The soul, so far as it thinks, reasons, or judges; spirit, mind; hence, I. Thought, imagination. 2. Sentiment, inclination, disposition. 3. Memory, recollection.

ANIMALIS, e. (animus) I. Of the duration of a year. II. Concerning or relating to a year. III. That contains a year. Annales (sc. libri), Chronicles, annals.

ANNATO, or AD-NATO, avi, atum, ære. I. To swim to or towards. II. To swim by or by the side of.

ANNAVIGO, or AD-NAVIGO, avi, atum, ære. To sail to or towards.

ANNE, i. q. an. See AN.

ANNECTO, or AD-NECTO, exni, exum, Ære. To knit or bind to any thing, to connect, annex.

ANNULUS, *i. m.* (annulus) *A small ring.*
 ANNEXUS (Adn.), *a. um.* Part of ANNECTO.
 ANNEXUS (Adn.), *us. in.* (annectus) *A connection.*

ANNICULUS, *a. um.* (annus) *Of a year, one y or old.*

ANNIVEX, *a. um.* (annus and *veo*) *I. That bears fruit all the year round.* *II. That produces a new stalk or trunk every year.*

ANNISUS (Adn.), *a. um.* Part of ANNOTOR.

ANNISUS (Adn.), *us. in.* (adnotor) *A leaning or resting upon or against.*

ANNITROR, or ANNOTOR, *lus and ixus sum, lit.* *I. To lean upon or against any thing.* *II. To exert one's self, to strive, to do one's best.*

ANNIVERSARIUS, *a. um.* (annus and *verto*) *I. That happens every year, yearly, annual.* *II. That comes every year, yearly.* *III. That one makes use of every year.* *IV. That does any thing annually.*

ANNIXUS (Adn.), *a. um.* Part of ANNOTOR.
 AN-NO, or ANNO, *avi, atum, are.* *To swim to or towards.*

ANNONA, *æ. f.* (annus) *I. The yearly produce of land; corn.* *II. The price of corn, market price; also, highness of price, dearness; also, the price of other provisions.* *III. A stock of provisions of any kind.* *IV. An allowance of provisions.*

ANNŌTUS, *a. um.* (annus) *That is in years, many years old, aged.*

ANNŌTAMENTUM (Adn.), *i. n.* (annoto) *A remark, annotation; Gell. l. 7.*

ANNŌTIŌ (Adnot.), *ōnis. f.* (annoto) *A noting down in writing; Gell.; also, a written remark or annotation; Plin. Ep.*

ANNŌTIŌNICŪLA (Adn.), *æ. f.* (dimin. of annotatio) *A brief annotation; Gell.*

ANNŌTATOR (Adn.), *ōris. m.* (annoto) *An observer, remarker; Plin. Paneg.*

ANNŌTATUS, *a. um.* Part of ANNOTO.

ANNŌTIVUS, *a. um.* (annus) *Of a year, one year old.*

AN-NŌTO (ANŌTO), *avi, atum, are.*

I. To write notes, note down; hence, to note down the name of one impeached. *II. To remark, observe; also, to remark as something singular, to point out, commend.*

AN-NŌTULO (Adn.), *avi, atum, are.* *To raise clouds over a thing, to overcast.*

AN-NŌMERO, or AN-NŌMERO, *avi, atum, are. I. To count to. II. To count in with, to reckon together with, include among.*

AN-NŪNCIO (Adn.), or AN-NŪNTIO

(Adn.), *avi, atum, are.* *To announce, proclaim, make known.*

AN-NŪCIO (ADNŪCIO), *ul. (Ōtum), ere.*

I. To wink or nod at or to, to give a wink or nod to any one; hence, II. To assent to any thing by winking, to nod with the head in order to signify assent or approbation; hence Gen., to assent to any thing; or, to promise; or, to confirm, strengthen. *III. Alieui aliqum, To grant a thing, to appoint a thing to any one.* *IV. To favour.*

AN-NUUS, *i. m.* (from *an, i. e. circum, or from ins., Eol. ins., i. e. annus*) Prop. *The circuit or period of the year, periodical return of the year; hence, I. A year.* *N. B. I. Annum, A year, for the space of a year, during a year.* *2. Anno means sometimes, Last year, the year before; also, in a year, during a year, throughout a year.* *3. In annum, For a year; in hunc annum, for this year.* *4. Ad annum, A year hence, for the coming year.* *5. Anus meus, my year, i. e. in which I may, agreeably to the laws, enter upon an office, Cic. II. A time of year, season, poetic; Virg.; Hor. III. Age, time of life; Propert. IV. That which grows or comes to perfection in a year, growth of a year, fruit, corn; Lucan.*

AN-NŪTO (Adn.), *avi, atum, are.* *To nod to any one, to make signs by a nod.*

AN-NUUS, *a. um.* (annus) *I. Of a year, a year long, lasting one year.* *II. Yearly, annual, that happens every year; hence Annum, and plur. Annua, Any thing annual.*

AN-NUO, *sivi, situm, ere.* (an and *quero*) *I. Trans. I. To seek after, search for.* *2. To search into, examine, investigate.* *II. Intrans. (Of judicial proceedings) To examine into, investigate; to accuse, impeach.*

AN-NUQUITUS, *a. um.* Part of AN-QUIRO.

ANSA, *æ. f.* *I. That by which we take hold of any thing, a handle, haft.* *II. Fig., Occasion, opportunity.*

ANSĀTUS, *a. um.* (ansa) *Having a handle or handles.*

ANSER, *eris. m.* and *f.* *A goose or gander; Cic.*

ANSERINCUS, *a. um.* (anser) *Of or belonging to a goose.*

ANSŪLA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of ansa) *I. A small handle.* *II. Anslule. Loops on sandals, through which passed the straps that went over the foot.*

ANTE, (from *ava*) *I. Adv. I. Of place, Before, in front; also, forwards.* *2. Of time, Before, previously. Ante-*

quam, or ante quam, *1. Before that, before, sooner than.* *2. Until.* *3. First, in the first place, followed by date.* *4. Formerly, in ancient times.* *5. It is sometimes used as an adjective; ante salutem Virg., previous ills.* *II. Præter. I. Before, of place.* *2. Before, of time. Observe, 1. Ante tempus, ante diem, mean sometimes, before the proper time; ante tempus mori, Cic. 2. Ante certum diem, before the expiration of a certain day.*

3. Ante diem, with the day of the month, i. q. die; e. g. a. d. viii Calendas Decem-bres, Cic. i. e. ante diem octavum ante Cal. Decemb., for die octavo, &c. Hence the Romans use in ante diem, for in diem, on the day; and ex ante diem, for ex die, from the day. *3. Gen. Before, denoting preference, when it may be rendered above, beyond.*

ANTEĀ, *adv.* (from ante and the ablative *ea*) *Before, formerly.*

ANTEAMBULO, *ōnis. m.* (ante and ambulare) *One who walks before another; a servant or dependant who walked before his master or patron.*

ANTE-CĀNEM, *A constellation, called the Lesser Dog; a star in that constellation; ille antecæm (as a nominative), Cic.*

ANTE-CĀPIO, or ANTE CĀPIO, *cēpi, capium and ceptum, ere.* *I. To get before-hand.* *II. To get possession of before-hand, to preoccupy.* *III. To prevent, anticipate.*

ANTE-CĒDENS, *tis. I. Part. of antecedo; see ANTECEDO. II. Subst. That which precedes, the antecedent.*

ANTE-CĒDO, *essi, essum, ere. I. To go before, precede.* *II. To go before, fig., i. e. to surpass, excel; also without a case, to distinguish one's self, to be superior.*

ANTE-CĒLLO (ul), *ere. I. To be superior, to have a superiority.* *II. To surpass, excel.*

ANTE-CĒPTUS, *a. um.* Part of ANTECĀPIO.
 ANTE-CĒSSIO, *ōnis. f.* (antecedo) *A going before; hence, an efficient cause.*

ANTE-CĒSOR, *ōris. m.* (antecedo) *He that goes before.*

ANTE-CĒSSUS, *us. m.* (antecedo) *A going before; hence, in antecessum, Before-hand, in advance; Sen. Ep.*

ANTE-CŪSOR, *ōris. m.* (antecurro) *A forerunner.*

ANTE-DICO, or ANTE DICO, *xi, ctum, ere.* *To say beforehand.*

ANTE-RO, *ivi and li, ire. I. To go before, to precede.* *II. To be before, surpass, excel; also, without a case of the*

person or thing surpassed, to excel in any thing, to be distinguished or superior in any thing. III. To prevent, anticipate.

IV. To resist, oppose. V. To know beforehand, to foreknow.

ANTÉFERO, or ANTE FERO, túli, látum, ferre. I. To carry or bear before.

II. To prefer. III. To anticipate.

ANTÉFIGO, or ANTE FIGO, xi, xum, ére. To fix or fasten before any thing: hence, Antefixus, a, um; e. g. truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac., nailed to: Antefixa, subst., Ornaments affixed to houses or temples; Liv.

ANTÉGRÉDIO, essus sum, édi. (ante and gradior) To go before.

ANTÉHABEO, uv, icum, 2. To prefer.

ANTÉHAC, adv. (from ante and the abl. hac) Formerly, before now, in time past.

ANTÉLÁTUS, a, um. Part. of ANTEFERO.

ANTÉLÉCANTIS, a, um. (ante and lux) Before daylight.

ANTÉMÉRIDIANS, a, um. Before noon.

ANTÉMITTO, or ANTE MITTO, si, sum, 3. To send before or forward.

ANTENNA, or ANTEINNA, æ. f. A sail-yard.

ANTÉ-PENULTIMUS (Antepen.), a, um. Antepenultimate, the last but two.

ANTÉPARTUS, or ANTE PARTUS, a, um. Previously acquired.

ANTÉ-PES, édis, m. I. The forefoot; Cic. II. i. q. Antepambul; Juv.

ANTÉPILANS, i. m. I. Antepilani, in the Roman army, those who fought ante Pilanos, i. e. Triarios; and so, the Hastati and Principes; Liv. II. For antepilanus; Arrian.

ANTÉPONO, sui, situm, ére. I. To set or place before. II. To set before one, scribe up (food) to one. III. To prefer. ANTÉPÓTENS, tis. Superior in power or fortune.

ANTÉSIGNANS, i. m. (ante and signum) Hence, I. Antesignani, sc. milites, in the Roman army, Picked soldiers, who fought in front of the eagles and standards, and defended them. II. Fig. A leader.

ANTE-STO, or ANTISTO, éti, ére. To stand before or in front: hence, I. To be superior, to be distinguished, to be eminent. II. To excel, surpass.

ANTESTOR, átus sum, ári. To summon or call upon as witness.

ANTE-VENIO, éni, entum, 4. I. To prevent, anticipate. II. To excel, surpass, exceed.

ANTÉVERTO (Ante-vorto), ti, sum, 3. I. To go before, precede. II. To prevent, anticipate. III. To prefer.

ANTÉVERTOR (Antevortor). 3. To prefer. ANTÉVIO, ére. To go before.

ANTÉVOLO, or ANTE VOLO, ére. To fly before.

ANTHIAS, æ. m. (ἀθίαια) A kind of scaphis.

ANTICÍPATIO, ónis, f. (anticipo) The notion or apprehension of a thing antecedently to instruction.

ANTICÍPO, ávi, átum, ére. (ante and capio) I. To take or receive beforehand.

II. To anticipate, prevent. . .

ANTICUS, a, um. (ante) That is in front, foremost.

ANTÍDEA, adv. An old word for antea.

ANTÍDIO, ire, for anteo.

ANTÍDIAC, for antehac.

ANTÍDÓTUM, i. n., and ANTÍDÓTUS, i. f. (ἀντίδοτον) I. An antidote, remedy.

II. A counter-poison.

ANTÍPÓDES, um, m. (ἀντίπῶδες) People that have their feet opposite to others, on the other side of the earth.

ANTÍQUÁRIS, a, um. (antiquus) Concerned with antiquity.

ANTÍQUE, adv. In an antiquated manner, after the manner of the ancients.

ANTÍQUITAS, átis, f. (antiquus) I. Antiquity, i. e. ancient time. II. The age of a thing, i. e. long duration.

III. Antiquity, i. e. people of ancient times, ancients. IV. Early history. V. An antiquity, i. e. a monument of ancient times. VI. Integrity, primitive manners, primitive simplicity.

ANTÍQUITUS, adv. I. Formerly, of old, in ancient times. II. A long time ago, formerly.

ANTÍQVO, ávi, átum, ére. (antiquus) To make a thing old, to suffer to become obsolete: hence, to annul, repeal, abrogate.

ANTÍQUUS, a, um. (from ante) Old, that has been before. I. Old, i. e. that has been, happened, or been done, previously, earlier, or long ago. II. Old, ancient, i. e. that was, took place, or was made, long ago. III. Especially, as a commendation, Of the old fashion, i. e. honest, upright, frank, unsophisticated, without dissimulation, sincere, plain-dealing.

IV. Old in fame or reputation, i. e. celebrated, famed. V. Preferable, superior, excellent, important.

ANTÍSOPHISTA, æ. m. (ἀντισοφιστής) A counter-sophist, one who disputes against a sophist.

ANTISTES, Itis, c. (antisto) I. A president, overseer. II. One who presided over sacred rites or a temple, and also shared in the administration of these rites:

hence, a priest. III. Any one who possesses complete knowledge of a thing, and is as it were initiated into it; a master of a thing.

ANTISTITA, æ. f. (antistes) A female priestess; as, of a temple: or gen., a priestess.

ANTISTO, see ANTESTO.

ANTLIA, æ. f. (ἀντλία) A machine or instrument for drawing up water, a pump.

ANTLIO, ére. (ἀντλίω) To draw (water); Liv. Andr.

ANTRUM, i. n. A cave, cavern.

ANULÁRIUS, (Annul.), a, um. Concerned with rings or signets; creta, Plin., sealing-wax: Annularius, substantive, A maker of rings or signets; Cic.

ANULÁTUS, (Annul.), a, um. (adulus) That has or is furnished with rings.

ANULUS, or ANNULUS, i. m. I. A ring, ring for the finger, especially with a seal in it, a signet. II. Any thing circular like a ring for the finger; e. g. I. A ring by which curtains, &c. are hung.

2. A link of a chain: also, a pedicle. 3. A curled lock of hair.

ÁNUS, i. m. The fundament.

ÁNUS, i. m. A ring.

ÁNUS, us, f. An old woman, whether married or single, an old wife.

ANXIE, adv. Anxiously, with anxiety or grief.

ANXIÉTAS, átis, f. (anxius) I. Anxiety, i. e. fretfulness, aptness to be vexed.

II. Trouble, grief, sorrow, care.

III. Carefulness.

ANXIFER, a, um. (anxius and fero) That brings or causes anxiety.

ANXIÉTUS, Itis, f. i. q. anxietas.

ANXIUS, a, um. (ango) I. Anxious, i. e. inclined to anxiety.

II. Full of anxiety, solicitous. III. Anxious; i. e. that is done or attended with anxiety.

IV. Difficult, or causing anxiety.

ÁPÁGE (ἀπάγω, imperat. for ἀπάγω) Away with: hence, begone! depart! away! Plaut.; especially, away with you! it frequently means, God forbid! far be it! it suits not; don't speak to me about it; Plaut.; Ter.

ÁPÉR, aprí, m. (ἀπέροσθ.) I. A wild boar. II. A certain fish.

ÁPÉRIO, erui, ertum, iri. (for aperio, from ab and perio or pario, which must have signified 'to cover,' as is still evident from operio) I. To uncover, bare, make bare that which was covered: hence, I. To uncover, i. e. to make visible, cause to be seen; to discover, display, show, reveal:

thus also, *aperire se*, or *aperiri*, to become visible, to appear. 2. To promise. 11. To open (that which was closed): hence, 1. To open, make a way for, i. e. to furnish free access to any thing, to give free use of any thing, to furnish an opportunity for a thing; to open a way through. 2. To make known, declare, disclose. 3. To relate, make known.

APERTE, adv. I. Openly. II. Openly, clearly, plainly. III. Frankly, openly, heartily.

APERIO, *äre*, i. q. *aperio*; Plaut. **APERITURA**, *æ*, f. (*aperio*) I. An opening, sitting open. II. An opening, i. e. aperture, hole.

APERIUS, a, um. I. Part. of *aperio*; see **APERIO**. II. Adj. 1. Uncovered; i. e. 1. Not covered, bare. 2. Bare, not defended or protected, open. 3. Not covered, open. 4. Fig. Clear, cloudless. 2. Open, opened; i. e. 1. Standing open, open, not shut. 2. Not enclosed, unsurrounded, unbounded, open, free, wide: hence, *Aperium*, subst., An open place, a plain. 3. Open, public. 4. Clear, evident, plain, manifest: also, clear, intelligible. 5. Frank, candid, open-hearted. 6. Contentment, suit'd, adapted.

APEX, *icis*, m. (from *apio*, to join on) The highest part of a thing, especially of any thing pointed or conical; e. g. 1. The top of the cap or bonnet of a Roman priest (*flamen*): hence, *this cap itself*. II. q. *Pileus*, *A hat*. III. *A helmet*, i. e. the cone of a helmet. IV. A projecting point or summit: also, a flame which ends in a point. V. Fig. of Any distinguished honour or ornament. VI. A long mark over a syllable.

APHRACTUS, i. m. of **APHRACTUM**, i. n. (*ἀφρακτος*) An undecked ship, a ship without a deck.

APHRONITRUM, i. n. (*ἀφρονίτρον*) The froth of saltpetre.

APIARIUS, a, um. (*apis*) Concerned with or belonging to bees: hence, subst., 1. Apiarius, One who keeps or tends bees. II. Apiarium, i. A beehive.

APICATUS, a, um. (*apex*) Adorned with or a priest's cap or mitre.

APICULA, *æ*, l. (dimin. of *apis*) A little bee.

APICUS, a, um. Without wool.

APIME, *ärum*, f. (like *tricea*) Trifles, worthless things, fudge, buffoonery.

APIS, is, f. A bee.

APISCO, An old form for *adipisco*, i. e. *adipiscor*, Plaut.

APISCOR, *apiscor* sum, i. I. To reach. II. To reach with the understanding,

i. e. to understand. 111. To apprehend, seize. IV. To attain to, get, acquire.

APIUM, i. n. Smallage, including parsley, celery, &c.

APLUSTRE, and **APLUSTRUM**, i. n. Plur. **APLUSTRIA** and **APLUSTRA** (*ἀπλουστρα*) An ornament on the stern of a ship, consisting of planks joined together, on which was placed a staff with streamers or small flags to show the direction of the wind.

APPELLETI, *orum*, m. (*ἀππελλήται*) Persons chosen among the Greeks to assemble and consult on business of state.

APUDITERIUM, i. n. (*ἀπυδοτήριον*) An undressing-room at a bath.

APUDACTIZO, *äre*, (*ἀπυδοκτιζω*) To strike with the heels: hence, to despise; Plaut.

APÜDLOGO, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*. (from *ἀπυδολω* s. *ἀπυδολω*) To reject.

APÜDLOGUS, i. m. (*ἀπυδολογος*) 1. A narrative, story. II. A fable of Æsop.

APOSTRÖPHE, *es*, f. (*ἀποστρόφη*) A turning away; a figure in rhetoric, when the speaker turns away from his audience, and addresses something else.

APOTHECA, *æ*, f. (*ἀποθήκη*) A place in which any thing is laid up, a storehouse, repository.

APPÄRÄTE (Adp.), adv. With good or great preparation.

APPÄRÄTUS (Adp.), *önis*, f. (*apparat*) A preparation, preparing, making ready, especially, with care and magnificence.

APPÄRATUS (Adp.), a, um. I. Part. of *apparo*. II. Adj. Well furnished with every thing, sumptuous, magnificent, costly.

APPÄRÄTUS (Adp.), *us*, m. (*apparo*) 1. A preparing, making ready, preparation; especially, on a magnificent scale.

II. That with which the preparation is made, or of which it consists, instruments, furniture, &c.; apparatus, provisions. 111. Pomp, splendour, magnificence in one's way of living, state.

IV. A provision, stock, store.

APPÄREO, or **AD-PAREO**, *ui*, *Itum*, 2. I. To be visible, show itself, appear, be or come in sight. II. To be clear, evident, manifest. 111. To wait upon, serve.

APPÄRITIO (Adp.), *önis*, f. (*appareo*) Prop. An appearance; hence, 1. Attendance, service. II. A whole household, servants, domestics, as a body.

APPÄRITÖR (Adp.), *öris*, m. (*appareo*) A servant, attendant; especially, the officer of a magistracy.

APPÄRITÖRA (Adp.), *æ*, f. i. q. *apparitio*.

APPÄRO, or **AD-PARO** *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*.

1. To prepare or make one's self ready for any thing, to make preparation for.

11. To prepare any thing, get ready, furnish.

APPPELLÄTIO (Adp.), *önis*, f. (*appellare*) 1. An address, speaking to, speech; an appeal. 11. A naming, entitling, a name, title. 111. Pronunciation.

APPPELLÄTOR (Adp.), *öris*, m. (*appellare*) 1. He who addresses, names, &c.

11. One who appeals, an appellant.

APPPELLÄTÖRUS (Adp.), a, um. Of or belonging to an appeal.

APPPELLUO (Adp.), *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*. (freq. of *appello*) To name after, to name, call.

APPELLO (Appello), *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*.

1. To speak to, address; especially, to address in the way of entreaty, to ask: hence,

1. To ask for payment of a debt, to demand.

2. To call upon for help; especially, to call upon a magistrate, to appeal to.

3. To address by way of blame or accusation.

11. To name, to give a name or title; to name, i. e. to mention by name, to speak of.

111. To pronounce.

APPELLO, or **AD-PELLO**, *ölli*, *ulsum*, *äre*

1. To drive to; also, *appellere se*, to land; or, *appellere*, intrans. to land.

11. To bring to or towards. 111. To turn or incline to.

APPENDICULA (Adp.), *æ*, f. (dimin. of *appendix*) A small addition or appendage.

APPENDIX (Adp.), *icis*, f. (*appendo*)

1. An appendage, i. e. that which hangs on to a thing or person.

11. An appendage, fig., i. e. that which is joined to or associated with any thing.

APPENDO, or **AD-PENDO**, *äi*, *sum*, 3. To hang or fasten on; hence, to weigh to.

APPENSUS (Adp.), a, uni. Part. of **APPENDO**.

APPETENS (Adp.) I. Part. of *Appeto*; see **APPETO**. II. Adj. 1. That aims after or strives for any thing, desirous, fond of. 2. Eager, desirous.

APPETENTER (Adp.), adv. Eagerly, with appetite, greedily.

APPETENTIA (Adp.), *æ*, f. (*appetens*) An earnest desire after any thing, fondness, longing, appetite.

APPETITIO (Adp.), *önis*, f. (*appeto*)

1. A snatching at any thing. 11. A vehement inclination or earnest desire or longing after any thing. 111. Desire of eating, appetite, hunger.

APPETITUS (Adp.), a, um. Part. of **APPETO**.

APPETITUS (Adp.), *us*, m. (*appeto*) A longing or desire after any thing; espe-

cially, an earnest desire: hence, Appetitus, plur., Appetites, natural desires.

APPĒTO, or AD-PEŦO, ivi and ii, tum, 3. I. Trans. To seek to attain: hence, I. To long after a thing, desire earnestly; also, of food, to have an appetite for. 2. To snatch at any thing. 3. To draw near, approach. II. Intrans. To draw on, approach.

APPINGO, or AD-PINGO, inxi, ictum, ěre. I. To paint one thing on another, to add by painting. II. To add by writing.

APPLAUDO, or AD-PLAUDO, si, sum, 3. I. To strike at a thing, to strike with a great sound, to clash. II. To clap with the hands in token of approbation, to applaud.

APPLAUSUS (Adpl.), a, um. Part. of APPLAUDO.

APPLICATIO (Adpl.), ěnis, f. I. An adding to, a turning or directing towards. II. A placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship.

APPLICATUS (Adpl.), a, um. I. Part. of applico; see APPLICO. II. Adj. I. Attached or fastened to. 2. Turned or directed towards.

APPLICIVUS (Adpl.), a, um. I. Part. of applico; see APPLICO. II. Adj. Lying close, closely adapted; attached to, adhering to, united to.

APPLICO, or AD-PLICO, āvi, ātum, and ui, tum, āre. I. To add or put to, to join, attach: hence, se, to associate with, attach one's self to. II. To turn or direct towards; to land, arrive at.

III. To drive or thrust in. IV. To lay on, apply to. V. To impute. VI. To apply to, employ for any purpose.

APPROBO, or AD-PROBO, āvi, ātum, āre. To weep at any thing.

APPROBO, or AD-PROBO, sui, sĕtum, ěre. I. To set, place, or put to. II. To add, adjoin, annex. III. To lay down.

IV. To appoint (a person); also, to associate (one person with another).

V. Of food. To serve up at table.

APPROBICO, or AD-PROBICO, exi, ectum, ěre. To stretch or extend by or near.

APPORTO, or AD-PORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To bring or carry to, to convey to.

II. Fig., To bring, or, to bring with one. III. Adventum apportio, i. e. advenio, Plaut.

APPOSCO, or AD-POSCO, ěre. To demand in addition, to demand.

APPOSITE (Adp.), adv. Conveniently, suitably, fitly.

APPOSITUS (Adp.), a, um. I. Part. of appono; see APPONO. II. Adj. I.

Fit, suitable, convenient. 2. Near, contiguous, bordering upon: hence, like, resembling.

APPOTUS, or AD-POŦUS, a, um. That has drunk or drunk after.

APPRECOR, or AD-PRECOR, ātus sum, āri. To pray to, to call upon by prayer.

APPREHENDO, or AD-PREHENDO, di, sum, 3. I. To lay hold of, seize, take. II.

Hominem, To catch hold of; also, to seize, take up, apprehend. III. To take, take forcible possession of.

APPRIME, for aprime: Virg. Geor. 2, 134.

APPRIME (Adp.), adv. (ad and primus) Especially, very.

APPRINO (Adp.), essi, essum, 3. (ad and premo) To press to any thing.

APPROBATIO (Adp.), ěnis, f. (approbo) I. A full approval of a thing, approbation, acquiescence. II. A proof.

APPROBATOR (Adp.), ěris, m. (approbo) One who approves of a thing, an approver.

APPROBE, or AD-PROBE, adv. i. q. probe. Well.

APPROBO, or AD-PROBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To approve of, assent to, countenance. II. To prove, corroborate, strengthen; also, to show, evince. III.

To do a thing to one's liking.

APPROMITTO, or AD-PROMITTO, isi, issum, ěre. I. To promise in addition.

APPROPERO, or AD-PROPERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To hasten, hasten very much.

II. To accelerate.

APPROPINQUATIO (Adp.), ěnis, f. An approach.

APPROPINQUO, or AD-PROPINQUO, āvi, ātum, āre. To draw near, approach.

APPUENO, or AD-PUGNO, āre. i. q. oppugno, To storm, fight against.

APPULSUS, a, um. Part. of APPELLO.

APPULSUS (Adp.), us, m. (appellere) I. A driving to, thrusting to or against.

II. An operative approach, operation, action.

APRICATIO, ěnis, f. (apricor) A basking in the sunshine.

APRICITAS, ātis, f. (apricus) Sunniness.

APRICO, ātus sum, āri. (apricus) To sit, lie, or stand in the sunshine; to warm in the sun; to bask in the sun.

APRICUS, a, um. I. Exposed to the sun; that sits, lies, stands, or grows in the sunshine; sunny: subst., Aprica, Sunny places. II. Serene, clear, or warm. III. Apricum, The light of the sun; in apricum proferet ætas, Hor.

APRILIS, is, m. April.

APRINUS, a, um. (aper) Of a wild boar.

APRUGNUS, a, um. (aper) Of a wild boar.

APTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of apto; see APPTO. II. Adj. Suitable, fit, adapted.

APTE, adv. I. Fitly, aptly, suitably.

II. Well, properly, conveniently.

APTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To add a thing suitably; also, ěcn., to add, adjoin, adapt, adjust. II. To get ready, prepare, fit, accommodate.

APTUS, a, um. adj. I. Fastened to any thing; hence fig., depending on any thing. II. Joined together, compounded; hence, 1. Hanging together, connected, adhering together. 2. In good order. 3. Suitable, adapted, accommodated, convenient, apposite.

APUD, præp. I. By, near; also of persons, with; thus also of several, among.

II. Before, in the presence of. III. For in. N. B. Apud aliquem means also, 1. In his house. 2. In his writings.

AQUA, æ, f. I. Any kind of water, water. II. Plur. Aquæ, Water in baths, baths themselves. III. Also, Water in the body.

AQUEDUCTUS, or AQUÆ DUCTUS, us, m. A conveyance of water, a conduit.

AQUALICULUS, i, m. (dimin. of aqualis) A small vessel for water: hence, 1. The stomach. II. The lower part of the belly, paunch.

AQUARIUS, is, m. A vessel for water, ever, waterpot.

AQUARIUS, a, um. (aqua) Of, belonging to, or concerned with water: hence, subst. I. Aquarium, A place where cattle are watered. II. Aquarius, A drainer of water. 2. One who had the care of aqueducts, a conduit-master. 3. The name of a constellation, the Waterman.

AQUATICUS, a, um. (aqua) I. That lives or grows in or near the water, aquatic. II. Full of water, watery, humid.

AQUATILIS, e, (aqua) I. That lives or is found in or near the water. II. Watery, that has a watery flavour.

AQUATIO, ěnis, f. (aquor) I. A fetching of water. II. The place whence it is fetched. III. Watering.

AQUATOR, ěris, m. (aquor) One that fetches water.

AQUATUS, a, um. (aqua) I. Mixed with water, watered. II. Watery, thin.

AQUILA, æ, f. (from ἀγρῆλος, i. e. aduncus, curvus) I. An eagle. II. A military eagle, the principal standard of

a Roman legion. III. *The name of a constellation* IV. Aquile, in architecture, *The uppermost part of a building, supporting the front of a globe.*

AQUILEX, ægis. m. (aqua and lego) *A conduit-master.*

AQUILIFER, i. m. (aquila and fero) *An eagle-bearer, i. e. he that bears the eagle, the principal standard of a legion; a standard-bearer.*

AQUILINUS, a. um. (aquila) *Of an eagle.* AQUILO, ðnis. m. I. *The north-wind, called Boreas by the Greeks. It is properly the north-east wind.* II. *The north, i. e. northern parts, north country.*

AQUILONARIUS, or AQUILONALIS, e. (aquila) *Northerly, of the north, northern.*

AQUILONIUS, a. um. (aquila) *Northerly.* AQUILUS, a. um. *Dark coloured, swarthy, brown.*

AQUON, ætus sum, æri. (aqua) *To fetch water.*

AQUOSUS, a. um. (aqua) I. *Full of water, watery, humid, wet, moist.* II. *That brings rain.* III. *Crystallus aquosa, Prop., i. e. clear.*

AQUULA, æ. f. (dimin. of aqua) *A little water.*

AR, for ad, Plaut.

ARA, æ. f. (from *arēa*, I raise) *Any heap of earth, stones, turf, &c.: hence,*

I. *Ara sepulchri, Virg., a funeral pile.* II. *A projecting rock in the sea, a cliff.* III. *A pile of stones, &c. as a memorial.* IV. *An altar: hence, aræ focuæ, i. The house, or the house and court, home.* 2. *The national religion.*

V. *A refuge, place of protection, shelter.* VI. *The Altar, a constellation.*

ARĀNILIS, e. (aro) *That may be ploughed, arable.*

ARĀNEA, æ. f. (ἀράχνη) I. *A spider, a spider's web, cobweb.*

ARĀNEOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of aranea) *A little spider.*

ARĀNEOLUS, i. m. i. q. araneola.

ARĀNEOSUS, a. um. (araneum) I. *Full of cobwebs.* II. *Resembling a cobweb.*

ARĀNEUM, i. n. A cobweb.

ARĀTIO, ðnis. f. (aro) I. *A ploughing.* II. *Agriculture.* III. *Ploughed land; especially, arationes, estates in the provinces belonging to the Roman people, which were let out for a tenth of the produce.*

ARĀTIFICĀLA, æ. f. (dimin. of aratio) *A small farm.*

ARĀTOR, ðris. m. (are) I. *One who*

ploughs, a ploughman.

ARĀTRUM, i. n. (aro) *A plough.*

ARBITER, tri. m. (from ar, i. e. ad, and bitere, to go) *One that comes to any one, in order to see or hear any thing: hence,*

I. *Any one who is present at, witnesses, or hears a thing, a witness, spectator, beholder, hearer.* II. *Any one who manages between two parties, a mediator, arbiter, umpire, who pronounces sentence according to equity and the best of his judgment.* III. *Any one who can treat a thing according to his will, or has it at his own disposal; the master over any thing.*

ARBITRA, æ. f. (arbitro) *A female witness.*

ARBITRARIUS, a. um. (arbitro) I. *That is done by way of arbitration.* II. *Arbitrary.* III. *Uncertain, merely probable.* Arbitrarius, *With uncertainty, probably.*

ARBITRATUS, us. m. (arbitro) *Will, opinion, liking; judgment, discretion.*

ARBITRIUM, i. n. (arbitro) I. *A being present, the presence of a person at any thing.* II. *The decision of an arbitrator: hence,*

I. *Judgment.* 2. *Any arbitrary or decisive sentence.* 3. *Will, inclination, discretion.* 4. *Choice.* 5. *Power or liberty of doing any thing.*

III. *Arbitria, Expenses.*

ARBITRO, for arbitror.

ARBITROR, ætus sum, æri. I. *To judge, decide.* II. *To judge, think, believe, consider.* III. *To remark, observe, give heed to, attend to.* IV. *To provide one with any thing.* V. *Fidem alicui arbitri, to attach credit to; Plaut.*

ARBOR, ðris. f. I. *A tree; also, the tree or gelcos on which any one is hung.*

II. *The mast of a ship.* III. *The beam of a press.* IV. *Any thing made of timber.*

ARBORĀTOR, ðris. m. (arbor) *He who kops or prunes trees.*

ARBORĒSCĀ, ðre. (arbor) *To grow into a tree.*

ARBORĒUS, a. um. (arbor) I. *Of or belonging to a tree.* II. *Relating to a tree.* III. *Like a tree.*

ARBOS, i. q. arbor.

ARBUSCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of arbor) *A small tree, shrub.*

ARBUSTUM, i. n. (arbor) I. *A place planted with trees; especially, a vineyard.* II. *Arbusta, for arbores, Virg.*

ARBŪTES, a. um. (arbutus) *Of the arbutus or strawberry tree.*

ARBŪTES, i. n. (arbutus) I. *The fruit of the arbutus or strawberry tree; an arbutic berry.* II. *A branch of the same together with the fruit.* III. *i. q. arbutus, Virg.*

ARBŪTES, i. f. *The strawberry or arbutic tree (Arbutus Unedo, L.).*

ARCA, æ. f. I. *A chest, coffer, trunk, or any kind of reservoir.* I. *A clothes chest, clothes press.* 2. *A coffin.* 3. *A money chest, money box, coffer; a public chest.* II. *Any thing in the form of a chest: hence, a prison or place of confinement for malefactors.*

ARCANE, adv. *Secretly.*

ARCANUS, a. um. I. *Secret, private, hidden: hence subst., Arcanum, A secret, mystery; abl., Arcano, In secret, privately.* II. *Retired, fond of retirement or secrecy, reserved, silent.*

ARCEO, qui, (eltum and eum). 2. (from *arēo*, *arēo*, *arēo*) I. *To enclose, keep together, confine: hence, to circumscribe, limit.* II. *To ward or keep off, prevent.*

ARCESSITUS, a. um. Part. of ARCESSO.

ARCESSITUS, us. m. (arcesso) *A calling or fetching.*

ARCESSO, ivi, Itum, ðre. (from arceo, for accio, from ar, i. e. ad, and cio;) I. *To cause to come, to send for: hence, to call, to fetch, or, to cause to be fetched.* II. *To summon before a judge, to accuse, inform against.* III. *To fetch, derive, fig.; also, to provide, furnish, effect.*

IV. *To seek, aim at a thing.*

ARCHELAUS, a. um. (ἀρχελαός) *Made in the old fashion.*

ARCHEIPIVUS, a. um. (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος) *That is made or formed first, original. Archiepiscopus (om), subst., An original.*

ARCHELAGIRUS, i. m. (ἀρχιλαγύρος) *A chief or upper cook.*

ARCHEMUS, i. m. (ἀρχιμουσικός) *A chief of the pantomimes or music actors.*

ARCHEPIRATA, æ. m. (ἀρχιπειρατής) *A chief pirate, captain of pirates.*

ARCHITECTOR, ætus sum, æri. (architectus) I. *An architect, master-builder.* II. *A crafty contriver of plots.*

ARCHITECTŪLUS, es. f. (ἀρχιτεκτονικός, *τεκτωνικός*) *The art of building, architecture.*

ARCHITECTŪLUS, a. um. (ἀρχιτεκτονικός) *Of or belonging to architecture.*

ARCHITECTOR, ætus sum, æri. (architectus) I. *To build, construct, frame.* II. *To invent, contrive.*

ARCHITECTURA, æ. f. (architectus) *The art of building, architecture.*

ARCHITECTUS, i. m. I. *An architect,*

master-builder. II. An inventor, designer, author.

ARCTENENS (Arquit.), tis. (arcus and tenes) That carries a bow: hence, The constellation Sagittarius.

ARCTIO, ARCTE. See ARTATIO, & C.

ARCTO, Ære. See ARTO.

ARCTOPHYLAX, Æcis. m. (ἀρκτηφύλαξ, from ἀρκτος, the Bear, and φύλαξ, keeper, warder) l. q. Böttes; The Keeper of the Bear, a constellation.

ARCTOS, or ARCTUS, l. f. (ἀρκτος) I. The Bear, the name of two northern constellations, the Greater and the Less; Cic. II. The north; Hor. III. Night; Prop.

ARCTOS, a, um. (ἀρκτος) Northern. ANCIORUS, i. m. (ἀρκουός) The brightest star in the constellation Böttes, near the tail of the Greater Bear; Cic.: it is also put for the whole constellation; Virg. Georg. I., 204.

ARCTUS, a, um. See ARTE.

ARCTATUS, or ARQUATUS, a, um. (arcus) I. Arched, made in the form of a bow, curved; or, having a bow, arch, or tilt. II. Diseased with the jaundice.

ARCIOLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of arca) A small chest, trunk, &c.; a jewel-case, casket, perfume-box.

ARCIOLARIS, i. m. (arcula) A maker of little boxes, caskets, &c.

ARCCUS, or ARCCUS, us. m. I. A bow, for the discharge of arrows. II. The rainbow. III. An arch, vault; also, an arch erected in honour of any one, a triumphal arch. IV. A bow, i. e. any thing bowed.

ARCEA, Æ. f. A heron or hern.

ARDEILO, Ænis. m. A busybody, meddler, trifler.

ARDENS, tis. I. Part. of ardeo; see ARDEO. II. Adj. 1. Burning, warm, hot. 2. Fig. Burning, glowing, vehement, ardent.

ARDENTER, adv. Ardently, hotly, vehemently, eagerly.

ARDEO, Æ, sum, Ære. I. To burn, be on fire, blaze. II. To burn, i. e. to be hot or warm, to occasion heat; fig., to burn, feel a burning pain. III. Fig. As it were to burn, to appear to burn. I. Of a bright colour, or any thing shining, to burn, blaze, glow. 2. Of any thing which is hot, or done with heat and ardour, to burn with, be inflamed with any thing.

IV. Of conspiracies, wars, &c., when they break out, as it were, to burst into a flame. V. To be distressed or tormented.

ARDESCO, arsi, Ære. (ardeo) I. To take fire, begin to burn. II. Fig. To kindle, inflame. III. Of any thing which increases in its kind, to grow stronger, become more intense or violent.

ARDOR, Æris. m. (ardeo) I. A burning fire, burning heat. II. Fig. 1. Fire, heat, ardour. 2. Love; vehement desire; violent pain. 3. Fire, brightness, sparkling brilliance. 4. A dazzling brightness, shining, strong light, sheen.

ARDUUS, a, um. I. Steep; hence, Arduum, subst., A steep place, a height, eminence; hence, I. Difficult, full of difficulty; hard, laborious, arduous. 2. Difficult to bear, painful. II. High, elevated, lofty.

AREA, Æ. f. Any open empty place, a flat. I. One on which a house has stood or could stand. II. In or near a house, a yard, court, area. III. A threshing-floor. IV. A halo round the sun or moon. V. An open play-ground for children. VI. The flat part of the circus, in which exercises were performed; hence fig. a career, course. VII. A bed or plot in a garden. VIII. A fowling-floor. IX. A bald part of the head, or baldness of the whole head.

ARÉFACIO, Æci, actum, Ære. (areo and facio) To dry up, make dry. N. B. Facit are, for arefacit; Lucr.

ARÉFIO, actum sum, Æri. (areo and fio) To become dry, dry up.

ARÉMORICUS (Armor.), a, um. (from the Celtic ar, on, and mor, the sea) Situate or living near the sea, especially in Bretagne; Cæs.

ARÉNA, Æ. f. (areo) I. Sand. II. Sand, i. e. a sandy place; also, soil, earth. III. The sea-shore, strand. IV. The place of combat in the amphitheatre, the arena, the amphitheatre. V. Any place of fighting.

ARÉNAECUS, a, um. (arena) I. Sandy, consisting of full of sand. II. Like sand.

ARÉNARIUS, a, um. (arena) I. Concerned with or belonging to sand; hence, subst., Arenaria, Æ. sc. fodina, a sand-pit, Cic. II. Relating to fighting in the arena or amphitheatre.

ARÉNIVAGUS, a, um. (arena and vagus) Wandering about through the sand.

ARÉNOSUS, a, um. (arena) Sandy. ARÉNULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of arena) Fine sand, a grain of sand.

ARÉO, ul, Ære. I. To be dry; hence, arens, Dry, arid. II. To be dry or thirsty.

ARÉOPÁGITA (Ariop.), or -tes, Æ. m. (ἀρειοπαγίτης) An Areopagite, or member of the court of Areopagus.

ARÉOPÁGUS (Ariop.), or -os, i. m. (ἀρειοπαγίτης) The hill of Mars; hence, The supreme court of justice at Athens.

ARESCO, ul, Ære. (areo) I. To grow dry. II. To dry up, dry away.

ARÉTALOGUS, i. m. A babbler; jester. ARÉUS (Arius), a, um. (ἄρειος) Of or belonging to Mars.

ARGENTÁRIA, Æ. f. (from argentarius, a, um.) I. (Sc. taberna) The booth or stand occupied by an argentarius, a banking-house, bank. II. (Sc. ars) The profession of a banker or money-changer. III. (Sc. fodina) A silver mine.

ARGENTÁRIUS, a, um. (argentum) I. Concerned with, relating or belonging to, silver. II. Concerned with, relating or belonging to, money.

ARGENTARIUS, i. m. (argentum) A money-changer, banker.

ARGENTATUS, a, um. (argentum) I. Covered or ornamented with silver, silvered over, plated. II. Accompanied with money.

ARGENTÚLUS, a, um. (dimin. of argentus) Of silver.

ARGENTEUS, a, um. (argentum) I. Made of silver. II. Silvery, i. e. of the colour of silver. III. Silvered, ornamented or plated with silver. IV. Facet; amica tua facta est argentea, Plaut., is silvered, i. e. sold: salus, id., a silver salutation, money.

ARGENTUM, i. n. (ἄργεον) I. Silver. II. Silver plate. III. Silver coin, and gen., coin, money.

ARGILLÆCUS, a, um. (argilla) Like or consisting of clay, clayey.

ARGILLŌSUS, a, um. (argilla) Full of clay, clayey.

ARGITIS, l. dis. f. sc. vitis. A kind of vine which produces white grapes.

ARGONAUTA, Æ. m. I. (Ἄργω and ναύτης) An Argonaut, one of the crew of the ship Argo.

ARGUMENTATIO, Ænis. f. (argumentor) I. Argumentation, reasoning. II. Proof. III. A syllogism.

ARGUMENTOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (argumentum) I. To adduce proof, confirm by argument. II. To adduce as a proof. III. To conclude, draw a conclusion.

IV. To convince.

ARGUMENTUM, i. n. (arguo) That from which any thing can be proved; hence, I. A mark, sign, token. II. A sign,

ARG

prov. III. *A proof, reason, argument.*

IV. *A comparison or likeness.* V. *Materials for speaking or writing, matter.*

VI. *The contents; e. g. of a speech or letter.* VII. *A history, story, occurrence, action, so far as it is the object of one of the fine arts, a subject; hence, A play, whether tragedy or comedy; also, a fable.*

ARGO, ul, ultum and ōtum, ēro. I. *To show, prove.* II. *To point out, to give to understand.* III. *To denote discover, betray.* IV. *To convict, prove, or show that one has committed a crime.*

V. *To censure.*

ARGŌTATIO, ōnis. f. (argutor) *A noise.*

ARGŪTE, adv. I. *Shrewdly, subtly, acutely.* II. *Cunningly.*

ARGŪTIA, æ. Mostly in the plural, ARGŪTIE, ōrum. f. (argutus) I. *The rapid motion of a thing, and the sound produced thereby, by which it becomes perceptible to the senses.* II. *Liveliness, vigour, or exuberance of expression.* III. *Acuteness and subtlety in speaking; hence, I. Acute or lively expression.* 2. *Subtle speech.*

ARGŪTO, āre, for argutor.

ARGŪTOR, ōtus sum, ārt. (argutus) I. *To make a noise.* II. *To prattle, chatter; also, to prattle forth, utter.* III. *To speak with subtlety.*

ARGŪTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of argutus) I. *Talkative.* II. *Ingenious or subtle.*

ARGŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of arguo; see ARGUO.* II. *Adj. I. That makes itself perceptible to the senses by a strong motion or sound.* II. *To the ear, Sharp or clear in sound, rustling, singing, chirping, chattering, noisy, clamorous; hence, Talkative, verbose, prating, prattling.* 2. *To the smell or taste, Sharp, pungent, penetrating.* 2. *That gives a clear sign or token from which any thing may be known or inferred, convincing, demonstrative, plain.* 3. *Gen. Lively, significant.* 4. *Quick, ingenious, sharp, witty, subtle.*

ARGŪRĀSPIS, Idis. c. (ἀργύρεσπις) *With a silver shield.*

ĀRIDŪS, a, um. I. q. aridus; Catull.

ĀRIDUS, a, um. (areo) I. *Dry, arid, without moisture; hence, Aridum, Dry land.* II. *Lean, meagre.* III. *Fenurious.* IV. *Victus aridus, Cic. mean diet, poor fare; thus also, vita, id.*

V. *Dry (of style), poor, jejune.*

VI. *Viator aridus, Virg., thirsty.*

ARI

VII. *Aridus fragor, Virg., i. e. a dry creaking, as when one breaks dry wood; thus also, sonus, Lucr.*

ARIES, ōtis. m. I. *A ram.* II. *A battering-ram, an engine used for battering walls.* III. *A kind of crossbeam, rafter, or prop.*

ĀRIĒTĀRIO, ōnis. t. (arieto) *A busting.*

ĀRIĒTINUS, a, um. ('aries) I. *Of a ram.* II. *Like a ram.*

ĀRIĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (aries) I. *Intrans. I. To butt as a ram.* 2. *Gen. To strike against any thing; hence, to fight.* II. *Trans. To butt or strike against any thing; hence, to disturb, disquiet.*

ARIOLA, ARIOLATIO, ARIOLOR, ARIOLUS. See HARIOLA, &c.

ARISTA, æ. f. I. *The beard of an ear of corn.* II. *The car itself; also, an ear of spikenard.* III. *The hair of the head.*

ARISTŌLŌCHIA, æ. f. (ἀριστολογία) *Heart-veat, birth-wort.*

ARITHMETICUS, a, um. (ἀριθμητικός) *Arithmetical, relating to numbers or arithmetic.* Plur. *Arithmetica, orum, Cic., Arithmetic.*

ĀRĪTŪDO, lois. f. (areo) *Dryness, aridity.*

ARMA, ōrum. n. (from ἄρω, to fit to) *Armour fitted to the body; hence, I. Defensive armour, arms for defence; in the narrowest sense, a shield.* II. *Arms generally, whether offensive or defensive; hence, I. War.* 2. *Arma, for armati hostes, Liv. 4, 12.* 3. *A fight, battle, action, engagement.* 4. *Military exploits.*

III. *Arms, ſig., i. e. instruments of inflicting injury, of defence, support, &c.*

IV. *Instruments or implements of any kind.* I. *Cerealia, Virg., for grinding corn and baking bread.* 2. *Impliments of husbandry, Virg. Geor. I, 160; thus also, tackling of ships.*

ARMĀMENTA, ōrum. n. (armo) *Any thing which serves to furnish or equip; of ships, The tackling.*

ARMĀMENTĀRIUM, i. u. (armamenta) *An armoury; tool-house.*

ARMĀRIŌLUM, l. n. (dimin. of armarium) *A small cupboard or closet.*

ARMĀRIUS, l. n. n. (arma) *A cupboard or closet, for books, clothes, &c.*

ARMĀTRĀ, æ. f. (armo) I. *Armour, i. e. kind of armour, equipment.* II. *Armed soldiers.* III. *A kind of exercise in arms.*

ARMĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of armare;*

see ARMIO. II. *Adj. I. Armed, in arms.* 2. *Provided, equipped, or furnished with any thing.*

ARMĀTUS, us. m. (armo) I. *Armour, kind of armour.* II. *Soldiers, the soldiery.*

ARMĒNTĀLIS, e. (armentum) *Belonging to a herd of large cattle.*

ARMĒNTUM, l. n. (prob. for aramentum) *Cattle for ploughing, i. e. oxen, and sometimes horses; cattle, oxen; it may frequently be rendered, a herd, drove of cattle; hence, any drove or crowd.*

ARMĒPER, a, um. (arma and fero) I. *Bearing arms, armed, warlike.* II. *Producing armed men.*

ARMĒGER, a, um. (arma and gero) I. *Bearing arms.* I. *Armed.* 2. *Armiger. An armour-bearer; Armigera, a female armour-bearer; Ov.* II. *Producing armed men.*

ARMILLA, æ. f. *A circular ornament of gold for the arm; a bracelet.*

ARMILLATUS, a, um. (armilla) I. *Having ornaments on the arms.* II. *Canes armillati, Propert., wearing a collar.*

ARMĒPŌTENS, tis. (arma and potens) *Powerful in arms or battle, valiant.*

ARMĒSONUS, a, um. (arma and sono) *Resounding with arms, rattling with armour.*

ARMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (arma) I. *To provide with arms, equip, arm.* II. *To arm, ſig., i. e. I. To summon to arms or battle.* 2. *To provide or equip with any thing.* III. *To provide or furnish with necessities, to fit out.*

ARMUS, i. m. (ἀρμύς) I. *The shoulder or foreshoulder of animals, the side, flank.* II. *The shoulder of men.*

ĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans. To plough, till the earth; to live by tillage.*

II. *Trans. I. To till, plough.* 2. *To raise or get by tillage.*

ARRECTUS (Adr.), a, um. I. *Part. of arripo; see ARRIGO.* II. *Adj. Elevated, high, lofty.*

ĀRRĒPO, or AD-REPO, psi, ptum, ēre. I. *To creep to or towards.* II. *To steal softly or imperceptibly to or towards; to sneak into.*

ĀRREPTUS (Adr.), a, um. *Part. of ARRIPIO.*

ARRĪBĀDO (Arrābo), ōnis. m. (ἀρρίβαδο) i. q. artha. *A pledge, security; also, in bargains and sales, earnest, earnest-money.*

ARRĪDEO, or AD-RĪDEO, si, sum. 2. I. *Intrans. I. To laugh or smile at any*

thing. 2. To please, be agreeable. II. Trans. To laugh at; hence, arduous, they laugh at me, I am laughed at.

ARRIGO (Adr.), eim, exiut. 3. (ad and rego) I. To raise, erect. II. To arouse, excite.

ARRIPIO (Adr.), ipui, eptum. 3. (ad and rapio) I. To catch hold of, to take or draw any thing rapidly to one's self; to attack. II. To catch hold of, fig. III. To get, acquire (quickly), provide one's self with. IV. To comprehend quickly, to learn quickly. V. To lay hold of, in a forensic sense, i. e. to accuse. VI. To lay hold of one, seize on one (satirically), i. e. to censure.

ARRISIO (Adr.), ðnis. f. (arrideo) A smiling at any thing.

ARRISOR (Adr.), ðris. m. (arrideo) One who smiles on another, or approves.

ARRISOR, or AD-INOIO, si, sum. 3. To grin or nod at any thing.

ARRIGANS (Adr.), tis. I. Part. of arripio; see ARRIGO. II. Adj. That claims more than his due, presumptuous, arrogant, haughty, too self-confident, uncivil, unyielding.

ARRIGANTER (Adr.), adv. Proudly, arrogantly; unceremoniously, boldly, without proper respect to politeness.

ARRIGANTIA (Adr.), æ. f. (arrigans) Presumption, arrogance, haughtiness, want of condescension and courtesy; obstinacy in one's pretensions or demands, want of compliance.

ARRIGATIO (Adr.), ðnis. f. (arrigo) A solemn adoption of the master of a family (in his own power) in the place of a child.

ARRIGATOR (Adrog.), ðris. m. (arrigo) He who, under the authority of the state, adopts as a child the father of a family.

ARRIGO, or AD-INGO, avi, atum, are. I. To ask or inquire of. II. To adopt as a son, under the authority of the state, the father of a family. III. To ascribe or attribute any thing to one's self.

IV. To add to, annex to, associate with. V. To procure, provide, furnish with.

ARRISOR (Adr.), ðris. m. (arrido) One who gnaws at any thing, a nibbler.

ARRISUS, a, um. Part. of ARRIDO.

ARS, tis. f. (abbreviated from ἀρτή) I. Any knowledge acquired by learning, art, faculty, trade, profession, occupation, calling. II. Art, i. e. a collection of rules belonging to any trade or profession.

III. Art, workmanship bestowed on any thing. IV. A piece of art, work of

art. V. A book relating to any art or science; a treatise on grammar. VI. Any acquirement or quality obtained by study and pains. VII. Any invention of wit or skill, contrivance, device, art, trick, stratagem. VIII. Artes, for

Musæ; Phædr.

ARRIDUS, a, um. Part. of ARRIDO.

ARTĀTUS (Arct.), a, um. I. Part. of arto; see ARTO. II. Adj. 1. Narrow.

2. Short, brief.

ARTE, or ARCTE, adv. I. Narrowly, closely, thickly. II. Tightly. III. Hardly, severely. IV. Shortly. V. Vehemently, very.

ARTĒMON, ðnis. m. (ἀρτήμων) A kind of small sail, the topsail.

ARTĒRIA, æ. f. (ἀρτηρία) I. The windpipe. II. An artery.

ARTHRITICUS, a, um. Gouty, afflicted with the gout or podagra.

ARTICULĀMUS, e. (articulus) Relating to the joints.

ARTICULĀTĪM, adv. (articulus) I. Joint by joint, piecemeal. II. Clearly, articulately, distinctly.

ARTICULO, avi, atum, are. (articulus) To joint, to divide into joints.

ARTICULOSUS, a, um. (articulus) Full of joints or knots.

ARTICULUS, l. m. (dimin. of artus) I. A small member of the body between two joints, a joint. II. A joint (in its narrowest sense), a knuckle. III. A knot in plants, trees, &c. IV. Of a speech, Articuli, Joints, fig.; or, clauses, small members of a sentence; hence, articulus, the article, a part of speech. V. A point of time, a small division of time; especially, a point of time on which much depends, a nick of time.

ARTIFEX, icis. c. (ars and facio) I. Any one who exercises a trade, handicraft, or profession; an artist, artificer. II. One who does any thing in a workmanlike or masterly manner; hence, an author, maker, framer. III. Adjective, That is dexterous or clever in any thing. IV. Cunning, witty, ingenious. V. Artificially made, exquisitely wrought, artificial.

ARTIFICIOSUS, adv. Artificially.

ARTIFICIOSUS, a, um. (artificium) I. Artful, possessing art. II. Artificial, learnt by art. III. Artificial, made with art. IV. Artifical, consisting in art.

ARTIFICIUM, l. n. (artifex) I. The exercise of any art or profession, an occupation, trade, profession, employment,

craft. II. An art or system, a collection of rules relating to an art. III. Skill, ingenuity, workmanship. IV. Any ingenious contrivance, device, trick, stratagem. V. Any thing artificially wrought, a piece of art.

ARTIU, ivi, itum, ire. I. To drive or press in, to force; to add, to join. II. To bind.

ARTO, or ARCTO, avi, atum, are. (artus, a, um) I. To make narrow, draw close, confine; fig., to circumscribe, limit, shorten. II. To close, conclude, finish.

ARTOCREAS, ætis. n. (ἀρτοκρέας) A dish consisting of bread and meat.

ARTOLĀGANUS, l. m. (ἀρτολάγανος) A kind of fine-flavoured bread or cake.

ARTOPTIA, æ. m. (ἀρτοπτία) I. A baker. II. A vessel in which a kind of fine bread was baked.

ARTUS, or ARCTUS, a, um. (arceo) I. Narrow, strait. Subst. Artum, A narrow space; hence, 1. Short, small. 2. Scarcely. 3. Scarcily, sparingly. 4. Distressed, wretched, indigent. II. Close or near together, thick.

ARTUS, us. m. (from ἄρα, to join) A joining; hence, 1. A joint. II. A limb, member of the body; plur. the limbs. (Usually in the plural.)

ARVA, æ. f. (dimin. of ara) A little altar.

ARUNDIFER (Har.), a, um. (arundo and fero) Bearing reeds.

ARUNDINOSUS (Har.), a, um. (arundo) I. Made of reeds or canes. II. Like a reed.

ARUNDINOSUS (Har.), a, um. (arundo) Full of reeds or canes.

ARUNDO (Harundo), inis. f. I. A reed or cane. II. Any thing made of reed or cane. 1. A fishing-rod. 2. For fowling, A lined twig. 3. A pen. 4. The shaft of an arrow; an arrow itself; also for a bow. 5. A reed-pipe.

ARVINA, æ. f. Grease, fat, lard.

ARVUM. See ARVUS.

ARVUS, a, um. (for arvus, from arvo) Ploughed, or set apart for ploughing; hence, Arvum, subst., sc. solum, I. Arable land, corn land, land which has been sown, or is usually sown. II. Also, A country; arva, fields, meadows.

ARX, arcis. f. (arceo) Any place in which one can fortify or protect himself against any thing; hence, 1. An eminence, elevation, height; hence, the highest part of any thing. II. Especially, Any fortified height; and generally, a citadel, fortress, castle; hence fig., a bulwark,

defence, castle: and so, that on which a cause principally rests.

As, assis. m. (from *is*, for which the Tarentines said *ac*) prop. One, or, unity: hence, 1. The as, a Roman copper coin. In the time of Cicero it was worth about three farthings of our money. II. Any whole, which was divided into twelve unciae or twelfths. III. Especially, A standard measure or weight, divided into twelve parts; e. g. 1. A pound. 2. An acre of land, or a jugerum. 3. A foot.

ASCALUS, æ. m. (ἀσκαλός) A bag-piper.

ASCENDO (Ascendo), di, sum, Ære. (ad and scando) To get up to a thing, mount up, ascend, climb.

ASCENSIO (Adsc.), ðnis. f. (ascendo) I. An ascent. II. Fig. An advance. ASCENSUS (Adsc.), a, um. Part. of ASCENDO.

ASCENSUS (Adsc.), us. m. (ascendo) I. An ascending, ascent; the place where one ascends, an ascent. II. Fig. A means of obtaining, a step towards any thing.

ASCIA, æ. f. An axe, chip-axe.

ASCIO, Ære. (ascia) To cut with an axe.

ASCIO (Adsc.), Ivi, itum, Ære. To take in, to receive into a number.

ASCISCO (Adsc.), Ivi, itum, Ære. I. To take in, admit, receive. II. To receive or take: hence, to ascribe, attribute, arrogate; to approve of, be pleased or satisfied with. III. To procure, acquire.

IV. To receive a thing from any one: hence, Ascitus, a, um, Received from others, derived, not innate or native.

ASCITUS (Adsc.), a, um. Part. of ASCISCO.

ASCITUS (Adsc.), us. m. (ascisco) An acceptance, approbation.

ASCIPERA, æ. f. (ἀσπίρη) A leathern bag in the shape of a bottle, leathern bottle.

ASCIBO (Adsc.), psi, ptum, Ære. I. To write to, to set down in writing: hence, To add or insert by writing; and gen., to add to, to number or reckon amongst.

II. Fig. To add. III. To ascribe, put to the account of any one, lay to the charge of, impute; also, to attribute, refer. IV. To fix, name, appoint.

ASCRIPTIUS, or ASCRIPTIUS (Adscript.), a, um. (ascriptus) That is written in addition to; enrolled, admitted.

ASCRIPTIO (Adsc.), ðnis. f. (ascriptus) An addition by writing.

ASCRIPTOR (Adscr.), ðris. m. (ascribo) One who writes any thing in addition, e. g.

his name to a thing in testimony of his approbation; an approver.

ASCRIPTUS (Adscr.), a, um. Part. of ASCRIBO.

ASELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of asina) A little she-ass.

ASELLUS, l. m. (dimin. of asinus) A little ass; usually for asinus, an ass.

ASFLUS, l. m. (with the Greeks, ἀσφρος) A kind of large fly which stings cattle, a gad-fly, horse-fly.

ASINA, æ. f. (asinus) A she-ass.

ASINÆLIS, e. (asinus) Ass-like, doltish, stupid.

ASINARIUS, a, um. (asinus) Concerned with belonging or relating to, an ass.

ASINUS, a, um. (asinus) Of or belonging to an ass.

ASINUS, i. m. I. An ass. II. As in English, a term denoting A dull, stupid person.

ASOTUS, i. m. (ἀσος) A debauchee, prodigal, dissolute person.

ASPARAGUS, i. m. I. Asparagus.

II. A young shoot, or sprout, of vegetables.

ASPECTABILIS (Adsp.), e. (aspectus) That may be seen, visible.

ASPECTO (Adspico), avi, Ætum, Ære. I. To look at, look upon. II. To look to any thing, i. e. to observe, to regard in one's conduct. III. To lie towards.

ASPECTUS (Adsp.), a, um. Part. of ASPECTO.

ASPECTUS (Adsp.), us. m. (aspicio) I. A look, active, i. e. a seeing, looking at, glance. II. A look, passive, i. e. a figure or form, aspect. III. Gen. An appearance, the external look of a thing. IV. Visibleness, visible presence.

ASPELLO or ABSPELLO, ðli, ulsum, Ære. To drive away; fig., to remove, drive away.

ASPER, a, um. I. Rough, uneven, not smooth: hence, Aspera, Rough or uneven places. II. Rough in behaviour, coarse, rude, churlish. III. Cruel, wild, savage, fierce. IV. Rough, prickly, pointed; rough, harsh, strong-smelling; hence fig., rough, taunting, rebelling. V. Unpleasant, adverse, contrary, dangerous.

VI. Rough in sound. VII. Roughening, making rough.

ASPERE, adv. I. Roughly, unevenly, unsmoothly. II. In a rough or harsh manner, harshly, severely, rudely.

ASPERGO (Adsp.), ðnis. f. (aspergere) I. A sprinkling, or, the water, &c. sprinkled, or, a dropping. II. Parietum, Dampness, wetness, moisture of walls.

ASPERGO (Adsp.), si, sum, Ære. (ad

and spargo) I. To sprinkle or scatter to or on. I. To sprinkle on. 2. To streo.

II. To besprinkle, bespatter.

ASPERITAS, ðnis. f. (asper) I. Roughness, unevenness. II. Harshness, roughness, disagreeableness.

ASPERNATIO (Adsp.), ðnis. f. (aspernor) A contemning, despising, disdain.

ASPERNATOR (Adsp.), ðris. m. (aspernor) One who contemns, despises, disdains.

ASPERNOR (Adspernor), atus, sum, Æri. (ad and sperno) I. To contemn, despise, disdain. II. To reject with disdain.

ASPERO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (asper) I. To make rough or uneven, to roughen.

II. To whet, sharpen; hence, to arouse, make more vehement.

ASPERUS (Adsp.), ðnis. f. (aspergo) A sprinkling.

ASPERUS (Adsp.), a, um. Part. of ASPERGO.

ASPICIO (Adsp.), exi, ectum, Ære. (ad and specio) I. To look at a thing or person. I. Prop. To look at; or, to perceive, see, behold; to lie towards. 2. To view a thing, i. e. to survey, inspect, see how it stands. 3. To look with admiration. i. e. to look up to any one in order to imitate him. II. Simply, To see, peep, look.

ASPIRATIO (Adsp.), ðnis. f. (aspiro) I. A blowing to or towards. II. Evaporation. III. The breathing or aspiration of the letter h.

ASPIRO (Adsp.), avi, Ætum, Ære. I. Intrans. I. To breathe, blow, exhale to or towards; also, of musical instruments, to accompany. 2. To favour, assist. 3. To seek to attain, to labour after, aim to, endeavour after; to strive at, aim to. 4. To apply, to pronounce the letter h.

II. Trans. I. To breathe or blow to or at. 2. To breathe in, i. e. to supply, furnish with in a gentle or imperceptible manner.

ASPIS, ðdis. f. (ἀσπίς) A kind of small venomous serpent, an asp.

ASPORTATIO, ðnis. f. (asporto) A carrying away.

ASPORTO, or ABS-PORTO, avi, Ætum, Ære. To carry away, carry off.

ASPRETUM, i. u. (asper) A rough uneven place.

ASSECLA, or ABSECLA, æ. m. (for assecula, from assequor) An attendant, one of a suite.

ASSECTATIO (Adsect.), ðnis. f. (assecutor) I. A constant, public, and respectful attendance upon a superior. II. Observation.

ASSECTOR (Adsect.), ðris. m. (assecutor)

I. *One of a suite, a constant follower.*
 II. *Any one who assiduously follows, a follower.*

ASSECTOR, or AD-SECTOR, átus sum, ári. I. *To accompany or attend one constantly, to be of one's suite.* II. *To attend on with assiduity.*

ASSECTOR (Adsec.), a, um. Part. of ASSECTOR.

ASSENTIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assentio) *Approval, assent.*

ASSENSOR (Ads.), óris. m. (assentio) *He who assents or approves.*

ASSENSUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of ASSENTIO.

ASSENTUS (Ads.), us. m. (assentio) *Assent, approbation, consent.*

ASSENTATIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assentor) *Flattering assent, adulation, flattery.*

ASSENTATIÓCULA (Ads.), æ. f. (dimin. of assentatio) *A little flattery.*

ASSENTATOR (Ads.), óris. m. (assentor) *One who assents to every thing, a flatterer.*

ASSENTATORIE (Ads.), adv. *In a flattering, adulatory manner.*

ASSENTATRIX (Ads.), icis. f. (assentator) *She who flatters.*

ASSENTIO, or AD-SENTIO, si, sum, ire, and ASSENTOR (Ads.), sensus sum, iri. *To assent, approve, consent, give assent.*

ASSENTOR (Ads.), átus sum, ári. (ad and assentio) I. *To agree with one in every thing, to flatter, fawn upon.* II. *To approve, assent, consent to.*

ASSEQTOR, or AD-SEQTOR, cútus (quatus) sum, i. I. *To reach, come up with, overtake by pursuit;* hence, I. *To come up to, be equal with.* 2. *To obtain, attain, compass.* 3. *To get, attain to, obtain.* 4. *To get at by the understanding, i. e. to comprehend, perceive, understand.* 5. *To lay hold of, seize, catch.* II. *To favour, succeed, arise, ensue.*

ASSEQTORUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of ASSEQTOR.

ASSER, óris. m. (asser) *A pole, stake, post, fixed on or upon any thing.*

ASSERCTUM, i. d. and -us, i. m. (dimin. of asser) *A small pole or lath, a little beam.*

ASSERO, or AD-SERO, éruí, ertum. *To take to one's self, to be one's property;* hence, I. *Aliquem manu, Formally end legally to claim a person as one's property, by taking hold of his hands;* to assert as one's own. I. *To liberate.* 2. *In servitute, To recognise and claim, by the ceremony of laying hold of his hand, a runaway slave who had passed for a freeman.* II. *To claim or vindicate to one's self a person or thing;* to

attribute, ascribe. III. *To defend, maintain, vindicate.* IV. *To assure, assert, pretend, say that a thing is so.*

ASSERO, or AD-SERO, évi, ítum, 3. *To sow, plant or set at or near.*

ASSERTIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (asser) *Uj A formal or legal claiming as one's freedom or slave.*

ASSERTOR (Ads.), óris. m. (asser) *Uj I. He who formally lays claim to any one, and either restores or seeks to restore him to his former condition of freedom or slavery.* II. Fig. *A deliverer.* III. *A defender, advocate, supporter.*

ASSETTUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of ASSERO, ui.

ASSERVIO, or AD-SERVIO, ivi, ítum, ire. *To render service to, to serve;* hence, to promote, or, to seek to promote.

ASSERO, or AD-SERO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To take care of, watch over, observe.* II. *To guard, keep in custody.*

ASSESIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assideo) *A sitting near a person.*

ASSESSOR (Ads.), óris. m. (assideo) *An assessor.*

ASSESSUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of ASSIDEO.

ASSESSUS (Ads.), us. m. i. q. assideo. ASSESTRIX (Ads.), icis. f. (assessor) *A midwife, nurse.*

ASSEVERANTER (Ads.), adv. *With asseveration, earnestly.*

ASSEVERATE (Ads.), adv. *Earnestly;* hence, with boldness.

ASSEVERATIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assevero) I. *Earnestness or vehemence in speaking, solemn assertion, asseveration.* II. *Earnestness or vehemence in action, confidence, assurance, bold behaviour.*

ASSEVERO (Ads.), ávi, átum, áre. (ad and severus) I. *To speak in earnest, not by way of joke.* II. *Earnestly to assert or assure; hence, to show, prove, demonstrate.*

ASSIBILO, or AD-SIBILO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *Intrans. To hiss at a thing, to whistle, whisper.* II. *Trans. To hiss forth.*

ASSICCO, or AD-SICCO, ávi, átum, áre. *To dry at or by a thing; to dry.*

ASSIDEO (Ads.), édi, essum, 2. (ad and sedeo) I. *Intrans. 1. To sit at or near;* especially, *to be assessor to a judge.* 2. *To be near or present at.* 3. *To be near, border on, i. e. to be like.* 4. *To seat one's self.* II. *Trans. To sit at or near any thing; to blockade, besiege.*

ASSIDO, or AD-SIDO, édi, essum, 3. *To sit or seat one's self by or near;* or simply, *to sit down, seat one's self.*

ASSIDUE (Ads.), adv. *Perpetually, constantly, always, without interruption.*

ASSIDUITAS (Ads.), átis. f. (assiduus) I. *A constant or frequent presence.*

1. *Before a superior, Constant attendance.* 2. *A frequent appearance in public.* 3. *Frequent attendance or appearance.*

II. *The frequent presence or appearance of a thing, i. e. frequent occurrence, or frequency.* III. *Assiduity, industry, unremitting application.*

ASSIDUO (Ads.), adv. (assiduus) i. q. assidue.

ASSIDUO (Ads.), a, um. (assideo) I. *Prop. Sitting down, seated;* and so, *will do in the world, rich.* II. *Constantly present.* 1. *At home, That goes out or travels but little.* 2. *With a person, In constant attendance.* III. *That does not abandon or leave, constant, firm, assiduous;* unremitting, continual, uninterrupted, perpetual.

ASSIGNATIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assigno) *An appointment, allotment.*

ASSIGNO, or AD-SIGNO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To affix a seal to, to seal.* II. *To appoint a thing to any one, to give a thing to any one by appointment or lot.* 1. *To ascribe, attribute, impute.* 2. *To give over, consign.*

ASSILIO (Ads.), ilui, ultum, ire. (ad and salio) I. *To leap to, towards, or upon.*

II. Fig. *To come suddenly to or upon.*

ASSIMILIS, or AD-SIMILIS, e. i. q. similis. Like.

ASSIMILITER (Ads.), adv. (assimilatis) *In like manner, similarly.*

ASSIMULATIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assimulo) *A making like, a counterfeiting.*

ASSIMULATUS (Ads.), or ASSIMILATUS (Ads.), a, um. I. *Part. of assimulo;* see ASSIMULO. II. *Adj. 1. Like.* 2. *That has only the appearance of a thing, apparent, pretended, feigned, not real.*

ASSIMULO (Adsimulo), ávi, átum, áre. I. *To make like;* hence, Part. *Assimulatus, a, um. Made like, like.* II. *To compare.* III. *To imitate, counterfeit.*

IV. *To assume the form of any person or thing.* V. *To give out for something which it is not.* VI. *To pretend, feign.*

ASSIS, or AXIS, is. m. and f. *A strong plank or board.*

ASSISTO, or AD-SISTO, astití, 3. intrans. I. *To put one's self to, to step to, approach.* II. *To stand, stand at a place.*

III. *To stand by, assist.*

ASSITUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of assero; see ASSERO, évi, ítum

ASSO, ávi, átum. *To roast.*

ASSŌCIO, or AD-SŌCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To add to, join, unite.

ASSŌCIUS, or AD-SŌCIUS, a, um. That unites himself.

ASSŌLEO, or AD-SŌLEO, ēre. I. To be usual. II. To be want; seq. Infin.

ASSŌNO, or AD-SŌNO, uli, itum, āre. To respond to.

ASSŌDO, or AD-SŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre. To sweat.

ASSŪFERŌCIO (Assuef.), ēcl, actum, ēre. (assueo and facio) (Pass. assueo, actus sum) To use or accustom to any thing.

ASSUESCO (Ads.), ēvi, itum, ēre. (assueo) I. Trans. To accustom, use to. II. Intrans. To accustom to use one's self, to become accustomed.

ASSUEVI, Perf. Assuevi, I have accustomed myself, I. e. I am accustomed: Assueveram, I was accustomed.

ASSŪERĒDO (Ads.), Inis. f. (assueo) The being accustomed to a thing, custom, habit.

ASSŪETUS (Ads.), a, um. (assueo) I. Accustomed, used, inured to any thing.

II. Usual, customary.

ASSŪGO, xi, ctum, ēre. To suck.

ASSŪLA, æ. f. (assis) I. A chip, shaving, thin piece of wood. II. A small board or plank.

ASSŪLĀM. adv. In chips or pieces.

ASSŪLTŌ (Ads.), āvi, ātum, āre. (assilio) To leap at, leap or jump towards or upon; to assault, attack.

ASSŪLTUS (Ads.), us. m. (assilio) A leaping towards or upon; an assault, attack.

ASSŪMĀ, alia, alidae. I. To be present or at hand. Also, To assist, help, defend.

II. To come to, to appear, or, to come.

ASSŪMO, or AD-SŪMO, umpsi and umsi, umpum and umpum, ēre. I. To take in addition to, to add to. II. To take to one's self, to accept, take; hence, 1. To choose, select. 2. To acquire. 3. To get, receive, gain. 4. To arrogate or assume to one's self, to ascribe, attribute.

ASSŪMPTIO (Ads.), or ASSŪMPTIO (Ads.), ōnis. f. (assumo) I. A taking in addition, assumption; hence, the second or minor proposition in a syllogism. II. Acceptance, choice.

ASSŪMPTIVUS (Ads.), or ASSŪMPTIVUS (Ads.), a, um. (assumo) Where something extraneous is taken in addition.

ASSŪMPTUS (Ads.), or ASSŪMPTUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of ASSŪMO.

ASSŪTO (Ads.), uli, ūtum, ēre. To set on, patch on.

ASSŪRGO, or AD-SŪRGO, rexi, rectum. 3.

I. To rise up; especially, aliquid, to rise up to any one out of respect; and

fig. to acknowledge as one's superior.

II. To rise, I. e. make itself large or larger, to increase; also, of plants, to grow, increase in height; hence, of things without life, 1. To appear high, to be high. 2. To be built high. 3. To increase.

ASSŪS, a, um. I. Roasted; hence, Assum, Roasted meat, roast. II. Dry, or, mere, only, simple; hence, Assum, A place or apartment used only for sweating in, but not for bathing, a sudatory.

AST. conj. i. q. at. I. But. II. But however, yet.

ASTERNO (Adst.), strāvi, ātum, ēre. To lay by or near to any thing.

ASTIPŪLĀTIO (Adst.), ōnis. f. (astipulo) An assent, agreement.

ASTIPŪLĀTOR (Adst.), ōris. m. (astipulo) 1. One who joins another in an engagement. II. Any assistant. III. An approver.

ASTIPŪLO (Adst.), ātus sum, āri. I. To join with one who makes an engagement. II. To approve, consent.

ASTITŪO (Adst.), ui, ūtum, ēre. (ad and statuo) To place at or near.

ASTO (Adst.), Iti, āre. I. To stand near a thing or person. II. To stand at a place. III. To stand.

ASTRĒPO (Adst.), uli, itum, ēre. I. Intrans. 1. To make a noise near, at, or against a thing or person. 2. Especially, To express approbation by a shout, to applaud with a shout, to huzza. II. Trans. To shout, to shout out.

ASTRICTĒ (Adst.), adv. I. Closely according to rule, very strictly, precisely. II. Shortly, briefly.

ASTRICTIO (Adst.), ōnis. f. (astringo) A drawing together, a power of contracting or binding.

ASTRICTŌRĪUS, a, um. (astringo) Binding, straitening.

ASTRICTUS (Adst.), a, um. I. Part. of astringo; see ASTRINGO. II. Adj. 1. Drawn closely together, contracted; hence, 1. Short, narrow, close, not wide; also, short, concise, diffuse. 2. Penurious, sparing. 2. Bound, fettered; astrictæ aquæ, Ov., I. e. frozen.

ASTRIDŌ, ēre. To hiss at.

ASTRIFĒR, a, um. (astrum and fero) Starry.

ASTRIFĒR, a, um. (astrum and gero) Starry.

ASTRINGŌ (Adst.), Inxi, ictum, ēre. I. To bind or draw together closely; hence, gen., to draw together, contract; also, fig., to contract, bring into a narrow compass; hence, to make shorter, to cur-

tail, clip. II. To bind or join close together, or gen., to bind. III. To bind to any thing. I. Fig. To bind, I. e. to confirm. 2. To bind, I. e. to oblige, make bound. IV. To render guilty of a bad action.

ASTRŪLOGIA, æ. f. (ἀστρολογία) The science of the stars, astronomy.

ASTRŪLOGUS, i. m. (ἀστρολόγος) I. An astronomer. II. An astrologer.

ASTRŪNDŪMIA, æ. f. (ἀστρονομία) Astronomy.

ASTRUM, i. n. (ἀστρον) Any luminous heavenly body. I. The sun. II. A constellation, cluster of stars. III. A star.

ASTRŪO (Adst.), xi, ctum, ēre. I. To build in addition; hence, to add to; to ascribe, attribute. II. To cover, fasten.

III. To furnish, provide with any thing.

ASTŪ, or ASTY, iodecl. neut. (ἀστὴ) A city; especially Athens, when used of a Grecian city.

ASTŪPEO (Adst.), ui, ēre. To be astonished at or on account of any thing.

ASTŪS, us. m. Craft, craftiness, cunning.

ASTŪTE. adv. Craftily, cunningly.

ASTŪTIA, æ. f. (astutus) Craft, craftiness, cunning, subtlety, sophistry.

ASTŪTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of astutus) Somewhat cunning, sly.

ASTŪTUS, a, um. (astutus) Crafty, cunning, in good or bad sense.

ASTŪTŪS, i. n. (ἀστυ) A sanctuary, asylum, place of refuge.

ASTŪMŪLOS, a, um. (ἀστυμωλος) That makes no contribution (συμμελω) towards an entertainment.

ASTŪNDŪTŌ, i. n. (ἀσυνδότης) The omission of suppletives.

AT. conj. (contracted from ast) I. But, denoting difference or diversity.

II. But, denoting opposition. III. But, to point out a closer definition. IV. But yet, but at least, when in making a concession something else is more strongly maintained. V. With objections which an orator starts and immediately answers, 'But, one may say,' 'but it may be objected.' VI. In explanations. Namely,

VII. In the reduction of a conditional or casual period, at increases the force of the expression, Yet. VIII. At the beginning of a sentence, at denotes I. Entreaty and exhortation. 2. Urgent appeal. 3. Imprecation. 4. Threatening. 5. Indignation or surprise. IX. At contra, on the other hand, on the contrary. X. At enim, in replies, when we forbid the doing of any thing. XI. At

vero, 1. Sets something in opposition, with an assurance on the part of the speaker, *But certainly, but*. 2. For atqui, in syllogisms, *But, now*.

ΑΤΑΨΑΛΟΣ, i. m. *i. warm scorching wind, peculiar to Apulia*.

ΑΤΑΥ, or ΑΤΙ ΑΤ Interj. *Oh! ah! lo! strange! Ter. : Plaut.* We find also Αττα, id.

ΑΤΑΨΟΣ, i. m. (for αταΐ avus) *A great-grandfather, i. e. the father of a great-grandfather or grandmother.*

ΑΤΕΡ, άτρα, άτρομ. I. *Black.* II. *Clothed in black or mourning.* III. *That relates to a funeral, funereal, black, dismal.* IV. *Sad, gloomy, mournful, unfortunate, odious, unpleasant.* V. *Dark, difficult to be understood.* VI. *Filthy, ugly, foul.* VII. *Black, i. e. bad, abusive, slanderous, satirical.*

ΑΤΗΘΟΣ, i. m. (άθεος) *One who denies the existence of a God, an atheist.*

ΑΤΗΛΕΤΑ, α. m. (άθλητης) I. *A wrestler in the public games, a combatant, prize-fighter.* II. *Fig. One who takes great pains about any thing.*

ΑΤΗΛΕΤΙC ADV. *Athletically, after the manner of the athlete.*

ΑΤΗΛΕΤΙC, a. um. (athleta) *Athletic.*

ΑΤΟΜΟΣ, i. f. (άτομος) *Any small indivisible body ; an atom, monad, mite.*

ΑΤΡΕC, conj. (formed from adque)

I. *And ; in connecting words and sentences.* It frequently takes after it the words adeo, etiam, ita. 1. *Atque adeo, And even, yet rather.* 2. *Atque etiam, And also, moreover.* 3. *Atque ita, And with this condition.* II. *And that, and indeed, in defining more closely what has been said.* III. *But yet, but now, i. q. atqui.* IV. *Certainly, yes, to be sure, when one recollects himself : thus also at any thing unexpected, Ah! eh! why!* V. *As ; i. q. quam.* 1. *After comparatives.* 2. *After words denoting likeness or difference, and so, after aequo, xnuus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem, and aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus.* Sometimes the word which denotes comparison is omitted before atque. 3. *After simul.* 4. *After principio.*

VI. *In ancient Latin, Forwith, immediately.*

ΑΤΡΑΤΙ, conj. I. *But yet, and yet.*

II. *But, now, in syllogistic forms of speech.*

ΑΤΡΑΤΙC, i. q. atqui ; Plaut.

ΑΤΡΑΨΕΝΤΙC, i. B. (ater) *Any black liquid ; especially, ink.* The black liquor of the cuttle-fish (sepla).

2. *Writing-ink.*

3. *Copperas, or, vitriol, or, copperas-water.* 4. *Black colour, black paint.*

ΑΤΡΑΤΟΣ, a. um. (ater) I. *Dyed black.* II. *Clothed in black or in mourning.*

ΑΤΡΙΑΡΙC, i. m. (atrium) *A porter, door-keeper.*

ΑΤΡΙΑΡΙC, όδ. m. *Of a black colour.*

ΑΤΡΙCΙΟC, i. m. (atrium) *A kind of upper servant, a steward, overseer.*

ΑΤΡΙCΙΟΛΟC, i. n. (dimin. of atrium) *A little entry or hall.*

ΑΤΡΙΤΑC, άτιC, f. (ater) *Blackness ; Plaut.*

ΑΤΡΙΥΜ, i. n. I. *The part of a Roman house next to the entrance ; a hall.*

II. *In many temples and public buildings there were likewise atria.* III. *For, The whole house.*

ΑΤΡΟCΙΤΑC, άτιC, f. (atrox) I. *Barbarity, harshness, atrocity.* II. *Horribleness, enormity, terribleness.* III. *Accuracy, exactness, strictness.*

ΑΤΡΟCΙΤΕΡ, adv. I. *Harshly, severely, horribly, terribly.* II. *Atrociously accipere, Tac., unwillingly.*

ΑΤΡΟC, όκιC, i. *Not prepared for eating, raw, uncooked ; hence, II. Terrible, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful.* III. *Harsh, severe, unbending, stern.*

ΑΤΤΑCΤΟC (Adt.), a. um. Part. of ΑΤΤΙΝΟC.

ΑΤΤΑCΤΟC (Adt.), us. m. (attingo) *A touching, touch.*

ΑΤΤΑΓΕΝ, όκιC, m. (άτταγιεν) *A kind of wild fowl.*

ΑΤΤΑΓΕΝΑ, α. f. i. q. attagen.

ΑΤΤΑΜΕΝ, or ΑΤ-ΤΑΜΕΝ, conj. *But, but yet, however.*

ΑΤΤΕΓΙΑ, α. f. *A hut or cabin.*

ΑΤΤΕΜΠΕΡΑΤΕ (Adt.), adv. *Seasonably, at the right time, in the nick of time.*

ΑΤΤΕΜΠΕΡΟ, or ΑΔ-ΤΕΜΠΕΡΟ, άvi, άtum, adv. I. *To add or join to ; Vitr.* II. *To fit, adjust.*

ΑΤΤΕΝΔΟ, or ΑΔ-ΤΕΝΔΟ, di, tum, έρε. I. *To extend or stretch towards, or simply, to stretch, extend.* II. *To direct, hold or direct towards, stretch forth ; hence, attendere animum, also simply, attendere, sc. animum, to turn one's thoughts to a thing, i. e. I. To think upon ; hence, to study, apply one's self to a thing, take pains about.* 2. *To give attention, give heed to.*

ΑΤΤΕΝΤΕ (Adt.), adv. *Attentively, carefully.*

ΑΤΤΕΝΤΙΟ (Adt.), όνιC, f. (attendo) e. g. animi, *attentiveness, attention.*

ΑΤΤΕΝΤΟ, or ΑΔ-ΤΕΝΤΟ, άvi, άtum, έρε. I. *To attempt a thing.* II. *To attack, assault.*

ΑΤΤΕΝΤΙC (Adt.), a. um. I. Part. of ΑΤΤΕΝΔΟ and ΑΤΤΙΝΕC. II. Adj. (from attendo) I. *Attentive, careful, intent.* 2. *Intent on increasing his property.*

ΑΤΤΕΝΤΙC, όνιC, f. (attenuo) I. *A lessening.* II. Verborum, *A speaking without the use of ornament, plainness of speech.*

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ATTOLLO, or **AD-TOLLO**, *äre.* 1. *To lift on high, lift or raise up, raise, lift;* hence, *Attollere se, or attolli, To raise itself, to rise, of things without life.* II. *To raise, i. e. to exalt, increase, amplify.*

ATTONDEO, or **AD-TONDEO**, *ondl, onsum, äre.* 1. *To shear, shave.* II. *To eat away, gnaw at, nibble;* hence, *to cudgel.*

III. *To lop, prune.* IV. *Fig. To deceive, cozen;* and, *for, to lessen.*

ATTORNATUS (Adt.), a, um. 1. *Part. of attorno;* see **ATTONO.** II. *Adj. 1. As if thunderstruck or struck by lightning, amazed, astonished, bewildered.* 2. *Especially, Inspired, enthusiastic, raving, frantic.* 3. *In an active sense.* 1st *That renders amazed or astonished.* 2^d *Inspiring, occasioning enthusiasm.*

ATTÖNO, or **AD-TÖNO**, *ul, Itum, äre.* 1. *To thunder at.* II. *To astonish, amaze, deprive of one's senses.*

ATTONSUS (Adt.), a, um. *Part. of ATTONDEO.*

ATTORQUEO, or **AD-TORQUEO**, *orsl, ortum, äre.* 1. *To sling, swing, or, to sling forth or toss.*

ATTRACTUS (Adt.), a, um. 1. *Part. of attraho;* see **ATTRAHO.** II. *Adj. Contracted, wrinkled.*

ATTRÄHO, or **AD-TRÄHO**, *xl, ctum, äre.* 1. *To draw towards one's self, attract.*

II. *Fig. To lead to; to draw to, allure; to cause, occasion.*

ATTRACTATUS (Adt.), us. m. (attracto) *A feeling, touching.*

ATTRACTO (Adt.), ävl, ätum, äre. (ad and tracto) 1. *To draw to one's self, attract.* II. *To touch, feel, handle;* hence, 1. *To apply or give one's self to any thing.* 2. *To mention.*

ATTRÉMO, or **AD-TRÉMO**, *äre.* *To tremble at a thing or person.*

ATTRÉPIDO, or **AD-TRÉPIDO**, *ävl, ätum, äre.* *To trip in going.*

ATTRIBUO, or **AD-TRIBUO**, *ul, ctum, äre.*

I. *To add, adjoin, annex.* II. *To assign, bestow, attribute.* III. *To give, impart, make over.* IV. *To ascribe, attribute;* hence, *Attributum, or attributa res, A predicate.* V. *To lay on as a tax.*

ATTRIBÜTO (Adt.), önlis. f. (attribuo) 1. *Addition;* hence, *a predicate.*

II. *An assignment.*

ATTRIBÜTUS (Adt.), a, um. *Part. of ATTRIBUO.*

ATTRITIO (Adt.), önlis. f. (attero) 1. *A rubbing.* II. *A wearing away by rubbing.*

ATTRITUS (Adt.), a, um. 1. *Part. of attero;* see **ATTERO.** II. *Adj. 1. Worn*

out. 2. *Rubbed sore, sore, galled.* 3. *Fig. Attrita frons, Jur., A bold forehead.*

ATTURUS (Adt.), us. m. (atturo) 1. *A rubbing against any thing.* II. *A rubbing to pieces.* III. *A galling, or pain occasioned by rubbing.*

AUL EXORTI. *Ahl* an exclamation of sorrow, exhortation, or indignation.

AUCEPS, öpüs. m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio) 1. *A bird-catcher, fowler.* II. *Fig. One who eagerly pursues or catches at any thing.*

AUCTÄRIUM. I. n. (augeo) *An increase, addition.*

AUCTIFICO, äre. (auctus and facio) 1. *To increase, enlarge.* II. *To present.*

AUCTIFLUS, a, um. (auctus and facio) *Increasing.*

AUCTIO, önlis. f. (from augeo) 1. *An increase.* II. *A sale by auction.* III. *That which is sold or to be sold at an auction.*

AUCTIÖNARIUS, a, um. (auctio) *Relating or belonging to a sale by auction.*

AUCTIÖR, ätus sum, ärl. (auctio) *To sell by auction or public sale.*

AUCTILO, äre. (augeo) 1. *To increase, augment.* II. *To honour with any thing.*

AUCTO, äre. (augeo) 1. *To increase, enlarge.* II. *To present with any thing, to enrich.*

AUCTOR (more correct than autor, author), örlis. m. (augeo) *A furtherer, promoter.* 1. *Immediately, by himself, He that makes, causes, or originates a thing, the author, originator, causer.* 1. *A maker.* 2. *A founder, builder.* 3. *One that renews or restores, a renewer, restorer.* 4. *A father, progenitor.* 5. *One who by reflection, teaching, writing, &c. seeks to promote or further any thing;* hence, 1. *An inquirer, searcher into, investigator.* 2. *A teacher, preceptor, guide.*

3. *An author, writer, composer of a book.* 4. *A relator, narrator.* 5. *An inventor.*

II. *Indirectly, by means of others, in any manner whatever.* 1. *By occasioning or causing, An occasion, cause.* 2. *By directing or leading, A director, leader;* also, *by teaching, a teacher, guide, preceptor.* 3. *By pattern or example, A pattern, example.* 4. *By moving or proposing, A mover, proposer.* 5. *By advice, An adviser, counselor.* 6. *By approbation, A vouchor.* 7. *By giving surety, A surety, voucher, warrantee, guarantee;* hence, 1st *In sales, One who gives warranty for the right of the seller to the thing*

sold. 2^d *In making bonds and marriage contracts, e. g. of minors and women A trustee, guardian, curator.* 3^d *Nuptiarum auctores, Cic., i. e. the witnesses present at the espousals and at the signing of the marriage contract, usually the mutual relatives.* 4th *Fame, rumoris, or rumori auctor, A vouchor, i. e. one who stands to the truth of any statement.* 8. *By the management of any business, or by interceding, Any defender or assistant, an agent, attorney.*

AUCTÖRÄMENTUM, I. n. (auctor) 1. *That for which one engages himself to perform any service, hire, pay, wages;* hence, of soldiers, pay, wages. II. *A contract, stipulation, by which one so engages himself.*

AUCTÖRITAS (more correct than autoritas, autoritas), ätis. f. (auctor) *The quality of a person or thing by which it promotes, or can further or promote, any thing;* hence, 1. *An issuing, proceeding, or arising from any thing.* II. *A going before, preceding in any thing;* hence, 1. *Lead, command.* 2. *Example, pattern.* 3. *Occasion, cause given for any thing.* 4. *An invention.* III. *An open declaration of the will, especially by a person of consequence, whether made by word of mouth or by writing;* hence, 1. *A declaration, explanation.* 2. *A sentence, vote of a judge, judgment.* 3. *Desire, will, order, command.* 4. *Opinion, judgment, sentiment;* any declaration of one's will. 5. *Approval, approbation.* 6. *An opinion;* hence, of philosophers, a system. 7. *A representation made to any one on any grounds or arguments;* persuasion, exhortation; hence, sometimes, counsel, advice; sometimes, consolation, comfort. 8. *Auctoritates, The names of eminent or influential persons, so far as they promote or have promoted any thing.*

IV. *Estimation in which any one stands, and by which he has influence over others;* influence, consideration. V. *Respectability, i. e. weight, force, value, influence.* VI. *Respectability, i. e. credit, power to convince or persuade.* Also, *Credit, importance which one endeavours to give to himself, appearance, show.* VII. *Respectability, i. e. reputation, excellence, value, worth.* VIII. *Power, laudful authority.*

AUCTÖRO, ävi, ätum, äre. (auctor) 1. *To bind, engage, or oblige to any thing for money or reward;* hence, *to expose to danger, to hazard.* II. *Gen. To bind, oblige.*

AUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *augeo*; see *AUGEO*. II. Adj. *That has grown, increased, or become greater.*

AUCTUS, a, m. (*augeo*) *An increasing, augmenting.*

AUCUPĪUM, i, n. (*auceps*) *Bird-catching, forling*; facere *aucupium auribus*, Plaut., to listen.

AUCUPOR, āre, for *aucupor*.

AUCUPOR, ātus, um, āri. I. *To catch birds, go a forling.* II. Fig. *To aim eagerly at a thing, to watch or observe eagerly.*

AUDACĪA, æ, f. (*audax*) *Boldness, confidence.* I. In a good sense, *Courage*.

II. In a bad sense *Audaciousness, temerity.*

AUDACĪTER, and contr. **AUDACTER**, adv. *Boldly, confidently, hardily.*

AUDAX, ācis, (*audéo*) I. *Bold, confident, resolute, hardy, in good or bad sense.* II. Fig. *Bold.*

AUDENS, tis. I. Part. of *audéo*; see *AUDEO*. II. Adj. *Bold, confident, daring.*

AUDENTER, adv. *Boldly, confidently, impudently.*

AUDENTIA, æ, f. (*audens*) I. *Boldness, spirit.* II. *Freedom in the use of words.*

AUDEO, ausus, um, ēre. I. *To dare, to be bold, confident, or spirited; to adventure, attempt*; in good or bad sense.

II. *To be able; also, to make up one's mind to a thing, to bring one's self to do a thing.* III. *To choose, be pleased to do a thing*; hence, *Ausum*, subst., *An undertaking.*

AUDIENS, tis. I. Part. of *audéo*; see *AUDEO*. II. Adj. *Obedient.* III. Subst. *A hearer.*

AUDIENTIA, æ, f. (*audio*) *Attention to a speaker, hearing, audience.*

AUDIUI, iui and ii, itum. 4. (*allied to* αὔω, i, q. αὔω) I. *To hear, perceive.* N. B.

1. *Audiui?* (for *audisui*?) *Do you hear?* in familiar discourse. 2. *Auditum*, for *auditio*, fama.

II. *To listen, attend, give ear to*; hence, 1. Of a judge, *To give audience, examine, attend to a cause.*

2. Of a pupil *To listen to, attend*; hence, *Audientes*, Pupils.

III. *To listen to, approve, assent*; hence, IV. *Audio* often signifies, *Well, it may be so, granted, I allow it.*

V. *To hear, i. e. to hear favourably, grant.* VI. *To listen or attend to, hearken to, follow the advice of any one.*

VII. *To be called or styled.* VIII. Bene or male *audire*, *To be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character.*

AUDIŪIO, ōnis, f. (*audio*) I. *A hearing, listening to.* II. *A learning from a teacher*; also, *a lecture, lesson.* III. *The talk of the people, news, a story, rumour, report.*

AUDĪTOR, ōris, m. (*audio*) I. *A hearer, one who hears.* II. *A hearer, one who listens or attends.* III. *A disciple, pupil, scholar.*

AUDIŪTORĪUM, a, m. (*audio*) *Relating or belonging to hearing or listening*; hence, *Audiŏtorium*, subst., *A place of assembly for hearing lectures, &c.*; *a lecture-room, auditory, school.*

AUDIŪTUS, a, um. Part. of *AUDIO*.

AUDIŪTUS, a, m. (*audio*) I. *A hearing, listening.* II. *The faculty of hearing.* III. *Instruction which one hears.*

AUFĒRO (for *ab-fero*), abŏstŭlŭm, ablŏtŭm, ŏuferre, 1. *To carry off.* II. *To take away, or, to take, whether by force or otherwise.* 1. *Lawfully, To take; to take, receive.* 2. *Unlawfully or against the will of another, whether openly or secretly, To take, take away, snatch away, steal*; hence, 1. *To occasion by force, to force.* 2. *To carry away, carry off, as a violent stream, high wind, &c.*; also, *auferri* means, *to fly*; hence, fig., of persons who are too much influenced by others, and do not act on their own judgment, *to carry away.* III. *To carry off.* IV. *To bring or carry from a place*; hence, *to carry away any thing with the memory, i. e. to hear, learn.* V. *To lay aside, desist from, omit.* VI. *To borrow.*

VII. *To bring, carry, fetch to a place, without mentioning the place whence any thing is brought.*

AUFŪGIO, ūgi, ūgitum. 3. (for *ab-fugio*) *To flee from a place, flee away.*

AUGEŌ, auxi, auctum, ēre. (from the old αὔω, i. e. αὔωμαι) I. *Trans. Prop. To cause to grow*; hence, 1. *To bring forth, produce.* 2. *To increase, augment; to amplify, extol, magnify*; especially of an orator, *to dilate upon a subject, to set it off with rhetorical ornament, so as to make it appear greater than it did before*; hence, *to commend.* 3. *To furnish with any thing, equip, adorn, enrich.* 4. *Aliquem, without an ablative, To elevate any one, promote, bring to honour or repute, advance.* II. *Intrans. To grow, increase, become greater.*

AUGESCO, ēre, (*augeo*) *To grow, increase, become greater.*

AUGLICĀRE, ēre, i. q. *augeo.*

AUGMEN, inis, n. (*augeo*) *An increase,*

enlargement, augmentation; also, *the circumference of a thing.*

AUGUR, ūris, m. *An augur.*

II. c. *With the poets, Any soothsayer or diviner, male or female.*

AUGŪRĪALIS, ēre, *Relating or belonging to augurs or auguries.* Also, *Augurale*, sc. *aŏficiŭm*, *A place to the right of the general's tent in a Roman camp, in which the auspicia were held (ἀστυχέριον).*

AUGŪRĪATIO, ōnis, f. (*auguro*) *Divination.*

AUGŪRĪATUS, us, m. (*auguro*) *The office of an augur.*

AUGŪRĪUM, i, n. (*augur*) I. *A notice or forewarning given by prophetic birds concerning any future thing*; also, *any notice or forewarning.* II. *The formal observation of prophetic birds.* III. *The art of divination, augury.* IV. *Any prophecy, prediction, or foreboding of future events*; guess, conjecture.

AUGŪRĪUS, a, um. *Augural, of or belonging to augurs or augury.*

AUGŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (*augur*) I. *To consult the prophetic birds*; also, rem. i. e. *to refer a matter to these birds, consult them concerning it.* II. *To prophesy, predict, whether by means of birds or otherwise.*

AUGŪROR, ātus, um, āri, (*augur*) I. *To prophesy, foretell, predict by means of the prophetic birds.* II. Gen. *To prophesy, foretell, predict by any means whatever*; hence gen., *to believe, suppose, judge, think, be of opinion.* III. *To refer a matter to prophetic birds.*

AUGUSTE, adv. *Respectfully, reverentially.*

AUGUSTUS, a, um, (*augeo*) I. *Rendered sacred by means of augury, consecrated, sacred.* II. *That inspires reverence or respect, venerable, majestic, august, sacred.*

AULA, æ, f. (αὐλή) I. *The court before a house, fore-court, piazza, in Grecian buildings*; and since cattle were kept here, *a court or stalls for cattle.* Also, *The inner court of a house*; hence, for atrium, *a hall, entrance-room.* II. *A prince's court or palace*; hence, *the court, i. e. persons belonging to the court, courtiers.* N. B. For *olla*, Plaut.; genit. *aulai*, for *aulæ*, Virg.

AULEUM, i, n. *Any splendid tapestry or work used for covering walls, seats, &c., or for hangings.* I. *A chair or sofa covering.* II. *The curtain before the scene in a theatre*; also, *any other curtain.* III. *An embroidered garment.*

AULICUS, a, um. (aula) (*f* or *belonging to a court or palace*: hence, Aulici, Courtiers.

AULOBUS, i. m. (αὐλόβος) *One who sings to or plays on the pipe or flute, a piper, flute-player.*

AURA, æ. f. (αἴρα) I. A breeze, as opposed to a strong wind, a gentle gale. II. The air, wind. III. With the poets, Wind. IV. A breathing, blowing.

AURÆA, æ. f. A smell, odour, vapour. VI. Gloom, glitter.

AURÆBUS, a, um. (aurum) *Concerned with, relating or belonging to, gold.*

AURÆTA, æ. f. A fish, the dorado or gilt bream

AURÆTUS, a, um. (aurum) I. Overlaid or ornamented with gold, gilded. II. Golden, made of gold. III. Gold-coloured.

AURÆOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of aureus) I. Golden. II. Golden, i. e. fine, excellent, charming.

AUREUS, a, um. (aurum) I. Golden, of gold. II. Golden; fig. i. e. Very beautiful. 2. Excellent, valuable, charming. III. Gilded, gilt, ornamented with gold. IV. Of the colour of gold.

AURICULACUM. See **ORICULACUM**.

AURICILLA, or **ORICILLA**, æ. f. for auricula.

AURICULOSA, a, um. (aurum and conia) I. With golden or gold-coloured hair; SU. II. That has golden foliage, golden; Virg.

AURICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of auris) I. The earlap, flap of the ear. II. The ear.

AURIFER, a, um. (aurum and fero) *Bearing gold, i. e. 1. Producing gold. 2. Carrying or containing gold.*

AURIFEX, icis. m. (aurum and facio) *A worker in gold, goldsmith.*

AURIGA, æ. m. also f. (from the old aurea, a rein, and ago) I. A driver, coachman, charioteer. II. The name of a constellation. III. A pilot, steersman.

AURIGABUS, i. m. l. q. auriga; Suet.

AURIGATIO, ðnis. f. (aurigo) *A driving in a chariot.*

AURIGER, a, um. (aurum and gero) *Bearing gold.*

AURIGO, avi. ðtum, ære. (auriga) I. To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot. II. Fig. To guide, direct, rule.

AURIS, is. f. (from the Laonic αὔρις for αὔρις) I. The ear. II. A part of the plough, by which the furrows are widened.

AURISCALPIUM, i. n. (auris and scalpo) *An ear-pick.*

AURITUS, i. m. (dimin. of auritus) *Long-eared; i. e. asinus, Phædr.*

AURIVUS, a, um. (auris) I. Having ears, especially, having long ears. II. That pricks up his ears in order to listen, listening, attentive. III. Testis auritus, An ear-witness; Plaut.

AURŌRA, æ. f. (αἴρεος ἄρα) I. The morning. II. The morning dawn, or the redness of the dawn. III. The East.

AURUM, i. n. (from αὔρος, an old Greek word). I. Gold. II. Anything made of gold. III. The golden age. IV. The colour of gold.

AUSCULTATIO, ðnis. f. (ausculto) I. A listening, attending. II. A taking or following advice; an obeying.

AUSCULTATOR, ðris. m. (ausculto) *A hearer, listener.*

AUSCULTO, avi, ðtum, ære. I. To hear, listen. II. To give ear to, credit, attend to. III. To attend or hearken to any one, to obey.

AUSIM, is. it. For auserim, or ausus fuerim, from audeo.

AUSPEX, icis. m. also f. (for avisplex) I. One who foretells future events by the flight, singing, and feeding of birds; hence, II. Any author, founder, maker, doer. III. An aider, assistant, abettor.

AUSPICATIO, adv. (from auspicatus, a, um) I. After the taking of the auspices. II. Fortunately, in lucky hour or time.

AUSPICATUS, a, um. I. Part of auspicio; see AUSPICIO. II. Adjective. Fortunate, of good or favourable portent.

AUSPICIUM, i. n. (for avispicium) I. A watching or observing the birds bred for augury; an augury; especially, the right of observing the birds for the purpose of divination; right of augury. II. A sign or token given by birds. III. Any divine or prophetic token. IV. Chief power, command, lead; hence, V. Any power, inclination, will. VI. A beginning.

AUSPICIO, avi, ðtum, ære. (auspex) I. To take the auspices. II. To take an omen from, to divine or augur from.

III. To take auspices at the commencement of any thing, in order to its prosperity, as it were, to consecrate.

AUSPICIOR, ðtus sum, ðri. I. To take the auspices. II. To make a beginning for the sake of good luck; hence, III. Gen. To begin, make a beginning.

AUSTER, stri. m. I. The South wind. II. The South country, the South.

AUSTERE, adv. I. Harshly. II.

Earnstly, strongly.

AUSTERTAS, ðtis. f. (austerus) I. Harshness, austerity, sourness. II. (f. colours, Dugness, darkness. III. Severity, austerity, harshness of manner. IV. Severity, rigour.

AUSTERUS, a, um. (αὐστέρης) I. Harsh, tart, sour; of flavour. II. Fig. Harsh, severe, rigorous, strict. III. Of colours, Somewhat dark or dingy.

AUSTRIALIS, e. (auster) Southern.

AUSTRIFER, a, um. (auster and fero) *That brings up the South wind.*

AUSTRIUS, a, um. (auster) Southern.

AUSUM, i. and **AVSUS**, a, um. See **AT-DEO**.

AUT, conj. (from αὐτά, again) I. Or; hence, aut — aut, either — or. II. Else, otherwise. III. Sometimes for an. IV. Sometimes it diminishes the signification, Or yet, or at least. V. Sometimes it connects; ter aut quater, for terque quaterque, Virg.

AUTEM, conj. (from αὐτά, again) I. Also, likewise. II. But, on the other hand, when several things which differ from each other are mentioned together.

III. But, now. IV. When a speaker corrects himself, Do I say? what do I say? V. When one expresses surprise at, or blames, what another has said; ego non tamen meam? Ch. tuam autem, furcifer? Ter, yours, do you say?

AUTHEPSA, æ. f. (αὐτό, self, and ἔψω, to cook) *Self-cooking; a cooking vessel with two bottoms, on the lower of which the fire was placed, on the upper the meat to be dressed; a stew-pan.*

AUTHOR, **AUTHORITAS**. See **AUCTOR**.

AUCTORITAS.

AUTOGRAPHUS, a, um. (αὐτόγραφος) *Written with one's own hand, original.*

AUTOMATON (um), i. n. (αὐτοματός) *A machine that moves of itself, an automaton.*

AUTŌPYRUS (os) **PANIS**. (αὐτόπυρος ἄρτος) *Coarse bread, made from flour with the bran, brown bread.*

AUTOR, **AUTORITAS**. See **AUCTOR**, &c.

AUTUMNALIS (Auct.), e. (autumnus) *Autumnal, of autumn.*

AUTUMNUS (Auct.), a, um. *Autumnal, of the autumn.*

AUTUMNUS, or **ACTUMNUS**, i. m. (augeo) I. The autumn. II. The produce of the autumn, the harvest.

AUTEMO, avi, ðtum, ære. I. To say, relate. II. To believe, suppose, think.

AUXILIARIS, e. (auxilium) *That brings help, assisting, aiding.*

AUXILIARIUS, a, um. *Aiding, auxiliary*

AUXILIATIO, ōnis, f. (auxillor) *A bringing aid.*

AUXILIATOR, ōris, m. (auxillor) *A helper, assistant, abettor.*

AUXILIATŪS, us, m. (auxillor) *A bringing help, aid.*

AUXILIOR, ūtus sum, āri. (auxilium) *To help, assist, lend aid.*

AUXILIUM, i, n. d. (augeo) *I. Help, aid, assistance. II. Any thing by means of which one assists another, help, succour.*

III. *Auxiliaries, auxiliary troops.*

AUXIM, is, &c., for auxerim, &c. See AUGEŌ.

AVARĒ, adv. *Avariciously, covetously, greedily.*

AVARITER, adv. i. q. avarē.

AVARITIA, æ, f. (avarus) *I. An inordinate love of money for gain, greediness of money, covetousness. II. Greedy desire after any thing.*

AVARITIES, ei, f. i. q. avaritia.

AVARUS, a, um. *I. Fond of money or gain, greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous.*

II. *Fiercely desirous of any thing.*

AVE. See AVEŌ.

AVECTUS, a, um. Part. of AVEHO.

Ā-VĒHO, xi, ctum. 3. *To carry off or away, to carry to a place, by any mode of conveyance; hence, avehi, to ride or sail away.*

Ā-VELLO, eili and ulsi, ulsum. 3. *To tear away, pull or rend off or away; fig. to separate, remove, take away.*

ĀVENA, æ, f. *I. Oats. I. A kind of cultivated corn; common oats. 2. Wild oats. II. Any straw or reed. III. A spike of oats reed, oat-pen.*

ĀVENĀCCUS, a, um. (avena) *Oat-pen.*

ĀVENĀRIUS, a, um. (avena) *Of or belonging to oats.*

ĀVEŌ, or HĀVEŌ, ēre. (from *āv* or *āvō*, *āvō*, to breathe, blow) Prop. *To sniff after any thing; hence, to be very desirous, to desire earnestly, to crave after, long for; Avens, Desirous, eager.*

ĀVEŌ, or HĀVEŌ, ēre. (seems to be from *āvō*, from which were probably formed *āvō*, *āvō*, *āvō*, *augeo*, i. e. to wish well, to bless) *To be blessed, to be well or in good health. We more frequently find ave (have), Be thou well! be thou blessed!* a salutation used by the Romans both at meeting and in taking leave, and hence in the former case is to be rendered, *Hail! all hail!* and in the latter, *Farewell!*

Ā-VERRO, ri, sum, ēre. *I. To sweep*

or brush away. II. Fig. To remove completely.

Ā-VERRUNCŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (from *āvō* and *āvō*) *To avert, especially, any thing evil.*

ĀVERSĀBĪLIS, e. (aversor) *Abominable.*

ĀVERSIO, ōnis, f. (averto) *I. A turning from or away. II. Distike, aversion, ill-will.*

ĀVERSOR, (Avorsor), ātus sum, āri. (averto) *I. To turn one's self away from any thing, to turn the back upon.*

II. *To decline, avoid, shun; to abominate, abhor.*

ĀVERSOR, ōris, m. (averto) *A thief, pilferer, embezzler.*

ĀVERSUS, a, um. Part. of averro; see AVERRO.

ĀVERSUS, a, um. I. Part. of averto; see AVERTO. II. *Adj. 1. Turned from, turned away; i. e. 1. That has the back turned towards us. 2. That is behind our own, or another person's back; hence, subst., Aversum, I. The hinder part, back part. 2. Unfavourable, disinclined.*

Ā-VERTO (ĀVORTO), ti, sum. 3. *I. To turn away from any thing: thus also, averti, to turn one's self away from, turn aside; also, averti aliquid, to turn one's self from any thing; Virg.: avertere aliquid, means also, to cause any one to turn, to turn round; Ov.: hence, to put to flight, cause to retire or give way: thus also, averti, or avertere se ab itinere, to turn aside. II. To turn away. III. To turn off. IV. To detain, withdraw, keep off, remove. V. To alienate.*

VI. *To bend, turn, or incline towards a thing. VII. To carry off, appropriate, embezzle.*

ĀVIA, æ, f. *A grandmother.*

ĀVIĀRIUM, i, n. See AVIARIUS.

ĀVIĀRIUS, a, um. (avis) *Concerned with, of, or belonging to, birds or fowls; hence, I. Aviarium, i. n. One who keeps or catches birds. II. Aviarium, i. n. A place for keeping domestic birds in, as poultry, peacocks, pigeons, &c.; a bird-house, coop, &c.*

ĀVICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of avis) *A little bird.*

ĀVICŪLĀRIUS, i, m. i. q. aviarius.

ĀVIDE, adv. *Eagerly, greedily.*

ĀVIDITAS, ātis, f. (avidus) *I. Eagerness, vehement desire. II. Especially, 1. Covetousness. 2. Hunger, appetite.*

ĀVIDUS, a, um. (aveo) *I. Eager, desirous. II. Especially, Covetous, greedy of money. III. Large, wide.*

ĀVIS, is, f. (from *āvō*, on account of the motion in the air caused by flight)

I. A bird, fowl. II. Especially, An ominous bird, a bird used in divination.

ĀVITUS, a, um. (avis) *I. Of grandfather's. II. Old, ancient.*

ĀVIDUS, a, um. (a and via) *I. That is situate apart or at a distance from a road, devout, solitary. II. That is or is gone from or out of the way.*

ĀVOCĀMENTUM, i, n. (avoco) *I. A gentle means of calling off or away. II. Relaxation, recreation.*

ĀVOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (avoco) *A calling away; a keeping back or away from any thing.*

Ā-VŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To call away from any thing. II. To call away, fig. or, to remove from a person or thing, to keep or hold back, divert, withdraw. III. To afford recreation or relaxation to any one. IV. To draw off, draw away to another place.*

ĀVŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To fly away, fly from a place; e. g. as a bird. II. Fig. of persons, To flee or hasten from a place.*

ĀVULUS, a, um. Part. of AVELLO.

ĀVUNCŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of avulo) *I. A mother's brother, maternal uncle. N. B. 1. Avunculus magnus, A grandmother's brother, great-uncle. 2. Major, A great-grandfather's brother, great-great-uncle. 3. Maximus, A great-great-grandmother's brother; but we find avunculus major, for magnus; and avunculus, for avunculus magnus. II. A mother's sister's husband.*

ĀVUS, i, m. *A grandfather. N. B. Avi, Forefather's, ancestors.*

ĀXĒNUS, (ἀξένος) *Inhospitable; Pontus, Ov.: afterwards called Euxinus.*

ĀXICIA, æ, f. *A pair of scissors.*

ĀXICŪLUS (āssicululus), i, m. (dimin. of axis) *I. A small azle-tree. II. A plug. III. A small beam or pole.*

IV. *A small board or plank.*

ĀXIM, is, &c., for axerim, &c. See AĀO.

ĀXIS, is, m. (ἀξίς) *I. An azle tree; hence, a car, waggon. II. An imaginary line round which the world is supposed to turn, the axis; hence, 1. The pole, North or South; especially, 5. The North pole. 3. The whole heavens. 4. A clime, region, country. III. The iron on which a hinge turns.*

B.

BABĀ. (βαβῆ) An exclamation denoting astonishment, *Strange! wonderful!*
 BALBUS, ōnis, m. Perhaps, *A prodigal, spendthrift.*

BACCA, or BACA, ῆ. f. I. *Any small round fruit, a berry; especially, the olive: also, any fruit of trees.* II. *Any thing round like a berry; as, a pearl.*

BACCHAR (Bacchar), ῆris, n. or BACCARIS (Baccharis), is. f. *A plant having a sweet-smelling root from which was made a kind of oil, called also by the Romans nardum rusticum and perpressa.*

BACCATUS (Bacatus), a, um. *Furnished with berries; then, furnished with pearls; mollie, Virg.*

BACCHA, ῆ. f. *A Bacchanal, i. e. a woman who celebrated the rites of Bacchus.*

BACCHANAL (for Bacchanale, sc. sacrum), is. n. I. *The festival of Bacchus.* II. *The assembly of Bacchanals, or, the place where they celebrated the festival.*

BACCHANATI, ōnis, f. (bacchor) *The reveling of Bacchanals at the festival of Bacchus; then, any such raving or reveling.*

BACCHEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bacchanals, Bacchanalian.*

BACCHIS, idis, f. i. q. Baccha; Ov.

BACCHOR ōtus sum, ōri. (Bacchus)

I. *To celebrate the feast of Bacchus, to revel like a Bacchanal: hence, II. Fig. To revel, rave, or rant like a Bacchanal.*

III. *To be transported or ecstatic.*

BACCIFER (Bacifer), a, um. (baca and fero) I. *Bearing berries.* II. *Bearing olives.*

BACILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of baculus) *A small stick or staff; a licitor's staff.*

BACILLUS, i. m. and BACILLUM, i. n. (allied to βακχεῖν, from βωε, βῆξ, to go) I. *A staff, stick.* II. *A sceptre.*

BADIO, ōre, (βαδῖον) *To go.*

BÆTICUS, a, um. *Wearing a garment made of Spanish wool.*

BÆTULO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To bear, carry.*

BÆTULUS, i. m. *A porter, carrier.*

BÆLĀNA, ῆ. f. *A whale.*

BĀLANATUS, a, um. (balanus) *Perfumed.*

BĀLANUS, i. f. (βάλλανος) I. *An acorn.* II. *A kind of large chestnut.*

III. *A date.* IV. *A kind of nut yielding a balsm.*

BĀLYTRO, ōnis, m. Prop. *Dirt that adheres to the shoes: hence, fig., a parasite.*

BĀLĀTUS, us, m. (balo) *The bleating of sheep.*

BALBO, adv. *Stammeringly, lispingly.*

BALBUS, a, um. *Stammering, lisping, inarticulate.*

BALBŪRIO, lvi, itum, ā. (balbus) I. Intrans. *To stammer, lip, speak inarticulately.* II. Trans. *To lip out, say any thing inarticulately.*

BĀLINEÆ, and contr. BALSNEÆ, arum, f. (from βαλνίσιον) I. *The bath, or the public baths at a place.* II. *A bathing, the act of bathing.*

BĀLINEUM, contr. BALSNEUM, i. n. (βαλνίσιον) *A bath, private bath, or place in which persons bathe.*

BALIŌLUS, Brouniah, swarthy, tawny; Plaut.: doubtful.

BALLISTA (Ballista), ῆ. f. (βάλλα) I. *A kind of large military engine, used especially for casting large stones: also, the weapon or shot itself.* II. Fig. *The with which one endeavours to injure.*

BALLISTĀRIUM (Ballist), i. n. (ballista)

A place where ballists stood, a battery.

BALLISTĀRIUS (Ballist), i. m. (ballista) *A maker of ballistæ; or, one who discharges ballistæ.*

BALNEÆ. See BĀLINEÆ.

BĀLNEARIS, e. *Belonging to a bath.*

BĀLNEĀRIUS, a, um, i. q. balnearis. *Balnearia, Baths, bathing-chambers.*

BĀLNEĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who bathes.*

BĀLNEŌLĀ, arum, f. (dimin. of balneæ) *A small bath.*

BĀLNEŌLUM, i. n. (dimin. of balneum) *A small bath.*

BALNEUM. See BĀLINEUM.

BĀLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To bleat, of sheep: hence, balans hostia, i. e. ovis: Balans, subst., for, A sheep: balantes, sheep; Virg.*

BĀLSMUM, i. n. (βάλσαμον) I. *Balsam.* II. *The balsam tree.*

BĀLTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of balteus) *A little belt.*

BĀLTŪS, i. m. and BĀLTŪM, i. n. I. *A belt, girdle; especially, a sword-belt.* II. *A border, circle, rim.*

BALUCA, BALUX. See BALUCA, BALTUX.

BAMBALIO, ōnis, m. *A stutler, stammerer.*

BAPTE, arum, m. (βάπτει, i. e. painters, dyers) *A name applied to the priests of the Goddess Cotytto; Juv.*

BAPTISMA, ōtis, n. (βαπτισμα) I. *Immersion, ablution.* II. *The rite of baptism.*

BAPTISMUM, i. n. i. q. baptismā.

BAPTISMUS, i. m. i. q. baptismus.

BAPTISMA, ῆ. m. (βαπτισμα) *He who washes or baptizes, a baptist.*

BAPTISTĒUM, i. n. (baptistissimum)

I. *A vessel for bathing in, a bathing-tub.*

II. *A baptistry, font.*

BAPTIZĀTOR, ōris, m. *He who baptizes.*

BAPTIZŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (βαπτίζω) *To baptize.*

BĀRĀLTHŪM, i. n. (βάραθρον) I. *A deep bottomless pit, abyss, gulf.* II. *A pit, abyss, gulf.*

BĀRĀLTHŪS, i. m. (βάραθρες) *An insatiable person.*

BARBA, ῆ. f. *A beard.*

BARBĀRE, adv. I. *Into Latin, in opposition to Greek; vertere, Plaut., i. e. to translate into Latin.* II. *Barbarously, rudely, in a rude or uncivil manner.*

BARBĀRI, ōrum, m. *Barbarians.*

BARBĀRIA, ῆ. f. I. *With the Greeks, Any country out of Greece.* Plaut., II.

With the Romans, any country out of Italy and Greece; Cic.: Ov. III.

Rudeness of manners, incivility, barbarity.

IV. *Ignorance, stupidity.* V. *Barbarism, impropriety of diction.*

BARBĀRICUS, a, um. I. *Barbarous, barbaric, i. e. in respect of the Greeks, that is not Grecian, in respect of the Romans, that is not Roman, Italian, or Grecian; foreign: especially, Phrygian.*

II. *Rude, unmanly.*

BARBĀRIE, i. f. i. q. barbaria.

BARBĀRISMS, i. m. *A barbarous mode of speaking.*

BARBĀRUS, a, um. I. *Barbarous, foreign; a barbarian, a foreigner, in respect of country, language, and manners: especially, Phrygian.* II. *Unmanly, stupid, rude, barbarous: thus also subst., A barbarian, rude, unpolished person.*

BARBĀTŪS, a, um. (dimin. of barbatus) *Having a small or poor beard.*

BARBĀTUS, a, um. (barba) I. *That has a beard, bearded: especially, I. Of philosophers, who always wore a beard: hence, Barbatas, A philosopher; Mart. 2.*

Of the ancient Romans, who never shaver their beards; unum ex barbatis illis, Cic. Sext. 8, i. e. priscis. 3. *Of he-goats: hence, barbatus, i. e. hircus, Phædr.*

II. Fig. I. *Nux barbata, Plin., i. e. covered with a kind of wool.* 2. *Libri barbati, Mart., i. e. worn, tattered.*

BARBĀGĒ, a, um. (barba and gero) *Beard'd.*

BARBĀTOS, i. c. *A musical instrument*

with seven strings, otherwise called lyra, a lute, lyre.

BARBA, æ. f. (dimin. of barba) *A little beard.*

BARDI, ðrum, m. *Bards*, a name given by the Gauls to poets and singers; Lucr. BARDOCCELLUS, i. m. *An upper garment worn in Gaul, with a curl or hood;* Mart.

BARDUS, a, um. *Dull of apprehension, stupid.* N. B. Bardi, *Bards.*

BARIS, Idis and Idos. f. (βαρις) *A small Egyptian vessel impelled by oars.*

BARITES, us, m. (from the old German baren, i. e. to cry) *The cry of an elephant.* II. *A war-shout.*

BARO, ðnis, m. *A stupid fellow, blockhead.* BARRUS, i. m. (a Carthaginian word) *In elephant.*

BASCAUDA, æ. f. (a British word) *A small wicker basket.*

BASATIO, ðnis, f. (basio) *A kissing.*

BASATOR, ðris, m. (basio) *A kisser, one who kisses.*

BASILICE, adv. *Royally, splendidly, magnificently.*

BASILICUS, a, um. (βασιλικός) *Princely, splendid, magnificent;* hence, I. Basilicum, *A princely or magnificent robe.*

II. Basilica, æ, *A handsome public building at Rome, with porticos.*

BASIO, avi, ðtum, ære. *To kiss.*

BASIS, is, f. (βασις) *That on which any thing rests; a foot, pedestal, base.*

BASICUM, i. n. *A kiss.*

BASSARIS, Idis, f. i. q. Baccha.

BÄTILLUM, i. n. and BÄTILLUS, i. m. *A shovel, scoop; a fire-shovel; fire-pan, chafing-dish.*

BÄTULLA, æ. f. *A kind of drinking- vessel.*

BÄTTO, ui, ære. *I. To strike, beat.* II. *To fight for exercise, fence.* III. *To bruise, pound.*

BÄUBOR, ärl. *To yelp, bay.*

BÄXEA, æ. f. *A kind of shoe.*

BÄTE, adv. *Happily.*

BÄTITAS, ätis, and BÄTITEDO, Inis, f. (beatus) *Happiness, blessedness, beatitude.*

BÄTULLUS, a, um. (dimin. of beatus) *Somewhat happy.*

BÄTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of beo; see BEO.* II. Adj. *I. Happy, blessed, fortunate.* Beatum, subst., *Happiness.* Also, *Happy, pleased, content.* 2. *In good circumstances, rich, opulent, respectable, honourable;* also, *splendid, costly, excellent.* III. *Beatifying, i. e. that makes or is supposed to make happy.*

BÄLLARA, ðrum, m. (bellus) *Sweet-*

meats, and whatsoever was used as a dessert, as nuts, cakes, fruit, &c.

BÄLLÄTOR, ðris, m. (bello) *I. Subst. A warrior; i. adj., warlike, martial.* II. *Of animals, adj., warlike, mettlesome, spirited.*

III. *Of things, adj., warlike, martial.*

BÄLLÄTRIX, icis, f. (bello) *Warlike, fit for war, martial.*

BÄLLÄTÜLUS, a, um. for bellulus; Plaut.

BÄLLÄX, äcis, (bello) *Warlike, martial.*

BÄLLE, adv. *I. Finely, prettily, neatly.* II. *Well, excellently.*

BÄLLICÖSUS, a, um. (bellum) *Warlike, martial.*

BÄLLICUS, a, um. (bellum) *I. Of, relating or belonging to war; hence, Bellicum (sc. signum). A signal for battle by sound of the trumpet.* II. *Martial, warlike.*

BÄLLIGER, a, um. (bellum and gero) *Fighting war, martial.*

BÄLLIGERO, avi, ðtum, ære. (bellum and gero) *To wage or carry on war, to fight.*

BÄLLIGÖTENS, tis. (bellum and potens) *Mighty in war.*

BÄLLO, avi, ðtum, ære. (bellum) *I. To war, carry on war.* II. *To fight, contend.* N. B. Bellor, äri, depon., Virg.

BÄLLUA, æ. f. *I. Any large wild animal, a wild beast.* II. *Fig. As a term of reproach applied to a person, Beast, stupid animal.*

BÄLLÜTUS (Beluät.), a, um. (bellua) *Ornamented with animals or figures of animals.*

BÄLLÜNUS (Belün.), a, um. (bellua) *Brutal, relating to beasts.*

BÄLLULLUS, a, um. i. q. bellus.

BÄLLUM, i. n. (from duellum) *Prop. A contest between two, a single combat, duel.* Hence, *I. War.* II. *For prælium. An engagement, fight, battle.*

BÄLLÜSUS, a, um. (bellus) *Full of large animals, abounding in monsters.*

BÄLLUS, a, um. (contr. for bellulus, the dimin. of bonus, i. e. bonus) *I. Well-mannered, polite, elegant, agreeable as a companion.* II. *Fine, handsome, neat, charming, pretty, agreeable.* III. *Good.*

IV. *Well, in good health.*

BÄLLUA, i. q. bellua.

BÄNE, adv. (from the old bonus, for bonus), comp. mellius, superl. optime. *I. Well.* II. *Opportunity, in good time.*

III. *Well, i. e. fortunately, prosperously.* IV. *Well, i. e. copiously, abundantly.* V. *Very, or right.* VI. *Kindly.* VII. *Well, i. e. deurity, cheaply.*

BÄNEFICE, adv. *With good words.*

BÄNE-DICO, xi, ðtum, ære. *I. To speak*

well of any one, to praise.

II. *To bless, hallow; hence, Benedictus, a, um, Blessed.*

N. B. This latter use of the word prevails only in ecclesiastical writers.

BÄNEFICIO, or BENE FACIO, feci, factum, ære. (sometimes separated, sometimes as one word) *To do well, do good, confer benefits or favours.* Hence, *Bene factum, or Benefactum, I. Any good deed, good action.* II. *A kindness conferred, a benefit.*

BÄNEFICIUM. See BENEFACIO.

BÄNEFICE, adv. *Beneficently.*

BÄNEFICIENTIA, æ. f. (beneficium) *Beneficence, disposition to do good.*

BÄNEFICIÄRIUS, i, um. (beneficium) *That is to be regarded as a benefit.*

BÄNEFICIÄRIUS, i. m. (beneficium) *That enjoys benefits from any one, and is bound to him in consequence of favours received; beneficiarius (sc. militis), I. Soldiers, who, through the favour of their generals, are exempted from the more toilsome parts of the service; beneficiarius superiorum exercitum, Cas. 2. Soldiers who obtained promotion from their general officers; cum beneficiarius suis, Cas.*

BÄNEFICIENTIA, i. q. beneficentia.

BÄNEFICIUM, i. n. (bene and facio)

I. *A good act, benefit, kindness, favour.*

II. *That by which any thing (good) is effected; hence, beneficium may frequently be rendered, by means or instrumentality of, through the endeavours of.* III. *A bestowing of an office or any favour, appointment.* IV. *Beneficia, Persons benefited; I. Persons recommended by a list sent by a propretor or proconsul to the ærarium at Rome; in beneficiis ad ærarium elatus est. 2. Persons recommended or put in possession of an office or other privilege by another.*

BÄNEFICUS, a, um. (beneficacio) *Beneficent, apt to do good, kind.*

BÄNEVÖLE (Benivole). adv. *Benivolently, kindly.*

BÄNEVÖLENS, tis. (bene and volo) *Benevolent, kind, well-inclined, favourable.* Also subst., *A friend.*—Hence,

BÄNEVÖLENTIA (Beniv.), æ. f. *I. Benevolence, kindness, love, favour.* II. *Friendship.*

BÄNEVÖLUS (Benivolus), a, um. (bene and volo) *Benivolent, kind, friendly.*

BÄNEGNE, adv. *I. Kindly, with demonstration of good-will, readily.* II. *Freely, willingly.* III. *Liberal, copiously.*

BÄNEGNITAS, ätis, f. (benignus) *I. Kindness.* II. *Kindness in conferring favours; liberality, bounty.*

BEN

BENIGNUS, a, um. (for benignus, from *bonus* (bonus) and *genus*) I. Kind, friendly, affectionate. II. Beneficent, liberal, bountiful: hence, I. Fruitful, fertile. 2. Richly endowed. III. Pleasant, agreeable. IV. Just. V. Fortunate, lucky.

BEO, avi, âtum, âre. (the root of *bonus*, i. e. *bonus*) To make good: hence, I. I. To bless, make happy. II. To bless or enrich with any thing. III. To revive.

BERYLUS, i. m. (βήρυλλος) A beryl. BES, bessis, m. (for be-is) I. Eight uncia. II. The number eight, or, eight things; bessem bibamus, Mart., i. e. eight glasses.

BESTIA, æ. f. An animal or beast in its state of nature, a wild beast. BESTIARIUS, a, um. (bestia) Of or belonging to beasts: Bestiarius, subst., One who fought with beasts in the public shows.

BESTIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *bestia*) A little beast. BETA, indecl. The letter B; Juv.: hence fig. and faceté, the second; Mart.

BIBAX, acis. (bibō) A tippler.

BIBLIOPOLA, æ. m. (βιβλιοπώλης) A bookseller.

BIBLIOTHECA, æ. f. (βιβλιοθήκη) I. A library. II. The books of a library.

BIBULUS, i. f. (βίβλος) An Egyptian plant of which they make paper; also, the rind of the same.

BIBO, i. itum. 3. I. To drink. II. To drink, fig. i. e. to imbibe, suck in: hence, I. To imbibe. 2. Of eager and attentive hearers, as it were, To drink in with the ear, to listen eagerly.

BIBOSUS, a, um. (bibō) Fond of drinking.

BIBULUS, a, um. (bibō) I. Desirous of drinking, thirsty. II. Fig. That draws or sucks in moisture. III. Listening.

BICEPS, Iptis. (bis and caput) I. That has two heads, two-headed. II. That has two points or summits. III. Two-fold, divided into two.

BICLINIUM, i. n. (bis and κλίνη, a couch) A couch spread for two persons to recline on at meals.

BICOLOR, oris. (bis and color) Of two colours.

BICORNIGER, a, um. (bis and corniger) Having two horns.

BICORNIS, e. (bis and cornu) I. Having two horns. II. Having two points of extremities. III. Having two arms, of rivers.

BICORPORA, oris. (bis and corpus) Having two bodies, double-bodied.

BID

BIDENS, tis. adj. I. (from bis and *dens*) Having two teeth: hence, subst. masc., An instrument with two prongs for breaking clods, a mattock, hoe. II. (from bis and *annus*) f. sc. ovis. A two-year old sheep for sacrifice: also gen., a sheep.

BIDENTAL, allis. n. A place struck by lightning, because there an animal (bidens) was sacrificed to appease the gods; Ilor. Art. 471: also, a person struck by lightning; Pers.

BIDUUM, i. n. A space of two days.

BIDUUS, a, um. (bis and dies) Of two days.

BIENNIS, e. (bis and annus) Of two years.

BIENNIMUM, i. n. (bis and annus) A space of two years.

BIPARIAN, adv. I. In two parts.

11. On two sides, at two places.

BIPER, a, um. (bis and fero) That bears twice (in the year).

BIPIDUS, a, um. (bis and findo) Cleft or divided into two parts.

BIPONS, (bis and foris) I. Having two folds or doors. II. Having two openings or holes.

BIFORMATUS, a, um. i. q. biformis.

BIFORMIS, e. (bis and forma) Double-formed, double, twofold.

BIFRONS, tis. (bis and frons) Having two foreheads or faces.

BIFURCUS, a, um. (bis and furca) Having two points or prongs.

BIGA, æ. f. (for bijuga), plur. BIGÆ. I. A pair of horses yoked. II. A chariot drawn by a pair of horses (and perhaps by other animals).

BIGLATUS, a, um. Marked with the figure of a biga.

BIGIGIS, e. (bis and jugum) Yoked two together, or, with two yoked together.

BIGUGUS, a, um. (bis and jugum) Yoked two together, or, with two yoked together.

BILIBRA, æ. f. (bis and libra) Two pounds.

BILIBRIS, e. (bis and libra) Of two pounds, i. e. I. Two pounds in weight. II. That contains two pounds.

BILINGUIS, e. (bis and lingua) I. Having two tongues, double-tongued: hence, treacherous, deceitful. II. Speaking, or skilled in, two languages.

BILIOSTUS, a, um. (bilis) Full of bite, bilious.

BILIS, is. f. I. Bile. II. Fig. Anger, wrath.

BILIX, icis. (bis and lictum) Composed of two threads.

BIL

BILUSTRIS, e. (bis and lustrum) Lasting ten years.

BIMARIS, e. (bis and mare) Situate on two seas.

BIMARITUS, i. m. (bis and maritus) One who has two wives.

BIMATRIS, e. (bis and mater) That has two mothers.

BIMATUS, us. m. (bimus) The age of two years.

BIMEMBRIS, e. (bis and membrum) Having double members.

BIMENSIS, is. m. (bis and mensis) A space of two months.

BIMESTRIS, e. (bis and mensis) Of two months.

BIMOLUS, a, um. dimin. of *bimus*.

BIMUS, a, um. I. Of two years, two years old. II. Relating to a space of two years.

BINARIUS, a, um. (binus) That contains or consists of two things.

BINI, æ. a. See BINUS.

BINOCTIUM, i. n. (bis and nox) The space of two nights.

BINOMINIS, e. (bis and nomen) Having two names.

BINUS, a, um. more frequently the plur. BINI, æ. a. I. Two. I. Distributively, Two by two. 2. Two, with substantive that either have no singular, or one in a different signification. 3. Two, with numerals. 4. Of things which go together by pairs; bini boves, Plaut., a pair of oxen; bini scyphi, Cic. 5. Also gen. Two.

II. Double, twofold.

BIPARTIO, Ivi. Ium. 4. or BIPARTIOR, itus sum. 4. (bis and partio) To divide into two parts. Part. Bipartitus, a, um.

I. Divided into two parts, half. II. Twofold, double: hence, ablat. bipartito, adverbally. I. In two parts. 2. In two ways.

BIPARTITO. See BIPARTIO.

BIPATENS, tis. (bis and patens) Open on both sides.

BIPEDALIS, e. Measuring two feet.

BIPENNIPER, a, um. Bearing a two-edged axe.

BIPPENIS, e. (bis and penna) Having two wings.

BIPENNIS, e. (bis and penna) subst., sc. securis, An axe with two edges, a chp-axe, battle-axe.

BIPERTIO, BIPERTITO. See BIPARTIO, &c.

BIPES, kdīs. (bis and pes) Two-footed: hence, subst., Bipedes, bipes, two-footed creatures.

BIREMIS, e. (bis and remus) I. Hav-

ing two oars. II. *Having two banks of oars*; hence gen., biremis, sc. navis, a galley with two banks of oars.

BIS. adv. (for duis) I. *Twice*. II. *A second time, again*.

BISSENI, a, um, plur. BISSENI, æ, a, or BIS SENUS, BIS SENI, &c. *Twelve*, with the poets; bisseini lunæ orbis, Sic.

BISSEXUS, dies. *An intercalary day*.

BISULCINGUA, æ, m. (bisulcus and lingua) *Double-tongued, treacherous, deceitful*.

BISULCUS, a, um, (bis and sulcus) I. *Cloven into two parts*. II. *That has claven feet*.

BITO, ère, (from βίω, βίωμι) *Said by the ancients for eo*.

BITUMEN, inis, n. *A kind of unctuous earth called Jew's pitch*.

BITUMINUS, a, um, *Fall or consisting of bitumen, bituminous*.

BITUMINOSUS, a, um, *Bituminous*.

BIVERTEX, leis, (bis and vertex) *Having two summits or peaks*.

BIVIRA, æ, f. (bis and vir) *That has or has had two husbands*.

BLIVM, i, n. *A road with two paths, or a place where two ways meet*.

BIVUS, a, um, (bis and via) *That has two ways or streets*.

BLÆNS, a, um, *Lispng, speaking inarticulately, stammering, stuttring*.

BLANDE, adv. *Soothingly, flatteringly, courtously*.

BLANDIBLEUS, a, um, (blande and dico) *Smooth-tongued, that speaks soothingly*.

BLANDILOQUENS, tis, (blande and loquor) *Smooth-tongued, fair spoken*.

BLANDILOQUENTIA, æ, f. (blandiloquens) *Caressing language*.

BLANDILOQUENTULUS, a, um, (dimin. of blandiloquens) *Smooth-tongued, fair spoken*.

BLANDILOQUUS, a, um, (blande and loquor) *Smooth-tongued, fair spoken*.

BLANDIMENTUM, i, n. (blandior) I. *A means of charming or soothing, a charm, blandishment*. II. *Caressing behaviour, courting, fondling*. III. *Flattery, fawning*.

BLANDIOR, itus sum, Iri, (blandus) I. *To caress, flatter, soothe, fawn upon*. II. *Of things without life, To allure, invite*. Part. Blanditus, a, um, *Charming, agreeable, pleasant*.

BLANDITR, adv. i. q. blande; Plaut.

BLANDITIA, æ, f. (blandior) I. *Caressing, coaxing, alluring*.

BLANDITIM, adv. i. q. blande; Lucr.

BLANDUS, a, um, I. *Caressing, coax-*

ing. II. *Agreeable, pleasing, charming*.

BLASPHEMO, Ære, (βλασφημία) *To blaspheme*.

BLASPHEMUS, a, um, (βλάσφημος) *Blasphemous*.

BLÄTERO, ävi, ätum, Ære. *To babble, prate; to talk foolishly*.

BLÄTERO, Ænis, m. *A babbler, prater*.

BLÄTIO, ire. *To talk foolishly*.

BLATTA, æ, f. I. *An insect that eats away clothes, books, &c., a moth or mite*.

II. *The herb purple, or moth-mullein herb*.

BLATTEUS, a, um, *Purple, of the colour of purple*.

BLENNUS, i, m. (βληνός) *A stupid fellow*.

BLITUM, i, n. or BLITUS, i, m. (βλίτον) *A kind of unsavoury herb, eaten with vinegar, pepper, &c.*; hence, Bliteus, a, um, *Foolish, stupid*.

BLÖARUS, a, um, (bos) *Concerned with or relating to cattle*.

BÖIA, æ, i. *A kind of collar*.

BÖLETAR, äris, m. I. *A vessel for mushrooms*. II. *Any vessel for food*.

BÖLETUS, i, m. (βωλίτης) *A superior delicate kind of mushroom*.

BÖLUS, i, m. (βόλος) *A throw*. I. *A cast at dice*. II. *A cast of a net*; hence, for, *a draught of fishes*.

BÖLUS, i, m. (βώλος) *A bit, morsel*; usually fig., *a piece of fortune, lucky hap, gain*.

BOMBAX, interject. *A word denoting admiration or astonishment, real or pretended*; Plaut.

BOMBUS, i, m. (βόμβος) *A kind of dead sound*. I. *Of bees, hum, buzz*. II.

Of a musical instrument. III. *Of the clapping of hands*.

BOMBVCINUS, a, um, (bombyx) *Of silk, silken*; hence, plur. Bombycina, Silk clothes.

BOMBVCINUS, a, um, (bombyx) I. *Silken*. II. *Like silk*.

BOMBVX, FCis, (βωμώξ) I. m. and f. *A silkworm*. II. *Silk; fine wool, or cotton*.

BÖNITAS, ätis, f. (bonus) I. *Goodness*; hence, *integrity, uprightness*. II. *Beneficence, kindness*. III. *Use, advantage*.

BÖNUM, See BÖNUS.

BÖNUS, a, um; comparat. melior; superl. optimus. 1. *Good*; hence, Bonum, subst., *A good*; Bona, plur. I. *Goods, excellencies*. 2. *Especially, The goods of fortune, temporal blessings, property, substance*. II. *Upright, honest, just, honourable*. III. *Apt, fit, proper, serviceable*; hence, Bonum, subst., *Good,*

advantage, profit, use. IV. *Good, i. e. great, strong, seemly*. V. *Good of this kind, excellent, qualified, skilful*. VI.

Good-natured, kind, friendly. VII. *Of good or prosperous circumstances*. VIII. *Of good or noble birth*. IX. *Good, i. e. fortunate*.

BÖO, Ære, (βόω) *To cry aloud, roar*.

BÖOTES, æ, m. (βούτης) I. q. Arctophylax. *A northern constellation*.

BÖREAS, æ, m. (βορέας) I. q. aquilo. *The north wind*.

BÖREUS, a, um, (βόρεος) *Northern*.

Bos, bövis, c. (βούς) I. *An ox or cow*.

II. *A fish, a kind of turbot*.

BÖTULLUS, i, m. (dimin. of botulus) *A small sausage*.

BÖTHYNUS, i, m. (βόθυνος, i. e. a pit) *A comet or meteor in the form of a pit*.

BÖTRYUM, Ænis, m. *A cluster of grapes*.

BÖTLÄRIUS, i, m. *A maker of, or dealer in, sausages*.

BÖTULUS, i, m. *Probably, Any meal-pudding, or sausage*.

BÖVILE, is, n. (bos) *An ox-stall, cow-house*.

BÖVILLUS, a, um, i. q. bubulus.

BRÄBEUA (es), æ, m. (βραβεύτης) *One who distributed prizes to the victors in the public games*.

BRÄCA (Bracca), æ, f. and more frequently plur. BRÄCÆ (braccæ) *A kind of covering for the thighs and legs, reaching from the hips to the ankles, trousers*.

BRÄCÄTUS (Braccätus), a, um, *That wears braccæ*.

BRÄCHIALIS, e, (brachium) *Of or belonging to the arm*.

BRÄCHIATUS, a, um, *Having arms, or something like arms*.

BRÄCHIVM, i, n. (βραχίον) I. *The arm from the wrist to the elbow*. II. *The whole arm*. III. *Any thing resembling an arm, e. g. of crabs, scorpions, &c., a claw; of lions, a fore foot; of trees, a bough, branch, arm; of rivers, an arm; in military works, as in sieges, &c., a line of communication, or, a projecting part; of ships, a sailyard*.

BRÄCTEA, æ, f. I. *A thin plate or leaf of metal*; venter. II. *Fig. Splendour*.

BRÄCTEÄTUS, a, cm. (bractea) *Covered with a thin plate of gold*; hence, *that is splendid only externally*.

BRÄCTEOLA, æ, f. (dimin. of bractea) *A gold leaf*.

BRÄSSICA, æ, f. *Cabbage*.

BREVÄRIUM, i, n. *A short catalogue*.

BREVILÖQUENS, tis, (brevis and loquor) *That speaks briefly*.

BRĒVĪLOQUENTIA, *æ. f.* *Brevity of speech.*
BRĒVĪS, *æ. f.* 1. *Short, not long*; hence, 1. *Small, little, not large*; *short, small of stature.* 2. *Not deep, shallow.* II. *Short, of time, &c.*; hence, 1. *Of things, That does not last long, of short duration, short-lived.* 2. *Especially, of any thing spoken or written, brief*; hence, *Breve or brevis, A short catalogue or list.* 3. *Short in speech, brief.*

BRĒVITAS, *æ. f.* (*brevis*) 1. *Shortness, brevity.* II. *Shortness of stature, smallness.*

BRĒVITER, *adv.* 1. *Shortly, briefly, i. e. in few words.* II. *Quickly, in a short time.* III. *Slightly.* IV. *Narrowly, closely.*

BRĒMA, *æ. f.* 1. *The shortest day in the year.* II. *Winter.*

BRĒMĀLIS, *æ. f.* 1. *Of or belonging to the shortest day.* II. *Of or belonging to winter, wintery.*

BRŌTŌS, *a. um.* 1. *Senseless.* II. *Irrational*; *stupid.*

BRŌBĀLIS, *i. m.* *A wild animal of Africa like a stag or a heifer.*

BRŌBĪLIS, *c.* (*bos*) *Of or relating to neat cattle.*

BRŌO, *ōnl. c.* (*ŏas*, or *βῥῶα*) *An owl, horned owl.*

BRŪCULICTOR, *āri.* *To be a neatherd.*

BRŪCULUS, *i. m.* (*bos*) 1. *One that ploughs or goes with osena.* II. *A neatherd, herdsman.*

BRŪCLŪS, *a. um.* (*bos*) *Of or belonging to neat cattle.*

BRŪCŪDŌ, *æ. m.* (*bos* and *cædo*) *That is beaten with things of ox-hide.*

BUCCA, *æ. f.* 1. *A cheek.* II. *The mouth.*

BUCCĪ, *v.* *One who makes great use of his mouth, in talking, reading, &c.*; hence, perhaps, *an advocate, talker, or parasite.*

BUCCĒA, *æ. f.* *A mouthful.*

BUCCĒLLA, *æ. f.* *A small mouthful, little bit.*

BUCCINA, **BUCCINATOR**. See **BUCCINA**, &c.
BUCCO, *ōnl. m.* (*bucca*) Perhaps, *One who has swollen cheeks, chub-checked*; hence, *a blockhead, fool.*

BUCCĪLA, *æ. f.* (*dimin. of bucca*) 1. *A cheek, the mouth.* II. *The part of the helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks, the beaver.*

BUCCULENTUS, *a. um.* (*bucca*) *Having large cheeks or a large mouth.*

BUCCĒRĪUS, *a. um.* 1. *q. buccerius.*

BUCCĒRUS, *a. um.* (*βουκῆρας*) *Having horns like cattle.*

BŪCCINA, or **BŪCCĪNA**, *æ. f.* 1. *A shep-*

herd's horn. II. *Triton's shell.* III. *A trumpet by which signals are given to soldiers.*

BŪCCINĀTOR, or **BŪCCĪNĀTOR**, *ōnl. m.*

1. *A trumpeter, blower on a horn.*

II. *Fig. One who publishes or proclaims any thing.*

BŪCCINO, or **BŪCCĪNO**, *āvl, ātum, āre.*

To blow upon or give a signal with the buccina.

BŪCCŌLĪCUS, *a. um.* (*βουκολικός*) *Of or belonging to shepherds*; *bucolic, pastoral.*

BŪCCĪLA, *æ. f.* (*dimin. of bos*) *A heifer.*

BŪCCŌ, *ōnl. m.* *A toad.*

BŪBŪS, *i. m.* (*βουβός*) *A bulbo, round or bulbous root.*

BŪBŪTERĪUM, *i. n.* (*βουλευτήριον*) *The place where the senate assembled, senate-house.*

BŪLLA, *æ. f.* 1. *A bubble of water.*

II. *Any thing of a similar shape, as, a stud on a door, on a girdle, book, &c.*

III. *A kind of amulet, usually in the shape of a heart, suspended as an ornament from the necks of children.*

BŪLLĀTUS, *a. um.* 1. *Wearing a bulla.*

II. *Bullatæ nugæ, vanities that are soon over, like the bursting of a bubble*; *Pers.*

BŪMĀSTUS, *i. f.* (*βούμαστος*) *A large grape.*

BŪRA, *æ. f.* and **BŪRIS**, *ls. f.* (*i. e. βῶς αἰγῆ, ox-tail*) *The crooked hinder part of a plough, plough-tail.*

BŪRIS, *is. f.* See **BURA**.

BŪSTRĀPŪS, *i. m.* (*bustum and rapio*) *A robber of graves, as a term of reproach.*

BŪSTŪARIUS, *a. um.* (*bustum*) *Of or belonging to funeral piles.*

BŪSTŪM, *i. n.* (*from buro, i. e. uro*)

1. *A place where a corpse has been burnt and buried.* II. *A tomb, grave.* III. *The burning of a corpse.*

IV. *The corpse burnt, the ashes.* V. *A funeral urn.*

BŪTHŪSĪA, *æ. f.* (*βουθύσια*) *A large solemn sacrifice.*

BŪTHŪRŪM, *i. n.* (*βούθυρον*) *Butter.*

BŪXTŪM, *i. n.* (*buxus*) *A place planted with box trees.*

BUXEUS, *a. um.* (*buxus*) 1. *Of the box tree.* II. *Resembling or of the colour of the box tree.*

BUXIFER, *a. um.* (*buxus* and *fero*) *That bears box trees.*

BUXŌSUS, *a. um.* (*buxus*) 1. *Full of box trees.* II. *Resembling the box tree.*

BUXŪM, *i. n.* 1. *Box wood, the wood of the box tree.* II. *Any thing made of this wood.*

BUXUS, *i. f.* 1. *A box tree.* II. *Any thing made of box wood.*

C.

CĀBALLĪNUS, *a. um.* (*caballus*) *Of a horse.*

CĀBALLUS, *i. m.* (*καβάλλος*) *A poetical word, A nag, horse for riding.*

CĀCĀTŪRIO, *ire. a.* (*caco*) *To desire to go to stool.*

CĀCHĪNNĀBĪLIS, *e.* (*cachinnare*) 1. *Immoderate in laughter.* II. *Risible.*

CĀCHĪNNĀTĪO, *ōnl. f.* (*cachinnio*) *Immoderate laughter.*

CĀCHĪNNO, *āre.* (*cachinnus*) *To laugh immoderately.*

CĀCHĪNNO, *ōnl. m.* (*cachinnus*) *A great laugh, scoff, derider.*

CĀCHĪNNOR, *āri.* *To laugh immoderately.*

CĀCHĪNNUS, *i. m.* 1. *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter.* II. *The roaring of the sea.*

CĀCO, *āvl, ātum, āre.* *To go to stool, to void the excrements*; also, *to soil with excrement.*

CĀCŌETHES, *is. n.* (*κακῶθης*) 1. *An evil habit, bad custom.* II. *That which is incurable.*

CĀCŌNELIA, *æ. f.* (*κακῶνῆλια*) *Faulty or affected imitation, an offence against good taste.*

CĀCŌNELUS, *i. m.* (*κακῶνῆλος*) *A bad imitator, one that offends against good taste.*

CĀCŪLA, *æ. m.* *A slave attending on a soldier or officer in the field.*

CĀCŪMEN, *lnis. n.* 1. *The highest point of any thing, a top, peak, summit, height.* II. *The extremity of a thing.*

CĀCŪMĪNO, *āvl, ātum, āre.* (*cacumino*) *To make pointed, sharpen.* *Cacuminatus*, *a. um.* *Pointed, sharp.*

CĀDĀVER, *ēris. n.* (*cado*) 1. *A corpse, dead body, carcass*; hence, as a term of reproach, *Carriam!* II. *Caravera oppidorum*, *Sulp. in Cic.*, *i. e.* ruins.

CĀDĀVERŌSUS, *a. um.* (*cadaver*) *Like a dead body, corpse-like.*

CĀŌIVUS, *a. um.* (*cado*) *That falleth down.*

CĀŌO, *cēcidi, cāsum.* 3. (*from cado, to sink, to lie*) 1. *To sink down, to fall, fall down.* 1. Prop. 2. *Especially of men or animals that are killed.* 3. *Of men, To die, fall, perish, be killed or slain.*

2. *Of animals offered in sacrifice, To be*

slain or sacrificed. 3. To be let down. 4. To be thrown. II. To fall, or drop out, of teeth; Plaut.; or, to fall off, of hair; Plin.; or, to fall out, escape, of words; Hor. III. To become less, to abate; to fail. IV. To fall to the ground, to be destroyed or demolished, to perish; to grow out of date; to be unfortunate, to fail.

V. To fall, to come; in suspicionem, Nep.; in deliberationem, Cic. Hence, 1. To fall due, become due, to be payable. 2. To suit, fit, agree, or be consistent with.

VI. To end, close, terminate, of words, syllables, &c. VII. Especially of fortuitous events. 1. To fall out, occur, happen. 2. To result, issue. 3. To arrive, happen, befall. 4. To be, of anything fortuitous. VIII. To set, of the sun, stars, &c.

CADŪCĀTOR, ōris, m. A herald, ambassador sent to treat with an enemy.

CADŪCĒUS, i. m. (sc. scipio), or CĀDŪCĒUM, i. n. (sc. sceptrum), (from καδύκιον, καδύκιον) The staff which the caduceator bore before him.

CADŪCĪFER, f. n. (caduceus and fero) That carries a caduceus.

CADŪCŪS, a, um. (cado) 1. That falls down. II. That has fallen down, fallen.

III. Fallen or slain in battle. IV. Ready to fall. V. Ready to decay, perishable; hence, fig., uncertain, transitory, frail. VI. Morbus caducus, The falling sickness. VII. Lapsed.

CADURCUM, i. n. A coverlet; a bed.

CADUS, i. m. (κάδος) A vessel for containing liquids, especially wine; corresponding, perhaps, to our barrel, or rather bottle.

CÆCĪGENUS, a, um. (cæcus and gigno) Born blind.

CÆCITAS, ōtis, f. (cæcus) Blindness.

CÆCO (Cæco), āvi, ātum, āre. (cæcus) 1. To make blind, to blind. II. Fig. Of the mind, To darken, blind. III. To obscure. IV. To spoil, mar, blunt. To

cæcus, a, um. (more correct than Cæcus) 1. That does not or cannot see, dim-sighted, blind; also fig. 1. Blind, that acts blindly. 2. Blind, of the passions, and any thing occasioned by them. 3. Cæcus ramus, Plin., i. e. that has no eyes or knots. 4. Not transparent, opaque. II. That is not seen, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret. III. Wherein one does not see, dark, gloomy, obscure.

IV. Uncertain, doubtful. V. Of which one does not see or know any cause, secret, unknown. VI. That happens in an unseen manner, of which one therefore

does not know who was the author; done by an unknown hand. VII. Einere die cæca, Plaut., i. e. on credit.

CÆDES, is, f. (cædo) 1. A cutting, felling, topping. II. Killing, slaughter, murder; also cædes (sing. and plur.), for, the corpses of the slain; also, slaughter (of animals). III. Blood shed in battle or murder.

CÆDO, cæcidi, cæsum. 3. (from καίω, καίω, καίω, καίω) 1. To cut, i. e. 1. To fell. 2. To cut up, chop to pieces.

II. To cut, i. e. to beat or strike; also gen., to beat, strike. III. To heve; or, to cut, to make or fashion by cutting; or, to hollow out, groove. IV. To cut down, i. e. to kill. V. To kill, slay, sacrifice.

Hence, fig. 1. To plague, trouble, vex. 2. Cædere sermones, Ter., to converse, discourse together. 3. Pignora cædere, Cic., i. e. capere. N. B. Sanguis cæsus, for cæsum, Virg.

CÆLĀMEN, ōris, n. (cælo) Carved work.

CÆLĀTOR, ōnis, m. (cælo) A carver.

CÆLĀTŪRA, æ, f. (cælo) 1. The art of casting in gold, silver, and bronze, figures in alto, mezzo, or basso rilievo.

Also, sometimes, An engraving on metal. II. Analytically or curved work in metal, low or flat sculpture.

CÆLES, l'bis, adj. Single, unmarried, solitary, standing alone.

CÆLES, CÆLESTIS, CÆLICOLA, CÆLICUS, CÆLIFER, CÆLIGENUS, CÆLIPOTENS, CÆLITES. See CÆLES, CÆLESTIS, &c. CÆLIBĀTUS, us, m. (cælebs) Celibacy.

CÆLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from cælum) 1. To form or represent any thing in bas relief or flat sculpture. II. To ornament with figures in bas relief, to embellish. III. Fig. To adorn, finish, complete.

CÆLUM, i. n. Heaven. See CÆLUM.

CÆLUS, i. m. See CÆLUS.

CÆMENTUM, i. n. (cædo) A rough stone from the quarry, such as is used in building walls. II. Small stones, such as are usually mixed up with mortar; pieces of stone, rubble.

CÆNA, together with its derivatives. See CÆNA, &c.

CÆPA (Cēpa), æ, f. and CÆPE (Cēpe), n. indecl. An onion.

CÆPINA (Cēp-) æ, f. sc. terra. A field or bed of onions.

CÆRIMŌNIA (Cærem or Cerem.) æ, f. 1. A religious sacredness attached to certain things. II. Solemn worship, sacred rites. III. Any religious ceremony. IV. Cærimonia; Religion.

CÆRŪLEUS, a, um, and CÆRŪLUS, a, um. 1. Blue, or bluish; hence, Cæruleum. A blue colour, blue. II. When applied to the sea and marine objects, it may be rendered, Sea-green, bluish, or, dark. III. Green, or, greenish. IV. Dark, violet-coloured, sable.

CÆSĀRĪATUS, a, um. (caesaries) Having long hair.

CÆSĀRIUS, ei, f. (cædo) Long hair.

CÆSICIUS, a, um, e. g. linteolum, Plaut.; perhaps, a cloth of bleached linen, from cædo.

CÆSIM, adv. (cædo) 1. With the edge of the sword. II. Cæsim dicere, Cic. i. e. per incisa, in short clauses of few syllables: opp. membratim.

CÆSIUS, a, um. 1. Of the eyes, perhaps, Grey, greyish; of the colour of cats' eyes; or, horrible, frightful to look at. II. That has such eyes.

CÆSPES (Cæspes), itis, m. A sod, turf, clod.

CÆSPŌSUS, a, um. (cæspes) Full of turf.

CÆSTUS (Cæstus), us, m. plur. CÆSTUS. Boxing-gloves, gauntlets. N. B. Cæstus, a woman's girdle: see CÆSTUS.

CÆSŪRA, æ, f. (cædo) 1. A cutting, heaving; also, a place from which any thing has been cut. II. A pause in a verse, cæsura.

CÆSUS, a, um. Part. of CÆDO.

CÆTĒRUS, a, um, together with its derivatives. See CÆTĒRUS.

CÆTRA. See CÆTRA.

CĀLĀMĀRIUS, a, um. (calamus) Of or belonging to pens.

CĀLĀNĪSTER, or CALAMISTRUS, i. m. and CALAMISTRUM, i. n. (καλαμίστρος) 1. A curling-iron, crimping-*pin*. II. It is said of, Extravagant ornament of speech.

CĀLĀMĪSTRĀTUS, a, um. Curved with a crimping-iron.

CĀLĀMITAS, ōtis, f. (etymology uncertain) 1. Any serious loss or damage; especially, injury done to corn by tempestuous weather. II. Any misfortune, mishap, if it consist in loss or detriment.

CĀLĀMITŌSE, adv. Unfortunately.

CĀLĀMITŌSUS, a, um. (calamitas) 1. That causes damage or loss, injurious, hurtful, detrimental; unfortunate, unlucky. Especially, II. That does injury to corn. III. Exposed to the weather; hence, hapless, miserable.

CĀLĀNŪS, i. m. (καλαμῶς) 1. Any herb, stalk, or stem. II. Especially, of a reed or cane; a reed, cane. III. Any thing made of reed or cane. 1, A

reed-pipe. 2. A shaft; hence, an arrow.
3. A pen. 4. A lime-twig. 5. A fishing-rod. IV. Any twig, sprig, scion.

CALANTICA, *u. f.* A covering for the head, worn both by men and by women. Others read Calautica.

CALATHUS, *l. m.* (dimin. of calathus) A little basket, hand-basket.

CALATHUS, *l. m.* (καλαθός) - I. A kind of wicker basket in the shape of an open lid, for flowers, fruit, &c. II. A vessel of similar shape, made of wood or metal.

1. For milk, A milk pail. 2. For wine.

CALATOR, *bris. on.* (calare) I. A crier, herald. II. A servant, attendant.

CALCANEUM, *l. n.* (calx) The heel.

CALCAR, *bris. n.* (calx) A spur; also fig., a spur, i. e. an incitement.

CALCIARUS, *a. um.* (calceus) Of or belonging to time.

CALCIARUMEN (Calclamen), *Inis. n.* (calceo) A shoe.

CALCIAMENTUM (Calcliam.), *i. n. i. q.* calceamentum. Money for the purchase of shoes.

CALCIATUS (Calcliat.), *us. m.* (calceo) A shoeing, or, shoes.

CALCEO, or CALCIO, *avi, átum, áre.* (calceo) To shoe, furnish, or cover with shoes, slippers, or the like.

CALCEOLARIUS, *l. m.* One who makes shoes for women or children. — From

CALCEOLUS, *i. m.* (dimin. of calceus) A small shoe, or gen., a shoe.

CALCEUS, or CALCIUS, *i. m.* (calx, the heel) A shoe which covered the whole foot, and frequently also the leg from the calf to the ankle.

CALCIARUS, CALCIATUS, &c. See CALCIARUS, &c.

CALCIATOR, *ávi, átum, áre.* (calx) I. To strike with the heels, to kick. II. To trip up, slip.

CALCIATOR, *ónis. m.* (calclitrare) One that kicks, a kicker.

CALCO, *ávi, átum, áre.* (calx) I. To tread or trample upon any thing. II. To tread, walk upon. III. To tread down, tread in; hence, to press close.

IV. To tread upon; especially, to trample under feet, fig., i. e. 1. To treat in a contemptuous manner. 2. To destroy, violate, oppress, hurt.

CALCULATOR, *bris. m.* (calculo) A calculator, reckoner, master of accounts.

CALCULUS, *l. m.* (dimin. of calx) I. A small stone, pebble. II. Stone in the

bladder or kidneys, the gravel, stone. III. A chessman, a draughtman. IV. A reckoning, calculation; hence, calculi, measures.

CALDUS (for callidus), *a. um.* I. Warm, hot, heated; calda aqua; and simply, calda, sc. aqua, warm water. II. Fig. Hot, heated.

CALFACIO, and CALFACIO, *écl, actum, ére.* To warm, make warm, heat.

CALFACTO, *áre. l. q.* calfactio.

CALFIPLO, *factus sum, fieri.* To grow warm, to be heated.

CALENDÆ, or KALENDÆ, *árum. f. i.* The first day of the month. II. A month.

CALENDARIUM, *l. n.* (Calendæ) I. A book of debts or interest kept by bankers or money-changers. II. In later times, A calendar.

CALERE, *ui, ére.* I. To be warm, or hot. II. Fig. I. To be fresh or new. 2. To be heated or inflamed, to glow. 3. To be in doubt, to hesitate, not to know what to do. 4. To be warmly or busily engaged. 5. To be carried on with ardour, to be pursued warmly. 6. To be often touched or trodden on.

CALESCO, *calui, ére.* (caleo) I. To grow warm. II. Fig. To be heated or inflamed, to glow.

CALFACIO. See CALFACIO.

CALDE, *adv.* Hotly, warmly.

CALIDUS, *a. um.* (caleo) I. Warm, hot; hence, Calidum, A warm liquor, e. g. wine mixed with boiling water. II. Fig. I. Violent, fierce, hasty. 2. Quick, readily devised; or, quickly made.

CALINDRUM, *l. n.* An ornament for the head of females, either, a kind of cap, or, ornamental hair.

CALIGA, *æ. f. i.* A kind of half boot worn especially by common soldiers. Hence, II. For, A military life, service of war.

CALIGATIO, *ónis. f.* (caligare) Darkness.

CALIGATUS, *a. um.* (caliga) Wearing the caliga, or soldier's boot.

CALIGINOSUS, *a. um.* (caligo) I. Covered with a cloud or mist. II. Dark, obscure, gloomy.

CALIGO, *ávi, átum, áre.* Intrans. I. To emit a vapour. II. To be dark. III. Of the eyes, To be dim, not to see well; hence, fig., I. To be blind or dark in the understanding. 2. Of things which, on account of their height, occasion a dizziness to persons looking down; fenestra caligans, *Jun.*

CALIGO, *Inis. f. i.* Any vapour or

mist rising from the earth, so far as it obscures the atmosphere. II. Gloominess, darkness occasioned by such a mist.

CALIX, *icis. m.* (from *cupilē*) I. A kind of drinking-vessel, cup, goblet. II. A part of dish or platter. III. The hollow part of a vessel for liquids. IV. The scale of an animal; also, the cup or calyx of a flower.

CALLENS, *tis.* I. Part. of calleo; see CALLEO. II. Adj. Skilful, expert.

CALLEO, *ui. 2.* (callum) I. Intrans. 1. To have a hard skin, to be callous. 2. Fig. To be callous, i. e. insensible, unfeeling. 3. To be skilful, well versed or practised in a thing. II. Trans. To have learned; to know, understand.

CALLIDE, *adv.* With experience; hence, I. Skilfully, cleverly, cunningly. II. Excitingly, very well. III. Craftily, with subtlety.

CALLIDITAS, *áris. f.* (callidus) I. Cunning, shrewdness (in a good sense), skill. II. Cunning (in a bad sense), craftiness.

CALLIDUS, *a. um.* (callum) I. Callous, having a hard or thick skin; hence, II. Experienced, also, skilful, expert, subtle; well made, properly contrived. III. Cunning, in good or bad sense. 1. Of persons. 2. Of things, Cunningly wrought, artfully devised.

CALLIS, *æ. c.* A foot-path, path, beaten track, especially among mountains.

CALLIGOSUS, *a. um.* (callum) I. Having a hard or thick skin, callous. II. Fig. Thick and hard, thick-coated, thick-shelled.

CALLUM, *l. n. or.* CALLES, *l. m.* I. Hard skin; hence, fig., insensibility, want of feeling. II. Hard surface, skin, rind, shell.

CALLO, *ávi, átum, áre.* (καλλίω, *ω*) I. To call; or, to call out, publish. II. To call together, convoke.

CALO, *ónis. m.* A servant. especially in the army; a soldier's boy.

CALOR, *bris. m.* (caleo) I. Warmth, heat; also for summer. II. Fig. Heat, vehemence, ardour of the mind. III. Especially, Violent love, passion.

CALORIFICUS, *a. um.* (calor and facio) Heating, warming.

CALTHA, *æ. f.* A flower of a yellow colour and strong smell.

CALTHICA, *æ. f.* A woman's garment, probably of the colour of the caltha.

CALUMNIA, *æ. f.* (calvo) Chicanery, trickery, artifice. 1. False accusation in a court of justice, malicious aspersion, calumny. Also, A judicial sentence that a

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party has made a false accusation. II. Artifice, trick, deception, in other matters. III. Fig. Timoris, Cæciti, in Cic. Ep., the illusions of fear, i. e. when fear produces false apprehensions, and so deceives us.

CALUMNIATOR, Æris. m. (calumnior) A false accuser, calumniator, detractor; a detractor.

CALUMNIOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (calumnior) I. To accuse falsely, to calumniate, slander. II. To censure without sufficient reason, to blame heedlessly or falsely.

III. To use tricks or artifice in order to disgrace or impede another, or to bring about or prevent any thing. IV. Sc. se, To entertain groundless suspicions of one's self, to mistrust one's self falsely.

CALVA, Æ. f. (calvus, a, um) The skull.

CALVARIA, Æ. f. (calva) The skull.

CALVEO, Ære. 2. (calvus) To be bald.

CALVITUS, Æi. f. (calvus) Baldness.

CALVO, vi. Ære. 3. To deceive.

CALVOR depon. 3. i. q. calvere; Plaut.

CALVUS, a, um. Bald, without hair, bald-headed.

CALX, cis. f. rarely m. I. The hecl.

II. The lowest part of a thing.

CALX, cis. f. sometimes m. I. Stone, gen.: hence, a counter, &c. on a play board: especially, limestone, or, II. Lime, whether slaked or not. III. The goal or boundary in the Roman circus, anciently, perhaps, marked with lime; the end of the course.

CALYCEULUS, i. m. (dimin. of calyx) A small bud or knot; also, the calyx of a flower.

CALYX, Æcis. m. (κάλυξ) A case or covering in which any thing is enclosed; hence, I. A bud, the calyx of a flower; also, the shell of fruit. II. The shell of a fish. III. An egg-shell. IV. A crust of wax or plaster put round fruit to preserve it.

CAMARA, or CAMERA, Æ. f. (καμάρα)

I. An arch, vault, or, a vaulted or arched roof or covering. II. A kind of ship with a tilted covering.

CAMELLA, Æ. f. A kind of drinking-vessel.

CAMELEPARDULUS, is. f. (καμηλοπαρδαλῦς) A camelopard, giraffe.

CAMELOS, i. c. (κάμेलος) A camel.

CAMENA (more correct than Camæna), Æ. f. (from carmena, casmena, from cano) A songstress; hence, a Muse; also, a poem, song.

CAMINUS, i. m. (κάμινος) A hearth or place for fire. I. A furnacc. II. A

CAM

forge. III. A stove or fire for warming rooms. IV. The crater of a volcano.

CAMMÆRUS, i. m. A kind of crab-fish.

CAMPÆ, es, or CAMPA, Æ. f. (κάμπη)

I. A caterpillar, canker-worm, i. q. ERUCA.

II. A small sea-monster, a sea-horse, i. q. hippocampus; usually large sea-monster or fish.

CAMPÆSTER, stris, stre. (campus) I. That is or grows on or relates to a plain; plain, flat, level. II. Of, belonging or relating to, the Campus Martius.

CAMPUS, i. m. I. Any flat surface or plain; e. g. of the sea, Plaut.: Virg. II. Especially, A flat, level country, plain; Cic.: also gen., a field, country; hence, III. Campus Martius; Cic.: and simply Campus, id., the field of Mars near Rome, where the comitia were held for making laws and appointing magistrates, and the youth performed their exercises. IV. A field of battle; also, a camp. V. A field, fig., i. e. a theme or subject for discourse.

CAMURUS, a, um. (from κάμω, κάμω, to bend) Bent or turned inwards, crumpled.

CANALIS, is. c. I. An open channel, gutter. II. A canal, ditch, conduit.

III. Any thing like a channel, canal, ditch, or conduit.

CANARIUS, a, um. (canis) Of or belonging to dogs.

CANCELLI, Ærum. m. I. A grate; bars or railings. II. Limits, bounds, within which one includes any thing.

CANCELLO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. To make lattice-wise; hence, Cancellatus, a, um, Lattice-wise, cross-barred. II. To cross out or cancel a writing.

CANCELLI. See CANCELLI.

CANCER, cri, and CANCER, Æris. m. (καρκίνος) I. A crab. II. The constellation Cancer.

CANDEFACIO, Æci, actum. 3. (candeo and facio) I. To make of a glowing heat; hence, Candefieri, To become of a glowing heat. II. To make of a shining white, to bleach.

CANDELA, Æ. f. (candeo) A taper or light made of wax or tallow, a candle.

CANDELABRUM, i. n. (candela) A candlestick.

CANDEO, ui. 2. (from cando, to set on fire, which is from κάω, καίω) To be glowing. I. To be of a glowing heat, to glow, be warm. II. To glow, of colour; hence, I. To be bright, shine, glisten. 2. To be white.

CANDESCO, Ære, 3 (candeo) I. To

become of a glowing heat. II. To become white or bright.

CANDIDATORUS, a, um. Of candidates.

CANDIDATUS, a, um. (candidus) Clothed in white. Hence, Candidatus, subst.

I. A candidate, i. e. one who solicits an office, &c., because such were a particularly white toga. II. One who strives after or aims at any thing.

CANDIDE, adv. I. In white. II. Sincerely, candidly, uprightly.

CANDIDULUS, a, um. (dimin. of candidus) White.

CANDIDUS, a, um. (candeo) I. Bright, clear, shining; hence fig., I. Gay, joyous. 2. Clear. II. White. III.

Clothed in white. IV. Of a clear complexion, fair, beautiful. V. Grey, when equivalent to white. VI. Inartificial.

VII. Candid, frank, open, upright, honest, just. VIII. Fortunate.

CANJOR, Æris. m. (candeo) I. Heat, warmth, glow. II. Brightness, clearness, radiance. III. The white colour of a thing, whiteness.

IV. Fair complexion, beauty. V. Candour, sincerity, frankness, uprightness, honesty, virtuous behaviour, absence of deceit.

CANENS, stris. I. White, grey; see CANEO.

CANEO, ui, Ære. (from cando, Ære; see CANEO) Prop. To be burnt out; hence, to be grey, like ashes; also, to be white.

CANESCO, Ære. (caneo) To grow or become grey or white.

CANICULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of canis) I. A little bitch; also gen., a bitch; hence, II. The dog-star, Sirius; also, the constellation called the Dog. III. A kind of fish. IV. In playing with dice (tali), The unlucky throw, like canis; Pers.

CANINUS, a, um. (canis) I. Of dogs, canine. II. For the dogs, fit for dogs.

III. Resembling a dog. IV. Scæva canina, Plaut., an omen taken from meeting a dog.

CANIS, is. c. I. A dog or bitch. N. B. I. Canis, as a term of reproach. 2. Canis, for, A parasite, hanger on. 3. A blood-hound, spy. II. A constellation.

I. Major, or Icarus, usually called Sirius. 2. Minor, or Erigoneus. III. A sea-dog. IV. A kind of band. V. In the game of dice (Iustus talorum), The unlucky throw, when all the dice fall with the same side upwards. N. B. Nomin. sing. canes, Plaut.: Enn.

CAN

CANISTRUM, *i. n.* (κάνιστρον) *A large basket made of twisted reed, a clothes-basket, bread-basket.*

CANITIES, *él. f.* (canus) *I. Whiteness, white colour of a thing. II. Grey hair.*

CANNA, *æ. i.* (κάννα) *A reed, rush; hence, I. A reed-pipe. 2. A boat, canoe.*

CANNABIS, *Is. f.* (κάνναβις) and CANNABES, *i. n.* (κάνναβος) *Hemp.*

CANŪ, cĕclni, cantum, *3. i.* *Intrans. 1. To sing. 1^o Of persons. 2^o Of birds; also, of frogs, to croak. 2. To sound, to emit a sound. 1^o Of persons, To blow, or play upon (a musical instrument). 2^o Of wind instruments, To sound. 3^o Also of other things, To sound, resound. II. Trans. 1. To sing any thing. 2. To sing, celebrate or describe in verse. 3. To play or sound any thing on a musical instrument. 1^o Of persons, To blow, play, sound any thing on an instrument. 2^o Of music, To sound. 4. To prophesy, predict, foretell, because prophecies were anciently delivered in verse. 5. To repeat an incantation, because such were composed in verse. 6. Gen. To say, publish, ſell, proclaim, especially with the poets.*

CANŪ, *ſtr.* pro caneo; *Propert. 2, 14, 7.*

CANŪS, *ōnis, m.* (κάνω) *I. A rule. II. That is in a list; hence, a spiritual person; afterwards, a canon.*

CANŪR, *ōris, m.* (cano) *I. A singing, song. II. The sound of a musical instrument.*

CANŪRS, *a, um.* (canor) *I. Singing; musical, melodious. II. Clear, shrill. III. Sounding, resounding, sonorous. IV. Harmonious.*

CANTĀMEN, *Inis, f.* (canto) *I. A song. II. An incantation, charm.*

CANTĀTŌ, *ōnis, f.* (canto) *A song.*

CANTĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (canto) *I. A singer. II. A player on a musical instrument.*

CANTĒRĪNUS (Canth.), *a, um.* (cantērius) *(Is or belonging to a gelding; canterio ritu, Plaut., i. e. like a gelding or horse.*

CANTĒRIUS (Cantherius), *i. m.* *A gelding; minimize his canterium in fossam, let not the gelding go into a pit; which words, according to Liv. 23, 47, became a proverb, for, do not heedlessly run into danger.*

CANTHĀRUS, *i. m.* (κάνθαρος) *I. A large drinking-vessel with handles, a can, tankard, mug. II. A kind of sea-fish.*

CANTHUS, *i. m.* (κάνθος) *The iron round a wheel, the felloe; hence for, a wheel.*

CANTŪM, *i. n.* *I. A song, ballad; also, a singing tone in pronunciation. II. In dramatic pieces, A monologue, soliloquy.*

CANTILENA, *æ. f.* (cano) *I. A song, ballad. II. Fig. A song. I. A story often repeated, and worn threadbare. 2. Any thing that has been often said or spoken of.*

CANTIO, *ōnis, f.* (cano) *I. A song, ballad. II. An incantation.*

CANTĪTO, *āvī, ātūm, āre.* (canto) *To sing frequently.*

CANTIŪNCŪLA, *æ. f.* (cantic) *A little song or ballad, a sermon.*

CANTŌ, *āvī, ātūm, āre.* (freq. of cano) *I. Intrans. 1. To sing. 1^o Of persons. 2^o Of birds. 2. To bring forth or give a musical sound. 1^o Of persons, To play, or blow on a musical instrument. 2^o Of musical instruments, To sound. 3. To repeat an incantation. II. Trans. 1. To sing; to declaim theatrically. 2. To sing of, to celebrate by song; also for, to feign, or, to sing a fiction. 3. To be continually repeating any thing to one. 4. To point out, indicate, say. 5. To repeat an incantation; or, to produce by incantation, effect by magic. 6. To enchant, bewitch.*

CANTŌR, *ōris, m.* (cano) *I. A singer; hence, I. A poet. 2. An eulogist. II. An actor.*

CANTRIX, *icis, f.* (cantor) *A female singer.*

CANTUS, *us, m.* (cano) *I. A singing, song of persons and animals. II. A song, poem. III. A musical sound, or, a playing on a musical instrument. IV. An incantation. V. A singing tone in speaking. VI. A theatrical declamation. VII. A prophecy, prediction.*

CANUS, *a, um.* (caneo) *I. Hoary, grey; hence, hoary, grey, i. e. old. II. White.*

CANŪSINĀTUS, *a, um.* *Wearing a garment made of Canusian wool.*

CAPĀCĪTAS, *ātis, f.* (capax) *I. A capability of holding, capacity. II. A power of eating a great quantity of food.*

CAPAX, *ācis.* (capio) *I. That can contain any thing, or a great quantity of any thing; hence, roomy, capacious, spacious. II. Capable of, fit for any thing.*

CĀPEDO, *Inis, f.* *A small vessel or cup, with one handle.*

CĀPELŪCŪLA, *æ. f.* *i. q.* capedo.

CĀPELLA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of capra) *I. A little she-goat. II. Gen. A she-goat. III. A star in the constellation Auriga; or otherwise called Capra.*

CĀPELLĀNIŪS, *a, um.* *e. q.* ruta, Mart. *I. e. qua capella libenter vescitur.*

CĀPER, *capri, m.* *I. A he-goat.*

II. *A smell arising from the armpits.*

CĀPERŌ, *āvī, ātūm, āre.* *I. Trans. To draw together, wrinkle. II. Intrans. To contract, frown.*

CĀPESSŌ, *ivi, lum. 3.* (capio) *I. To seize, catch at, take hold of. II. Fig. To seize, lay hold of, make use of, avail one's self of; undertake. III. To make, perform, execute, accomplish. IV. To comprehend, understand.*

CĀPĪLLĀMENTŪM, *i. d.* (capillo) *I. False hair, a peruke. II. Hair. III. Any thing like hair.*

CĀPĪLLĀTŪS, *a, um.* *I. Part. of capillo; see CAPILLO. II. Adj. Having hair, with a head of hair; also for, old, living in ancient times; vinum capillatū diffusum consule, Juv., i. e. very old wine; because the ancient Romans let the hair grow.*

CĀPĪLLŪS, *i. m.* *I. The hair of the head. II. A single hair. III. Also, The hair of the human body. IV. The hair of animals. V. Fibres or threads of roots, flowers, &c.*

CĀPIO, *cĕpi, captum, ĩre.* (from *χάω, χέω, χέω,* to be open) *I. To have room, to comprehend, take in, hold, contain. I. Of place. 2. Of the understanding, To comprehend, understand a thing exactly and in all its circumstances. II. To take, seize, lay hold of; hence, I. Fig. To take, catch, i. e. make use of. 2. To obtain, acquire, get. 3. With lawyers, To obtain, acquire, possess. III. To take, in any way whatever, with or without violence. 1. To take in order to make use of. 2. To choose, select. 3. To make, render. 4. To take or receive. 5. To take with a relish, to enjoy. 6. To take, against the will of any one; hence, to carry away. 7. To take, capture, take possession of. 1^o To seize, take possession of. 2^o To take, allure, entice, captivate, delight. 8. To catch (game, &c.); or, to make prisoner, take captive; or, to make booty. Hence fig. 1. To take, catch. 2. To convict. 9. To cheat, defraud. 10. To be weakened or maimed, to lose the use of a limb. 11. To receive, get. 12. To*

receive, admit, harbour. 13. To reach, come to, arrive at. N. B. Capso, is, it, acc., Plaut., for cæpero, is, it.

CAPIS, lidis. f. i. q. capedo.

CAPISTRO, Ære. I. To tie or fasten with a halter. II. To bind, fasten.

CAPISTRUM, i. n. I. A halter. II. A muzzle for animals. III. A band.

CAPITAL, Ælis. n. (for capitale) I. Sc. linteum, A covering for the head used at sacrifices. II. Sc. facinus, A capital crime.

CAPITALIS, e. (caput) I. Of or belonging to the head. II. That relates to the head or to one's life. III. That pursues even to death, mortal; hence, extremely dangerous, noxious. IV. Excellent of its kind, capital.

CAPITO, Ænis. m. (caput) That hath a large head; a big head.

CAPITULATIM, adv. Summarily.

CAPITULEN, i. n. (dimin. of caput) I. A small head; also, a head. II. For homo; e. g. o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. III. Any upper part of a thing.

IV. A larger division of a book, a chapter, section; Tert.; also, a period, clause, passage. V. A kind of service or impost.

CAPRO, Ænis. m. (κῆρον) A capon.

CAPRA, Æ. f. I. A she-goat. II. A star in Auriga, called also Capella.

III. The strong smell under the armpits.

CAPREA, Æ. f. (capra) A kind of wild she-goat, a roe.

CAPRELLUS, i. m. (caper) I. A roebuck. II. A weeding-hook with two points. III. Capreoli, Props, stays. Also, The tendrils of a vine.

CAPRICORNUS, i. m. (caper and cornu) The constellation Capricorn.

CAPRIFIGUS, i. f. (caper and ficus) I. The wild fig-tree. II. The fruit of this tree.

CAPRICORNUS, a. um. (caper and genus) Of the goat kind.

CAPRIMULGUS, i. m. (caper and mulgeo) A milker of goats, i. e. a peasant.

CAPRINUS, a. um. (capra) Of or belonging to goats: de lana caprina rixari, Hor., about a trifle.

CAPRIPES, Ædis. (caper and pes) Having goat's feet, goat-footed.

CAPSA, Æ. f. I. A repository, a chest, box, coffer, &c. II. A bag or satchel for books.

CAPSITES, i. m. (capsa) One who carried the books of boys, when they went to school, in a capsia, i. e. bag.

CAPSO, is, it, &c. See CAPIO.

CAPSŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of capsa) A small chest, coffer.

CAPTATIO, Ænis. f. (capio) I. A reaching after, catching at. II. A feat in fighting.

CAPTATOR, Æris. m. (capto) One who endeavours or strives after a thing; a legacy-hunter.

CAPTATORIUS, a. um. Of or belonging to striving after any thing, especially, after legacies; relating to legacy-hunting.

CAPTIO, Ænis. f. (capio) I. A taking.

II. A catching; hence, in words, sophistical argument, sophism; a quirk, quibble. III. A trick, deceit, fraud.

IV. Loss, detriment occasioned by trick or deceit.

CAPTIOSE, adv. Captiously.

CAPTIOSUS, a. um. (captio) I. Captious, sophistical. II. Critical, dangerous, detrimental.

CAPTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of captio) A quibble.

CAPTIVITAS, Ætis. f. (captivus) I. Captivity, state of bondage. II. A taking, capture.

CAPTIVUS, a. um. (capio) I. Caught, taken. II. Taken prisoner, captive; or, a captive, prisoner; also, that belongs to or proceeds from a prisoner; also fig., captive or token captive; captivated.

III. Plundered, taken as booty.

CAPTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (frequent. of capio) I. To endeavour to catch, to snatch at; hence, fig., 1. To endeavour to catch, i. e. to deceive or defraud any one. 2. To strive after, seek for earnestly.

II. For capio. 1. To seize, lay hold of; hence, to make use of, enjoy. 2. To overreach, cheat, defraud.

CAPTŪRA, Æ. f. (capio) I. A taking, catching. II. A thing caught, prey, capture. III. Money acquired, earnings, profit, gain. IV. A trick, artifice.

CAPTUS, a. um. Part of CAPIO.

CAPTUS, us. m. (capio) I. A taking, catching, getting. II. A power of comprehension, capacity, understanding.

CAPŪLUS, e. (capulus) Of or belonging to a coffin.

CAPŪLO, Ære. To pour from one vessel into another.

CAPŪLUS, i. m. I. A handle, haft; especially, the hilt of a sword; also, a sword itself. II. A coffin or bier.

CAPUT, itis. n. I. A head. I. Of persons; especially, 1. With some adjectives. 2. In enumerations or divisions, where we say, Head, man, or person. 2. Of animals; it frequently denotes the

whole animal in certain cases, where we use the term, Head. 3. Any upper part of a thing, whether round or otherwise; a head, top. 4. Any thing resembling a head, i. e. the extremity or end of a thing. Of a river, it means sometimes, the mouth, sometimes, the source. Hence fig., A beginning, origin, source. Hence, II. The life. 1. Natural life. 2. Civil life, prosperity, good character; especially, civil life in a forensic sense, the life and privileges of a Roman citizen. III. A head, fig., or, a leader, commander; author, beginner. IV. Any thing excellent of its kind, head, chief. Hence, 1. The chief part of a thing. 2. The principal sum, gross amount; or, the appointed sum or quantity; the capital. V. In laws and other writings, An article, paragraph, chapter, section, clause; hence, a precept or dogma of a philosopher.

CARBÆSEUS, a. um. Made of carbasus.

CARBASUS, i. f. (καρβάσιος, ῆ) plur. CARBASA, Ærum. n. I. A kind of very fine flax brought from Spain. II. Linen or any thing else made of this flax. III. Linen made from cotton.

CARBŪLINA CREPIDA, (καρβῶτιν) A kind of rustic shoe.

CARBO, Ænis. m. I. A coal, properly, a dead extinguished coal, a cinder, opposed to pruna; also, a burning coal.

II. Sparks from burning wood.

CARBŌNARIUS, a. um. (carbo) Of or belonging to coal. Hence, Carbonarius, i. m. subst., A collier, or, a burner of coals.

CARBUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of carbo) I. A small coal. II. A kind of precious stone, a carbuncle. III. A kind of painful inward swelling. IV. A kind of earth or sand, like coal. V. A disease of trees, when their buds are destroyed by frost.

CARCER, Æris. m. (καρχῆραον) I. A prison, goal; also, rhetorically, persons confined in prison. II. The starting-place in the circus. III. Any place of confinement.

CARCERARIUS, a. um. (carcer) Belonging to a prison.

CARCHESIUM, i. n. (καρχησίον) I. The upper part of a mast, &c. to which the sails are fastened. II. A high, narrow bellied drinking- vessel, with handles reaching from the rim to the bottom.

CARCINŌMA, Ætis. n. (καρκίνωμα) A cancer.

CARDŌNUS, i. m. (καρκίνος) i. q. cancer.

CARDACES, um. n. (Pers. carda dead

CAR

of night) *A kind of marauding Persian soldiers.*

CARDIACUS, a, um. (καρδιακός) *Relating to the stomach; hence, Cardiacus, One affected with a disease of the stomach.*

CARDINALIS, e, (cardo) *1. Relating to the hinge of a door. II. Principal, chief.*

CARDO, inis, m. (alled to carina, the lowest part of a ship) *1. A hinge. II. That on which a thing principally depends, a chief point, main point. III. A pole, one of the two ends of an axis; hence, 1. A centur. 2. Any region of the heavens. 3. A line drawn through a place from south to north. IV. A border, boundary.*

CARDUUS, i, m. *A thistle.*

CARE, adv. *At a high price, dearly.*

CARECTUM, i, n. (for carlectum, from carex) *A place abounding in rushes.*

CAREO, ui, tum, 2. (prop. to be shorn, from κείω, κείωθ, κείωθ, to shear) *1. To be without any thing, not to have, to be free from, be without. II. To want, miss. III. To be at a distance from; to miss, be without. IV. To abstain, forbear, not to be at (a place), not to take part in, not to make use of (a thing).*

CAREX, icls, f. *Rush, sedge.*

CARIES, ei, f. *1. Rottenness. II. Rottenness, mouldiness, decay. III. Of old wine, A mellowness of flavour, or perfume, age.*

CARINA, ae, f. *The keel of a ship, upon which it is built; also, with poets, the whole ship or vessel.*

CARINARIUS, a, um. (καρίης, Doricè καρίης) *One who dyes garments of the colour of wax.*

CARIOSUS, a, um. (carles) *1. Rotten, corrupt. II. Decayed, worm-eaten.*

CARIUM, inis, f. *1. Mild, mellow, of wine. IV. Terra, i. e. Too dry, almost pulverised.*

CARIS, idis, f. (καρίς) *A kind of crab.*

CARITAS, atis, f. (carus) *1. High price or value of a thing, dearliness; also simply, caritas (sc. annonæ), a dear time; hence, want, scarcity, dearth; hence, fig. II. Esteem, value, high estimation.*

CARUS, founded on esteem.

CARMEN, inis. (for carmen or carmen, from carno, i. e. cano) *1. A song; also, a noise, sound. II. A poem; especially, an ode. III. An inscription, when written in verse. IV. A prophecy, prediction; or gen., the answer of a god or prophet, when delivered in verse.*

V. An incantation, or, enchantment, sorcery by means of incantation. VI. Any

CAR

formulary or set form of words. VII. A dramatic piece.

CARMINO, avi, atum, are. (carmen) *To card wool, star, &c.*

CARNARIUS, a, um. (caro) *Concerned with or belonging to flesh or meat; hence, 1. Carnarius, One who is fond of meat.*

II. Carnarius, 1. A flesh-hook, meat-hook. 2. A meat-house, store-house, larder.

CARNIFEX (Carnufex), leis, m. (caro and facio) *A public gaoler, one especially who inflicted the cruel scourgings which preceded capital punishment; hence, 1. Fig. A tormentor. II. A low term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel. III. Adj. Tormenting, mardering, killing.*

CARNIFICIA, ae, f. *1. The office of a carnifex. II. The place in which criminals were tortured. III. Torture inflicted on criminals; also gen., torture, torment.*

CARNIFICIO, are. (carnifex) *To perform the office of executioner upon any one.*

CARNIVORUS, a, um. (caro and voro) *Feeding on flesh.*

CARNOSUS, a, um. (caro) *1. Flethy, muscular. II. Flesh-like, flesh-coloured.*

CARO, ere. (from κείω, κείωθ, κείωθ) *To card.*

CARO, carnis, f. *1. Flesh; hence, 1. II. The soft part of several things; e. g. of trees, the sap. III. The human body, contemptuously. N.B. Carnis, nom., for caro; Liv.*

CARPENTARIUS, a, um. (carpentum) *Of or relating to a chariot or wagon.*

CARPENTUM, i, n. *1. A carriage for riding in, especially for ladies, a chariot, coach. II. A wagon.*

CARPO, psi, ptum, 3. (from κείωθ, κείωθ) *To take away by piecemeal; hence, 1. To pluck, pluck off, crop, gather; or, to tear off; hence, fig., to cull, pick out.*

II. To graze, browse, to bite, bite off; hence, III. Of any thing that is taken away, enjoyed, spent, or decreases gradually or by piecemeal. 1. Pecus, Propert., i. e. to shear. 2. To spin; also, to card. 3. To divide into separate portions, to cut up, tear in pieces. 4. To diminish or waken gradually, wear away. 5. To fleece one, i. e. to deprive him of his money by little and little. 6. In war. To attack (the enemy) in several quarters, to harass (the enemy). 7. To carp at, calumniate, especially, in secret, to slander. 8. To enjoy gradually or at one's leisure; or, gen., to enjoy, use, make use of. 9. To pass away, spend by degrees. 10. To do

CAR

or perform any thing by piecemeal: hence, gen., to go, fly, travel, pass over or through.

CARPITIUM, adv. (carpo) *I. By parts or portions, i. e. so that single objects are selected from several. II. In parts, separately, i. e. not together, singly, by degrees. III. Not continuously, with breaks. IV. Not together, but in various parts.*

CARPITOR, oris, in. (carpo) *A carrier of wood.*

CARPUS, a, um. Part of CARPO.

CARPUS, i, m. (καρπός) *The wrist.*

CARRUCA, ae, f. (a Celtic word) *A kind of carriage for ladies to ride in.*

CARRUS, i, m. *A kind of four-wheeled carriage or car.*

CARTILAGO, inis, f. *Gristle, cartilage.*

CARUNCULA, ae, f. (dimin. of caro) *A small piece of flesh or meat.*

CARUS, a, um. *1. Of high price or value, dear. II. Of great worth or value, highly esteemed, precious, beloved.*

III. Fond, loving, affectionate.

CARYOTA (ae. f.) **PALMULA** (καρυώτης φλοιῆ) *A kind of large date, in appearance like a nut; Plin.: we find also, Caryotis, idis, Mart.*

CASA, ae, f. *A hut, cottage, cabin; also, a summer-house; or, a country seat; also, in the field, a tent.*

CASUS, a, um. *1. q. antiquus; Enn. ap. Cic.*

CASELLUS, i, m. (dimin. of caseus) *A small cheese.*

CASEUS, i, m. *Cheese.*

CASIA, or **CASSIA**, ae, f. (καρία, καρία) *1. A tree with an odorous spicy bark. II. An odorous shrub.*

CASO, are. (cavo) *To be about to fall, to totter.*

CASSE, adv. *Fruitlessly, to no purpose; cited from Liv. 24, 26, casse ne tempus tereretur; but for this, according to Ruhken, we ought to read quasi tempus tereret.*

CASSIDA, ae, f. (cassis) *A helmet made of metal.*

CASSIS, idis, f. *A helmet made of metal.*

CASSIS, is, m. *1. A net, toil II. A cobweb.*

CASSUS, a, um. (perhaps from carere, to be deprived of) *1. Empty, void, hence, useless, unprofitable; Cassum, subst. A vain, trifling thing. II. Devoid, wanting, deprived of a thing.*

CASTANEA, ae, f. (sc. nux) *A chestnut.*

CASTE, adv. *1. Purely. II. Fig. With freedom from evil, chastely, un-*

CAS

spottedly. III. *Virtuously, honestly, piously.*

CASTELLĀNS, a. um. e. g. *triumphous.* Cic. i. e. for the capture of one or more castles or fortresses: *castellanus*, i. e. qui habitat in castello; Sal.: Liv.

CASTELLĀTĪO adv. I. *By castles, castle by castle.* II. Fig. *Castle-wise*, i. e. by heaps.

CASTELLŪM, i. n. (dimin. of castrum) I. *Any fortified place, a fort, fortress, citadel, castle.* II. *A small fortified town.*

CASTĒRIA, æ. f. *A place where ships, or the lacking of ships, are laid up.*

CASTRĪCŪS, a. um. (castificus) I. *That makes pure.* II. *Chaste.*

CASTIGĀBLĪS, e. (castigo) *Deserving of punishment.*

CASTIGĒTE adv. *Restrictedly, within bounds.*

CASTIGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (castigo) I. *Severe treatment by word or deed, correction, chastisement.* II. Fig. Of plants, *A pruning, lopping.*

CASTIGĀTOR, ōris. m. (castigo) *A chastiser, reprover, corrector.*

CASTIGĀTORĪUS, a. um. *After the manner of reprovers or chastisers.*

CASTĪGO, ōvi, ātum, āre. I. *To confine, restrain, keep together, compress, keep in.* II. Gen. *To limit, check, encompass, set bounds to.* III. *To chastise, castigate, punish, whether by word or deed; hence, to censure, to blame, find fault with, scold at.* IV. Gen. *To improve, mend, correct, set right; endeavour to improve, &c.*

CASTĪGNŌNĪA, æ. f. (castus) I. *Purity, freedom from blemish.* II. *Chastity, continence; also, any religious abstinence.*

CASTĪTĀS, ātis. f. (castus) I. *Chastity.* II. *Honesty, uprightness, disinterestedness.*

CASTOR, ōris. m. (ζάστερ) *A beaver.*

CASTŌREUM, i. n. *Castor oil.*

CASTRA. See CASTRUM.

CASTRENSIS, e. (castra) *Of or belonging to a camp or to war, military.*

CASTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To castrate, geld; also, to cut off.* II. *To cut up, or, to cut, crop.* Fig. *To weaken; hence, to make mild, mellow.*

CASTRUM, i. n. (from casa, with an augmentative syllable) Prop. *A large hut*; then, in military science, *a fort, redoubt; intrenchment; hence.* I. Sing. *A strong hold, fortress.* II. Plur. *Several intrenchments or redoubts, lying in a qua-*

CAS

drangular form; hence, i. A camp. The Roman army pitched a camp after each march; hence, castra, with numerals, for, *A day's march.* 2. *Castra* is also used fig. of, *Bee-hives; Virg.*

CASTUS, a. um. (perhaps from carere, to abstain) I. *Pure, unpolluted.* II. *Pure, unpolluted with vice, innocent, virtuous, honest, pious.* III. *Chaste, continent.* IV. *Sacred.*

CĀSŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of casa) *A little hut.*

CĀSUS, ūs. m. (cado) I. *A falling, fall; hence, I. Death, destruction, fall.* 2. *An end.* 3. *A calamity, misfortune, fall.* II. *An accident, fall, whether fortunate or unfortunate; casu, by chance, by accident.* The context often determines the signification of, *Misfortune, mischief; casus* means also, *circumstance, event, case; hence, I. Risk, hazard, danger.* 2. *Occasion, opportunity.* III. *A case in grammar.*

CĀTRŌNĪUS, i. m. (κατράνομος) *An extended rope inclining downwards.*

CĀTRŌGLĀSĪMUS, i. m. (κατράγλασμος) *That serves for jest.*

CĀTRĀPHRACTA, æ. f. (κατράφρακτις) *A suit of armour with iron scales for men and horses, infantry or cavalry.*

CĀTRĀPLŪS, l. m. (κατράπλους) I. *The sailing of a fleet into harbour.* II. *A fleet itself.*

CĀTRĀPULTA, æ. f. (κατράπυλτις) I. *A large military engine for discharging arrows, lances, &c.* II. *The weapon discharged.*

CĀTRĀPULTĀRIUS, a. um. e. g. pilum, Plaut. i. e. quod catapulta eiecitur.

CĀTRĀRACTA (Cātraraeta), æ. f. also CĀTRĀCTES, æ. m. (κατράρακτις) I. *A waterfall.* II. *A gate.* I. *A porticulis.* 2. *A food-gate, sluice in a river.*

CĀTĀSTĀ, æ. f. (κατίσταρι) *A stage, scafold.*

CĀTE adv. I. *Carefully, prudently, cautiously.* II. *Neatly, with art.*

CĀTEIA, æ. f. *A kind of missile weapon, used by the Gauls and Germanians.*

CĀTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of catula) *A young bitch.*

CĀTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of catena) *A small chain, a chain; especially for ornament.*

CĀTELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of catulus) *A young dog, puppy, whelp; also, as a fondling term of endearment; Plaut.; Hor.*

CĀTELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of catena) *A small chain, or, a band.*

CAT

CĀTĒNA, æ. f. I. *A chain; hence, I. A chain.* i. e. a series of things connected with each other. 2. *A dance in a circle.* II. *Any band or tie.*

CĀTĒNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cateno) *To bind with chains or other bands; hence, Catenatus, a, um* I. *Bound (with a chain), chained.* II. *Bound (with other bands).* III. Versus, Quint.: *labores, Mart. i. e. connected.*

CĀTERVA, æ. f. I. *Any great number of men in company.* I. Of soldiers. *A troop, battalion; also gen., a great number of soldiers together.* 2. *A company of actors.* II. *Any large number together; a multitude, troop, band, &c.*

CĀTERVĀHUS, a. um. (caterva), ē. g. pugiles; Suet., i. e. that fight in crowds or bands.

CĀTERVĀTIM adv. *In companies or crowds.*

CĀTHARTĪCUS, a. um. (καθαριστικός) *Cleansing, purgative.*

CĀTHĒRA, æ. f. (κάθηρα) I. *A raised seat with arms and a footstool for Roman ladies.* II. *A professor's chair.*

CĀTHĒRĀLĪCUS, a. um. *Always seated on chairs, i. e. at ease.*

CĀTHŌLICE adv. I. *Universally.* II. *Agreeably to the standard of orthodoxy.*

CĀTHŌLĪCUS, a. um. (καθολικός) I. *Universal.* II. *With ecclesiastical writers, Orthodox.*

CĀTĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (catillus) *To lick a dish or plate.*

CĀTĪLLUS, i. m. and CĀTĪLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of catinus, and-um) *A little dish, porringer.*

CĀTĪNUM, i. and CĀTĪNUS, i. m. *A dish or platter to serve up food on; also, for other purposes.*

CĀTŌNĪUM, i. n. (κάτω) *The infernal regions, i. q. Orcus; Cic.*

CĀTTA, æ. f. *A kind of bird; Mart. 13, 19—Doubtful.*

CĀTŪLA, æ. f. *A young bitch.*

CĀTŪLĀSTER, i. m. (catulus) *A grown up boy.*

CĀTŪLĪNUS, a. um. (catulus) *Of dogs.*

CĀTŪLUS, a. um. (dimin. of catus) *A young cat, kitten; or (for caniculus), a young dog, a whelp, puppy; also, of the young of other animals.*

CĀTUS, a. um. I. *Sly, crafty, cunning.* II. *Prudent, wise.* I. Of persons. 2. Of things. III. *Expert, skilled.* IV. Of sound, i. q. acutus, *Clear, acute, shrill.*

CĀTUS (Cattus), i. m. *A cat; Pallad.*

CAU

CAUDA, æ. f. *A tail.*CAUDRUS, a, um. (perhaps for caudicous) *Wooden.*CAUEX, æ. f. m. (one and the same word with coxæ) I. *The stem or trunk of a tree.* II. *Any thing made of the trunk of a tree.* III. *A term of reproach, Blockhead.*

CAUDICULUS, æ. (caudex); e. g. provincula, Plaut., i. e. the office of hewing wood. CAUDICARIUS (Codicarius), a, um. (caudex); e. g. naves, Sall., i. e. male of the green trunks of trees.

CAULA, æ. f. I. *An opening, hole, passage.* II. *Any enclosure, fence; hence, a sheepfold.*CAULIS, or COLIS, l. s. m. (καυλός) I. *The stalk or stem of a plant; especially, 1. Of cabbage; hence, A cabbage itself.* 2. *Of a vine, A tendril.*CAURO, ðnis. m. I. *One who retails out the necessities of life, a huckster, innkeeper.* II. *A ready trader.*CAUPONA, æ. f. (caupo) I. *A tavern, inn, public house.* II. *A hostess, landlady.*CAUPONATUS, a, um. (caupona) *Of or relating to a tavern or eating-house.*CAUPONOR, æri. (caupo) *To keep a tavern; to do or sell any thing for gain.*

CAUPONELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of caupona)

CAURUS, or CŌAUS, l. m. *The Northwest wind.*CAUSI, or CAUSSA, æ. f. (caveo) I. *A suit at law, judicial process; hence, 1. A question, matter of debate which is to be decided.* 2. *In a free state, A question at issue between two parties or sides.* 3. *A party, faction.* II. *Any thing that is treated of that is spoken or written about, or is controverted.* 1. *That is spoken or written about, A subj. decl. matter, question.* 2. *That is treated of, A business, matter, affair.* III. *That from which a thing arises or is derived, a cause, source, spring, origin; hence, 1. A culpable cause or occasion.* 2. *An occasion, opportunity.* IV. *Any cause, reason, motive, that is assigned for believing or doing a thing; hence, 1. A pretext.* 2. *An apology, excuse.* 3. *A defence.* 4. *A hindrance, impediment.* 5. *A disease, fit.* 6. *A ground of friendship, or alliance.* V. *A just or righteous cause.* VI. *Condition, state, circumstance.* VII. *Profit, gain, advantage.*CAUSARUS, a, um. (causa) *Stick, indisposed.*CAUSIA, æ. f. (καυσία) *A Macedonian hat.*

CAU

CAUSIDICATIO, ðnis. f. (causidicus) *An advocating, pleading; duty of an advocate or pleader.*CAUSIDICINA, æ. f. (causidicus) *The office of a pleader.*CAUSIDICUS, l. m. (causa and ilico) *An advocate, pleader.*CAUSIVOCUS, æri. (causa and facio) *To make pretexts or excuses, to object.*CAUSOR, ætus sum, æri. (causa) *To advance any thing as a pretext or cause, to allege, pretend.*CAUSTICUS, a, um. (καυστικός) *Burning, caustic, biting.*CAUSŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of causa) I. *A trifling lawsuit.* II. *A slight occasion.*CAUTE, adv. *Cautiously, prudently.*CAUTES, l. s. f. *A rock in the sea.*CAUTIM, adv. *Cautiously.*CAUTIO, ðnis. f. (caveo) I. *Caution, wariness, prudent precaution; it may also be rendered, prevention, means of preventing; hence, 1. A power of preventing any thing.* 2. *A necessity of being on one's guard.* II. *A security, bond, warranty.*CAUTOR, ðnis. m. (caveo) I. *One who takes care for himself.* II. *One who takes care for another.*CAUTUS, a, um. (caveo) I. *Secured, safe.* II. *Gen. Safe.* III. *Cautious, provident, careful; hence, IV. Sly, crafty.*CAVEUM, l. n. *The space enclosed in the middle of a building, the court in the interior of a house.*CAVEA, æ. f. (cavus) I. *A cavity, hollow place.* II. *A case, den, or other place for animals.* 1. *For wild animals; Hor. 2. For birds, A cage; Cic. 3. A bee-hive.* III. *A place in the theatre, where the spectators sat; also, the theatre.*CAVEATUS, a, um. *Arranged in the form of a cavea in the theatre.*CAVEO, cavi, cautum, ære. I. *Intrans. 1. To take care, to take heed.* 2. *To look to the safety of a person, to provide for, take care of, protect. Especially, by a pledge, To give security. Cavere ab aliquo, Cic., to take security.* 3. *To arm, range, order, take measures that a thing may not happen.* II. *Trans. 1. To guard against, beware of.* 2. *To prevent keep off.*CAVERNA, æ. f. (cavus) *A hollow place in the earth, a cave, cavity, cavern; hence, 1. A hole.* II. *Navis, The hold of a ship with its cabins.*

CAVILLA, æ. f. l. q. cavillatio; Plaut.

CAV

CĀVILLATIO, ðnis. f. (cavillor) I. *Jeering, scoffing, cavilling.* II. *A sophism, piece of sophistry.* III. *Wit, humour in speaking.*CĀVILLATOR, ðnis. m. (cavillor) I. *A jeerer, caviller.* II. *A sophist.*CĀVILLOR, ætus sum, æri. I. *Intrans. 1. To banter, mock, cavil, reason captiously.* 2. *To jeer, abuse, make sport.* 3. *Cum aliquo, To jeer, joke with a person; to banter, ridicule, mock.* II. *Trans. 1. To bring forward sophisms or quibbles.* 2. *To laugh at or make sport with any thing.* 3. *To joke, say in joke.*

CĀVILLEŪLA, æ. f. l. q. cavilla; Plaut.

CĀVO, ævi, ætum, ære. (cavus) I. *To hollow out, excavate.* II. *To make (any hollow thing).*CĀVES, a, um. I. *Hollow; hence, subit., Cavum, A hollow, cavity.* II. *The poets also use it of a thing which itself is not hollow, but only surrounds another thing, and so is as it were hollow in respect of that; cava nubæ amictus, Virg.*CĀVO, cessi, cessum. 3. (from καὶ) *Prop. To step away, go from his place; hence, 1. Intrans. 1. To go away, go forth; hence, 1. To retire from, resign.* 2. *To pass, pass away, decay.* 2. *Aliquit, To yield, give way to; hence, fig. 1. To yield to, accommodate one's self to, comply with.* 2. *To yield, to give the preference to another.* 3. *To come; especially, to come to any one, fall to his lot, fall to the share of. 4. To go; and, fig., to go, i. e. to turn out, come to an issue, succeed.* II. *Trans. To cede, concede, give up.*CĀVO, verb. defect. I. *Tell me.*II. *Give.* III. *Fetch me.* IV. *For sine, Let. N. B. Cette, for cedit; e. g. dextras, Plaut.*CEDRUS, l. f. (κεδρός) I. *A cedar, cedar-tree.* II. *Oil of cedar.*CELTRE, adv. *Secretly, covertly, privately.*CELATOR, ðnis. m. (celo) *A concealer, hider.*CELEBER, bris, bre. (from κίλυ, κίλυ) *1. Of places, where many persons are moving about, Populous, much frequented; hence, 1. Numerous. 2. Festive, solemn. 3. Abundant, copious.* II. *Of persons, of whom much is said, Renowned, famous, celebrated.*CELEBRATIO, ðnis. f. (celebro) I. *A numerous concourse or assembly of people.*II. *A solemnity, celebration of a festival.* III. *A commending, celebration, honouring.*

CEL

CELEBRATOR, ōris, m. (celebro) *He who celebrates.*

CELEBRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of celebrare; see CELEBRO. II. Adj. I. *Festive, solemn.* 2. *Frequent, usual.*

III. *Known, celebrated, famous.*

CELEBRITAS, ōtis, f. (celeber) I. A *numerous concourse or assembly of people.* II. A *solemnity.* III. *Abundance, copiousness.* IV. A *great frequenting, frequent visiting of a place.* V. *Renown, celebrity, fame.*

CELEBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (celeber)
1. *To frequent or visit often or in great numbers, to resort to;* hence, I. *To fill.* 2. *To render festive, to solemnize;* hence, *to attend on a solemnity;* solemnize, *celebrate.* II. *To do any thing frequently;* to urge or press a matter frequently; also, *to follow or accompany in crowds;* or, *to follow, accompany.* III. *To make frequent, bring into use.* IV. *To make agreeable, recommend.* V. *To speak often of a thing, make known, spread abroad;* especially, *to render famous, extol, praise, celebrate.*

CELER, ōris, ēre. (from *celā*, *celāw*)
I. *Swift, quick, hastened.* II. *Celeres* (Κελερες), the three hundred horse soldiers who formed the body guard of Romulus; Liv.: also formerly, *The cavalry, knights.*

CELERE, adv. *Quickly.*

CELERIPES, ēlis. (celer and pes) *Swift-footed, fleet.*

CELERITAS, ātis, f. (celer) *Swiftness, quickness.*

CELESTER, adv. *Swiftly, quickly, rapidly.*

CELESTICELF, adv. *Somewhat quickly.*

CELERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (celer) I. *Trans. To quicken, hasten.* II. *Intrans. To make haste.*

CELESTMA, ātis, n. (κελευσμα) *The cry of the κελουρες, or person placed over the rowers, and the action with which he beat time as it were to them, in order that they might raise and drop their oars together.*

CELLA, æ. f. (for cerula, from cera, as puella from puera, puerula, &c.) I. A *cell in a honey-comb.* II. *An store-house.* III. A *dwelling-place, habitation.* IV. A *shrine, chapel.* V. *An apartment, room, chamber.*

CELLARIS, a, um. i. e. ad cellam pertinet; hence, *Cellarius, A butler, steward.*

CELLULA, æ. f. (dimin. of cella) *A small apartment.*

CEL

CELO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To conceal, hide, cover;* hence, *Color, celaris, &c., It is hidden from me, thee, &c.;* it escapes my, thy &c. observation. (Celatum, i. n. A secret, mystery.)

CELOX, ōcis, f. (from the old celo, cello, and allied to celes) *A swift-sailing ship, yacht.*

CELSE, adv. *Highly.*

CELSUS, a, um. (from *celāw*) *High, lofty.* I. In person, i. e. *Tall;* hence, *in an erect posture;* hence, *proud;* also *gen., upright, erect.* II. *High-spirited.* CENSURIS, ōtis, f. (censurā, from *κενυρος*). *A kind of spotted serpent.*

CENSO, sui, sum (sĭtum), ēre. *To tax, assess.* I. Gen.: hence, *Censeri, To be valued, held in esteem;* hence, *to judge, think, suppose.* I. Gen. It may sometimes be rendered, *To advise, think good, recommend;* also, *to account good or useful.* 2. Especially of a deliberative body, e. g. the senate: sometimes of an individual member of the same, when it means, *To be of opinion, think good, vote for;* sometimes of the whole body, *to vote decree, order, appoint, &c.* II. Especially of the censor, *To rate, assess, i. e. to take an account of the property of each citizen, together with his name, family, &c.* I. Without an accus. 2. With an accus.; when it means, *To give an account of;* hence, *censum censere, to give an account of one's property (together with his name, family, &c.);* hence, *to count, reckon;* also, *censeri, to reckon.*

CENSIO, ōnis, f. (censio) I. *A taxing, assessing.* II. *Judgment, opinion.*

III. *Correction, punishment.*

CENSITUS, a, um. Part. of CENSO.

CENSOR, ōris, m. (censio) Prop. A *taxer, valuer, assessor;* hence, I. A *censor, i. e. a magistrate at Rome, elected every five years, to whom each citizen was obliged to make a return of his name, family, and property.* II. Fig. A *censor, critic, censorer.*

CENSORIUS, a, um. (censor) I. *Of or belonging to a censor, censorial.* II. *Censorious, critical, reproofing.*

CENSURA, æ. f. (censor) I. *The office of censor, censorship.* II. Fig. *Any opinion on a thing, criticism, examination.*

CENSUS, a, um. Part. of CENSO.

CENSUS, us, m. (censio) I. *The act of the censor when he took an account of the property of the citizens, with their names and families.* II. A *register or list of the citizens.* III. *The property of which*

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an account was to be given. Gen. *Properly, possessions.*

CENTAUREUM, and -ION, i. n. or -EA, æ. f. (κενταυρειον, or -ειον, or -εια) *The herb centuary.*

CENTAURUS, i. m. (Κενταυρος) I. A *centaur.* II. *A certain southern constellation.* III. i. q. *centaureum;* Lucr.

CENTENARIUS, a, um. (centenus) *Of a hundred, containing a hundred.*

CENTENUS, a, um. and more frequently CENTENI, æ, a, um. (centum) I. A *hundred.*

CENTLESIMA, a, um. (centum) I. *The hundredth.* II. *A hundred-fold.*

CENTICES, ipitis. (centum and caput) *Hundred-headed, having a hundred heads.*

CENTIES, adv. *A hundred times.*

CENTISIANUS, a, um. (centum and manius) *Having a hundred hands.*

CENTO, ōnis, m. (centum) I. *That which is made up of several rags.* I. A *patched cloak.* 2. *Patchwork.* II. *A poem formed of different poems or from different authors.*

CENTRUM, i. n. (κεντρον) Prop. *A sting;* hence, I. *The shank of a pair of compasses, which in describing a circle remains fixed in the centre.* II. A *centre.*

CENTUM, indecl. I. *A hundred.*

II. *A hundred, for, very many.*

CENTUMGEMINUS, a, um. (centum and geminus) *Hundred-fold.*

CENTUMPONDIIUM, and CENTUPONDIIUM, i. n. (centum and pondus) *A hundred pounds' weight.*

CENTURIARI, i. m. plur. CENTURIARI. *The hundred judges who took cognizance of private causes relating to property.* CENTURICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of cento) *A patched cloth, cloak, mattress, &c.*

CENTURPLEX, Icis. *Hundred-fold.*

CENTURIA, æ. f. (centum) Prop. *A number of a hundred.* Hence, I. *A measure of 200 (formerly 100) acres.* II. *A company of infantry.* III. *A division of the Roman people in respect of their votes, a century.*

CENTURIATIM, adv. I. *By companies.* II. *By centuries.*

CENTURIATUS, a, um. Part. of CENTURIO, ære.

CENTURIATUS, us, m. (centuriare) I. *A division into centuries or companies.* II. *The post of centurion.*

CENTURIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (centuria) I. *To divide into centuries or companies.* II. *To divide by centuries (for voting).*

CEN

CENTURIO, ōnis, m. *The captain of a century, a centurion.*

CERA, æ, f. (κερός) *Wax.* N. B. The ancients used wax, 1. For sealing; hence, signum cera, Plin.; and simply, cera, Cic., a seal. 2. For writing on; they used wooden tablets covered with wax, upon which they wrote with an iron pencil (stilus); hence, Ceræ, *These waxen tables or books, or gen., a writing, letter, &c.* 3. For painting. 4. For making busts (which were called ceræ), viz. busts of their ancestors, which the Romans used to set up in their atria. 5. Coloured wax. 6. As a cosmetic; Plaut.: *Ov.* 7. For stopping up things; *Ov.*: also, for anointing other things.

CERĀRIUS, a, um. (cera); e. g. cerarium, sc. argentum, Cic., wax-money.

CERĀSTES, æ and is, m. (κηράστis) *Horned*; hence, a kind of horned serpent, the cerastes.

CERĀSUS, i, f. (κηράσος) I. A cherry tree. II. A cherry.

CERĀTUM, a, um. *Cerate; cere-cloth.*

CERĀTUS, a, um. Part of CERO.

CERĀUCUS (-os), l, m. (κηραυκος) *A kind of light ship peculiar to the Cyprians.*

CERĀFROS, i, m. (κηραφρος) *A kind of fish.*

CERDO, ōnis, m. (κηδος, wages, hire) l. q. lucrif. *A journeyman.*

CEREBELLUM, i, n. (dimin. of cerebrum) *A little brain.*

CEREBRŌSUS, a, um. (cerebrum) I. *Wild, headstrong, hair-brained, raving.*

II. *Passionate, choleric, as one crazy.*

CERĒBRUM, l, n. I. *The brain*; also, for, *sense, understanding, mind*; for, *anger, stubbornness, bluntness.* II. *The pit of a tree.*

CERĒUS, a, um. (cera) I. *Of wax, waxy*; hence, Ceruus, subst., *A wax-light, taper.* II. *Resembling wax.* I. In colour, *Of the colour of wax.* 2. *Supple, pliant, ductile.*

CERINTHA, æ, or CERINTHE, es, f. *A kind of flower, melilot.*

CERNO, ercvi, crūtum, ěre. (from κηνω, i. e. κηνω) *To separate.* 1. *To separate the fine and good from the coarse and bad.* II. *To separate the true from the false, right from wrong*; hence, 1. *To judge, pass sentence, decree*; hence, *to believe, suppose.* Cerni may frequently be rendered, *To consist, stand.* 2. *To decide, determine*; hence, *to decree, arrange.* 3. *To fight, quarrel, contend.* 4. *To observe, perceive, whether with the eyes or understanding, to see*; thus also,

CER

to perceive, i. e. to hear; hence, fig., to look to, to have respect to. III. Cernere hereditatem, I. *To view an inheritance in order to determine whether to accept it or not.* 2. *To enter upon an inheritance.*

CERNĒTO, ěre, i, q. cernuo; Sen.

CERNŪO, ěre. (cernuus) *To bend the head towards the ground*; hence, cernuari, or cernuare, *to tumble down.*

CERNŪUS, a, um. *With the face turned toward the ground.*

CERO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (cera) *To cover or overlay with wax, to wax.*

CERŌDIA, ātis, n. (κηρωδια) I. *An unguent composed of wax, with which wrestlers anointed themselves.* II. *The place in which wrestlers anointed themselves.* III. *A combat.*

CERŌMĀTICUS, a, um. (ceroma) *Anointed with ceroma.*

CERITUS, a, um. (for cereritus, from Ceres) *Frenetic, mad, crazy.*

CERTĀMUS, īnis, n. (certo) I. *A strife, struggle, contest.* 1. *With arms, a fight, battle.* 2. *Without arms, a dispute, quarrel, contention.* II. *An object of dispute.* III. *A contest.* 1. *Gen., or, Emulation.* 2. *Particularly, A contest in the public games.* IV. *Pains, endeavour, zeal.* V. *A prize in the games.*

CERTĀTIM, adv. *With contention or emulation*; earnestly.

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III. *A contest in a court of law.*

CERTE, adv. I. *Certainly, surely, assuredly.* II. *At least, yet, however.*

CERTO, adv. *Certainly.* See CERTUS.

CERTO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To struggle, contend, fight, with arms, words, &c.*; especially, *to emulate, vie, strive*; hence, *to take pains, labour, endeavour.* II. *To contend at law, go to law.*

CERTUS, a, um. I. *Of persons, and sometimes of things.* 1. *Determined, resolved, purposed.* 2. *Certain in a matter, not doubtful, well informed*; especially, *facere aliquem certiorum, to inform, make acquainted with, report to.* 3. *Sure, trusty, that may be relied on.* 4. *Certain, unswerving, unerring.* II. *Of things, and sometimes of persons.* 1. *Determined.*

2. *Fixed, certain, appointed.* 3. *Certain, sure, undoubted*; hence, Certum, *A certainty*; Certo, *With certainty, or certainly.* 4. *Certain, of persons and things, in the sense of quidam.* 5. *Evident, visible, apparent*; hence, *clear, plain.*

CERUCHUS, l, m. (κηρυχος) *Horned*; sc. funis, *a rope by which the sailyard is fastened to the mast.*

CERŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of cera) *A small quantity of wax.*

CERŪSĀTUS, a, um. *Painted with white ead.* From CERUSA, æ, f. *white lead.*

CERVA, æ, f. I. *A hind.* II. *Gen. Deer, with the poets.*

CERVICAL, ālis, n. (cervix) for cervicalis, sc. pulvinar. *A pillow, bolster.*

CERVICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of cervix) *A neck.*

CERVINUS, a, um. (cervus) *Of or belonging to a stag.*

CERVISIA, or CEREVISIA, æ, f. (a Gallic word) *Beer, ale.*

CERVIX, icis, f. I. *The hinder part of the neck*; but usually, *the neck.* II. *Of things without life, A neck.*

CERVUS, i, m. I. *A stag.* II. *Cervi, Stakes or palisades in the form of stags' horns; cheaux de frise.*

CERVUS, icis, m. (κηρυσ) *A herald.*

CESĀTIO, ōnis, f. (cesso) I. *A tarrying, staying, delaying.* II. *Idleness, laziness.* III. *An intermission.*

CESĀTOR, ōris, m. (cesso) I. *A loiterer.* II. *An idler.*

CESŌIO, ōnis, f. (cedo) I. *A yielding, giving up.* II. *An abdication; cession.*

CESŌO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To loiter, go leisurely or slowly*; especially, *to delay, stop*; hence, 1. *To err, commit a fault.* 2. *To omit, cease, leave off.* II. *To be inactive or idle, to rest, repose, be at leisure*; hence, 1. *To be vacant.* 2. *To cease, discontinue, leave off.*

CESŌUS, a, um. Part of CEDO.

CESTROSPHENDŌN, es, f. (κηροσφενδων) *A military engine used for hurling stones*; it is described, Liv. 42, 65.

CESTUS (-os), l, m. (κηρυσ, i. e. embroidered, sc. ιαβας) I. *A band, tie.*

II. *An embroidered girdle worn by ladies*; especially, *the girdle of Venus, said to excite love.* III. *A boxer's glove.*

CETĀRIUS, a, um. e. g. cetarius, subst., *A fishmonger; Cetarium, A fishpond.*

CETERA, CETERUM, &c. See CETERUS.

CETERŪQVE, CETERŪQVIN, adv. *For the rest, as to what remains.*

CETERUS, a, um. (ἕτερος) *The other*; and, more frequently, *Ceteri, æ, a. The rest, the others.* It frequently signifies,

Every thing else, except something afterwards named, when it may often be rendered, all. N. B. 1. Et cetera, Cic;

or, cetera, Lucr., and so forth, when the

CER

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CESĀTIO, ōnis, f. (cesso) I. *A tarrying, staying, delaying.* II. *Idleness, laziness.* III. *An intermission.*

CESĀTOR, ōris, m. (cesso) I. *A loiterer.* II. *An idler.*

CESŌIO, ōnis, f. (cedo) I. *A yielding, giving up.* II. *An abdication; cession.*

CESŌO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To loiter, go leisurely or slowly*; especially, *to delay, stop*; hence, 1. *To err, commit a fault.* 2. *To omit, cease, leave off.* II. *To be inactive or idle, to rest, repose, be at leisure*; hence, 1. *To be vacant.* 2. *To cease, discontinue, leave off.*

CESŌUS, a, um. Part of CEDO.

CESTROSPHENDŌN, es, f. (κηροσφενδων) *A military engine used for hurling stones*; it is described, Liv. 42, 65.

CESTUS (-os), l, m. (κηρυσ, i. e. embroidered, sc. ιαβας) I. *A band, tie.*

II. *An embroidered girdle worn by ladies*; especially, *the girdle of Venus, said to excite love.* III. *A boxer's glove.*

CETĀRIUS, a, um. e. g. cetarius, subst., *A fishmonger; Cetarium, A fishpond.*

CETERA, CETERUM, &c. See CETERUS.

CETERŪQVE, CETERŪQVIN, adv. *For the rest, as to what remains.*

CETERUS, a, um. (ἕτερος) *The other*; and, more frequently, *Ceteri, æ, a. The rest, the others.* It frequently signifies,

Every thing else, except something afterwards named, when it may often be rendered, all. N. B. 1. Et cetera, Cic;

or, cetera, Lucr., and so forth, when the

remainder of a sentence is omitted. 2. Ceterum, and cetera, adv. For the rest; ceterum means also, *otherwise, contrariwise*.

CETRA (Cætra), æ. f. A small Spanish shield, made of leather or thongs of leather, a target.

CETRÁTUS (Cætratus), a, um. Provided with or bearing a cetra.

CETTE, for ceditæ. See CEDO (defect.).

CETUS, i. n. (κέτος, τὸ) A general name of all kinds of large sea-fish.

CETV. adv. I. As, like as. II. As, before qui, quæ, quod. III. As if, just as if.

CÉVEO, ðre. 2. I. To stoop. II. To wag the tail, fawn. III. To flatter.

CHALCEUS, a, um. (χάλκμος) Brazen, of brass.

CHALLO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (χαλώω) To let down, slacken.

CHALYBS, ðbis. m. (Chalybes) Steel. Also ðg., Any thing made of steel.

CHAMA, ðtis. n. A lynx.

CHAMA, æ. f. (χάμη) A kind of shell-fish, a cockle.

CHAMÆ, (χαμη) prefixed to the names of plants, &c., denotes for the most part a wild, dwarf, or inferior kind.

CHAMÆLEON, ðnis and ontis. (χαμαιλίω) I. A chameleon. II. A kind of thistle.

CHANNE (Chane), es. f. (çάννη, s. çάννη) A kind of sea-fish.

CHAOS, i. n. (χάος, τὸ) Infinite empty space. I. The confused elements of the world, the mass from which the heavens and the earth were made, chaos. II. Darkness.

CHARA, æ. f. A kind of root, according to some, wild cabbage.

CHARACTER, ðtis. m. (χαράκτις) I. A sign or mark engraven or otherwise made upon a thing. II. A kind of speaking peculiar to any one, style.

CHARRIS, ltos. f. (χάρεις) i. q. gratia. I. Grace, charm, gracefulness. II. One of the Graces.

CHÆRISTIA, ðrum. (χαριστία) An annual meal or feast, of which none but kinsmen partook.

CHARTA, æ. f. (χάρτης) I. Paper, made from the Egyptian papyrus; also, the plant itself is so called. II. Paper, fig. i. e. any thing written on paper; as, a letter, book, &c.; a writing. III. Charta plumbea, i. e. lamina plumbea; Suet.

CHARTARIUS, a, um. (charta) Belonging to paper.

CHARTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of charta) A small paper or letter.

CHARUS, a, um. See CARUS.

CHASMA, ðtis. n. (χάσμα) An opening. I. Of the earth, A chasm. 2. Of the heavens, A kind of meteor.

CHELE, es. f. (χελή) plur. CHELÆ.

I. The claws or arms of a crab or a scorpion; and because the constellation Scorpio extends its arms as far as Libra; hence, II. The constellation Libra.

CHELŪDRUS, i. m. (χελιδόνη) A venomous kind of serpent with a noxious scent.

CHELŪS, yis and yos. f. (χελύς) I. A tortoise. II. A stringed instrument of the ancients, otherwise called testudo, a cithern or lute.

CHERSODRUS, i. m. (χέρσους) A serpent that lives both in the water and on land.

CHILIARCHES (Chiliarcha), æ. m. (χιλιάρχης) A commander of a thousand men.

CHIRAGRA (Cheragra), æ. f. (χιράγρα) The gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPHUM, i. n. (χειρόγραφον) and CHIROGRAPHUS, i. m. I. Any thing written with one's own hand; handwriting, autograph. II. A note of hand, bond under one's own hand, bill.

CHIRONOMIA, æ. f. (χειρονομία) The art of gesture with the hands in acting, pleading, &c.

CHIRURGIA, æ. f. (χειρουργία) Surgery, chirurgery.

CHIRURGICUS, a, um. Of surgery.

CHIRURGUS, i. m. (χειρουργός) A surgeon.

CHLAMYDATUS, a, um. Wearing a chlamys.

CHLAMYS, ðdis. f. (χλαμύς) A Grecian upper garment. I. A travelling cloak.

II. A military cloak, worn both by soldiers and officers. III. A hunting dress. IV. It was also worn by the Citharedi, Auct. ad Her.; by women, Virg.; by Mercury, Ov.; by children, Virg.; Ov.; by actors, Hor.

CHOLERA, æ. f. (χολέρα) I. Eile.

II. A bilious complaint.

CHOLÉNICUS, a, um. (χοληρικός) Afflicted with a bilious complaint.

CHOLIAMBUS, i. m. (χολιάμβος) An iambic verse, with a spondee or trochee for the last foot.

CHORÆGIUM, i. n. (χοράγιον) I. The furniture and decorations of a theatre.

II. Glorie, Auct. ad Her. i. e. means of acquiring.

CHORŪS, i. m. (χορὸς) I. One who directed or led the chorus in the plays

of the ancients, and especially looked after all kinds of ornaments necessary for the exhibition of a play; Plaut.; hence, II. At the entertainment given by Augustus, in which the guests appeared habited as Gods (cæna dæmonιαβλιος), The person who had the care of the preparations necessary for such a feast.

CHORAULES (Choraula), æ. m. (χορευλός) A flute-player who accompanied the chorus.

CHORDA, æ. f. (χορδή) I. A gut, intestine. II. Catgut. III. A rope, cord.

CHORĒBA (χορεία), and CHORĒBA, æ. f. A dancer in a circle, to the sound of music.

CHORŒGĪTHĒRISTA, æ. m. (χορευγιστήρις) One who accompanied the chorus on the lyre.

CHORS, or CORS, also CĒHORS, tis. f. (çéρος) Any enclosed place. I. For keeping cattle, &c., A yard, coop, pen, &c. II. A moveable fold for sheep.

CHŌRUS, i. m. (çéρος) I. A number of persons associated or assembled for the purpose of dancing and singing; a choir, company. 1. In an army. 2. In a theatre; especially, II. A circular dance; also, the regular motions of the heavenly bodies. III. Any great number.

CHRISTIANE, adv. Christianly.

CHRISTIANISMUS, i. m. Christianity.

CHRISTIANITAS, ðtis. f. I. Christianity. II. The clerical office, Christian priesthood.

CHRISTIANUS, a, um. Christian; subst. A Christian.

CHRYSĒTOS, a, um. (χρυσίος) Golden.

CHRYSOPHRYS, yos. m. (χρυσόφρυς) A kind of fish which has a gold-coloured spot above the eye.

CIBARIUS, a, um. (cibus) I. Of or belonging to food; hence, Cibaria, orum. I. Food, nutriment, aliment, victuals; for cattle, fodder. 2. Corn allowed for the support of any one, allowance, ration. II. Poor, vile, worthless, bad.

CIBATUS, us. m. (cibo) Food, victuals.

CIBORIUM, i. n. (σιβώριον) I. Prop. The calyx or seed-pod of the Egyptian bean (Colocasia), which the Egyptians made use of as a drinking-vessel; hence, II. A cup, a kind of drinking-vessel.

CIBUS, i. m. I. Any thing which is eaten by men or animals, food, victuals, provisions, aliment. II. Nourishment.

III. Cible.

CICADA, æ. f. A tree-cricket.

CICATRICŌSUS, a, um. Full of scars.

ΚΙΧΑΙΡΕΩΛΑ, *æ. f.* (dimin. of *clatrix*) *A little scar.*

ΚΙΧΑΪΡΗ, *icls. f.* 1. *The scar of a wound, or, a wound healed over, of which the scar is still seen.* II. *Fig. of the mark of an incision on a tree.* 2. *On shoes, A patch; Juv.*

ΚΙΧΕΥΑ, *l. n.* or *CICEUS, l. m.* Prop. *The soft skin surrounding each of the pips of a pomegranate; Varr. L. L. 6, 3: used for, any trifle, bagatelle; Plaut.*

ΚΙΧΕΡ, *ëris. n.* *Chick-peas, a kind of pulse.*

ΚΙΧΘΗΡΟΝ, and ΚΙΧΘΗΡΙΟΝ, *l. n.* (κίχθιον, κίχθιον) *Succory, endive.*

ΚΙΘΝΙΑ, *æ. f.* 1. *A work.* II. *A bending the fingers in the shape of a stork's bill, in ridicule.*

ΚΙΘΡ, *ëris.* *Tame, not wild.*

ΚΙΘΥΡΑ, *æ. f.* 1. *Hemlock.* II. *Piper-flute, were made of the stalks of this plant; hence, A reed-pipe.*

ΚΙΘΥΒΙΣ, *ls. f.* *The head-dress of the Persian kings, a tiara, turban.*

CICU, *clvi, ctium, Ære,* and sometimes *CIO, clvi, ctium, Ære.* (from *κίω*, to go, in a transitive signification) 1. *To excite, rouse, set in motion; hence, 1. To excite, move, produce, bring forth, 2. To excite, cause, occasion, 3. To excite, begin, 4. To disturb, put in motion.* II. *To call, name.* III. *Herctum ciere, Cic., to set the parts of it in motion, to divide.*

CICEX, *icis. m.* *A bug.*

CINCÆDICUS, *a, um.* (*cinædis*) *Belonging to a (lascivious) dance; cantatio, Plaut., a song for a dance.*

CINCEDUS, *l. m.* (*κίναδος*) *A dancer, a player, a pantomime.*

CINCEDUS, *a, um.* (*κίναδος*) *Unchaste, immodest, lewd, a.*

CINCINXATUS, *a, um.* *Having locks or ringlets of hair, having curled hair.*

CINCINXUS, *l. m.* (*κίναξος*) 1. *Curled hair, a lock, curl; Cic.* II. *Fig., of too elaborate oratorical ornament; Cic.*

CINCITUDUS, *l. m.* (dimin. of *cinctus*) *A small belt or girdle.*

CINCTRA, *æ. f.* (*cingo*) *A cincture used by the Romans; consisting either of a girdle round the tunic, or of the toga placed round the tunic in the form of a girdle.*

CINCTUS, *a, um.* Part. of *Cingo.*

CINCTUS, *us. m.* (*cingo*) *A girding; hence, a girdle, belt.*

CINCTURUS, *a, um.* (*clactus*) *Girded, begrim.*

CINERFACTUS, *a, um.* *Reduced to ashes.*

CINERARIUS, *l. m.* (*cinis*) *A slave who*

acted the iron used in crising or curling the hair; a hairdresser; also, a slave employed to shave.

CINGO, *clnxi, cinctum, Ære.* 1. *To gird; hence, Cinctus, A soldier; also gen., to equip, dress; and so, cingi, to equip one's self, prepare.* II. *Gen. To surround, encompass, encircle; hence, 1. To cover, 2. To invest, clothe, 3. To surround, 4. To decorate, adorn all round, 5. To go round, walk round.*

CINGULA, *æ. f.* (*cingo*) *That with which one girds or binds any thing, a belt, girdle.* 1. *For cattle, A girth, belt, 2. For men, A girdle, zone, belt.*

CINGULUM, *l. n.* and *CINGULUS, l. m.* (*cingo*) *A girdle, belt; especially, a military girdle; hence, the state or condition of a soldier.*

CINILO, *önis. m.* *A slave who curls the hair.*

CINIS, *ëris. m.* also *f.* (from *κίσις*) 1. *Ashes.* II. *Lyc.*

CIO, *tro. Ære.*

CIPPEUS, *i. m.* 1. *A post, pole, pate; a tombstone, gravestone.* II. *Cippi, Trunks of trees set in the earth with some projecting branches.*

CIRCA, 1. *Adv. 1. Around, round about, in the neighbourhood, 2. About.*

II. *Præp. 1. About, round any person or thing, 2. About, towards, 3. About, with words denoting number, 4. Towards, in respect of, 5. In, round, about (for in); especially, from one to another.*

CIRCENSIS, *e.* *Of or belonging to the Roman circus.*

CIRCINO, *ävî, ätum, äre.* (*circinus*) *To make circular, to round.*

CINCINUS, *l. m.* (*κίναξος*) *A pair of compasses.*

CIRCITER, *l. Adv.* *About, near, with indefinite numbers and time.* II. *Præp.* *About, near, with an accus.; also, about, in the neighbourhood of, of places and countries.*

CIRCUMFUSIO (*Circumfusio*), *önis. f.* (*circueo*) 1. *A going round.* II. *A place where one can go round, a walk round any thing; hence also, the circumference.* III. *A circumlocution.*

CIRCUTUS (*Circumitus*), *a, um.* Part. of *CIRCUEO.*

CIRCUTUS, or *CIRCUMITUS, us. m.* (*circueo*) 1. *A going round, a revolution.*

II. *A circuitous route; fig., in speaking, a circumlocution, periphrase.* III. *The circuit or compass of a thing.*

CIRCULÄRIM, *adv.* 1. *Circularly.*

II. *All round, in companionship.*

CIRCULÄTOR, *ëris. m.* (*circulo*) 1. *A stroller, mountebank, hawk.* II. *Auctionium, Pollio in Cic. Ep., probably, one who attends every auction.*

CIRCULÄTOR, *icls. f.* (*circulator*) *A female mountebank; quackish.*

CIRCULÖ, *ärl.* (*circulus*) 1. *To form a circle for conversation.* II. *To be a mountebank.*

CIRCULÖS, *l. m.* (dimin. of *circinus*) 1. *Any circular figure; a circle, ring; also, a hoop on a cask.* II. *A kind of round pastry, a cake.* III. *An astronomical circle in the heavens; also, the circle described by a planet in its course, an orbit; lacteus, the milky way.* IV. *The circle of a company for conversation, &c.*

CIRCUM, 1. *Adv.* *About; hence, circumcirca, round about.* II. *Præp.* 1. *About, near, 2. For in, ad, of a great number, about, from one to another.*

CIRCUMACTUS, *a, um.* Part. of *CIRCUEO.*

CIRCUMAGÖ, *l. m.* (*circumago*) *A moving or turning round.*

CIRCUMÄGO, *ögi, actum, Ære.* 1. *To drive, guide, turn round, wheel round; also, to bow, stoop; hence, 1. Se circum-agere, or circumagi, of time, To run round, 2. To turn round, i. e. to alter, change; also, to derange, disorder, alter for the worse, 3. Circumagi, To go round; also, of slaves, to be liberated.* II. *To turn towards; hence, circumagi, to go towards.* III. *To carry round.*

CIRCUMÄRO, *ävî, ätum, äre.* *To plough round.*

CIRCUM-CESURA, *æ. f.* *An edge round any thing, a border.*

CIRCUMCËDO, *idi, isum.* 3. (*circum and cædo*) 1. *To cut off around; or, to circumscribe.* II. *Fig. To diminish, abridge.*

CIRCUM-CINGÖ, *Ëre.* *To surround entirely.*

CIRCUM-CIRCA, *adv.* *Round about.*

CIRCUMCISE, *adv.* *Briefly.*

CIRCUMCISIO, *önis. f.* (*circumcideo*) *Circumcision.*

CIRCUMCISURA, *æ. f.* (*circumcideo*) *A cutting round, a circular incision.*

CIRCUMCISUS, *a, um.* 1. Part. of *circumcideo; see CIRCUMCËDO.* II. *Adv.* 1. *Sleep, precipitous.* 2. *Short, brief.*

CIRCUMCËDÖ, *st, um, Ære.* (*circum and claudio*) *To enclose all round.*

CIRCUM-CËDÖ, *Ëre.* *To dwell round or about.*

CIRCUMCURSO, āre. (freq. of circum-curro) *To run round.*

CIRCUMDATUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMDO.

CIRCUM-DO, dēdi, dātum, āre. I. *To place, set, lay, put round*; also fig., i. e. *to confer, give, impart*; also circumdari, *to surround*. II. *To surround, encircle, encompass, enclose.*

CIRCUM-DECO, xi, ctum, 3. I. *To lead round*. II. *To kad round, fig.*; i. e. *to deceive, impose upon*. III. *In speaking*; aliquid, I. Longius, *To press any thing at length in order to form a period*. 2. *To use circuitous expressions.*

CIRCUMDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (circumduco) I. *A leading round*. II. *A deceiving, cheating, defrauding*. III. *A copious expression of idea in order to make a period.*

CIRCUM-EO, and CIRCUEO, ivi and ii, itum, 4. I. *To go round or about*. I. *To go by a circuitous route*. 2. *To go and fro, to go from one place or person to another*. II. *To surround, encompass*.

III. *To deceive, impose upon, circumvent*. IV. *To describe, without expressly mentioning*. V. *To describe, express with many words.*

CIRCUM-EQUITO, āre. *To ride round, or about.*

CIRCUM-ERRO, āre. *To wander round, stroll about.*

CIRCUM-FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre. I. *To carry round*; hence, I. *To carry round with the tongue, to publish, make known, proclaim, speak of*. 2. *To illustrate, purify by a sacrifice or water carried round*. 3. *To make periodic.*

II. *To turn round, roll round.*

CIRCUM-FLECTO, xi, xum, ēre. I. *To bend round, wind about*. II. *Syl-labam, Gell, to pronounce long.*

CIRCUM-FLEXUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMFLECTO.

CIRCUM-FLO, āre. *To blow round about.*

CIRCUM-FLUO, xi, xum, ēre. I. *To flow round*; hence, *to surround*. II. *To abound*. III. *To be copious*; hence, *to have an abundance of a thing, to overflow with a thing.*

CIRCUMFLUUS, a, um. (circumfluus) I. *Flowing round*. II. *Washed round*; also for, *surrounding*.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, a, um. (circum and forum) I. *One who goes from one market to another or from one town to another*. II. *Æs circumforaneum, Cic. Att. 2, 1, borrowed money, because the stalls of the bankers were in the forum.*

CIRCUM-FRENO, ēre. *To murmur or warble round.*

CIRCUM-FRICO, āre. *To scratch or scour around.*

CIRCUM-FULGEO, ēre. *To shine around.*

CIRCUM-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, ēre. I. *To pour around*; hence, circumfundī, I. *To flow around, or surround on all sides*. 2. *Gen. To surround, encompass.*

Circumfusus, a, um. *Surrounding, encompassing*. II. *To flow around, surround*; circumfundī, *to be surrounded or encompassed.*

CIRCUMFUSUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMFUNDO.

CIRCUM-GEMO, ēre. *To groan round about any thing.*

CIRCUM-GESTO, āre. *To carry round.*

CIRCUMGRĒDIOR, essus sum, i. (circum and gradior) I. *To go round any thing*. II. *To march round with a view to attack.*

CIRCUM-JACEO, ēre. *To lie round about or around*; Æg. Circumjacentia, in a speech, *The context.*

CIRCUM-JICIO, ēre. for circumjicio; Liv. Circumjectus, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMJICIO.

CIRCUMJECTUS, us, m. (circumjicio) I. *A surrounding, encompassing*.

II. *A casting round, putting on.*

CIRCUMJECTUS, ōci, ectum, 3. (circum and jacio) I. *To throw round*; hence, Circumjectus, a, um. *Placed, set, lying, or situate round, surrounding*. II. *To surround, encompass.*

CIRCUM-LĀBOR, psus sum, 3. *To move quickly round.*

CIRCUM-LĀTRO, āre. *To bark around.*

CIRCUMLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMFERO.

CIRCUMLĀVO, āre and ēre. *To wash around.*

CIRCUM-LIGO, āvi, ātūm, āre. I. *To bind round*. II. *To surround, encompass.*

CIRCUM-LINGO, ivi, itum, 4. and CIRCUM-LINGO, ūdi and ūvi, itum, 3. I. *To smear round*; Plin.: hence, *to set round*. II. *To besmear round about (with a liquid), to anoint*; hence, I. *To cover, overlay*. 2. *To overlay with colours, to colour, paint*; hence, *to adorn a thing, embellish.*

CIRCUMLITIO, ōnis, f. (circumlino)

I. *A besmearing, anointing*. II. *An overlaying with colours.*

CIRCUMLITUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMLINO.

CIRCUMLŪCTIO, ōnis, f. (circumloquor)

A periphrasis, circumlocution.

CIRCUM-LUO, ēre. 3. *To wash or flow round.*

CIRCUM-LUSTRO, āvi, ātūm, āre. *To look around.*

CIRCUMLUŪIO, ōnis, f. (circumluo), *A flowing round of water.*

CIRCUM-MITTO, si, ssum, ēre. *To send round or about.*

CIRCUMMIGENIO, ire. for circummulo; Plaut.

CIRCUM-MĒNO, ivi, itum, 4. *To fortify round about, to secure.*

CIRCUMMUNITIO, ōnis, f. *A fortifying round about, a circumvallation, an investing of a town.*

CIRCUM-NECTO, xui, xum, ēre. *To bind round, envelope, surround.*

CIRCUM-PLAUDO, ēre. 3. *To applaud on all sides by clapping the hands.*

CIRCUMPLECTOR, xus sum, 3. (circum and plecto) *To encompass, surround.*

CIRCUM-PLICO, āvi, ātūm, āre. *To fold round.*

CIRCUM-PĒNO, sui, sītum, 3. *To set or place round.*

CIRCUMPŌTATIO, ōnis, f. (circumpoto) *A drinking round in order or by turns.*

CIRCUM-PELLO, āre. *To beat or strike all around.*

CIRCUMRĒTIO, ivi, itum, ēre. *To enclose with a net, ensnare.*

CIRCUM-RIGUUS, a, um. *Watered round about.*

CIRCUM-RŌDO, si, sum, ēre. *To gnaw round about.*

CIRCUM-RŌTĀ, āre. *To turn round in a circle.*

CIRCUM-SCINDO, ūdi, issum, ēre. *To cut round.*

CIRCUM-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ēre. I. *To write or draw in a circular form*; hence, *to circumscribe, limit, confine*; hence, *to describe*. II. *To enclose in a circle, to draw a circle round any thing*; hence, I. *To confine, hem in*. 2. *To restrain, keep within limits*. 3. *To include.*

4. *To fix, settle, appoint*. 5. *To surround, encompass, environ, enclose*. 6. *To remove, set aside*. 7. *To circumvent, cheat, deceive.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTE, adv. I. *Concisely.*

II. *In periods.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. (circumscribo) I. *An enclosing by a circle*; or *a circle*. II. *A circumference, circuit, compass*. III. *A rounding of periods.*

IV. *A limitation, restricting*. V. *An idea, thought*. VI. *An explanation, definition*. VII. *A circumventing, defrauding, cheating.*

CIRCUMSCRIBTOR, ōris. m. (circum-
scribo) *A defrauder, deceiver.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of
circumscribo; see CIRCUMSCRIBO. II.
Adj. *Limited, abridged.*

CIRCUM-SECO, cul, etum, āre. *To cut
round about, to pare round; also, to cir-
cumscise.*

CIRCUMSECTUS, a, um. Part. of CIR-
CUMSECO.

CIRCUM-SECUS, adv. *Round, around,
round about.*

CIRCUM-SEDEO, and CIRCUMSIDEO, ōdi,
essum, ěre. I. *To sit round.* II. *To sit
round a place, to invest, besiege, blockade.*
CIRCUMSESSUS, a, um, *Blockaded, invested.*

CIRCUM-SEPIO, psi, ptum, ĩre. *To hedge
round; to surround, enclose, protect.*

CIRCUMSESSIO, ōnis. f. (circumsecedo) *A
blockade, siege.*

CIRCUMSESSUS, a, um. Part. of CIR-
CUMSEDO.

CIRCUM-SIDO, ōdi or Idi, essum, ěre. *To
set, lay, or place one's self round a thing
in order to enclose it; to invest (a town).*

CIRCUMSILIO, ĩre. (circum et salio)
I. *To leap round.* II. *To return, come
round (of diseases).*

CIRCUM-SISTO, stiti or stēti, stitum, ěre.
*To place one's self round, surround, go
round.*

CIRCUM-SŪNO, ui, itum, āre. *To re-
sund on all sides.* I. Intrans. II.
Trans. : hence, circumsonor, *I hear on
all sides of me.*

CIRCUMSŌNUS, a, um. (circumsono) *Re-
sounding around.*

CIRCUMSPECTATRIX, icis. f. (circum-
specto) *She who looks around.*

CIRCUMSPECTR. adv. *Cautiously, pro-
vidently, circumspectly, warily.*

CIRCUMSPECTIO, ōnis. f. (circumspicio)
I. *A looking on all sides.* II. *Cir-
cumspicion, caution.*

CIRCUMSPECTO, āre. (freq. of circum-
spicio) I. Intrans. *To look about, look
around; hence, to be circumspect or cau-
tious.* II. Trans. I. *To look round
after a person or thing.* 2. *To think upon
any thing, turn one's attention to any
thing, consider diligently; or, to wait for
any thing, to watch for.*

CIRCUMSPECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of
circumspicio; see CIRCUMSPECTIO. II.
Adj. I. *Circumspect, prudent, cautious,
wary; also, of things, guarded, con-
siderate.* 2. *Considerable, reputable, worthy
of respect.*

CIRCUMSPECTUS, ua, m. (circumspicio)
I. *A looking round; also, the power*

of looking round. II. Also with the
mind, i. e. *Consideration, circumspicion.*

CIRCUMSPICIO, exi, ectum. 3. (circum
et specio) I. Intrans. 1. *To look
round.* 2. *To be on one's guard, take
care.* II. Trans. 1. *To look for, seek
after.* 2. *To view on all sides, observe.*

3. *To consider, ponder, weigh attentively,
meditate upon.* 4. *To be on one's guard
against a thing; to provide against, seek
to prevent.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA, ŕe. f. (circumsto) I.
*A standing round; hence, a surrounding,
enveloping.* II. *A circumstance, attri-
bute, quality.*

CIRCUM-STIPO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To sur-
round, accompany in great numbers.*

CIRCUM-STO, ēti, ĩre. *To stand around,
surround, encompass; hence, fig., to sur-
round, encompass.*

CIRCUM-STREPO, ul, itum, ěre. 3. *To
make a noise around.*

CIRCUM-STROD, xi, ctum. 3. *To build
round about, to surround with buildings.*

CIRCUM-SURGO, ěre. 3. *To rise round
about.*

CIRCUM-TĒGO, ěre. 3. *To cover round
about.*

CIRCUM-TENDO, di, tum, ěre. 3. *To
stretch out all around.*

CIRCUM-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, ěre. 3. *To
grate or rub round about; Tritull; for,
to surround, press around.*

CIRCUMTEXTUS, a, um. *Woven round.*

CIRCUM-TONDEO, di, sum, ěre. 2. *To
shear or shave all round.*

CIRCUM-TŌNO, ui, āre. *To thunder all
round, to make a noise all round.*

CIRCUM-TREMO, ěre. 3. *To tremble on
every side.*

CIRCUM-VĀDO, si. 3. *To surround, en-
compass.*

CIRCUM-VĀGUS, a, um. *Wandering
about.*

CIRCUM-VALLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To
surround the enemy with a rampart and
trench in a siege or blockade, to invest.*

II. Gen. *To surround, encompass.*

CIRCUMVECTIO, ōnis. f. (circumveho)
I. *A carrying round.* II. *Solis.*
The course, of the sun.

CIRCUMVECTO, āre. (freq. of circumveho)
*To carry round or about; hence, circum-
vector, āri, to sail round.*

CIRCUMVECTUS, a, um. Part. of CIR-
CUMVECTO.

CIRCUM-VĒHO, xi, ctum, ěre. *To carry
round or about; hence, circumvehi, to
sail round or about; or, to ride round or
about; also fig., to go through.*

CIRCUM-VELO, āre. *To cover or veil
round about.*

CIRCUM-VEŅDO, ēni, entum, ĩre. *To
come round, get round; hence, I. To
surround, encompass. 1. To grasp. 2.*

To surround in a hostile manner, invest;
*hence, fig., to encompass, i. e. to attack,
assail, oppress. II. To assail by craft,
to endeavour to entrap. III. To cir-
cumvent, deceive, impose upon, cheat, be-
gule, defraud.*

CIRCUM-VEŅTO, a, um. Part. of CIR-
CUMVENIO.

CIRCUMVERSIO, ōnis. f. (circumverto)
A turning round.

CIRCUM-VEŅSO, āre. *To turn round;*
circumversari, to turn one's self round.

CIRCUMVERSUS, a, um. Part. of CIR-
CUMVERBO and CIRCUMVERTO.

CIRCUM-VERTO (Circumvorto), ti, sum,
ěre. I. *To turn round; circumverti,
to turn one's self round. II. To de-
ceive.*

CIRCUM-VESTIO, ĩre. *To clothe round,
or, as it were, to invest, i. e. cover.*

CIRCUM-VINCIO, vinxī, vinctum, ĩre.
To bind round about.

CIRCUM-VISO, ěre. *To look around.*

CIRCUM-VOLITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To
fly or flutter round. II. Fig. Of per-
sons, To run round.*

CIRCUM-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To
fly round. II. Of persons, i. e. To run,
ride, hasten round.*

CIRCUM-VŌLŪTO, āre. *To roll round;*
circumvolitari, to roll itself, to roll.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, vi, ōtum, ěre. *To roll
round.*

CIRCUS, i. m. (κίρκος) I. *A circle.*
II. *A large oblong building in Rome,
wherewith public games were exhibited;*
*the circus, course. III. Any place appro-
priated to the exhibition of games, a circus.*

IV. Also, *The assembly of spectators.*

CIRIS, is. f. (κίρως) *A kind of sea-bird.*

CIRIĀTŪS, a, um. (cirrus) I. *Having
curled or crisped hair. II. Fringed.*

CIRRUS, i. m. I. *Curled hair; a lock
of curled hair, a lock, ringlet. II. A
fringe on a garment.*

Cis. prap. I. *On this side. II.*
Within.

CISALPINUS, a, um. *On this side of the
Alps.*

CISLUM, i. n. *A kind of light vehicle
with two wheels, constructed chiefly with a
view to fast travelling.*

CISPELLO, ěre. 3. *To drive back.*

CISTA, ŕe. f. (κίστη) *A box, chest, for
clothes, books, money, fruit, &c.:*

that in which were kept the tablets used in the comitia at voting.

CISTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cista) *A small box or chest.*

CISTELLŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cistella) *A small box or chest.*

CISTERNA, æ. f. *A subterraneous reservoir for water, a cistern.*

CISTIFER, i. m. (cista and fero) *That carries a box.*

CISTOPHORŪS, i. m. (κιστοφόρος) *One that bears a box; hence, sc. nummus, an Asiatic coin stamped with a sacred cista.*

CISTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cista) *A little box.*

CITĀTIM adv. *Hastily, quickly.*
CITĀTŪS, a, um. 1. Part. of cito; see CITO. 11. Adj. *Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, hurried.*

CITĀ, a, um. *On this side.* We more frequently find, 1. The comparative citior. 1. That is nearer to us. 2. *On this side.* 3. Nearer in respect of time, more recent. 4. Earlier, premature. 5. Shorter, less. 11. Superl. citimus or citimus, a, um. *Very near, most near (to us), the next.*

CITĒRIOR. See CITER.

CITĒRIUS, adv. See CITRA.

CITHĀRA, æ. f. (κίθαρα) *A cithern or lute, harp, viol, lyre.*

CITHĀRISTA, æ. m. (κίθαριστής) *A player on the cithara.*

CITHĀRISTRIA, æ. f. (κίθαριστήρια) *She that plays on the cithara.*

CITHĀRIZO, āre. (κίθαρίζω) *To play on the cithara.*

CITHĀRĒDICTS, a, um. (κίθαρωδικός) *Proper or belonging to citharædi.*

CITHĀRĒDUS, i. m. (κίθαρωδός) *A player on the cithara, i. e. one who plays on it and accompanies it with his voice.*

CITĪBUS. See CITER.

CITŪS, adv. See CITO.

CITUS, a, um. (citus, a, um) comp citius, superl. citissime. 1. *Soon, in a short time; hence, citius, i. Sooner. 2. Before, quicker than. 3. Sooner, i. e. rather.*

11. *Quickly, hastily, speedily.* 111. *Easily.*

CITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of cicio) 1. *To set in motion, cause to move, move; hence, 1. To cause, excite, provoke. 2. To excite, stimulate. 3. To put or shoot forth (branches, &c.). 4. To hurl, cast, throw.* 11. *To set in motion by means of the voice. 1. To call one by name. 2. To proclaim or announce a person under any particular character. 3. To read or*

call over the name of any person. 111. *To summon, cite, cause to appear or come forward.* 1V. *To name, mention; or, to recite, sing or cry out.*

CITRA, adv. and prep. (from cis) 1. *On this side.* 11. *Within, nearer, before, against, without, &c.* 1. Nearer. 2. Before. 3. Against, contrary to. 4. Without. 5. Except. 111. *Hitherwards.*

CITREUS, a, um. (citrus) 1. *Of the citron tree; hence, Citreum, The fruit of the citron tree; citrea, a citron tree.* 11. *Of the tree citrus, the wood of which had a fragrant smell; mensa, Cic.*

CITRO, adv. *Hitherwards*, usually joined with ultro, which two words together signify, 1. *To and fro, backward and forward, up and down.* 11. *On both sides, mutually, reciprocally.*

CITRUS, i. f. (Probably corrupted from κίτρον, cedrus) 1. *The orange tree.* 11. *The citron tree; also, the Median or Assyrian apple tree.* 111. *A tree growing in Africa, called Zizoo or Zizia by the Greeks, from the fragrant wood of which the more sumptuous furniture of the Romans was manufactured. It was probably a kind of cedar.*

CITUS, a, um. 1. Part. of cicio; see CIEO. 11. Adj. *Swift, quick, rapid.*

CIVĪCUS, a, um. (civis) *Of, belonging or relating to citizens, civic; also simply, Civica, A wreath of oak bestowed on one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle by slaying the enemy.*

CIVĪLIS, ē. (civis) 1. *That belongs or relates to citizens, civic, civil.* 11. *That concerns the state.* 111. *That conducts himself as one citizen ought to behave towards another, polite, courteous, civil, affable.*

CIVĪLTAS, ātis. f. (civilis) 1. *The art of governing a free state.* 11. *Polite, civil behaviour towards a fellow citizen.*

CIVĪLITER, adv. 1. *In the manner of a citizen, like a citizen.* 11. *Condescendingly, affably, politely.*

CIVIS, is. c. (from cio or cieo, i. e. concio, to call) 1. *A citizen, freeman or freewoman.* 11. *A fellow citizen.*

CIVITAS, ātis. f. (civis) 1. *The inhabitants of a town, a body of citizens; hence, 1. A city, as denoting a community. 2. A city, including the ideas of the inhabitants and the buildings. 3. A city, town, with respect only to the buildings.* 11. *The inhabitants of a country, a state, republic.* 111. *Citizenship, rights and privileges of a citizen.*

CIVITĀTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of civitas)

1. *A small town.* 11. *Citizenship, estimated at a low rate.*

CLĀDES, is. f. 1. *Loss, detriment.*

11. *Any misfortune that consists in loss, e. g. destruction, disease, sickness, pillage, &c.* 111. *With the poets and orators, metonymic, for, One who occasions loss, a scourge, a destroyer.*

CLĀM, adv. and prep. (for celam, from celo) *Secretly, privately, without the knowledge of.*

CLĀMĀTOR, ōris. m. (clamo) 1. *One who cries or calls out.* 11. *A bawler.*

CLĀMATĪO, ōnis. f. (clamito) *A crying.*

CLĀMĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of clamo) 1. *Intrans. To cry often, to cry.*

11. *Trans. 1. Liquid, i. e. To vociferate any thing, to bawl out. 2. Aliquem, To call or cry out to any one.*

CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from κελίω, κλίω, κλάω) 1. *To cry, cry out, shout.*

11. *Trans. To proclaim aloud; to invoke, call upon.*

CLĀMOR, ōris. m. (clamo) 1. *A cry, clamour, shout.* 11. *Of things without life, Noise, sound.*

CLĀMŌSUS, a, um. (clamo) 1. *Full of clamour or noise, noisy.* 11. *Accompanied with noise.* 111. *Clamorous.*

CLĀNCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (clanculum) *Unknown, secret.*

CLĀNCŪLŌSUS, adv. *Secretly, privately.*

CLĀNDĒSTINUS, a, um. (clam) *Secret, hidden, clandestine; hence, clandestino, adl., for clam, privately, in secret.*

CLANGO, ēre. 3. (κλάγγω) *To resound, sound.*

CLANGOR, ōris. m. (clangō) *A sound.* 1. *Of wind instruments, especially of the tuba.* 11. *The cry of animals; of dogs, a barking; of geese, a cackling.*

CLĀRE, adv. 1. *Clearly.* 11. *Distinctly, plainly, evidently.*

CLĀREO, ui. 2. (clarus) 1. *To be clear, to shine brightly.* 11. *Fig. To shine, to be illustrious, famous, noble.*

111. *To be evident, manifest.*

CLĀRESCO, ui, ēre. 3. (inchoat. of clareo) 1. *To grow clear.* 11. *To become open, plain, evident, or manifest, to appear.*

111. *To become celebrated, illustrious, known.*

CLĀRICĪTO, āre. (i. e. clare cito) *To call to or summon clearly or distinctly.*

CLĀRIFĪCO, āre. (clarus and facio) 1. *To make clear.* 11. *To make known or famous, to render illustrious.*

CLĀRICĪO, ōnis. f. (clarigo) 1. *The form with which the Fetials declared war*

upon the enemies of the Roman people, unless restitution or satisfaction were made within 33 days. II. A seizure of the person of one found on forbidden ground.

CLARIGŌNUS, a, um. (clare and sono) Clear-sounding.

CLARITAS, ātis, f. (clarus) I. Clearness. I. i. e. Brightness, clear shining. 2. Of the voice. 3. Of the countenance.

II. Reputation, celebrity, renown. III. Clearness of style, perspicuity.

CLARITUDO, inis, f. i. q. claritas. I. Clearness. II. Splendour: hence, renown, celebrity.

CLARO, āvi, ātum, āre. (clarus) I. To make clear. II. To make visible, cause to be seen. III. To prove, show, explain, make evident. IV. To render famous.

CLAROR, ōris, m. (clarus) Clearness.

CLARUS, a, um. (from κλιω, κλάω, κλάω) I. Of the voice, Clear, distinct, loud. II. Of objects of sight, Shining, bright, light. III. Well known, clear, evident, plain. IV. Renowned, celebrated, famous, illustrious, excellent in its kind.

CLASSARIUS, a, um. (classis) Belonging to a fleet: hence, Classaril, sc. milites, Marines; also, rovers, sailors, mariners.

CLASSICĀS, ōe, f. (dimin. of classis) A small fleet, flotilla.

CLASSICĪS, a, um. (classis) I. Relating to the division of the Roman people into classes. II. Relating to an army:

hence, Classicum, sc. signum, A military signal with the trumpet. III. Relating to a fleet: hence, Classici, i. sc. renigens, Mariners, sailors. 2. sc. milites, Marines.

CLASSIS, is, f. (from κλιεις, κλιεις, a calling upon) A number of persons called together or assembled. I. In the assemblies of the people or comitia: hence, A division of the people, a class: especially, one of the six classes into which the Romans were divided by Servius Tullius, according to their property. II. For military service by land, An army. III. For service by sea, A fleet. IV. Any division or class.

CLATHRI (Clātri), ōrum, m. (κλιθριον) A trellis, grate.

CLATHRO (Clātro), āvi, ātum, āre. (clathri) To furnish with a trellis or grate.

CLAUDICATIO, ōnis, f. (claudico) Lameness, limping.

CLAUDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (claudus) I. To be lame, to halt, limp. II. Fig. To

halt, or be lame, i. e. to fail, be wanting, be defective.

CLAUDO, si, sum, 3. (from κλιω, κλιω) I. To close, shut. I. To shut up, shut in. 2. Fig. To stop, close. II. To enclose, encompass, surround. III. To close, end, conclude. N. B. Clausum, and Clausa, ōrum, subst., An enclosed place.

CLAUDO, sum, ēre, 3. (claudus) To be lame, to limp, halt.

CLAUDUS, a, um. I. Lame, limping.

II. Fig. Imperfect, defective, curtailed, maimed.

CLAUSTRUM, l, n. (claudo) That by which any thing is enclosed or secured.

I. A bar, bolt. II. Leaves of a door, a door, gate. III. Any enclosed place, a place where any thing is shut up. IV. Any thing which secures a country against the invasion of foreign enemies, whether a town, fortress, pass, &c.; a protection, defence, bar, key.

CLAUSŪLA, ōe, f. (claudo) A close, end: especially, the close of a sentence or period.

CLAUSUS, a, um. Part. of CLAUDO.

CLAVA, ōe, f. An unpolished staff. I. For walking with. II. For striking blows, A cudgel. III. A foil. IV. A bar, lever. V. A graft, scion.

CLAVĀRIUS, a, um. (clavus) Relating to nails.

CLAVĀTOR, ōris, m. One that brings or carries a club.

CLAVĀTUS, a, um. Part. of CLAVO.

CLAVĪCŪLA, ōe, f. (dimin. of clavus) A tendril of a vine by which it cleaves to its prop.

CLAVĪGER, a, um. I. (clava and gero) That bears or carries a club. II. (clavis and gero) That bears a key.

CLAVIS, is, f. I. A key. II. A bolt, bar. III. Clavis trochi, Propert., an instrument by which a top was put in motion.

CLAVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (clavus) I. To stud or fasten with nails: hence,

II. To mark with a streak or stripe like nails.

CLAVUS, i, m. I. A nail, plug, peg. II. The handle of a helm, in the form of a nail: hence, the helm itself. III. A swelling or tumour on the foot, in the form of the head of a nail: also, a defect or disease of olive trees. IV. A stripe of purple in the tunic of Roman men.

CLEMENS, tis, i. Gentle, calm, placid, still. II. Of persons, Gentle in behaviour, mild, merciful, clement, good-natured.

CLEMENTER, adv. I. Mildly. II. Gently, mercifully, kindly.

CLEMENTIA, ōe, f. (clemens) I. Mildness. II. Gentleness, kindness, mildness, humanity, benignity: especially, kindness in forgiving, clemency, mercifulness.

CLERO, psi, ptum, ēre. (κλιτω, κλιτω) i. q. furari. I. To steal. II. Fig. To water.

CLERĪGĀBŪS, ōe, f. (κλιρωβη) I. A water-glass, for measuring time. II. A certain time allowed for speaking in a court of justice.

CLEPTA, ōe, m. (κλιπτης) A thief.

CLERICUS, l, m. (clerus) A spiritual man, clergyman, clerk.

CLERUS, i, m. (κλιρες, sors) The clerical order, clergy.

CLIENS, tis, m. (for cliens, from cluo, κλυω, to hear, obey) I. A client, i. e. at Rome, one who has taken a superior as his patron, to advise with, assist, or defend him. II. An ally, vassal.

CLIENTA, ōe, f. A female client. See CLIENS, l.

CLIENTĒLA, ōe, f. (cliens) I. At Rome, The relation of a client to his patron, or the connection between them, clientship, patronage: also, the clients themselves.

II. In Gaul, The relation of a weaker people to a more powerful, vassalage: also, vassals or allies themselves.

CLINĀMEN, inis, n. (clido) Inclination of a thing.

CLINICUS, i, m. (κλιτικός) I. A physician that visits patients who are confined to their beds. II. A patient who is confined to his bed. III. A grave-digger.

CLINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (κλιω) To bow, bend down: hence, Clinatus, a, um, Bent; also, lying, stretched forth.

CLIPĒO (Clīpeo), are. (clipeus) To furnish with a shield.

CLIPĒUS (Clīpeus), i, m. and CLIPĒUM (Clīpeum), i, n. I. A round shield: hence, fig., a shield, defence, protection.

II. Any thing round. 1. The disk of the sun. 2. A bust. 3. A kind of meteor of a round form.

CLITĒLLA, ōrum, f. A dorse, pannier, or packsaddle for beasts of burden.

CLITĒLLĀRIUS, a, um. Bearing a pannier or packsaddle.

CLIVĒSTUS, a, um. (clivus) Full of hills or rising grounds, hilly.

CLIVUS, i, m. I. A rising ground, height, hill: hence, II. Fig. Any prominence, unciveness, projection. III. Fig. A mountain, hill, i. e. any difficulty or labour.

CLOACA, æ. f. I. *A subterranean canal by which filth was conveyed from the city by rain water, a common sewer.*

II. For venter; Plaut.

CLAUDIO, ære. for claudico; Cic.

CLAUDO, ære. for claudo; Quint.

CLAUDUS, a, um. for claudus; Plaut.

CLUO, ære. (from κλυω, i. e. audio)

I. *I am named or called.* II. *They say of me that I, &c.* I. *am said, &c.* III. *To be.*

CLUNIS, is. f. *A buttock, haunch.*

CLUNA, æ. f. *An ape;* hence, Clunus, a, um; e. g. pecus, Plaut., i. e. apes.

CLUSUS, a, um. Part. of CLUO.

CLYPEO, CLYPEUS, CLYPEUM. See CLYPEO, &c.

CLYSTER, êris. m. (κλυστής) *A Clyster.*

COACCEDO, êre. 3. (con and accedo) *To approach together with.*

COACERVATIO, ônis. f. (coacervo) *A heaping together.*

COACERVO, âvi, âtum, âre. (con and acervo) *To heap together.*

COASCESCO, acui. 3. (con and ascesco) *To grow sour.*

COACTE, adv. I. *Forcibly, constrainedly.* II. *Hastily, quickly.*

COACTIO, ônis. f. (cogo) *A putting in cash.*

COACTO, ære. (cogo) I. *To draw or press together.* II. *To force.*

COACTOR, ôris. m. (cogo) I. *A receiver of money.* II. *Agminis, Tac.*, that belongs to the rear-guard. III. *One who forces or compels.*

COAGUS, a, um. Part. of Cogo.

COAGUS, us. m. (cogo) *A forcing, compelling, constraining.*

COADDO, êre. 3. (con and addo) *To add together.*

COADIFICIO, âvi, âtum, âre. (con and adifico) *To build upon.*

COAËQO, âvi, âtum, âre. (con and æquo) *To make equal, i. e.* I. *To make even or level, to level.* II. *To make equal so that there be no difference, to equalise.*

COAGMENTATIO, ônis. f. (coagmento) *A joining together.*

COAGMENTUM, âvi, âtum, âre. (coagmentum) I. *To glue or stick together, or to join or fasten together in a similar manner.* II. *To bind, connect, cement.*

COAGMENTUM, i. n. (cogo) *A joint, i. e. the part where two things are glued or otherwise fastened together.*

COAGPLATIO, ônis. f. (coagulo) *A condensing of a fluid, curdling.*

COAGULO, âvi, âtum, âre. (coagulum) *To cause a fluid to thicken and curdle.*

COAGULUM, i. n. (cogo) I. *Rennet, runcet, i. e. any thing used in curdling milk.* II. *Curded milk; also, any fluid when condensed.*

COALESCO, lui, litum, êre. (con and alesco) I. *To grow together; also, to attach itself, to grow on, to grow; hence, fig., as if were to grow together, i. e.* I. *To hold firmly together.* 2. *To run together, thicken, congeal.* 3. *To unite, agree together.* II. *To grow, increase, gather strength.* Part. Coalitus, a, um.

I. *Grown together; hence, consisting or composed of.* 2. *Incrasca, strengthened.* 3. *Conformed.*

COALITUS, a, um. Part. of COALESCO.

COANGUSTO, âvi, âtum, âre. (con and angusto) *To bring into a narrow compass, contract.*

COARGUO, ui, âtum, êre. (con and arguo) I. *To convict.* II. *To show, betray, make known.* III. *To refute, show the contrary of any thing.*

COARTATIO (Coarctatio), ônis. f. (coarto) *A drawing together, contracting, uniting.*

COARTO (Coarcto), âvi, âtum, âre. (con and arto) *To draw together into a narrow compass, to contract, confine; hence, to shorten; also, to abridge.*

COACTIO, ônis. f. (con and auctio) *An increasing together with another; or simply, an increasing, increase.*

COCCINATUS, a, um. (coccius) *Clothed in scarlet.*

COCCINEUS, a, um. (coccius) *Of a scarlet colour.*

COCCINEUS, a, um. i. q. cocineus; Juv.; hence, Coccina, ðrum, *Scarlet garments.*

COCCUM, i. n. (κόκκος) Prop. *A stone or kernel of tree-fruit; a berry; especially,* I. *The scarlet berry growing on a kind of oak.* II. *A scarlet colour.*

COCCYX, ygis. m. (κόκκυξ) *A cuckoo.*

COCHLEA (Coclea), æ. f. (πεχληή, ð) *A snail; also, a snail-shell.*

COCHLEARIS, e. (cochlea) *Of or belonging to snails; hence, cochleare, and contr. cochlear, a spoon; properly, one used for drawing snails out of their shells; afterwards for eating with generally; also, a spoonful.*

COCIO, ônis. m. *A broker, factor; also as a term of reproach, scoundrel.*

COCTILIS, e. (coquo) *Burnt, baked.*

COCTUS, a, um. Part. of COQUO.

CODEX, icis. m. for caudex. I. *A*

trunk, body, or stock of a tree; hence, a wooden log to which slaves were fastened for punishment; as we should say, stocks.

II. *A book.*

CODICILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of codex)

I. *A small trunk of a tree.* II. *Codicilli, 1. A writing-table; hence, 2. A billet, note, letter. 3. Any written composition; especially, 4. A petition, memorial. 5. A codicil to a will. 6. The handwriting of the emperor, an autograph of the emperor.*

COELES (Cæles), itis. (cælum) I. *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly.* II. *Dwelling in heaven, celestial.* Plur., Cœlites, The celestial gods.

COEUSTIS (Cæl.), e. (cælum) I. *Heavenly, celestial; i. e. that is in or relates to heaven; hence, Cœlestes, The celestials, the gods.* II. *Cælestis, i. e. that comes from heaven.* III. *Cælestis, divine.* IV. *Excellent, extraordinary good.*

CELLIACUS, a, um. (καλιακός) *Of or belonging to the bowels or the stomach.*

CELICOLA (Cæl.), æ. m. (cælum and colo) *An inhabitant of heaven, a god.*

CELICUS (Cæl.), a, um. (cælum) *Heavenly.*

CELIFER (Cæl.), a, um. (cælum and fero) *Bearing the heavens.*

CELIPTENS (Cæl.), tis. (cælum and potens) *Powerful in heaven, or, ruling in heaven.*

CELETES. See COELES.

CELLUM (Cælum), i. n. (from κάλλος, η, or, hollow) I. *The sky, heaven.* II. *Any thing resembling the shape or form of the heavens.* III. *A clybate, region.*

IV. *The upper world as opposed to the infernal regions.* V. *The air, atmosphere.* VI. *Also, Lightning.*

CELUS (Cælus), i. m. *The heavens; Em.:* Plur. cæli, Lucr.

CEËSIO, êmi, emptum, or emtum, êre. (con and emo) *To buy together, or, to buy, purchase, in large quantities.*

COEMPTIO, or COEMTIO, ônis. f. (coëmo) I. *A purchasing together, a buying up of several things.* II. *A ceremony of marriage, consisting in a mock sale, whereby the bride and bridegroom sold themselves to each other.*

COEMTIONALIS, e. (coëmtio) *That must be sold together with other things, too poor or vile to be sold alone, and so, poor, worthless.*

COEMTUS, a, um. Part. of COEMO.

COENA, æ. f. (perhaps from κενώ) I. *The principal meal of the Romans, usu-*

ally taken about three o'clock: it is generally rendered, *meal, repast, dinner, supper, &c.* II. *The place where an entertainment was given.*
III. For cœnantes, *Jul. 2.*

CŒENACŒLUM, i. n. (cœno) I. *A room for taking meals in, a dining-room: it was (usually at least) in the upper story; hence, II. An upper story; or, a garret, attic.*

CŒENATICUS, a, um. e. g. spes cœnatica, i. e. spes cœnæ.
CŒENATICUS, ire. 4. *To have an appetite for eating.*

CŒENATUS, a, um. (cœna) *That has taken food.*

CŒENITO, ərə. (freq. of cœno) *To take a meal; especially, to take meals frequently.*

CŒENO, avi, ătum, ăre. (cœna) I. *Intrans. To take a meal or repast, to eat at table.* II. *Trans. 1. To eat any thing at meal, to dine upon, sup upon. 2. To represent or imitate at a meal. 3. To spend or pass (time) in eating.*

CŒENŒSUS, a, um. (cœnum) *Full of mud, muddy, swampy, marshy, boggy, slimy, miry.*

CŒENŒLA, ərə. f. (dimin. of cœna) *A little meal or entertainment.*

CŒENŒLUS, a, um. (cœnum) *Muddy.*
CŒENUM, i. n. *Mud, mire, slime; hence fig. 1. Volvi in cœno, Lucr. 3, 77, i. e. to live in a low state. II. A term of reproach, Dirty fellow! Cic*

CŒEO, ivi, and more frequently ii, itum, ire. (con and eo; in the time of Quintilian, some preferred coire to coire; see 1, 6, 17) I. *Intrans. To go or come together, to assemble; also, for the purpose of fighting; hence, 1. Gen. To unite, come together, meet. 2. To consulate, consulate, curdle, thicken.* II. *Trans. To enter into.*

CŒEPIO, cœpi, cœptum, cœpere, (from con and the old apio, to join) *To begin, commence. 1. Perfect active, Cœpi, I have begun. II. The perfect passive cœptus sum occurs only when followed by an infn. pass.; rasa conjici cœpta sunt, Nep.: lapides jacti cœpi sunt, Cæs.*

CŒEPTO, avi, ătum, ăre. (freq. of cœpi) I. *Intrans. To begin. II. Trans. To begin. III. To attempt.*

CŒEPTUM, i. n. (cœptus, a, um) *A work begun, an undertaking, beginning.*

CŒEPTUS, a, um. Part. of CŒEPIO.

CŒEPTUS, us, m. (cœpi) *A work begun, an undertaking, beginning.*

CŒEPTULUS, i. m. (con and apulo) *A fellow handiworker, companion at a feast.*

CŒRĀTOR, CŒRĀRE, for curator, curare, Cic e Legg. xii. Tab.

COERCEO, ul, itum, ăre. (con and arceo) I. *To surround, encompass, include.*

II. *To keep in, keep together, hold together. III. To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, punish.*

COERCITIO, őrns. f. (coerceo) I. *A keeping in, confining, enclosing. II. Any thing done to curb improper conduct, coercion, restraint, punishment. III. A right of restraining or punishing.*

COERCITOR, őrns. m. (coerceo) *One who restrains, coerces, or keeps in order.*

COERRELTUS, a, um. Part. of COERCEO.

CŒTUS, us, m. (for coetus, from coeo) *A meeting, coming together, and sometimes, an association, union; hence, an assembly.*

COGITĀTE, adv. (cogitatus, a, um) *With thought, considerably, with reflection.*

COGITĀTIO, őrns. f. (cogito) I. *A thinking, considering, reflecting; consideration, reflection. II. A thought.*

III. *A project, design, contrivance.*

COGITĀTO, adv. *With consideration or reflection.*

COGITĀTUS, us, m. (cogito) *A thinking, reflecting, considering.*

COGITO, avi, ătum, ăre. (for coagito) I. *Intrans. 1. To think, imagine, conceive; then, to consider, reflect or meditate, ponder. 2. To think, i. e. to be inclined or disposed. II. Trans. 1. To think, imagine, conceive. Hence, Cogitatum, A thought, imagination, conception. 2. To think upon, revolve in the mind. Hence, Cogitatum, A thought, reflection, contrivance. 3. To excogitate, invent, contrive. 4. To think, i. e. to will, intend.*

COGNĀTIO, őrns. f. (cognascor, from which is derived cognatus) I. *Alliance by birth, relation by blood; alliance, relation. II. Kindred, i. c. relatives. III. Connection, resemblance.*

COGNATUS, a, um. (cognascor) I. *Produced or born from the same stock; hence, II. Allied, related by blood. 1. Of persons; related by the father's side; especially, subst., A relative, kinsman. 2. Of animals; Plin. III. Related, fig., i. e. connected, agreeing, similar.*

COGNITIO, őrns. f. (cognosco) I. *A taking pains to acquire knowledge or information; hence, an examination; especially, in extraordinary cases not noticed by the law, a commission, inquiry, court of inquiry; also gen., examination, inquiry; also, inspection, survey. II. An*

acquiring a knowledge or account of a thing; hence, I. *A report or discovery of a thing. 2. Knowledge, cognizance of a thing; also, conception, apprehension.*

COGNITOR, őrns. m. (cognosco) I. *One who knows a person. II. An advocate, agent, defender. III. One who examines a cause, a judge.*

COGNITŒA, ərə. f. (cognitor) *The office of a fiscal prosecutor or agent.*

COGNITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of cognosco; see COGNOSCO. II. Adj. 1. Known. 2. Proved, attested, tried.*

COGNŒMEN, inls. n. (con and nomen) I. *A surname, i. e. name added to the family name. II. A surname, i. e. epithet, title.*

COGNŒMENTUM, i. n. i. q. cognomen.

COGNŒMINATIO, őrns. f. (cognomen) i. q. cognomen.

COGNŒMINUS, e. (cognomen) *Of the same name.*

COGNŒMIO, avi, ătum, ăre. (cognomen) I. *To surname. II. Verba cognominata, i. e. synonyma, Cic. Part. 15.*

COGNŒSCENS, tis. I. *Part. of cognosco; see COGNOSCO. II. Adj. Sui, Auct. ad Her., i. e. that knows himself.*

COGNOSCO, őrvi, itum, ăre. (con and nosco) I. *To endeavour to gain knowledge of a thing; hence, 1. To examine, investigate. 2. To inspect with a view to recognise. III. To ascertain, learn, obtain information respecting, make one's self acquainted with. III. To have knowledge of any thing; hence, 1. To know or recognise. 2. To perceive, see, discover, find out. 3. To hear, understand, learn, be informed.*

COGO (for cogio, from con and ago), coggi, coactum, ăre. I. *To drive, bring, or collect together; hence, 1. To assemble. 2. To gather together, to collect; or, to collect, store up, lay by. 3. To thicken, make thick, condense. 4. To enclose, embrace. 5. To press together.*

II. *To drive to a place, impel; hence, to compel, force, restrain. III. To infer, conclude, draw an inference.*

COHERENTIA, ərə. f. (cohæreo) *Coherence, a sticking together.*

COHERERE, hæsi, hæsum, ăre. (con and hæreo) I. *To be connected, to adhere together; hence, II. To exist; also, to consist of any thing.*

COHERESCERE, hæsi, ăre. (cohæreo) *To adhere together; fig., to be united.*

COHERES, ędis. c. (con and heres) *A coheir, fellow heir.*

COHŒRE, ul, itum, ăre. (con and habeo)

Prop. To hold together: hence, *I. To hold, contain*: hence, *1. To hold, keep back, stop. 2. To restrain, check, repress.* II. To enclose, confine.

COHŌNESTO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and honesto) To honour, grace, do honour to, render honourable or of good repute.

COHORRESCO. ui. ēre. (con and horresco) To shudder, quake, shake with fear or cold.

COHORS, tis. f. *I. A cohort, i. e. the tenth part of a legion.* N. B. For, *A whole army*; Stat. II. Cohors praetoria. *1. The body guard of a general. 2. A train, attendants, followers.* III. Gen. *A train, crowd, company, assembly.*

IV. *A court*; see CHORS.
CŌHORTĀLIS, e. (cohors) *1. Of or belonging to a court or yard*; arvis, Colu- lum. II. *Of or belonging to a cohort, especially to the cohors praetoria*; Cod. Just.

COHORTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (cohortor) *An exhortation, admonition.*

COHORTĪCŪLA, ae. f. (dimin. of cohors) *A small cohort.*

COHORTOR, ātus sum, āri. (con and hortor) *To exhort, encourage to any thing.*

COIENS, euntis. Part. of COEO.

COINQUINO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and in- quino) *To pollute, defile.*

COITIO, ōnis. f. (coeo) *I. A coming together, meeting, assembling, whether for good or bad purpose.* II. *A conference.*

COITUS, a, um. Part. of COEO.

COITUS, us. m. (coeo) *A uniting to- gether, an assembling, a gathering.*

COLĀPHUS, i. m. (κολαφος) *A blow with the fist.*

COLAX, ācis. m. (κόλαξ) *A flatterer.*

COLEUS, i. m. *I. Perhaps i. q. cu- leus, A bag, pouch.* II. *A testicle.*

COLIPHUM (Colliphium), i. n. *A kind of nutritive food.*

COLIUM, i. n. (colere) *A dwelling-house.*

COLĪLABASCO, ēre. 3. (con and labasco) *To totter, be about to fall.*

COLĪLABFACTO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and labefacto) *To me to totter, to cause almost to fall*: hence, *to overpower.*

COLLABĒRO, factus sum, fieri. (con and labefo) *To be made to totter*; hence, *to be thrown down*; to be overpowered.

COLLABOR, pus sum, 3. (con and labor) *I. To fall together, fall on a heap, fall down*; also, *to fall in, to fall away.*

II. *To fall into.*
COLLĀCERO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and lacerō) *To tear to pieces.*

COLLĀCRIMĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A weeping at any thing, or simply, a weeping.*

COLLĀCRIMĀO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and lacrimo) *To weep together with, weep at any thing, or simply, to weep, aliquid, to weep over a thing, bewail.*

COLLĀPUS, a, um. Part. of COLLABO.

COLLĀRIS, e. (collum) *Of or belonging to the neck*: hence, Collare, subst., *A band for the neck, a collar.*

COLLĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. collaris: hence, collaria, sc. catena, Plaut.

COLLĀRTIUS, or COLLATITIVUS, a, um. (confero) *I. Brought together from various quarters.* II. *Effected by money raised by contribution.*

COLLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (confero) *I. A bringing together, collecting, uniting*; a contribution. II. *A proposing.* III. *A comparing.*

COLLĀTIVUS, a, um. (collatus) *I. Brought together, collected, united.* II. Venter, Plaut., i. e. swollen, large.

COLLĀTO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and lat- us, a, um) *To enlarge, extend.*

COLLĀTOR, ōris. m. (confero) *One who brings or places together.*

COLLĀTRO, are. (con and latro) *To bark at.*

COLLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of CONFERO.

COLLĀTUS, us. m. (confero) *A joining together*: an engagement, battle.

COLLAUDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (collaudo) *A praising.*

COLLAUDO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and laudo) *To praise very much.*

COLLAXO, are. (con and laxo) *To en- large, widen.*

COLLECTA, ae. f. (collectus, a, um) sc. pecunia. *A contribution in money.*

COLLECTICIUS, or COLLECTIVUS, a, um. (colligo) *Collected, gathered together.*

COLLECTIO, ōnis. f. (colligo) *I. A collection, gathering together.* II. *A gathering of humours in the body, a tumour, abscess.* III. *A conclusion, inference.*

COLLECTIVUS, a, um. (collectus, a, um) *I. Gathered together, collected.* II. *Argumentative, collective.* III. *Nomen collectivum, A noun of multitude*; with the grammarians.

COLLECTUS, a, um. Part. of COLLIGO, ēre.

COLLECTUS, us. m. (colligo) *A collection.*

COLLEGA, ae. m. *I. A partner in office, colleague.* II. *One who exer- cises the same profession.* III. Also, *Cohorts* are called college: also, *com- rades.*

COLLEGIUM, i. n. (collega) *I. A col- lege, i. e. a society of persons.* 1. In the

same office. 2. Of the same profession, *A society, corporation, guild.* II. *Col- leaguishness, the relation of one colleague to another.*

COLLIBERTUS, i. m. (con and libertus) *A fellow freedman.*

COLLIBET, or COLLĪBET, unit and bitum est, ēre. (con and libet) *I. pleases.*

COLLICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of collis) *A little hill.*

COLLIDO, si, sum, ēre. (con and laedo) *I. To clash or strike together, to dash together.* II. Fig. *1. To come in contact.* 2. *To set at variance, to contend.*

COLLIGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (colligare) *A binding together.*

COLLIGO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and ligo) *I. To bind together, tie together, tie up.* II. Fig. *1. To unite, combine.* 2. *To include, comprise.* 3. *To repress, hinder.*

COLLIGO, ēgi, ectum. 3. (con and legere) *1. To bring together, assemble, collect.*

II. *To gather up, raise*: hence, *1. To in- clude, comprise.* 2. *Spiritum Quinti,* to fetch breath again. 3. *To draw or bring together, collect.*

4. Gradum, Sil., to sto- 5. Se, *To recover one's self.* 6. *To reckon, calculate, compute.* III. *To argue, infer, conclude*: hence, colligor, *it is con- cluded respecting me.* IV. *To acquire, procure, get.*

COLLINEO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and lineo) *1. Trans. 1. To direct one thing in a right line towards another, to aim at.* 2. *To aim at so as to hit the mark.* II. *Intrans. To hit the mark.* N. B. Some write collinare.

COLLINO, lēvi, litura. 3. (con and lino) *To besmear.*

COLLINUS, a, um. (collis) *That is or grows on a hill.*

COLLIQUEFACIO, fēci, factum, ēre. (con and liquefacio) *To make fluid, to melt*: hence, *Colligneo, factus sum, fieri, To be made fluid, to melt.*

COLLIS, is. m. *A hill*: also, *a moun- tain.*

COLLISUS, a, um. Part. of COLLIDO.

COLLISUS, us. m. (collido) *A dashing together.*

COLLITUS, a, um. Part. of COLLINO.

COLLŌCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (colloco) *I. A putting a thing in its right place, an ar- ranging, ordering.* II. *A putting a thing in a place*: hence, *I. An erecting of a thing.* 2. *A giving in marriage, be- trothing.*

COLLŌCO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and loco) *1. To place, put, or lay a thing in its*

place, to put up, erect; hence, to arrange, order, dispose, place in a right condition. 1. To set, lay or put any thing in a place; hence, 1. To take up quarters, lodge, settle. 2. To lay prostrate, kill. 3. To give in marriage. 4. To lay out, invest.

COLLŌCŪPLETO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and locupletō) To enrich.

COLLŌCŪCTIO, COLLŌCŪCTIO, ōnis. f. (colloquor) A conference.

COLLŌQUIUM, i. n. (colloquor) A conference, discourse.

COLLŌQUOR, cūtus or quātus sum, i. (con and loquor) To speak with any one, to converse together.

COLLŪCEO, ēre. (con and luceo) I. To shine, gleam. II. Fig. To shine.

COLLŪDO, si, sum, ēre. (con and ludo) I. To play with any one. II. To have a secret understanding with any one, to act in collusion.

COLLUM, i. n. I. The neck. 1. Of men and animals. 2. Also of other things. II. The head, with poets.

COLLUO, lui, lūtum, ēre. (con and ludo) I. To wash, wash out, rinse. II. To flow around. III. To moisten, wet.

COLLUO, ōnis. f. (colludo) I. A playing with any one. II. A secret understanding with any one.

COLLUOR, ōris. n. (colludo) I. A playmate. II. One who has a secret understanding with another.

COLLUSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and lustro) I. To illustrate, make clear, brighten; hence, Collustratus, a, um, Bright. II. To look around, take a view.

COLLŪTĒLO, āre. (con and lutulo) To defile, pollute.

COLLUO, a, um. Part. of COLLUO.

COLLŪVIES, ēi. f. and COLLŪVIO, ōnis. f. (colluo) I. That which is washed together, a collection of filth. II. A medley, strange mixture, hodge-podge.

COLLŪBUS, or COLLŪBUS, i. m. (ζέλλυβος) I. Exchange or agio. II. Money-changing.

COLLŪNIUM, i. n. (κολλύγιον) A substance in the shape of a collyria; also, perhaps, a balsam ball; e. g. for the eyes; hence, this balsam is/is; eye-salve.

CŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (colūm) I. To sift, strain through a sieve; hence, gen., to purify, cleanse. II. To encompass with a fishing-net.

CŌLO, cōlū, cultum, ēre. (from κολῖω, an obsolete verb which now exists only in

βουκόλος, βουκόλιον, κολᾶξ, &c.) I. Trans. To take pains about a thing, to labour upon, take care of; hence, 1.

To till, cultivate, attend upon, labour, take pains with. Hence, To clothe, dress; also, to adorn. Fig. 1. To cultivate, i. e. to frame, fashion, form. 2. To exercise, practise, study. 2. To inhabit. 3. To observe, attend to. 4. To maintain, support. 5. To esteem, respect, venerate, treat with respect, show respect to; also, to honour. II. Intrans. To dwell.

COLŪCĀSIA, a. f. and COLŪCĀSIUM, i. n. (κολοκασία, and -σιον) Prop. The root, then also, the whole plant which bore the Egyptian beans (Cyami), the Indian water-rose.

COLŪM, i. and CŌLUM, i. n. (κῶλον) I. A member of the body; hence, a member of a period. II. The great gut.

III. A pain in the intestines, the colic.

COLŪNA, a. f. (colonus) A country woman, wife of a rustic.

COLŪNIA, a. f. (colonus) 1. Land which a colonus has to till, an estate, farm. II. A place or town newly settled or cultivated, a colony, settlement; place, dwelling. III. Persons who are sent to a place to inhabit or cultivate it, colonists, settlers, planters.

COLŪNICUS, a, um. (colonus) I. Of or belonging to husbandry. II. Of or belonging to colonies.

COLŪNUS, i. m. (colo) I. One who cultivates land, whether his own or not, a husbandman, farmer. II. A colonist, inhabitant of a colony or settlement;

III. Gen. An inhabitant.

COLŪR, ōris. m. (colo) I. A colour, tint, complexion; hence, fig., colour, i. e. appearance, form, complexion; ornament, colouring, address, air. II. Character, condition. III. Colour, pretext, cloak, excuse, gloss. IV. Colour or beauty; hence, value, estimation, worth.

COLŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of coloro; see COLORO. II. Adj., from color.

1. Coloured, having a colour; fig., varnished over, disguised. 2. Having a good healthy complexion.

CŌLORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (color) I. To colour, give a colour to. II. To cloak, gloss over.

CŌLOS, ōris. An old form, for color.

CŌLOSTRA, a. f. and CŌLOSTRUM, i. n. I. The first milk in the breasts of women and animals after the birth of their young. II. A term of endearment.

CŌLŪBER, brr. m. A serpent; especially, an adder.

CŌLŪBRA, a. f. fem. of coluber; then, i. g. coluber; IIor.

CŌLŪBRĪFER, a, um. (coluber and fero) Bearing serpents.

CŌLŪBRINUS, a, um. (coluber) Of a serpent, in the manner of a serpent.

CŌLŪM, i. n. A strainer, calander.

CŌLŪMBA, a. f. (from colūmulus) A dove, pigeon. N. B. As a term of endearment; Plaut.

CŌLŪMBAR, āris. n. (for columbare) I. A dove-cote; dove's of pigeon's nest, a pigeon-house. II. A kind of collar or pillow for slaves.

CŌLŪMBARIUS, a, um. (columba) Of or belonging to doves or pigeons, a keeper of doves; Columbarium, A dove-cote, pigeon-house, pigeon-hole.

CŌLŪMBINUS, a, um. (columba) I. Of doves or pigeons. II. Of the colour of a dove, dove-coloured. III. Named from doves.

CŌLŪMBŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of columbus) A young dove or pigeon.

CŌLŪMBUS, i. m. (from κολυμβός) Prop. A cock pigeon; but it is usually for, a dove, pigeon.

CŌLŪNELLA, a. f. (dimin. of columna) A small pillar or column; fig., i. e. a pillar, prop. of persons.

CŌLŪMEN, inis. n. I. A gable end of a house; hence, any eminence. II. A beam or pillar which supports any thing, a column, prop; hence fig., a person that supports, a pillar, prop, stay.

CŌLŪMIS, e. (from κολοσ) Maimed.

CŌLŪMNA, a. f. (colūmen) I. A column, pillar. II. A pilory. III. A water-spout. IV. Fig. A pillar, i. e. a support, stay. V. Columnna (i. e. fines) Protei, Virg., i. e. Egypt.

CŌLŪMŪNARIUS, a, um. (columnna) Of or belonging to a pillar or pillars; hence, I. Colummarius, Cic., A tax on the pillars that supported a house. II. Colummarius, Cael. in Cic. Ep., perhaps, An insolvent debtor (so named from the Columnna Mænia).

CŌLŪRNUS, a, um. (for corulus, from corulus) Made of the hazel tree.

CŌLUS, i. and CŌLUS, us. f. A staff, rack; also for, the wool on the distaff.

CŌLŪTRA, ōrum. n. The fruit of the tree colutha, or colutha, a. f. (Gr. κολυτρία) called by some, a lentil.

CŌMA, a. f. (κόμη) I. The hair of the head, the hair, considered as the natural ornament of the head. II. Fig. 1. The foliage of a tree; also, of other plants. 2. The wool of sheep; a wooliness

or roughness on parchment. 3. Standing roan; thus also, of grass and every thing that grows out of the ground. 4. Rays, of the sun, &c.

CŌMANS, his. (coma) *Having hair.*
CŌMARCHUS, l. m. (κωμαρχος) l. e. magister vicis, *The governor of a village.*

CŌMĀTUS, a, um. (coma) *Having hair, haired, hairy*; Gallia, Plin., l. e. Cisalpine Gaul, because its Inhabitants were long hair: silva, Catull., i. e. covered with leaves.

COMBŌ, l. Itum. 2. (con and bibo)
1. *To drink with any one, tipple with.*

II. *To drink in, suck in, absorb (any thing liquid).* III. Gen. *To suck in, imbibe.*

COMBŌ, ōnis. m. *A pot-companion, fellow tippler.*

COMBĒRO, ussi, uatim. 3. (con and uro)
1. *To consume by burning, burn*: hence, **COMBUSTUM**, *A burn, i. e. a burnt part of the body.* II. Fig. 1. **COMBUSTUS**, Femelia, Propert., inflamed with love. 2. **COMBURERE** diem, Plaut., for, to spend in festivity.

COMBĒSTUS, a, um. Part. of **COMBĒRO**.

COMĒDO, ēdi, ēsum and estum. 3. (con and edo) 1. *To eat, eat away, eat up.* II. *To consume by eating, destroy, waste.* III. *Aliquid oculis, Mart.*, as it were to devour it with the eyes, i. e. to gaze upon eagerly. N. B. 1. This verb has all those personal forms of sum which begin with es; e. g. comestet, comesse, Cic. 2. Part. pass. **COMESUS**, a, um, Varr.: and **COMESTUS**, a, um, Cic.

CŌMES, itis. c. (cum and co) 1. *A companion, associate, partner on a journey or elsewhere.* II. **Comes** and **comites** are applied especially to, 1. *A tutor, guardian.* 2. *A suite, retinue*: hence, III. *Under the emperors, An upper officer, a minister, director, overseer.*

COMĒSŌRTIO, COMĒSŌTOR, COMĒSŌR. See **COMES**.

CŌMĒSTES, and **CŌMĒSTUS**, a, um. Part. of **COMĒDO**.

CŌMICĒS, adv. *In a comic manner.*

CŌMICUS, a, um. (κωμικός) *Comic, i. e. of or belonging to comedy.*

COMILŪS, or **COMILINUS**, adv. (con and manus) 1. *Near, close at hand*: especially of combatants, *with the fist, sword in hand, in close combat, hand to hand.* II. *Immediately.*

CŌMIS, e. *Friendly, kind, obliging, courteous, affable.*

CŌMISSABUNDUS, a, um. (comissor) *Banqueting, feasting.*

CŌMISSĀTOR, ōris. m. (comissor) *One*

that revels after an entertainment, a reveller.

CŌMISSOR, ātus sum, āri. (κωμικός) Prop. *To go through the city in a solemn procession accompanied with music*, as was formerly done at the festivals of Bacchus: hence, 1. Of young voluptuous persons, who, after an entertainment, used to go to the house of a friend, and there renew their feasting and revelling; quin comissatum ad fratrem imus, Liv. II. Gen. *To go any where solemnly or in procession with music or sport*; Hor.

CŌMITAS, ātis. f. (comis) 1. *Friendliness, politeness, civility, affability, courtousness.* II. *Kindness in making presents, &c., liberality.*

CŌMITĀTUS, us. m. (comitor) 1. *Company, society.* II. *A number of attendants, a retinue, suite, train*: hence, *the retinue of the emperor, the household, the court.* III. *A horde.*

CŌMITĒR, adv. (comis) 1. *Friendly, kindly.* II. *Willingly, with pleasure.*

CŌMITĒR. See **COMITUM**.

CŌMITĀLIS, e. *Relating to the comitia.* I. Dies, Cic., i. e. on which the comitia were held or were allowed to be held: thus also, mensis, Cic. II. **Morbus, Cels.**, i. e. epilepsy, because it prevented the comitia: called also, vitium comitiale, Sen.: also, the person affected with this disease was called comitialis, Plin. III. **Homo**, Plaut., i. e. (perhaps) one who always attends the comitia, and so is always concerned with legal proceedings.

CŌMITĀTUS, us. m. i. q. comitia, e. g. maximus, i. e. comitia centuriata, Cic. e. Legg. XII. Tab.

CŌMITĒO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To sacrifice in the comitia, or, to go to the comitium in order to sacrifice.* II. *To elect at the comitia.*

CŌMITĒUM, l. and **CŌMITĒA**, ōrum. n. (from comes) are to be distinguished.

I. **Comitium**, *An open place in the Roman forum, at the entrance of the senate-house, where the comitia curiata were held, causes were tried, and culprits punished.* II. **Comitia**, *A regular assembly of the people, for making or repealing laws, bestowing offices, &c.*

CŌMITŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. comitor.

CŌMITŌR, ātus sum, āri. (comes) *To accompany, follow, attend.*

CŌMMĀCŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and maculo) *To pollute.*

CŌMMĀNĪPŪLĀRIS (miles). *Of the same manipulus.*

CŌMMĒĀTUS, us. m. (commeco) *A going*

or travelling together: hence, 1. *A going*; or, *a passage, place through which one can go.* II. *Leave of absence for a certain time, especially from the army, a furlough, leave of absence.* III. *Persons or things which go, travel, or voyage together.* 1. By land, *A caravan, company.* 2. By sea, *Vessels which sail together, a transport, convoy.* IV. *Provisions that are brought or are to be brought to a place, victuals, provisions, supplies.*

COMMĒDĀTOR, āri. (con and mēdior) 1. *To think upon, meditate.* II. *To imitate.*

COMMĒMĪNI, isse. (con and meminī) 1. *To remember.* II. *To know.*

COMMĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (commemorō) *Remarkable, memorable.*

COMMĒMŌRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (commemorō) *A mentioning, reminding.*

COMMĒMŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and mēmorō) 1. *To call to mind.* II. *To remind another*; hence, *to mention relate, recount.*

COMMĒNDĀBĪLIS, e. (commēndo) *Commendable, praiseworthy.*

COMMĒNDĀTĪCIUS (-titulus), a, um. (commendatus) *Of or containing recommendation.*

COMMĒNDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (commēndo) 1. *A recommendation.* II. *Excellence of a thing which makes it the subject of commendation, value, worth, praise.*

COMMĒNDĀTRIX, icis. f. (commendator) *She who commends.*

COMMĒNDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of commēndo; see **COMMĒDO**. II. Adj. 1. *Recommended.* 2. *Valued, praised, esteemed.*

COMMĒNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and mēndo) 1. *To entrust to one's charge, commit to one's care, commend.* II. *To recommend*: hence, *to recommend, fig.*, i. e. *to make agreeable, to praise.*

COMMĒNSUS, a, um. Part. of **COMMĒTOR**.

COMMĒNTĀRĪŌLUM, i. n. and **COMMĒNTĀRĪŪLUS**, i. m. *A short treatise in writing.*— Dimin.

COMMĒNTĀRĪUS, i. m. and **COMMĒNTĀRĪUM**, i. d. (commentor) 1. *Any writing in which one notes down a thing briefly for the sake of remembrance, a memorandum-book, journal, short commentary.* II. *A written explanation of an author, a commentary, annotation.*

COMMĒNTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (commentor) 1. *A meditating upon or studying any thing.* II. *Any thing effected by medi-*

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tation or study. Hence, *A treatise on any subject, written description.*

COMMENTICUS (-titius), a, um. (commentus, a, um) *Intel. invented.*

COMMENTO, avi, atum, are. (I. For commentor; e. g. commentata oratio, Q. Cic.; sua commentata et scripta, Cæ. II. Ora, Plaut., to mark (with blows).)

COMMENTOR, atus sum, ari. (commentator) I. *To meditate, reflect upon;* especially of anything which one intends to do or write, *to study, exegatate, compose, write.* II. *To give one's opinion on any subject;* i. e. I. *To dispute, debate.* 2. *To explain.* III. *To invent, design, contrive.*

COMMENTOR, oris, m. (commentator) *An inventor, contriver, author.*

COMMENTUM, i, n. (from commentus, a, um) I. *Any thing contrived or devised, an imposition.* II. I. q. enthymema, Quint.

COMMENTUS, a, um. Part. of COMMENTOR.

COMMEO, avi, atum, are. (con and meo) I. *To go.* II. *To go to and fro or backward and forward.*

COMMERCUM, i, n. (con and merx) I. *A dealing in merchandise, commercial intercourse;* also, *traffic, i. e. the right of buying or dealing in an article of merchandise.* II. *Merchandise, wares;* hence, *provisions.* III. *A place of traffic.* IV. *Correspondence, intercourse with any one.*

COMMERCOR, atus sum, ari. (con and mercor) *To buy together, or simply, to buy.*

COMMERO, ui, itum, ere. (con and mereo) I. *To deserve.* II. *To be guilty of.*

COMMEREOR, itus sum, eri. (con and mereor) I. q. commereo.

COMMETTOR, enisus sum, iri. (con and mettor) I. *To measure, measure out.*

II. *To weigh, ponder, judge.*

COMMETO, are. (pres. of commico) *To go.*

COMMIGRATIO, onis, f. (commigro) *A migrating, wandering.*

COMMICAO, avi, atum, are. (con and nigro) *To remove.*

COMMILITUM, i, n. (con and miles) II. *To work, ponder, judge.*

COMMILITO, onis, m. (con and milito) *A fellow soldier, comrade in war.*

COMMINATIO, onis, f. (comminor) *A threatening, menacing.*

COMMINGO, inxi, lectum or inctum, 3. (con and mingo) *To pollute or defile.*

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COMMISSOR, inventus sum, 3. *To devise, invent, contrive, design.* We find also commissore, ere; hence also the part. Commentus, a, um, pass., *Invented, contrived, designed, devised;* hence, Commentum, subst. *An invention, discovery.*

COMMISSOR, atus sum, ari. (con and minor) *To threaten.*

COMMISSO, ul, itum, 3. (con and misuo) I. *To make less, diminish, impair.*

II. *To break into pieces, crumble.* III. *To weaken, enervate, impair.*

COMMISSUS, a, um. Part. of COMMISSOR.

COMMISSO, scul, xtum and stum, 2. (con and misceo) I. *To mix, mingle, unite.* II. *To pour in, infuse.*

COMMISSATIO, onis, f. (commiseror) I. *A part of an oration intended to excite pity.* II. *Commiseration.*

COMMISSEROR, itus sum, 2. (con and misereor) *To have compassion on, commiserate, pity.*

COMMISSERESCO, ere, 3. (con and misereco) *To commiserate, pity.*

COMMISSOR, atus sum, ari. (con and misor) *To act or speak with pity, to endeavour to excite pity;* hence, *to commiserate, pity.*

COMMISSO, onis, f. (committo) *A settling together of two or more persons or things;* hence, *the commencement of a play, contest, &c., or a play;* a *contest.*

COMMISSUM, i, n. (from commissus, a, um) I. *A thing entrusted;* a *secret.* II. *A forfeiture, confiscation.* III. *An error, fault, trespass, crime.*

COMMISSURA, æ, f. (committo) *A joining together, joint.*

COMMISSUS, a, um. Part. of COMMITTO, COMMISSIO, COMMISSURA, i, q. COMMITTO, COMMISSURA.

COMMISTOR, a, um. Part. of COMMISSO.

COMMITRICO, are. (con and mitigo) *To render soft, tender, or supple.*

COMMITTO, isti, issum, 3. (con and mitto) I. *To let start, send out, or set together, especially for the purpose of fighting;* hence, I. *To set at variance.* 2. *To occasion disputes between;* also, *to set together for the purpose of comparing, to compare.* 3. *To begin, commence;* hence gen., *to begin, commence;* or, *to make, hold.* 4. *To join together, connect, unite;* hence, *commit, to close, unite.* II. *To entrust, consign, give over to;* thus also, *Commissus, a, um., Entrusted.* Hence, I. *Committere se, To venture, risk one's*

self. 2. *Committi, To be given up to a creditor or to the fisco, to be confiscated;* hence, *Commissus, a, um., Forfeited.*

III. *To undertake, begin, perpetrate, do, perform, commit.* Also, *Committere, intrans.* I. *To commit a blunder, do amiss, err, offend, overlook.* 2. *To cause that, to act so as that any thing may follow or happen.* IV. *In a forensic sense;* *mittere poenam;* or, *multam, to draw down upon.*

COMMITTUS, a, um. Part. of COMMITTEO.

COMMODOBUS, a, um. I. Part. of commodo; see COMMODO. II. Adj. *Suitable, fit.*

COMMODO, adv. I. *Fitty, suitably, aptly, conveniently.* II. *Ripely, properly, well.* III. *Kindly, obligingly.*

IV. *Opportunely, at a convenient time.* V. *Conveniently, comraduously.*

COMMODOUS, atis, f. (commodum) I. *Regularity, symmetry.* II. *Deuterity.*

III. *Convenience.* IV. *Agreeableness in behaviour; complaisance.* V. *Advantage, benefit.*

COMMODO, adv. (from commodus) *Just, exactly.*

COMMODO, avi, atum, are. (commodum) I. *To put in order, adapt, adjust.*

II. *To be kind to a person;* also, *to confer, exhibit, bestow, give;* hence, *confer.* *To lend, to serve or accommodate with the use of any thing for a length of time.*

COMMODOUS, adv. *Conveniently, well, suitably.*

COMMODOBUM, i, n. (dimin. of commodum) I. *Convenience;* hence, *commodulum, sc. adv. conveniently, fitty.* II. *Advantage, profit.*

COMMODOBUM, adv. I. *Exactly, just.*

II. *Scarcely, hardly.*

COMMODOUS, i, n. (from commodus, a, um) I. *Convenience.* II. *Advantage, profit;* hence, *Commoda, The profits of an office or trade, income;* or, *salary, stipend, wages.* III. *A loan.*

COMMODOUS, a, um. (cum and modus) Prop. *That has its proper or suitable measure;* hence, I. *Of things.* 1. *Suitable, apt, fit, convenient, agreeable.* 2. *Good of its kind.* 3. *Agreeable, affable, polite.* 4. *Pleasing, to one's liking.*

II. *Of persons.* 1. *Agreeable in behaviour, complaisant.* 2. *Well, in good health.*

COMMOLIOR, itus sum, iri. (con and molior) *To undertake, attempt.*

COMMOLITUS, a, um. Part. of COMMOLIOR.

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COMMONEFACTIO, fcl, actum, fere. (commoneo and factio) *To remind.*

COMMONEO, ul, itum, 2. (con and moneo) *To remind.*

COMMUNISTUS, a, um. Part. of COMMONEO.

COMMUNSTRO, avi, atum, are. (con and moneo) *To point out.*

COMMORATIO, onis, f. (commoror) *A lingering, dwelling or abiding; a dwelling on some particular point.*

COMMORDEO, di, sum, 2. (con and mordeo) *To bite.*

COMMORIOR, mortuus sum, 3. (con and morior) *To die at the same time, die together with.*

COMMOROR, atus sum, ari. (con and moror) I. Trans. *To keep back, retard.* II. Intrans. *To tarry, linger, sojourn.*

COMMOTIO, onis, f. (commoveo) *A motion, commotion, agitation, affection.*

COMMOTIUNCULA, ae, f. (dimin. of commotio) *A gentle motion, slight affection.*

COMMOTUS, a, um. I. Part. of commoveo; see COMMOVEO. II. Adj. *That is easily moved or excited.*

COMMOVEO, avi, atum, ere. (con and moveo) I. *To move, set in motion; hence fig. 1. To derange, craze. 2. To bring forward in debate. 3. To refute. 4. Perleviser commoveri, to be somewhat ill, to have a slight fever; Cic.* II. *Of the mind, To move, affect, make an impression upon; commovere re, a thing strikes me, makes an impression upon me, excites me to do or omit something, rejoices, troubles, affrights, enrages me.* III. *To set in motion, excite; to arouse, occasion, cause.*

COMMUNICATIO, onis, f. *An imparting, communicating; hence, a figure of rhetoric, when the speaker appears to consult his hearers or adversaries.*

COMMUNICO, avi, atum, are. (communis) Prop. *To make common; hence, 1.*

1. *To make common with any one, to cause a thing common with any one, to cause him to partake of it, to impart, communicate. 2. Aliquid, or aliquid cum aliquo, To partake, participate in, to have intercourse with. 3. To join, associate, unite.*

II. Intrans. *To hold a conversation with one on a subject, to consult with.*

COMMUNIO, lvi, itum, ire. (con and munio) *To fortify, secure.*

COMMUNIO, onis, f. (communis) *A mutual participation in any thing, society, communion.*

COMMUNIS, e. I. *Common to several*

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or to all; hence it is rendered, common, i. e. shared by several, or, general, universal, public, i. e. belonging to a whole community; locus, 1. A public place; Cic.; hence, *The infernal regions; Plaut.*

2. In oratory. *A common-place topic.* Hence COMMUNIS, subst., *A common stock; hence, a state, community; also, the common property of the state, public property.* In commune; 1. *For all, for common use; Cic. 2. Generally; Tac. 3. Hates! Phaedr.* II. *Common, known to all, to be found every where, every where usual.* III. Homo communis, Cic., condescending, sociable, affable; communior, Suet.: communissimus, id.

COMMUNITAS, atis, f. (communis) I. *A common society or fellowship, mutual participation and intercourse, community.*

II. *The virtue which keeps together such society, civil justice.*

COMMUNITER, adv. I. *In common, conjointly, together.*

II. *Commonly, generally.*

COMMURMOROR, ari. (con and murmuro) *To murmur.*

COMMUTABILIS, e. (commuto) *Subject to change or alteration.*

COMMUTATE, adv. *In a changed or altered manner.*

COMMUTATIO, onis, f. (commuto) *A change, alteration; Cic.*

COMMUTATUS, us, m. (commuto) *An alteration, change.*

COMMUTO, avi, atum, are. (con and mutio) I. *To change, alter.* II. *To exchange. 1. To sell, dispose of. 2. Verba, Ter., to exchange words, converse.*

COMO, msi, mtum, 3. (for comico) *To set in order, adorn, dress, especially in respect of the head; hence fig. to adorn, ornament, set off.*

COMEDIA, ae, f. (κωμῳδία) *Comedy.*

COMEDIAE, adv. *As in comedy.*

COMEDICTUS, a, um. *Relating to comedy.*

COMEDUS, a, um. (κωμῳδός) *Relating to comedy; hence, Comædus, sc. actor, A comic actor.*

COMESUS, a, um. (coma) *Having hair, hairy.*

COMPACTUSOR (Compēc.), pactus (pēcus) sum, 3. (con and paciscor) *To agree with one another, to be united respecting a thing, to make a compact.*

COMPACTIO, onis, f. (compingo) *A joining together.*

COMPACTUS, a, um. Part. of COMPACTUSOR.

COMPACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of compingo; see COMPINGO.

II. Adj., *Stout, fat, well-set.*

COMPAGES, is, f. (compingo) *A joining together, a joint; also, any thing joined together.*

COMPAG, gen. ari. (con and par) I. Adj. *Equal.* II. Subst. *An equal, companion, comrade; a consort, husband or wife; also, a figure in rhetoric, when several clauses have each the same number of syllables.*

COMPARABILIS, e. (comparo) *That may be compared, comparable.*

COMPARATE, adv. *Comparatively, by way of comparison.*

COMPARATIO, onis, f. (comparo) I. *A preparing of one's self or a thing, or something belonging to a thing.* II. *A procuring, gaining, acquiring.* III. *A comparing, comparison; see I.; also, IV. A compact or agreement which two persons enter into between themselves.* V. In grammar, *The comparative degree.*

COMPARATIVUS, a, um. (comparo) *Containing a comparison, with a comparison, comparative.*

COMPAREO, (Comperco), si, sum, ere. (con and parco) *To husband together, scrape up, or simply, to spare, save.*

COMPAREO, ui, ere. (con and pareo) *To be present, to appear, be extant.*

COMPAREO, avi, atum, are. I. (From con and paro) 1. *To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish; also absolute, comparare, to get ready, make preparation. 1. To levy, raise, bring together. 2. To dispose, adjust. 3. To appoint, ordain; hence, Comparatus, a, um. Appointed or constituted. 4. Se comparare, To order one's self, resolve. 2. To acquire, get, gain, obtain, procure; hence, 1. To procure with money, to buy, purchase. 2. To occasion, excite. 3. To gain over to one's side.* II. (From con and paro) *To set together, to pair, match; hence, 1. To unite, join. 2. To compare. 3. To settle or arrange among one another respecting any thing. 4. To esteem as equal, value alike. 5. To prove by comparison, to conclude, draw an inference.*

COMPASCO, avi, atum, ere. (con and pasco) *To feed together; or simply, to feed, to pasture.*

COMPASCUS, a, um. (con and pascus) *Of or belonging to feeding together.*

COMPETUS, a, um. Part. of COMPACTUSOR.

COMPEDIO, lvi, itum, ire. (compes) *To bind with shackles, to shackle, to fetter.*

COMPPELLATIO, onis, f. (compellare) *An*

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pingo; see COMPINGO. II. Adj., *Stout, fat, well-set.*

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COMPPELLATIO, onis, f. (compellare) *An*

addressing: especially, an addressing with reproach, reprimand, or reproof, a calling to account.

COMPELLO, avi, âtum, âre. (con and pellere) 1. To address, accost; especially, 11. To address with reproof, to reprimand, reproach, call to account, impeach publicly, upbraid. 111. To accuse. IV. To call, name.

COMPELLO, ull, ulsum, 3. (con and pellere) 1. To drive together; hence, 1. To assemble, collect. 2. To limit, confine, repress. 11. To drive to a place; e. g. bibulum, Virg.: hence, 1. To drive to, compel, necessitate, bring to a place by force. 2. To urge to a thing, impel, incite.

COMPENDIARIS, a, um. (compendium) That is advantageously short.

COMPENDIARIO, êci, actum, êre, 3. (for, compediti facere) To save, spare.

COMPENDIUM, i. d. (con and pendere) 1. A sparing, saving. 11. An abbreviation, a shortening. 111. Advantage, gain, profit.

COMPENSATIO, ðnis. f. (compensare) A weighing or reckoning one thing against another, a balancing of accounts; hence fig. a compensation, requital, amends.

COMPENSARE, avi, âtum, âre. (con and pendere) 1. To set or reckon one thing against another, to weigh together, balance, compare. 11. To restore, repay, make amends. 111. To shorten, spare, save.

COMPENDIATUS, us, m. An adjournment; Cic. — From

COMPENDIO, avi, âtum, âre. (compendendus) To adjourn or put off to the third day or later.

COMPENIO, pèri, pertum, 4. (con and pario) To ascertain, obtain knowledge of by a sure and authentic account; Compertus, a, um, Certain; Compertum, A certainty; pro comperto, certainly, positively. N. B. Compertior. 1. As a passive, i. e. It is known respecting me, it is known that I —. 2. Depon., for selo; Sall.

COMPENSIS, e. (con and perna) Having the knees too much bent inward, knock-kneed.

COMPULSUS, a, um. Part. of COMPERIO. COMPES, ðnis. f. (con and pes) A fetter, shackle for the feet; e. g., a fetter.

COMPRESO, ui, êre. To confine, restrain, keep in, repress, curb.

COMPETITOR, ðris. m. (competo) One who solicits for the same office, a competitor, fellow candidate.

COMPETITRIX, icis. f. (competitor) A female competitor.

COMPETO, lvi or ll, Itum, êre. (con and peto) To strive together to attain any thing. Hence, 1 Trans. To solicit or strive together for a thing, to compete with each other for any thing. 11 Intrans. 1. To come or meet together; hence, 2. To coincide with the time of, happen at the same time, or to happen, occur. 3. To be suitable or fit, to correspond; hence, to have requisite strength, to be capable or able. 4. To belong, to be due.

COMPILATIO, ðnis. f. (compilo) A plundering, robbing.

COMPILARE, avi, âtum, âre. (con and pilo) To plunder, pillage, rob.

COMPINGO, ègi, actum, êre. (con and pangere) 1. To put or join together; hence, Compactus, a, um, Joined together. 11. To invent, devise, forge.

111. To thrust or drive into.

COMPITALIUS (-itius), a, um. That happens on or relates to the festival of the lares compitales.

COMPITALIS, e. (compitum) A or belonging to the cross roads; Compitalia, sc. sollempnia, Cic., a festival in honour of these tutelary gods.

COMPITUM, i. n. (con and peto) A place where two or more roads meet, a cross road, cross way.

COMPLECEO, ui and Itus sum, êre. (con and placeo) To please.

COMPLANATIO, ðnis. f. (complano) A making level.

COMPLANARE, avi, âtum, âre. (con and plano) 1. To make level or plain, to level, smooth; fig., to render easier. 11. To level with the ground, to rase.

COMPLECTO, êre. for complector; hence, Complexus, a, um, Cic.

COMPECTOR, xus sum. (con and plecto) 1. To surround, encompass; hence, 1. To take as a partner. 2. Cogitatione, Cic., to imagine, conceive; thus also, animo, Cic.; and simply, complecti, id., to conceive, understand. 3. Litteris, Cic., To compose or express in writing; also simply, complecti, id., to describe, explain, represent. 4. To embrace; hence, 5. Fig. To embrace, i. e. to favour, treat kindly, take a liking to; hence, to love, be fond of, be addicted or given to. 6. To draw a conclusion or inference. 11. To lay hold of, seize; hence, to get, obtain.

COMPLEMENTUM, i. n. That which serves to fill up or to complete a thing, a complement.

COMPLEBO, èvi, êtum, 2. (con and plero)

1. To fill up, fill, make full; hence, 1. To impregnate. 2. To overload, over-freight. 3. Fig. To fill. 11. To make up, repair, complete. 111. To finish. IV. To make perfect; hence, Completo, a, um. Perfect, complete.

COMPLETUS, a, um. Part. of COMPLEBO. COMPLEXIO, ðnis. f. (complexor) 1. An encompassing. 11 A comprehending; hence, 1. The conclusion of an argument. 2. A Silemma. 3. A figure of rhetoric. 4. A contracting of two syllables into one. 111. A compass, circuit. IV. Verborum. 1. An expression, when it consists of several words. 2. A period.

COMPLEXUS, a, um. Part. of COMPLECTOR.

COMPLEXUS, us, m. (complexor) 1 Circumference, compass; also, a surrounding circle, circuit. 11. An embracing. 111. A connecting.

COMPLICARE, avi, âtum, and ul, Itum, âre. (con and pilare) To fold, plait, lay together.

COMPLODO, si, sum, 3. (con and plodo) To clap together.

COMPLORATIO, ðnis. f. (comploro) A bewailing a death or other irreparable loss, especially by several persons.

COMPLORATUS, us, m. l. q. comploratio; Liv.

COMPLORARE, avi, âtum, 1. (con and ploro) To bewail any thing which is lost and cannot be recovered, to lament with tears.

COMPLURIS, a, um. Part. of COMPLEDO. COMPLURIS, a, and la. (con and plures) Many, or, very many; superl., complurimus, e, a.

COMPLURISUS. See COMPLURES.

COMPLUSCERE, e, a. (con and plusculus) Many, several, not a few.

COMPLUVIUM, i. n. (compluvio) I. I. q. in pluvium. An inner square court surrounded by buildings, in which the Romans used to sacrifice to the dii penates. 11. A certain mode of laying the vine in the form of a square. 111. Compluvia, l. q. collicia, gutters. Vitr. 6, 3.

COMPONO, sui, âtum, 3. (con and pono) To set, lay, put, place together. 1. To lay together; hence, 1. To put together, pack up. 2. To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate; also gem., to direct. 3. To lay up in store, to store up, lay by. 4. To bury, inter; hence fig., to end, close, terminate. 5. To lay aside; controversias, Cæs.; bellum, Nep.; also without an accusative, to make an agreement, come to terms; Plin. Ep.; hence.

ut conplaciter, that an agreement be made, Cic. 6. To appease, compose. 7. To lay or place together in order, to set in order. II. To set or join together: especially, to arrange in an orderly and regular manner: hence, 1. To bring together, unite, combine. 2. To build, erect. 3. To make, compose, draw up, establish. 4. To devise, invent, contrive. 5. To regulate, adjust. 6. To settle, agree. III. To set together: hence, to compare. COMPONĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and potio) To carry or bring together. I. Master of, having power over a thing. II. Partaking of, having, possessing. COMPŌSITE. adv. In good order, in a good and orderly manner. COMPOSITIO, ōnis. f. (compono) 1. A laying together; hence, 1. A laying up in store. 2. A laying aside of a quarrel, an agreement, accommodation. II. A joining together, uniting: hence, 1. A preparing, composing: also, a composition, i. e. a thing compounded of several articles, a compound, mixture. 2. A proper connection, arrangement, disposition. 3. A coherence, connection. 4. An establishment. III. A setting together. COMPŌSITOR, ōris, m. (compono) 1. One who sets or places together: hence, a preparer, maker. II. One who arranges or regulates. COMPŌSITŪRA, æ. f. (compono) 1. A putting or joining together. II. A joint. COMPŌSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of compono; see COMPONO. II. Adj. 1. Arranged, composed, adjusted, adapted. 2. Ordered, arranged, disposed. 3. Beautiful, well made. 4. Staid, calm, tranquil. COMPŌTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (compoto) A drinking together, a drinking company. COMPŌTIO, ivi, itum, ire. (con and potio) To make partaker of. COMPŌTOR, ōris, m. (con and potor) A pot-companion. COMPŌTRIX, icls. f. (compotor) A female pot-companion. COMPANSOR, ōris, m. (con and pransor) A banquetting companion, partner in a feast. COMPRECĀTIO, ōnis. f. (comprecor) A praying for or imploring of help. COMPRECŌR, ātus sum, āri. (con and precor) To implore, pray; also simply, comprecor, i. e. I pray God. COMPREHĒNDĒRE, di, sum, ěre. (con and prehendo) 1. To fasten, put, or join together. II. To encompass, enclose, in-

clude: hence, to embrace. I. Verbis, Cic.: also simply, comprehendere. To express, describe, narrate. 2. Numero, Virg., i. e. to number. III. To seize, lay hold of, arrest: hence, 1. To conceive, take in, perceive. 2. To catch, find out, discover. 3. To stop. 4. To take root. 5. To remark, observe, see.

COMPREHENSIBILIS, e. (comprehendo) 1. That may be encompassed or seized: hence, 1. Intelligible, perceptible. 2. Remarkable, observable. II. Comprehensive.

COMPREHĒNSIO, ōnis. f. (comprehendo) 1. A putting together: hence, 1. A joining together: hence, a period. 2. A proposition, sentence. II. A seizing: hence, 1. A seizing, laying hold of, arresting. 2. A conception, apprehension.

COMPREHĒNSUS, a, umi. Part. of COMPREHĒNDĒRE.

COMPRESSE. adv. By pressing together; hence, Compressius loqui, Cic., i. e. more briefly, succinctly.

COMPRESSIO, ōnis. f. (comprimo) 1. A pressing together: hence, an embracing (of lovers). II. A compressing, abridging.

COMPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of comprimo; see COMPRIMO. II. Adj. Narrow, strait.

COMPRESSUS, us. m. (comprimo) A pressing together.

COMPRĪMO, essi, essum. 3. (con and premo) To press or squeeze together: hence, 1. To draw together into a narrow compass, to condense. 2. To hold back, keep in. 3. To conceal, pass over in silence, 4. To put to silence. 5. To curb, restrain, repress.

COMPRŌBĀTIO, ōnis. f. (comprobo) An approval, approbation.

COMPRŌBĀTOR, ōris, m. (comprobo) One who approves of a thing.

COMPRŌBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and probō) 1. To esteem a thing good and right: hence, to approve. II. To confirm, prove. III. To recognize as good and proper.

COMPRŌMITTO, si, ssum. 3. (con and promitto) To make a mutual promise respecting a thing; especially, to promise that each party will rest satisfied with the decision of a third person.

COMPTĒ, or COMTE, adv. Elegantly, beautifully, finely.

COMPTUS, or COMTUS, a, um. I. Part. of como; see COMO, ěre. II. Adj. Elegant, adorned.

COMPTUS, or COMTUS, us. m. (comere)

Ornament; especially, ornament for the hair, head-dress.

COMPULSUS, a, um. Part. of COMPELLO. COMPUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of COM-PUNGO.

COMPUNGO, unxi, unctum, ěre. (con and pungo) 1. To prick: hence fig., to wound, hurt. II. To mark with points.

COMPŪTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (computo) 1. A reckoning together, computation, calculation: hence, 1. Selfishness, a calculating for one's own advantage.

COMPŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (computo) A calculator, computist, reckoner.

COMPŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and puto) To calculate, reflect on, consider: hence, to reckon, compute, count up: hence, to look to one's own advantage or profit.

CONATUS, a, um. Part. of CONO, ěre.

CON. An inseparable pre-position, which has arisen out of cum, and signifies in composition, With, together.

CONĀMEN Inis. m. (conor) An effort.

CONĀNEMENTUM, i. n. (conamen) An instrument, help.

CONĀTUM, i. n. (conor) An undertaking.

CONĀTUS, us. m. (conor) An effort, endeavour, attempt to do a thing.

CON-CĀCO, āre. To pollute with ordure.

CON-CĒDES, is. f. A barricado made of trees cut down.

CON-CĀLEFĀCIO (Con-calfacio), ěci, actum, ěre. To make warm.

CON-CĀLEPIO, factus sum, fieri. To grow warm.

CON-CĀLEO, ěre. To be warm.

CON-CĀLESCO, lul, ěre. (inchoat. of concalco) 1. To grow hot or warm.

II. To become inflamed. CON-CALLESCO, lul, ěre. 1. To grow hard or callous. II. To lose feeling, become insensible.

CON-CĀMĒLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (concamero) 1. A vaulting. II. A vaulted place, vault.

CON-CĀMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To vault, arch.

CON-CASTĪGO, āre. i. q. castigo.

CONCĀTENĀTIO, ōnis. f. Concatnation, connection.

CONCĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (concausus) 1. To make hollow. II. To curve, bend.

CON-CĀVUS, a, um. I. Hollow.

II. Bowled, bent.

CON-CĒDO, essi, essum. 3. To depart, go away from its place: hence, I. In-

TRANS. 1. To go away, retire, give way. Also, with mention of the place which answers to the question, whither? when it may be rendered; To go, *conce.* 2. To yield, give way; hence 1. To suit or adapt one's self to any thing. 2. To pardon. 3. To obey. II. TRANS. To concede, permit, grant, yield; hence, 1. To pardon. 2. To forbear or desist from any thing, in order to please another; thus also, aliquem allicui, to pardon any one in order to please another. Part. Concessus, a, um, Conceded, allowed, permitted, granted.

CON-CÉLEBRO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To exist in great numbers, to frequent. II. To fill up. III. To celebrate, solemnize. IV. To publish abroad, make known. V. To prosecute, or pursue abundantly.

CONCENTIO, ónis. f. (concinio) f. q. concentus.

CON-CENTŪRIO, áre. I. To divide into centuries. II. To collect.

CONCENTUS, us. m. (concinio) I. A concert, vocal or instrumental. II. Agreement, harmony.

CONCEPTŪM, l. n. (concipto) A receptacle.

CONCEPTIO, ónis. f. (concipto) I. A preparing, forming, framing. II. A conceiving, becoming pregnant.

CONCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of CONCIPIO.

CONCEPTUS, us. m. (concipto) I. A collection, confus. II. A laying hold of, a seizing; hence, a conception.

CONCERPO, psi, ptum. 3. (con and carpo) I. To tear to pieces, tear up, rend. II. (sc. verbs.) To cease.

CONCERTATIO, ónis. f. (concerto) A strife, quarrelling, conflict.

CONCERTÁTOR, óris. m. (concerto) A rival.

CONCERTATÓRIUS, a, um. (concerto) Relating to disputes.

CON-CERTO, ávi, átum, áre. To dispute.

CONCESSIO, ónis. f. (concedo) A permitting, conceding, allowing; indulgence, allowance, grant.

CON-CASSO, ávi, átum, áre. To cease, leave off.

CONCESSUS, a, um. Part. of CONCEDEO.

CONCESSUS, us. m. (concedo) f. q. concessio.

CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. A musck, shell-fish, gen.; especially, the pearl yster; hence, a pearl; also, the murex.

II. A shell, sea-shell. III. Any thing in the form of a marine shell.

CONCHÁTUS, s. um. (concha) Shell-formed.

CONCHÆUS, a, um. (concha) Of shell-fish.

CONCHIS, is. f. A kind of bean which was boiled with the shell.

CONCHITA, æ. m. A collector of shell-fish.

CONCHŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of concha) A little shell-fish.

CONCHYLĀTUS, a, um. (conchyllum) I. Dyed with purple. II. Clothed in purple.

CONCHYLUM, l. n. (κογχύλιον) I. Any shell-fish or testaceous animal; especially, 1. An oyster. 2. A kind of murrex; hence, II. Purple colour.

III. Purple garments, purple.

CONCULO, di, sum, ére. (con and cado) I. To cut or hew to pieces; hence, 1.

To cudgel soundly 2. To dismember, divide into parts; hence, Conclutus, a, um, Abridged, short. II. To cut down; hence, 1. To cut down by words, i. e. to decry, reeile, abuse, reproach, backbite.

2. To bring to nothing, throw to the ground, nullify.

CONCULO, idi, ére (con and cado) I. To fall down, fall to the ground; hence, fig., to fall away, i. e. become shrivelled or lean. II. To fall, i. e. to abate, fall.

III. To fall, i. e. to die, perish, be killed. IV. To fall to the ground, to be ruined. V. To cease, come to an end.

CON-CUBO, clvi, ctum, ére, and CONCUBO, clvi, ctum, ire. I. To cause that others come or run together, to set in motion, excite, stir up, call or assemble together; hence, gen., to bring together, collect.

II. To excite, occasion. Part. Conclutus, a, um, Lucan.

CONCLĪABŪLUM, i. n. (conclilio) A place of assembly, especially for the purpose of trade, a market-place, exchange.

CONCLĪATIO, ónis. f. (conclilio) I. An allotment; also, an attraction, recommendation. II. A making disposed to any thing. III. A uniting, connecting. IV. An acquiring, getting.

CONCLĪATOR, óris. m. (conclilio) A provider; or, an author, accomplisher, founder, promoter.

CONCLĪATRĪCĪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of conciliatrix, and of the same signification.

CONCLĪATRĪX, icis. f. (conciliator) I. She who unites two or more persons or things, she who makes friends. II.

She who provides, furnishes, or procures any thing.

CONCLĪĀTES, a, um. I. Part. of concello; see CONCILIO. II. Adj. Favourable, inclined, well disposed to.

CONCLĪĀTUS, us. m. (conclilio) A uniting.

CONCILLIO, ávi, átum, áre. (concellum) I. To bring or join together, unite; hence, to pull, mill (cloth); it may frequently be rendered, to make friends of, to gain the favour of, win over. II. To procure, furnish, provide; especially of things, to procure, provide; to get, bring about, found, make, be the author of; hence, 1. To procure for money, i. e. to purchase. 2. To commend, recommend.

CONCILLIUM, i. n. (from concelo, or from concelo, i. e. convoco) I. Any assembly, congregation, meeting of several persons. II. Any union or connection.

CONCINNE, adv. Neatly, elegantly, finely.

CONCINNITAS, átis. f. (concinuus) A neat, elegant, skilful joining of several things.

CONCINNITUDO, Inis. f. i. q. concinnitas; Cic.

CONCINNO, ávi, átum, áre. (concinuus) I. To join together or mingle nearly; hence, II. To set right, prepare.

III. Gen. To make, occasion.

CONCINSCUS, a, um. That is neatly or elegantly put together; hence, I. Convenient, suitable, fit. II. Fine, i. e. 1. Beautiful. 2. Clever, pritty, neat. 3. Courteous in behaviour, polite.

CONCINO, Inui, entum. 3. (con and cano) I. Intrans. To sing or play on a musical instrument together, to sing or play in concert. I. Of persons; hence, fig., To agree, harmonise, accord. 2. Of instruments. II. Trans. To sing any thing, play any thing on a musical instrument; hence, also, to sing, celebrate by singing.

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CON

attend public meetings. III. That pertains to addressing the people.

CONCIŌNĀRIUS, a, um, i. q. concionalis; Cic.

CONCIŌNĀTOR, ōris, m. (conclonator)

I. One who harangues the people.

II. One who endeavours to incite the people to sedition, &c.

CONCIŌNĀTUS, ōtus, ōri, (concio)

I. To deliver an oration to an assembly (of the people or army). II. To say any thing openly before the people: hence, gen. to say publicly, publish, make known.

III. To frequent the public assemblies.

CONCIŌLO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To tear or rend in pieces.

CONCIPIO, ēpi, eptum, ēre. (con and capio) I. To take together, enclose together.

II. To take up into itself, take to itself, to receive, take, catch: hence, I. Concipere, sc. utero. To conceive, become pregnant: hence, concipi, fig., for, to arise, originate, proceed. 2. To take, catch: or, to take up conceive, adopt. 3. Gen. To receive, catch, get.

III. Of the mind, To comprehend, conceive, understand, think, imagine: hence, I. To think of any thing, turn the thoughts to. 2. To undertake, perpetrate, commit. IV. To draw up, compose, express any thing with words.

CONCIPIE, adv. In pieces: hence, concisely, in short sentences.

CONCIPIO, ōnis, f. (concioco) I. A cutting to pieces. II. A parcelling out.

CONCIPIERA, ōe, f. (concioco) I. A cutting or dividing into pieces. II. A rent, cleft, chink.

CONCIPIUS, a, um. Part. of CONCIPIO.

CONCIPIĀMENTUM, i. n. (concioco) An incentive.

CONCIPIĀTE, adv. Hastily, impetuously, quickly.

CONCIPIĀTIO, ōnis, f. (concioco) An exciting, setting in motion.

CONCIPIĀTOR, ōris, m. (concioco) One who excites, rouses, or stirs up.

CONCIPIĀTIUS, icis, i. f. (conciocator) She who excites or stirs up.

CONCIPIĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of concio: see CONCIPIO. II. Adj. 1. Set in rapid motion, quick, rapid, swift. 2. Vehement, officious.

CON-CITO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. I. To set in motion, excite, arouse: especially, to set in rapid motion. II. To excite, cause, occasion. III. To excite, stir up. IV. To excite, i. e. provoke, arouse.

CON

CONCTOR, ōris, m. (concioco) An exciter, stirrer up.

CONCIŪS, a, um. Part. of CONCIPIO.

CONCIŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of concio: see CONCIPIO. II. Adj. Quick.

CONCIŪSCŪLA, ōe, f. (dimin. of concio) A short harangue to the people.

CONCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, i. (conclamo) A cry or shout, especially, of many together.

CONCLĀMITO, ōre, (freq. of conclamo) To cry or shout frequently.

CON-CLĀNO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To cry or shout together, of several. I. Intrants. To cry or shout. II. Trans. 1. To cry out any thing, cry or shout out, proclaim with a cry or shout. 2. To call together, convene. 3. To call upon, invoke: hence, I. Conclamatum est, Ter., i. e. it is all over, it is too late. 2. Conclamare suos, Liv., to bewail one's friends for dead, give up for dead.

CONCLĀVE, iis, n. (con and clavis) I. A room, chamber. II. A stable.

CONCLŪDO, si, sum, 3. (con and claudo) I. To shut up, confine, enclose. II.

To close, i. e. 1. To stop up, astringe. 2. To draw an inference or conclusion, to infer, conclude: also, to prove by inference, show, demonstrate. 3. To end, finish, conclude, complete: especially, to complete in a regular manner (i. e. according to the rules of rhetoric or poetry).

CONCLŪSE, adv. e. g. dicere, Cic., i. e. harmoniously, with rounded periods.

CONCLŪSIO, ōnis, f. (concludo) I. A shutting up, hemming in, enclosing; a blockade: hence, a scientific oratorical combination of words and sentences.

II. A close, i. e. I. An end. 2. The conclusion of an argument, a consequence.

CONCLŪSIUNCŪLA, ōe, f. (dimin. of conclusio) A trifling or captious conclusion or inference.

CONCLŪSUS, a, um. Part. of CONCLUDO.

CONCOCTUS, a, um. Part. of CONCOQUO.

CONCOŌNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (concoquo) A supping together.

CON-COLOR, ōris. Of the same colour.

CON-COMĀTĀTUS, a, um. Accompanied.

CON-CORŪLO, ōre. To join together, unite, combine.

CON-CORŪO, xi, ctum. 3. I. To boil together. II. For coquo. To boil i. e. to ripen, bring to maturity. III. To digest: fig., to digest (any thing that has been read): also fig., to digest, i. e. to read

CON

up with, brook, endure. IV. Se, Plaut., to grieve, pine away with grief.

CONCORDIA, ōe, f. (concoro) I. Concord, union, unanimity. II. Concord, harmony.

CONCORDITER, adv. With concord, amicably.

CONCORDIO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (concoro) To be of the same mind, accord, agree, harmonize.

CON-CORPŪRO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To unite, incorporate.

CONCORDIS, dis. (con and cor) Concordant, agreeing, united, harmonious.

CON-CREBESCO (CON-CREBESCO), ui, ēre. To become abundant together, or simply, to become abundant, to increase.

CON-CREDO, idi, itum, ēre. To entrust.

CONCREDDŪO, ui, ēre. For concredo.

CON-CREŪO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To burn up together, or simply, to burn up, consume by fire.

CON-CREPO, ui, itum, ōre. I. Intrants. To sound, make a noise. II. Trans. To cause to sound.

CON-CRESCO, ōvi, ctum, ēre. I. To grow together, flow together, condense, unite, or be joined compactly together. II. To grow.

CONCRETIO, ōnis, f. (concreresco) I. A condensing. II. Materiality, corporeity.

CON-CRETUS, a, um. I. Grown together, run together, closely compacted or united, thick, dense. II. Joined or compacted together, dense, ose.

CONCRETUS, us, m. (concreresco) I. A condensing, thickening. II. An adhering.

CON-CRIMINOR, ōri, i. q. criminator.

CON-CRISPO, ōre, i. To crisp. II. To vibrate, brandish.

CON-CRŪCIO, ōre. To cause pain at the same time: concludari, to be pained at the same time.

CONCUBINA, ōe, f. (concupinus) A concubine, mistress.

CONCUBINĀTUS, us, m. Concubinage, fornication.

CONCUBINUS, i, m. (concupo) A fornicator.

CONCUBITUS, us, m. (concupo) A lying together with a person or thing.

CONCUBUS, a, um. (concupo) e. g. nox, the part of the night in which mankind are generally asleep.

CON-CUBO, ui, itum, ōre. To lie with any one.

CONCULCO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (con and calco) To tread under foot, trample upon.

CONCUBO, cūbū, itum. 3. (con and cubo, v. cubo) I. q. concubo.

CON-CUBIO, and CON-CUBISCUS, plvi, or plii, pitum. 3. I. To have a desire for any thing, to long after, wish for. II. To strive or endeavour after any thing.

CONCUPIS, a. um. Part. of CONCUPISCO.

CON-CURO, cūro, for curo.

CON-CURRO, cūcurrū and currū, cursum. 3. I. To run together, or simply, to run; hence, I. To meet, strike, come together. 2. To engage together, or to fight. 3. To come together, fall out or happen at the same time; also simply, to happen. 4. To come together, i. e. to unite, join. II. To take refuge.

CONCURSATIO, ōnis. f. (concurso) I. A running together; hence, an agreement, combination. II. A running about, running to and fro. III. Anxiety, restlessness.

CONCURSATOR, ōris. m. (concurso) One who runs to and fro.

CURSUS, ōnis. f. (concurso) I. A running together, concourse, meeting; hence, a rhetorical ornament consisting of a certain repetition of words. II. A running to and fro.

CONCURSU, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of concursus) I. To strike, meet, or dash together. II. To run about, run to and fro. III. To travel about.

CONCURSU, us. m. (concurso) I. A running together; hence, II. A meeting together, union, combination, assemblage; also, a striking, clashing together. III. An engagement, attack, charge.

CONCUSIO, ōnis. f. (concutio) A shaking.

CONCUSUS, a. um. Part. of CONCUTIO.

CONCUSUS, us. m. (concutio) A shaking.

CONCUTIO, usū, itum. 3. (con and cutio) To set in violent motion, to shake, agitate. I. To shake; hence, I. To examine, search the person. 2. Se. To rouse, prepare to battle; or, to prepare for revenge. 3. Gen. To excite, move, stir up. II. To cause to tremble or quake. III. Fig. To disturb, disquiet, appal, disorder, distract, destroy. IV. To strike together; also simply, to strike, hit.

CONCILIUM, i. d. A kind of ring, such as ladies wore.

CONCIENTIA, ōr. f. de centia.

CON-DECT, for dect: decentia, decentior.

CON-DECORO, āvi, ātum, āre. To ornament, adorn.

CONDEMNATOR, ōris. m. (condemno) I. One who condemns. II. One who causes another to be condemned, an accuser.

CONDEMNIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and damno) I. To condemn. II. To criminate, charge with; blame, disapprove of. III. To effect the condemnation of any one.

CON-DENSEO, cre. i. q. condenseo. To make dense.

CON-DENSUS, a. um. Close together, close, dense.

CON-DICO, xl, ctum, ēre. Intrans. and trans. I. To agree upon in common; hence, Condictum, An agreement. II. To announce, make known, publish, proclaim.

CON-DICTUS, a. um. Part. of CONDICO.

CONDIGNUS, adv. Becoming, suitably, conveniently, fitly.

CON-DIGNUS, a. um. Worthy, becoming, suitable, fit.

CONDIMENTUM, i. d. (conditio) That which serves to season or give a flavour to food; spice, sauce, seasoning.

CONDIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. To season, spice, render more savoury. II. To embalm. III. To conserve, pickle.

CONDISCIPŪLA, ōr. f. (condiscipulus) A female schoolfellow.

CONDISCIPŪLATUS, us. m. (condiscipulus) Companionship in learning, fellowship at school.

CON-DISCIPLŪS, i. m. A schoolfellow.

CON-DISCO, didici, ēre. I. To learn together or at the same time. II. To learn.

CONDITIO, ōnis. f. (condio) A spicing, seasoning, giving a flavour.

CONDITIO, ōnis. f. (from condere, i. e. con-dare, to give together) A giving or putting together; hence, I. A laying up in store. II. A making, constructing, or, a work constructed. III. A drawing up of a contract, a contract; hence, I. A covenant, compact. 2. A condition, stipulation; hence, a conditional promise or engagement. 3. Any proposal; especially, a proposal of marriage, opportunity of marrying; match, marriage, wife. 4. Election, choice. V. The nature, condition, or circumstances of a thing or person; hence, I. Advantage, good circumstances. 2. Way, means. V. An announcement.

VI. A pattern, rule.

CONDITOR, ōris. m. (condo) A maker, framer, author, founder; hence, a writer, author.

CONDITOR, ōris. m. (condo) One who spices and seasons a thing.

CONDITORIUM, i. d. (condo) I. A coffin. II. A tomb, grave.

CONDITURA, ōr. f. (with a long i, from condio) A seasoning, spicing.

CONDITUS, a. um. Part. of CONDO.

CON-DO, idi, itum. 3. Prop. To give together, to put, set, or lay together; hence, I. To lay up in store. II. To hide, conceal; aliquem sepulcro, or, in sepulcro, or, terra, for, to bury; also simply, con-dere, for, to bury, both with poets and prose writers; hence, III. Gen. To put or thrust into a place. IV. To lose sight of, leave behind. V. To finish, end, bring to a close. VI. To make, frame, found, establish, be the author of any thing, in any way whatever; hence, to describe, celebrate in verse. VII. To confirm, establish. VIII. To arrange, set in order, dispose, regulate.

CONDŌCĒRACIO, ōr. actum, ēre. (condocere and facio) To admonish, instruct, train.

CON-DŪCEO, ul, ctum, ēre. To instruct.

CONDUCTO, a. um. I. Part. of condocere; see CONDŪCEO. II. Adj. Suitable, fit.

CONDŌLESCO, lui, ēre. (condoleo) I. To feel pain or grief along with; also simply, to feel pain or grief. II. To begin to ache or feel pain.

CONDŌNATIO, ōnis. f. (condono) A making a present.

CON-DONO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. dono. I. To present, give. II. To remit, i. e. 1. Not to demand what is due, to excuse. 2. To remit, pardon, forgive.

N.B. Condonare aliquid alicui, means also, To omit or forego any thing out of favour to another, or, to pardon or forgive a person for the sake of another; thus also, aliquem alicui, to pardon or forgive a person for the sake of another. 3. To give up, give over.

CON-DORMIO, ire. To sleep.

CON-DORMISCO, ivi, itum, ēre. (condormio) I. To fall asleep. II. To sleep.

CON-DŪCIBILIS, ē. (conduco) Expedient, profitable.

CON-DŪCO, xl, ctum, ēre. I. Trans. I. To bring or draw together, assemble, collect; also gen., to bring together, connect, unite. 2. Fig. To bring or lead to; or, to induce, move, incite. 3. To bring any thing to one's self for money. 4. To buy, purchase. 5. To hire; hence, Con-ductum, A hired house; also, Hire, rent;

or, a lease. ³ To undertake any thing for money, to contract, be a contractor.

I. Intrans. To serve, to be servicable or of use, to be advantageous.

CONDUCTICUS (-itius), a, um. (conduco)

Hired, taken into pay.
CONDUCTIO, ōnis. f. (conduco) I. A bringing together, a joining. II. A farming, hiring. III. A bringing (in a court of justice or of a judge).

CONDUCTOR, ōris. m. (conduco) I. One who rents, farms, or hires. II. One who undertakes a thing, a contractor.

CONDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of CONDUCO.

CONDUCTICATIO, ōnis. f. (conduco) A doubling: also, a repetition of the same word.

CON-DŪPLICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. To double.

CON-DŪRO, āre. To make hard, to harden.

CONDUS, l. m. (condo) One who lays up in store; hence, Condus promus, Plaut. One who goes out and lays up provisions.

CONFĒLUS, l. in. (ξὼνδύλαξ) I. A knuckle of the finger. II. A joint of a reed: hence, a reed itself.

CONFĒLOR, ātus sum, ārt. To converse, discourse together.

CONFARRĒATIO, ōnis. f. (confarreo) One of the solemn forms of marriage among the Romans, in which far was offered, and ten witnesses were obliged to be present.

CONFARREO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and far) To marry by the ceremony of confarreatio.

CONFĀTĀLIS, e. Joined in the same fate.

CONFECTIO, ōnis. f. (conficō) I. A bringing together, a joining. II. A composing: also, a preparing, working: also, a thing made, a preparation, a work.

III. A cheving. IV. A finishing, completing. V. A weakening.

CONFECTOR, ōris. m. (conficō) I. One who prepares or makes, a fabricator. II. One who slaughters, a killer.

III. An overthrower, destroyer. IV. A finisher.

CONFECTRIX, icis. f. (confector) She who consumes or destroys.

CONFECTUS, a, um. Part. of CONFICIO.

CONFĒRCIO, si, tum. 4. (con and farcio) I. To stuff together: hence, Confer-tus, a, um, Close together, thick. II. To stuff full, cram full.

CON-FĒRO, contūll, collatum (conlat.), conferre. I. To draw or bring together: hence, I. Gen. To bring together, whether in a friendly way or otherwise, to set together, unite, connect, join, make common.

2. To compare. II. To carry, bear, bring to a place: se, to betake or turn one's self to: hence, I. To bring on, cause, occasion, make. 2. To be of service, be advantageous, tend, conduce. 3. To lay upon, attribute to, lay to the charge of any one. 4. To commit, make over. 5. To bestow, confer, give, impart. 6. To apply, make use of for any purpose. 7. To direct. 8. To draw or direct towards. 9. To change, transform. 10. To put off, defer, delay. 11. To cite, quote.

CON-FERRŪMĪNO, āre. To cement or solder together.

CONFERTIM, adv. Closely.

CONFERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of confertio; see CONFĒRCIO. II. Adj. Close together, dense.

CON-FĒRVĒFĀCIO, ēre. To heat, make hot.

CON-FĒRVESCO, bui, ēre. I. To grow hot. II. To unite, grow together.

CONFĒSSIO, ōnis. f. (confiteor) I. A confession, acknowledgment. II. Proof, testimony.

CONFĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of CONFITEOR.

CONFĒSTEM, adv. Immediately, forthwith.

CONFĒCIENS, tis. I. Part. of conficō; see CONFICIO. II. Adj. That brings about.

CONFĒCIO, ēci, ectum, ēre (con and facio) Prop. To make together: hence,

1. To bring together. II. To compose, make: hence, 1. To furnish, procure, supply. 2. To occasion, bring to pass. 3. To prepare, manufacture, work. 4. To fulfil, execute, perform. III. To finish, complete, end, fulfil. IV. In logic, To conclude, draw an inference, infer.

V. To destroy, corrupt, waste, &c.: hence, 1. To squander, dissipate, spend. 2. To kill, slay. 3. To make small. 4. To destroy, extirpate, demolish, bring to nothing, impair: also simply, Conficō, To grieve, be afflicted: hence, Confectus, a, um, Grieved, afflicted; or, weakened, weak. VI. For inficere, To colour, dye.

CONFICTIO, ōnis. f. (confingo) A feigning.

CONFICTUS, a, um. Part. of CONFINGO.

CONFĒDENS, tis. I. Part. of confido; see CONFIDO. II. Adj. 1. Courageous, bold. 2. Audacious.

CONFIDENTER, adv. Confidently.

CONFIDENTIA, æ. f. (confidens) Confidence.

CONFIDENTIŌQUUS, a, um. (confidens and loquor) That speaks confidently.

CONFIDO, sus sum. 3. To trust, have

or place confidence, depend, hope or believe with assurance.

CON-FIGO, xi, xum. 3. I. To join or fasten together. II. To transfer.

CON-FINDO, idi, issum, ēre. 3. To cleave, split.

CON-FINGO, nxi, ctum. 3. I. To form. II. To invent, devise, feign.

CON-FINIS, e. 1. Bordering upon, near to, adjoining: hence, subst. 1. Confinis, A neighbour. 2. Confine, A border, confine. II. Fig. Near, that comes near, similar, allied.

CONFINIUM, i. n. (confinis) I. A border, confine: hence, Confinia, for, Neighbourhoods. II. A bordering upon; fig., i. e. a nearness, close connection of two things.

CON-FIO, fieri. 1. q. conficior. I. To be brought together. II. To be made, executed, done. III. To be consumed.

CONFIRMATE, adv. Firmly, boldly.

CONFIRMATIO, ōnis. f. (confirmo) I. A securing. II. A strengthening.

III. A confirming, establishing. IV. An establishing by proof, a proving.

CONFIRMATOR, ōris. m. (confirmo) A securer; hence, pecunia, Cic., a surety.

CONFIRMATUS, a, um. I. Part. of confirmo; see CONFIRMO. II. Adj. 1. Strong; certain, established. 2. Resolute.

CONFIRMITAS, ātis. f. Firmness, constancy.

CONFIRMUS, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To make strong or durable, to strengthen: hence, fig. 1. To strengthen: also, to persuade. 2. To strengthen, make stronger.

II. To fasten. III. To establish by proof, prove, demonstrate: hence, to assure, promise as certain.

CONFISCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and fisco) I. To lay by in a coffer or chest. II. To confiscate, i. e. to transfer to the prince's private purse.

CONFISIO, ōnis. f. (confido) Trust, confidence.

CONFISUS, a, um. Part. of CONFIDO.

CONFITEOR, fessus sum, ēri. (con and fateor) I. To acknowledge, confess, avow. II. To evince, show, make known, publish. Part. Confessus, a, um, is used also passively, That is confessed, acknowledged, owned; hence, ascertained, proved, set beyond doubt, certain, known.

CONFIXUS, a, um. Part. of CONFICIO.

CON-FLAGRATIO, ōnis. f. (conficō) A burning, conflagration.

CON-FLAGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To waste away or be consumed by

grc. II. Trans. To burn, consume by fire.

CONFLŪTĀRA, æ. f. (conflo) *A melting by fire.*

CON-FLECTO, xl. xum, ðre. To bend, curve.

CONFLICTĀTIO, ðnis. f. (conflictio) I. Any striking or dashing together. II. A struggle, conflict. I. In the field. 2. A judicial contest.

CONFLICTO, ðnis. f. (configo) I. A striking together. II. A conflict, struggle.

CONFLICTO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of configo) I. To strike together. II. To torment, afflict, vex.

CONFLICTUS, us. m. (configo) *A striking together.*

CON-FUSO, xl. tum, ðre. I. Trans. To strike together: hence, I. To unite. 2. To compare. II. Intrans. To fight, combat.

CON-FLO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. To blow together, blow up, excite by blowing. II. To bring or set together, to join, make up: hence, Confatus, a, um, Brought, set or joined together, consisting of: hence, to unite. III. To excite, occasion, make.

IV. To melt by fire.

CON-FLUO, xi, xum, ðre. I. To flow together, meet: hence, Confluens (sc. fluvii), *The place where two rivers meet, a confluence.* II. Fig. To flow together, i. e. to flock together in numbers; or, to go in great numbers toward a place; or gen., to betake one's self, devote one's self (to any thing).

CONFLUŪM, l. n. (conflo) *A confluz.* CON-FŪDIO, ðdi, ðsum. 3. I. To dig, prepare by digging. II. To pierce through, transfer.

CON-FŪRE, for fore.

CON-FORMĀTIO, ðnis. f. (conformo) I. A giving to a thing its proper form, a framing, fashioning. II. An idea, imagination. III. A prosopopeia.

CON-FORMO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. To give to a thing its proper form, to fashion, shape: also, to design, project, devise. II. To improve, set right, reform.

CON-FŌSSUS, a, um. I. Part. of confodio: see CONFODIO. II. Adj. Bored through.

CON-FRACTUS, a, um. Part. of CONFRINGO.

CON-FRĀGŌSUS, a, um. Rugged, uneven: fig., having difficulty or unpleasantness.

CON-FRĀGUS, a, um. (confringo) Rugged, uneven.

CON-FREMO, ul. 3. f. q. fremo: but with stronger signification. To sound, roar, murmur (at the same time or together).

CON-FRŪO, avi, ðtum, ðre. To rub.

CON-FRINGO, ðgl, actum. 3. (con and frango) I. To break to pieces. II. Fig. 1. Rem. Plaut., i. e. to waste. 2. To bring to nought, nullify, dissipate.

CON-FRŪGIO, ðgi, ðglum. 3. To flee to, take refuge in, take sanctuary any where.

CON-FRŪGIUM, l. n. (confrugio) *A place of refuge, sanctuary.*

CON-FULGEO, sl. 2. l. q. fulgeo; Plaut.

CON-FUNDO, ðdi, ðsum. 3. I. To pour out together: hence, 1. To unite, mingle, combine. 2. To disorder, derange: hence, 3. To astonish, confound: Confusus, a, um, Astonished, confounded.

CON-FUNDO, ðdi, ðsum. 3. I. To pour into, or, to pour out, pour: hence, to spread, extend, diffuse. III. To pour over.

CONFŪSE, adv. Mixedly: hence, disorderly, confusedly, in confusion, without order.

CONFUSIO, ðnis. f. (confundo) I. A pouring together: hence, 1. A mingling, mixing, combining, uniting. 2. Confusion, disorder. 3. Disturbance of mind, perturbation, disquietude. II. Oris, Tac., a blush.

CONFŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of confundo: see CONFUNDO. II. Adj. 1. Disorderd, confused, jumbled together. 2. Astonished, perplexed, confounded.

CONFŪTĀTIO, ðnis. f. (confuto) *A refutation.*

CON-FŪTO, avi, ðtum, ðre. Prop. To cool boiling water by pouring in cold water, to damp: hence, fig. I. To damp, repress, keep back, keep in, allay, hinder, oppose. II. To refuse, consult.

CON-FŪTUS, a, um; e. g. confuturum, i. e. confute.

CONGĒLĀTIO, ðnis. f. (congeo) *A congealing, freezing.*

CON-GĒLO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. Trans. To cause to freeze, to congeal, to freeze together, or simply, to freeze: hence, fig., to cause to run together, to make thick or hard. II. Intrans. To freeze: hence, 1. Congelasse otio, Cic., i. e. to have become inactive. 2. To grow hard or thick; Ov. Met. 15, 415.

CONGĒMINĀTIO, ðnis. f. (congemino) *A doubling.*

CON-GĒMINO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. Trans. To double, redouble. II. Intrans. To bec. me two out of one, to double.

CON-GĒMO, ui, ðre. I. Intrans. To sigh, groan. II. Trans. To bewail, lament.

CONGĒNER, genit. eris. (con and genus) *Of the same race or stock.*

CON-GĒNITUS, a, um. Born or grown together with, congenial.

CONGER, grl. m. (γόνγρης) *A fish, called by some, a conger-ee.*

CONGĒRIES, ðl. f. (congerere) *A heap of things one upon another, a mass: also simply, a heap or pile of wood.*

CON-GĒRO, essi, estum, ðre. l. q. confero. I. To carry or bring together: hence, 1. To heap together, bring forward by heaps, or, to heap upon, attribute, ascribe to, charge with. 2. To join, unite. 3. To build, erect, construct. 4. To expend. 5. To repeat. 6. To put, push, stick, throw, direct, bring to a place.

CONGĒRO, ðnis. m. (congerere) *A thief.*

CONGERRO, ðnis. m. (con and gerre) *A merry companion.*

CONGĒSTĪUS (-tius), a, um. (congerere) *Heaped together.*

CONGESTUS, a, um. Part. of CONGĒRO.

CONGESTUS, us. m. (congerere) I. A carrying or heaping together. II. A heap, pile: fig., a multitude.

CONGIĀLIS, e. Containing a congius.

CONGIĀRĪUS, a, um. Containing or belonging to a congius: hence, Congiarium,

1. Sc. vas. A vessel containing a congius. II. Sc. donum, or, argentum. 1. A largess of oil or wine, consisting of a certain number of congii. 2. A present in money instead of a congius of oil or wine. 3. Any present, douceur.

CONGIUS, l. m. A Roman liquid measure, containing six sextarii.

CON-GLACTO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. Intrans. To freeze, turn to ice.

CON-GLACIO, avi, ðtum, ðre. II. Trans. To congeal, cause to freeze: hence, conglaciari, to freeze, turn to ice.

CON-GLUSCO, ðre. 3. To grow; fig., to kindle, brighten up, blaze forth.

CONGLŪBĀTIO, ðnis. f. *A heaping together, gathering together in a round form.*

CON-GLŪBO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. To gather in a round form, conglabate: conglabari, to be conglabated or round: Conglobatus, a, um, Rounded, round. II. To assemble in a crowd, to crowd together: se; or, conglabari, to assemble together in a crowd or troop.

CON-GLŪBĒRO, avi, ðtum, ðre. To wind together in a ball or cluc: hence, 1. To wind together, wind up. II. To heap together.

CONGLŪTĪNĀTIO, ðnis. f. (conglutino) I. A glueing together. II. A joining together.

CONGLŪTINĀTUS, ðnis. f. (conglutino) I. A glueing together. II. A joining together.

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CON-GLORIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To *glue together*: hence, to join closely together. II. To connect, unite.

CON-GRĒCO, āre. To *lavish, squander away*.

CON-GRĀTULOR, ātus sum, āri. To *wish joy, congratulate*.

CON-GRĒDIOR, essus sum, 3. (con and gradior) I. To go or come together: hence, to fight. II. To go up to, advance to any one. I. To accost. 2. To attack, set upon, assault.

CON-GRĒGĀBĪLIS, e. (congrego) *Apt to assemble*.

CON-GRĒGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (congrego) *An assembling, collecting*.

CON-GRĒGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To assemble together in one troop or flock.

II. To assemble, collect. III. To unite, combine.

CON-GRĒDIO, ōnis. f. (congregior) *A meeting together*.

CON-GRĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of CON-GRĒDIOR.

CON-GRĒSSUS, us, m. (congregior) *A meeting together*. I. In a friendly manner. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, *Conversation*. 2. In a hostile manner, i. e. *Attack, engagement*.

CON-GRĒX, ēgis, of CON-GRĒGIS, e. (con and grex) I. Of the same flock or herd.

II. Assembled or collected together.

CON-GRĒUS, I. Part. of congruo; see CONGRUO. II. Adj. *Agreeable, fit, becoming, suitable, congruous*; of the body, well proportioned, well made.

CON-GRUENTER, adv. *Agreeably, fitly, suitably*.

CON-GRUENTIA, æ. f. (congruens) *Agreement, fitness, suitability, harmony*: hence, *symmetry, proportion*.

CONGRUO, ūi, ēre. I. To agree together, accord, fit, suit, correspond: hence, I. To be the part or duty of, to become.

2. To live amicably, or in concord. II. To come together. III. To happen at the same time, fall out together with.

CONGRUUS, a, um. (congruo) *Agreeable, suitable, fit, congruous, becoming*.

CONIVĒR, a, um. (conus and fero) *Bearing fruit of a conical form*.

CONIVĒR, a, um. i. q. conifer; Catull!

CŌNICO, āre. (κονίζω) Prop. To raise the dust: hence, I. To kick. II. With allusion to wrestlers, who before the combat used to sprinkle themselves with fine sand, I. To prepare for a contest, or, to contend.

CŌNISTĒRIUM, i. n. (κονιστήριον) *A place in the palaestra, where the athletes, af-*

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ter being anointed, were sprinkled with sand.

CONJECTĀNEUS, a, um. (conjectio) *Thrown together*: hence, *Conjectanea, orum*, i. e. *A book containing a collection of miscellanies*.

CONJECTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (conjecto) *A conjecturing*: also, *the power of conjecturing*.

CONJECTIO, ōnis. f. (conjecto) I. *A throwing, hurling*. II. *A conjectural interpretation*: also, *a conjecture*.

CONJECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of conjectio) I. To throw together: hence, to carry together, to contribute. II. To throw, cast. III. To conclude by conjecture, to guess; to explain, interpret.

CONJECTOR, ōris. m. (conjectio) I. One who concludes or explains by conjecture. II. An explainer, interpreter.

III. A soothsayer.

CONJECTUR, icis. f. (conjector) *A female soothsayer or interpreter of dreams*.

CONJECTŪRA, æ. f. (conjectio) I. *A conjecture, guess, divination, conjectural inference*. II. *A conjecturing of future events from real circumstances; an interpreting, explaining*.

CONJECTŪRALIS, e. (conjectura) *Consisting in, relating, or belonging to conjecture*.

CONJECTŪRO, āre. (conjectura) *To conjecture, guess, divine*.

CONJECTUS, a, um. Part. of CONJICIO.

CONJECTUS, us, m. (conjectio) Prop. *A throwing or casting together*: hence, I. *A connecting, uniting*. II. *A throwing, casting*. III. *Conjecture*.

CONJICIO, icis, jectum, ēre. (con and jacio) I. To cast, throw, or bring together: hence, I. To unite, combine.

2. To sum up, state briefly. II. To cast or throw towards: hence, fig., to cast, throw, drive, put, place, thrust: hence, fig., to utter, bring forward, advance.

III. To conjecture, guess, divine: also, to explain by conjecture, to interpret.

CONJUGĀLIS, e. i. q. conjugialis.

CONJUGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (conjugo) I. *A binding together, joining or tying together to a post or stake*. II. Gen. *A binding, uniting, joining*. III. The connection of words by derivation; relation of words, (Gr. συζυγία). In grammar, *Conjugation*.

CONJUGĀTOR, ōris. m. (conjugo) *One who connects or unites*.

CONJUGĀLIS, e. (conjugium) *Relating to marriage, connubial*.

CONJUGĪUM, i. n. (conjugio) I. *A*

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connection, union: especially, II. *Marriage, wedlock*: hence, *an amour*.

III. *A pair, couple*; or, *one of a couple, mate*.

CON-IUGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To unite.

CONJUNCTĒ, adv. I. *In connection, conjointly*. II. *Intimately, on terms of close friendship*.

CONJUNCTION, adv. *In conjunction, in common, together, jointly*.

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (conjungo) I. *A connecting, uniting*: hence, I. *Connubial intercourse, marriage*. 2. *Connection by friendship or relationship, intimacy, connection, friendship*. 3. Also, *A connection of two propositions*: also, *a connecting of two words by the interposition of a verb*: hence, *a conjunction* (part of speech). II. *Agreement, harmony, affinity*.

CONJUNGO, a, um. I. Part. of conjungo; see CONJUNGO. II. Adj. I. *United, connected*. 2. *Related, akin*. 3. *Agreeing, or harmonising, agreeable, conformable*. 4. *Bordering on, near*: hence, *Conjunctum, Conjunction*.

CONJUNGO, nxi, nctum. 3. To join, unite, knit together, connect.

CONJURATIO, ōnis. f. (conjuuro) *Union or alliance confirmed by an oath, a swearing together*. I. In a good sense: hence, gen., *An union*. 2. In a bad sense, *A conspiracy, plot*: also for, the partakers in an oath, conspirators themselves.

CONJURĀTUS, a, um. *That has sworn or leagueed together with another, or, that has bound himself by an oath*. I. In a good sense: hence, *United*. 2. In a bad sense: hence, *Conjurati, Conspirators*.

CON-JŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To swear together, swear among each other, bind each other together or combine by an oath. I. For a good purpose: hence, gen., *To combine, unite*. 2. For a bad purpose, *To conspire*. II. *To swear*.

CONJUX, ūgis. c. (for conjunx, from conjungo) I. *A consort, husband or wife, spouse*. II. *A bride*. III. *A mistress, concubine*.

CONL and COMM. For words which begin thus, see COLL and COMM.

CON-NECTO, xui, xum, ēre. I. To join or clasp together: hence, gen., *To join together, unite, connect, join*: hence, *Connexus, a, um*. I. *Connected, joined together, united*: and *Connexus, A joining together*. 2. Per *afinitatem connexus aliquid, Tac.*, connected with.

II. To add to, subjoin.

CON-NECTIO, ōnis. f. (connecto) *A join-*

ing together, connection: hence, the conclusion of a syllogism.

CONNEXUS, a, um. Part. of CONNEXIO.

CONNEXUS, us, m. (connecto) *A joining together, connection.*

CONNIXUS, a, um. Part. of CONNITOR.

CON-NITOR, itus and ivus sum, i. stronger in signification than nitor. I. *To lean against or upon.* II. *To strive, labour, take pains.* III. *To strive to reach a place, to ascend, ascend to a place.*

IV. *To strive to bring forth, to bring forth.*

CONNIVEO, lvi, or lxi (Ipsi), ěre. I. *Trans. To close, shut.* II. *Intrans. I. To close, draw together.* 2. *To close or shut the eyes: also for, to blink with the eyes, i. e. to close the eyes partially.* 3. *Fig. To shut the eyes, i. e. to make as though one did not see, to overlook, connive at.*

CONNIVUS, a, um. Part. of CONNITOR.

CONNUBIALIS, e (connubium) *Relating to marriage, connubial.*

CONNUBIUM, i, n. (con and nubo) I. *In a forensic sense, The power of marriage: hence, the right of marriage or intermarriage.* II. *Marriage, wedding.* III. *An engraving.*

CÖNÖPĒUM (κονοπέιον), or CONOPIUSI (κονοπισιον), i. n. *A kind of fine net used in Egypt to keep off gnats and flies.*

CÖNOR, ätus sum, äri. I. *To exert one's self, to strive, toil, labour: hence,*

II. *To undertake, attempt; to take the first step in the accomplishment of a thing.* III. *To undertake, dare, venture, hazard.*

CONQUASSATIO, önis, f. I. *A shaking.* II. *A debilitating, weakening.*

CON-QUASSO, ävi, ätum, äre. *To shake: hence, fig., to shake, i. e. to weaken, give a shock to.*

CON-QUEEROR, estus sum, i. *To complain, bewail, grieve at.*

CONQUESTIO, önis, f. (conqueror) *A complaining, complaint, bewailing.*

CONQUESTUS, us, m. i. q. conquestio; Liv.

CONQUXII. See CONQUXIO.

CON-QUIESCO, övi, ätum, ěre. I. *To rest; i. e. I. To sleep. 2. To take rest, repose. 3. To have or enjoy rest, be at ease to be inactive, to be checked, to be slack, to stand still.* II. *To find repose in a thing, to take delight in.*

CON-QUIESCO, quexi, ěre. *To stoop, bend, or bow down.*

CON-QUIRO, sivi, siltum, ěre. (con and quiro) I. *To seek together, or simply,*

to seek after, search for: Conquistus, a, um, Sought out, costly. II. *To go in quest of, make search for.*

CON-QUIRITUS, adv. *With much pains.*

CON-QUIRITIO, önis, f. (conquiro) *A seeking after, a search for, a pressing.*

CON-QUIRITOR, öris, m. (conquiro) I. *One who seeks or searches after; a recruiting officer, press-master.* II. *A spy.*

CON-QUIRITUS, a, um. Part. of CON-QUIRO.

CONR. See words which begin thus in CORR.

CON-SALUTATIO, önis, f. *A greeting, especially of several.*

CON-SALUTO, ävi, ätum, äre. *To greet, especially of several.*

CON-SANESCO, nuli, 3. *To grow sound, become whole, heal.*

CON-SANGUINEUS, a, um. *Related by blood.* I. *Of the same parents: Consanguineus, A brother; Consanguinea, A sister.* II. *Gen. Related by blood, akin: hence, Consanguineal, Kindred, relatives.*

CON-SANGUINITAS, ätis, f. *Consanguinity, relation by blood.* I. *Between brothers.* II. *Gen. Relationship.*

CON-SAUCIO, ävi, ätum, äre. *To wound.*

CON-SELERÄTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of concelerare: see CONCELERO.* II. *Adj. Polluted with guilt, detestable, execrable.*

CON-SELEREO, ävi, ätum, äre. *To dishonour or disgrace by a wicked action.*

CONSCENDO, di, sum, 3. (con and scando) *To ascend, mount: or, to go on board (a ship): also, to go on board ship, to embark.*

CONSCENSIO, önis, f. *A mounting: a going on board, embarking.*

CONSCENSUS, a, um. Part. of CONSCENDO.

CONSCIENTIA, e, f. (conscio) I. *A knowing of a thing together with another person, a knowing or being aware of a thing: hence, conscience, i. e. a consciousness of a good or bad action.* II. *Knowledge, skill in a thing.*

CON-SCINDO, ldi, lssum, 3. I. *To tear to pieces.* II. *Fig. To distract, harass.*

CON-SCIO, lre, 4. *To be conscious of, to have knowledge of a thing.*

CONSCIOUS, a, um. *dimin. of conscius, with the same signification.*

CON-SCISCO, lvi, lum, ěre. I. *Unanimously to approve of; to determine, decree.* II. *Gen. To resolve, determine upon.* III. *To accomplish, execute.*

CONSCISSUS, a, um. Part. of CON-SCINDO.

CONSCITUS, a, um. Part. of CONSCISCO.

CONSCIOUS, a, um. I. *Conscious or aware of, that knows of any thing, prying to, mindful of a thing.* Also, subst., Conscius, *Any person that knows a thing together with another, a confidant, or, a partaker in any action or crime, an accomplice.* Thus also, Consculus, and Conscula, *A confidant.* II. *Conscious of evil, having a bad conscience.* III. *Whereof one is conscious or aware.*

CONSCREBOR, äri. (con and screo) *To spit, clear one's voice, hawk.*

CONSCRIBILLO, ävi, ätum, äre. (conscribo) I. *To write, to scribble, scrawl.*

II. *Fig.: mates, Catull, for, to strike so as to draw blood.*

CON-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ěre. I. *To write together, i. e. to include several names or things in a writing.* II. *To compose or draw up in writing: also, to mark, set a mark upon: also, to sketch, delineate.* III. *For, To cudgel, beat, imprint, mark by beating.*

CONSCRIPTIO, önis, f. (conscribo) *A writing together, a writing, composing; a written list.*

CONSCRIPTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSCRIBO.

CON-SECRATIO, önis, f. (consecro) I. *A dedicating any thing to the gods, a consecration: hence, I. A consecration of a place, a making sacred. 2. A making of a thing inviolable.* II. *Dedication.*

CON-SECREO, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and sacro) I. *To make sacred, i. e. to devote any thing to the gods or a duty, to dedicate: hence, gen., to dedicate, appropriate, give up entirely: hence, I. Caput alicuius, Liv., to dedicate his head to the infernal deities, i. e. to devote to death.* 2. *To ascribe.* II. *To reckon among the gods, to deify: hence, fig., to deify, i. e. render immortal.* III. *To sanctify, i. e. give a certain sacredness to.*

CON-SECTARIUM, i, n. (consector) *A conclusion, especially, a short conclusion.*

CONSECTATIO, önis, f. (consector) *A striving after.*

CONSECTATRIX, icis, f. (consector) *She who strives after or pursues a thing.*

CONSECTIO, önis, f. (conseco) *A cutting or heaving to pieces.*

CON-SECTOR, ätus sum, äri. I. *To follow after eagerly: hence, I. To pursue, seek to overtake: fig., to pursue: hence, to imitate.* 2. *To strive after, seek*

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to attain a thing. 3. To relate, quote, allege. II. To reach, overtake.

CONSECUTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSEQUO. CONSECUTIO (CONSEQUATIO), ōnis, f. (consequor) Succession: hence, 1. Verborum, Clc., a correct order or construction of words. II. A consequence, i. e. a conclusion.

CONSECUTUS (CONSEQUUTUS), a, um. Part. of CONSEQUOR.

CONSEMINUS, a, um. (con and semen) On which several kinds of trees are sown or planted.

CON-SENESCO, nui, 3. I. To grow old, become aged: also to acquire the appearance of an old person: also, to grow languid, to decay, fade. II. To grow out of fashion, fall into disuse, lose its pleasantness. III. To become weak, fall away.

CONSENSIO, ōnis, f. (consentio) I. Agreement in a thing. II. Agreement in an evil action, conspiracy: also, a meeting, assembly.

CONSENSUS, a, um. Part. of CONSENSIO. CONSENSUS, us, m. (consentio) I. Agreement in a thing, harmony, concord.

II. Unanimity.

CONSENSÆUS, a, um. (consentio) I. Agreeable, conformable, suitable, fit. II. Agreeable to reason, fitting.

CON-SENSIO, sensi, sensum, 4. 1. To agree, harmonise, accord. II. To conspire, plot together. III. To give consent, agree to a thing.

CON-SEPIO, psi, ptum, 4. To fence round, to enclose with a hedge, wall, or other fence: hence, Conceptum, A place fenced in, an enclosure.

CONSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSEPIO. CONSEQUENS, Part. of CONSEQUO.

CONSEQUENTER, adv. I. Consequently. II. Agreeably, suitably.

CONSEQUENTIA, æ, f. (consequor) A consequence.

CON-SEQUOR, cētus (quātus) sum, 3.

1. Intrans. To follow: hence, Consequens, Following: subst., A consequence, Connected together. II. Trans. 1. To follow, follow after: hence, 1. To seek to reach or overtake, to strive or follow after a thing, pursue. 2. To imitate. 3. To approve of. 4. To retain, persevere in. 5. To prosecute, continue. 2. To overtake, reach. 3. Gen. To attain, acquire, get. 4. To discover.

CONSEQUUS, a, um. (consequor) Following.

CON-SERO, ōvi, itum, 3. 1. To sow, plant with any thing: Consitus, a, um,

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Sown or planted with any thing: also fig., filled, full. II. To sow, plant any thing: hence, Consitus, a, um. 1. Sown, planted. 2. Set in.

CON-SERO, ōvi, itum, 3. To join together.

CONSERTE, adv. In connection, as if fastened together.

CONSERVUS, a, um. Part. of CONSERVO.

CON-SERVA, æ, f. A fellow female slave.

CONSERVATIO, ōnis, f. (conservo) 1. A preserving of a thing so that it may not be lost. II. A retaining, observing.

III. A keeping upright.

CONSERVATOR, ōris, m. (conservo) A preserver, defender, deliverer.

CONSERVATRIX, icis, f. (conservator) She that preserves.

CON-SERVITIUM, i, n. Fellowship in slavery or service.

CON-SERVO, ōvi, itum, āre, 1. To preserve, keep, retain. II. To preserve; spare one's life, present with life and liberty. III. To keep, observe (exactly, strictly).

CON-SERVULA, æ, f. (dimin. of conserva) A fellow female slave.

CON-SERVUS, i, m. A fellow slave.

CONSESSOR, ōris, m. (consideo) One who sits near or by the side of any one.

CONSESSUS, us, m. (consideo) An assembly of persons sitting.

CONSIDEO, ōdi, essum, ōre. (con and sedeo) To sit, or, to sit together.

CONSIDERATE, adv. Considerately, with consideration, deliberately.

CONSIDERATIO, ōnis, f. (considero) Consideration, deliberation.

CONSIDERATOR, ōris, m. (considero) One who considers or reflects.

CONSIDERATUS, a, um. I. Part. of considero; see CONSIDERO. II. Adj.

1. That acts with consideration, wary, circumspect, cautious. 2. Considerate, i. e. done or chosen with consideration.

CONSIDERO, ōvi, itum, āre. (con and sidus?) 1. To observe with the eyes, to inspect, examine. II. To observe with the mind, to consider, weigh, reflect.

CON-SIDO, ōdi, essum, ōre. 1. To set one's self down, settle down. 1. To sit down, seat one's self, take a seat: hence, to hold a session, to assemble or meet together: then, gen., to settle, pitch. 2. To stop, stay, or tarry: especially of an army, to encamp, pitch a camp: of a fleet, i. e. to put in at: hence, to abide, dwell any where. II. To sink down, fall in, give way, sink: hence, fig. 1. To sink. 2. To abate, cease. 3. To end, conclude.

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CON-SIGNO, ōvi, itum, āre. I. To seal: fig., i. e. to prove, demonstrate, make evident. II. To write down, register, record, mark in writing: hence, 1. To remark, observe. 2. To mark, show by a sign.

CON-SILESCO, lui, 3. (consileo) To become silent, grow still.

CONSILIARIUS, a, um. (consilior) Suited for counsel, that counsels or advises: hence, subst., Consiliarius, A counsellor, adviser; an assessor in a court of justice.

CONSILIOR, ātis sumi, āri. (consilium) 1. To counsel, advise. II. To consider, deliberate, consult.

CONSILIUM, i, n. (consulo) 1. Deliberation, counsel. II. Counsel, advice. Counsel, i. e. one who gives counsel or advice. III. A resolution, determination, procedure undertaken with deliberation.

IV. Aptness to deliberate or to give advice, prudence; insight, penetration, deliberation: also, a prudent or crafty means or device, an artifice, trick, stratagem.

V. Design, view, aim, purpose. VI. Consilium is also frequently used for, Those who bring any matter under consideration: hence, a commission, committee. 1. The seuate. 2. The judges. 3. A council of war.

CON-SIMILIS, æ. Similar, like.

CON-SPIPIO, uii, 3. (con and spatio) To be prudent, of sound mind, or in one's senses.

CON-SISTO, stiti, stitum, 3. I. Trans. To cause to stand. II. Intrans. 1. To place one's self together with, to stand together: hence, 1. To agree. 2. To appear with any one before a judge, to go to law with one. 3. To consist of any thing. 2. To place one's self at, step or advance towards: thus also, Peri., constiti, I have placed myself, I stand, am: hence, 1. To set one's self in a posture or attitude for speaking, of an orator who defends a cause.

2. To come to a stand, of dice, i. e. to fall. 3. To step forth, e.g. in order to speak, and so, to make one's appearance. 3. To stand firmly, take a sure footing; to set feet on, to stand: hence, 1. To settle at any place, in order to dwell there. 2. To be pending, of a judicial cause. 4. To stand still, remain standing, make a stand: especially of persons fighting, to keep their stand, keep their position: hence, fig. 1. To remain standing: hence, to abide a lawsuit, maintain one's cause. 2. In speaking, to keep or confine one's self to any thing. 3. To stand still, be at rest, be firm or unchangeable. 4. To stand still, i. e. to be

checked in its course, to delay, stop, cease; hence, *gen. to stop, cease*. 3. *To stand still, remain stationary, i. e. to remain in the same state or condition.*
 6. *Gen. To stand, consist, exist.*

CONSTITIO, ōnis. f. (consero) *A setting, sowing, planting.*

CONSTITOR, ōris. m. (consero) *One who sets, sows, or plants.*

CONSTITRA, æ. f. (consero) *A sowing, planting.*

CONSTRITA, a. um. Part of CONSERO, *ēvi, āe.*

CON-SORBRINA, a. um. *Born of two sisters*; hence, *Conso-brinus*, and *Conso-brina*, *A cousin-german, child of a mother's brother or sister*; *conso-brinus* is used also *gen.*, for, *a cousin.*

CON-SOCER, i. m. *One of two fathers-in-law.*

CON-SOCIATIO, ōnis. f. (consocio) *A connecting, uniting.*

CON-SOCIATUS, a. um. I. Part of consocio; see CONSOCIO. II. Adj. *Connected, united.*

CON-SOCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To communicate, associate, unite, connect.*

CON-SOLAMUS, e. (consolor) I. *Consolable, that may be consoled*; dolor, Cic.

II. *Consolatory, that serves to console*; Gell.

CON-SOLATOR, ōnis. f. (consolor) I. *A consoling, consolation, comfort*; also, *a consolatory writing.* II. *An alleviating by consolation or other means*; also, *encouragement.*

CON-SOLATOR, ōris. m. (consolor) *One who consoles.*

CON-SOLATORIUS, a. um. (consolor) *Consolatory.*

CON-SOLIDUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (consolidus)

I. *To make thick or firm.* II. *To unite, make one.* III. *Rationes, Cic.*, i. e. *to rectify, adjust.*

CON-SOLOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To console.* II. *To mitigate any thing unpleasant by consolation or other means, to alleviate.* III. *To encourage, animate.*

CON-SOMNIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To dream.*

CONSONO, ul, āre. (consonus) I. *To sound at the same time or together with*; hence, *Consonans, sc. littera, A consonant.*

II. *To sound, resound.* III. *To agree, accord, harmonise.*

CON-SORS, a. um. I. *Sounding together*; *Consona, sc. littera, A consonant.*

II. *Agreeing, harmonious, concordant.*

CONSORIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To talk asleep*; *fig., to cast into oblivion.*

CON-SORS, tis. I. *Participating, partaking*; hence frequently for, *brother, or, sister.* II. *Of the same condition, similar.* III. *One who has joined his capital with that of another, a partner in trade.*

CONSORTIO, ōnis. f. (consors) I. *A partaking of any thing in common.*

II. *Society, amity, fellowship.*

CONSORTIO, l. n. i. q. consortio; Tac.

CONSPECTUS, a. um. I. Part of conspicio; see CONSPICIO. II. Adj. I. *Visible.* 2. *That is remarked or observed, striking, remarkable, worthy of notice.*

CONSPECTUS, us. m. (conspicio) I. *A seeing, looking at, view*; *the sight, or, eyes, when used synonymously with view*; also, *for presence*; hence, *an abstract, draught, sketch.* II. *A power or opportunity of seeing or looking at a thing, sight, view, prospect.*

CONSPERGO, si, sum. 3. (con and spargo)

I. *To sprinkle, scatter, strew.* II. *To besprinkle, bespatter, bestrew.*

CONSPERUS, a. um. Part of CONSPERGO.

CONSPICIENDUS, a. um. I. Part of conspicio; see CONSPICIO. II. Adj.

Remarkable, conspicuous, striking, worthy of notice.

CONSPICIO, exi, ectum, ēre. (con and specio)

I. *To see, look to, consider.* 2. *To care for, take care of.* 3. *To see into, discern.*

II. *To look at, look upon.* III. *Conspiciet* means also, *To be seen or looked at, to attract notice, to be gazed upon.*

CONSPICUO, ātus sum, āri. *To describe, discover, perceive.*

CONSPICUUS, a. um. (conspicio) *That makes itself seen.* I. *Visible.* II. *Renowned*; *striking, worthy of notice.*

CONSPILIATIO, ōnis. f. (conspiro) *An agreement, union, combination.* I. In a good sense; Cic. II. In a bad sense, *A conspiracy*; Cic.

CONSPIRATUS, a. um. (conspiro) *Having united or sworn together*; *Conspirati, Conspirators.*

CONSPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from conspicio) *To blow or sound together*; hence, *to unite, accord, combine.* I. In a good sense; Cic. II. In a bad sense, *To conspire*; Cic.

CON-SPONSOR, ōris. m. *A joint surety.*

CON-SPITIO, ul, ūtum. 3. *To spit at or upon.*

CON-SPURCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To defile, pollute.*

CON-SPITIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To spit upon.*

CON-STABILIO, ivi, itum. 4. *To establish.*

CONSTANS, tis. I. Part of consto; see CONSTO. II. Adj. I. *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable.* 2. *That acts steadily or reasonably.*

CONSTANTER, adv. I. *Uniformly, consistently.* II. *Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily.*

CONSTANTIA, æ. f. (constans) *Agreement.* I. *With one's self, in thought, word, or action*; *Firmness, uniformity, constancy, consistency, steadiness.* II. *Of single parts among themselves*; hence, *The agreement of all parts of the body to form one perfect whole.*

CONSTRERNATIO, ōnis. f. (constrerno)

I. *Fright.* II. *Tumult, bustle, disturbance.* III. *Constrernation, dismay.*

CONSTRERNATUS, a. um. I. Part of constrerno; see CONSTRERNO, āre. II. Adj. *Disunited, confounded, thrown into confusion.*

CON-STRERNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To frighten*; hence, *to dismay, so to terrify one as to throw him out of his senses*; also, *to excite to any thing in a terrifying or violent manner.*

CONSTRERNUS, strāvi, strātum, ēre.

I. *To bestrew, cover*; hence, II. i. q. *prosterneret, To throw down.* III. *lram, Stat., to calm, moderate.*

CON-STIPLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To make thick, join or place thickly together.*

CONSTATUO, ul, ūtum, ēre. (con and statuo) Prop. *To cause to stand*; hence,

I. *To put, set, or lay in a place.*

II. *To erect, make, found, build, establish, constitute.* *Constituere* means also, *To give a political position, to assign, fix, settle.* III. *To fix, appoint, settle, regulate.* I. *To resolve, determine, purpose.* 2. *To place in good condition, to order, manage, regulate.*

CONSTITUTIO, ōnis. f. (constituo)

I. *A disposition, nature, constitution.*

II. *Regulation, management.* III. *A definition, statement.* IV. *An ordinance, statute, law.*

CONSTITUTUM, i. n. (constitutus, a. um)

I. *An agreement, appointment.*

II. *A compact, covenant.* III. *An institution, ordinance, statute.*

CONSTITUTUS, a. um. I. Part of constituo; see CONSTITUO. II. Adj.

Constituted, disposed.

CON-STO, tui, ātum, āre. I. *To stand*

together; hence, 1. To consist in or of a thing. 2. To agree, accord; hence, to be consistent, uniform; hence, ratio constat, Cic. is correct; ratio constat means also, "It is good, useful, profitable, advantageous." 2. It is reasonable; hence, constat, *It is certain, evident, it is well known, manifest*; mihi constat, (a) I know for certain, I am certain, doubt not; Cic. (b) I am fully determined, fully resolved. 11. I. q. stare, To stand, stand firmly; also simply, to stand, i. e. to be. 1. To be fixed or unalterable, to remain. 2. To last, endure. 3. To stand in, i. e. to cost.

CONSTRĀTUM, I. n. (constratus, a, um) A floor or any thing made of boards laid together.

CONSTRĀTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSTRINGO.

CONSTRINGO, a, um. Part. of CONSTRINGO.

CON-STRINGO, inxi, ictum. 3. 1. To bind together; hence, 1. To draw together. 2. To draw into a narrow compass, to abridge. 11. To bind, tie fast, fetter.

CONSTRUCTIO, ōnis. f. (construo) A joining together, construction.

CONSTRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSTRUO.

CON-STRUO, xi, ctum. 3. 1. To join, heap, compact together. 11. To build, frame, construct.

CONSTRUPĀTOR, ōris. m. (constupro) A violator.

CON-STRUPRO, avi, ātum, āre. I. q. stupro, with a stronger signification. To violate.

CON-SUADEO, si, sum. 2. I. q. suadeo, with a stronger signification. To advise, counsel.

CONSUALIS, e. ; Plur. Consualia, the festival of Consus, i. e. Neptunus equester; Liv.

CONSUADOR, ōris. m. (consuadeo) A counsellor, adviser.

CONSUAFĀCIO, ōnis. f. (consueo et facio) To accustom.

CONSUETO, ōnis. f. (consueo) To be accustomed.

CONSUENCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. (consueo) To be accustomed.

1. TRANS. To accustom. 11. Intrans. To accustom one's self, to become accustomed. Perf. Consuevisse, or contr. consuevisse, to have accustomed one's self, i. e. to be accustomed, wont.

CONSUETUDO, ōnis. f. (consueo) 1. Custom, habit; venire in consuetudinem, 1. To pass into or become a habit or custom; Cic. 2. To adopt a habit or custom; Cæs.; Cic.: of states and people It means, National manners, customs or

usage, fashion, practice; also, the peculiarity or idiom of a language; or, a language, tongue. 11. Readiness, dexterity. 111. Intercourse, conversation.

CONSUEtus, a, um. (consueo) 1. Used, accustomed to a thing; hence, having intercourse. 11. Usual, customary, ordinary.

CONSUL, ūlis. m. A consul. The consuls were supreme magistrates at Rome, and were always two in number.

CONSULĀRIS, e. Consular, relating or belonging to a consul.

CONSULĀTER, adv. Like a consul.

CONSULĀTUS, us. m. Consulate, i. e. 1. The office of consul. 11. The time of his office.

CONSULO, ut, tum, ĩre. (dimin. of obs. conso, from which censeo is derived)

1. Intrans. 1. To think upon, consider; to deliberate, consult. 2. Alicui, To deliberate for the good of any one, to take care of, look to, provide for. 3. To advise, give advice. 4. To conclude, take a resolution, treat, handle, act. 11. Trans. 1. To consider, weigh, ponder. 2. To judge, determine; hence, boni consulere, 1. To take in good part, consider good. 2. To be content, satisfied, or pleased with. 3. To deliberate with any one, to ask advice, consult; hence, 1. Consulere rem, To consult respecting a matter, bring a matter forward for deliberation. 2. Consulere aliquem aliquid, To consult any one on a subject. 4. Gen. To ask, inquire; also fig., to consult, advise with.

CONSULTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (consulto) 1. A deliberation, consultation; a case proposed for decision; the object of a consultation. 11. An asking of advice.

111. With orators, i. q. questio infinita; Cic.

CONSULTO, adv. Deliberately, designedly, on purpose.

CONSULTO, avi, ātum, āre. (consulto) 1. To consult, deliberate. 11. Alicui, To take care of. 111. Aliquem, To consult, ask the advice of any one.

CONSULTOR, ōris. m. (consulto) 1. One who consults or asks advice, a client.

11. One who gives advice, an adviser.

CONSULTRIX, icis. f. (consultor) She that provides or takes care.

CONSULTUM, I. n. (consultus, a, um) 1. Deliberation. 11. A resolution, determination, conclusion. 111. A measure, procedure. 114. A question, subject of deliberation. V. Advice.

CONSULTUS, a, um. I. Part. of con-

sulo; see CONSULO. 11. Adj. Skilled or practised in any thing; hence, subst., A lawyer; hence, experienced in or having a knowledge of any thing.

CONSULTUS, us. m. (consulto) 1. I. q. consilium, Prudence. 11. I. q. consultum, Sall.

CON-SUM, fui, fore. To be at the same time, to be present together with.

CONSUMMĀBILIS, e. (consummo) That may be finished or made perfect.

CONSUMMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (consummo) 1. A reckoning together, summing up; hence, a summing up of several arguments; also, a sum, sum total.

11. A finishing, completing.

CONSUMMĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of consummo; see CONSUMMO. 11. Adj. Finished, complete, perfect.

CONSUMMO, avi, ātum, āre. (con and summo) 1. To bring or collect into one sum, to reckon together, sum up; hence, to make together, to amount to. 11. To finish, perfect, complete. 111. To perfect, make complete, consummate.

CON-SUMO, mpsi or msi, mptum of mtum, ĩre. Prop. To take together, to take to or for any thing; hence, 1. To apply, use, spend, employ, consume; also, to receive, acquire. 11. To consume, devour; hence, 1. To devour, waste away, squander, consume, destroy. 2. To destroy, bring to nought, weaken, kill. 3. To consume, wear out; hence, 1. To lose. 2. To have done with, to have finished. 111. To divide.

CONSUMPTIO, or CONSUMTIO, ōnis. f. (consumo) 1. Application, use.

11. Consumption, wasting.

CONSUMPTOR, or CONSUMTOR, ōris. m. (consumo) A consumer.

CONSUMPTUS, or CONSUMTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSUMO.

CON-SUO, ut, ātum. 3. To sew or stitch together; hence, 1. Fig. Dolos, Plaut., to devise plots. 11. To stop up, fill up.

CON-SURGO, rexi, rectum. 3. 1. To rise together, stand up together, or simply, to rise, stand. 11. Fig. To rise, i. e. 1. To be high; to prepare, be about to do a thing, undertake. 2. To arise, take rise. 111. To step forth.

CONSURRECTIO, ōnis. f. (consurgo) A standing up, rising.

CON-SURRORO, ĩre. To whisper together, murmur together.

CONSTITILIS, e. (consuo) Sewn together.

CONSTITUS, a, um. Part. of CONSTITO.

CON-TÁÑERÁCIO, ūel, actum. 3. To waste or consume away by degrees.

CON-TÁÑESVO, ūil. 3. To consume or fall away gradually.

CON-TÁÑPLATIO, ūnis. f. (contabulo) A joining of boards together, a planking, flooring; a floor, stury.

CON-TÁÑCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To cover with boards.

CONTACTUS, a, um. Part. of CONTINGO.

CONTACTUS, us. m. (contingo) I. A touching, touch. II. A contagion; fig., contagium, infection.

CONTÁGES, is. f. (contingo) A contact, connection with any thing.

CONTÁGIO, ūnis. f. (contingo) I. A touching. II. A connection with any thing, contact, partaking of any thing; hence, I. Relationship. 2. Example. 3. Physical influence and operation.

III. Contagion; also, a pestilence.

CONTÁGIUM, l. n. l. q. contagio. I. Connection, society. II. Contagion.

CONTÁMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and tamino, which some derive from the obsolete tago, for tango) Prop. To touch together; hence, I. To mix, to mingle together and by this means corrupt, to mar, disfigure. II. To pollute, defile, stain, contaminate.

CONTECHOR, āvi. (con and techina) To circumvent by artifice, to devise plots.

CONTECTUS, a, um. Part. of CONTEGO.

CONTEGO, xl, ctum. 3. I. To cover. II. To bring under; also, to conceal, cover, cloak; also, to protect.

CONTEBERO, āvi, ātum, āre. To pollute, violate, dishonour.

CONTEMNO, msi, mtum. 3. I. To make no account of; to consider any thing as not worth the trouble. 1. To despise, not to be afraid of. 2. To despise, set small value on, esteem lightly. 3. To reject the prayer of any one. II. To bring into contempt. N. B. Se contemnere. To have an humble opinion of one's self, i. e. 1. To be modest. 2. To think lightly of one's powers, not to presume on one's strength. 3. To think meanly, be dejected or despirited.

CONTEMPLATIO, ūnis. f. (contemplor) A considering. I. With the eyes, i. e. A viewing, surveying; hence, a taking aim. II. With the mind; hence, Consideration, i. e. respect, regard.

CONTEMPLÁTIUS, a, um. (contemplor) Contemplative, theoretical, speculative.

CONTEMPLÁTOR, ūris. m. (contemplor) A contemplator, observer.

CONTEMPLÁTUS, us. in. (contemplor) Contemplation.

CONTEMPLO, āro. for contemplor; Plaut.

CONTEMPLOR, ātus sum, āri. (con and templa, s. -or) Prop. To fix upon a spot for observation; hence, to observe, consider. I. With the eyes, To behold, gaze upon, survey. 2. With the mind, To contemplate.

CONTEMPTIM, or CONTEMPTIM, adv. Contemptuously, with contempt.

CONTEMPTIO, or CONTEMPTIO, ūnis. f. (contemno) Contempt, disdain.

CONTEMPTOR, or CONTEMPTOR, ūris. m. (contemno) A contemner, despiser.

CONTEMPTRIX, or CONTEMPTRIX, icis. f. (contemptor) She who contemns or despises.

CONTEMPTUS, or CONTEMPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contemno; see CONTEMNO.

II. Adj. Contemptible, despicable.

CONTEMPTUS, or CONTEMPTUS, us. m. (contemna) Contempt, scorn.

CON-TENDO, di, tum, ēre. of stronger signification than tendo. I. Trans. 1. To stretch, stretch out, strain. 2. To shout, dart; or, to throw, hurl. 3. To direct to or towards. 4. To strain, exert, put forth. 5. To exert one's self, strive, endeavour. Especially, 1. To endeavour to get or obtain a thing from any one; hence, to solicit, beg, intreat. 2. Expressly to maintain, solemnly to declare or assure. 3. To do, perform, execute, or accomplish with exertion. 6. To compare. 7. To draw together, bind together.

II. Intrans. 1. To hasten one's self, hasten, make haste; hence, to break up or set out in haste for a place, to march in haste, journey, go; fig. 1. Ad gloriam, Cic., to strive after. 2. To stretch, extend. N. B. Ire contendit, for lvi, Cæs. 2. To fight, contend; hence, to contest, i. e. to emulate.

CONTEÑTE, adv. I. From contendo, Earnestly, with great exertion of body or mind, vehemently, forcibly; hence, attentively, with observation. II. From contineo, Closely, strictly, tenaciously.

CONTEÑTIO, ūnis. f. (contendo) I. A straining; especially, a straining of strength, exertion, effort, vehemence; sermons, vehemence in speaking; also simply, contentio, a strong, violent exertion of voice; hence, I. A struggling or striving after a thing. 2. A fight, contest, contention. II. A placing or joining

together. 1. A comparison. 2. A figure of rhetoric in which two sentences opposed to each other are compare.

CONTEÑTIŪS, a, um. (contento) I. Full of vehemence. II. Quarrelsome, litigious; stubborn, inflexible; full of contest or strife.

CONTEÑTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contendo; see CONTEÑDO. II. Adj. Stretched, strained.

CONTEÑTUS, a, um. I. Part. f contineo; see CONTEÑNEO. II. Adj. Content, satisfied.

CONTEÑTERMINUS, a, um. Bordering upon, neighbouring. Conterminum, A boundary, confine.

CON-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. I. To grind, bruise, crush, pound. II. To weaken, debilitate, impair, tame, subdue.

III. To bring to nought. IV. To weary. V. To wear out, use. VI. To consume, spend, pass.

CONTEÑTERÁNEUS, i. m. Of the same country.

CON-TĒRRO, ui, itum. 2. To terrify, frighten.

CONTEÑRITUS, a, um. Part. of CONTEÑRO.

CONTEÑTÁTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contendor; see CONTEÑTOR. II. Adj. Well known, attested.

CON-TESTIFICOR, āri. To attest at the same time, or simply, to attest, prove, show.

CON-TESTOR, ātus sum, āri. I. To call to witness, invoke. II. To call upon, entreat. III. To prove, demonstrate, establish by witness; hence, Part. Contestatus, a, um. Proved, shown, confirmed by witnesses.

CON-TEXO, ui, tum. 3. To weave together, join together by weaving, or, to entwine, to put together in any way whatever; hence, I. Gen. To join or set together, to unite, combine; also, to continue; hence, Contextus, a, um, Not interrupted, unbroken. II. To add, subjoin.

CONTEÑTE, adv. Connected together, in close connection.

CONTEÑTUS, a, um. Part. of CONTEÑDO.

CONTEÑTUS, us. m. (conteno) A joining together; hence, connection, coherency.

CONTEÑTESCO, or CONTEÑTESCO, ul. 3. (contineo) To be silent; fig., to be still, to be at rest, to abate, cease.

CONTEÑTIUM, i. n. (contineo) The early part of the night when men are in their first sleep.

CONTIGNATIO, ðnis. f. (contigno) *A floor composed of beams or joists and boards laid on them, joist-work.* II. *A story, loggia.*

CONTIGNO, avi, atum, are. (con and tignum) *To join together or lay with beams or rafters.*

CONTIGUUS, a, um. (contingo) *I. That may be touched, within reach, contiguous.* II. *That may be touched, that borders upon or is near.*

CONTINENS, tis. I. Part. of continere; see CONTINEO. II. Adj. *I. Connected, continued, uninterrupted; either in itself; or with any thing else, bordering upon, connected with, adjacent, contiguous; it may also be rendered, following, successive.* 2. *Continent, temperate, moderate in his desires.* III. Subst.; e. g. continens causa, Cic., the chief point.

CONTINENTER, adv. *I. Continuously, uninterruptedly, without intermission or interruption.* II. *Continently, temperately.*

CONTINENTIA, æ. f. (contineo) *A holding back, keeping in; a restraining of one's desires, temperance, moderation, continence.* I. *Moderation, continence.*

II. *Moderation in expense, frugality.* III. *A repressing one's ardour, moderation.* IV. *Any holding in or keeping back.*

CONTINEO, tinui, tentum, ère. (con and teneo) *I. Trans. 1. To hold or keep together; or simply, to keep, hold; or, to restrain; hence, contineri, to be held together, to hang together; hence, 1. To enclose, surround, encompass, environ.* 2. *To keep in order, preserve, maintain.* 3. *To restrain, repress, limit, keep in.* 4. *To hinder, detain, keep.* 5. *To hold or keep in or at any thing, to occupy, employ; also, to amuse, delight, entertain.* 2. *To hold or keep together, to comprehend, contain, comprise; hence, 1. Continerè rem, To be the ground and foundation of a thing, to give it duration and existence.* 2. *Contineri re, To rest upon, to consist of.* II. Intrans. *To hang together, be connected.*

CONTINGO, nxi, actum, ère. *To wet, cover with any fluid.*

CONTINGO, tigi, tactum, ère. (con and tango) *I. Trans. 1. To touch; hence, 2. To touch, i. e. to border upon; and fig. i. e. to be concerned with, to partake or share in.* 3. *To touch, i. e. to arrive at, reach, get, or attain to.* 4. *To touch, fig. i. e. to make partaker of; hence, con-*

tingi, to partake or share in, to be connected with; also, to be polluted or defiled.

5. *To hit, strike, reach.* II. Intrans. *1. To happen, to chance, to come to pass.* 2. *To be at hand, or, to come forth, grow.*

CONTINUATIO, ðnis. f. (continuo) *A joining together in succession; also, a period; hence, 1. A connection.*

II. *A continuation.* CONTINUUS, atis. f. (continuus) *Connection, continuation.* CONTINUO, adv. *Forthwith, immediately.*

CONTINUO, avi, atum, are. (continuus) *I. Trans. 1. To join to one another, connect, unite; hence, continuari. 1. To last, continue. 2. To be connected or associated with, to follow immediately after.* 2. *To continue a thing without intermission, to lengthen, protract.* II. Intrans. *To continue, last.*

CONTINUUS, a, um. (continuo) *I. Hanging together or on one another, uninterrupted, without intermission, one after another.* II. *Connected with, contiguous to any thing; hence, Continuo (sc. tempore), Immediately, instantly.*

CUN-TOLLO, ère. 3. e. g. gradum, to go.

CON-TONO, are. i. q. tono, but with stronger signification. *To thunder.*

CON-TORQO, ari. i. q. cunctor. CON-TORQUEO, si, tum. 2. *I. To turn, turn round; contorqueri, to turn one's self round; hence, 1. To roll, to set in violent motion. 2. To hurl, throw. 3. To guide, direct; or, to direct towards, to steer, turn.* II. *To wind up, fold together.*

CONTORTE, adv. *I. Wound together, wound round; hence, intricately, perplexedly, obscurely.* II. *Violently, forcibly.*

CONTORTIO, ðnis. f. (contorqueo) *I. A whirling round.* II. *A winding together; and hence, complication, intricacy, obscurity.*

CONTORTICATUS, a, um. (contorte and plico) *Joined together in a complicated manner.*

CONTORTUS, ðris. m. (contorqueo) *One who complicates, or one who wrests to his own purpose, a distorter.*

CONTORTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of contortus) *Somewhat complicated, obscure.*

CONTORTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contorqueo; see CONTORQUEO. II. Adj.

1. *Powerful, forcible, strong.* 2. *Intricate, involved, perplexed, obscure.*

CONTRA. I. Præp. *1. Against.* 2. *Over against, opposite to, towards.* 3. *Towards, in respect of.* 4. *In comparison of, or, for, instead of.* II. Adv. *1. Against, i. e. 1. On the contrary. 2. In turn. 2. Over against. 3. In opposition. 4. Otherwise, in another manner. 5. Conversely.*

CONTRACTE, adv. *Closely, narrowly.* CONTRACTIO, ðnis. f. (contraho) *I. A drawing together; hence, in diseases, a contraction; also, of syllables, a contraction in pronunciation.* II. *An abridgment; shortness, brevity.*

CONTRACTIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of contractio) *i. q. contractio; e. g. morsus et contractiunculæ quadam animi, Cic., i. e. slight attacks and fits of grief.*

CONTRACTO, i. q. contracto.

CONTRACTUM, i. n. (contractus, a, um) *A crime, fault, denerit.*

CONTRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contraho; see CONTRAHO. II. Adj. *Contracted, narrow, short, abridged, curtailed, small, confined; also, wrinkled.*

CONTRACTUS, us. m. (contraho) *I. A drawing together; also, a being drawn together or contracted, unevenness, roughness.* II. *The beginning or commencement of a thing.*

CONTRADICO, xii, ctum, ère. *To contradict, speak against.*

CONTRADICTION, ðnis. f. *I. A contradiction.* II. *An objection.*

CONTRADICTION, a, um. Part. of CONTRADICO.

CONTRAE-EO, ivi, itum, ire. *To go against, oppose.*

CON-TRAHO, xi, ctum, ère. *I. To draw or bring together, to assemble or collect to one point; also, to draw to, to attract; hence, to get, take, contract, catch.* II. *To draw on, occasion, make; rem, i. e. to make, perform, do, contract, accomplish, execute; also simply, contrahere, to make a bargain or contract, to contract; hence, to become liable to a penalty.* III. *To draw together or contract from a larger to a smaller space; hence, 1. To abridge, curtail.*

2. *Lac, Plin., to cause to run together.* 3. *Animum, Cic., to lose or lessen one's courage.* 4. *To stop.*

CONTRAE-PONO, sui, stitum, ère. *To oppose; to Contraposition, An antithesis.*

CONTRARIE, adv. *In a different or opposite manner.*

CONTRARIUS, a, um. (contra) *I*

against, contrary, opposed, contradictory, hurtful, pernicious: hence, *Contraletum*, a *Con vary*, an opposite. II. That is or is set against. III. Mutual. IV. That meet each other.

CONTRIBŪTĪLE, adv. *With feeling or perception.*

CONTRĪCTĪO, ōnis, f. (*contracto*) *A touching, handling.*

CONTRĪCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*con and tracto*) I. *To lay hold of with the hand, to handle, touch.* II. *To lay hold of a thing: also, to spoil, violate.*

CONTRĪBŪSCO, mui, ēre. I. *To tremble.* II. *To tremble at a thing, to be afraid of.*

CONTRĪMO, ui, ēre. *To tremble, quake.*

CONTRĪMO, ul, ūtum. 3. I. *To divide, distribute.* II. *To carry together.*

III. *To add to, join, allot, assign, contribute: especially to unite, annex; to incorporate: it is also used for attribuo, to give over, assign, attribute.*

CONTRĪSTĪUS, Parl. of **CONTRĪDO**.

CONTRISTO, āvi, ūtum, āre. (*con and tristis*) I. *To make sorrowful, to afflict: contristari, to be sorrowful or cast down.* II. *Fig. To render unpleasant or gloomy: also, to injure, hurt, damage.*

CONTRĪTES, a, um. I. Part. of *contero*; see **CONTERO**. II. Adj. *Worn out common, well known, trite.*

CONTRĪVERSĪA, æ, f. (*controverus*) I. *A quarrel, dispute, controversy.* II. *A disputed point.* III. *A debate or exercise in speaking on a disputed point.*

CONTRĪVERSĪO, a, um. (*controverſia*) *Disputed, controverted.*

CONTRĪVERSOR, āri. (*controverſus*) *To be at variance, to dispute.*

CONTRĪVERſUS, a, um. (*contra and verſo*) I. *That is the subject of dispute, disputed, controverted.* II. *Quarrelsome, litigious.*

CONTRĪCĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To sabre, cut down.*

CONTRĪCĪDO, si, sum. 3. I. *To thrust together.* II. *To thrust or crowd into a place.*

CONTRĪCĪDO, āre. *To cut down; tribu.* *Plaut.*, to consume.

CONTRĪCĪS, a, um. Part. of **CONTRĪDO**.

CONTRĪCĪNĪS, ūis, f. (*contuberitum*) I. *A comrade.* II. *Any one who dwells with or is constantly in the company of another, a comrade, companion: hence a male, spouse, husband or wife.*

CONTRĪCĪNĪUM, i, n. (*con and taberna*) *A dwelling together.* I. In one tent:

hence, *A tent common to several soldiers.*

II. *Gen. A dwelling or living together, a keeping company with: hence, marriage (of slaves).*

CONTRĪTEOR, ūis sum, ēri. I. *To look on, gaze at, behold, survey with attention or admiration: also, to see, get sight of.* II. *To look to, take care of.*

CONTRĪTUS, us, m. (*conteur*) *A looking on, viewing, seeing.*

CONTRĪMĀCĪA, æ, f. (*contumax*) *A perseverance in one's purpose and opinion.*

I. In a good sense, *Constancy, firmness: also, opposition.* II. In a bad sense, *Obstinacy, stuffneckedness: also, contumacy, i. e. a refusing to appear in court in compliance with a lawful summons.*

CONTRĪMĀCĪTER, adv. *Obstinately, insolently, stubbornly.*

CONTRĪMĀCĪUS, āvis. *That perseveres in a thing, in one's opinion or purpose.*

I. In a bad sense, *Obstinate, stubborn: not yielding, unbending.* II. In a good sense, *Steadfast, firm, constant.*

CONTRĪMĒLĪA, æ, f. I. *Any misusage or abuse.* II. Especially, *Misusage in the way of insolence, insult, affront.*

CONTRĪMĒLĪSĒ, adv. *Reproachfully, insolently, injuriously.*

CONTRĪMĒLĪOSĒS, a, um. (*contumelia*) *Full of reproach, or abuse.* I. *Reproachful, insolent, abusive.* II. *Containing reproaches.*

CONTRĪMĒLO, āre. I. *To heap up in a mound.* II. *To entomb.*

CONTRĪMĒLO, tūdi, tōsum, ēre. I. *To beat, bruise, break, crush to pieces: also, as it were to bruise or crush to pieces, to shatter, render useless: hence, fig. I. To lover, weaken, lessen, tame, bring under.* 2. *To spend, pass, bring to a close.* II. *To beat.*

CONTRĪO, i, for *conteur*; *Plaut.*: *Lucr.*

CONTRĪBĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (*conturbo*) *Assonishment, perturbation.*

CONTRĪBĀTOR, ōris, m. (*conturbo*) *One who creates disorder.*

CONTRĪBĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *conturbo*; see **CONTRĪBO**. II. Adj. *Disturbed, confounded.*

CONTRĪBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Trans. To disturb, embarrass, perplex: hence, to disturb, disquiet, confound.* II. *Intrans. To occasion disorder or confusion, especially, in one's affairs: hence it is often equivalent to, to run bankrupt, to fail, break.*

CONTRUS, i, m. (*contris*) *A pole: also, a spear or pike.*

CONTRUSUS, i, n. (*contusus, a, um*) *A bruise, contusion.*

CONTRUSUS, a, um. Part. of **CONTRUSO**.

CONTRUSUS, us, m. i. q. *contultus*; *Plaut.*

CONUS, i, m. (*κωνος*) I. *A cone.*

II. *A conical figure.* 1. *On a helmet, whereon the crest is set.* 2. *A fruit in a conical shape.*

CONVĪTOR, āri, i, q. *vador*, with strengthened signification; *Plaut.*

CONVĪLLĪSCĪNTĪA, æ, f. (*convalesco*) *A regaining of health.*

CONVĪLESCO, ūi, ēre. *To recover one's self.* I. *To regain health, recover.*

II. *Gen. To recover one's strength, gain strength, become strong.*

CONVĪSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*con and vasa*) *To park up, pack together.*

CONVĪCTO, āre. (*freq. of convehō*) *To carry or bring together.*

CONVĪCTOR, ōris, m. (*convehō*) *One who sails together with another, a fellow-passenger.*

CONVĪCTUS, a, um. Part. of **CONVĪHO**.

CONVĪHO, xi, tūm, ēre. *To bring or carry together, or simply, to bring, carry.*

CONVĪLO, ellī (*seldom usi*), ūsum, ēre. I. *To break away, pluck up, pull out: hence, I. To separate.* 2. *To snatch or tear away.* 3. *To wrench, sprain, dislocate.* 4. *To destroy, bring to nought, weaken, impair.* 5. *To refuse, confute.* II. *To endeavor to pluck out or away, to shake make to totter or tremble.*

CONVĪENĒS, ārum, m. (*convenio*) *Persons who come together; especially, soldiers.*

CONVĪENĒS, tis. I. Part. of *convenio*; see **CONVĪENIO**. II. Adj. *Agreeable, suitable, fit.*

CONVĪENĒTER, adv. *Agreeably, suitably, conveniently, fitly.*

CONVĪSENTĪA, æ, f. (*convenio*) *Agreement, accord.* I. Of several things among themselves, *Uniformity.* II. With another thing.

CONVĪSENSIO, ōnis, entum. 4. I. *Intrans. 1. To come together, to assemble: hence, I. Civitates, quæ in illi forum conveniunt, Cic. i. e. who belong to, are in the circle of that city.* 2. *Fig. To come together, meet together.* 3. *In manu, Cic. i. in matrimonium cum viro, Gell., to come into the power and family of the husband, of the wife at her marriage.* 2. *To agree, harmonize in sentiment, be unanimous: also, to agree, accord.*

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with another respecting a thing, to concert together, make an agreement: hence, 1. To agree, be adapted to, suit, fit. 2. To agree with, fit, be suitable to, be in conformity with. 3. To be serviceable or useful. 4. To be becoming, seemly, fitting, to belong to: convenit, it suits, becomes, is suited. 5. To be becoming, seemly, fitting, to come together with any one, meet with, or, to come to any one; to accost, address: conventus, one to whom another has spoken: hence, convenior, they come to me, speak to me, I am addressed: hence, to accuse, bring an action against. 2. To agree respecting any thing: hence, Conventus, a, um, Respecting which several are agreed, agreed upon, allowed: hence, Convantum, subst., A compact, agreement, any thing wherein parties are agreed.

CONVENTICŪLUM, i. n. (convenio) I. An assembling together. II. A place of assembly or meeting.

CONVENTIO, ōnis, f. (convenio) I. A meeting, assembly. II. An agreement in a thing: hence, an agreement, covenant, compact.

CONVENTUS, a, um. Part. of CONVENIO.

CONVENTUS, us, m. (convenio) I. Any meeting or assembly: especially, 1. A court, sitting, meeting: hence, conventus, the chief town of a circle, in which judicial courts are held. 2. A religious assembly. 3. Body, community, total number. II. An agreement, covenant, compact.

CON-VERBERŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To strike. II. To chastise, lash, scourge.

CON-VERRO, erri, ersum, 3. To sweep together, sweep out, brush, sweep.

CONVERSATIO, ōnis, f. (converso) I. Frequent use of a thing. II. An abode, residence. III. Intercourse, conversation.

CONVERSIO, ōnis, f. (converto) I. A turning round. II. A return: hence, a repeating of a word at the end. III. A change, alteration: hence, a tumour, swelling. IV. A turning round, inverting: fig. of words. V. A period.

VI. A repetition of the same word at the end of a sentence.

CONVERSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of convertō) To turn round: hence, Conversari, I. To abide with any one; or, to live: also, to be together, remain together.

II. To have intercourse with, keep company with.

CONVERSUS, a, um. Part. I. Of CONVERTO. II. Of CONVERTO.

CON-VERTO (CONVERTO), ti, sum, ěre.

I. To turn, whirl, or wind round: converti, to turn one's self round: hence, 1. To change, transform. 2. To alter: also, convertere, sc. se, to be changed, to change one's self, to turn. 3. To translate.

II. To cause one to turn round.

III. To turn, guide, or direct towards any thing, to cause to observe: se, to betake one's self to a place: hence, converti, to turn, direct.

CON-VESTIO, ivi, itum, ĩre. To invest: fig., for, to cover.

CONVEXUS, a, um. (from convohor) Convex, hanging down round about, sloping, or tending downwards, arched or vaulted.

CONVICIATOR, ōris, m. (convicior) A raider, reviler.

CONVICIOR, ātus sum, āri. (convicium) To reproach, revile, taunt.

CONVICIUM, i. n. (con and vox) I. A cry of several persons or animals, a loud noise: hence, an urgent speaking about any thing, an urging, dunning. II. A vehement speaking or crying out against a person, an outcry against any one: hence, 1. Censure, blame. 2. A reviling, reproaching; reproach, insult: alicui convicium facere, to reproach, revile.

CONVICIUM, ōnis, f. (convivio) Intercourse, intimacy: domestic convivi-ones, Cic. domestics.

CONVICIOR, ōris, m. (convivio) One who lives and has constant intercourse with another, a familiar friend, companion.

CONVICIUS, a, um. Part. of CONVICIOR.

CONVICIUS, us, m. (convivio) I. Constant intercourse. II. A feast, banquet, entertainment.

CON-VINCO, icl, ictum, 3. I. To prove, show, demonstrate a thing. II. To prove that a thing does not belong to a person: hence, 1. To prove a thing against a person, i. e. to convict. 2. To confute.

CON-VISO, ěre, 3. i. q. viso, with a stronger signification. I. To see, behold. II. To visit.

CONVITIUM, CONVITIOR, &c. See CONVIV.

CONVIVA, æ, c. (convivio) I. A guest at table. II. A constant guest.

CONVIVILIS, e. (for convivalis, from convivium) Of or belonging to a banquet.

CONVIVATOR, ōris, m. (convivor) One who gives an entertainment.

CONVIVIUM, i. n. (convivio) I. A feast,

banquet, entertainment. II. The guests themselves.

CON-VIVO, xi, ctum, 3. I. To live with any one, have intercourse with.

II. To eat or feast with one another.

CONVIVOR, ātus sum, āri. (conviva) To give an entertainment, to eat in the company of several, to feast, banquet.

CONVOCATIO, ōnis, f. (convoco) A calling together.

CON-VOCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To call together. II. To call.

CON-VOLŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fly together, come together quickly, run together. II. To fly to, proceed to or enter upon a thing.

CONVULSIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of convolvō) To roll round.

CONVULSUS, a, um. Part. of CONVOLVO.

CON-VOLVO, vi, ātum, 3. To roll or fold together.

CON-VOMO, ui, itum, 3. To despoil, cover over with vomiting.

CONVULSUS, a, um. Part. of CONVELLO.

COŪLESCO, lul, 3. (con and olesco) for coalesco; Lucr.

COŪPĒRIO, ui, tum, 4. (con and operio) To cover.

COŪPERTUS, a, um. Part. of COŪPĒRIO.

COŪPTATIO, ōnis, f. (coopto) An election.

COŪPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and opto) To elect, choose by election, elect into a body or to an office.

COŪRIOR, ortus sum, 4. (con and orior) I. To arise. II. To rise up, to appear, rise, come forth.

COORTUS, a, um. Part. of COŪRIOR.

COORTUS, us, m. (coorior) A rising.

CŪPA, æ, f. (copo) A female dancer and player upon the cithara, such as used, for the sake of enticement, to frequent the taverns.

CŪPIA, æ, f. (for copia, from con and ops) I. Store, number, plenty, supply, in respect only of the use to be made of it: thus also, copias, supplies or stores of all kinds: hence also, property, effects, wealth, prosperity: also, materials (for building): also, matter or materials for speaking. II. A number or complement of troops: hence, especially in the plural, copias, troops, forces, an army. III. Power: hence, power for any thing, ability, opportunity, means of doing any thing.

CŪPIOLA, æ, f. (dimin of copia) A small store.

CŌPIŌSE. adv. *1. With or in great numbers, copiously, abundantly.* II. *Diffusely, with profusivity.*

CŌPIŌSUS, a, um. (copiosus) *I. Abundantly provided, rich, copious, plentiful; hence, rich, wealthy; hence, copious in expression, rich in words, fluent.* II. *Abounding, abundant.*

CŌPO, ōnis. m. i. q. caupo; Cic.

COPREA, æ. m. (κορυμβία) *A buffoon, jester; a silly buffoon, &c.*

COPS, or COPIS, e. (con and ops) *Rica, provided with every thing.*

COPTA, æ. f. (κορπή) *A kind of cake.*
COPŪLA, æ. f. (con and apio) *I. A means of connecting; a band or thong.*

II. *Fig. A bond.*

CŌPŪLATŪ, ōnis. f. (copulo) *A connecting, joining together.*

CŌPŪLATUS, a, um. *I. Part of copulo; to see COPULO.* II. *Adj. Connected, united.*

CŌPŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (copula) *To tie or join together, bind, connect, join, unite.*

CŌQUO, æ. f. (coquus) *A female cook.*

CŌQUIBILIS, e. (coquo) *That may be easily cooked or digested.*

CŌQUINĀRIUS, a, um. (coquina) *Belonging to cooking.*

CŌQUINO, āre. *To cook.*

CŌQUINUS, a, um. (coquo) *Of or belonging to cooking.*

CŌQUO, coxi, coctum, ēre. (πίσσω, πίσσω, πίσσω, πίσσω) *I. To prepare by fire; hence, 1. To cook. 2. To bake; panem. 3. Of other things; æra, Lucan., i. e. to melt: rastra, Juv., to forge: agger coctus, Propert., built of bricks: also, to harden by fire.* II. *Fig. To cook, dress. 1. Of the sun; To ripen; of the winds; to spoil, putrefy, corrupt, rot; also, to heat, scorch. 2. To disturb, vex, torment. 3. To digest, concoct. 4. To design, prepare one's self for any thing, think upon, meditate.*

COR, dis. n. (κῆρ) *I. The heart.*
II. *For animus, i. e. I. Mind, soul, spirit. 2. The understanding; prudence.* III. *The stomach.*

CŌRĀCĪNUS, a, um. (κοράκιος) *Black as a raven, raven-black; also, a kind of fish.*

CŌRĀLĪUM, CŌRĀLLĪUM, CŌRĀLLUM, CŌRĀLLĪUM, i. n. (κοράλλιον, κοράλλιον) *Coral.*

CŌRAM. *I. Præp. In the presence of, before any one, before the eyes of.* II. *Adv. 1. In the presence of any one, in*

person, by word of mouth, together, to one's face, openly. 2. Publicly, openly.

CORBIS, is. c. *A basket.*

CORBITA, æ. f. *A kind of transport ship, or ship of burthen.*

CORCĪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of cor) *A little heart; hence, as a term of endearment, a sweetheart.*

CŌRDĀTE. adv. *Wisely, with prudence.*

CŌRDĀTUS, a, um. (cor) *Wise, understanding, prudent.*

CŌRDŪLLUM, i. n. (cor and dolce) *Sorrow at heart.*

CŌRDĪLA, or CORDILLA, æ. f. (κορδύλη) *The fry of the tunny.*

CŌRIĀRIUS, a, um. (corium) *Relating to or concerned with leather; hence, Coriarius, A tanner, carrier.*

CŌRĪNTHĪARIUS, i. m. *One that deals in Corinthian brass.*

CŌRIUM, i. n. (κόριον) *I. The hide or skin of an animal, leather.* II. *Of other things. 1. Of The skin of a man, in low language. 2. A rind, bark, skin, surface.*

CŌRIUS, i. m. i. q. corium; Plaut.

CŌRNEŪS, a, um. (dimin. of corneus) *Of horn, horny.*

CORNEUS, a, um. (from cornu) *I. Of horn, horny. II. Hard or dry as horn.*

III. *Of the colour of horn.*

CORNEUS, a, um. (from cornus) *Of the cornel tree.*

CŌRNICEN, Inis. m. (cornu and cano) *A blower of a horn or cornet.*

CŌRNICOR, āri. (cornix) *To chatter as a crow.*

CŌRNICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cornix) *A little crow; also gen., a crow.*

CŌRNICŪLĀRIUS, i. m. Prop. *A soldier who was presented with a corniculum, and by means of it promoted to a higher rank; hence, an assistant of an officer.*

CŌRNICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of cornu) *I. A little horn. II. An ornament in the shape of a horn worn on the helmet, with which officers presented meritorious soldiers.*

CŌRNICŪLUS, i. m. *The office of a Cornicularius.*

CŌRNICĪGER, a, um. (cornu and gero) *Horned, bearing horns.*

CŌRNICĪPES, ēdis. (cornu and pes) *Having horny feet, hooved; hence, subst., A horse.*

CŌRNICĪS, icis. f. *A crow.*

CŌRNU, u. n. also CORNUS, us. m. and CORNŪ, i. n. (κίεα) *I. A horn; also, a crab's claw, elephant's tooth; also, a hoof; hence, 1. Any thing made of horn.*

2. *Fig. for, Courage.* II. *From some resemblance. 1. A horn, trumpet, cornet. 2. Ivory. 3. Cornua lunæ, the horns of the moon, Virg. 4. Cornua fluminis, the arms, Virg. 5. The wing of an army. 6. The conical part of a helmet on which the plume was placed. III. Any projecting extremity (especially when there are two of them). 1. The end of a sailyard. 2. The end or boss of the stick round which a book was rolled. 3. The end of a bench. 4. Cornua terræ, Ov., points, promontories; thus also, portus, Cas. in Cic. Ep. 5. A projecting part of the tyre (testudo). 6. An excrescence on the forehead. N. B. 1. Cornus, us. Cic. 2. Cornu copias, The horn of plenty, by which fruitfulness is denoted.*

CŌRNUM, i. n. *A cornel.*

CŌRNUM, i. f. *The cornel tree (Cornus mascula, L.); hence, any thing made from the wood of this tree.*

CŌRŪLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of corona) *A little crown.*

CŌRŪLLĀRIUS, a, um. (corolla) *Of or belonging to garlands; hence, Corollarium, sc. donum, and sometimes argentum (money). I. A present consisting of a garland; and so, a garland for a present. II. A present in money instead of a garland. III. Gen. Any present received over and above the customary remuneration; a douceur, gratuity, bonus.*

CŌRŪNA, æ. f. (κορώνη) *I. A wreath, garland. II. The name of two constellations. III. Any thing round like a wreath, or that encircles a thing as a wreath does the head; hence, 1. Corona circuli, Liv., i. e. a round hole. 2. Any round eminence or enclosure. 3. A halo round the moon. 4. In architecture, A cornice. 5. A circle of people round any thing; bystanders, crowd.*

CŌRŪNĀRIUS, a, um. (corona) *I. That serves to compose a crown or garland, or of belonging to a crown or garland.*

II. *Concerned with crowns or garlands.*

CŌRŪNIS, idis. f. (κορώνης) *A mark consisting of two lines which writers used to put at the end of a book or section; hence, an end, conclusion.*

CŌRŪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (corona) *I. To crown, put a garland or crown on a person. II. To surround, encompass.*

III. *To adorn.*

CŌRĀRĀLIS, e. (corpus) *Corporeal.*

CŌRĀRĀLIS, a, um. (corporea) *I. Having a body, corporeal. II. Of or belonging to the body.*

III. *Fleshy.*

CORPŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre (corpus) I. To furnish with a body. II. To make into a body; hence, corporari, to become body. CORPŪLENTUS, a, um. (corpus) *Fleshy, corpulent.*

CORPUS, ōris, n. (from κορῆς, ἄει, κορῆς) I. *Body*, i. e. I. Any thing that is not spiritual. 2. Especially, *The body of men and animals*: also of things without life, a *substance*, *mass*. N. B. It is used also, I. For *The whole person*. 2. For, *A shade or departed spirit*: also for, *a corpse*. II. *The flesh of the body*. III. *A union of several things so as to make one whole*: hence, I. *A work or book*. 2. *A society or company of persons belonging together, any whole, a body.*

CORPUSCULUM, i, n. (dimin. of corpus) *A little body.*

CORRĀDO, sī, sum, ēre. (con and rado) *To scrape or rake together.*

CORRĀS, a, um. Part. of CORRADO.

CORRECTIO, ōnis, f. (corrigo) I. *A correction, amendment, improvement.*

II. *A figure of rhetoric*, Gr. μεταβολή, μεταβολή, a substituting of a stronger word for a weaker.

CORRECTOR, ōris, m. (corrigo) *A corrector, amender, improver; a teacher of morality.*

CORRECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of corrigo; see CORRIGO. II. Adj. *Improved, corrected.*

CORRĒPO, psi, ptum, 3. (con and repo) *To creep together, or gen., to creep or sink into a place.*

CORREPE, adv. *Shortly, briefly.*

CORREPTIO, ōnis, f. (corripio) I. *A seizing*. II. *With the grammarians, A shortening of the vowel in a syllable.*

III. *A shortening, decreasing*. IV. *Reproof, reproach.*

CORREPTOR, ōris, m. (corripio) I. *One who seizes*. II. *A reprover*.

CORREPTUS, a, um. Part. of CORRIPIO.

CORRESPIŪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and resupino) *To bend backwards at the same time.*

CORRĪNEO, ēre, 2. (con and rideo) i. q. rideo, with a strengthened signification; *Lure*.

CORRIGĀ, æ, f. *A thong*; e. g. on a shoe, a *shoe-lie, shoe-latchet*.

CORRĪGO, exi, ectum, 3. (con and rego) I. *To make straight that which was crooked or bent*. II. *To reduce to order, improve, correct, amend*. III. *To heal, cure.*

CORRĪPIO, ipul, eptum, 3. (con and rapio) I. *To take hold of, seize quickly*

or with force; hence, *to put in rapid motion*. II. *To seize (quickly)*; fig., *to seize upon, take possession of*; corripio, *to be seized*. III. *To snatch to one's self, ruid, plunder*. IV. *To reprove, chide, blame*; hence, *to accuse*. V. *To abridge, diminish, contract.*

CORRĪPTĪLE (CORR.), e, i, q. rivalis.

CORRĪPTĪTO, ōnis, f. (corrivo) *A causing of water to run together, a drawing into one stream.*

CORRĪVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rivo) I. *To draw water together into one stream*. II. *Perhaps, To divide or draw off into several streams.*

CORRŪBŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and roburo) *To make strong, strengthen; hence, Corroboratus, a, um, Strengthened, become strong.*

CORRŪDO, sī, sum, 3. (con and rodo) *To gnaw to pieces.*

CORRŪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rogo) I. *To bring together by treaty, or simply, to bring together*. II. *To take together.*

CORRŪS, a, um. Part. of CORRADO.

CORRŪUNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rotundo) *To make round.*

CORRŪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rugo) *To wrinkle, make wrinkled; nares rugo, i. e. to sneer.*

CORRŪMPO, ōpi, uptum, 3. (con and rumpo) Prop. *To break or rend asunder or from one another, to break to pieces*; hence, I. *To destroy, bring to nought; also, to corrupt, spoil, mar*. II. *To draw away to any evil, to entice, seduce.*

CORRŪO, ui, ēre. (con and ruo) I. *Trans. To hear or rake together*. II. *Intrans. I. To throw down together*. 2. *To sink down, fall to the ground, go to ruin.*

CORRŪPE, adv. I. *Corruptly*. II. *Incorrectly, improperly.*

CORRŪPTĪLA, æ, f. (corrumpo) *That which corrupts, a corruption*; hence, I. *An enticing to evil, a seducing*.

II. *Corruption, bribery.*

CORRŪPTIO, ōnis, f. (corrumpo) *A corrupting, misleading, bribing.*

CORRŪPTOR, ōris, m. (corrumpo) I. *A destroyer, misleader*. II. *A corruptor, briber.*

CORRŪPTRIX, icis, f. (corruptor) *She that destroys, corrupts, or misleads.*

CORRŪPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of corrumpo; see CORRUMPO. II. Adj. *Corrupt, bad.*

CORS. See CIORS.

CORTEX, icis, m. with the poets some-

times f. I. *The rind or outer crust or shell*. I. Of a tree, *The bark*. 2. Especially, *Cork*. II. *A rind or shell, fig., an outside, hull, covering.*

CORTICŪS, a, um. (cortex) *Fall of bark.*

CORTINA, æ, f. I. *A round vessel, a kettle, caldron*. Hence, II. *A seat on which the priestess of Apollo at Delphi pronounced the oracles, a tripod, or rather, a cover thereon, probably in the form of a caldron*. III. *Any circle*: also, *a circle of hearers, auditory.*

CORTINŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of cortina) *A small cortina.*

CŪRS, i, q. cūrus; Cæs.

CŪRSŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (coruscus) I. *Intrans. I. To move quickly, to tremble, vibrate*. 2. *To flash, gleam*. 3. *To butt*. II. *Trans. To move quickly, to swing, hurl*.

CŪRSŪS, a, um. I. *Trembling, vibrating, moving quickly*. II. *Glittering, flashing, gleaming.*

CORVUS, i, m. I. *A raven*. II. *From resemblance, I. A hook in the form of a raven's beak, used in war*. 2. *A surgical instrument*. III. *A constellation.*

CORŪLETUM, i, n. (corylus) *A cove of hazels.*

CORŪLUS, i, f. *A hazel tree.*

CORŪMBIFER, a, um. (corymbus and fero) *Bearing ivy berries.*

CORŪMBUS, i, m. (κορυμβός) *A cluster of ivy berries.*

CORŪPŪRUS, i, m. (κορυφαίος) I. q. princeps. *A head, principal person, leader.*

CORŪTUS (-os), i, m. (κορυτός) I. *A quiver*. II. *An arrow.*

COS, cōtis, f. I. *Any hard stone*.

II. *A cliff, crag*. III. *A hone, whetstone.*

COSMĒTA, æ, c. (κοσμητής) *An adorning*; a female slave of a Roman lady, whose business it was to decorate her mistress.

COSMICUS (-os), a, um. (κοσμικός) *Of the world, worldly; a citizen of the world.*

COSTA, æ, f. *A rib.*

COSTUM, i, n. also COSTOS, or COSTUS, i, f. (κόστος) *A shrub growing in India, from the roots of which a costly unguent was prepared.*

CŌTHURNĪTUS, a, um. (cothurnus) *Wearing buskins*. Hence, I. *Raised above others*. II. *Treac, tragical.*

CŌTHURNUS, i, m. (κόθουρον) *A buskin*.

I. *A hunting boat reaching to the*

middle of the leg and fastened by means of straps, well adapted for running in the mountainous districts. II. Worn in the theatre. A kind of shoes with soles of cork, of the height of four inches or more, which were made use of in tragedy. Hence, III. A lofty or subline style: it may also be rendered, tragedy.

CŌTĪCĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cos) *Any small hard stone; especially, I. A touchstone. II. A mortar.*

COTIDIANUS, COTIDIE, &c. See QUOTIDIANUS, &c.

CŌTŌNEUS, and CŌTŌNIUS, a, um. for Cytolius; hence, Cotoneum, *A quince.*

CUTTĀBUS, i. m. (κὐττάβος) *Prop. A social sport at table, in which they used to throw from a distance the wine that remained in their goblets into a copper vessel or upon the floor, by which a kind of sound was occasioned; hence, the sound of the liquid thus thrown, or gen., any similar sound, or, any smacking noise.*

CŌTTĀNA, or CŌCTŌNA, CŌCTĀNA, CŌTĀNA, CŌTŌNA, ōrum. n. (κὐττάβη) *A kind of small dry figs.*

CŌTELA, or CŌTYLA, æ. f. (κὐτέλα) *A small vessel or measure containing half a sextarius.*

CŌTŪRNIX, icis. f. *A quail.*

CŌTYLA. See CŌTYLA.

CŌTYTTA, ōrum. n. (sc. sacra) *The festival of Cottyto.*

CŌVĀNARIUS, i. m. sc. miles. *One who fights from a chariot.*

CŌVINUS, i. m. (a Celtic word) *A kind of war-chariot used by the Belgæ and Britons. Also, A travelling-chariot.*

COXA, æ. f. I. *The hip. II. The hip-bone.*

COXENIX, icis. f. (coxa) I. *The hip. II. The hip-bone.*

CRABRO, ōnis. m. *A hornet (Vespa crabro, L.); Plin.*

CRAMBŒ, æ. f. (κράμβη) *Cabbage.*

CRĀPŪLA, æ. f. (κράπυλη) I. *Excess of strong drink, intoxication. II. That which causes drunkenness.*

CRĀPŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (crapula) e. g. unctio, Plaut., i. e. against intoxication, or, used at the drinking of wine.

CRAS, adv. I. *To-morrow. II. On the morrow.*

CRASSĀMENTUM, i. n. (crasso) I. *Settlement at the bottom of a thing, dregs, grounds. II. Thickness. III. A thickening, making thick.*

CRASSE, adv. I. *Thickly, grossly. II. Coarsely, rudely. III. Not clearly, dimly.*

CRASSĒSO, ōre. (crassus) I. *To grow thick, thicken. II. To grow hard.*

III. *To grow fat, fatten.*

CRASSĪTŪDO, inis. f. (crassus) I. *Thickness of a thing. II. A thick sediment, grounds, dregs.*

CRASSUS, a, um. *Thick, close, dense. Hence, I. Fat. II. Gross, coarse, not fine, rude.*

CRĀSTINUS, a, um. (cras) I. *To-morrow's. II. For sequens, futurus; e. g. hora, Virg.*

CRĀTER, ōris. m. (κράτης) I. *A bowl, i. e. a large deep vessel, in which the ancients used to mix wine with water, and poured it thence into smaller vessels, as we do into glasses; hence, II. From a similarity, I. A vessel for holding oil. 2. A trough, cistern, for the reception of spring water. 3. The crater or mouth of a volcanic mountain. 4. The opening of the earth which Pluto made. III. The name of a constellation.*

CRĀTERA, æ. f. i. q. crater; Cic.

CRĀTES, is. f. I. *Any texture of wood or other materials; a hurdle; hence, a harrow: a kind of punishment, in which malfaetors were covered with a kind of wicker work, on which stones were thrown.*

II. *Of other things, from their resemblance; favorum, Virg.; pectoris, id.: spinæ (the chine), Ov.*

CRĀTĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of crates) *A small gridiron.*

CRĀTIO, ire. 4. (crates) *To harrow.*

CRĒATIO, ōnis. f. (creo) I. *An electing to an office. II. A begetting.*

CRĒATOR, ōris. m. (creo) I. *An author, founder. II. A father. III. One who creates, chooses, or appoints to an office.*

CRĒATRIX, icis. f. (creator) I. *A female maker, founder. II. A mother. CRĒBER, bra, brum. I. Frequent, numerous; hence, abl. crebro, frequently, often, repeatedly. II. That does a thing frequently, conversant or familiar with a thing.*

CRĒBĒSO, ui, ōre. (from creber) *To become frequent, grow strong, increase.*

CRĒBRITAS, ātis. f. (creber) I. *Frequency. II. Thickness, density.*

CRĒBRO, adv. (creber) *Frequently, often.*

CRĒDIBILIS, e. (credo) *Worthy of belief, credible.*

CRĒDIBILITER, adv. *Credibly, in a credible manner.*

CRĒDITOR, ōris. m. (credo) *One who lends or has lent money to another, a creditor.*

CRĒDULUS, a, um. *Part. of CREDO.*

CRĒDO, idī, itum, ōre. (compon., for certum do) I. *Intrans. To trust, place confidence in. II. Trans. I. To entrust a thing to a person; hence, to lend; hence, Credittum, A loan, a debt. 2. To believe, give credit to, hold or admit as true; hence gen., to believe, think, suppose.*

CRĒDUAM, CRĒDUIM, for credam; Plaut. CRĒDŪLITAS, ātis. f. (credulus) *Credulity, easiness of belief.*

CRĒDŪLUS, a, um. (credo) I. *Easy of belief, credulous; also, allcut, that easily believes or trusts to one. II. That is easily believed.*

CRĒMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (cremo) *A consuming by fire, a burning.*

CRĒMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To burn, consume by fire.*

CRĒMOR, ōris. m. *The thick juice or milky substance proceeding from corn when soaked or pressed; thick broth.*

CRĒO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make, create, bring forth, produce; hence, to beget, bear, bring forth. II. To make, cause, occasion. III. To create, i. e. elect to an office.*

CRĒPĒBUS, a, um. (κρηπίς, allied to κρηάς) *Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, critical.*

CRĒPIDA, æ. f. (κρηπίς) *A kind of slipper consisting only of a sole without any upper leather, a sandal.*

CRĒPIDĀTUS, a, um. (crepida) *Wearing sandals.*

CRĒPIDO, inis. f. (κρηπίς) I. *Any raised base, secured with a wall or otherwise, on which a thing was built or placed, a ground, foundation, pedestal, base. II. Any eminence or raised border, pier, bank.*

CRĒPIDŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of crepida) *A small sandal.*

CRĒPĪTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (crepito) *A rattle for children.*

CRĒPITO, āre. (freq. of crepo) i. q. crepo.

CRĒPĪTUS, us. m. (crepo) *A noise, rattling, crackling, tinkling, jingling, creaking.*

CRĒPO, ui, itum, āre. I. *Intrans. To make a noise, crack, rattle, creak, jingle, clatter; hence, to break in pieces, to burst asunder. II. Trans. To make a noise with any thing, to cause any thing to resound; hence, to speak of any thing, make a noise about any thing.*

CRĒPUNDIA, ōrum. n. (crepo) *A child's rattle.*

CRĒPUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of crepus,

and this from *crepus*: *Twilight, dusk*; especially, the *dusk of the evening*.

CRESCO, *crēvi, cretum*, *c.* (dimin. of *creo*). I. *To grow, come forth, be born.*

II. *To grow, increase, become bigger or larger: also to grow up.* III. *To rise, become great, acquire honour.*

CRETA, *æ. f.* *Cretan earth*, under which name the ancients included chalk and various kinds of clay.

CRETĀTUS, *a, um.* (*creta*) *Made white with creta.*

CRETEUS, *a, um.* i. e. *creta*; *Lucr.*

CRETICUS, *a, um.* e. g. *pes*, a poetical foot, i. q. *Amplimacrus*; *Cic.*

CRETIO, *ōnis. f.* (*cerno*) I. *The right of declaring by word of mouth, within a certain time, whether one will enter on an inheritance or not.*

II. *An entering on an inheritance with the usual formalities after the prescribed space of time.*

III. *Fig. An inheritance.*

CRETĪLA, *æ. f.* *Dimin. of creta, and of the same signification.*

CRETUS, *a, um.* (from *creo*) *Arisen, born, brought forth.*

CRETUS, *a, um.* Part. of **CERNO**.

CRIBARIUS, *a, um.* (*cribrum*) *Concerned with or belonging to a sieve*; also, that is sifted.

CRIBRO, *āvī, ātum, āre.* (*cribrum*) *To sift, pass through a sieve, searce, bolt.*

CRIBRUM, *i. n.* (*cerno*) *An instrument made of skin, linen, &c., through which corn and other things were sifted, a sieve, strainer, colander, &c.*

CRIMEN, *inis. n.* I. *A fault, crime, so far as any one is accused of it*; then gen., a *charge, accusation, imputation*; hence, especially in the plur., *crimina*, *slander, calumny, defamation.* II. *A crime, fault, offence*; *fig.* I. *That which contains a fault or offence*; also, that which leads to a fault or offence, the cause of a fault or offence. 2. *A criminal, 3. Infamy, disgrace.* III. *A pretext, pretence, excuse.*

CRIMINATIO, *ōnis. f.* (*crimino*) *An accusation, impeachment.*

CRIMINATOR, *ōris. m.* (*crimino*) *An accuser, impeacher.*

CRIMINO, *āre. i. q.* *crimino*; *Plant.*: hence, *crimino*, *pass.*; *Cic.*

CRIMINOR, *ātus sum, āri.* (*crimen*) I. *To accuse, impeach, charge with a crime.*

II. *To bring forward or adduce by way of accusation.*

CRIMINŌSE, *adv.* *Reproachfully, by way of accusation.*

CRIMINŌSUS, *a, um.* (*crimen*) I. *Full*

of accusation or impeachment, containing accusation, accusatory. II. *Tending to accusation.* III. *Inclined or disposed to accusation.*

CRINALIS, *e. (crinis)* I. *Of or belonging to the hair.* II. *Like hair.*

CRINGER, *a, um.* (*crinis* and *gero*) *That wears hair, especially, long hair.*

CRINIO, *ivi, itum, ire.* (*crinis*) *To furnish or provide with hair, especially, with long hair.*

CRINIS, *is. m.* (from *crēvia*) *Hair which is combed*; hence, 1. *A lock of hair, tress.*

2. *Fig. Crinem sidera ducunt. Virg., i. e. a tail or train.*

CRINITUS, *a, um.* (*crinis*) *Having long hair or locks.*

CRISIS, *is. f.* (*crēvis*) *A judgment*; hence *fig.*, *candem crisin habere, Sen.*, to be in the same state.

CRISPULCANS, *tis.* (*crispus* and *sulco*) *Crossing through (the sky).*

CRISPO, *āvī, ātum, āre.* (*crispus*) I. *Trans.* 1. *To curl, crisp.* 2. *To set in a tremulous motion*: hence, *to swing, hurl, brandish.* II. *Intrans.* Part. 1. *Curled, wreathed, wrinkled.* 2. *Trembling, having a tremulous motion.*

CRISPULUS, *a, um.* *Dimin. of crispus, and of the same signification*; *Sen.*

CRISPUS, *a, um.* 1. *Crisped, curled.* II. *Curled, i. e. having curled hair.*

CRISTA, *æ. f.* I. *The comb or tuft on the head of a bird.* II. *The plume or crest on the helmet of the ancients.*

CRISTATUS, *a, um.* (*crista*) *That has a tuft or crest.*

CRITICUS, *a, um.* (*crēticōs, ὁ, ὄν*) I. *Capable of forming a judgment respecting a thing*: hence, *subst.*, *Criticus*, *One who forms a judgment respecting the old poets and other writers, a critic.* II. *From which a judgment may be formed.*

CRŌCEUS, *a, um.* (*crocus*) I. *Of saffron.* II. *Like saffron.* III. *Of the colour of saffron, yellowish, orange coloured.*

CRŌCINUS, *a, um.* (*crōcōnis, ὁ, ὄν*) i. q. *croceus*; e. g. *unguentum crocinum, Cels.*: and *simply, crocinum, Propert.*

CRŌCIO, *ire. 4.* (*crōcō*) *To croak as a raven.*

CRŌCŌBILINUS, *a, um.* (*crōcōbilinos*) *Of or resembling a crocodile.*

CRŌCŌBILUS, *i. m.* (*crōcōbilios*) *A crocodile.*

CRŌCŌBŌRIUS, *a, um.* e. g. *infector*, one who dyes woman's garments of a gold or orange colour; *Plant.*

CRŌCŌTŪLA, *æ. f.* i. q. *crocata (vestis)*; *Plant.*

CRŌCŌTUS, *a, um.* (*crōcōtōs*) *Of a saffron colour, or, yellowish*: hence, *Crōcota, A woman's garment of a saffron colour worn on festive occasions.*

CRŌCUM (*-on*), *i. n.* and **CRŌCUS** (*-os*), *i. m.* (*crōcōs, and crōcōs*) I. *Saffron* (*Crocus, L.*). II. *A yellowish or reddish colour, as, gold, and orange colour.*

CRŌTĀLISTRIA, *æ. f.* (*croctalum*) *A female player on the croctulum.*

CRŌTĀLIUM, *i. n.* (*crōctālium*) *Prop. A little rattle.*

CRŌTĀLUM, *i. n.* (*crōctalum*) *A rattle*; a *castanet, cymbal.*

CRŌCIABĪLITAS, *ātis. f.* (*cruciabilis*) *Torture, torment.*

CRŌCIABĪLITER, *adv.* *Painfully, with torture.*

CRŌCIAMENTUM, *i. n.* (*crucio*) *Torture, torment, pain.*

CRŌCIARIUS, *a, um.* (*crux*) *Torturing, painful.*

CRŌCIATUS, *us. m.* (*crucio*) I. *Torment, pain, anguish.* II. *Torture, violent and painful punishment.*

CRŌCIFIGO, *xī, xum, ēre.* *To suspend upon a cross, to crucify.*

CRŌCIFIXUS, *a, um.* Part. of **CRUCIFIGO**.

CRŪCIO, *āvī, ātum, āre.* (*crux*) *To torture, rack, torment*: hence, *cruciari, to vex or torment one's self.*

CRŪDELIS, *e.* (*crudus*) *Bloodthirsty, cruel.*

CRŪDELITAS, *ātis. f.* (*crudelis*) *Cruelty, barbarity.*

CRŪDELITER, *adv.* *Cruelly, in a cruel manner.*

CRŪDESCO, *dul, ēre.* (*crudus*) *To grow raw, of wounds when they break open*: hence, *fig.*, *to grow worse, to become more violent.*

CRŪDITAS, *ātis. f.* (*crudus*) I. *An incapacity of the stomach to digest food, indigestion*: hence, *an overloading of the stomach, gluttony.* II. *Cruditates, Undigested food, crudities.*

CRŪDUS, *a, um.* (for *crudus*) I. *Prop. Full of blood, bloody*: hence, *raw, not dressed, of food*: also, *raw, not healed, of a wound.* II. *Undigested*: *crudus homo, one who cannot digest his food, or has not yet digested it*; also, *one that suffers from pains in his stomach.* III. *Unripe, of fruits*: hence, *fig.* I. *Unripe, premature.* 2. *Too young, too new, inexperienced, very young.* IV. *Unprepared, raw.* V. *Still fresh or green, not yet withered.* VI. *Hard, stiff, rigid.* 1. *Raw, savage, cruel, unpolished.*

rough, wild. 2. *Unconquered by misfortune, undaunted.*

CRŒNĒTIS. adv. I. *Bloodily, in a bloody manner.* II. *Cruelly.*

CRUCĒNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cruentus)
I. *To sprinkle with blood, make bloody.*
II. *To pollute.* III. *To dye red.*

CRUCĒNTUS, a, um. (crucor) *Bloody; Cruent, orun, Bloodshed. Hence, I. Blood-thirsty, cruel.* II. *Red.* III. *Polluted.*

CRŪMĒNA (Crumina), æ. f. I. *A small purse.* II. *Money.*

CRŪOR, ōris, m. I. *Blood which flows or runs out of a wound.* II. *Bloodshed, murder.*

CRUPPELLĀRIUS (Cruppellarius), l. m. (a Celtic word) *A person harnessed for fighting.*

CRŪRĀLIS, e. (crus) *Of or belonging to the shin or leg.*

CRŪRĀFRĀGUS, a, um. (crus and frango) *Whose legs are or have been broken.*

CRŪS, crŭis, m. *The leg from the knee to the foot, the shin, shank; fig., the lower part of the trunk of a tree.*

CRUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of crus) *A little leg.*

CRŪSMA, ātis, n. (κρούσμα) *A striking on musical instruments.*

CRŪSTA, æ. f. I. *A hard rind or crust.*
II. *A scab.* III. *Plastering.* IV. *Embossed figures on plate.*

CRŪSTĀRIUS, a, um. (crusta) *That lays embossed figures on plate.*

CRŪSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (crusta) *To cover any thing with a crust, rind, or the like, to encrust.*

CRŪSTŌSUS, a, um. (crusta) *Covered with a crust or shell, having a crust or rind.*

CRŪSTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of crusta) *A little crust, shell, or scar.*

CRŪSTŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (crustulum) *Concerned with or belonging to small cakes; Crustularius, sc. artificer, or negotiator, One that makes or deals in such.*

CRŪSTŪLUM, l. n. (dimin. of crustum) *Any kind of small pastry, as a wafer, thin cake, &c.*

CRŪSTĀTI, l. n. (allied to crusta) *A piece of baked pastry, as, bread, cake, &c.*

CRUX, crŭcis, f. I. *A cross on which malefactors were suspended; hence, I. A term of reproach, A gailous-knave, rascal.* 2. *Any thing resembling a cross.*

II. *Especially, Torment, torture, pain, whatever it may consist in; also fig., that which causes pain; hence,*

III. *Of, Any evil or misfortune.*

CRŪPTA, æ. f. (κρυπτή) *A subterraneous or concealed place or passage, a grot, vault, &c.*

CRŪSTĀLLŪS, l. n. and CRŪSTĀLLŪS, i. c. (κρυστάλλος) *Crystal; a ball of crystal; a crystal vessel.*

CRŪBĪCŪLĀRIUS, e. (cubiculum) *Of or belonging to a bedchamber; cubicularis (imagines, sell.). Suet., Images and busts of beloved persons, which are hung up or placed in a sleeping room.*

CRŪBĪCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (cubiculum) *Concerned with or belonging to a bedchamber.*

CRŪBĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (cubiculum) *Furnished with bedchambers.*

CRŪBĪCŪLUM, l. n. (cubo) *Any room, chamber, or apartment, especially one that is furnished with a couch (lectus), whether for sleeping or for reading and studying on; also, an elevated seat for the emperor at the spectacles.*

CRŪBĪS, i. n. (cubo) I. *Any place in which one lies.* I. Of persons, *A couch, bed; also, a chamber, little chamber.*

II. *Fig. Avaritiæ cubilia, Cic., i. e. most evident traces.*

CRŪBITĀL, i. n. (for cubitale) *A cushion for the elbow or arm.*

CRŪBITĀLIS, e. (cubitus, i) I. *Belonging to the elbow.* II. *An ell long.*

CRŪBITISSĪMUS. adv. *Lying down; Plaut. CRŪBITO, āre. (freq. of cubo) I. To lie down often; or simply, to lie down.*

CRŪBITRĀ, æ. f. (cubo) *A lying down.*

CRŪBITUS, i. m. and CRŪBITUM, i. n. (cubo) I. *The elbow; hence, the bend of the arm.* II. *A cubit, ell.*

CRŪBITUS, us, m. (cubo) I. *A lying down.* II. *A bed, couch.*

CRŪBO, ui (seldom āvi), itum, āre. I. *To lie down.* II. *To lie down, i. e. to be ill.* III. *Fig. To lie, be situate.*

CRŪCŪLLUS, l. m. *That in which any thing is wrapped up.* I. *A covering for the head, a capuchon or hood fastened to a garment.* II. *A bag for pepper, &c.*

CRŪCŪLLUS, i. m. *A cuckoo; also, as a term of reproach, lubber, blockhead, simpleton, nunny.*

CRŪCŪMIS, i. and ĒRIS, m. *A cucumber.*

CRŪCŪRĪTA, æ. f. I. *A gourd.* II. *A cupping-glass.*

CRŪCŪS, i. m. l. q. cucullus; Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6, ed. Gron.

CRŪDO, di, sum. 3. I. *To strike, beat, hammer.* II. *To stamp, coin; hence*

to make.

CRŪDO, or CRŪDON, ōnis, m. *A helmet made of raw skin.*

CRŪCŪTIMŌDI, for crujuculū modū. *Of what sort, manner, or kind is ever.*

CRŪIUS, ūis, or CRŪIATIS, e. (from cuius, genit. cuius) *Of what country, nation, or town?*

CRŪIUS, a, um. Is used for the genitive, I. Of quis. 2. Of qui, quæ, quod, i. e. *Of which, of whom, whose.*

CRŪIUSCRŪIŌDI, or CRŪIUSCRŪI, for crujuculū modū. *Of what kind is ever.*

CRŪIUSCRŪIŌDI, or CRŪIUSCRŪI MODŪ. See CRŪIUSCRŪI, and MODUS.

CRŪIUSCRŪIŌDI, or CRŪIUSCRŪI MODŪ. See QUIDAM, and MODUS.

CRŪIUSCRŪI, or CRŪIUS MODŪ. I. *Of what kind? also, such, of which kind.*

II. *For crujuculū modū; e. g. eis, Cic., what kind of person soever you may be.*

CRŪIUSCRŪIŌDIŪQUE, for crujuculū modū; Cic.

CRŪIUSNAM, CRŪIĀNAM, CRŪIEMNAM. *Whose? of whom?*

CRŪIUSCRŪIŌDI, or CRŪIUSCRŪI MODŪ, i. e. crujuculū modū.

CRŪIITA, æ. f. *Any thing stuffed with feathers, wool, &c.; as, a feather bed, cushion, mattress, pillow. Some write culcita.*

CRŪITĒLLA, æ. f. *Dimin. of culcita, and of the same signification; Plaut.*

CRŪLEUS (Culleus), m. (κωλλεύς), also CŪLEUM (Culleum), i. n. (κωλλεύς) *A leathern sack or bag for various purposes.*

CRŪLEX, icis, m. *A spat, midge.*

CRŪLĪNA, æ. f. I. *A kitchen.* II. *A kitchen, fig., i. e. vicinals.*

CRŪLMEN, ūis, n. (from columen) I. *The uppermost part of a thing; the highest point; hence, a roof.* II. *Fig. Summum culmen, sc. dignitatis, or fortuna.*

CRŪLPA, æ. f. I. *A fault, the blame which attaches to a fault, imputation; any error, mistake, fault, oversight, defect; hence, I. A mischievous or dangerous thing.* 2. *A blameworthy person.*

CRŪLPĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part of culpo; see CULPO.* II. *Adj. I. Blameworthy, faulty.* 2. *Bad, spoiled.*

CRŪLPŌ, ūre. (culpo) *To blame, reproach.*

CRŪLPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (culpa) I. *To accuse, reproach.* II. *To find fault with, disapprove of, be dissatisfied with.*

CRŪLTELUS, i. m. (dimin. of culter) *A small knife, or, a knife.*

CRŪLTER, tri, m. (from colo, as raster from rado) I. *The couler of a plough*

II. *A vine knife, especially, the iron*

part near the handle. III. *A table knife, butcher's knife.* IV. *A razor.*
CULTIO, ōnis. f. (colo) *A cultivating or preparing of a thing.*

CULTOR, ōris. m. (colo) *One who properly tends, takes care of, or looks after a thing; hence, 1. An inhabitant, inmate.*

II. *Juvenum, Pers., an instructor, teacher.* III. *A worshipper; also, an overseer, respecer.*

CULTRARIUS, i. m. (cultor) *One who slew the victim at a sacrifice.*

CULTRIX, icis. f. (cultor) I. *She who tends or takes care of a thing.* II. *A female inmate or inhabitant.*

CULTURA, æ. f. (colo) i. q. cultus. I. *A cultivating, tilling, tending, taking care of; hence, cultivation of the mind, instruction.* II. *Respect, esteem.*

CULTUS, a, um. I. Part. of colo: see Colo, ere. II. Adj. *Cultivated, adorned, elegant, fine.* We find also plur. *Culta, subst., Cultivated land, fields.*

CULTUS, us. m. (colo) I. *A tending, taking care of, cultivation of a thing. Agriculture, husbandry.* 2. Fig. *Cultivation*, when it may frequently be rendered, *attention paid to any thing, instruction, improvement, education.* II. *Cultus* is said of every thing belonging to the support of life, and hence denotes, *Dwelling, victuals, clothing, and every thing necessary to a domestic establishment; especially, splendour in clothing and expensive furniture.* III. *A manner or style of living.* IV. *Esteem, regard, worship, reverence, adoration.*
CÛLLUS, i. m. *A kind of drinking-cup.*

CÛLUS, i. m. *The fundament.*

CUM, or **QUUM**. See **QUUM**.

CUM, prap. (from σύν, ζύν, σύν) expresses in general a being together, an accompanying, and is used of persons, of things, and ideas; its radical signification is, *With, opposed to sine, 'without.'* Hence, 1. *In connection with, in common with; σύν, or simply, τινι.* I. Of actions common to the two parties concerned. *With, together with.* 2. *In a friendly acceptance; hence also, On the side or party of any one.* 3. *In a hostile acceptance, With, i. q. against; pugnae cum hoste. Cic., læxißibz. τινι.* II. *In company with, ἄμα.* I. Of persons, *With, among.* 2. Of things, *Furnished, provided, equipped, clothed, endowed with any thing; or simply, with, also, in.* 3. Of contemporaneity, *With, at, after, upon;* therefore also of contemporary operations

and effects, *with, to, &c. i. e. not without:* to this belongs the phrase, *cum eo, with, on, or under the condition that, provided that, yet so.* III. Of concomitant operation and participation, *μαρτά.* 1. *In league or alliance with, together with, with.* 2. *Under the superintendence or command of, with, under.*

CUMÆLIS (Cym.), c. (from κύμα, a wave) *Sea-green, water-coloured.*
CUMCUCUÆ, i. e. *quandocucue;* Lucr.
CUMERA, æ. f. *A tub or chest.*
CUMINUM, i. n. (κίμινον) *Cumin (Carum Carvi, L.).*

CUMMAXIME, or **QUUMMAXIME**. See **QUUM**.

CUMPRIMIS. Especially; see **CUM**.

CUNQUE. See **QUQUE**.

CUNQUELATE, adv. *Abundantly, copiously, superfluously, immoderately.*

CUMULATUS, a, um. I. Part. of *cumulo*; see **CUMULO**. II. Adj. 1. *Increased, augmented.* 2. *Loaded with any thing; hence, III. That has attained the highest degree of perfection.*

CUMULO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (cumulus) I. *To heap up, heap together; fig., to heap, increase, augment.* II. *To heap with any thing, to fill; hence, to bring to the highest degree of perfection.*

CUNCLUS, i. m. I. *A heap.* II. *A heap over and above the usual quantity; hence, fig., that which is added to a thing, superfluity, overplus, addition.*

CUNABULA, Ærum. n. (cunæ) I. *A cradle.* II. Fig. *A cradle, i. e. 1. A birthplace.* 2. *An origin, beginning.*

CUNÆ, Ærum. f. *A cradle.*
CUNCTABUNDUS, a, uni. (cunctor) *Lingering, loitering, hesitating.*

CUNCTANS, tis. I. Part. of *cunctor*; see **CUNCTOR**. II. Adj. *Lingering, slow.*

CUNCTANTER, adv. *Dilatorily, slowly, with delay.*

CUNCTATIO, ōnis. f. (cunctor) *A lingering, tarrying, delaying.*

CUNCTATOR, ōris. m. (cunctor) *A lingerer, delayer, one who acts with hesitation or tardiness.*

CUNCTATUS (Contatus), a, um. I. Part. of *cunctor*; see **CUNCTOR**. II. Adj. *Slow, considerate.*

CUNCTO, Ære. for *cunctor*; *Plaut.*
CUNCTOR, and in later times, **CUNTOR**, Ætus sum. ari. (cunctus) *To seek out every thing in order to gain occasion for delay; then, 1. To loiter, linger, delay; hence, 1. To tarry, abide in a place.* 2. *Nou cunctor, as non du-*

bito, *Not to hesitate.* II. *To ask, inquire.*

CUNCTUS, a, um. (from *cunqwe*) *All, all together, entirely, in a body; thus also, cuncti, æ, a, all, especially, all together, in a body, or, as many as there are.*

CUNÆTUM, adv. *In the form of a wedge.*
CUNÆTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *cuneo*; see **CUNEO**. II. Adj. *Wedge-shaped.*

CUNEO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (cuneus) I. *To insert wedge-wise; fig., to force in; hence, to fasten with wedges.* II. *To make in the form of a wedge.*

CUNEOULUS, i. m. (dimin. of *cuneus*) *A little w. age.*

CUNETS, i. m. *A wedge; hence, any thing like a wedge.* I. *A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a wedge.* II. *A triangular figure used to fill up intervals of space.* III. *A bench or seat of spectators in the theatre.*

CUNICULUS, i. m. I. *A rabbit, coney.* II. *A winc; also, any subterraneous passage or cavity.*

CUNNUS, i. m. for *mulier*; *Hor.*
CUNQUE (Cunqwe). I. A particle affixed to other words, and denoting universality, as in English, *Soever; e. g. quicunque, whosoever, any; quodcumque, whencesoever; ubicumque, wheresoever.* II. It is sometimes put by itself; *mihî cunqwe vocanti, Hor., i. e. call whenever I may.*

CUPA, æ. f. *A vat, butt, large cask.*
CUPEDIA, æ. f. *Daintiness.*

CUPEDIA, Ærum. n. and **CUPEDIAE**, Ærum. f. *Dainty dishes.*

CUPEDIARIUS (Cupediarius), a, um. *Concerned with or belonging to dainties, such as pastry, &c.; hence, Cupediarius, Ter.; or cupediarius, A dealer in them.*

CUPEDO (Cuppèdo), Inis. f. for *cupido*.

CUPES (Cuppes), Ædis. m. *A voluptuary, one fond of dainties.*

CUPIDE, adv. I. *With desire, eagerly.* II. *Too desirously, very eagerly; with passion, passionately.*

CUPIDITAS, Ætis. f. (cupidus) I. *Desire after any thing, passion.* II. *Irregular and bad desire; especially, a desire after other persons' property, greediness of money, covetousness, &c.* III. *A covager desire, vehemence; partially, favour.*

CUPIDO, Inis. f. and sometimes m. (cupio) *Desire, passion.*

CUPIDUS, a, um. (cupio) I. *Desirous; also, inclined to, fond of.* II. *Too desirous, eager, unpassioned, self-willed.*

CUP

CUPIENS, ūs. I. Part. of cupio; see CUPIO. II. Adj. *Desirous*.
CUPIENTER, adv. *With desire, desirously*.

CUPIO, ūi and ū, II. Itum. 3. (from caplo) I. *To desire, be desirous of a thing, to wish, be willing*. II. *Alieui, To be favourably inclined towards one, to wish one well*. III. *To love, be in love with*. N. B. I. Cupio to convenit, for convenire, Plaut. 2. Cupiret, for cuperes, Lucr.

CUPITOR, ōris, m. (cupio) *One who desires or wishes*.
CUPITUM, l. n. (from cupitus, a, um) *A wish, desire*.

CUPITUS, a, um. Part. of CUPIO.
CUPRESSĒTUM, l. n. (cupressus) *A grove or garden of cypresses*.
CUPRESSUS, a, um. (cupressus) *Of cypress*.

CUPRESSIFER, a, um. (cupressus and ferre) *Bearing cypress*.
CUPRESSUS, i and us. f. (cupressus)

I. *A cypress, cypress-tree* (Cupressus sempervirens, L.). II. *Cypress wood, and any thing made of it*.

CUPREUS, a, um. (cuprum) *Of copper*.
CŪA, adv. (from quare) *Wherefore? why? N. II. 1. It is frequently used for propter quam, quæ, &c. 2. For quod, That. 3. For ut, That*.

CŪA, æ. f. (from quæro, as cur from quare) I. *Care, concern, trouble, pains*; connected with administrare, and similar verbs, cura denotes not only care, but rather, *the office which one has to administer*; hence, 1. *Management, care, administration of a thing*; especially, *a treating of a disease, cure*. 2. *One who takes care of a thing, an administrator, manager*. 3. *A thing done with care, a work*; hence, *a writing*. II. *Cure*; i. e. *sorrow, trouble*; hence, 1. *Love towards the other sex*; cura is also frequently used by the poets for, *the pain or anxious solicitude of love*. 2. *A person beloved*; a sweetheart, mistress.

CŪABĪLIS, e. (euro) *That is to be taken care of or feared*.

CŪABĒ, adv. *Carefully*.
CŪATIO, ōnis. f. (euro) I. *A taking care of a thing, also, Healing, cure*; or, *a method of healing*. II. *Care of any thing, pains*.

CŪATOR, ōris, m. (euro) I. *One who takes care of or has the management of a thing; a manager, overseer*. II. Especially, *A curator, i. e. one who had the management of the property of un-*

CUR

fans, insane persons, spendthrifts, &c. a guardian.

CURATOR, ō. f. (euro) *Management, treatment*.

CURCULIO, ōnis, m. *A mite, weevil*.
CURCULIŌNĪUS, l. m. (dimin. of curculio) *A little weevil*.

CŪRIA, æ. f. (from curia) I. *A certain division of the Roman people, a ward*. II. *A building wherein the curiæ or other societies met, in order to deliberate upon any thing, or to perform religious duties*. III. *A senate-house*; hence, I. *A senate, assembly of the senate*. 2. *The rank of a senator*.

CŪRIALIS, e. *Of or belonging to a curia*; hence, *curiales, of the same curia*; Plaut.; or, *of the same district or castron (δῆμος) of Attica*; Cic.

CŪRIATUS, a, um. (curia) I. *Divided into curiæ*; hence, *comitia curiata, Cic.*, a regular assembly of the people by curiæ, for voting a decree. II. *Belonging or relating to the said comitia*.

CŪRIO, ōnis, m. (curia) I. *A priest of the curia, or, a president of the same, or both*. II. *A crier, herald (præco)*.

III. *Lean*.
CŪRĪOSĪTĒS, adv. *With care, carefully*.
CŪRĪOSITAS, ātis, f. (curiosus) *Carefulness in any thing, especially, in discovering a thing, curiosity, inquisitiveness*.

CŪRĪOSUS, a, um. (cura) I. *Prop. Full of care*; hence, 1. *Careful, bestowing pains upon a thing*. 2. *Careful in searching out or discovering a thing, curious*; also, in a bad sense, *prying, overcurious*. II. *Lean*.

CŪRIS, ūs. f. The Sabine word for, *A spear*; Ov. Fast. 2, 477.

CŪRĪUS, a, um. e. g. curium infortunium, *that maketh lean through grief*; Plaut.

CŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cura) I. *To care for, take care of*. II. *To furnish, supply or take care of a thing for a person*. III. *To have the oversight of, preside over, command*. IV. *To tend, take care of*; hence, *to set right, make ready, do whatever is necessary to a thing*. V. *To heal, cure*. VI. *Prodigia, Liv.*, to seek to avert by sacrifice, to expiate.

VII. *To trouble one's self, concern one's self about a thing*.

CURABLETUM, l. n. (curro) I. *A running, cursum*; especially, *a running in the circus*; hence, *a course, race-ground*; a course, career. II. *A light car*.

CURAO, ecurri, cursum. 3. *To run, more rapidly to a place*; to go fast, pass swiftly.

CUR

CURRĒCA, æ. f. *A hedge-sparrow, ūg., a cuckold*.

CURRĒS, ūs, m. (curro) I. *A chariot, car*; especially, II. *A triumphal car*; and, *a triumph itself*; also, *curvus, the two-wheeled carriage under a plough*; fig. 1. For, *The horses in a chariot*. 2. *A ship*.

CURRĒS, adv. (curro) I. *By running, in running*. II. *Quickly, rapidly*.

CURRĒTO, āre. (freq. of curro) *To run, especially, to run frequently to and fro*.

CURRĒTO, āre. (freq. of curro) *To run*.

CURRĒTOR, ōris, m. (curro) I. *A runner, especially, a courier*; also, *a runner or lackey in the service of a private person, who, when his master was carried out, used to go before*. II. *A runner in a race*. III. *One who drives a chariot in a race*.

CURRĒS, ūs, m. (curro) *Any motion (especially, rapid motion) from one place to another*. I. *A running, run*. I. Of persons. 2. Of things, *A course, motion*.

II. *A journey, course, especially by sea, a voyage*; also, *an opportunity for proceeding on a journey, &c.*; cursum expectabamus, Cic., *a fair wind*. III.

A riding on horseback. IV. *A flying, fight*. V. Fig. *Course, career, succession, uninterrupted succession, &c.*

CURTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (curtus) *To abridge, shorten*; hence, to diminish, lessen.

CURTUS, a, um. (curtor) I. *Abridged, shortened, damaged, broken, mutilated*. II. *Small, short, defective*.

CŪRULIS, e (from currus, as mamilla from mamma) I. *Relating to a chariot or to travelling*. II. *Sella curulis, Cic.*, *A kind of chair, anciently used by the kings, and afterwards, in the time of the republic, by the consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles*.

CŪRŪMĒN, ūnis, n. (curvo) *A bending, bend*.

CURVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (curvus) *To curve, bend, bow*; hence, figs. to bend, move, to prevail upon any one by entreaty.

CURVUS, a, um. (from curvo) *Curved, crooked, bent, not straight*.

CURSPIS, ūdis, f. I. *A point*. II. *Any thing that has a point*. I. *A javelin*; or, *a lance*; or, *the lance on which the eagle was fixed (the Roman standard)*.

2. *The sting of a bee*. 3. *The trident of Neptune*. 4. *A spit*.

CŪSTŌDĪA, æ. f. (custos) I. *A keep-*

ing of guard, guarding: hence, I. A preserving, a taking care that a thing be not damaged or spoiled. 2. *Carc. pains.* 3. Custody, i. e. a prison; or, a state of a prisoner: also, custodia, for, a prisoner.

II. A guard, i. e. soldiers who keep guard. III. A guard-house, station or place where guard is kept.

CUSTODI, *ivi, itum, a. (custos)* I. To guard. II. To preserve, defend.

III. To take care of. IV. To observe, give attention to a person or thing.

V. To keep, keep to one's self: also, to take or keep in custody, to take charge of. VI. To preserve, maintain, retain.

VII. To observe, follow.

CUSTODITE, *adv. Carefully, warily.*

CUSTOS, *edis, c.* I. One who takes care of, guards or preserves any thing, a guard, watch, keeper, preserver: a receptacle. II. One who gives attention to any thing, an observer: hence, I. The man who stood at the vessel into which the tablets were thrown at the comitia. 2. A guardian, tutor of a young person.

CUTICULA, *ae, f. (dimin. of cutis) The skin.*

CUTIS, *is, f. (from κύτης) The skin: cutem curare, Hor., to take care of one's self: also, for, Leather.*

CYATHISSO, *are, (κυαθίζω) To serve at a drinking party.*

CYATHUS, *i, m. (κύαθος) I. A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet: especially, a vessel used as a measure for mixing water and wine, and for pouring out the wine thus mixed into the pocula. II. A measure and weight.*

CYBEUS, *a, um, e, g. navis Cybea, Cic., and simply, Cybea, Ith., A kind of transport or merchant ship.*

CYBIUSACTES, *ae, m. (κυβισάκτης) A dealer in salt fish, a name given in raillery to the Emp. Vespasian.*

CYCLADATUS, *a, um, Having on the robe cyclas.*

CYCLAS, *adis, f. (κυκλᾶς) Circular, of a round form: hence, sc. vestis, a robe worn by women, which was adorned with a rich border of gold or purple, or of both together.*

CYCLICUS, *a, um, (κύκλικός) Circular, turning round; scriptores cyclici, Hor., poets who collected the whole of the antient Homeric and Homeric mythology, and extended it in their poems.*

CYGENUS, *a, um, (κύγνιος) Relating or belonging to a swan.*

CYGNUS, or CYGNUS, *i, m. (κύκνος) A swan: fig., a poet.*

CYDONIA, *orum, (sc. mala) Quinces.*

CYGNUS, *sc. Sc. CYGNUS.*

CYLINDRUS, *i, m. (κύλινδρος) A long round body, which rolls round an axis, a cylinder: a precious stone of this shape.*

CYMATILIS, *Sc. Sc. CUMATILIS.*

CYMBA, *ae, f. (κύμω) A boat, wherry, skiff: especially, Charon's boat.*

CYMBALUM, *or -on, i, n. (κύμβαλον) A cymbal.*

CYMBULUM, *i, n. (κύμβιον) I. A small boat or wherry: hence, II. A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat, having a broad oval rim.*

CYNICE, *adv. After the manner of the Cynics.*

CYNICUS, *a, um, (κυνικός) I. Currish, like a dog. II. Of or belonging to the sect of the Cynics, Cynic.*

CYNOCÉPHALUS, *i, m. (κυνόκεφαλος) Doghead, i. e. one who has a dog's head: also, a kind of ape with a dog's head (Simia Inuus, L.).*

CYNODONTA, *ae, f. (κυνοδοντά, i. e. dog's tail) The constellation of the Little Bear.*

CYPARISSUS, *i, f. (κυτόριστος) A cypress (Cupressus sempervirens, L.).*

CYPERUS, and CYPIRUS, *i, c. also CYPERUM, i, n. (κύπριος, κύπριον) A kind of rush.*

CYRTUS, *i, c. and CYRTUM, i, n. (κύρτιος) A kind of low plant or shrub which grows in a wild state in the southern parts of Europe: it is good for cattle, and bees are fond of it: snail-trefoil, snail-clover (Medicago arborea, L.).*

D.

DACTYLICUS, *a, um, (δακτυλικός) Consisting of dactyls.*

DACTYLIOTHÉCA, *ae, f. (δακτυλιόθηκη) A box or case for rings.*

DACTYLUS, *and -os, i, m. (δάκτυλος) A dactyl, a metrical foot, consisting of one long and two short syllables.*

DAEMONION, *or -um, i, n. (δαίμονιον) A demon, spirit, genius.*

DAMA, *ae, f. and m. According to some, A deer or chamois; according to others, a gazelle.*

DAMNATIO, *onis, f. A sentencing, condemnation.*

DAMNATORIUS, *a, um, Damnatory, involving condemnation.*

DAMNATUS, *a, um, I. Part. of*

damno; see DAMNO. II. Adj. Criminal.

DAMNIFICUS, *a, um, (damnum and facio) That occasions damage, destructive.*

DAMNIGERATUS, *a, um, (damnum and gerulus) That occasions damage or loss.*

DAMNO, *avi, atum, are (damnum) I. To bring loss or damage upon, occasion loss or damage to. II. To condemn, sentence: hence, I. To oblige to any thing: Damnatus, Held or bound to do any thing: hence, one that has obtained his aim, one that sees his wish fulfilled. 2. To appoint to a thing, to devote. 3. Fig. To condemn, i. e. to disapprove, reject. III. To condemn as an accuser, to cause to be condemned or sentenced.*

DAMNOSÉ, *adv. With hurt or loss; damnose bihere, Hor. Sat. 3, 8, 34, i. e. to drink like toppers.*

DAMNOSUS, *a, um, (damnum) Prop. Full of hurt or loss: hence, I. That occasions hurt or loss, injurious, hurtful, detrimental: hence, wasteful, a spend-thrift, prodigal. II. That suffers loss.*

DAMNUM, *i, n. (demo) I. A lessening the value of a thing; loss, hurt, damage: damnum apportare, or dare, Ter., to make, occasion: contrahere, Cic. i. e. accipere, Hor., to sustain, suffer: facere, to suffer: damnum factum, Cic. i. e. happened, occasioned, or sustained: damnum pati, I. To endure a loss, tolerate; Liv. 2. To suffer, sustain loss or damage; Sen.: damnum rescire, Cic.; or restituere, Liv., to restore, repair. II Especially, 1. Loss of property; hence, a debt. 2. A fine, penalty; any other loss by way of punishment, or punishment that consists in loss. 3. Loss of health, disease, sickness, illness. 4. A decrease.*

DANE, *i, e. dasne; Plaut.*

DANISTA, *ae, m. (δανιστής) i, q. fenator; Plaut.: hence, Danisticus, a, um, id.*

DANO, *ere, 3. To give.*

DAPNO, *are, (daps) To give to eat, set (food) before one.*

DAPS, *dapsis, f. (δαιρ) I. Sing. Food: especially, food set before the gods. II. Plur. Dapes, Food, meat; especially, that which is set out at a single meal, and so, a repast, feast: also, food set before the gods: hence, a sacrifice.*

DAPSILE, and DAPSILITER, *adv. Abundantly, or sumptuously (of food).*

DAPSLIS, *e, (δωψιλής) Abundant, sumptuous.*

DAPSLISUS, *a, um, i, q. dapsillis; Plaut.*

DATARIUS, *a, um, i, e. qui dari potest; or dandus; Plaut.*

DĀTUM, adv. i. e. dando; e. g. plia ludere, Plaut.

DĀTIO, ōnis. f. (do) I. A giving. II. The right of giving, or of giving away.

DĀTO, āre. (freq. of do) To give.

DĀTOR, ōris. m. (do) A giver; Plaut. plia; id., i. e. one who strikes the ball at play.

DĀTUS, a, um. Part. of Do.

DĀTUS, us. m. (do) A giving.

DE, prep. I. Of. 1. In respect of, about, concerning. 2. Of or from, for a or ex; especially in the sense of, of, out of, from among, with a whole in relation of to a part. II. Of time. It denotes a certain considerable portion, namely, the last; et nocte evhli. Suet., to set out late at night. III. Concerning, in respect of, touching, as to. IV. According to, after, by virtue of, agreeably or in conformity to. V. In or with, at. VI. De expresses the manner and means how and by which any thing is done; e industria, purposely, Cic.; de improviso, id., unexpectedly.

DEA, æ. f. A goddess.

DE-ALBO, āvi, ātum, āre. To white-wash, cover with gypsum or chalk, to paret.

DEAMBŪLATIO, ōnis. f. (deambulo) A walking, taking a walk, a walk.

DE-AMBUO, āvi, ātum, āre. To walk abroad, take a walk.

DE-AMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To love, be fond of. II. To delight in, take pleasure in.

DE-ARMO, āvi, ātum, āre. To disarm.

DE-ARTUO, āvi, ātum, āre. To dismember, rend limb by limb; hence, to ruin.

DE-ASCIBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To hearken with an ear. II. In low language, To deceive, cheat, chouse.

DE-AURO, āvi, ātum, āre. To gild.

DE-BACCORO, ātus sum, āri. To rage, rave, revel.

DEBELLĀTOR, ōris. m. (debello) A conqueror.

DE-BELLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. 1. To finish a war. 2. To conquer, and so, to finish the fight. II. Trans. 1. To vanquish subdue. 2. To fight.

DEBEO, ui, itum, ēre. (for debiteo, from de and habeo, to have any thing from one); hence. 1. To owe (have to pay); hence, 1. To owe, to be bound to give or bestow a thing, to be under an obligation to any one; hence, Debens, A debtor; also with an infinitive, when debeo is to be rendered sometimes by, I ought,

it is right that, it is likely that I, &c.; sometimes by, I must. 2. To remain indebted. II. To be obliged for, to have to thank for. Part. Debicus, a, um. 1. Owing, due; hence, Debitum, A debt, a sum of money, &c. owing; hence, duty. 2. Appointed by fate, destined.

DEBILIS, e. (for debiliilis, from de and habilis) Prop. That cannot move nimbly or properly; hence. 1. That has lost or has not the use of, some of its parts; maimed, disabled, impotent, crippled. II. Weak, feeble, without strength.

DEBILITAS, ātis. f. (debilis) I. Lameness, mutilation. II. Weakness.

DEBILITATIO, ōnis. f. (debilito) I. Lameness, mutilation. II. Weakness, feebleness.

DEBILITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (debilis) 1. To maim, lame, mutilate. II. Fig. To cripple, impair, enfeeble, weaken, debilitate, enervate; hence, to cast down, defect, dishaerent.

DEBITO, ōnis. f. (debeo) An owing.

DEBITOR, ōris. m. (deben) A debtor. 1. One who owes any thing. II. One that has to thank for any thing.

DEBITUS, a, um. Part. of DEBEO.

DE-BLĀTERO, āvi, ātum, āre. To prattle forth, prate of a thing.

DE-CANTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To sing, chant; hence, To repeat often, say over again and again. II. To cease to sing, make an end of singing.

DE-CENSUS, i. m. (decem) One set over ten persons. I. Over ten soldiers.

II. Over ten monks.

DE-CEDO, essi, essum, ēre. To go away, depart, retire; hence, to die; hence. 1. To go away, fig., to leave, forego. II. To be wanting, to fail.

III. To yield, submit. IV. Of time, To go away, depart, elapse, pass. V. To set, go down; sol decedens, Hor.

VI. To turn out, result.

DECEM, (dixā) Ten; decemprimi, or decem primi, the ten chief men of the senate in small towns, or, the ten chief citizens.

DECEMBER, bris, e. I. Mensis December, The month December; also for, Winter. II. Relating to December, falling in December.

DECEMJUGIS, e. (decem and jugum) Having ten yokes.

DECEMPEDA, æ. f. (decem and pes) A measuring rod ten feet in length.

DECEMPEDATOR, ōris. m. A land-measurer, land-surveyor.

DECEM-VIR, i. m. One of the Decemviri. Decemviri were, ten persons joined together in commission.

DECEMVRILIS, e. Of or belonging to the Decemviri.

DECEMVRATUS, us. m. The rank or office of a Decemvir.

DECENNIS, e. (decem and annus) Of ten years, tis.

DECEUS, tis. I. Part. of deceo; see DECEO. II. Adj. 1. Becoming, seemly, fit. 2. Beautiful, fine, handsome.

DECENTER, adv. Becomingly, decently, fitly.

DECENTIA, æ. f. (deceo) Decency, comeliness, grace.

DECEO, ui, ēre. To become, be suitable, seemly, comely; to have a good grace.

DECEPTOR, ōris. m. (decipio) A deceiver.

DECEPTO, a, um. Part. of DECIPIO.

DECEBRIS, e. (δὲκαβρη) Having ten banks of oars; Decebris, sc. navis, A ship with ten banks of oars.

DE-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. Prop. To separate one thing from another; hence. 1. To judge, esteem, consider; decerevi, I think, am of opinion, am convinced. II. To decide: also intrans., to decide a matter, put an end to. 1. In a friendly way, to adjust, compose. 2. With arms; hence, to fight, contend, combat.

Decernere is also, though rarely, used without arms, for, To fight, contend. 3. In a court of law. To contend. III. To pronounce a decisive sentence, of magistrates and private persons; hence. 1. To treat and private persons, order, decree, arrange, settle, determine, order, decree that anything be done. 2. To vote that any thing be done. 3. Decernere alicui aliquid, To grant, allow; hence gen., to resolve, make up one's mind. IV. To see, discern. N. B. Decresset, for decresvisset, Liv.; decreras, for decreveras, Cic.

DE-CERPO, psi, ptum. (de and carpō) 1. To break off, pluck off. II. Fig. To take away, diminish, take from.

III. To acquire, obtain.

DE-CEPTUS, a, um. Part. of DE-CERPO.

DE-CERTATIO, ōnis. f. (decerto) A fighting, contending, contest, struggle.

DE-CERTO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. certo, with a stronger signification. 1. Intrans. 1. To end a contest. 2. To continue a contest to the end; then gen., to fight, contend, strive. II. Trans. To contend or strive for a thing.

DE-CESSO, ōnis. f. (decedo) 1. A

going away, departure. II. A deduction, abatement. III. A loss, want.

DECESSOR, ōris, m. (decedo) One who has preceded another in office, a predecessor.

DECESSUS, us, m. (decedo) I. A going away, departing. II. Death.

DECESSUS, ōris, m. (decedo) I. A going away, departing. II. Death. DECESSUS, di, sum, 3. (de and cedo) I. To cut off; lap or hew off; hence, 1. To settle a dispute in the shortest manner, to decide, determine, come to terms. 2. To express accurately, explain. II. To avert, turn off.

DECIDO, idi, ēre. (de and cedo) I. To fall down, fall from; hence, 1. To die. 2. Fig.; spe, or, de spe, Ter.; or, a spe, Liv., to be deceived in one's expectations. 3. To fall, to be overcome, be unfortunate. 4. To fall off or away, to become less. 5. To fall out, drop out. II. To fall or come into.

DECLIVUS, a, um. (decido) That falls down or off, declivitous.

DECIES, adv. Ten times.

DECIMA, See DECIMUS.

DECIMANUS, or DECIMANUS, a, um. (decimus) I. Of or relating to the tenth part; hence, Decimanus, subst., A farmer of tithes. II. Of the tenth legion.

III. Decumana porta, the principal gate of a Roman camp, so called because the tenth cohort of the legions lay there; it was usually the farthest from the enemy; Tac.

DECIMO (Decumo), āvi, ātum, āre. (decimus) To take out a tenth part of any thing, to decimate.

DECIMUS (Decimus), a, um. I. The tenth; hence, decima, or decuma, sc. pars, or plur., decimae (decumae), the tenth part, a tithe: decuma means also, a tenth part of money, ten per cent.; decimum, for the tenth time. II. Large.

DECIPIO, ēpi, eptum, ēre. (de and capio) Prop. To take away, catch away; hence, To deceive, cheat, beguile.

DECIPULA, æ, f. and DECIPULUM, i, n. (decipio) That with or in which any thing is caught, a snare, gin, trap.

DECISIO, ōnis, f. (decido) Prop. A cutting off; hence, an agreement respecting a thing, a settling of a question.

DECISUS, a, um. Part. of Decido.

DECLAMATIO, ōnis, f. (declamo) I. A declaiming. II. Exercise in speaking, or, a speaking by way of exercise; hence, matter or theme for the same.

DECLAMATOR, ōris, m. (declamo) One who practises orations.

DECLAMATORIS, a, um. (declamator) Relating to the exercise of declaiming.

DECLAMITO, āre. (freq. of declamo) To make one or more orations by way of exercise, to practise declamation.

DECLAMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cry aloud. II. To exercise one's self in speaking, to practise one's self in declamation, in order to improve the voice.

III. Gen. To make a speech, to speak.

DECLARATIO, ōnis, f. (declaro) A declaring, discovering, making known.

DECLARO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To make evident or visible, to point out. II. To make manifest, prove, show, demonstrate; hence, 1. To explain. 2. To express, describe. 3. To pronounce. 4. To signify. 5. To declare publicly; also, to declare publicly, give public notice of. 6. To say.

DECLINATIO, ōnis, f. (declino) I. A turning or bending of a thing. II. A deviation or turning aside from a straight direction; hence, a digression in a speech.

III. An aversion, an avoiding.

IV. A variation. V. A climate.

DECLINATUS, u, m. i. q. declinatio. A variation; also, aversion.

DECLINUS, e. Turning aside.

DECLINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. 1. To bend or turn aside, turn away; hence, Declinatus, a, um, Deviating from any thing; hence, to turn away from, endeavour to avoid, shun. 2. To vary. 1. To decline and conjugate. 2. To derive words from one another. II. Intrans. 1. To turn aside, take a different direction; also simply, to turn or bend towards a place; hence, fig., to deviate; or, to retire from, avoid, or, to seek to avoid, shun. 2. To abate, slacken, come near to an end.

DECLIVUS, e. (de and clivus) Inclining downwards, sloping; Declive, A steep or sloping place, a declivity; per declive, Cæs.; thus also, per decliva. Ov. (for decliva, or from declivus, a, um).

DECLIVITAS, ātis, f. (declivus) A declivity.

DECLIVUS, a, um. See DECLIVUS.

DECOCTOR, ōris, m. (decoquo) I. One who decocts any thing. II. A spendthrift.

DECOCTUS, a, um. Part. of Decoquo.

DECOLLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and collo) I. To take off from the neck.

II. To behead, decapitate.

DECULO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and colulum)

To strain through; to hence, fig. to vanish, disappear.

DE-COLOR, ōris. I. That has lost its colour; also, made black by the sun.

II. Fig. Depraved, deformed.

DECOLORATIO, ōnis, f. (decoloro) A discolouring, a losing of one colour and taking of another.

DECOLORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (decolor) I. To deprive a thing of its colour, or, to give it a different colour. II. To disfigure, deform; also, to soil, defile.

DE-CONDO, ēre, 3. To hide, secrete.

DE-COQUO, xi, ctum, 3. I. To boil, seethe. II. To boil down; also, to reduce by melting, to melt down; hence, 1. To diminish, lessen; also, to decrease, waste away; especially, 2. To run through a fortune, become bankrupt. 3. To purify, refine; Decoctum, subst., A decoction, water boiled down with sweet odours, and mixed with snow.

DECOR, ōris, m. (deceo) Any thing that is seemly or becoming; hence, I. Decency of behaviour, decorum, good manners. II. Beaily, handsomeness.

DECORANEN, inis, n. (decoro) Ornament, decoration.

DECORE, adv. Gracefully, beautifully.

DECORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (decus) I. To adorn, decorate, grace. II. To praise, honour.

DECORTUS, a, um. (decor) I. Becoming, seemly, proper, suitable; hence, Decorum, subst., Scintillas, grace, that which is becoming or proper in any thing. Ornamented, adorned, fine.

DECREPITUS, a, um. (from decrepo) That no longer makes any noise; hence, Very old, decrepit, sinking to the grave.

DE-CRESCO, ēvi, ctum, ēre. To decrease, become shorter or less.

DECRETORIS, a, um. (decerno) Decisive, definitive.

DECRETUM, i, n. (from decretus, a, um) I. An opinion; especially, a tenet of a philosopher, a dogma, doctrine, principle.

II. A decree, sentence, statute, ordinance.

III. The vote of a senator, considered as causing a decree of the senate.

IV. The opinion or decision of a lawyer.

DECRETUS, a, um. Part. of DECERNO.

DE-CULCO, āre. (de and calco) I. To tread or trample upon. II. To kick down.

DECUMANUS, a, um. See DECIMANUS.

DECUMATES agr. i. q. decumani; Tac.

DE-CUMBO, cubui, ēre. (de and cumbo) To lay one's self down; I. In a bed or

elsewhere in order to sleep. II. To recline at table. III. Of combatants when wounded, *To fall*.

DECIMO, DECIMUS. See DECIMO, DECIMUS.

DECIMA, æ. f. (decem) 1. A number of ten things or persons: hence, a company of ten in cavalry. II. Any company, division, or class, of whatever number it may consist.

DECURIA, ðnis. f. (decuriare) A dividing into decurie, or, a meeting by decurie.

DECURIAE, us. m. (decuriare) A dividing into decurie.

DECURIA, avi, ãtum, ãre. (decuria) To divide into decurie or certain classes.

DECURIA, ðnis. m. 1. The commander of a decurie; or, of a turma.

II. A senator in any town out of Rome, especially in municipal towns and colonies: hence, Decuriones, the senators, senate. III. Any commander or president.

DECURIONATUS, us. m. The office of a decurio.

DECURRO, currem et curri, cursum, ãre. 1. Intrans. 1. To run down. 2. It also expresses any motion, To run, journey, sail: hence, 1. To run: decurre ad rem, to run to, betake one's self to, have recourse to. 2. To journey, travel.

3. To sail. 3. Decurrere, or decurrere in armis, is used especially of soldiers, when they go through all kinds of military manoeuvres for exercise, or in honour of a departed hero; Liv.: Tac. II. Trans. 1. To run through, i. e. percurrere: fig. 1. To run through. 2. To finish, bring to a close. 3. To go through, narrate, explain. 2. To run off or from.

DECURSO, ðnis. f. (decurro) 1. A running down; especially, a hostile incursion, invasion. II. The military exercise mentioned in DECURRO, 1. 3. III. Decursio Tiberina, Cic., a sailing on the Tiber.

DECURSUS, a, um. Part. of DECURRO.

DECURSUS, a, um. (decurro) 1. A running down. II. A running in the race-course or circus; or, the accomplishing of the course. III. The military exercise mentioned in DECURRO, 1. 3; Liv.

DECURTO, avi, ãtum, ãre. To curtail, maim, cut off.

DECUS, ðnis. n. (deceo) 1. Ornament, grace: with the poets it means, 1. Beauty, elegance. 2. Fame, honour. 3. A present given as a mark of honour.

II. An honourable action. III. Talents, or character. IV. 1. q. honestum, Moral good.

DECUSSUS, is. m. (decem and as) 1. A coin of the value of ten asses, marked with an X: hence, 11. The number ten. III. The figure of an X. IV. An intersection of two lines in the form of a cross.

DECUSSUS, a, um. Part. of DECURTO.

DECTIO, ussi. um. 3. (de and quatio) To shake or strike off.

DE-DE-BO, ul. 2. 1. To misbecome, not to suit, be unseemly. II. To dishonour.

DEDECO, ðris. (dedecco) Unseemly, unbecomingly.

DEDECO, avi, ãtum, ãre. (dedecus) To make infamous, disgrace, dishonour.

DEDECOUS, a, um. (disgraceful, shameful).

DEDECUS, ðris. n. Any thing that misbecomes or is unseemly.

DEDICATIO, ðnis. f. (dedico) A dedication, consecration: also for, a beginning to use any thing.

DE-DECO, avi, ãtum, ãre. 1. To say, declare, affirm. II. To dedicate to a deity in a set form of words, to consecrate: also, to open, enter upon, &c., to begin to make use of a thing with a formal solemnity: hence, 1. Fig. To dedicate, inscribe. 2. To deify, reckon among the gods.

DEDIGNATIO, ðnis. f. (dedignor) A refusing, disdaining.

DE-DIGNOR, áttis sum, ári. To refuse, disdain, scorn.

DE-DISCO, didici. 3. To unlearn, forget.

DEDITICIA, a, um. That has surrendered himself to the power of another: hence, Dediticia, The subjects of the Romans in Italy, in opposition to the allies (socii); Liv.

DEDITIO, ðnis. f. (dedo) A giving up or surrendering.

DEDITUS, a, um. 1. Part. of dedo; see DEDO. II. Adj. Given up, devoted to.

DE-DO, idi, tum, ãre. 1. To give up, or simply, to give. II. To give up, surrender, give into the power of any one: and fig., i. e. to give up, devote, dedicate.

DE-DEDECO, ul, ctum, ãre. To cause one to undecare a thing, or to learn it otherwise.

DE-DEDECO, ui, ctum, ãre. To cease from pain or grief.

DE-DEDO, avi, ãtum, ãre. 1. To keep (with an axe). II. To make smooth.

III. In low language, for, To beat, cudgel.

DE-DECO, xi, ctum. 1. To lead, bring or draw down: also, to take off from the head: hence, 1. To let down, lower, cast down. 2. Navem, or naves. To let down into the sea, to launch. 3. Deducere tilum (de colo), Ov. to spin: hence the figurative expressions in the poets, deducere carmen, versum, id. i. e. to make, compose. Hence also, To attenuate, misse tum. II. To lead, bring, or draw away: hence, To keep back, deter, turn away. 2. To deduct (in reckoning). 3. To withdraw, axe away. 4. To put out of possession, deprive of: 5. To draw off, drain, to decieve.

III. To lead, bring, or draw to a place. Hence, 1. Deducere nuptiam, to lead the bride home (to her husband). 2. To lead or accompany by way of respect. 3. To bring a person to any situation without his own accompanying exertions; to bring into a good or bad situation or condition, to bring to, lead to, throw into: of things or circumstances it means, to bring a thing to a certain pitch or so far: to embroil, implicate: hence, to mislead, seduce, entice. 4. To form, pourtray: 5. To draw out, protract. IV. For ducere. 1. To lead. 2. To spend, pass. 3. To draw, make. 4. To distribute, divide.

DEDUCTIO, ðnis. f. (deduco) 1. A leading down, leading away: hence, 1. A thrashing or putting out of possession. 2. A drawing off, draining. 3. A deduction, diminution, lessening. II. A leading or conducting to a place: hence, 1. An accompanying to one's house as a mark of respect. 2. Rationis, An aducing of evidence.

DEDUCTOR, ðris. m. (deduco) 1. One who accompanies another to a place. II. One who brings any thing.

DEDUCTORIS, a, um. Drawing off: Deductorium, A canal, water-course.

DEDUCEUS, a, um. Part. of DEDUCO.

DEDUCUS, us. m. (deduco) 1. A drawing down. II. A drawing off.

DE-DEDO, avi, ãtum, ãre. To wonder, stray.

DE-DECO, avi, ãtum, ãre. (de and fax) 1. To cleanse from dregs, refine, purify. II. Fig. 1. To purify. 2. To make clear or plain. 3. To render serene or happy.

DE-DECATUS, a, um. (de and fama) Infamous, scandalous.

DE-DEMO, avi, ãtum, ãre. (de and fama)

DEF

To destroy one's good name, to *dēfame*: hence, *Dēfamatus*, a, um, *Dēfamed*, scandalized.

DĒFĀTĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (*defatigo*) A wearying.

DĒFĀTĪGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. To make weary, fatigue; *dēfatigari*, to be wearied: hence, *Dēfatigatus*, a, um, *Fatigued*, weary.

DĒFĒCTĪO, ōnis. f. (*deficio*) I. A want; *dēfct*: hence, *Dēfectio*, sc. *virium*, a fainting, swoon. II. Description, apostasy.

DĒFĒCTOR, ōris. m. (*deficio*) One who has deserted or revolted.

DĒFĒCTUS, i. n. (*defectus*, a, um) A want, defect.

DĒFĒCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *deficio*; see *DĒFĒCTIO*. II. Adj. 1. That is in want of any thing. 2. Weak, enfeebled, debilitated.

DĒFĒCTUS, us. m. (*deficio*) I. A defect, want: hence, 1. *Want of light*. 2. *Want of strength, weakness*. II. A revolt, rebellion.

DĒFĒNDĒO, dī, sum. 3. (*de* and *fendo*)

1. To keep off, avert; to repel, ward off; to hinder. II. To defend, protect: hence, 1. To preserve, maintain. 2. To maintain, assert, affirm. 3. To bring forward in defence. 4. To avenge. 5. To cover.

DĒFĒNSĪO, āre. To involve in debt.

DĒFĒNSĪO, ōnis. f. (*defendo*) I. A defending, defence. II. A defence, a speech or writing in defence.

DĒFĒNSĪTĪO, āre. (freq. of *defendo*) To defend, especially, to defend often.

DĒFĒNSŌ, āre. (freq. of *defendo*) I. To keep off. II. To defend.

DĒFĒNSŌR, ōris. m. (*defendo*) 1. He who keeps off or seeks to keep off any thing, an avenger. II. A defender.

DĒFĒNSŪS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFĒNDĒO*.

DĒFĒRO, tūll, lātum, ferrē. 1. To draw or bring down: hence, 1. To remove downwards. 2. To throw down, throw to the ground; *dēferri*, to tumble or fall down. II. To carry or bring to a place. I. Prop.; also, To bring to its place. 2. Fig. To bring: hence, 1. *Dēferre aliquid ad aliquem*, To bring a matter before any one. 2. To offer, proffer, tender, propose. 3. To bring, deliver; also, to give, present. 4. To bring to bear, produce. 5. To bring or give account of, to report, inform one of any thing; especially, to give in (in a forensic acceptance), i. e. to report: also, to give in or report in the Census. 6. *Dēferre rem*, To bring to market for sale, to sell.

DEF

DĒFĒRVĒSUS, bui and vi, ēre. I. To boil thoroughly. II. To cease boiling, to grow cool: hence, fig., to grow cool, to abate, lose its heat or violence.

DĒFĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFĒTISCĪO*. Weary, tired, languid.

DĒFĒTISCĪO, defessus, sum, i. (*de* and *fatiscō*) To lose strength, grow weary or faint.

DĒFĒCTIO, ōci, ectum, ēre. (*de* and *facio*)

1. Trans. 1. To make from or away, to loosen, unbind, remove from: hence, *to finish, complete, perfect*. 2. To remove, put away, drive away. 3. To forsake, desert, leave, fail: hence, *defici*, to be forsaken or deserted, or, to have need of any thing. 4. To tire, weary, fatigue, impers.: hence, to weaken. II. Intrans. To withdraw, retire: hence, 1. To separate from, revolt, rebel. 2. To fail, be wanting. 3. To end, cease. 4. To lose strength, become weak, faint: also simply, *deficere*, to lose courage, to grow disheartened, give way: hence, to decrease, grow less.

DĒFĒGŌ, xi, xum, ēre. I. To fix or strike in or into: hence, 1. To fix, make firm or fast. 2. To fix or fasten upon any thing. 3. To bewitch, enchant. 4. As it were to enchant, to strike motionless, to stupefy, astonish: *Dēfixus*, *Astonished*, *stupified*, *motionless*, as it were, *enchanced*. II. To attach.

DĒFĒGŪO, nxi, ctum. 3. I. To fashion, form. II. To form amiss.

DĒFĒNĪO, ōri, itum. 4. I. To limit, fix a boundary, define. II. To fix, settle: hence, 1. To appoint, prescribe. 2. To determine. 3. To explain, define.

III. To end, close.

DĒFĒNĪTE, adv. *Definitively*.

DĒFĒNĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (*definīo*) A limiting, prescribing: hence, a prescribed form: and, an explanation, definition.

DĒFĒNĪTĪVUS, a, um. (*definīo*) *Definitive*, explanatory.

DĒFĒNĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *definīo*; see *DĒFĒNĪO*. II. Adj. *Definite*.

DĒFĒO, ōri, for *deficio*. To fail.

DĒFĒOCŪLUS, i. (*de* and *oculus*) Having but one eye, one-eyed.

DĒFĒRUS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFĒRO*. A burning, consuming by fire.

DĒFĒRĀGĪO, ōnis. f. (*defrago*) A burning, consuming by fire.

DĒFĒRĀGĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To burn, be consumed by fire: fig. 1. To go to ruin. 2. To abate, slacken.

II. Trans. To burn up.

DĒFĒLECTŌ, xi, xum. 3. I. Trans.

1. To bend aside: hence, 1. To alter,

DEF

vary. 2. To make a thing by bending. 2. To bend or turn towards. 3. To bend down. II. Intrans. 1. To turn aside; to go out of the way. 2. To turn towards.

DĒFĒLĒO, ēvi, ātum. 2. To weep over any thing, lament, bewail: *Dēfectus*, a, um. *Bewailed*: also simply, to weep.

DĒFĒLĒTUS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFĒLĒO*.

DĒFĒLĒXUS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFĒLECTŌ*.

DĒFĒ-PLŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To blow off or away. II. To blow, to cleanse by blowing.

DĒFĒLOCĀTUS, a, um. (*de* and *foccus*) *Bald*.

DĒFĒ-FLŒRĒO. 2. and *DĒ-FLŒRĒESCO*, ūi. 3.

I. To lose its blossom. II. Fig. To decay, lose its vigour or liveliness.

DĒ-FLŪO, xi, xum. 3. I. To flow down: hence, to move downwards rapidly or unobserved. II. To flow away, flow out: hence, 1. To go away, retire. 2. To pass away, come to an end. 3. To flow to a place, to come to or towards.

DĒ-FŪDĪO, ōdi, ossum. 3. I. To dig in, bury in the earth. II. To dig.

III. To dig out, scratch or tear out.

DĒ-FŪRĒO, *To fail*.

DĒFŪRMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (*deformo*) I. A forming, fashioning; description, delineation. II. A disfiguring, defacing.

DĒFŪRMUS, e. (*de* and *forma*) 1. Deformed, misshapen, ugly. II. Shapeless.

DĒFŪRMĀTUS, ātis. f. (*deformis*) I. Ugliness of form or appearance. II. Fig. *Disgrace, dishonour*.

DĒFŪRMĪTER, adv. *Deformedly, infamously*.

DĒ-FŪRMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To design, form, fashion, describe. II. To describe as ugly: hence, to disfigure, deform.

DĒ-FŪSSUS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFŪDĪO*.

DĒFRACTUS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFRINGŌ*.

DĒ-FRAUDŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. To deprive one of any thing by deceit, to impose upon, cheat, defraud.

DĒFRENĀTUS, a, um. (*de* and *freno*) *Unbridled, free*.

DĒ-FRICO, cui, cātum and ctum, āre.

To rub or rub off; *dēfricari*, to rub one's self.

DĒFRICTUS, a, um. Part. of *DĒFRICO*.

DĒFRINGŌ, ēgi, actum, ēre. (*de* and *frango*) I. To break off. II. To break, break to pieces. III. To break a thing down, so as to cause it to fall together.

DĒFRUAT, for *desit*; *Plaut*.

DEF

DE-FUGIO, ōgi, ūgitum, ēre. 1. To flee away, flee. II. Fig. To flee before or from a thing, to seek to escape, shun, avoid, decline.

DEFUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of DEFUNGO.

DE-FUNDO, ōdi, ūsum, ēre. 1. To pour down, pour, cause to flow. II. To pour into, pour from one vessel to another.

DE-FUNGOR, ctus sum, 1. 1. To perform a thing fully, to finish, have done with; hence, 1. To cease, give over. 2. To get through or rid of a thing easily. II. To execute, do, undertake.

DE-FŪSUS, a, um. Part. of DEFUNDO.

DE-GENĒR, ēris. (de and genus) 1. Degenerate; hence, II. *Basis*, ignoble, of a bad kind; gen., vile, mean, low.

DE-GENĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (degenere) 1. Intrans. To be unlike his ancestors, to degenerate. II. Trans. 1. To degenerate from, or to be unlike one's kindred. 2. To cause to degenerate.

DE-GERO, essi, estum. 3. To carry away, carry to a place.

DE-GLĒRO, psi, ptum. 3. 1. To peel. II. To take off the skin, flay.

DEGO, degi. 3. (for deigo, from de and ago) 1. Trans. To spend, pass. II. Intrans. 1. To live. 2. To consist, engage.

DE-GRANDIO, āre. To hail, or, to continue hailing into the end.

DE-GRASSOR, ātus sum, āri. To behave cruelly towards any one.

DE-GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. To press down, be burdensome, incommode.

DE-GRĒDIO, essi, sum. 3. (de and gradior) 1. To go down, descend. II. To depart from any thing.

DE-GRESSIO, ōnis. f. (degradior) A going away or departing; a departing from the principal subject, a depression.

DE-GRESSUS, a, um. Part. of DEGRĒDIO.

DE-GRESSUS, us. m. (degradior) A going away.

DE-GRUNNIO, ire. 4. I. q. grunnio, with a stronger signification. To grunt loudly.

DE-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To taste. II. Fig. To taste; hence, 1. To taste, to try. 2. To probe, sound. 3. To touch slightly, graze.

DE-HINC. 1. Hence, from this place. II. Henceforth, from this time, for the future. III. Afterwards, after this, henceupon; primum-dehinc (for deinde), then, in enumerations.

DEH

DE-HISCO, ēre. 3. To open in clinks, gape, yawn.

DEHONĒSTĀMENTUM, I. n. (dehonesto) 1. That which disfigures or deforms a thing. II. A disgrace, dishonour.

DE-HONĒSTO, āre. To dishonour, disgrace.

DE-HORTOR, ātus sum, āri. To dissuade, advise to the contrary.

DEIN, adv. Afterwards, after that, next.

DEINCEPS, adv. (dein and capio) 1. One after another, successively. II. In the next place, hereupon.

DE-INDE, adv. Afterwards, after that, hereupon; it is frequently used, for, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, &c.

DE-JECTIO, ōnis. f. (deicio) 1. A throwing or casting down; fig.; animi, Sen., dejection. II. A throwing out, turning out.

DE-JECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deicio; see DEICIO. II. Adj. 1. Low. 2. Spiritless, dispirited, disheartened, dejected. 3. Bent downwards.

DE-JECTUS, us. m. (deicio) 1. A throwing down. II. The steepness of a place. III. A throwing round or over one's self.

DE-JĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and juro) To swear, take an oath.

DE-ICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (de and jacio) 1. To throw or cast down, cast to the ground; hence, 1. To take down. 2. To pull or drag down. 3. To shoot down or hit by shooting, to shoot, slay, kill; also, to sacrifice. 4. To let down. 5. To shed, let fall. 6. To throw to a place, cast into. 7. To discompose, derange, disorder.

II. To throw or drive out or away; hence, 1. To remove, avert. 2. To turn away. 3. To bring from any thing; aliquem de statu or gradu, Cic., a figurative expression taken from gladiators. 4. To rob or spoil of a thing. III. To drive to a place; deici, to be driven or cast any where by the waves.

DE-JUNGO, xi, ctum, ēre. To separate, disjoin.

DE-JURO, ēre. i. q. deiero. To swear, take an oath.

DE-JURO, āre. To withhold help.

DE-LĀBO, āre. To sink, fall down.

DE-LĀBOR, pus sum. 3. 1. To fall, flounder, slip, or fly down. II. Fig. 1. To arrive or come at, to fall into. 2. To arise.

DE-LĀCĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To tear to pieces, destroy.

DE-LĀMBO, ēre. 3. To lick.

DEL

DE-LĀMENTOR, āri. To bewail, weep over.

DE-LĀPUSUS, a, um. Part. of DELABOR.

DE-LASSO, āvi, ātum, āre. To fatigue, weary, tire.

DE-LĀTIO, ōnis. f. (defero) A bringing to, giving in.

DE-LĀTOR, ōris. m. (defero) An informer, accuser.

DE-LĀTUS, a, um. Part. of DEFERO.

DE-LEBILIS, e. (deleo) That may be blotted out or destroyed.

DE-LECTĀBILIS, e. (delecto) Delightful, agreeable, pleasant.

DE-LECTĀMENTUM, I. n. (delecto) That which serves for delight or amusement, pastime.

DE-LECTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (delecto) A delighting.

DE-LECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and lacto, from lacio) Prop. To allure; hence, to delight; delectari, to be delighted, take delight in a thing.

DE-LECTUS, us. m. (delegere) A choosing, choice; especially, a choosing or levying of soldiers; also, the troops levied.

DE-LECTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of deigo, see DELIGO. II. Adj. Chosen, select, choice, excellent.

DE-LEGATIO, ōnis. f. (delego) An assignment of a debt.

DE-LEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To send to a place. II. To refer to. III. To refer one to a person who is to do any thing; e. g. to pay a debt, to assign over a debt to be paid; hence, 1. To cause to be done by another that which one ought to do one's self, to make over to any one; thus gen., to entrust, commit to the care of any one. 2. To ascribe, attribute, impute.

DE-LĒNIO. See DELINIO.

DELEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. (from δελω) 1. To wipe away, blot out, efface. II. Fig. To destroy, bring to nought, overthrow, annihilate, exterminate.

DELETRIX, icis. f. (deleo) She that blots out or destroys.

DELETUS, a, um. Part. of DELEO.

DE-LEHERĀNDUS, a, um. I. q. deliberans. Deliberating, reflecting.

DE-LEBERĀTIO, ōnis. f. (delibero) A deliberating, considering.

DE-LEBERĀTIVUS, a, um. (delibero) Deliberative, relating to deliberation.

DE-LEBERĀTOR, ōris. m. (delibero) One who deliberates.

DE-LEBERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of delibero; see DELIBERO. II. Adj. Certain.

DELIBĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To consult, consider, deliberate: hence, to consult, ask advice. II. To determine, resolve.

DE-LIBO, avi, ātum, āre. To take away or break off a little from a thing, to taste: hence. I. To try, make trial of. II. To diminish, lessen. III. To touch slightly, or simply, to touch.

DELIBŪO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. (δελιβῶ) To besmear, anoint: we usually find the participle, delibutus, a, um.

DELIBŪTE, adv. Softly, pleasantly, delicately, luxuriously: also, ambiguously.

DELIBŪTUS, a, um. I. That serves only for delight or luxury: hence, I. Luxurious, delicate, effeminate. 2. Facetious, pleasant. 3. Tender, soft, genteel. 4. Agr. cable, charming, delightful. II. Addicted to a luxurious mode of living, dainty, luxurious: also, fine, splendid: hence, I. Over nice. 2. Genteel, elegant.

DELICIA, æ, f. and more frequently, the plural, DELICIAE, ārum. I. Delight, pleasure, enjoyment: also, extravagancies; works of art, gen.: elegant and ornamental productions of any art. II. That wherein one takes delight. I. A favourite; a pleasure. 2. Sport, trifling, frolics. 3. State, show, ostentation.

DELICŪLE, ārum, f. Dimin. of delicia, and of the same signification: Cic.

DELICŪLUS, i, n. f. delicia; Sen.

DELICTUM, i, n. i. q. delicia; Mart.

DELICTUM, i, n. (delinquo) An offence.

DELICTI, S. DELICTESQUE.

DE-LICŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To bind, tie, bind up: also gen., to fasten. II. To bind up.

DELICŪO, ēgi, ectum, 3. (de and legere) I. To select, choose. II. To detach.

III. To strike or thrust out. IV. To draw down. V. To pluck off. VI. To overturn.

DE-LINGO, ōxi, nctum, 3. To tick, tick off.

DELINŪTUS, a, um. (delineo and facio) Soothing, charming, captivating.

DELINŪTUM, i, n. (delinno) I. A means of soothing or alleviating, a lenitive. II. A charm, blandishment.

DE-LINŪO, ūi, ūtum, ire. To soothe or mitigate any one; to win over, please, charm, captivate.

DELINŪTOR, ōris, m. (delinno) One who gains over or captivates another.

DE-LINŪO, āvi, ātum, 3. I. To wipe off, rub, cleanse. II. To besmear.

DE-LINŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3. Prop. To omit doing what one ought to do: hence,

gen., to commit a fault, do wrong, trespass: hence, Delictum, An offence, fault, trespass.

DE-LIQUESCO, cui, 3. To melt down: fig., to melt away, pine away.

DELIQUO, ōnis, f. See DELIQUUM.

DELIQUUM, i, n. (delinquo) A want, defect; mihi deliquo parentum siet, Plaut.; unless this be the nominative, which seems more suitable: solis, Plin., i. e. an eclipse.

DE-LIQUO, āre. I. To pour down, cause to flow down. II. To render fluid. III. To clear up, explain.

DELIQUUS, a, um. (delinquo) Deficient, wanting.

DELIRĀMENTUM, i, n. (deliro) Nonsense, an absurdity.

DELIRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (deliro) I. A going out of the furrow in ploughing. II. Absurdity, folly, madness.

DELIRIUM, i, n. (delirus) Madness, loss of reason.

DELIRŪO, āre. (delirus) I. To go out of the furrow. II. To be crazy, foolish, out of one's senses.

DELIRUS, a, um. (de and lira) Prop. One that goes out of the furrow: hence, out of his senses, foolish, doting, crazed.

DELIŪESCO, ūi, 3. (de and latesco) To lie hid, be concealed.

DE-LITGO, āre. To litigate, quarrel.

DELITUS, a, um. Part. of DELINO.

DELPHIN, inis, and DELPHINUS, i, m. (δελφίν) I. A dolphin (Delphinus Delphis, L.). II. A certain constellation.

DELŪTŌN, i, n. (δελτωίν) The name of a constellation.

DELŪTUM, i, n. Prop. That part of the temple in which the image of the god was erected; the inmost part, shrine; then, any temple with an altar and image of the god.

DE-LUCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. and DE-LUCTOR, āri. To struggle.

DE-LUCIFICO, āre. (deludo and facio) i. q. deludo; Plaut.

DE-LŪDO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. I. To make jest of any one, to mock, banter; to deceive, cheat, impose upon: also, to seek for evasions or subtleties. II. To cease to play.

DE-LUMBIS, e. (de and lumbus) I. Lame in the hip, hip-shot. II. Fig. Lame, i. e. weak, feeble.

DE-LUMBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (delumbis) I. To hip, to lame in the hip or loins.

II. Fig. To weaken, enervate.

DELŪTUS, a, um. Part. of DELUDO.

DE-MANDO, āvi, ātum, āre. To give in charge, commit, entrust.

DE-MAREHUS, i, m. (δῆμαρχος) With the Greeks, the same as a tribune of the people with the Romans; Plaut.

DE-MEMINI, ūi, ūtum, ēre. To forget; Mart. 2, 59, 4; but here some read, te meminisse.

DE-MENSUS, tis. Without understanding, silly, foolish.

DE-MENSIO, ōnis, f. (demetior) A measuring.

DE-MENSUS, a, um. Part. of DEMETIOR.

DE-MENTER, adv. Foolishly, madly, senselessly.

DEMENTIA, æ, f. (demens) Madness, folly, stupidity, foolishness.

DEMENTIO, ire. (demens) To be out of one's senses.

DE-MENŪO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. I. Aliquid, To deserve. II. Aliquid, To oblige, lay under an obligation.

DE-MENŪOR, ēri. To oblige, lay under an obligation.

DE-MERGO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. I. To sink, plunge into water, let down: hence, demergi, to sink, go down. II. Fig. To sink.

DEMERŪSUS, a, um. Part. of DEMERGO.

DE-MESSUS, a, um. Part. of DEMETC, ēre.

DE-METŪO, mensus sum, Iri. To measure, measure out: hence, Demensum, A measured allowance.

DE-MĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To enclose any thing by fixed boundaries, to limit, or, to appoint, fix up. Al. dimeto.

DE-MĒTO, essul, essum, ēre. To mow, reap, cut away; to take off or away.

DE-MIGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. An emigration.

DE-MIGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To depart, remove, or retire from one to a place, to migrate; to go away, depart. II. Fig. To depart, remove.

DE-MINŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3. To make smaller or less, to lessen, diminish, take from a thing: hence, I. To attenuate.

II. Caput, Plaut., to crush, dash to pieces: thus also, cerebrum, Ter. III. Capite se deminuere, or deminui, Cic., i. e. to lose one's former rights and privileges.

DEMINŪTIO, ōnis, f. (deminuo) I. A lessening, diminishing. II. An alienating, selling. III. A taking away, withdrawing.

DE-MIROR, ātus sum, āri. To wonder at a thing, admire: it may also be rendered, I wonder, I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine.

DE-MISSE, adv. I. Low, not aloft.

11. *Low. 1. Humbly, submissively, meanly. 2. Abjectly.*

DEMISSICIUS (-tius), a, um. (demitto)
Hanging down, or, hanging.

DEMISSIO, ōnis. f. (demitto) A letting down.

DEMISSUS, a, um. 1. Part. of demitto; see DEMITTO. 11. Adj. 1. *Condescending, modest, unassuming; or, sparing of rhetorical ornament; also, low-spirited, desecated, timid, disheartened. 2. Derided, descending. 3. Hanging down. 4. Low. 5. Deep.*

DEMITTĀ, are. *To mitigate, moderate.*

DEMITTO, IsI, Issum. 3. 1. *To cause to hang or fall down; hence, 1. To send down. 2. To let down, lower. 3. To cast or throw down, cast to the ground. 4. To thrust down, or, to thrust in. 11. To cause to go, or to send to a place. 111. To set free.*

DEMIGRUS, i. m. (δημιγρῆς) *The supreme magistrate in some free states of Greece.*

DEMO, msl, intum. 3. (for demo, from de and emo) *To take away, withdraw.*

DEMOLIOR, itus sum. 4. 1. *To remove.*

11. *To pull down, demolish; hence, to level with the ground, destroy.*

DEMOLIŦIO, ōnis. f. (demolior) *A pulling down, demolishing.*

DEMOLIŦOR, ōris. m. (demolior) *One who pulls down or demolishes.*

DEMONSTRATIO, ōnis. f. (demonstro) *A showing, pointing out, with the hand or in some other sensible manner.*

DEMONSTRATIVUS, a, um. (demonstro) 1. *Demonstrative, that shows or points out. 11. Genus. A branch of rhetoric, employed in praise or blame.*

DEMONSTRATIO, ōris. m. (demonstro) *One who shows any thing, one who demonstrates.*

DEMONSTROR, avi, atum, are. 1. *To show, point out. 11. To show, relate, represent, point out; hence, 1. To nominate, name. 2. To denote, signify. 3. To show, prove.*

DEMONIOR, mortuus sum. 1. *To die. 11. To be dying with love.*

DEMONIOR, atus sum, atus. 1. *To keep back, retard, detain, delay. 11. To loiter, linger.*

DEMORSTUS, a, um. Part. of DEMORDEO.

drive away. 11. *To ruce or send to a place.*

DEMPUS, or DEMPTUS, a, um. Part. DEMO.

DEM-FCGIO, Ivi, Itum, ire. *To borrow or low down; paludes demugita, Ov., i. e. filled with lowing.*

DE-MULECO, ulsi, ultum and ultum, are. *To stroke with the hand, caress.*

DEMUM, adv. (from dem) 1. *Emphatic. 1. When it is used of later time and is equivalent to, At last, at length. 2. With Quintilian and other writers of his age for tantum, Only. 11. I. q. tandem; e. g. quantum demum differ, Cic., i. e. pray! in the name of wonder!*

DE-MUTERO, are. *To mutter over.*

DE-MUTO, avi, atum, are. 1. *TRANS. To alter, change. 11. Intrans. To be otherwise.*

DENARIUS, a, um. (deni) *Containing ten; hence, nummus denarius, Liv.; and simply, Denarius, Cic., A Roman silver coin, which at first contained ten, afterwards sixteen, Asses, or four Sestertii.*

DE-NARRO, avi, atum, are. *To narrate.*

DENASO, are. (de and nasus) *To deprive of a nose, take off the nose.*

DE-NATO, are. *To stein down.*

DE-NEGO, avi, atum, are. i. q. nego. *To say 'no' to any thing; hence, 1. To say that a thing is not, has not happened, will not be, to deny. 11. To deny, refuse. 111. Not to suffer, to decline.*

DENI, æ, a. (deceni) *Each ten, ten by ten, ten (distributive).*

DENICIAS, e. (de and nex) *Relating to death; feræ denicales, Colum.; and simply, denicales, Cic., sc. feræ, a certain funeral solemnity among the Romans.*

DENIQUE, adv. (for demque, from dem) 1. *Lastly, at last. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, In a word, in short, briefly. 11. First, for the first time. 111. At most, at best. 1V. At least. V. Yes, even, yea rather.*

DENOMINATIO, ōnis. f. (denomino) *A metonymy.*

DE-NOMINO, avi, atum, are. *To name, denominate.*

DE-NORMO, avi, atum, are. *To take away or destroy the rectangular or square form of a thing; to render uneven or irregular.*

DE-NOTO, avi, atum, are. 1. *To mark, note, point out. 1. With letters, chalk, &c., To mark out. 2. To observe with the mind or the eye, to take notice of.*

11. *To mark out with words, to remark upon, allude to.*

DENS, tis. m. (for edens, from edo, as, edeo; from edo, for ido) 1. *A tooth.*

11. *Any thing resembling a tooth, in which sense it is frequently rendered, tooth. 1. Ancore, Virg. 2. A sickle; a key.*

111. *Also fig. of other things, as envy or anger; invidus, Hor.; carere aliquem dente maledico, Cl.*

DENSE, adv. 1. *Thickly. 11. Frequently, often.*

DENSO, ui. 2. (densus) i. q. denso. *To make thick, thicken.*

DENSUS, avi, atus, are. (densus) *To make thick, join closely together, thicken.*

DENSUS, a, um. 1. *Dense, thick, close, hence, 11. Full of any thing. 111. Frequent, numerous.*

DENTALE, is. n. (dens) *The beam to which the ploughshare is fastened; hence, a plough, or, ploughshare.*

DENTATUS, a, um. (dens) 1. *Having teeth, toothed. 11. Smooth with a tooth.*

DENTIFRANGĒLLUS, a, um. (dens and frango) *Breaking teeth.*

DENTIFRUS, i. m. (dens and lego) *One who collects teeth.*

DENTIO, ire. 4. (dens) 1. *To breed teeth, cut teeth, teeth. 11. Dentas dentium, Plaut., chatter through hunger.*

DENTISALPIUM, i. n. (dens and scalpo) *A toothpick.*

DENTITIO, ōnis. f. (dentio) *The teething of children, a cutting of teeth.*

DENTOSUS, a, um. (dens) *Having teeth.*

DE-NEBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To marry.*

DE-NECO, avi, atum, are. 1. *To bare, make naked. 11. To strip, pilage. 111. To discover, disclose.*

DENUNCIATIO (Denunt.), ōnis. f. (denuncio) *A denunciation, intimation of a thing whether good or bad; hence, 1. A command. 2. A threatening. 3. A disclosing, making known.*

DE-NUNCIO, avi, atum, are. 1. *To declare, announce, make known; hence, 1. Dumum, Cic., to give notice that one intends to accuse a person, to send an officer to his house. 2. To announce, implying request or desire. 11. To declare, threaten. 111. To order, command, issue an order. 1V. To demand, desire.*

DENTO, adv. (for de novo) *Again, agam.*

DENSUS, a, um. See DENI, æ, a.

DE-ONERO, avi, atum, are. *To case of a load or burthen, to unload, disburthen.*

DEONERUM, adv. *Denuntiatu.*

DEO

DE-oseŭlor, ātus sum, āri. I. To *hiss*. II. To take a liking to.

DE-PACISOR (Dēpēc.), pactus (pectus) sum, i. i. q. pacisor. To make an agreement, covenant, or bargain.

DE-PACTUS, a, um. Part. I. Of DE-PACISOR. II. Of DEPANGO.

DE-PANGO, pactum, ēre. To fix in, drive in.

DE-PARCCUS, a, um. To spare, nigardly.

DE-PASCO, āvi, astum, ēre. I. To cause to be consumed or eaten up. II. To feed upon, eat up, consume: fig., to waste, consume, diminish.

DE-PASCOR, astus sum, i. I. q. depasco. To feed upon, eat up, consume; to consume.

DE-PASTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPASCO, and DEPASCOR.

DEPECTO, xi, xum, ēre. To comb down or away: i. to beat, thrash.

DEPECTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPACISOR.

DEPECCĀTOR, ōris, m. (depeccor) A robber, embezzler.

DEPECCŪLO, āre. I. q. depeccor; Plaut.

DE-PECCŪLO, ātus sum, āri. To rob, plunder, embezzle.

DE-PELLO, pŭll, pulsum, ēre. I. To thrust, cast, or throw down. II. To drive from one place to another. III. To drive away, remove, expel.

DE-PENDEO, ēre. I. To hang from, hang down. II. Fig. 1. To depend upon a thing. 2. To be derived from a thing.

DE-PENDO, di, sum, ēre. I. To weigh; hence, I. To pay. 2. To bestow, spend, lay out. II. For dependeo, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.

DEPENSUS, a, um. Part. of DEPENDO.

DEPERDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of deperdo; see DEPERDO. II. Adj. 1. Abandoned, wicked, profligate. 2. Inflamed (with love), enamoured.

DE-PERDO, didi, ditum, ēre. i. q. perdo, with a stronger signification. I. To lose. II. To destroy, ruin. — See also DEPERDITUS, a, um.

DE-PĒREO, li. 4. l. q. pereō, with a stronger signification. To ruin, to ruin, perish, be lost.

DEPEXUS, a, um. Part. of DEPECTO.

DEPEXUS, a, um. Part. of DEPANGO.

DE-PLIO, āvi, ūtum, āre. To pull off the hair, pluck.

DE-PINGO, nxi, ūtum, āre. I. To describe in painting, paint, depict; also, to embroider; hence, to adorn. II. To

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depict with words, to describe. III. To depict or figure in thought, to imagine, conceive.

DE-PLANGO, nxi, actum, 3. To bewail, lament.

DE-PLANTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To break off by the root, root up. II. To set, plant.

DE-PLEXUS, a, um. Perhaps, Embracing.

DE-PLORĀBUNDUS, a, um. (deploro) Weeping.

DE-PLORO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intraus. To weep over any thing, lament, deplore. II. Trans. I. To bewail, lament, deplore: or, to bring forward any thing with tears. 2. To regard as lost, give up.

DE-PLUO, ui. 3. To rain down.

DE-PLŪLO, ivi, ūtum, 4. To polish, smooth.

DE-POŅO, sui, ūtum, 3. I. To lay or place aside, to set, lay, or put down; to lay, place, set; hence, I. Fig. To lay down, give up, forego, lose; hence, to give up, resign, decline. 2. To bring forth. 3. Deponi is also said of the dead, because the corpse used to be taken off the bed and placed on the ground, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 40; hence, Depositus, Given over, regarded as lost, hopeless. 4. To pull down, take down, demolish. II. A forensic term, To deposit, entrust or commit to the care of any one, give in charge of; also, to lay as a wager, pledge, stake; hence, Depositus, A deposit. III. To land, disembark.

DE-POPŪLĀTO, ōnis, f. (depopulo) A laying waste, pillaging.

DE-POPŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (depopulo) One who lays waste, or pillages.

DE-POPŪLO, āre. i. q. depopulo; hence, Depopulatus, a, um, passivē, Pillaged, laid waste.

DE-POPŪLO, ātus sum, āri. I. To pillage, lay waste. II. To destroy.

DE-PORTĀTO, ōnis, f. (deporto) A carrying or conducting away.

DE-PORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To carry or convey down. II. To carry or transfer from one place to another, to carry, fetch, bring, convey, conduct, send to or away. III. To bring a thing with one from a province or a foreign country to Rome. IV. Fig. To carry off, to acquire, get.

DE-POSCO, pōposci, ēre. I. To require or demand a person to fight with, to take one as an opponent; hence, I. To require or demand for one's self the execution of any business, expressly to re-

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quire that a business be entrusted to one's self and to no one else. 2. Gen. To urge any thing with vehemence, to demand as a right; in a good sense, to demand urgently; hence, deprecere aliquem, even without ad supplicium, means also, to urge the death of a person, desire his destruction. II. To challenge, excite, encourage.

DE-PRŪSTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPRONO.

DE-PRĀVĀTIO, ōnis, f. (depravo) 1. A perverting or distorting of a thing. II. A distorting, a misrepresentation, a misinterpretation.

DEPRĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and pravus) 1. To make crooked what was straight, to distort, disfigure. II. Fig. To destroy, pervert, corrupt, spoil.

DE-PRĒCĀBUNDUS, a, um. (deprecor) Entreating.

DE-PRĒCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (deprecor) 1. A prayer, entreaty. II. An intercessory prayer, intercession. III. A praying for pardon, deprecation; hence, a refusal, denial. IV. A turning away of a charge from one's self, a defence against it.

DE-PRĒCĀTOR, ōris, m. (deprecor) One who treats or intercedes for another, an intercessor.

DE-PRĒCOR, ātus sum, āri. I. To seek to avert any thing by entreaty or in any other manner. II. It is sometimes i. p. precari, with stronger signification. To pray, entreat earnestly. II. To intercede. III. To excuse, defend. IV. To pray for forgiveness. V. To wish one ill, to curse, execrate.

DE-PRĒHENDO, or DE-PRĒNDO, di, sum, ēre. I. To seize, catch. II. To find out, detect, discover in the act; hence, to press one so closely that he cannot deny a thing; to drive into a strait; hence, deprehendi, to be at a loss, to hesitate. III. To perceive, discover, recognise, find, discern, observe. IV. Poetic, for assequi, To emulate, imitate.

DE-PRĒHENSIO, ōnis, f. (deprehendo) A seizing, catching, surprising, discovering.

DE-PRĒHENSUS, (Deprensus), a, um. Part. of DEPREHENDO.

DE-PRĒSSUS, a, um. I. Part. of deprimō; see DEPRIMO. II. Adj. Deep, depressed, lying low; deep or low.

DE-PRIMO, essi, essum, 3. (de and premo) 1. To press down, weigh down; hence, II. To sink. III. To depress, fig.; hence, I. To oppress, suppress. 2. To discourage, dispirit. IV.

To put or thrust into. V. To plant, set in the earth. VI. To let down; hence, to bring down, to weaken, impair; gen., to moderate. VII. To dig, sink, hollow out.

DE-PROBIBO, 3rl. To fight, contend.
DE-PRŌMO, mal, mtum. 3. I. To draw out, draw forth. II. Fig. I. To take from or out of. 2. To bring forward, say.

DEPROMPTUS, or DEPRŌMPTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPRŌMO.

DE-PROPERO, 3re. I. Intrans. To hasten. II. Trans. To make hastily.

DEPSO, psui, ptum. 3. (δψω) To knead.

DEPUSUS, a, um. Part. of DEPSO.

DE-PURO, ui, 2m. I. To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame; inpersou., depuduit, Or., all shame is gone. II. To be ashamed.

DE-PURO, 3vl, 3tūm, 3re. I. q. puRO, with a stronger signification. To fight, contend.

DE-PULSIO, 3nls. f. (depello) A driving away, removal, keeping or warding off.

DE-PULSO, 3re. To thrust away.

DEPULSUS, 3ris. m. (depello) One who drives away, removes, or repels.

DEPULSUS, a, um. Part. of DEPELLO.

DE-PUNGO, 3re. 3. To prick, prick down; hence, to make a point.

DE-PUTO, 3vi, 3tūm, 3re. I. To cut off, prune. II. To reckon, reflect on; hence, I. To esteem, consider. 2. To attend, ascribe. III. To appoint, destine, to a place, employment, &c.

DEPYGUS, e. (de and pyga) i. e. maeris clunibus; Hor.

DE-QUERO, estus sum. 3. To complain of.

DERASTUS, a, um. Part. of DERADO.

DERECTUS, a, um. Part. of DERIGO.

DERELICTIO, 3nis. f. (derelinquo) A forsaking, abandoning; a neglecting.

DERELICTUS, a, um. Part. of DERELINQUO.

DE-RELINQUO, Iqui, 3ctum, 3re. I. To forsake. II. Fig. To forsake, neglect, slight. III. To leave behind, leave by will.

DE-REPENTE, adv. Suddenly.

DE-REPO, psi, ptum, 3re. To creep down, to steal or slink away.

DEREPTUS, a, um. Part. of DERAPIO.

DE-RIDO, 3i, sum, 3re. To laugh at, deride, scoff at; also without a case, to jest, sport, joke.

DERIDICULUS, a, um. (derideo) Ridi-

culous; Deridiculum, Any thing ridiculous, a laughing-stock.

DERIPIO, Ipi, 3ptum, 3re. (de and raplo) I. To pull down, take down with violence or haste, snatch off or away.

II. To tear out or away, to take away; fig., to take away, diminish.

DERISOR, 3ris. m. (derideo) I. A scoffer, mocker; also, one who speaks differently from what he thinks. II. A buffoon, jester.

III. A mimic actor.

DERISUS, a, um. Part. of DERIDIO.

DERISUS, us. m. (derideo) Derision, mockery, scorn.

DERIVATIO, 3nis. f. (derivo) A turning off or draining of water; hence, fig.

I. Derivation, of words. II. An exchange of words with their opposites.

DE-RIVO, 3vl, 3tūm, 3re. I. To draw off, drain, turn off (water). II. Fig. To draw off, turn away, turn or bring upon.

DE-RŪDO, si, sum, 3re. To gnaw, nibble.

DEROGATIO, 3nis. f. (derogo) An alteration made in a law, by the omission of a clause.

DE-RŪGO, 3re. To ask after any thing.

DE-RŪGO, 3vi, 3tūm, 3re. I. To take away from or alter a law. II. Gen. To take away, detract from, diminish.

DERŪSES, a, um. Part. of DERODO.

DE-RUNDO, 3re. I. To plane, smooth with a plane. II. To deceive, cheat.

DE-RŪO, ui, 3tūm, 3re. To pull or tear down.

DE-RUPCUS, a, um. Precipitous, steep.

DE-RŪRO, 3vi, 3tūm, 3re. I. To consecrate, dedicate. II. To deify. We find also desecro.

DE-RŪVIO, Ivi, 3tūm, 3re. I. To rave, rage. II. To cease raving or raging.

DE-SALTO, 3vi, 3tūm, 3re. To dance, dance out, dance to the end.

DESCENDO, di, sum, 3re. (de and scando)

I. To descend, come or go down, pass from a higher place to a lower. I. Of persons, prop. 2. Fig. To let one's self down, accommodate one's self, yield, acquiesce. 3. To descend, be derived from.

4. Of things; fig., To go or come down-wards, to sink down, penetrate, fall down, sink into. II. Gen. To go away; or, to go or come to a place. I. To go away, depart; hence, to depart, to be unlike. 2. To go or come to a place; hence, to come near.

DESCENSIO, 3nis. f. (descendo) I. A descending. II. A descent, place for going down.

DESCENSUS, us. m. (descendo) A descent.

DE-SEISCO, vi and ii, 3tūm. 3. To withdraw, revolt; fig., to fall off, deviate, decline; hence, to degenerate.

DE-SCALPO, psi, ptum. 3. I. To copy, transcribe. II. To sketch, delineate.

I. With colours; i. e. To paint. 2. With lines; i. e. To draw, mark out, describe.

3. With words; i. e. To describe, define; hence, 4. To describe any one, mark out, designate. 5. To compose, draw up in writing. 6. To write down, note down.

III. To divide by writing; hence, 1. To arrange, order. 2. To lay on or impose according to a certain distribution, to impose, tax. 3. To appoint to, destine.

DESCRIPTIO, 3nis. f. (describo) I. A representation or delineation of a thing.

II. A description, explanation, delineation, portraiture. 2. A delineation, drawing.

III. A distribution, division; hence, I. A disposition, arrangement. 2. An ordering, regulating. 3. Quality, form.

III. A transcribing, or a transcript.

DESCRIPTIUNCULA, 3e. f. (dimin. of descriptio) A small description or delineation.

DESCRIPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of descriptio; see DESCRIBO. II. Adj. Regular, orderly, well arranged.

DE-SECO, cui, 3tūm, 3re. To cut or hew off.

DESCRO. See DESACRO.

DESECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of DESECO; see DESCRIBO. II. Adj. Regular, orderly, well arranged.

DE-SECO, cui, 3tūm, 3re. To cut or hew off.

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DE-SECO, cui, 3tūm, 3re. To cut or hew off.

DESIDERABILIS, e. (desidero) Desirable.

DESIDERATIO, 3nis. f. (desidero) I.

Longing, ardent desire. II. *A desire of knowing; hence, a question proposed.*

DESIDERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of desidero; see DESPERERO. II. Adj. *Agreeable, wished for.*

DESIDERIUM, i. n. (desidero) I. *A longing, ardent desire.* II. *A desire, wish.* III. *Need, necessity.* IV. *Loss.* V. *Pain or regret on account of a loss.*

DESIDERO, Āri, ātum, āre. I. *To desire, long for, hence, 1. To desire, to demand.* 2. *To desire, to need.* II. *To observe something to be wanting, to miss.*

DESIDIA, Æ, f. (deses) *A (long) sitting in a place; hence, idleness, inactivity, slothfulness.*

DESIDIANTĪUM, i. n. (desideo) *A place where one sits long or in idleness.*

DESIDES, Ēi, f. for desidia; *Lucr.*

DESIDIOSÆ, adv. *In sitting, or, idly; Lucr.*

DESIDIŌSTUS, a, um. (desidia) *Full of idleness, slothful, lazy.*

DESILUO, Ēdi, ěre. *To sink, fall, or settle down.*

DESIGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (designo) I. *A noting or specifying with words.* II. *A draught, design.* III. *A regulation, disposition, arrangement.* IV. *A nomination to an office.*

DESIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (designo) *One who orders, regulates, or arranges: at a funeral, an undertaker.*

DESIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To mark; also, to allure to with words.* II. *To denote, signify.* III. *To sketch out, plan; hence, 1. To commit a (bad) action.* 2. *To regulate, arrange.* 3. *To describe.* IV. *To appoint to any thing; to nominate, elect.*

DESILIO, Iui and illi, ultum. 4. (de and sallo) *To leap down.*

DESINO, Ivi and ii, Itum. 3. I. *Intrans.* 1. *To leave off from a thing or person, to cease from.* 2. *To cut, close; also, to come to an end, perish.* II. *Trans.* 1. *To omit, give up, give over.* 2. *To cease, leave off.*

DESIPENTIA, Æ, f. (despicio) *Want of understanding, foolishness.*

DESIPIO, ui. 3. (de and sapio) *To be silly or without understanding, or, to act foolishly; hence, Desipiens, Insane, crazy.*

DESISTO, stiti, stitum. 3. *Prop.* *To put away; hence, to go away, depart; hence, 1. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing.* 2. *To fail, be wanting.* 3. *To remain, stand still.*

DESISTUS, a, um. Part. of desino; see DESIPIO.

DESOLŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To leave alone, forsake, desert; hence, to desolate, lay waste.*

DESPECTIO, ōnis, f. (despicio) *A looking down; contempt, disdain.*

DESPECTO, āre. 1. *To look down upon.* II. *To despise.*

DESPECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of despicio; see DESPECTO. II. Adj. *Contemptible, despicable.*

DESPECTUS, us, m. (despicio) *A looking down; hence, 1. An elevated place which commands a view.* II. *A despising.*

DESPERANTER, adv. *Despairingly, hopelessly.*

DESPERĀTIO, ōnis, f. (despero) *Hopelessness, despair.*

DESPERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of despero; see DESPERO. II. Adj. *Given over, past hope, despaired of, irremediable, desperate.*

DESPERO, āri, ātum, āre. *To have no hope, to lose all hope, to despair, despond. Hence, desporor, res desperatur, &c., There is no hope of it, it is despaired of.*

DESPICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (despicio) *Contempt.*

DESPICĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of despicio; see DESPICIO. II. Adj. *Despised, contemptible.*

DESPICĀTUS, us, m. (despicio) *Contempt.*

DESPICIENTIA, Æ, f. (despicio) *A contempt.*

DESPICIO, exi, ectum, ěre. (de and specio) 1. *To look down.* II. *To look away, not to look at.* III. *To despise, contemn, value at a low rate or belovè its worth; hence, 1. To disregard.* 2. *To decline, shun, avoid.* IV. *To see, or, to look at.*

DESPOLIĀTOR, ōris, m. (despolio) *A robber.*

DESPOLIŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To rob, plunder.*

DESPONDO, di, sum, ěre. 1. *To promise, engage; especially, to promise in marriage, to betroth.* II. *To give up, lose.*

DESPONSO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To betroth.*

DESPONSTUS, a, um. Part. of Despondo.

DESPUMŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To take off the scum, to skim.* 1. *To pour down; also, to come (pouring) down.* 2. *To abate, slacken.* II. *To foam, boil; hence, to digest.*

DESPUTO, ui, ūtum, ěre. I. *Intrans.* *To spit down or upon, or, to spit out.*

II. *Trans.* *To abominate, disapprove, disdain.*

DE-SQUĀMO, āvi, ātum, āro. I. *To scale, take off the scales.* II. *To peel, rub or pull off; to clear: Desquamata, orum, Parts of the body where the skin has been struck off.*

DE-STERTO, ūi, ěre. *To cease snoring.*

DE-STILLŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To drop or trickle down.*

DE-STINGŪLO, āre. *To pierce or goad through; bona, Plaut., i. e. to run through, consume.*

DESTINA, Æ, f. *A support, stay, prop.*

DESTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (destino) I. *A fastening.* II. *A fixing, appointing.*

DESTĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (destina) I. *To justen, make firm, bind.* II. *To appoint, destine; hence, 1. To resolve, determine: destinatio, Suet.; or, ex destinatio, id., voluntarily, of one's own free will, purposely.* 2. *To esteem, consider.* 3. *To send, despatch.* 4. *To aim at a thing; hence, Destinatum, A goal, aim.* II. *To intend to buy.*

DESTITŪTO, ui, ūtum, ěre. (de and statuo) 1. *To place or set alone. Also, To cause to wait upon one's self.* II. *To forsake, abandon; hence, 1. To yield, give up, commit.* 2. *To neglect, omit.* 3. *To revolt from, desert.* 4. *To leave.* 5. *To frustrate.* III. *To deceive, beguile, to deceive in one's expectations, cheat.*

DESTITŪTIO, ōnis, f. (destitui) I. *An entire forsaking.* II. *A deceiving, disappointing.*

DESTITŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of destitui; see DESTITUI. II. Adj. 1. *Left alone, left an orphan.* 2. *Helpless.*

DESTRICUS, a, um. I. Part. of destringo; see DESTRINGO. II. Adj. *Severe.*

DE-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ěre. 1. *To strip off.* II. *To take away.* III. *To rub off, or, to rub; hence, 1. To cleanse, wipe off.* 2. *To criticize, censure.* IV. *To graze, touch gently.* V. *To bind on.*

VI. *To draw together.*

DESTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. (destruo) I. *A pulling down.* II. *A refuting.*

DESTRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of destruo.

DE-STRUŌ, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To pull down any thing built, to destroy.* II. *Fig. To destroy, subvert, ruin.*

DESTRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of DESTRUŌ.

DESDASCŌ, ěre. 3. (inchoat. of desudo) *To sweat.*

DE-SENO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans.* *To sweat; fig., to sweat, to take great pains.* II. *Trans.* 1. *To exude.* 2. *To perform with labour.*

DES

DESERTĀCIO, ōis, actum. 3. (desueo and factio) To *disuse*; and pass. **DESUEO**, factus sum, fieri, To *become disused*, or, to be out of use.

DESUESCO, ōis, ūtum, 3. (desueo) I. Intrans. To *become unaccustomed*, to *lose a custom or habit*. II. Trans. I. To *cause to become unaccustomed*. 2. To *disuse, leave off*: hence, **DESUETUS**, a, um. 3. That is *unaccustomed to any thing*. 4. Not *customary, out of use, disused*.

DESURTĀDO, ōnis, f. (desuero) *Disuse of a thing*.

DESURTUS, a, um. Part. of **DESUESCO**. **DESECTOR**, ōris, m. (desillo) *One who leaps down*; hence, I. In the games of the circus, *One who vaults from one horse to another without stopping*. II. *An inconstant or fickle person*.

DESULTORIUS, a, um. (desultor) e. g. equus, Suet., the horse of a desultor; see **DEULTOR**.

DESULTĀRA, ōe, f. (desillo) *A leaping down*.

DE-SUM, ful, esse. I. To *fail, be wanting*. II. To *fail in one's part*, to *be wanting in one's part*. III. To *be absent*. I. In person, *Not to be present*. 2. In mind or exertion; hence, **ALICUI**, Vic., i. e. *Not to see*; *non dessee, to see*; *to one's sibi, to injure one's self*; *being wanting to one's self, stand in one's own light, neglect one's own advantage*; *rei, to neglect, not to take pains about*. N. B. *Non dessee alicui, ironed, for, To occur*; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4.

DE-SĪNO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ōre. To *take upon one's self, undertake*.

DE-SUPER, adv. I. *From above, down from above*; or, *above*. II. *Over*.

DE-SUBO, ōxi, reatum, ōre. I. To *rise from any thing*. II. To *go to stool*.

DETECTUS, a, um. Part. of **DETEGO**.

DE-TEGO, xi, ctum, ōre. I. To *uncover, lay open*; or, to *expose, uncover, make bare*. II. *Fig. To discover, disclose, bring to light*.

DE-TEGĀDO, di, sum, ōre. To *unstretch, relax a thing strained*; **TABERNACULA**, Cæs.; **LIV.**, to strike the tents.

DE-TENSUS, a, um. Part. of **DETINGO**.

DE-TENTUS, a, um. Part. of **DETINGO**.

DE-TERGĀDO, and **DE-TERGO**, si, sum, ōre and ōre. I. To *wipe off, to dry up*; hence, I. To *cleanse*. 2. To *purge*. 3. To *take away, remove*; or, to *get, carry off*, in familiar discourse; hence, to *render invisible, to darken, obscure*. II. To *break off, or break to pieces*.

DET

DETERIOR, ōris. (superlat. deterrimus) I. *Worse, poorer, meaner*. II. *Wearer*.

DETERIUS, adv. I. *Worse, in a worse manner*. II. *Less, in a less degree*.

DETERMINATIO, ōnis, f. (determino) *An end, boundary*.

DETERMINO, avi, ōtum, ōre. I. To *enclose within boundaries, to prescribe limits, appoint*. II. To *measure*.

III. To *fulfil*.

DE-TRĀDO, trivi, tritum, ōre. To *rub off*: hence *fig.* I. To *lessen, diminish*. II. To *use a thing often, or make it too common*.

DE-TERREO, ul, itum, ōre. I. To *deter, frighten from any thing*. II. To *keep back, hinder, withhold, refrain*. III. To *drive away*.

DE-TEREUS, a, um. Part. of **DETEREGO**.

DE-TESTABILIS, e. (detestor) *Abominable, detestable*; also, *abominated, detested*.

DE-TESTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (detestor) I. *A calling any one to witness, an attesting*.

II. *A calling God to witness, with an imprecation of calamities in case of unfair dealing*; *a solemn adjuration*; hence, *an imprecation*; or, *gen., detestation*. III. *An atonement, expiation*.

IV. *Ereccration*.

DE-TESTOR, ōtus sum, ōri. I. To *call to witness, to attest by, &c.* II. To *imprecate evil on any one with a calling of the gods to witness*. I. To *excrete*. 2. To *abominate*. 3. To *wish away*.

III. To *keep off, avert, remove*. N. B. **DETESTATUS**, a, um, pass., *Abominated, detested*; *IIor*.

DE-TEXO, ul, tum, 3. I. To *weave off, to weave thoroughly, to make by weaving*. II. To *weave carefully*: to *sing of, celebrate*. III. To *make by joining together, to plait*.

DE-TINEO, inui, entum, 2. (de and teneo) I. To *hold or keep back, detain*. II. To *occupy, engage*. III. To *pass away, spend*. IV. To *retain*.

DE-TONDEO, ul, sum, 2. (de and tondeo) To *shear off, shear, shave*.

DE-TŌNO, ul, ōre. I. To *thunder down*. II. To *cease thundering*.

DE-TORSUS, a, um. Part. of **DETORNO**.

DE-TORNO, ōre. To *turn by a lathe*.

DE-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. To *turn or bend downwards or in any other direction, to turn away*; hence, I. To *disport*; also, to *change, alter*. II. To *turn away, desert*.

DET

DETRACTUS, a, um. Part. of **DETRACTO**.

DETRACTIO, ōnis, f. (detraho) I. *A drawing off, a taking away, removal*.

II. *A drawing off from the body*.

DETRACTOR, ōris, m. (detraho) *One who detracts or impairs*.

DETRACTUS, a, um. Part. of **DETRACTO**.

DETRACTUS, us, m. i. q. detractio; Sen.

DE-TRACTO, xl, ctum, 3. I. To *draw or pull down*. II. To *draw off or out, to take away, remove*; especially of clothing; *to take off hastily, to pull or tear off*; also, *to take away hastily, in any other manner*; hence, I. To *draw off, remove*. 2. *De re, To diminish*. III. To *draw or bring to a place*.

DETRACTATIO, ōnis, f. (detrecto) *A declining, refusal*.

DETRACTĀTOR, ōris, m. (detrecto) *One who detracts or diminishes*.

DETRACTO, avi, atum, ōre. (de and tracto) I. To *refuse, decline, be unwilling to attempt, do, or undertake any thing*. II. To *disparage, diminish, detract from*.

DE-TRIMENTŌSUS, a, um. (detrimentum) *Ilurful*.

DETRIMENTUM, i, n. (detero) I. *A rubbing off, making smooth*. II. *Loss, harm, damage*; especially in war, *a defeat, overthrow*.

DE-TRISTIS, a, um. Part. of **DETEREO**.

DE-TRIUMPHO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To *conquer*.

DE-TRĀCĀDO, si, sum, 3. I. To *thrust down*. II. To *thrust, drive, or force away*. III. To *thrust, drive, or bring to a place*. IV. To *adjoin, put off*.

DE-TRUNCO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. I. To *cut off*. II. To *mutilate, maim, manacle*.

DE-TRUSUS, a, um. Part. of **DETRUO**.

DE-TRURBO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To *urge or press down or away, thrust or drive away; to throw, cast, or beat down, to throw down from, deprive, dispossess of a thing*.

DE-TRURBO, ōre. To *dorm, disgrace*.

DE-TRUXUS, ōis, m. (de and trahere) *Eleven uncial, or twelfth parts*.

DE-CĀO, ussi, ustum, ōre. To *burn up, consume by fire*. N. B. I. Also of gold, To *pinch, nip, as it were to scorch*. 2. Also of the serpent, by its venom.

DEUS, i, m. (from Div.) *A god, a deity*.

N. B. **Deus** is also used of men. I. *One who is great and extraordinary in any thing*. 2. *One who is very benevolent or a deliverer of another*. 3. *One who is very fortunate*. 4. It was also a usual appellation of, The chief person in a state,

especially, in later times, of, the Roman emperor, in the poets.

DEUSUS, a, um. Part. of DEURO.

DE-CTOR, usus sum, i. To maltreat, abuse.

DE-VASTO, āre. To lay waste, devastate.

DE-VĒHO, xl, ctum, ěre. I. To carry downwards or away; also, to bring with one's self. II. To carry, convey, or bring to a place; hence, devehī, to go or travel to a place.

DE-VĒLLO, ellī, ulsum, ěre. To break, pluck, pull or tear off.

DE-VULO, āre. To uncover, discover.

DE-VĒNERO, ātus sum, āri. I. To worship, reverence. II. To avert by prayer to a god.

DE-VENIO, enī, entum, ěre. To come down, come to a place; fig., to come to, arrive at, betake one's self to.

DE-VĒRĪRO, āre. To beat, thrash.

DE-VĒRSOR (incorrectly divorsor), āri.

I. To lodge any where as a guest, to lodge, dwell. II. To live, dwell, take up one's abode.

DE-VĒRSOR (incorrectly divorsor), ōris, m. (deverto) One that lodges any where as a guest, an inmate, lodger.

DE-VĒRSORĪOLUM (incorrectly divers.), i, n. (dimin. of deversorium) A small or poor lodging.

DE-VĒRSORĪUS (incorrectly divers.), a, um. (deverto) Fit to lodge in; hence, Deversorium, subst., A place to lodge in, an inn, lodging.

DE-VĒRTĪCULUM (Incorrectly diverge), i, n. (deverto) I. A by-road, by-path, side-way; hence, fig. I. A departure from the main subject, a digression; a circuitous mode of expression. 2. A subterfuge, shift, evasion. II. An inn, lodging.

DE-VĒRTO (De-vertō), ti, sum, 3. (incorrectly divertō) I. Trans. To turn away from a place, or, to turn or bend in another direction; hence, divertī, 1. To turn aside. 2. To turn or go towards a place; especially, to take up lodging.

II. Intrans. 1. To turn aside; also, fig., to depart, or digress from the subject; also in other cases, to depart, deviate. 2. To turn or go towards a place; especially, to take up lodging.

DE-VĒSCOR, 3. i. q. vescor; Stat.

DE-VEXO, āre, i. q. divexo; Cic.

DE-VEXUS, a, um. (de and vexo) Hanging down or forwards, bending or lying down or forwards. De-vexum, Sleepiness, dexterity; a steep place.

DEVICTUS, a, um. Part. of DEVINCĒ.

DEVINCIO, inxi, inctum, 4. I. To bind, tie, fetter, shackle. II. To bind, to join together, unite closely. III. To bind, to oblige to any thing; or, to oblige by means of any thing. IV. To strengthen.

V. To entangle, involve.

DE-VINCO, ici, ictum, 3. i. q. vīno, with a stronger signification. To conquer entirely, subdue, overcome.

DEVINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of devincio; see DEVINCIO. II. Adj. Devoted, very much attached to.

DEVITATIO, ōnis, f. (devito) An avoiding.

DE-VĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To avoid, go out of the way of. II. To seek to avoid, shun, flee from.

DEVĪUS, a, um. (de and via) I. That leads from the street or way; then, remote from or out of the street or way, situated or dwelling out of the high road.

II. Fig. Deviating from the right way, departing from reason, erroneous; silly, unreasonably. III. Out of the way, difficult of access. IV. Unsuitable, not to the purpose.

DE-VŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To call down. II. To call, draw, or bring away; also, to call forth, bring or entice forth. III. To call to; e. g. to a table, to bid, invite. IV. Hence, fig. 1. To entice, draw on to a thing. 2. To bring or place into.

DE-VŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fly down; fig., to hasten down. II. To fly away, hasten from a place. III. To fly or hasten to a place.

DE-VŪLTUS, a, um. Part. of DEVOLVO. DE-VŪLTO, vi, ātum, ěre. To roll down, or, to roll; hence, to throw down: de-vo-lvi, to fall or tumble down; hence, fig., 1. To throw down, to cause to go down quickly. 2. To cast down or bring to 3. Pensa fisis, Virg., i. e. to spin.

DE-VŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To swallow down, to gulp down, swallow, devour; fig. 1. To swallow up, absorb. 2. To devour with the eyes or the mind. 3. To swallow, to endure, brook, support. 4. To swallow up, engulf, to draw to one's self. 5. To consume, waste. 6. To eat up. 7. To swallow down undigested.

DEVORTIUM, i, n. (deverto, suo deverto) A by-place, by-road.

DEVŌTĀMENTUM, i, n. i. q. devotio; Tert.

DEVŌTIŌ, ōnis, f. (devoeo) A devoting to a god, especially, to an infernal deity; a vow to offer one's self or any thing, a devoting; hence, 1. Execration. 2. A

kind of incantation by which a person or thing was devoted to the infernal gods. DEVŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre, i. q. devoevo; Cic.

DEVŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of devoevo; see DEVŌVEO. II. Adj. 1. Devoted or given up to a person; very dependent upon. 2. Very much devoted or addicted to a thing; ready to incur danger. 3. Devout, pious. 4. Bewitched, enchanted, unlucky, unfortunate.

DE-VŪVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ěre. To devote any thing to a deity, as a sacrifice; hence, to consecrate or devote to bloodshed; hence, 1. To bewitch, especially with love.

II. To dedicate, appoint. V. Especially, To appoint to death. V. To devote, give up one's self, be addicted to.

DEVULSUS, a, um. Part. of DEVELLO. DEXTANS, tis, m. (de and sextans) Ten uncia, or twelfth parts.

DEXTELLA, æ, f. Dimin. of dextera, and of the same signification; Cic.

DEXTER, tĕra, tĕrum, and tra, trum. (dĕxteris) Compar., dexterior; superl., dextimior or dextumius. I. Right, as opposed to left; dextra is used gen., for, A solemn promise or assurance; we also find dextra, 1. For, Valour, might, prowess. 2. For, Troops. 3. For, The hand. II. That is on the right hand.

III. Propitious, bringing good luck, fortunate. IV. Dexterous. 1. Of persons. 2. Of things, i. e. Suitable, convenient.

DEXTĒRE, or DEXTĒRE adv. I. On the right. II. Dextrously.

DEXTĒRITAS, ātis, f. (dexter) The art of making one's self beloved by other persons, dexterity, address; prompt attention, aptness to render good services.

DEXTIMUS, a, um. See DEXTER.

DEXTORSUM, and DEXTORSUS adv. To the right hand.

DEXTŌVERSUM, or DEXTŌVORSUM adv. To the right hand.

DEXTŪMUS, a, um. See DEXTER.

DIABĀTHRUM, i, n. (διαβαθρον) A kind of easy shoe or slipper; Diabathrarius, One that makes such.

DIACŌNUS, i, m. (διακόνος) A deacon, a minister of the church whose office was chiefly to attend the sick.

DIADĒMA, ātis, n. (διάδημα) Prop. A band; especially, a white bandage which kings used to wear on their heads, as a mark of royalty, before crowns were invented.

ΔΙΑΤΑ, ἡ. f. (διᾶτα) I. *Diet, mode of living, a just order in the use of food, air, &c.*: hence, fig. II. *A room or apartment in a ship, a cabin*: also, *a suite of apartments; a small summer-house in a garden.*

ΔΙΑΛΕΚΤΙΚ. adv. *Dialectically, after the manner of logicians.*

ΔΙΑΛΕΚΤΙΚΟΣ, α, um. (διᾶλεκτικός) Adapted or belonging to debate, logical, dialectical: *Dialecticus, sa. ars, Cic.*, *The art of debating, dialectics, as a branch of logic*: *Dialecticus, One that understands or teaches dialectics, a dialectician, logician*: *Dialectica, orum, Things belonging to dialectics, logic, dialectics.*

ΔΙΑΛΕΚΤΟΣ (-us), l. f. (διᾶλεκτος) *A dialect, manner of speaking.*

ΔΙΑΛΟΓΟΣ, l. m. (διᾶλογος) *A dialogue.*

ΔΙΑΡΗΜΙ, i. n. (diēs) *A daily allowance or pay for soldiers*: also, *a daily allowance for slaves.*

ΔΙΑΥΡΕΑ, ὄρουμ. n. (διᾶυρη) *A bequest.*

ΔΙΒΑΡΦΟΣ, um. and in later times, ΔΙΒΑΡΦΟΣ, a. um. (διᾶαρφος) *Twice dyed*: hence, *Dibaphus, sc. vestis, or purpura, Cic.*, *A purple garment, and prop., a Tyrian.*

ΔΙCΑ, ἡ. f. (διᾶκα) *A lawsuit, judicial process.*

ΔΙCΕΛΤΑΣ, ἄτις. f. (dicax) *Talkativeness, loquacity*: especially when accompanied by wit or sarcasm; *raillery, banter, factiousness.*

ΔΙCΕΛΤΟΣ, α. um. (dimin. of dicax) *Talkative, loquacious.*

ΔΙCΕΙΟ, ὄνις. f. (dico, are) *A dedicating, devoting*: *a taking up the freedom of a city.*

ΔΙCΑΧ, ἄκλις. (dico, ere) *Talkative, satirical, sarcastic, factitious.*

ΔΙCΗΟΡΕΟΣ (pes). *A double trochee.*

ΔΙCΙS. (genit.): perhaps as the radical form for διᾶσι e. g. dicis causa. Cic.: i. e. prop., *in order to satisfy justice*: i. e. for sake of appearance, for custom or fashion's sake; when one does a thing merely for the sake of form, as in a pretended bargain.

Dico, ἄνι, ἄτῳ, ἄρε. *To say, tell; hence, I. To publish, relate*: hence, *to press up for public inspection.* II. *To devote, dedicate, appropriate.*

Dico, xi, etum, 3. (from διᾶσι) I. *To speak, say*: also, *to speak, deliver an oration*: also, *to bring forward any thing in a speech*: *dicor, diceris, dictur, &c.*, *It is said that I, thou, he, &c.* II. *To*

pronounce. III. *To name or appoint one to any thing by one's word, to nominate, choose.*

IV. *To issue notice, give orders.* V. *To describe, relate, sing of, celebrate in verse.* VI. *To say, mean, to understand or wish to signify.* VII. *To recite, rehearse.* VIII. *To appoint, fix upon.* IX. *To foretell, predict.*

X. *To mention, speak of.* XI. *To name, call.* XII. *To assert, affirm.*

XIII. *To promise.* XIV. *To say, to object, except.* N. B. Dicere, for dic, Plaut.: dixi, for dixisti, Ter.: dixi, for dixervis, Plaut.

Dicōrūs, α. um. (διᾶcoros) *Having two banks of oars*; hence, *Dicorum, sc. navium, A gallej with two banks of oars.*

DICTATOR, ὄρις. m. (dicto) I. *A commander; the title of the chief magistrate in many towns.* II. Especially, *The dictator at Rome*: i. e. an extraordinary magistrate elected only on occasions of great emergency, and, in times of the greatest need, nominated by a consul or one of similar authority; *dictatorem creare, Liv.*: *dicere, Cic.*: *Liv.*: *legere, Liv.*, i. e. to choose, elect: also, *facere, id.*

DICTATORIALIS, α. um. *Dictatorial, of or belonging to a dictator.*

DICTATRIX, icis. f. (dictator) *She that gives orders.*

DICTATURA, ἡ. f. (dictator) *The office of a dictator, dictatorship.* It may also mean, *The business of giving lectures to pupils*; and hence the ambiguity in Suet. Cæs. 77.

DICTERIVM, i. n. (δικητήριον) *A sharp witty saying, a satirical bon mot.*

DICTIO, ὄνις. f. (dico, ere) I. *A saying*: also, *the right of saying.* II. *A speech, that which an orator delivers.*

III. *A speaking, the delivery of a speech.*

IV. *A word, expression.* V. *A manner of speaking, style.* VI. *The response of an oracle.*

DICTRO, ἄνι, ἄτῳ, ἄρε. (freq. of dicere) I. *To say, especially, to say frequently*: also, *to allege, give out.* II. *Causas, Cic.*, *To plead, as an advocate.*

DICTRO, ἄνι, ἄτῳ, ἄρε. (freq. of dicere) I. *To say.* II. *To dictate.* I. *For any one to repeat afterwards*; *sacramentum, Sil.* 2. *To dictate for writing, to cause to be written*: hence, *dictata, What the master dictates to his scholars, lessons, lectures, school-exercises*; *rules, precepts for gladiators.* III. *To advise,*

prescribe, suggest. IV. *To make, compose.*

DICTUM, i. n. (dictus, a, um) I. *A word.* II. *A witty or remarkable saying, or thought, a smart saying, repartee, bon mot.* III. *A promise.* IV. *An order, command.* V. *A reproach.*

VI. *Oratory, eloquence.* VII. *A proverb, maxim.* VIII. *Dicta, for libri*: *Proper.*

DICTUS, α. um. Part. of Dico.

DIBLUTUS, α. um. Part. of Dibo.

DIBO, idi, itum, ēre. (dis and do)

I. *To distribute, divide*: hence, *to squander, to spend.* II. *To spread out, give out.*

DIDICO, xi, etum, ēre. (dis and dico)

I. *To pull or draw apart, or from or out of one another.* II. *To separate, divide*: hence, *to separate, distinguish.* III. *To draw off (water).* IV. *To divide, distribute.* V. *To disperse, scatter.*

VI. *To open.*

DIDICUS, α. um. Part. of DIDICO.

DIDICULA, ἡ. f. (dimin. of dies) *A short day.*

DIERECTUS, α. um. (as if from dirigo) i. e. erectus et expansus, of slaves who were put to torture. It expresses the English, *Go and be hanged!* *Mischief upon thee!*

DIES, ei, c. in the plural only m. I. *A day*: in dies, day by day, daily. Cic.: *Liv.*; but, in diem, 1. *For one day*.

2. *In diem, sc. futurum, For a future-day, for the future.* 3. *From day to day*: *ad diem, on the (appointed) day, Cæs.*: *dies* is also used, 1. *For, The events, accidents, or adventures of a day*: also, *for, the business of the day*: also, *for, the light of day, daylight*: again, *the light of day, or life.* 2. *For, The sun.* 3. *For, The heaven.*

II. *An appointed time, set day*: hence, *the day of death*: *the day of destruction.* III. *Time, respite, reprieve, delay.*

DIFFAMIO, ἄνι, ἄτῳ, ἄρε. (dis and fama) *To make public, spread abroad, divulge.*

DIFFERTIO, si, tum, 4. (dis and farcio) *To stuff full*: hence, *Differtus, α. um, Stuffed, crowded, very full of any thing.*

DIFFERENTIA, ἡ. f. (differo) *A difference, diversity*: hence, *a species.*

DIFFERENTIAS, ἄτις. f. (differo) *A difference, A difference.*

DIFFERO, distuli, dilatum, differo. (dis and fero) I. *Trans.* 1. *To carry from each other, to carry different ways.* 2. *To disperse, scatter, tear to pieces*: hence, 1. *To distract.* 2. *To plague, torment.*

3. *To spread abroad, scatter about.* I. *To*

publish, divulge. 2. *To make a subject of common conversation, to cry down, defame.* 4. *To defer, delay, protract, put off.* 5. *To remove, get rid of.* 11. *Intrans.* *To differ, be different:* hence, *Differences, Distinct, different, unlike* is also subst. *A difference.*

DIFFERTUS, a, um. Part. of **DIFFERO**.

DIFFICILIS, Æ. (dis and *fibulo*) *To unclasp, un buckle.*

DIFFICILIS, adv. *With difficulty.*
DIFFICILIS, e. (dis and *facilis*) 1. *Difficult, hard, not easy:* hence, 1. *Troublesome.* 2. *Critical, dangerous.* 11. *That usually or easily creates difficulties, that is hard to treat with, &c.; obstinate, morose, churlish, surly:* also, *incurable.*

DIFFICULTAS, adv. *With difficulty.*
DIFFICULTAS, Ætis. f. (*difficilis*) 1. *Difficulty:* hence, 1. *Difficulty of obtaining any thing, or of helping one's self in any thing, poverty, distress;* especially, *want of money.* 2. *Trouble, complaint, disease.* 11. *Unmannerliness, rudeness, stubbornness.*

DIFFICULTER, adv. *With difficulty, not easily.*
DIFFIDENTIA, Æ. f. (*diffido*) *Mistrust, distrust.*

DIFFIDO, sus sum, Ære. (dis and *fido*)
1. *To be diffident or distrustful, to doubt.* 11. *To distrust, mistrust.*

DIFFINDO, ldi, issum, Ære. (dis and *findo*) 1. *To cleave asunder:* hence, *to distribute, divide.* 11. *In a forensic sense; diem, Liv., to put off the business of one day to another.* 111. *To decide.*

DIFFINGO, nxi, ctum, Ære. (dis and *fingo*) *To remodel, make anew, form differently:* hence, *fig., to change, alter.*

DIFFISSUS, a, um. Part. of **DIFFINDO**.

DIFFISSUS, a, um. Part. of **DIFFINDO**.

DIFFITEOR, Æri. (dis and *fateor*) *To deny.*

DIFFUSO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (dis and *flo*) *To blow apart, disperse by blowing.*

DIFFUSO, xi, xum, Ære. (dis and *fuso*) *To flow in different directions, to flow asunder, to flow away or towards:* hence, 1. *To drop, drip.* 11. *To melt away, to perish or be ready to perish or die.* 111. *To come to nought, perish:* hence, *Diffusius, in rhetoric, Not periodic or harmonious.*

DIFRACTUS, a, um. Part. of **DIFFRINGO**.

DIFFRINGO, Ægi, actum, Ære. (dis and *frango*) *To break to pieces.*

DIFFUGIO, Ægi, Ægitum, Ære. (dis and *fugio*) *To fly different ways, to fly hither and thither.*

DIFFUGIUM, l. n. (*diffugio*) *A flight of several in different directions, a dispersion.*

DIFFULMINO, Ære. (dis and *fulmino*) *To dash to pieces (by a thunderbolt).*

DIFFUNDITO, Ære. (dis and *fundito*) *To pour out all over:* hence, *to consume, spend, waste.*

DIFFUNDIO, Ædi, Æsum, Ære. (dis and *fundo*) 1. *To pour out hither and thither, to pour into different places or vessels;* to draw off, bottle (wine).
11. *Gen.* *To spread abroad.* 111. *To delight, cheer up, exhilarate:* *diffundi, to rejoice.*

DIFFUSE, adv. 1. *In a scattered manner, diffusely.* 11. *Copiously, extensively.*

DIFFUSILIS, e. (*diffundo*) *That spreads abroad, copious.*

DIFFUSIO, Ænis. f. (*diffundo*) *Cheerfulness.*

DIFFUSUS, a, um. 1. Part. of *diffundo;* see **DIFFUNDIO**. 11. *Adj.* 1. *Spread abroad, diffused, dispersed.* 2. *Scattered about, not joined together.*

DIGAMMA, Ætis. d. (*δύγαμμα*) *The double gamma of the Æolians, in the form of F: which they set principally before vowels.*

DIGERO, cssi, estum. 3. (dis and *gero*)
1. *To carry or bring from one another:* hence, 11. *To distribute, arrange, dispose:* hence, 1. *To do any thing in order.* 2. *To relate in order.* 3. *To enter (in an account-book).* 4. *To explain, interpret.* 111. *To distribute:* also, *to digest, concoct.* 1111. *To dissipate, discuss:* *digeri, to divide itself.* Hence, 1. *To weaken, enervate.* 2. *To dissolve, destroy.*

DIGESTA, Ærum. n. (*digestus*, a, um) *The Pandects.*

DIGESTIO, Ænis. f. (*digero*) 1. *A disposing, arranging, division.* 11. *A distribution:* hence, *digestion.*

DIGESTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of *digero;* see **DIGERO**. 11. *Adj.* *That has a good digestion.*

DIGESTUS, us. m. (*digero*) *A distributing, arranging.*

DIGITALIS, e. (*digitus*) *Of or belonging to a finger;* containing the thickness of a finger.

DIGITÆLUS, i. m. (*dimin. of digitus*) *A little finger.*

DIGITUS, i. m. (*from δῖκτω*) 1. *A*

finger: hence, 1. *An inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot.* 2. *A toe.* 3. Also, *Small bouys or twigs, are called digiti.*

11. *Digiti Iacii, Cic., the priests of Cybele, otherwise called Dactyli.*

DIGLADIOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (dis and *gladius*) *To fight, struggle, contend.*

DIGNATIO, Ænis. f. (*dignor*) 1. *A considering worthy, a being considered worthy.* 11. *Dignity, honour, authority.* 111. *Respect, esteem.*

DIGNE, adv. 1. *Worthily, according to desert.* 11. *Becomingly.*

DIGNITAS, Ætis. f. (*dignus*) 1. *Worthiness, desert.* 11. *That by which one merits or deserves a thing, services, merits:* hence, 1. *Character, reputation, esteem, credit;* an office or honourable employment. 2. *Value.* 111. *That which becomes or befits a person or thing, or does credit to him or it:* hence, 1. *Dignorum, becomingness, propriety or dignity of department.* 2. *Mainly beauty, as a sign of internal worth; imposing appearance, of buildings, splendour.* 3. *Vir-tue.* 1111. *V. Dignitates, Mens of respectability and worth.*

DIGNO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To deem worthy.*

DIGNOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (*dignus*) 1. *To deem worthy.* 11. *To dign, vouchsafe to do a thing.*

DIGNOSCO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (dis and *gnosco*, s. *nosco*) *To distinguish.*

DIGNUS, a, um. (*from δῖκτω*) *Worthy of being shown:* hence, 1. *Worthy, worthy, deserving.* 11. *Becoming, suitable, meet, proper, fit:* hence, *dignum est, it is fit, or proper.* Compar., *dignus, Ter.;* and superl., *dignissimus, Cic.*

DIGREDIOR, Æssus sum, i. (dis and *gradior*) 1. *To go apart or asunder.* 11. *To depart, go away;* to go to a place: hence, *fig.* 1. *To depart, go off or away.* 2. *To go to a place.*

DIGRESSIO, Ænis. f. (*digredior*) *A going away, departing:* *fig., a departing from a thing:* especially, *a digression in a speech.*

DIGRESSUS, a, um. Part. of **DIGREDIOR**.
DIGRESSUS, us. m. i. q. *digressio.* 1. *A going away, departing.* 11. *Fig. A digression in a speech.*

DIGRUNNIO, Ære. *for digrunnio;* *Phædr., according to some edd.*

DIDUCATIO, Ænis. f. (*dijudico*) *A deciding, determining.*

DIDUCO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (dis and *iudico*) 1. *To judge between, decide, determine.* 11. *To distinguish.*

DILATOR, passus sum, 1. (dis and labor) *1. To fall apart, go to pieces, fall away, melt away; hence, 1. Fig. To go to pieces, to fall from its state or condition. 2. To decay, go to ruin. 3. To run from one another, separate, disperse. II. To come or fall down or to fall into. III. To slide or slip out, escape.*

DILACERO, avi, atum, are. (dis and laqueo) *To dilacerate, tear to pieces.*

DILAMINO, are. (dis and lamina) *To cleave in two.*

DILANTO, avi, atum, are. (dis and lanio) *To tear to pieces, dilacerate.*

DILAPIDO, avi, atum, are. (dis and lapido) *1. To bring to nought, destroy. II. To consume, squander, spend.*

DILAPUSO, a, um. Part. of **DILABOR.**

DILARGIO, itus sum, 4. (dis and largior) *To bestow as a present, usually, to several persons, and thus liberally.*

DILATIO, onis f. (differo) *A delaying, putting off.*

DILATO, avi, atum, are. (dis and latus) *To make broad or broader, to enlarge; hence, 1. Fig. To extend, enlarge, amplify. 2. Literas, Cic., i. e. to pronounce broadly.*

DILATOR, oris m. (differo) *A delayer, dilatory person.*

DILATUS, a, um. Part. of **DIFFERO.**

DILAUDO, are. (dis and laudo) *To praise, or, to praise greatly, as it were, to praise to pieces.*

DILECTUS, a, um. Part. of **DILIGO.**

DILECTUS, us, m. i. q. delectus; Cic.: Cas. See **DELECTUS, us.**

DILIGENS, 1. Part. of **diligo**; see **DILIGO.**

DILIGO, 1. Adj. *1. Careful, cautious, accurate, attentive. 2. Frugal, economical. 3. Fond of loving.*

DILIGENTER, adv. *1. Diligently, carefully, punctually, attentively. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, industriously, on purpose. II. Very, very much.*

DILIGENTIA, re f. (diligens) *1. Carefulness, diligence, attention, industry; hence, 1. Prudence, caution. 2. Economy, frugality. II. Care or pains about any thing. III. Love. IV. Discretion, the art of choosing between several things.*

DILIGO, exi, atum, 3. (dis and lego) *1. To love, esteem several things, to select. II. To value or esteem highly.*

III. To have an inclination for any thing, to love.

DILUO, avi, atum, are. (dis and

lorico) *Of garments, To tear or pull open.*

DILUO, xl, 2. (dis and luco) *To shine, be clear; hence fig., to be evident, appear clearly.*

DILUCESCO, luxi, 3. (inchoat. of diluceo) *To begin to dawn, to grow light or clear; hence, impers., dilucescit, It grows light, it is break of day.*

DILUCIDA, adv. *1. Clearly, brightly. II. Clearly, manifestly, evidently.*

DILUCIDO, are. (dilucidus) *To make evident, explain.*

DILUCIDUS, a, um. (dis and lucidus) *1. Clear, bright. II. Clear, evident, manifest.*

DILUCULUM, are. (diluculum) *To grow light; diluculat, It grows light or day, the day breaks.*

DILUCLUM, l. n. (diluceo) *Break of day, the dawn.*

DILUEM, i. n. (dis and ludus) *Space of intermission between plays; time of respite allowed to gladiators.*

DILUO, ui, atum, 3. (dis and luo) *1. To wash from one another, wash away, separate or dissolve by moisture, make fluid or thin; venenum diluere, Liv., to prepare a poison. Vinum, To mix water with wine, to thin, temper, dilute. II. oram mero, Ov., to spend, pass. III. To moisten, wet. III. To weaken, lessen, impair; hence, to refuse. IV. To explain, say.*

DILUUS, a, um. *I. Part. of diluo; see DILUO. II. Adj. 1. Fluid, thin, watery. 2. Drunk, intoxicated.*

DILUVIES, ii f. (diluo) *A deluge, inundation of water.*

DILUVIO, are. (diluvium) *To inundate, deluge.*

DILUVIUM, i. n. (diluo) *A deluge, inundation of water.*

DILUESCO, ui, ere. (dis and madesco) *To melt away.*

DILINO, avi, atum, are. (dis and mano) *To flow hither and thither, to spread abroad.*

DILINETR, tra, trum. (δίμετρος) *Of two measures or metres.*

DIMICATIO, onis f. (dimico) *I. A fight, combat; also fig., a struggle; also, a quarrel, dispute, debate. II. Danger.*

DIMICO, avi (and ui), atum, are. (dis and mico) *To go about sword in hand, to fight, struggle, contend; hence fig. 1. To struggle, fight, to take great pains against another. II. To be in danger, run a risk or hazard.*

DIMISTO, avi, atum, are. (dimidius) *To halve, divide into halves; hence, Dimidiatum, a, um. I. Half or halved.*

II. Reclining on half the body (at table).

DIMIDIUS, a, um. (dis and medius) *Half; hence, Dimidium, subst., The half; hence, dimidio, with a comparative, by a half.*

DIMISSIO, onis f. (dimitto) *I. A sending out, sending to and fro. II. A discharging.*

DIMISSUS, a, um. Part. of **DIMITTO.**

DIMITTO, is, issum, ere. (dis and mitto) *1. To send different ways, to send about, send forth or out. II. To cause to separate, dismiss, disband, let go, discharge, release; hence, 1. Fig. Occasionem, Nep., i. e. to let slip, let pass. 2. To pass over, leave. III. To give up, quit, forsake, abandon; hence, 1. To lose. 2. To omit, give up, leave off, forego. IV. To yield, give way; hence, 1. To remit. 2. To relax or give way in any thing. V. To send or cause to go down, or to a place.*

DIMOVEO, a, um. Part. of **DIMOVEO.**

DIMOVEO, avi, atum, 2. (dis and moveo) *1. To move from one another, to part asunder; to open. II. To remove by separation, send away, remove; hence, to displace, remove. III. To send or bring to.*

DINUMERO, are. (dis and numero) *1. To count out, tell out. II. To calculate, compute.*

DIBOLARIS, c. *That costs or is worth two oboli.*

DICECESIS, is, f. (δικαίσις) *1. A portion of land joined to a province, and placed under the same governor, a district, department.*

DICECETES, re m. (δικαίσις) *An overseer of the revenue, lord of the treasury.*

DICTA, re f. (δίκτη) *A vessel with two handles.*

DIPLOMA, atis n. (δίπλωμα) *I. A public document given to a person travelling in the name of the state. II. A writing, drawn up by a chief magistrate, by which any advantage accrued to the person in whose favour it was written.*

DIPYROS, i. (δίπυρος) *Twice burnt.*

DIRECTE, adv. *Straightaway, directly.*

DIRECTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of dirigo; see DIRIGO. II. Adj. 1. Made straight, direct, lying or running in a straight or horizontal direction. 2. Straight forward, plain; hence, Directum, A straight line, straightness, straight direction of a*

ling: hence, abl., directo, i. e. ¹ *In a straight line, straightly, directly.* ² *In a straight forward manner, directly.*

DIRIPIŦIO, or **DIRIPIŦUS**, ōnis. f. (diripio)
I. *A separating, dividing.* II. *Separation.*

DIRIPIŦUS, or **DIRIPIŦUS**, a, um. Part. of **DIRIPIO**.

DIRIPIŦUS, or **DIRIPIŦUS**, us. m. (diripio) *A separation, division.*

DIRIPIŦIO, ōnis. f. (diripio) *A plundering, ransacking.*

DIRIPIŦOR, ōris. m. (diripio) *A plunderer.*

DIRIPIŦUS, a, um. Part. of **DIRIPIO**.

DIRIPIŦUS, us. m. (diripio) *A tearing asunder, separation.*

DIRIPŦEO, itum. (for dishibeo, from dis and habeo) *To separate, divide, distribute.*

DIRIPŦIO, ōnis. f. (diribeo) *A distribution*; Cic. Planc. 6, ed. Græv.: but ed. Ern. has diremptio, i. e. a counting out.

DIRIPŦOR, ōris. m. (diribeo) *A distributor of the tablets at voting*; hence, **DIRIPŦORIUM**, sc. ædificium, *A building for the diribitores, afterwards used for other business.*

DIRIGEO, ēre, or **DIRIGESCO**, ūi, ēre. (dis and rigeo, rigesco) *To grow stiff or numb.*

DIRIGEO, exi, ectum, ēre. (dis and rego) *I. To set any thing in a straight line, to make straight or direct.* II. *To direct in a straight line, or simply, to direct to a place*; hence, *to scud, despatch.*

III. *To regulate*; especially, *to measure, make by a certain rule.*

DIRIMO, ĩmi, mptum or mtum, ēre. (for disimo, from dis and emo) Prop. *To take from one another*; hence, I. *To separate, part, divide.* II. *To interrupt, break off.* III. *To decide, determine.* IV. *To undo, annul, frustrate.*

DIRIPIO, ĩpi, eptum. 3. (dis and rapio) *I. To tear from one another, to tear to pieces.* II. *To tear or drag different ways.* III. *To plunder, rob.* IV. *To strive for any thing, to seek to have.*

V. *To tear away, take away.*

DIRIUS, ātis. f. (dirus) I. *Misfortune.* II. *Fierceness, barbarity.*

DIRIPIŦIO, ĩpi, uptum. 3. (dis and rumpo) *I. To break to pieces, dash to pieces.* II. *To overstrain one's self with too much work.* II. *To burst, or, to be ready to burst*; hence, **DIRIPIŦUS**, *Having a rupture.* II. *To separate, break off.*

DIRUO, ūi, ūtum. 3. (dis and ruo) *I. To tear asunder, overthrow, demolish.*

II. *Ēre dirui*, Varr., of soldiers, to suffer a deduction in their pay; afterwards, for, to become bankrupt; Cic.: also without *Ēre*, id.

DIRUPŦIO, ōnis. f. (dirumpo) *A tearing to pieces.*

DIRUS, a, um. (dirēs, from dia, i. e. dirō, whence, also, dirēs, dirus) *Causing fear.* I. Especially, *ill-omened, boding, portentous*: Dirā, plur., *Ill-boding things*; hence, *ausful.* II. Gen. *Unfortunate, unlucky.* III. *Dreadful to hear or see, terrible, horrible, abominable.* N.B.

DIRĒ, arum, as a substantive. I. Sc. res, *Things that prognosticate calamity, unlucky signs*; also gen., *misfortune, calamity.* 2. Sc. preces, *Imprecations.* 3. **DIRĒ** sorores, and simply, **DIRĒ**, the Furies.

DIRĒTUS, a, um. Part. of **DIRUO**.

DIS. An inseparable preposition, from the Greek *dis*; in composition it usually denotes separation, or distribution, or the opposite to the simple word.

DIS, itis. adj. *Rich*, prop. and fig; *ditior amicitia*, Cic.; also with a genitive, *ditissimus agri*, Virg. N.B. We find also the neuter *dite*, whence it is probable that also *ditis*, c. was in use.

DIS-CALCĒTUS, or **DIS-CALCIATUS**, a, um. *Having on no shoes, barefoot.*

DIS-CĒDĒRE, ēre. 2. *To be on one's guard.*

DIS-CĒDO, essi, essum. 3. *I. To part asunder, divide, separate.* II. *To go away, depart*; hence, *to get off, be discharged, get loose*; hence, I. *Ab aliquo, or a re, To except, make an exception.* 2. It often stands for *esse*, when a result is denoted; superior *discedit*, Cic., *conquers, has the upper hand.* III. *To go to a place.*

DISCEPTĒO, ōnis. f. (discepto) *A quarrel, dispute with words*; also, *a debate, disputation.*

DISCEPTĒOR, ōris. m. (discepto) *One who decides a matter, a judge, arbitrator.*

DISCEPTĒRIX, icis. f. (disceptor) *She who decides or judges.*

DISCEPTĒRE, āvi, ātum, ēre. *I. To contend.* II. *To decide, judge.*

DIS-CĒRNO, erēvi, erctum, ēre. *I. To part, divide.* II. *To distinguish.*

DIS-CĒRPO, psi, ptum, ēre. (dis and carpo) *I. To tear to pieces.* II. *To distribute.* III. *To scatter, disperse.*

DIS-CĒSSIO, ōnis. f. (discedo) *I. A*

separation. II. *A going away, departure.* III. *A going to a place*; hence, *a going over to a side in voting, giving a vote*; hence, *discessionem facere, I. To put to the vote*; Cic. 2. *To vete.*

DIS-CĒSSUS, us. m. (discedo) *I. A going asunder, separation, opening.* II. *A going away, departure, removal.*

DIS-CĒDĒRE, i. n. (discedo) *A tearing asunder.* II. *A separation.*

DIS-CĒCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *discingo*; see **DISCINGO**. II. Adj. *Ungrinded*; hence, *disinctus homo*. I. *One who has not his garments drawn up tight around him, but lets them hang carelessly down.* 2. *A careless, slovenly fellow.*

DIS-CĒDO, ĩdi, issum, ēre. (dis and seido) *I. To tear or rend asunder.* II. *To cleave asunder, cut, divide.* III. *To vctnd.*

DIS-CĒNGO, nxi, netum, ēre. *I. To ungrind, deprive of the gristle*; *discingi, To ungrind one's self.* II. *To unloose, dissolve.*

DIS-CĒPLĒNA, æ. f. (disco) *I. Instruction.* 1. Which one gives; *Teaching; discipline, education.* 2. Which one receives; *Learning.* II. *Any thing which is or has been learnt*; hence, *I. Knowledge, learning, erudition.* 2. *A philosophical sect or school, a system of philosophy.* 3. *Science, learning.* 4. *A mode of life, turn of thought.* 5. *Management or contrivance of a thing, science, art.* 6. *Custom, use, manner, method, way.*

DIS-CĒPLĒNĒBĒLIS, e. (disciplina) *That may be learnt.*

DIS-CĒPTĒLIS, i. m. (disco) *I. A scholar, learner, pupil, disciple.* II. *An apprentice.*

DIS-CĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of **DISCĒDĒRE**.

DIS-CĒDĒRE, si, sum, ēre. (dis and claudo) *I. To separate by shutting up apart*; also gen., *to separate, part, divide.* II. *To rend to pieces.* III. *To open, tear apart.*

DIS-CĒDĒRE, a, um. Part. of **DISCĒDĒRE**. **Disco**, ĩdidi, ēre. *I. To learn*; also, *to study.* II. *To perceive, learn, hear, see, understand.* III. *To make one's self acquainted with a thing, to examine.*

DIS-CĒLOR, ōris. I. *Variegated in colour, of various colours.* II. *Different in character and manner of life, unlike.* III. *Various, sundry.*

DIS-CĒNŦĒRE, ēre. 3. *Not to be serviceable or conducive, to hurt.*

DIS-CĒNŦĒRE, ire. 4. *To disagree, not to harmonize, to be inconsistent.*

DISCORDABILIS, e. (discordo) *Disagreeing.*

DISCORDIA, a. f. (discordo) *Disunion, disagreement, variance.*

DISCORDO, avi, atum, are, (discordo) 1. To be at variance. 11. To be unlike, dissimilar, different.

DISCORDS, dis. (dis and cor) 1. Discordant, at variance. 11. Disagreeing, different, unlike.

DISCREPANTIA, a. f. (discrepo) *Discrepancy, difference.*

DISCREPATIO, onis. f. (discrepo) i. q. discrepantia.

DISCREPITO, are. *Freq. of discrepo, and of the same signification; Lucr.*

DISCREPUS, avi and ui, are. To differ in sound; hence, figs. 1. To disagree, be different, vary, differ; also, imperson., discrepat, there exists a difference, all are not agreed. 2. To be unsuitable or inconsistent.

DISCRETE, adv. *Distinctly.*

DISCRETUS, a, um. Part. of DISCRERNO DISCRIBO, psi, ptum, ere. 3. (dis and scribo) To write one thing in one place and another in another.

DISCRIMEN, iulis. n. (discerno) *That which distinguishes or separates two things from each other; hence, 1. Space, interval, distance, separation.*

11. A difference, distinction. 111. Power of discernment. 1V. An examination.

V. A result, decision; also, that which occasions a result or decision.

VI. Danger, both of a thing is decided, or which is likely to determine a result; a critical point, hazard, risk. VII. A fighting. VIII. Weight, importance.

IX. Evidence, clearness. X. Ground or cause of difference.

DISCRIMINO, avi, atum, are. (discrimen) 1. To divide, part, separate, decide.

11. To distinguish.

DIS-CRUCIO, avi, atum, are. To torment, torture; dis-crucior, 1 torment or vex myself.

DIS-CUMBO, ubul, ubltum, ere. To lay one's self down, recline.

DIS-CEPIO, Ivi, itum, ere. To be cager or desirous.

DIS-CURRO, educurri and curri, cursum, ere. 1. To run to and fro, to run, riddle, or go about in different ways. 11. To run.

1. When several are running to a place; ad arma, Liv. 2. When one person is running to several places; inens dis-irrit utroque, Ov. 111. To speak of any thing.

DISCURSATIO, onis. f. (discurso) A

running hither and thither, or simply, a running.

DISCURSUS, us. m. (discurro) A running to and fro, running about; also, a sailing to and fro, sailing about.

DISCUS, i. m. (disco) A round, flat piece of lead, stone, &c., the throwing of which was an exercise among the ancients; a quiz.

DISCUSSTO, onis. f. (discutlo) A shaking.

DISCUSSTUS, a, um. Part. of DISCUTIO.

DISCUTIO, ussi, ussum, ere. (dis and quatio) 1. To strike asunder, dash to pieces, destroy. 11. To disperse, dissipate; hence, 1. To dispel; in medicine and surgery, to discuss, remove, humours, &c. 2. Gen. To drive away, banish, bring to nought. 111. To remove, put away.

DISERTE, adv. 1. Expressly, clearly, with distinct words. 11. Eloquently.

DISERTIMUS, adv. 1. Clearly. 11. Openly, expressly.

DISERTUS, a, um. 1. Of persons, That can deliver sentiments methodically and clearly, well spoken, eloquent. 11. Of speeches, In which the ideas are well arranged, luminous.

DISERTO, are. (freq. of disjicio) To throw different ways, cast hither and thither, scatter, disperse.

DISERTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of disjicio; see DISJICIO. 11. Adj. Scattered, large.

DISERTUS, us. m. (disjicio) A separation, dissolution.

DISIICIO, eri, ectum, ere. (dis and iacio) Prop. To throw apart or from each other; hence, 1. To demohsh, destroy. 11. To disperse, scatter. 111. To break to pieces. 1V. Fig. To break, disturb, bring to nought, destroy; also, to squander.

DISIUNCTIO, onis. f. (disjungo) 1. A separation; hence, diversity. 11. An opposition of two things; also, a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning and end of single members of a period are expressed by different words, but of the same import.

DISIUNCTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of disjungo; see DISJUNGO. 11. Adj. 1. Different, separate, distinct. 2. Opposed.

DISIUNGO, nxi, netum, ere. 1. To part, separate; hence, 1. To unyoke. 2. To disinguish. 11. To place in opposition to each other.

DISIUNGESCO, ere. 3. To become generally known.

DIS-PALOR, aui, sum, a. 1. To wander about.

DIS-PANDO, di, sum. 3. To spread abroad, stretch out.

DISPANSUS, a, um. Part. of DISPANDO.

DIS-PAR, aris. Unlike, dissimilar, different.

DIS-PARILIS, e. i. q. dispar; Cic.

DIS-PARO, avi, atum, are. 1. To part, separate. 1. To distinguish. 2. To oppose to each other; Dispartum, Negatively opposed. 11. To send different ways, to send hither and thither.

DISPECTUS, us. m. (dispiclo) A viewing, considering, examining.

DIS-PELLO, uli, ultum. 3. 1. To drive different ways, drive up and down, scatter, disperse; hence, Dispulsus, a, um, Scattered, dispersed. 11. To drive away; fig., to dispel, remove.

DISPENDIUM, i. n. (dispendo) 1. Cost, expense. 11. Loss, damage.

DISPENDO, pendi, pensum and pessum. 3. (dis and pendo) i. q. dispendo; Lucr.

DISPENSO, ere. 3. (dis and pendo; Plaut.)

DISPENSATIO, onis. f. (dispenso) Prop. A weighing out to several; hence, 1. Management, direction, of money or the like; also, the office itself, the charge or oversight of money or other property; office of an overseer, steward, or treasurer. 11. Regulation, economy.

DISPENSATOR, onis. m. (dispenso) One who keeps accounts, a cashier, steward, director.

DISPENSO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of dispendo) Prop. To weigh out to several persons; hence, 1. To pay out. 11. To keep account of any one's receipts and expenses, or, to have the oversight or management of an income; also gen., to manage, regulate, direct. 111. To regulate economically. 1V. Gen. To regulate order. V. To distribute, disperse.

DISPENSES, a, um. Part. of DISPENDE.

DISPERCUTIO, ussi, ussum, ere. To beat to pieces.

DISPERDITIO, onis. f. (disperdo) A demolishing, destroying.

DISPERDIO, diidi, ditum, ere. To destroy, spoil, ruin; hence, to waste, squander, spend.

DIS-PERO, li, ire. 1. To go to ruin, perish, be lost or undone. 11. To perish, die.

DISPERGO, si, sum, ere. (dis and spargo)

1. To scatter different ways, scatter about, disperse; hence, fig., to spread abroad, disseminate, disperse. 11. To besprinkle.

DISPERSE. adv. *Scatteredly, here and there.*

DISPERSUS, a, um. Part. of DISPERSO.

DISPERSU, u, m. Part. (dispergo) *A dispersing.*

DISPERTO, i, vi and ii, Itum, ire. (dis and parto) *To distribute, divide, disperse; dispartiri, to embrace.*

DISPERTIOR, itus sum, iri. (dis and partior) *To divide, distribute.*

DISPESUS, a, um. Part. of DISPENDO.

DISPICIO, exi, ectum, ere. (dis and specio) *1. To lift up one's eyes, to open them to see; also, from a state of darkness to begin to be able to distinguish objects. 11. To look around one. 111. To see, perceive; also, to see, perceive, with the understanding; hence, 1. To consider, think or reflect upon. 2. To find out, invent.*

DISPICIENTIA, æ, f. (displiceo) *Disatisfaction, displeasure.*

DISPICEO, ui, Itum, ere. (dis and placeo) *To displease. Sibì, To be discontented with one's self, to be uneasy.*

DISPILDO, si, sum, ere. *1. To spread asunder, make broad. 11. To burst asunder.*

DISPILDES, a, um. Part. of DISPILDO.

DISPILIO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (dis and spolio) *To spoil, plunder.*

DISPONO, sui, sctum, ere. *1. To place here and there, set in various places, distribute; or, to place or lay any where in a certain order. 11. To set in order, dispose, arrange. 111. To divide, arrange: Dispositus, a, um, Dividid, arranged. IV. To accommodate, adjust.*

DISPOSITVE. adv. *Orderly, in order.*

DISPOSITIO, ñnis, f. (dispono) *A setting in order, arrangement, disposition.*

DISPOSITOR, ñris, m. (dispono) *One who disposes or arranges.*

DISPOSITERA, æ, f. (dispono) *i. q. dispositio; Lucr.*

DISPOSITUS, a, um. Part. of DISPONO.

DISPOSITUS, us, m. Part. for dispositio; Tac.

DISPRED, uit, 2. i. q. pudet; Ter.

DISPULSUS, a, um. Part. of DISPELLO.

DISPUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of DISPUNGO.

DISPUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. Prop. *To distinguish with points, to prick or mark here and there; hence, to divide, parcel out.*

DISPUTABILIS, e. (disputo) *That may be disputed.*

DISPUTATIO, ñnis, f. (disputo) *1. A computing, calculating, considering.*

II. *A conversation on a subject of controversy, a disputation, debate.*

DISPUTATIUNCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of disputatio) *A short debate.*

DISPUTATOR, ñris, m. (disputo) *A disputant; hence, a defender of an opinion.*

DIS-PUTO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *1. To cast up, calculate. 11. To discourse, especially, on a controverted subject, to dispute, debate, discuss, argue. 111. To relate, tell.*

DISQUITO, sivi, situm, 3. (dis and quero) *To examine.*

DISQUIRITIO, ñnis, f. (disquiro) *A examination.*

DIS-SËCO, cui, etum, ãre. *To cut or hew asunder.*

DISSECTUS, a, um. Part. of DISSECO.

DIS-SËMLO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *To scatter seed; hence, to disseminate, scatter abroad.*

DISSENSIO, ñnis, f. (dissentio) *1. Disunion, want of agreement, difference of opinion. 11. Dissimilitude, unlikeness.*

DISSENSUS, us, m. *i. q. dissensio; Virg.*

DISSENTANEUS, a, uni. (dissentio) *Disagreeing, not harmonizing.*

DIS-SËNTIO, si, sum, 4. *1. To be of a different opinion, to disagree, dissent. 11. To be unlike, to differ; a se, to be unlike one's self, to be inconsistent.*

DIS-SËPIO, psi, ptum, 4. *1. To separate by boundaries, to enclose within boundaries; hence, Disseptum, 1. A boundary or partition wall. 2. The diaphragm. 11. To separate, rend.*

DISSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of DISSEPIO.

DISSERENASCO, navi, 3. (inchoat. of dissereno) *To clear up, grow clear.*

DIS-SËRO, ãvi, Itum, 3. *To scatter seed, to sow here and there; or, to sow, when used of several things; also gen., to set in the earth. Part. Dissitus, a, um, Scattered, spread abroad.*

DIS-SËRO, rui, rtum, ãre. Prop. *To set or place asunder; hence, 1. To speak, utter, say. 11. To speak with care and reflection, to speak out or show one's mind upon a subject. 1. To discuss, argue; hence, to investigate, show, determine. 2. To debate or argue publicly. 111. To relate, narrate, bring forward.*

DIS-SËRPO, psi, ptum, ãre. *To creep or crawl different ways; hence, to spread itself abroad imperceptibly.*

DISSERTO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (dissero, rui) *1. To dispute, debate, discuss a matter. 11. To narrate, relate, explain.*

DISSICO, ãre. (dis and seco) *1. To*

cut to pieces. 11. To make away with, consume, spend.

DISSIDEO, ãvi, sum, ãre. (dis and sedco) Prop. *To sit apart; hence, 1. To be remote or separate. 11. To be at variance, to be of different inclinations or opinions; to think differently. 111. To disagree, not to think to be different or dissimilar.*

DISSIDIUM, i, n. (dissideo) *Difference of inclination or opinion, dissension, variance.*

DISSIGNATOR, ñris, m. (dissigno) *i. q. designator; Plaut.*

DISSILIO, ñni (ilivi), ultum, ire. (dis and salio) *To leap asunder, separate quickly.*

DIS-SËMILIS, e. *Unlike, dissimilar.*

DISSËMILITER, adv. *Differently, in a different manner.*

DISSËMILITUDO, ñnis, f. (dissimilis) *Unlikeness, difference.*

DISSËMILANTER, adv. *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly.*

DISSËMÏLANTIA, æ, f. (dissimulo) *A concealing of one's sentiments; hence, irony.*

DISSËMÏLATIO (Dissimil.), ñnis, f. (dissimulo) *1. Dissimulation, a concealing of one's sentiments, a saying of the contrary to what one thinks. 11. A hiding, concealing.*

DISSËMÏLATOR, ñris, m. (dissimulo) *A dissimbler, one who acts or speaks as though a thing were otherwise than it is.*

DIS-SÏMULO (Dissimulo), ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *1. To make unlike; to render unobservable. 11. To act or speak as though a thing were otherwise than it is, purposely to hide or conceal, to keep secret, dissemble, not suffer one's self to observe any thing. 111. To cover. IV. To omit, pass over in silence.*

DISSËMÏTIO, ñnis, f. (dissipo) *1. A scattering. 11. A distributing.*

DISSËRTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of dissipo; see DISSIPHO. 11. Adj. Scattered abroad, not together.*

DISSËRO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (dis and obsol. sipo) *1. To part asunder, scatter, disperse; hence, 1. To spread abroad, publish, disseminate. 2. To waste, squander, spend. 11. To part or spread asunder, spread abroad. 111. To demolish, overthrow.*

DISSËTUS, a, um. Part. of DISSERO.

DISSËCABILIS, e. (dissocio) *1. That does not easily unite, or cannot easily be united. 11. Separating, dividing.*

DISSOCIATIO, ónis. f. (dissocio) *A separation.*

Dissoció, ávi, átum, áre. *To part, divide, separate.*

DISSOLUBILIS, e. (dissolvo) *That may be separated, dissolvable.*

DISSOLVETE, ádv. *Loosely, separately; hence, 1. Negligently, carelessly.*

II. Without connective particles.

DISSOLVIO, ónis. f. (dissolvo) **I.** *A losing, separation. II. Laxity.*

III. A solution, an answer or refutation.

IV. An abolishing, destroying, abrogating. V. Indifference, carelessness.

VI. Weakness. VII. An omission of connective particles, Gr. διαζεύξις.

DISSOLVUS, a, um. **I.** Part of dissolvo; see DISSOLVO. **II. Adj. 1.** Loosed, not bound. **2. Related, 3. Negligent, careless, remiss. 4. Dissolute, licentious.**

DISSOLVO, olvi, olátum, ére. **I.** *To loosen which is bound or joined together.*

II. To melt, liquefy. III. To discuss, scatter, remove. IV. To separate, loosen, dissolve, cut or rend to pieces, overthrow, destroy; hence, dissolvi, to be separated, to separate one's self. V. To subse, to answer or refute. VI. To pay any thing. VII. To rid, deliver, from business or any thing unpleasant.

DISSONUS, a, um. **I.** *Of different sounds or tones, dissonant, discordant.*

II. Fig. Not agreeing, differing.

DISSORS, tis. *Of a different lot; hence, 1. Unlike, different. II. Not in common, detached.*

DISSUADEO, si, sume, 2. *To advise to the contrary, to dissuade.*

DISSUASIO, ónis. f. (dissuadeo) *An advising to the contrary, a dissuading.*

DISSUASOR, óris. m. (dissuadeo) *One who advises to the contrary, a dissuader.*

DISSUAVIOR, ári. *To kiss to pieces, to kiss very much.*

DISSULTO, áre. (freq. of dissillo) *To leap, fly, or burst asunder.*

DISSUO, vi, útum. 3. *To unstitch that which had been sewn; hence, 1. Sinum, Ov., i. e. to open. 2. Amicitias, Cic., i. e. to dissolve by degrees.*

DISSUDET, ére, e. g. me alicujus, I am weary of, disgusted with.

DISTANTIA, e. f. (disto) **I.** *Distance, interval, intervening space. II. Distance, fig., i. e. difference, diversity.*

DISTENDO, di, tum and sum, ére. **I.** *To stretch asunder. II. To separate, divide. III. Fig. To divide; also, to hold back, keep off. IV. To fill.*

DISTENTUS, a, um. **I.** Part of distendo; see DISTENDO. **II. Adj. Full, filled up; especially, filled with food.**

DISTENTUS, a, um. **I.** Part of distineo; see DISTINEO. **II. Adj. Busy, engaged.**

DIST-TERMINUS, a, um. *Separated; Sil. 5, 399.*

DISTINCTE, ádv. *Distinctly, methodically, clearly.*

DISTINCTIO, ónis. f. (distinguo) **I.** *A distinguishing, distinction; hence, a kind of antithesis. II. Division, arrangement. III. Interpunction, punctuation.*

IV. A garnishing with any thing; hence, an ornament.

DISTINCTUS, a, um. **I.** Part of distinguo; see DISTINGUO. **II. Adj. Distinguished, methodically arranged, clear.**

DISTINCTUS, us. m. (distinguo) *A distinction, difference.*

DISTINEO, tuvi, entum, ére. (dis and teneo) **I.** *To hold asunder. II. Fig. To part, separate, disperse. III. To occupy with more than one affair, or simply, to occupy, engage. IV. To keep back, hold off, hinder, prevent.*

DISTINGUO, nxi, netum, ére. (from dis and stigo, stinguo, from στίζω) **Prop.** *To make points with a sharp instrument; hence, 1. To separate, divide, distinguish, discriminate. II. To variegate, set or stud with any thing by way of ornament, to adorn. III. To make an interpunction, with the pen or in reading, to pause, keep stops, punctuate.*

DISTO, áre. (dis and sto) **I.** *To stand apart, and so, to be separate or distant.*

II. Fig. To be distant, to be different; also impers., distat, there is a difference.

DISSOLVO, olvi, olátum, ére. **I.** *To turu different ways, to twist, distort. II. To torment, torture.*

DISTORTIO, ónis. f. (distorqueo) *A distorting, wresting.*

DISTORTUS, a, um. **I.** Part of distorqueo; see DISTORQUEO. **II. Adj. 1. Deformed. 2. Fig. Perverse, unseemly.**

DISTRACTIO, ónis. f. (distraho) **I.** *A pulling asunder, dividing, separating; hence, disinclination, disaffection.*

DISTRACTUS, a, um. **I.** Part of distraho; see DISTRAHO. **II. Adj. Pulled or torn asunder.**

DISTRÁHO, xi, ctum. 3. *To pull dif-*

ferent ways, to pull or tear asunder, distract; hence, 1. To part, separate.

II. To cut, cut off. III. To perplex, distract. IV. To hinder, prevent.

V. To sell to several persons, or gen., to sell. VI. To draw off, alienate.

VII. To occupy with several things.

DISTRÁFUS, a, um. Part of DISTERNO. **DISTRÁBUO, ut, útum. 3.** *To divide, distribute, spread abroad.*

DISTRÁBUTE, ádv. *Distinctly, methodically, with proper divisions.*

DISTRÁBUTIO, ónis. f. (distribuo) *A dividing, distributing.*

DISTRÁBUTUS, a, um. Part of DISTRÁBUO.

DISTRÍCTUS, a, um. **I.** Part of distringo; see DISTRINGO. **II. Adj. 1.** Occupied, busy, engaged. **2. Uncertain, untraced, 3. Severe.**

DISTRINGO, nxi, ctum. 3. (dis and stringo) **I.** *To pull or stretch asunder; also, to bind here and there, to bind up in several parcels; hence, 1. To occupy or engage with several things, to distract the attention. 2. To rub to pieces. 3. To overthrow, destroy. II. To pull or draw out. III. To strip.*

DISTRINGO, áre. *To cut asunder.*

DISTURBATIO, ónis. f. (disturbo) *A destruction, demolition.*

DISTURBO, ávi, átum, áre. **I.** *To drive asunder, break up, separate. II. To demolish, destroy; also, to disturb, throw into disorder. III. Fig. To destroy, overthrow, do away with.*

DITE, i. Adj. Rich; see DIS.

DI. Adv. Richly; hence, ditius, Stat.

DITESCO, ére. 3. (dis, itis) *To become rich.*

DITHYRAMBICUS, a, um. (διδυραμβικός) *Dithyrambic.*

DITHYRAMBUS, i. m. (διδυραμβός) **I.** *A verse in honour of Bacchus, which was full of enthusiasm and bombastical words.*

II. Any verse composed in a similar style.

DITIO, ónis. f. *Power over others, rule, dominion, authority.*

DITIOR, DITISSIMUS. See DIS.

DITIS, e. See DIS.

DITICS, SEE DITS.

DIRO, ávi, átum, áre. (dis, itis) *To enrich.*

DIUS. (prop. ablat. of dius, i. e. dies) **I.** *By day. II. Long, a long while.*

III. Long, since. IV. Before.

DIUM, i. See DIS.

DIURNUS, a, um. (dies) **I.** *By day, of the day. II. That lasts a day. III.*

Daily, that happens every day: hence, *Diurnum*, juv., *A journal*.

Dies, a, um; (from *diēs*) Prop. Sprung from *Zeus*, i. c. *Jupiter:* hence, *I. Noble, godlike. II. Large, vast, unlimited as a god, beautiful as a god, III. Heavenly:* hence, *Dium, Heaven*.

Diu, adv. *Long, a long time.*
DIUTINUS, a, um. (*diu*) *Lasting, durable.*

DIUTINUS, DIUTISSIME. See *DIU*.

DIUTURNITAS, ātis. f. *Long duration, lastingness.*

DIUTURNUS, a, um. (*diu*) *I. Of long continuance, lasting. II. Long-lived.*

DIVA. See *DIVUS*.
DIVARICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*dis* and *varico*) *I. Trans. To spread or stretch asunder. II. Intrans. To be or stand asunder.*

DIVELLO, *elli* (more frequent than *ulsi*), *ulsum*, *ere*. (*dis* and *vello*) *I. To tear asunder, tear to pieces, tear up. II. To separate, part: to hence, divelli, to be separated, or, to separate one's self. III. To break off, do away with. IV. To tear away, separate with violence.*

DIVENDO, *idi, itum, ēre* (*dis* and *vendo*) *To sell to several persons.*

DIVERBERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*dis* and *verbero*) *To beat asunder, part.*

DIVERBUM, i. n. (*dis* and *verbum*) *A conversation of two or more actors on the stage.*

DIVERSE, adv. *I. To different parts, hither and thither: also, in different parts, here and there. II. In a different manner, differently.*

DIVERSITO, DIVERSITOT, &c. See *DEVERSITO, &c.*

DIVERSUS, a, um. *I. Part. of divertō;* see *DIVERTO*. *II. Adj. I. Turned different ways, separated, one hither another thither; turned towards two different sides. 2. In different places, some in one place, some in another. 3. Opposite to one another, contrary. 4. Remote, distant: Diversum, Distance, remoteness. 5. Different, i. e. I. Various, dissimilar, unlike. Diversum, Difference, diversity. Also, Differing in opinion, discordant. 2. Many, several, some.*

DIVERTO, or DIVORTO, i. sum, ēre. (*dis* and *vertō, or vorto*) *I. To turn different ways; turn asunder, part, separate; usually only in an intransitive signification, to separate. II. To turn away, turn off from any thing; hence, diverti, or divertere, to depart, go away; hence, divertere, to remove, to be different.*

III. To put up at an inn, take lodging.

DIVUS, itis. Rich: also, *Dives*, subst., *A rich person:* hence, *fig., rich. I. Having abundance of any thing. II. Precious, valuable, of great worth.*

DIVEXO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*dis* and *vexo*) *I. To drag about. II. To bring to nought, destroy. III. To treat ill, abuse.*

DIVIDIA, æ. f. (*divido*) *Grief, sorrow, vexation.*

DIVIDO, *isi, isum, ēre*. (*dis* and *vido, ēre*, whence *vidua, &c.*) *I. To part, divide, separate. II. To part asunder, divide, separate. III. To distribute. IV. To distinguish. V. To spread abroad.*

DIVIDUOUS, a, um. *I. Parted, divided:* hence, *Dividuum, A half. II. That may be divided, divisible.*

DIVINATIO, onis. f. (*divino*) *I. The power of seeing beforehand future events which cannot be expected from the usual course of things, and of which the Deity only, properly speaking, can have foreknowledge. divination:* hence also, *the power of adopting measures by which one can successfully escape from any impending calamity. II. In a judicial sense, An examining and determining who shall be principal accuser in a lawsuit.*

DIVINE, adv. *Divinely, in a divine manner. I. By divine inspiration, prophetically. II. Excellently. III. Honourably, honestly.*

DIVINITAS, ātis. f. (*divinus*) *I. Divinity, godhead. I. Divine nature. 2. The Deity, God. 3. Godlike or extraordinary excellence. II. Divine inspiration, power of divination.*

DIVINITUS, adv. *I. From God, by divine Providence. II. By divine inspiration, prophetically. III. Divinely, extraordinarily, excellently.*

DIVINO, āvi, atum, āre. (*divinus*) *To be divinely inspired, to foresee and predict events without human means of knowing them; to prophesy, foretell, predict.*

DIVINUS, a, um. (*divinus*) *I. Divine, relating, pertaining to, or derived from the Deity. II. Godlike, excellent, extraordinary. III. Divinely inspired, prophetic:* hence, *Divinus*, subst., *A divinely inspired person, a prophet.*

DIVISIO, onis. f. (*divido*) *Division, partition, separation.*

DIVISO, oris. m. (*divido*) *A divider, distributor.*

DIVISSE, for *divisisse*, Hor., from *divido*.
DIVISUS, a, um. *I. Part. of divido;* see *DIVIDO*. *II. Adj. I. Separate. 2. Different, distinct.*

DIVISUS, us. m. (*divido*) *A dividing, divisus esse, to be divided*, Liv. 1, 54, cd. *Drak.*

DIVULGE, ārum. f. (*dives*) *Richtos, ucalth.*

DIVORTIUM, i. n. (*diverto, s. divertō*) *A parting or going asunder, a separation.*

I. Of one road into several; A parting of the road. II. Of a river into branches. III. Of persons: especially of husband and wife; when it may be rendered, Divorce.

DIVULGATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of divulgō;* see *DIVULGO*. *II. Adj. Common.*

DIVULGO, or DIVOLGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*dis* and *volgo, s. volgo*) *I. To make common, to communicate or impart a thing to several without distinction. II. To publish, divulge.*

DIVULGUS, a, um. Part. of *DIVELLO*.
DIVUS, a, um. (from *diēs*) *I. Godlike, divine, of a godlike or divine nature:* hence, subst., *Divus, i. q. deus, A god: Divi, The gods: Diva, A goddess. II. Divum, The open sky.*

Do, (dō, i. e. δῶμα) for domum; Enn.

Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre. (*dōm, whence δῶμα*) *I. To give, give over; hence,*

1. Terga dare, Liv., to give the back, i. e. to turn back, to flee. 2. Dare calculum, Cic.; Ov., in chess, i. e. to move. 3. Penas rei, Cic., to suffer punishment. 4. To give, bestow, apply. 5. To desire or be willing to give, to offer, proffer. 6. To cause a thing to be given, to procure, provide, furnish, effect, supply: hence, gen., to occasion, cause, effect, make, excite: also, to make friends: hence, to set up, institute; to show, exhibit. 7. Se dare, To give one's self, to yield, submit, give one's self up. 8. To ascribe, attribute. 9. To let go, let fly. 10. To grant, cede.

II. To show. III. To direct to, turn to. IV. To give up, yield, permit.

V. To give or put into any place, to thrust, drive, throw. VI. To allow, grant, concede: hence, I. Datur, for licet. 2. To do any thing on account of another, to honour. VII. To give forth, emit: hence, 1. To say, tell, give an account. 2. To pronounce a sentence, decide. 3. To mention, name. VIII. To interpret, construe. N. B. I. Dare with the part. perf., is a common circumlocution; inventum dabo, i. e. inveniam.

Ter. 2. Dare, with the part. fut. pass. 1. *To cause; statum facendam dare*, Plaut. 3. *Datum, dūti, dūnti*, for dem, det, dent, &c.; *Datum; Ter; Cic.* 4. *Dor* and *der* do not occur. 5. *Datum*, 1. *A gift, present.*

DŌCHO, cul, ctum. 2. (from *δῶκ*, or *δῶκε*, as monso from *μῶσ*) 1. *To teach, instruct.* 2. *To give one a knowledge of any thing, to discover, shew, tell, relate, point out.* 3. *Fabulum.* 4. *To represent, exhibit, shew upon the stage.*

DŌCHILUS, or **DOCUMUS**, i. m. (*δῶχίλος*): A metrical foot consisting of five syllables, viz. one short, two long, one short, and one long.

DŌCILIS, e. (doceo) *Apt to learn, docile. DŌCILITAS, ātis. f. (*docilis*) 1. *Docility, aptness to learn.* 2. *Gentleness.**

DOCTE, adv. 1. *Learnedly, skilfully.* 2. *Cleverly, cunningly.*

DOCTOR, ōris. m. (doceo) *A teacher, instructor.*

DOCTRĪNA, æ. f. (doceo) 1. *Instruction, teaching.* 2. *Any thing which one learns or has learnt; hence, 1. Literature, erudition.* 2. *Any knowledge, science, art.* 3. *A philosophical principle.*

DOCTUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of doceo; see Doceo.* 2. *Adj.* 1. *Learned, skilful, experienced in any thing.* Doctus means also, *A literary man, man of taste.* 2. *Learned, subtle, shrewd, cunning.*

DOCTĒMEN, luis. n. (doceo) i. q. documentum; *Lucr.*

DOCTĒMENTUM, i. n. (doceo) *Any thing by which one can learn, see, conclude, or be put on one's guard against a thing, a proof, example, warning, lesson.*

DOCRANS, tis. m. (de and quadrans) *Nine twelfths (uncia), or, three quarters of a Roman As, or of any whole; especially, three quarters of a foot, nine inches, a span.*

DUGMA, ātis. n. (*δῶμα*) *An opinion or tenet of a philosopher.*

DŪLABRA, æ. f. (dolo) *An instrument for breaking or digging.*

DŪLABRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dolabra) *To heave, chip.*

DŪLENTER, adv. *In pain, sorrowfully.*

DŪLEO, ul, itum, ēre. 1. *To be in pain, of body or mind, to grieve, sorrow; also imperson., dolet, it pāuit.* 2. *To feel pain or sorrow, to grieve.*

DŪLIARIUS, e. (dolum) 1. *Of a cask.*

DŪLICIUM, i. n. (dimin. of dolum) *A small cask.*

DŪLIUM, i. n. *A vessel, cask, barrel, tun, hogshend, pipe.*

DŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To heave or chip with an axe.* 2. *To beat, cudgel, strike.* 3. *Dolum, Plaut., to play a cunning trick.*

DŪLON, or **DŪLO**, ōnis. m. (*δολών*) 1. *A long staff with a short iron point at one end; especially, a dagger concealed in a stick, a sword-stick.* 2. *The smallest sail in a ship, towards the poop.*

DŪLOR, ōris. m. (doleo) 1. *Pain, whether of body or mind; especially of the mind, grief, sorrow, anguish; also, rage, indignation, chagrin; also, in a speech, emotion, feeling.* 2. *That which occasions pain or sorrow.*

DŪLŌSE, adv. *Craftily, deceitfully.*

DŪLŌSTUS, a, um. (dolus) *Full of craft, artful, deceitful.*

DŪLUS, i. m. (dolos) *An artful contrivance, cunning device, trick, evil; but usually in a bad sense, fraud, guile, deceit.*

DŪMĀBĪLLIS, e. (domo) *That may be tamed or subdued, tameable.*

DŪMĀTOR, ōris. m. (domo) *For domitor; Tibull.*

DŪMĀSTĪCIUM, adv. *Through one's familiarity or acquaintance, or, at home.*

DŪMĀSTICIUS, a, um. (domus) 1. *That relates or belongs to one's home or family, domestic, familiar, private, of the house; hence, Domestica, 1. One that is always or frequently with us, an acquaintance, intimate friend.* 2. *A relative, relation.* 3. *Civil, intestine.* 3. *One's own, opposed to alienus; judicium, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60.*

DŪMĀTĪLIUM, i. n. (domus) *A habitation, place of residence.*

DŪMĀCENIUM, i. n. (domus and cœna) *A meal or entertainment at home.*

DŪMĀLOCUS, a, um. (domus and ducō) *That leads or brings home.*

DŪMĀNA, æ. f. (dominus) *Mistress; also for, a mistress, sweetheart.*

DŪMĀNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (dominor) 1. *Rule, dominion, authority.* 2. *Sovereignty, lordship, despotism, tyranny.*

DŪMĀNATOR, ōris. m. (dominor) *A lord, ruler.*

DŪMĀNATRIX, icis. f. *A female ruler, mistress.*

DŪMĀNĀTES, us. um. (dominor) 1. *Lordship, rule.* 2. *Sovereignty, despotism, tyranny.*

DŪMĀNICUS, a, um. (dominus) 1. *Of or belonging to a lord or master.* 2. *Imperial, princely.* 3. *In ecclesiastical*

writers. *Of or belonging to our Lord Jesus Christ.*

DŪMĀNĪUM, i. n. (dominus) *Lordship, power over any thing; hence for dominus, a ruler, lord.*

DŪMĀNOR, ātus sum, āri. (dominus) 1. *To be lord, bear rule, dominate, tyrannize; hence, Dominans, subat, A lord, ruler, master.* 2. *To be ruled.*

DŪMĀNUS, i. m. (from domus) 1. *A master, owner, possessor, proprietor; also, an architect.* 2. *A master, lord, ruler, chief, commander, director; also, the master of a feast; also, a master, lord, a lover; hence, the master of a house; also, the son of the master, a young master.*

3. *Master, lord, as a title of honour.*

4. *Also adj. Of or belonging to a master.*

DŪMĀPORTA, æ. f. (domus and porto) *She that carries her house, a snail.*

DŪMĀTO, āre. (frem. of domo) *To tame, break; also, to conquer, subdue.*

DŪMĀTOR, ōris. m. (domo) *A tamer, subduer, breaker.*

DŪMĀTIX, icis. f. *She that tames, subdues, or breaks.*

DŪMĀTUS, a, um. *Part. of Domo.*

DŪMĀTUS, us. m. (domo) *A taming, subduing, breaking.*

DŪMO, ul, itum, āre. (*δαμάω*) *To tame, subdue, break; fig., to tame, to weaken, soften, temper.*

DŪMUS, us and i. f. (*δοῦς*) 1. *A house, dwelling-place, home.* N. B. 1. *To the question, where? we usually find domi, i. e. At home; tenere se domi.* 2. *To the question, whither? we find domum without ui, i. e. To home, homewards; but if it is to mean into the house, in is usually prefixed; in domum Levee, Cic.: domo, from the house, i. e. out of one's own house. 2. *Domus habeo, domi est mihi, means also, I have or am in possession of a thing.* 3. *Any residence or dwelling-place; hence, 1. A temple.* 2. *A grave, sepulchre.* 3. *A house, a family, household; hence, fig., for, a sect.* 4. *A home, country, town, or place in which one dwells.**

DŪNĀBĪLLIS, e. (dono) *That deserves to be presented with any thing.*

DŪNĀBIUM, i. n. (donum) 1. *The place in a temple where presents made to the god were kept, a treasure chamber; hence, for, a temple, altar.* 2. *An offering to the gods, a present in a temple; also, any other gift, present, or offering.*

DŌNĀTĪO, dŏis. f. (dono) *A giving or present, a presenting.*

DŌNĀTĪVUM, i. n. (dono) *A present, donatione from the emperor to the soldiers.*

DŌNĒC, conj. (from dumque) *I. Until, with an indicative or conjunctive.*

II. As long as; with an indicative, unless it refers to a conjunctive, or an accusative and infinitive going before.

DŌNĒCTUR. An old form for donec, *Until*; *Nep.*

DŌNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (donum) *I. To bestow. 1. To give any thing without a remuneration, to present to any one*; it also means, to give, yield, dedicate, give up. *2. To remit, forgive*; also, entirely to resign or give up. *3. To spare. II. To present one with any thing. III. To suffer, permit, grant.*

DŌNUM, i. n. *A present, gift*; hence, *dono*, as a present; *doxa* means also, offerings.

DORCAS, ādis. f. (δορκᾶς) *A doe* (Antilope Dorcas, L.).

DORMIO, ivi or ii, itum. *4. I. To sleep. II. Fig. To sleep. 1. To be at rest, be inactive or dormant. 2. To be careless or unconcerned.*

DORMITĀTOR, ōris. m. (dormito) *I. A sleeper, sluggish. II. A thief.*

DORMĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dormio) *I. To be sleepy. II. To sleep. III. To sleep or be sleepy, fig., i. e. 1. To be inactive or dormant, to be sluggish, careless. 2. To be stupid, be drowsing.*

DORMĪTOR, ōris. (dormio) *A sleeper.*

DORMĪTRĪUS, a, um. (dormitor) *Of or belonging to sleeping*; cubiculum, Plin. Ep. i; and, simply, Dormitorium, sc. cubiculum, Plin., *A dormitory, bedchamber.*

DORSUM, i. n. *I. The back of a person or animal. II. A back, fig., any surface, especially, an elevated surface, eminence.*

DOS, dōtis. f. (δῶς) *That which is given, a gift*; hence, *1. A marriage portion, dowry*; hence, with allusion to a dowry, *a portion. II. A gift, endowment, talent, quality, property.*

DŌTĀLIS, e. (dos) *Of or belonging to a dowry or marriage portion.*

DŌTĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of doto*; see **DOTO**. *II. Adj. Endued or furnished with any thing.*

DŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dos) *To endow, give a dowry, portion.*

DRACHMA, æ. f. (δραχμῆ) *I. A Greek coin equal to the Roman Denarius. II. A weight, the eighth part of an ounce.*

DRACO, ōnis. m. (δράκων) *1. q. anguis,*

I. A serpent or dragon; hence,

II. The name of a northern constellation.

III. A vessel in the form of a serpent.

DRACŌNIGĒNA, æ. (draco and gigno) *Dragon-born.*

DRĀPĒTA, æ. m. (δραπίτης) *A runaway slave.*

DREMAS, ādis. m. (δρέμας) *Running.*

DREPAΣ, ācis. m. (δρέπαζ) *An unguent which took off the hair.*

DRUIDĒ, ārum, and **DRUIDES**, um. m. *Druids, learned men or priests among the Celte.*

DŪALIS, e. (duo) *That contains two, non dubie, or haud dubie, without doubt, certainly.*

DŪBĪE, adv. *Doubtfully, uncertainty*; non dubie, or haud dubie, without doubt, certainly.

DŪBĪTĀBLĪS, e. (dubito) *Doubtful, that is or may be doubted of.*

DŪBĪTANTER, adv. *Doubtfully, with uncertainty or hesitation.*

DŪBĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (dubito) *I. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation. II. A figure of rhetoric, διατριβή, when a person acts as if a matter were so great that he cannot find words to describe it, and does not know where to begin.*

DŪBĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To be uncertain, to doubt, be in doubt. II. To hesitate, seq. infin. III. To consider, reflect, ponder. IV. To linger, delay.*

V. To be afraid. N. B. *Dubitantia lumina, Sil., i. e. flickering, dying.*

DŪBĪUS, a, um. (duo) *I. Uncertain, doubtful, in doubt. II. Uncertain, doubtful, that is doubted of, dubious*; hence, *Dubium, subst., Doubt, uncertainty. N. B.* *Dubium, adv. Uncertainly, without its being known. III. In a doubtful or critical situation.*

DŪCĀTUS, us. m. i. q. *duetus. Generalship, command.*

DŪCĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (ducenti) *I. Containing two hundred. II. Procurator, Suet., i. e. having a revenue of two hundred thousand sestertii.*

DŪCĒNI, æ, a. (distrib. of ducenti) *Two hundred, distrib. also simply, two hundred.*

DŪCENTĒSIMUS, a, um. (ducenti) *The two-hundredth.*

DŪCENTĪ, æ, a. (duo and centum) *Two hundred.*

DŪCENTĪES, adv. *Two hundred times.*

DŪCO, xi, ctum. *3. I. To lead*; hence, *1. To lead, command. 2. Se ducere, To go. 3. Uxorem ducere, To marry. 4. To lead by the nose, walcædæ,*

cajole. 5. To lead off or away, carry off. 6. To lead to a place. 7. To lead or draw after one. 8. To take a person or thing with one. II. To draw. 1. To draw to itself; hence, *1. To receive, admit, take. 2. To charm, delight*; also, to draw, attract, allure, i. q. rapere.

3. To draw by force, to lead astray. 4. To bring or move to any thing, to impel, induce, incite. 2. To draw in; hence, to drink in full draughts, to quaff, drink off. **3. To draw out. 4. To draw out lengthwise, to make or construct any thing long; hence, *1. To spin*; fig., carmina, versus, Ov., i. e. to make, compose. **2. To move, form, frame, fashion.****

3. Fig. To draw out, protract, lengthen; hence, to spend, pass. **4. Ducere alamp alicui, Phædr., to give a box on the ear**; orbem, Sen., to make or describe a circle; stelum, Propert., to draw or send forth sorrowful complaints from the breast. **5. To distort. 6. Fig. To derive, draw or take from**; hence, to commence, begin.

III. To reckon, bring into account, compute, reckon together; hence, fig. **1. To reckon, number, or numerate among. 2. To reckon, hold, account, esteem**; *duci* is frequently used to express a general judgment, to be considered, reckoned, esteemed as any thing.

DŪCTILIS, e. (duco) *1. That may be drawn, ductile. II. That may be drawn or led.*

DŪCTIM, adv. *By drawing, draughtwise.*

DŪCTĪO, ōnis. f. (duco) *A leading, drawing.*

DŪCTĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of duco) *1. To lead off or away. II. To marry. III. To deceive, cheat.*

DŪCTŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of duco) *1. To lead, lead with one. II. To mock, jest at. III. To lead, command.*

DŪCTOR, ōris. m. (duco) *A leader, chief, commander, general.*

DŪCTUS, a, um. *Part. of Ducō.*

DŪCTUS, us. m. (duco) *I. A leading, conducting. II. Form, figure*; hence, fig., a line, row. **III. Lead, generalship, command.**

DŪDUM, adv. (for diudum, where dum denotes presence) *I. Long ago, long since. II. Before, formerly. III. Immediately, presently, or, now.*

DŪELLĀTOR, ōris. m. *For bellator*; *Plaut.*

DŪELLĪCUS, a, um. *For hellicus*; *Plaut.*

DŪELLUM, for bellum; *Plaut.*; *Hor.*

DŪIM, is, it. *See Do.*

DUL

DULCIS, adv. *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly.*

DULCEDO, luls. f. (dulcis) 1. *Sweetness, sweet flavour.* II. *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness.*

DULCESCO, cre. 3. (dulcis) *To become sweet.*

DULCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of dulcis) *Sweet, somewhat sweet.*

DULCIPER, a, um. (dulcis and fero) *Containing sweetness, sweet.*

DULCIS, c. 1. (dulcis) *To be sweet.*

DULCIS, c. 1. (dulcis) *Dulce, subst., Any thing sweet, a sweet drink.* II. *Sweet, agreeable, delightful, pleasant.*

DULCITER, adv. *Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully.*

DULCITUDO, luis. f. for dulcedo; Cic.

DULICE, adv. (δουλιεῖς) *In a slavish manner, servilely.*

DUM, 1. *Whilst, during the time that;* with an Indicative. II. *As long as;* with an Indicative. III. *Until;* with a conjunctive: also with an indicative.

IV. *If, i. e. provided that:* dum modo, or dummodo, *provided only,* with a conjunctive: we find also simply dum, with a conjunctive: thus also dumus, *provided, not only.* V. It is joined to various words; 1. To non, nullus, haud, vix, &c., and signifies, *Yet; as, nondum, not yet.* 2. To imperatives, when it has usually the force of, *Come, pray, agendum.* 3. To qui, how? qui dum? Ter., i. e. how so? 4. To primum, Plaut., where it cannot be rendered at all, unless we translate it, *Then.*

DUMBŪM, i. n. (dumus) *A place set with bushes, a thicket, brake.*

DUMMODO, or dum modo. See Dum.

DUMOSUS, a, um. (dumus) *Set with bushes.*

DUMTAXAT, or DUMTAXAT, adv. I. *Only, simply, merely.* II. *At least, but at least.* III. *So far, to a certain extent.* IV. *Provided only.*

DUMUS, i. m. *A bush, briar, bramble.*

DUMTAXAT. See DUMTAXAT.

DUO, æ, o. (δύο, s. δύο) *Two;* also definitely, *à duo, the two.*

DUODECIES, adv. *Twelve times.*

DUODECIM, (duo and decem) *Twelve.*

DUODECIMUM, a, um. (duodecim) *The twelfth.*

DUODENI, æ, a. (duo-lectim) I. *Twelve, distributiv.* II. Gen. *Twelve.*

DUODEQUADRAGESIMI, æ, a. (duodequadraginta) Distrib., *Thirty-eight.*

DUO

DUODEQUADRAGESIMUS, a, um. (duodequadraginta) *The thirty-eight.*

DUO-DE-QUADRAGESIMA, *Thirty-eight.*

DUODEQUAGESIMI, æ, a. (duodequadraginta) Distrib., *Forty-eight.*

DUODEQUINGAGESIMUS, a, um. *The forty-eight.*

DUO-DE-QUINGAGESIMA, *Forty-eight.*

DUODESEXAGESIMUS, a, um. *The fifty-eight.*

DUODETRIGINTA, *The twenty-eight.*

DUODETRICES, *Twenty-eight times.*

DUO-DE-TRIGINTA, *Twenty-eight.*

DUODEVIGINTI, æ, a. (duodeviginti) Distrib., *Eighteen.*

DUODENVIGESIMUS (Duodevigesimal), a, um. *The eighteenth.*

DUO-DE-VIGINTI, *Eighteen.*

DUOEVIGESIMANI, òrum, m. *Soldiers of the twenty-eighth legion.*

DUOEVIGESIMUS, a, um. *The twenty-eight.*

DUPLEX, leis. (duo and plica) *Double, twofold;* hence, Duplex, subst., *Twice as much;* again, *doubled, laid or placed together;* or, *consisting of two parts;* also, *both, the two;* hence, I. *That speaks otherwise than he means, false, deceitful.* II. *Thick.*

DUPLEXARIUS, a, um. (duplex) e. g. miles, *that receives double rations;* Liv.

DUPLEXATIO, ònis, f. (duplico) *A doubling.*

DUPLICITER, adv. *Doubly, in a twofold manner.*

DUPLOCO, àvi, àtum, àre, (duplex) I. *To double.* II. *To double, to increase, enlarge.* III. *To bend, double, bow.*

DUPLES, a, um. (διπλός, διπλός) *Double, twice as much, or twice as large;* hence, Duplum, subst., *The double of any thing, twice as much;* Duplo (abl.), *Doubly, twice as much.*

DUPONDUS (Dip.), a, um. (duo and pondus) *Worth two Asses;* hence, Dupondus, se, nummus, *A coin of two Asses.*

DURABILIS, e. (duro) *Durable, lasting.*

DURACINUS, a, um. (durus) *Hardish, having a hard skin.*

DURAMEN, his. n. (duro) *An induration.*

DURAMENTUM, i. n. (duro) *Durability, lastingness.*

DURATEUS, a, um. (δουράτιος) *Wooden.*

DURE, adv. I. *Hardly, stiffly.*

II. Fig., i. e. *Unusually, unpleasantly, disagreeably.* 2. *Unkindly, harshly.*

DUR

DURISCO, ul. 3. (durus) *To grow hard.*

DURATA, æ. f. (a Spanish word) *A wooden bath.*

DURITAS, àtis, f. (durus) *Hardness, unfirmness, churlishness.*

DURITER, adv. I. *Hardly, not softly or gently.* II. *Harshly, in speaking, in an unusual or disagreeable manner.*

III. *Hoarsely, rigorously.*

DURITIA, æ. f. (durus) I. *Hardness, hard quality.* II. *Harshness of flavour.*

III. *Hardness, an induration of the body or parts of the body.* IV. *Number, want of feeling.* V. *Rigorous behaviour.* I. *An austere mode of life.* 2. *Severity, cruelty;* hence, *hardness.*

VI. In sermone, Cic., *discourse in which an austere mode of life is commended.*

VII. Oris, Sen., i. e. *impudence.*

DURITAS, eñ. f. i. q. duritia. I. *Hardness.* II. *Hardness, want of feeling, insensibility.* III. *Austerity of living, severe mode of life.*

DURO, àvi, àtum, àre. (durus) I. Trans. 1. *To make hard, harden.* 2. *To make hardy, durable, or insensible, to inure.* 3. *To endure or sustain any thing.*

II. Intrans. 1. *To become hard, acquire hardness;* to harden one's self, become callous or unfeeling. 2. *To endure, hold out.* 3. *To last, continue; also, still to continue or exist.*

DURUS, a, um. I. *Hard, not soft;* hence, I. Durum, *The hard woody part of a vine.* 2. *Stiff, unpliant, unyielding.*

II. *Harsh in flavour.* III. *Hard, difficult, troublesome;* hence, *bad, evil, unpleasant, adverse, severe, unfortunat.*

IV. *Hardy, inured to labour or a severe mode of life.* V. *Cruel, hard-hearted;* hence, Dura, subst., *Hard usage, harsh conduct or behaviour.*

VI. *Harsh in expression, of words, paintings, statues, &c.;* too stiff, *unpolished, uncouth.* 1. Of persons. 2. Of things; also gen., *Unpleasantly, unpolished, rude, uncouth.* VII. *Harsh in behaviour;* indifferent, *not susceptible of impressions;* hence, 1. *Harsh, severe.* 2. *Shameless, impudent, bold.*

DURUMVIR, i. m. (duo and vir) *One of the dumvirii.* The dumvirii were two persons who held an office as colleagues. Particularly in municipal towns, the two chief magistrates were called Dumvirii.

DUX, ducis, c. I. *A leader, conductor.* II. Especially, *A leader in war.* 1. *A commander-in-chief, general;* but when opposed to Imperator (count-

mander-in-chief) it means, a *general of a division of the army*. 2. *Any officer*.

III. *An emperor*.

DŪNĀMIS, is. f. (δυναμῖς) i. q. vis. *A store, plenty*.

DŪNASTES and DŪNASTA, æ. m. (δυναστεῖα) *The sovereign of a small territory, a prince, governor*.

E.

E or Ex. præp. (ix, ἔξ) I. *Out of, from*. 1. A place. 2. A material. 3. With a cause or reason, *On account of, out of, from*. 4. *Out of, from among*. II. *From*. 1. I. q. *After or since*. 2. For a 3. For de. III. For sub. IV. *After*.

1. Of time, for post. 2. *According to, after*. V. For in; *In, on, at*: again, in, with. VI. *On account of*.

VII. E and ex with nouns serve as a circumlocution for an adverb; ex industria, purposely, designedly; ex inopinato, unexpectedly; ex insperato, unhoped for; ex parte, partly; ex facili, easily; ex integro, anew; e vestigio, immediately; e regione, Cic., over against.

EĀ. (abl. from eis) I. Sc. via, parte, *That way, there*. II. Sc. causa, re, *Therefore*.

EĀDEM. (abl.) Sc. via. See IDEM.

EĀPSE, i. e. e. pa ipsa; *Plaut*: thus also, eampe for eam ipsam; id.

EĀTĒNUS, i. e. a. tenus (parte). *So far, so much*.

EBĒNUS, i. f. and EBĒNUM, i. n. (ἔβηνος) *The ebony tree, or ebony*.

E-BIBO, bi, bitum, ere. *To drink or suck up, exhaust, drain*.

E-BLANDIRO, lrus sum. 4. I. *To obtain by flattery or coaxing*: hence, *to entice forth*. II. *To flatter, coax*: hence, *to moderate, mitigate*.

EBRIĒTAS, ātis. f. (ebrius) *Drunkenness, civility*.

EBRIŌLĀTUS, a, um. i. q. ebrius; *Plaut*: somewhat intoxicated, fuddled.

EBRIŌSITAS, ātis. f. *Habitual drunkenness, sottishness*.

EBRIŌNUS, a, um. (ebrius) *Sottish, addicted to drunkenness; a sot, drunkard*.

EBRIUS, a, um. I. *Drunken, intoxicated*: also, *that has drunk enough*.

II. Fig., *Drunken, intoxicated; drunken, soaked, gorged*: especially, *filled with moisture, unbraced, dyed*.

E-BULLIO, lvi and li. 4. I. *To bubble*

up. II. *To thrust out*. III. *To come or go forth*.

EBŪLUM, i. n. and EBŪLŪS, i. m. *Dandelion, dwarf elder (Sambucus Ebulus, L.)*.

EBUR, ōris. n. I. *Ivory*. II. *Any thing made of ivory*.

EBURĀTUS, a, um. (ebur) *Adorned or inlaid with ivory*.

EBURNEŪS, a, um. (dimin. of eburneus) *Of ivory*.

EBURNEUS, a, um. (ebur) I. *Of ivory*: also, *of an elephant*. II. Fig., i. e. *White as ivory*.

EBURNUS, a, um. for eburnicus, Hor.: scipio, Tac.: ensis, Virg., i. e. having an ivory hilt.

ECASTOR, and MECASTOR., an oath or form of asseveration. *By Castor!* i. e. *truly*.

ECCĒE adv. (for ecce, from en and ce) *Behold! see!* I. especially of things unexpected. N. B. We find also in familiar discourse, eccā, eccum, eccam, eccos, eccillum, eccitum, for ecce eam, eum, &c., also, cillum for ecce illum, &c., i. e. *Behold! see him!* §c. 2. *There he is!* *there he comes!* or, simply, *there!*

ECCĒERE (EcĒere). adv. *See now!* or, *that is singular! strange!*

ECCHEUM, ātis. n. (ἐκχήμεα) i. e. c. fusio.

ECCILLUM, ECCISTUM, &c. See ECCE.

ECCLESIA, æ. f. (ἐκκλησία) I. *An assembly of the people*. II. *Any assembly or meeting*: especially, III. *An assembly of Christians, the Church*: also, *the place where such assemblies are held, a church*.

ECCUM, ECCOS, &c. See ECCE.

ECCIDUS, i. m. (ἐκδικε) Was in some Greek states that the tribunus plebis was at Rome; Cic.

ECCĀRI, for effari; Cic.

ECCĒRO, for effero; Ter.

ECCĒDIO, for effodio; *Plaut*.

ECCIDNA, æ. f. (ἐχιδνα) *A viper, snake*.

ECCĪNUS, i. m. (ἐχίνος) I. *A hedgehog*. II. *A sea-urchin (Echinus sculentus, L.)*, of which one species was eatable. III. *A vessel for washing goblets in*.

ECLIPISIS, is. f. (ἐκλειψις) *Defect, want*: hence, solis, a solar eclipse.

ECLŌGA, æ. f. (ἐκλογή) I. *A selection*. II. *A small poem selected from others*; an epistle. III. *A pastoral*.

ECLŌGĀRIUS, a, um. (ecloga) *Concerned with selection*: hence, Eclogarii, *The most beautiful passages in a writing*

marked in order to be particularly attended to in reading.

ECQUANDO, adv. for num aliquando.

ECQUIS (Equi), ECQŪE (Equa), ECQUOD, or EQUUM, for num aliquis, &c.; e. g. equi pudor est? Cic., is there any?

ECQUINAM, ECQUENAM, ECQUODNAM, and EQUINAM, i. q. equis, &c., and nam is intensive.

ECQUO, adv. for num aliquo; Cic.

ECŪPUS, a, um. (ἐκυπῶς) *Embossed, engraved with raised figures*.

ECŪLEUS, i. m. i. q. equuleus; Cic.

EDĀCITAS, ātis. f. (edax) *Voracity, gluttony*.

EDAX, ācis. (edom) *Voracious, gluttonous*: fig., *consuming*.

EDECĪMĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of edecimo; see EDECIMO. II. Adj. *Select, excellent*.

EDEŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (e and dens) *To deprive of teeth, render toothless*.

EDEŪTŪS, a, um. (e and dens) *Toothless*.

E-ĒDICO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To speak out, tell abroad, publish, declare*. II. Gen., *to make known, relate*: hence, I. *To order, charge, command*. 2. *To appoint, name, assign*.

E-ĒDICTIO, onis. f. i. q. edictum; *Plaut*.

E-ĒDICTO, āre. (freq. of edico) *To speak out, proclaim, publish*.

E-ĒDICTUM, i. n. (edico) I. *A proclamation, manifesto, edict*: especially, *an edict of a prætor or governor of a province, declaring his intended regulation of the government*. II. *An order, command*. III. *A proposition, enunciation*.

E-ĒDISCO, edidici. 3. I. *To learn by heart, commit to memory*. II. *To learn*. III. Gen. *To acquire a knowledge of any thing, to understand, find out*.

E-ĒDISSERO, vi, tum. 3. *To set forth in words, relate, explain*.

E-ĒDISSERO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. edissero; *Plaut*.

E-ĒDRICTUS (-tius), a, um. (edo, edidi) *Set forth, announced, published*.

E-ĒDLRIO, onis. f. (edo, edidi) I. *Acting forth, publishing*: also, *a book that is published*. II. *A declaration*. III. *An exhibition, a play*.

E-ĒDLTRO, ōris. m. (edo, edidi) I. *One who sends forth or from himself*. II. *One who publishes or exhibits*.

E-ĒDLTUS, a, um. I. Part. of edo; see EDO. II. Adj., *High, elevated, lofty*: *Editum, A height, elevation*.

E-ĒDO, edi, ēsum, ēdere and esse. (ēdo) I. *To eat*. II. *To consume, waste,*

corrode. N. B. 1. It has also from the personal terminations which began with *es*; e. g. *es, esse, &c.*: hence, *estur* for *editur*. 2. *Edum*, is, it, for *edam*, &c., *Plaut.*

E-do, *idi*, *itum*, *ère.* 1. *To give out, give from one's self: hence, to bear, bring forth, to beget*: Mæcenas atavis editæ regibus, *Hor.*, 1. *e.* descended from hence, 1. *To set forth in words, say, relate, tell, declare, name, nominate.* 2. *To publish, give out, edit*: hence, *to give or exhibit publicly*: hence, *Editus*, *a*, *um*, *Knöten*: *Editum*, *An order, command.* 11. *To make, do, effect, accomplish, perpetrate, occasion.* 111. *To lift up, elevate.*

IV. To throw, cast, or drive out.

V. To end, finish.

E-dōco, *cul*, *ctum*, *ère.* 1. *To instruct, teach.* 11. *To tell or inform one of any thing, relate, give an account, report.* *E-dōlo*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre.* *To heap, planc, or cut smooth with an axe*: *fig.*, *to finish any thing.*

E-dōmitus, *a*, *um*. *Part. of EDOMO.*

E-dōmo, *ui*, *itum*, *äre.* *To tame, conquer, subdue.*

E-dormio, *ivi*, *itum*, *ire.* 1. *To sleep out.* 11. *To sleep away, pass in sleeping.*

E-dormisio, *ère*. *i.* *q.* *edormio*; *Ter.*

E-dūcātō, *ōnis*. *f.* (*educare*) *A bringing up, education.*

E-dūcātōr, *ōris*. *m.* (*educare*) *1. He who brings up.* 11. *A tutor, pedagogic.*

E-dūcātrix, *icis*. *f.* (*educator*) *She who brings up, a nurse.*

E-dūco, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre.* (*e* and *ducare*) *To bring up, nurture, foster.*

E-dūco, *xi*, *ctum*, *ère* *lead to* 1. *To lead out, lead away.* 11. *To lead to a place, lead forth*: also, *to lead or draw off or away*: also, *to take with one to a place.*

111. *To draw out, draw*: hence, 1.

To withdraw, free, deliver. 2. *To drink out, exhaust.* 1V. *To set up, raise, erect*: also, *to raise, draw up.* V. *To bring up, educate*: also, *to beget, bring forth.* VI. *To pass, spend (time).*

E-dūctus, *a*, *um*. *Part. of E-dūco.*

E-dūctis, *e*. (*edo, edi*) *Eatable*: *Edulia*, *Estabiles.*

E-dūlicum, *i. n.* (*edo, edi*) *That which is good for food*: *Edulia*, *Estabiles.*

E-dūro, *äre*. *i. q.* *dūro.* 1. *Trans.*

To harden, make hard. 11. *Intrans.*

To harden, grow hard.

E-dūctus, *a*, *um*. *Hard, exceedingly hard.*

faine, *Plaut.*, *i. e.* *hungry*: *hereditas effertissima*, *facet*, *for dissimula*, *id.*

EFFARIS, *EFFARIS*. See *EFFOR.*

EFFARIS. See *EFFOR.*

EFFARIS, *a*, *um*. See *EFFOR.*

EFFECTOR, *ōnis*. *f.* (*efficio*) 1. *A doing, effecting.* 11. *An efficient cause.*

EFFECTIVUS, *a*, *um*. (*efficio*) *Operative.*

EFFECTOR, *ōris*. *m.* (*efficio*) *One that makes or causes, a maker, author.*

EFFECTRIX, *icis*. *f.* *She that makes or causes, a female maker or author.*

EFFECTUS, *a*, *um*. *Part. of EFFICIO.*

EFFECTUS, *us*. *m.* (*efficio*) 1. *An effect.* 11. *Execution, accomplishment.*

EFFEMINATE. *adv.* *Effeminately, delicately.*

EFFEMINATUS, *a*, *um*. 1. *Part. of Effeminari*; see *EFFEMINO*. 11. *Adj.* *Womanish, effeminate, delicate.*

EFFEMINO, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre.* (*ex* and *feminari*) 1. *To render feminine, make a woman of.* 11. *To make effeminate or soft, to effeminate.*

EFFEMINUS, *a*, *um*. 1. *Part. of effemino*; see *EFFEMINO*, *āvī*. 11. *Adj.* *Wild, fierce, savage.*

EFFERVO, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre.* (*effervescere*) 1. *To make fierce or wild, to give a fierce appearance or nature.* 11. *To irritate, aggravate, exasperate.* 111. *To lay waste, devastate.* 1V. *To convert into the form of a wild beast.*

EFFERO, *extūli*, *elatum*, *effere*. 3. (*ex* and *fero*) 1. *To bring or carry out, bring forth*: hence, 1. *To carry out for burial, to bury.* 2. *To bring forth, produce.* 3. *To bring forth out of the mouth, to utter, pronounce, say, set forth.* 4. *To make known (what ought to be kept secret)*: to declare, publish, proclaim. 5. *To bring or carry to a place*: hence, *effertur*, *to come.* 6. *To transport, hurry away.* 7. *To translate.* 8. *To show.*

11. *To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt*: hence, *effertur*, *to rise*: *fig.*, *to raise*; and simply, *effertur*, *to celebrate*: also, *to raise, exalt, to place in a higher rank or condition, to promote to honour*; *se*, *to pride one's self, value one's self, carry one's self high*: thus also, *effertur*, *Nep.*

111. *To endure, support.*

EFFERTUS, *a*, *um*. 1. *Part. of efferrere*; see *EFFERVO*. 11. *Adj.* *Full.*

EFFERTUS, *a*, *um*. (*ex* and *ferus*) *Wild, fierce.*

EFFERVENS, *tis*. 1. *Part. of effervere*; see *EFFERVO*. 11. *Adj.* *Fermenting, vehement.*

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EFFERVENS, *tis*. 1. *Part*

EFFLĪGO, xi, ētum. 2. (ex and fligo) *To strike dead, kill.*

EFFLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and flo) 1. *To blow or breathe out.* II. *To evaporate.*

EFFLŪSCĒO, rui. 3. (ex and floresco) 1. *To blow or blossom forth.* II. *Fig. To flourish, spring up.*

EFFLUO, xi, sum. 3. (ex and fluo) I. *To flow out:* hence, 1. *To come forth, be made known.* 2. *To overflow.* 3. *Fig. To fall off, fail or pass away quickly.* II. *To flow.*

EFFLŪVIUM, i. n. (effluo) *A flowing out.* **EFFŪDIO**, ōdi, ōssum. 3. (ex and fodio) I. *To dig out, dig up.* II. *To tear out, pull out.* III. *To dig through.* IV. *To dig, make by digging.*

EFFOR, ātus sum, āri. (ex and for) 1. *To speak or say out, utter;* or simply, *to say:* hence, *to consecrate any thing by a set form of words.* II. *To express a thing by words.* N. B. **EFFĀtus**, a, um, passiv. Cic.: hence, **EFFĀtum**, subst. 1. *That which has been pronounced, an enunciation;* or *an oracle, prophecy.* 2. *A proposition, maxim.*

EFFRACTUS, a, um. Part. of **EFFRINGO**. **EFFRENĀTE**, adv. *Unrestrainedly, fiercely, violently.*

EFFRENĀTIO, ōnis. f. (effreno) *Licentiousness, unrestrained impetuosity.*

EFFRENĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of **effreno**; see **EFFRENO**. II. Adj. *Unbridled, unrestrained.*

EFFRENO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and freno) 1. *To unbridle, set loose from a bridle or reins.* II. *Fig.*; **ventos**, Sil., i. e. *to let loose;* hence, **Effrenatus**, a, um, *Unbridled, unrestrained.*

EFFRENUS, a, um. (ex and frenum) 1. *That is loosed from a bridle, unbridled.* II. *Fig. Unbridled, unrestrained.*

EFFRICO, ui, ācum, āre. (ex and frico) *To rub off.*

EFFRINGO, ēgi, actum. 3. (ex and frango) I. *To break out one thing from another.* II. *To break open.* III. *To break to pieces.* IV. *To break into.*

EFFUGIO, ūgi, ūgitum, ēre. (ex and fugio) *To flee away:* hence, *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun.*

EFFUGIUM, i. n. (effugio) I. *A fleeing away, flight:* *fig.*, *an escape.* II. *A way to escape by.* III. *A means or opportunity of escape.*

EFFULCIO, si, tum, ire. (ex and fulcio) *To prop up, support by props.*

EFFULGEO and **EFFULGO**, si, ēre and ēre. (ex and fulgeo) *To shine or gleam forth.*

EFFULTUS, a, um. Part. of **EFFULCIO**. **EFFUNDO**, ūdi, ūsum, ēre. (ex and fundo) I. *To pour out, pour forth, shed:* hence, 1. *To flow.* 2. *To shed (tears).* 3. *To pour forth, to bring forth abundantly;* or simply, *to bring forth.*

4. *To cast, throw, thrust, or send out:* *effundī, to rush out.* 5. *To cast or throw down.* 6. *To throw or cast towards, to cause to run, go, or come to a place:* hence, *se, to rush forth.* 7. *To impart copiously;* or, *to waste, consume, spend.*

II. *To give up, let go.* III. *To spill, shed:* hence, 1. *To lose.* 2. *To apply uselessly, spend to no purpose.* 3. *To exhaust, spend.* IV. *To spread abroad.*

V. *To remove.* **EFFUSE**, adv. *Without restraint, immoderately, vehemently, copiously, diffusely.*

EFFUSIO, ōnis. f. (effundo) I. *A pouring out, pouring forth.* II. *A thrusting out, ejecting.* III. *Fig. A doing any thing very frequently or immoderately.*

EFFUSUS, a, um. I. Part. of **effundo**; see **EFFUNDO**. II. Adj. 1. *Loosened, slack.* 2. *Immoderate, abundant, profuse, unrestrained.* 3. *Fleeing, in flight.* 4. *Spread abroad, scattered.* 5. *Large, wide, great, broad.*

EFFŪTIO, ivi, itum. 4. (ex and futio) I. *To blab out, tattle.* II. *To chatter, frolic, prattle, prate of a thing.*

E-ĒGLIDUS, a, um. *Coolish, somewhat cool.*

EGENS, tis. I. Part. of **egeo**; see **EGEO**. II. Adj. *Needy, poor.*

EĒGENUS, a, um. (egeo) I. *Needy, in want of any thing.* II. *Poor, indigent, necessitous.*

EGEO, ui. 2. I. *To be needy or poor.* II. *To be in need of any thing.* III. *To desire, long for.* IV. *To want, be without, not to have a thing.*

E-ĒGERO, essi, estum. 3. *To carry, bear, or drag out:* hence, 1. *To send forth, send out.* II. *To make empty, clear.*

III. *To drag or force away.* IV. *To put forth, lay out, expend:* also, *to carry, cast out.*

EGESTAS, ātis. f. (egeo) I. *Indigence, extreme poverty.* II. *Want.*

EGESTIO, ōnis. f. (egero) *A carrying out, emptying, voiding.*

EGESTUS, a, um. Part. of **EGERO**. **EGESTUS**, us. m. i. q. **egestio**; Stat. **E-GIGNO**, ēre. 3. i. q. **gigno**; Lucr.

EGO, (ἐγώ) Pron. I. N. B. I. **Met** (self) is frequently annexed to it: **egomet**, **nosmet**, Cic. 2. **Mi** for **mihī**, Varr.

3. **Meme** for **me**. 4. **Mepte** for **me**. 5. **Ad me** is also found for **domum meam**.

6. **A me** means also, from my own property, out of my own purse. 7. **Numcum** also means, with **me**. 8. **Mci**, for **meus**, a, um.

EGREDIOR, essus sum. 3. (e and gradior) I. **Intrans.** 1. *To go out:* hence, 1. *To go out from a ship to the land, to disembark, land.* 2. *To go out of harbour, to set sail.* 2. *To go away, depart.* 3. *To go up, climb, ascend.* 4. *To march forward, advance, (with an army).*

II. **Trans.** 1. *To go out from.* 2. *To go beyond, pass.*

EGREGĪE, adv. *In a manner before all others, pre-eminently:* hence, *gen., extraordinarily well, uncommonly well, excellently, surpassingly.*

EGREGĪUS, a, um. (e and grex) **Prop.** *Chosen or selected from the herd:* hence, *excellent, surpassing; rare, uncommon, extraordinary.* N. B. **Egregium publicum**, Tac., the public honour.

EGRESSUS, a, um. Part. of **EGREDIOR**. **EGRESSUS**, us. m. (egredior) I. *A going out:* hence, 1. *A disembarking, landing.* 2. *An egress, place by which one goes out:* of rivers, a mouth. 3. *The style of an historian.* II. *A digression.*

ĒGURĪFO, āre. (e and gurgis) *To cast out.*

En i q. **eu**, or **heu**; **Plaut.** **ĒHEM**, i. q. **hem.** *Ha! what!*

ĒHEU. *Ah! alas! Ter.* **ĒHO**. *Ho! holla! dum* is sometimes joined to it.

EIA, or **HEIA**. *Ho! hey-hey! or, come! come on! 1 on!*

EJACTO, āre. i. q. **ejecto**; **Lucan.** **E-JACTOR**, ātus sum, āri. I. *To cast out.* II. *To cast into.*

EJECTAMENTUM, i. n. (ejecto) *That which is cast out, refuse.*

EJECTIO, ōnis. f. (ejicio) I. *A casting or throwing out.* II. *Banishment, exile.* III. *A dislocation.*

EJECTO, āre. (freq. of ejicio) *To cast out, cast forth.*

EJECTUS, a, um. Part. of **EJICIO**. **EJECTUS**, us. m. (ejicio) *A casting out, letting out.*

EJICIO, ēci, etum, ēre. (e and jacio) 1. *To thrust out, eject, expel, banish:* *ejicere se, to rush out, go quickly out:* hence, *to throw out, cast up.* II. *To throw or cast to:* also as a nautical term, *to bring to shore, cast ashore:* **Ejectus**, *One that has been cast ashore, a shipwrecked per-*

em. III. To throw, cast, or stretch forth: hence, *se, i. e.* to appear, come forth. IV. To dislocate, wrench, sprain. V. To cast out, to cast away: hence, *Effectus, evisus, An outbreak, miserable wretch.* VI. Fiel, of actors, orators, and musicians. To be hissed at, hissed off the stage, &c., to be cast out by hissing.

ELCLÁRIO, ónis. f. (ejulio) *A weeping.*
ELCLÁTIUS, us. m. (ejulatio) *Cic.*
ELULO, avi, átum, áre. I. Intrants. To wail, cry mournfully. II. Trans. To bewail, lament over.

ELCURATIO, ónis. f. (ejuro) I. An abjuring, protesting against with an oath. II. Gen. A renouncing, laying down, resignation.
ELCUCO, áre. I. To reject or refuse a thing with an oath. II. To deny with an oath. III. To renounce a thing with an oath, or, to lay down, resign, give up: hence, *gen.* to renounce.
ELCUCUMÓDI, or, prop., ELIUSDEM MODI. Of the same kind or sort.
ELCUCUMÓDI, or, EJIUS MODI. I. Of that kind, such like, such. II. For ita, So, in that manner.

ELCUBO, psus sum. 3. I. To slip away, escape unobserved, fall out: this also, in a judicial sense, to get off, slip out of, escape. II. To climb or mount quickly, ascend rapidly. III. To fall to, come to, or fall away unobserved.

ELCUBORATIO, ónis. f. (elaboro) *A bestowing of pains, labour.*
ELCUBORO, avi, átum, áre. i. q. laboro. I. Intrants. To labour, take pains. II. Trans. To bestow pains on a thing, to labour anything, make or compose with labour.

ELCUGUESCO, gui. 3. i. q. languesco. To become faint or feeble, to grow languid, to remit, slacken.
ELCUPUS, a, um. Part. of **ELCUBO.**
ELCURIOR, itus sum. 4. To make presents, bestow gifts.
ELCUTE, adv. *Loftily; also, haughtily, proudly.*

ELCUTIO, ónis. f. (effero) *A lifting or raising up.*
ELCUTRO, áre. To bark out, say out aloud.
ELCUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of **ELCUTRO**; see **EFFERO.** II. Adj. *Elated, high.*
ELCUTUS, a, um. Part. of **ELCUTO.**

ELCUTO, lavi, lautum and lotum, áre. I. To wash out, or, to wash away. II. To bathe away, to spend in bathing.

ELCIBERRA, e. f. (elicio) *A female alurer or coazer.*

ELICTE, adv. *With choice, with selection.*

ELICTILIS, e. (eligo) *Choice, select, excellent.*

ELICTIO, ónis. f. (eligo) *A choice, selection.*

ELICTO, áre. freq. I. Of **elicio**, To allure, entice forth. II. Of **eligo**, To select.

ELICTOR, ónis. m. (eligo) *A choosor or selector.*

ELICTRUM, i. n. (ἐλεκτρον) I. Amber. II. An artificial metal resembling amber in colour, consisting of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ELICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of **eligo**; see **ELIGO.** II. Adj. Chosen, picked, select.

ELICTUS, us. m. (eligo) *A choice, selection.*

ELIGANS, tis. I. Of persons, Of correct taste, tasteful, neat, elegant. II. Of things, Well selected, choice, fine, neat, handsome, elegant: also *gen.* beautiful, fine, or, good, fit, proper.

ELEGANTER, adv. *With taste, elegantly, finely, beautifully, well, nicely.*

ELEGANTIA, e. f. (elegans) I. Taste, elegance, propriety, neatness, correct behaviour, politeness. II. Beauty, in accordance with taste. III. Elegance, superiority to the common.

ELEGIA, or ELEGIA, e. f. (ἐλεγία) *A soft and impassioned kind of poem, confined to the expression of love, joy, or sorrow; an elegy.*

ELEGIDIUM, i. n. (ἐλεγίδιον) *A short elegy.*

ELEGUS, i. m. (ἐλεγος) *A verse of an elegy; elegiac verses, an elegy.*

ELÉMENTARIUS, a, um. (elementum) *Concerned with, or belonging to, elements or rudiments.*

ELEMENTUM, i. n. *An element, first principle: hence, a beginning of any thing, as, a science, &c., an element, rudiment: hence, the letters, alphabet.*

ELÉNCUS, i. m. (ἐλέγκος) I. A pendant for the ears, consisting of three pear-shaped pearls hanging beside one another, and worn only by rich ladies of distinction. II. An index to a book.

ELÉPHANTIS, i. e. I. An elephant. II. Ivory.

ELÉPHAS, antis. m. (ἐλέφας) I. An elephant. II. I. q. elephantiasis; *Lucr.*

ELÉPHERIA, e. f. (ἐλεφερεία) *Liberty.*
ELÉVO, avi, átum, áre. I. To lift up, raise: *fig.* to raise and carry forth; to

take away. II. To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken.

ELICIO, avi, átum. 3. (e and lacho) I. To entice forth, draw or bring out in a gentle manner, or by stratagem: hence, I. To investigate, trace out, find out. 2. To bring forth, draw forth. 3. To draw forth, occasion, excite. II. To entice or draw to any thing.

ELIHO, si, sum. 3. (e and ludo) I. To strike, dash, or tear out: hence, I. To give forth by striking or dashing; or, *gen.* to give forth, emit. 2. To stiffen, choke, to sin over, or not pronounce distinctly. II. To break or dash to pieces, to crush, squeeze: hence, to weaken, enervate. III. To press or squeeze out. IV. To press or strike towards. V. To remove, take away.

ELICO, egi, ectum. 3. (e and lego) I. To pick out, choose, select. II. To clear. III. To pluck out, pull out.

ELIMUS, avi, átum, áre. (e and limo) I. Trans. To remove from or turn out of the house. II. Intrants. To go out.

ELIPIO, áre. I. To file, polish: *fig.* to polish any thing, to bring to perfection, complete, finish. II. To file away.

ELINGUIS, e. (e and lingua) *Speechless, dumb.*

ELINGUO, áre. (elinguis) *To deprive of the tongue.*

ELIQUO, áre. To make fluid, liquefy: hence, to clarify, strain (liquor): also, *gen.* to purify, draw: *fig.* to falter in speech affectively.

ELISIO, ónis. f. (elido) *A pressing or squeezing out: hence, in grammar, elision, the striking out of a vowel.*

ELIUS, a, um. Part. of **ELIDO.**

ELIX, leix, m. (elicio) *A trench for drawing off water, a drain.*

ELIXUS, a, um. (e and lix) *Sodden.*

ELIUM, ELIUM. See **ECCE.**

ELICO, avi, átum, áre. I. To let out on hire. II. To put away, remove.

ELDICTIO (Eloquut.), ónis. f. (eloquor) I. A speaking out, uttering. II. Eloquution, oratorical delivery. III. Perhaps, A short speech by way of exercise.

ELDICTUS. Part. of **ELOQUOR.**

ELOGIUM, i. n. (either from ἐλόγιον, or from eloquor) *Any thing that is pronounced: hence, I. A word. II. A petition, prayer. III. Any short writing or inscription: hence, I. Elogium mortii, Suet., notes containing the name of the culprit and his offence. 2. A list of the posts of honour and triumphs of a dis-*

tinguished person. 3. A testament, will. 4. A poem. 5. A lampoon.

ELOQUENS, tis. I. Part. of eloquor; see ELOQUOR. II. Adj. Eloquent, that speaks with rhetorical ornament, emphasis, and dignity; also, subst., An eloquent person.

ELOQUENTER, adv. Eloquently. ELOQUENTIA, æ. f. (eloquens) Eloquence; the art of speaking with energy and dignity; gen., the power of speaking.

ELOQUUM, i. n. (eloquor) A speaking-out; hence, I. A mode of expression peculiar to any orator. II. Eloquence.

E-LŪQVOR, cŭtus (quutus) sum, i. To speak out any thing, say; especially of an orator, to speak, deliver (a speech), to converse; also, to hold a conversation, converse, discourse.

E-LŪTUS, a, um. Part. of ELATO.

E-LŪCĒO, xi, ěre. To shine forth; to be visible, appear.

E-LŪCTĀBĪLIS, e. (eluctor) That may be surmounted with difficulty.

E-LŪCTOR, ātus sum, āri. To struggle through, surmount with difficulty.

E-LŪCĪBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. and E-LŪCĪBBOR, ātus sum, āri. To work out, or prepare by the light of a lamp.

E-LŪDO, si, sum, ěre. I. Intrans. II. To play. 2. To win any thing from another at play. 3. To parry off in fighting; to seek to elude. 4. To do any thing in play.

E-LŪDO, jecr. To make sport of any one; hence, to deceive, frustrate.

E-LŪGEO, xi. 2. To cease from mourning.

E-LŪO, ui, ūtum. 3. I. To wash out, wash off, rinse, wash; also fig., to wash, cleanse, make clean. II. To consume; also without a case, to be lavish or prodigal.

E-LŪSUS, a, um. Part. of ELUDO.

E-LŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of eluo; see ELUDO. II. Adj. Watery, weak, insipid.

E-LŪVIES, el. f. (eluo) I. A washing, removal of filth. II. An overflowing of water, inundation. III. A bog, gulf, or abyss formed by an inundation.

E-LŪVIO, ōnis. f. (eluo) An inundation.

EM. I. For eum, Gell. e XII. Tab.

E-MĀCĒRO, āre. To make lean, wear out.

E-MĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (emax) A desire of buying.

E-MĀNCĪPĀTIO, ōnis. f. (emancipo) A

formal renunciation of one's power over a thing.

E-MĀNCĪPIO, or E-MĀNCĪPIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To renounce one's right of property in a person or thing, to emancipate, set free; hence, II. To make over a thing or person to another; fig., to give up, surrender.

E-MĀNĒRO, ansi, ansum. 2. To remain out of or away from a place.

E-MĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To flow out. II. Fig. To flow from, take rise from, originate, arise, proceed from.

III. To come to light, become known, spread abroad; also impers., emanat, it is clear, it is evident. IV. To spread abroad.

E-MĀTŪRESCO, rui, ěre. I. To grow ripe, become ripe, ripen. II. To grow softer or milder.

E-MAX, ācis. (emo) Eager or desirous to buy.

E-MĒNĒTĪCA, æ. f. (from μὲναιμα, to go into, sc. a ship) The profession or trade of a ship-master.

E-MĒLEMA, ātis. n. (μᾶλμα) That which is laid or set in any thing; hence, Mosaic or tessellated work.

E-MĒLIUM, i. n. (μᾶλιον) That which is inserted, inlaid, or interposed. I. In a writing, An episode. III. An interlude in a play.

E-MĒNDĀBĪLIS, e. (emendo) That may be improved or amended.

E-MĒNDĀTE, adv. Without fault, correctly, rightly, accurately.

E-MĒNDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (emendo) A correction, emendation.

E-MĒNDĀTOR, ōris. m. (emendo) A corrector, amender.

E-MĒNDĀTRIX, icis. f. (emendator) She that corrects or amends.

E-MĒNDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of emendo; see E-MENDO. II. Adj. Free from faults or errors, right, correct, faultless.

E-MĒNDĪCŌ, āre. To get by begging.

E-MĒNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (e and mendum) I. To free from fault, correct, improve, amend, reform. II. To cure, heal.

E-MĒNUS, a, um. Part. of E-METIOR.

E-MĒNTIOR, itus sum, iri. I. Intrans. To lie, utter a falsehood. II. Trans. To feign, counterfeit, forge, falsify.

E-MĒRCOR, ātus sum, āri. i. q. mercor. To purchase.

E-MĒRĒO, ui, Itum, ěre. and E-MĒRĒOR, itus sum, iri. I. To merit. I. To be

worthy of, deserve. 2. To earn, gain.

II. To serve out (one's time); hence, Emeritum, A reward given to soldiers who had served their time. III. To gain the favour of any one, to deserve well; Emeritus, A well-deserving man.

E-MĒRGO, si, sum, ěre. I. Trans. To bring forth, bring up; hence, emergere se, or emergi; 1. To come forth, come out, ascend, emerge, rise up. 2. Fig. To come or rise from, to free or extricate one's self from any thing. II. Intrans. To come forth, come up, rise. Fig. 1. To free or extricate one's self. 2. To come in sight, appear, show itself.

E-MĒRUS, a, um. Part. of E-MĒRGO.

E-MĒRITUS, a, um. Part. of E-MĒRGO.

E-MĒTĪCA, æ. f. (μᾶτικα) An emetic, ingredient to vomit; emeticam facere, Cic., to take an emetic.

E-MĒTĪOR, ensus sum. 4. I. To measure out, or, to measure; hence, to pass over, run or go through. II. To impart, communicate. N.B. Part. Emenus, a, um, pass. I. Passed over, passed through. 2. Given or measured out.

E-MĒTO, essui, essum. 3. To move down, move away from.

E-MĒLO, ui, āre. I. To spring out. II. To spring forth; to spring forth, show itself, or appear quickly. III. To spring up, mount; hence, to rise, stand out, project.

E-MĒIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To remove from a place, depart.

E-MĒINĀTIO, ōnis. f. (eminor) A threatening.

E-MĒINENS, entis. I. Part. of emineo; see E-MINEO. II. Adj. Eminent, distinguished, prominent.

E-MĒINENTIA, æ. f. (emineo) A projecting forward, prominence; hence, excellence, perfection; in painting, light, as opposed to shade.

E-MĒINEO, ui. 2. I. To project; hence, 1. To stand forth, be conspicuous, show itself, be in sight. 2. To be prominent, to show itself above others. II. To emerge, extricate or free one's self from any thing.

E-MĒINOR, ātus sum, āri. To threaten.

E-MĒINUS, adv. (e and manus) Prop. From the hand; hence, at a distance, from a distance.

E-MĒIOR, ātus sum, āri. i. q. miror; Hor.

E-MĒISSĀRIUM, i. n. (emitto) A sluice, weir, outlet for water.

E-MĒISSĀRIUS, i. m. (emitto) I. A spy, scout, emissary. II. A young bo arch.

EMI

EMISSIO, ōnis. f. (emitto) 1. A sending out. II. A slinging or hurling forth.

EMISSUS, a, um. Part. of EMITTO.

EMISSUS, us. m. (emitto) 1. q. emissio; Lucr.

EMITTO, isī, Issum. 3. 1. To send out, send forth. II. To let go. III. To shoot forth, sling, cast, hurl. IV. To send forth, let loose.

EMO, ōmī, emtum. 3. Prop. To take, e. g. for a price: hence, to buy, purchase; hence, *Emta, She that is bought, i. e. a female slave*; *Emtum, A purchase, contract of purchase, bargain*: hence, 1. To purchase at an auction. 2. To buy, purchase. 3. To purchase; to gain, acquire. 4. To procure to one's self, gain over, get.

EMODEROR, ārī. To moderate.

EMOLUMENTUM, ārī. To sing to tune.

EMOLLIMENTUM, isī n. (emollor) A bestowing of great pains, labour, toil.

EMOLLIO, liti sum. Iri. 1. To bring to a close, accomplish. II. To bring out. III. To trouble, agitate.

EMOLLIO, lvi, itum, ire. 1. To make soft, soften. II. To make loose, slacken.

III. To moderate, assuage, mollify.

IV. To effeminate.

EMOLO, ul, itum, ēre. To grind.

EMOLUMENTUM, i. n. (emolo) 1. Profit, advantage. II. Operation, efficacy, good success of a thing.

EMORIOR, ortum sum, i. 1. To die, of persons; to die, decay, of trees and plants; hence, fig. II. To die, to lose the sense of feeling. 2. To die, to perish, pass away. *Emorior, for emori, Ter.*: only the infinitive occurs in Cicero.

EMORTUALIS, e. (emortuus) e. g. dies, the day of one's death, Plaut.

EMORTUS, a, um. Part. of EMORIOR.

EMOVETUS, a, um. Part. of EMOVO.

EMOVO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. 1. To move out from; hence, to send away, set aside, move out of the way: hence, 1. To dislocate, wrench, sprain. 2. Meus emota, Sen., distracted, crazy. II. To set in motion, to move.

EMPLACER, es, or EMPIRICA, æ. f. (ἐμπιακή, sc. εὐχίτη) An art of healing, founded on mere practice.

EMPLACETS, i. (ἐμπιακέ) sc. medicus. A physician instructed only by practice, an empiric, quack.

EMPLASTRUM, i. n. (ἐμπλαστρον) A plaster for a wound.

EMPROBATICUS, a, um. (ἠμροβητικός) Of

EMP

or belonging to a merchant or tradesman.

EMPORIUM, i. n. (ἐμπόριον) 1. A place of merchandise, market-place, market.

II. A mercantile city, market-town.

EMPŌROS, or EMPŌROS, i. m. (ἐμπόρος) A merchant, dealer.

EMPTIO, or EMPTIO, ōnis. f. (emo) 1. A purchase, purchasing: a bidding at an auction. II. A thing purchased, a purchase.

EMPTITO, or EMPTITO, ārī, ōtum, āre. (freq. of emo) To buy, purchase.

EMPTOR, or EMTOR, ōris. m. (emo) 1. A buyer, purchaser. II. A bidder or purchaser at an auction.

EMTUS, a, um. Part. of EMO.

EMUNGO, ire. 4. To bellow forth.

EMULGOR, si, ctum and sum. 2. 1. To milk out. II. To exhaust.

EMULGUS, a, um. Part. of EMULGOR.

EMUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of EMUNGO.

EMUNGO, nctum. 3. (e and mungo) 1. To wipe the nose. II. To cheat, bilk, chouse.

EMUNDO, lvi and li, itum. 4. 1. To fortify, secure: hence, to protect, defend, fence. II. To render possible. III. To prepare, make up.

EN, interjec. (ἦ) 1. Behold! lo! see! II. For num, an, in the form en unquam.

ENARRABILIS, e. (enarro) That may be related or explained.

ENARRATIO, ōnis. f. (enarro) 1. A relation, narrative. II. An explanation, exposition.

ENARRATOR, ōris. m. (enarro) 1. One who narrates. II. One who explains.

ENARRO, ārī, ōtum, āre. 1. To relate, narrate, say. II. To explain.

ENASCOR, i. 3. To grow out or forth.

ENATO, ārī, ōtum, āre. 1. To swim out, to escape by swimming. II. To get out of a difficulty, to extricate or disentangle one's self.

ENATUS, a, um. Part. of ENASCOR.

ENAVIGO, ārī, ōtum, āre. 1. Intrans. 1. To sail out of, or away from, to escape by sailing. 2. To sail to a place. II. Trans. To sail over.

ENCAUSTICUS, a, um. (ἐγκαυστικός) 1. Act. Relating to burning in; Encaustic, sc. ars. The art of enamelling. II. Pass. Burnt in.

ENCAUSTUS, a, um. (ἐγκαυστος) Burnt in: it is used of a kind of painting practised by the ancients, in which they dipped

END

the pencil in melted wax, which they applied as other colours; *encaustus Phae-ton, Mart.*

ENDO, i. e. In; Cle. e XII. Tab., and Lucr.: we find also, *Indu, for endu, Lucr.*

ENDROMIS, idis. f. (ἐνδρόμις) A warm garment put on by runners in the games after they had finished the course.

ENŌCO, cui, etum, and ārī, ōtum, āre. 1. To kill, deprive of life; to kill, spoil. II. To torture almost to death, to vex, torment greatly. *Enectus, a, um. 1. Killed, deprived of life. 2. Almost killed, half dead, worn out.*

ENERVUS, e. (and nervus) Weak, without strength, enervated, feeble.

ENERVO, ārī, ōtum, āre. (enervis) 1. To deprive of nerves or strength.

II. To weaken, enervate, enfeeble.

III. To make effeminate, debilitate.

IV. To castrate. Part. *Enervatus, a, um. Enervated, weakened, enfeebled, or, effeminate, unmanly.*

ENICO, āre. i. q. eneco; Plant.: Ter.

ENIM, conj. 1. For. 1. To denote a cause. 2. Also to strengthen an assertion by examples, *For example, namely*. 3. In an interrogation. II. *But*. III. It sometimes appears to be redundant, but really has the force of asseveration or assurance.

ENIMVERO, or ENIMVERO. 1. Surely, certainly, of a truth, indeed. II. *Only, but*.

ENISUS, a, um. Part. of ENITOR.

ENISUS, us. m. i. q. enixus, us.

ENITEO, ul, ēre. 1. To shine or glitter forth: fig., to shine forth, to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to be famous.

ENITESCO, ul, ēre. 3. 1. q. eniteo.

ENITOR, isus, and ixus sum. 3. 1. Intrans. 1. To struggle or endeavour to get out of a place, to work one's way out of a place. 2. To mount, climb, ascend. 3. Gen. To make an effort, struggle, strive. II. Trans. 1. To make an effort to bring any thing out; hence, to bring forth, bear young. 2. To mount up, climb.

ENIXE, adv. With pains or exertion, strenuously.

ENIXUS, a, um. Part. of ENITOR.

ENIXUS, us. m. (enitor) The act of bringing forth young.

E-NO, ārī, ōtum, āre. 1. To swim out, swim away. II. To fly out, fly to a place.

ENO

ENODĀTE, adv. Clearly, plainly.
ENODĀTIO, ōnis. f. (enodus) 1. A freeing from knots. II. Fig. A development, explanation.

ENODIS, e. (e and nodus) 1. Without knots, free from knots. II. Fig. Without obscurity; also, pliable, flexible.

ENODO, āvi, ātum, āre. To free from knots: hence, to explain, unfold, make clear or plain.

ENORMIS, e. (e and norma) 1. Not according to rule, irregular. II. Of immoderate size, monstrous, huge.

ENORMITAS, ātis. f. 1. Irregularity. II. Enormity, extraordinary and disproportionate greatness.

ENORMITER, adv. Irregularly, immoderately.

ENOTĀSCO, tui. 3. To become known. **ENŌTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. To mark out, note down, take notes from a book, write down, or simply, to write.

ENSICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of ensis) A small sword.

ENSIFER, a, um. (ensis and fero) Bearing a sword.

ENSIGEA, a, um. (ensis and gero) Bearing a sword.

ENSIS, is. m. (seems to be formed from *irre*) A (straight, two-edged) sword, a rapier, used for thrusting; differed from gladius, which was of a curved shape and used in cutting; hence, 1. For, Regal or imperial dignity. II. For, War; or for, murder.

ENTEROCĒLE, es. f. (ἐντερὸν ἔλλα) A kind of rupture or hernia: hence, **ENTEROCĒLUS**, a, um. Afflicted with a rupture.

ENTHEĀTUS, a, um. (enthus) Inspired.

ENTHĒSIS, a, um. (ἐνθῆσις) 1. Inspired, fanatical. II. Inspiring.

ENTHĪSMATA, ātis. n. (ἐνθῆσμιμα) 1. A thought, conception. II. An imperfect syllogism, in which one of the propositions is suppressed. III. A conclusion drawn from contraries.

ENCŪBO, psi, ptum, ēre. 1. To marry from one family or rank into another. II. To marry.

ENCLĒATE, adv. Clearly, or, accurately: especially, plainly, without rhetorical ornament.

ENCLĒTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of enclēo; see **ENCLĒO**. II. Adv. Accurate or clear in respect of exposition and delivery, but without rhetorical ornament.

ENCLĒO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To take

ENU

out the kernel: hence, II. To free from obscurity, to explain, lay open, unfold. III. To arrange or dispose accurately.

ENCLŪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To make bare. II. To expound, explain.

ENCLŪMĒNTĪO, ōnis. f. (enclumero) 1. A recounting of several things in succession. II. In the conclusion of a speech, A recapitulation, summary, repetition of preceding arguments.

ENCLŪMĒRO, ūvi, ātum, āre. 1. To reckon, count; or, to calculate, judge. II. To recount, reckon up in succession: hence, 1. To describe in succession. 2. To narrate, recite.

ENCLŪMĒTĪO, ōnis. f. (enclucio) 1. A declaration, enunciation, exposition. II. A proposition.

ENCLŪMĒTĪVUS, a, um. (enclucio) Declarative.

ENCLŪMĒTUM, i. n. (enclucio) A proposition.

ENCLŪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To tell forth (a secret), spread abroad, disclose, divulge. II. To declare, express.

ENCLŪPTIO, ōnis. f. (enulo) A marrying from one family or rank into another.

ENCLŪTRO, ūvi, itum, ire. To nourish, maintain, support, bring up.

ENŪ, ūvi and ūi, itum, ire. (in, whence *in*) 1. To go. I. Of men and animals: of troops it means, To march, proceed on a march; also fig., to think upon any thing, fall upon a subject; observe also, 1. Ire ad arma, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: and, ad saga, Cic., i. e. to put them on. 2. In sententiam, with and without pedibus, Cic., to go over to one's opinion (in the senate); in alla omnia, id., to vote on the opposite side. 3. In aliquem, Virg., to fall upon, attack, &c. 4. In aliquid, to be transformed into any thing, to turn or become any thing; especially, ire in sudorem, to sweat, Flor.: in lacrymas, to weep, Virg.: in pœnas, to punish, Ov.: in scelus, id., to commit, perpetrate: per leges, to comply with, yield to, id.: in duplicium, Cic., to inflict twice as much punishment; per disciplina, Quint., to concern one's self with; in eosdem pedes, id., to use the same metrical feet: ierat in eausam præceptis, Liv., was devoted to the cause; inficias, to deny, Ter.: exemplis, Ov.: to use; per laudes, to praise, id. 2. Of things without life: hence, of rivers, To flow. II. To come. III. To go away, pass by. IV. To go on, proceed.

V. To be sold, or, as we say, to go for a certain price. VI. To go on, proceed,

of continued duration. N. B. 1. Itur, they go; itum est, Cic.: eatur, Cæs. ap. Suet. 2. Issc, for ivisse, Cic.: thus also, issem, es, &c.

ENŪ, adv. 1. The old dative of is, ea, id. 1. *Thithor*, that place or state. 2. *So far*, to such an extent: eo usque, ut ferat, or so long. II. Abl. neut. 1. *For that reason*, on that account. 2. *By so much*, 3. *There*, in that place.

ENŪDEM, adv. 1. The old dative of idem, *To the same place*. II. Abl. In the same place.

ENŪS, for eo lapsi; Plaut.

EŪS, ōnis. f. (ἑως) 1. The morning twilight or dawn. II. The east, eastern countries.

EO

EŪS, a, um. (ἑως) Eastern, oriental: hence, **EŪS**, subst. 1. The morning star. II. The east.

EPĀPHILĒTĒSIS, is. f. (ἐπαφίληταις) A repeated taking away.

E-PASCOR, astus sum. 3. To eat: **E-PASTUS**, a, um, *Eaten*.

EPHĒBUS, i. m. (ἑφηβος) A youth from sixteen to twenty years of age; it is usually applied only to Greeks.

EPHĒMĒRUS, idis. f. (ἐφημερίς) A book wherein were written daily performances, occurrences, or expenditure; with us, a journal, day-book, diary, &c.

EPHĒRIPTĀS, a, um. That rides with an ephippium.

EPHIPPĪUM, i. n. (ἐπίπαιον) That which is placed on a horse used for riding; a cloth, horse-cloth, caparison (not a saddle, for the ancients had no saddles).

EPHŪRUS, i. m. (ἑφεσοί) An overseer; the Ephori were a college of five magistrates at Lacedæmon, who held the balance of power between the two kings and the senate.

EPICĒDĪON, i. n. (ἐπικῆδιον) An elegy, funeral song, dirge.

EPICŪMŪS, a, um. (ἐπίκουρος) Common; nomina epica, with the Latins, names of animals which could be used of either gender; Quint.

EPICŪTUS, a, um. (ἐπίκουτος) Having ears, furnished with ears.

EPICŪTUS, a, um. (ἐπίκουτος) 1. Of thin, fine threads. II. Gen. Thin.

EPICUS, a, um. (ἐπικός) Epic, heroic.

EPIDICTICUS, a, um. (ἐπιδικτυικός) i. e. demonstrativus.

EPIDŪSIS, idis. f. (ἐπιδυσίς) A desert.

EPIGRAMMA, ātis. n. (ἐπιγραμμα) 1. An inscription, title. II. An epigram.

EPIGRUS, i. m. A wooden pin; also, a nail.

EPÍKLEIUS, i. m. (ἐπικληύς) *The conclusion of a speech.*

EPÍKLEIUM, i. n. (ἐπικληίον) *A song of victory.*

EPÍPHONÉMA, áti. n. (ἐπιφώνημα) *An exclamation at the end of a sentence.*

EPÍPHORA, η. f. (ἐπιφορά) 1. *A figure of rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated several times.* 2. *A stoppage of humours in the body.*

EPÍPHORUM, i. n. (ἐπιφώρα) *A thing by which the horse was fastened to the carriage.*

EPÍSCOPUS, i. m. (ἐπίσκοπος) 1. *An overseer.* 2. *A bishop.*

EPÍSTOLA, η. f. (ἐπιστολή) 1. *A letter, epistle.* 2. *Especially, a receipt or letter from the emperor.*

EPÍSTOLÁRIUS, e. (epistolarum) *Belonging to a letter.*

EPÍSTOLIUM, i. n. (ἐπιστόλιον) *A short letter.*

EPÍTAPHIUM, i. n. (ἐπιτάφιον) *An epitaph, inscription on a tomb.*

EPÍTHALÁMIUM, i. n. (ἐπιθάλαιον) *A song sung before the chamber (thalamus) of a bridegroom.*

EPÍTHÉCA, η. f. (ἐπιθήκη) *An addition.*

EPÍTOME, es. or **EPÍTOMA**, η. f. (ἐπίτομη) *A short summary.*

EPÍTRÁPEIUS, a, um. (ἐπιτραπέσιος) *That is at table.*

EPÓDES, um. n. *A kind of sea-fish.*

EPORS, opis, m. (ἐπόρ) i. q. upupa. *A hoop.*

EPÓS, n. (ἔπος) *An heroic poem.*

EPÓTUS, ávi, árum (epotus), are. 1. *To drink out.* 2. *To swallow down, drink in.* 3. *To consume in drinking, drink away.* We more frequently find Epotus (for epotatus), 1. *Drunk out.* 2. *Swallowed down, sucked in.* 3. *Consumed in drinking, drunk away.*

EPÓUS, árum, f. 1. *Food, especially, sumptuous fare.* 2. *A feast, entertainment, banquet.* 3. *Fig.; discendi, Cic.*

EPÓLIUS, e. (epulæ) *Of or belonging to food or to a feast.*

EPÓLIUM, ónis, f. (epulor) *The act of feasting or eating.*

EPÓLOS, ónis, m. *One who provides or superintends an entertainment.*

EPÓLOS, átus sum, ári. (epulos) *To eat, feast, banquet.*

EPÓLUM, i. n. *A complete meal, feast, banquet, entertainment.*

ÉQUUS, itis, c. (equus) 1. *Any one that sits upon a horse, a rider.* 2. *Especially, a soldier on horseback, a*

horse-soldier, a cavalry-man, the cavalry.

3. *A knight; also, the order of knights.* Equus also denotes *queen.* The higher class of people.

4. *It is not used for equus, Virg. Georg. 3, 116, for the rider is there included in the idea.*

ÉQUITES, stris, stre. (equus) 1. *On horseback, that is or is done on horseback, equestrian, of or belonging to cavalry.*

2. *Of a horse or horses.* 3. *Of or belonging to the knights.* 4. *Saet, for eques, A knight.*

ÉQUITEM, (from quidem, with an e prefixed) *a strengthened quidem, usually found with the first person singular and plural, Indec.*

ÉQUIVUS, a, um. (equus) *Of or belonging to horses.*

ÉQUILIA, um or órum, n. (equus) *Games in honour of Mars, celebrated on horseback or in chariots.*

ÉQUITÁBILIS, e. (equito) *That may be ridden over.*

ÉQUITÁUS, ónis, f. (equito) *A riding.*

ÉQUITÁTUS, us, m. (equito) 1. *A riding.* 2. *Cavalry, horse-soldiers.*

3. *The horses of the cavalry.* 4. *The knighthood, knights.*

ÉQUITO, ávi, árum, áre. (equus) *To ride.*

ÉQUŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of equa) *A little mare.*

ÉQUŪLEUS, i. m. (dimin. of equus) 1. *A young horse, colt, foal.* 2. *A wooden machine, in shape resembling a horse, on which slaves were put to the torture, a rack.*

ÉQUUS, i. m. (the Greek ἵππος) 1. *A horse, stallion.* N. B. 1. Equi bipedes, Virg., sea-horses. 2. Equi, the cavalry. 3. Equus ligneus, i. e. navis, Plaut.

4. *An engine of war, afterwards called arles.* N. B. Curtus equus, Propert., *cropped, without a tail.*

ÉRADICÁTIÓ, ónis. (eradicó) *A rooting out.*

ÉRADÍCITUS, adv. *From the ground, entirely.*

ÉRADÍCÓ, ávi, árum, áre. (e and radix) *To pluck up with the roots.* hence, fig.

1. *To root out, destroy utterly.* 2. *Aures, Plaut., to torment, &c. by narration.*

ÉRÁDO, ádi, árum. 3. 1. *To scrape or scratch out, scrape off.* 2. *Fig. To erase, strike out, obliterate.*

ÉRANUS, i. m. (eranus) *Money collected together, a collection.*

ÉRANUS, a, um. *Part. of ERANO.*

ÉRANUS, a, um. (eranus) *Under-taken, a trial.*

ÉRANUS, i. m. (eranus) *Darkness, gloominess; hence, the lower world, the infernal regions.*

ÉRANUS, a, um. 1. *Part of ERANO, see ERIGO.* 2. *Adj. 1. Urged, urged, straight.* 2. *Encouraged, animated.* 3. *Elevated, lofty high.* 4. *High-minded.*

5. *Overerrou, attentive.*

ÉRANŪLO, ávi, árum áre. *To row through, navigate.*

ÉRÉPO, psi, ptum, ére. 1. *Intrans.* 2. *To creep or crawl out or forward.* 3. *To creep or crawl up to.* 4. *Intrans.* 2. *To creep or crawl through.* 3. *To creep up to, climb or climb up.*

ÉRÉPTUS, ávi, f. (ereps) *Robber.*

ÉRÉPTUS, are, freq. of ereps, and of the same as ERÉPO, &c.

ÉRÉPTOR, óris, m. (ereps) *A robber, plunderer.*

ÉRÉPTUS, a, um. *Part. of ERÉPO.*

ÉRÉS, is, m. *A kind of Omentum.*

ÉRÉCA, prep. (erere) *Omentum, against; also, against, near, by.* 2. *Towards, of action and location.*

ÉRÉSTILEM, i. n. (erestis) *A work in which slaves and captives were confined and kept to hard labour, a house of correction.* 2. *These slaves themselves.*

ÉRÉSTILIS (Eréstis), l. m. *A slave confined in an ergastulum.*

ÉRÉGO, (erere) *With the last syllable long, on account of erere, preceded by a genitive; viz. erere ergi, Nep.*

ÉRÉGO, (erere) *With the last syllable short, without a case.* 1. *Accordingly, hence, therefore, consequently, so, &c.*

2. *After a parenthesis or parenthetical insert in Them, or, I say.* 3. *Yes, actually, truly, really.* 4. *But.*

ÉRÉGIS, i. m. (eres) 1. *A hedgehog.* 2. *Chevaux de frise.*

ÉRÉGO, exi, ectum, ére. (e and erere) 1. *To lift up, raise, set up, erect; also, to arrange, set in order; origi, to erect one's self; hence,* 1. *To lead up.* 2. *To build, construct, erect.* 3. *Fig. To encourage, incite; also,* 4. *To excite, encourage, to any thing; also, in a bad sense, as, to excite to rebellion, raise, put in commotion; also, to erigere, to rise, i. e. set one's self against; also, se erigere, or, to set, of persons listening, to give attention.* 5. *To direct towards.*

ÉRÉPIO, ipul, eptus, 3. (e and erere) 1. *To smatch, tear, or pull out.*

to deliver, set free. II. To snatch away, take away; hence, to take away, remove; hence, I. Se, To snatch one's self away, remove one's self, take one's self off. 2. Eripi. To be snatched away, die prematurely. III. To pull down, pull off.

IV. To seize or lay hold of hastily. V. To press out, extort; to force or compel with words, to persuade.

ERODU, ěre. To eat out or away.
ERODĀTIO, ōnis. f. (erogo) Expense, expenditure.

EROGĀTO, āre. To ask, inquire, demand.

ERODĀO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To take out or away. II. To give or tell out, spend; to destroy, kill.

EROSTUS, a, um. Part. of ERODO.
ERHĀBENDUS, a, um. Wandering to and fro.

ERRĀTICUS, a, um. (erro) Wandering, moving about.

ERRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (erro) A wandering, roving about.

ERRĀTUM. An error, mistake.
ERRĀTUS, us. m. (erro) 1. A wandering, roving about. II. Error, mistake.

ERRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To miss the right way, wander out of the way, go astray; hence, I. To err, mistake; hence, Erratus, a, um. That one mistakes in: Erratum, An error, mistake. 2. To be uncertain, not to know. II. To go in na direct path, to go hither and thither, wander about.

ERRO, ōnis. m. A wanderer, vagabond.
ERRUR, ōnis. m. 1. A departing from the way. 1. By mistake, i. e. A straying, wandering. 2. On purpose, i. e. A wandering about, a going hither and thither.

III. Mistake, error; hence, I. A miscarriage or frustration of one's object, a missing of a person or thing. 2. Ignorance. 3. Artifice, trick. 4. A fault, trespass, error. 5. Uncertainty, anxiety. 6. Fury, madness, phrensy.

ERUBESCO, bui, ěre. To grow red, redden; especially, to blush; it may also be rendered, to be ashamed; hence, Erubescendus, a, um, Of which one has cause to be ashamed.

ERUCA, æ. f. I. A caterpillar, cancer-worm. II. The herb rocket (Brassica eruca, L.).

ERUCTO, ěre. I. To belch or vomit forth. II. To cast up, cast out.

ERUDIO, lvi and ii, itum, ěre. (e and rudis) To free from rudeness and ignorance; hence, I. To instruct, teach,

form the mind. II. To instruct, to give account or information.

ERUDITE, adv. Learnedly, in a learned manner.

ERUDITIO, ōnis. f. (erudio) I. Instruction, teaching. II. Erudition, learning.

ERUDITRIX, icis. f. (eruditor) She that instructs or teaches.

ERUDITUS, a, um. (dimin. of eruditus) Someone that learned, imperfectly learned.

ERUDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of erudio; see ERUDIO. II. Adj. Learned, skilled, experienced, well-informed.

ER-UMPO, ōpi, ōptum. 3. I. Trans. 1. To let or allow any thing to break or burst forth, to bring forth with haste or vehemence; hence, se erumpere, to break forth, break out. 2. To cause any thing to break forth, to cause to rise. 3. To break or burst forth from out of. II. Intrans. To break or burst forth, to rush out with great noise or vehemence; hence, 1. To turn away or digress suddenly from any thing. 2. To break out in any thing. 3. To break forth, come to light, become public. 4. To issue.

ER-UDO, ui, ūtum. 3. I. To dig up, root out, turn up; or, to dig. II. To tear or pull out; hence, to destroy, overthrow. III. To draw or bring out, bring forth. IV. To tear or snatch away.

ERUPTIO, ōnis. f. (erumpo) A breaking out or forth, an eruption; especially, a salty from a place.

ERUPTUS, a, um. Part. of ERUMPO.
ERUTUS, a, um. Part. of ERUO.

ERVUM, i. n. (ῥόβος) A kind of pulse like vetches, the bitter vetch (Ervum Ervilia, L.).

ERYTHINUS, i. m. (ῥυθίνος) A kind of fish, perhaps, the rochet.

ESCA, æ. f. I. Food. II. A bait.
ESCAVUS, a, um. (esca) Concerned with or belonging to food; escaria, sc. vasa, Juv.

ESCENDO, di, ūm, ěre. (e and scando) 1. To disembark, land. II. To mount up, ascend; hence, to travel or journey up to.

ESCENSUS, us. m. (escendo) An ascending.

ESCI, i. e. erit, Lucr.; thus also, escuti, i. e. erunt, Cic. e XII. Tab.

ESCULENTUS, a, um. (esca) 1. Eatable. II. That is or has been eaten.

III. Full of victuals.
ESĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of edo) To eat.

ESPICIO, ěre. i. q. aspicio; Plaut.
ESSE, infini. I. Of Sum. II. Of EDO.

ESSEDA, æ. f. i. q. cessedum; Sen.
ESSEDIUM, a, um. One that fights from a war-chariot (essedum). II. In war; Cæs. B. G. 4. 33. III. In the ludi Circenses, A gladiator.

ESTRIX, icis. f. (edo) She that eats, a female cat, gormandizer.

ESTUR, for editur. See EDO, edi, &c.

ESURIENS, e. (esuries) Of or belonging to hunger; ferias, fast days, Plaut.

ESURIENS, fer. f. (esurio) Hunger.

ESURIO, ire. (edo, to eat) 1. To hunger, be hungry, to desire to eat; fig., to hunger or thirst after any thing.

II. To be hungry, to suffer or endure hunger. III. To eat.

ESURIO, ōnis. m. A hungry person.

ESURITIO, ōnis. f. (esurio) A being hungry, hunger.

ESURITOR, ōris. m. (esurio) A hungry person.

ESUS, a, um. Part. of EDO.

ET, conj. (from eti, moreover) I. And. Et quidem, And indeed. Et etiam, And also, and even. Et vero, And truly, and in truth, and indeed, really even.

II. Also; hence, 1. Also, even. 2. Et quidem, But yet. 3. Et etiam, But yet. III. For, since. IV. Although.

V. But.

ETENIM, For, since.

ETESIAS, æ, m. (commonly plur. Etesia, arum. m.) (ἑτησιαί, sc. ἄνεμοι) Certain annual winds, which in the dog-days used to blow for the space of forty days, without changing, from the same quarter.

ETESIUS, a, um. (ἑτησιος) Yearly, annual; fabra, Lucr., i. e. Etesia.

ETHICE, es, or ETHICA, æ. f. (ἠθικὴ) Moral philosophy.

ETHICUS, a, um. (ἠθικός) Belonging to manners or morals, moral.

ETHNICUS, a, um. (ἠθικός) In ecclesiastical writers, Heathen; subst., A heathen.

ETHOLOGĪA, æ. f. (ἠθολογία) The art of expressing men's manners, passions, and character.

ETHOLOGUS, i. m. (ἠθολόγος) One who by gestures and voice expresses the manners of another in order to raise laughter, a mimic.

ETIAM, conj. I. Also, expressing increase or addition. 1. Tum — tum etiam, or quum — tum etiam, &c. — so also. 2. Non solum, or non modo — sed etiam, or verum etiam, Not only — but also. 3.

ETI

Etiam si, or etiamsi, *Although*. II. Yet, too, likewise denoting increase or addition: especially before comparatives; *Yet, still*.

III. Yet (adhuc), denoting the continuance of an action or circumstance.

IV. *Once more*. V. Etiam atque etiam, *Once and again, one time after another, several times*. VI. *Even*. VII. *Yes, yea*.

ETIAMNUM, or ETIAM NUM. for etiam num. I. *Still, i. e.* II. *Now, till now*.

III. *Till that time*. IIII. *Again, besides*.

ETIAMNUM, or ETIAM NUM. I. *Still, till this time, till now*: also of past time, still, till that time, till then. II. *Still, i. e. also*.

ETIAMSI, or ETIAM SI. *Even if, although*.

ETIAMTUM, or ETIAM TUM. *Still, to that time*.

ETSI. conj. (from et and si) I. *Although*. II. *Yet, but*.

EUI (ἤ) *Well! well done! bravo!* for this we find also e. d.

EUCHARISTOS, i. d. (εὐχαριστῶν) *A hymn of thanks*.

EUGĒPĀ I. q. euge; Plaut.

EUNUCHUS, i. m. (εὐνοχός) *An eunuch*.

EUPHUS (-os), i. m. (Εὐφῶς) *I. A strain, channel, or sound. II. Any artificial canal or conveyance of water*.

EURŪS, a. um. (εὐρώς) *Eastern*.

EURŪS, i. m. (εὐρός) *The south-east wind: with the poets gen. for wind, or for, the east*.

EUSEBĒUS. adv. (εὐσεβῆς) *Beautifully, neatly*.

E-VĀDO, si, sum, ēre. I. Intrans. I. *To go out: also simply, to go or come to a place: hence, I. To get away, escape.*

2. *To come to pass, be fulfilled.* 3. *To have an issue, to turn out, end.* 4. *To come to, or light upon, a subject.* 2. *To climb or mount up, ascend.* 3. *To become.* II. Trans. *To go out from: hence, I. To come, go, or pass over.* 2. *To escape, get away from: hence, Evāsus, a, um, Escaped from.* N. B. Evāsti, for evāstid, ἄρ.

E-VĀGOR, ātus sum, āri. I. Intrans. *To wander out of the way, to digress; to attack in flank: hence, fig. I. To wander, overstep its limits, to digress, deviate from a subject.* 2. *To wander, extend itself, become general or common.* II. Trans. *To overstep.*

E-VĀLESCO, lul, ēre. I. *To become strong, get or increase strength.* II. *To be able.*

E-VĀNESCO, nul, itum, ēre. *To vanish,*

EVA

pass away: hence, fig. I. *To vanish, pass away, be lost, perish.* 2. *To lose its strength.*

E-VANGĒLICUS, a, um. (εὐαγγελικῆς) *Relating to the Gospel, evangelical.*

E-VĀNIDUS, a, um. (evanesco) *Vanishing, passing away.*

E-VĀPORĀTIO, onis. f. (evaporō) *Evaporation.*

E-VĀSTO, āvi, itum, āre. *To waste, lay waste, devastate.*

E-VĀSUS, a, um. Part. of EVĀDO.

E-VĀX. *Well done! bravo!*

E-VĒCTUS, a, um. Part. of EVEHO.

E-VĒVO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To carry or convey out or forth: hence, evehl, to ride or drive out, or forth: of ships, to sail from.* N. B. I. *Everhere may frequently be rendered, To conduct to a place, and therefore, evehl, to journey, to go to a place, when the place from which one sets out is not mentioned.* 2. *Evehl, to pass over or by.* 3. *Evehl, fig., To go too far, in speaking, i. e. to say more than one would wish.* II. *To carry or convey upwards, or up to: hence, to raise, exalt, extol: evehl, to be raised or exalted, or, to raise one's self.*

E-VĒLLO, elll (and ulsi), ulsum. 3. I. *To tear or pull out.* II. *Fig. To tear out, i. e. I. To take away, remove.* 2. *To bring to nothing.* 3. *To free.* 4. *To tear away, separate.*

E-VĒNO, ēnl, entum. 4. I. *To come out or forth: also, to come to a place.* II. *To turn out, issue, result: hence, I. Of dreams, To be out, to be fulfilled.* 2. *To fall to one's lot.* 3. *To happen, fall out, occur, come to pass.* 4. *To befall.*

E-VĒNTUS, i. n. (evenio) *An event, accident, effect.* II. *An occurrence, accident.*

E-VĒNTUS, us. m. (evenio) *I. A result of any thing, consequence, effect: hence, an end, issue.* II. *An accident, occurrence. Of persons and things, i. q. fortuna, sors, Fate.*

E-VERBĒHO, āvi, itum, āre. I. *To strike out, strike down.* II. *To strike at or on any thing: to incite.*

E-VERGO, ēre. 3. *To cause to flow down.*

E-VĒRRĒLICŪM, i. n. (everro) *That by which things are swept or drawn out: hence, sc. rete, a fishing-net, a drag-net, fig., that with which any thing is taken away together, or once for all.*

E-VĒRRO, erri, ersum. 3. *To sweep, sweep out with a besom: hence, fig., to plunder entirely.*

EVE

E-VERBIO, onis. f. (everto) *I. An overthrowing, destroying.* II. *Fig. A destroying, an annihilating, ruining.*

E-VERSO, onis. m. (everto) *A destroyer.*

E-VERUS, a, um. part. I. *From EVĀTO.*

II. *From EVĒRRO.*

E-VERVO (E-VORTO), vi, sum. 3. I. *To cast or drive out: hence, I. To drive out of any thing: hence, I. To be driven out.* II. *To throw down, upset: hence, I. To bend, to twist.* 2. *To throw into confusion, render tempestuous.* 3. *To plough.* 4. *To overthrow, destroy.* 5. *To overthrow, fig., to destroy, ruin, render unfortunate, invalidate, annul.*

E-VESTICO, āvi, itum, āre. *To trace or search out.*

E-VĪAS, ādis. i. (εὐία) *A Bacchanal.*

E-VĪCTUS, a, um. Part. of EVINCO.

E-VĪDENS, tis. Clear, visible, apparent, evident, manifest.

E-VĪDENTER. adv. *Evidently, visibly, manifestly, clearly.*

E-VĪDENTIA, ē. f. (evidens) *Evidence, clearness.*

E-VĪCTO, āvi, itum, āre. I. Intrans. *To awake.* 2. *To wake, be wakeful.*

II. Trans. *I. To spend or pass (time) without sleep.* 2. *To labour at or compose any thing by night.*

E-VĪLESCO, lul, ēre. *To become mean or despicable.*

E-VĪNCIO, nxi, netum, ire. *To bind or wind round with any thing.*

E-VĪNCO, let, icum, ēre. i. q. vinco.

I. *To conquer, overcame: also, to conquer, to exceed.* II. *To master, to destroy at last.* III. *To conquer, overcome, i. e. to come or pass over.* IV. *To extinguish.* V. *To convict: also, to prove, show, demonstrate.* VI. *To carry a point, to succeed in accomplishing an object.*

E-VĪNCTUS, a, um. Part. of EVINCO.

E-VĪOLĀ, āre. *To violate: eviolasse deos, Propert. 1, 7, 16; but some add. have evoluisse for evolvuisse, i. e. have determined.*

E-VĪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of EVIRO; see EVIRO. II. Adj. *Effeminate.*

E-VĪRO, āvi, itum, āre. (ē and vir) *To castrate.*

E-VĪSCĒRO, āvi, itum, āre. (ē and viscus) *To tear the flesh to pieces, to lacerate.*

E-VĪTABĪLIS, ē. (evito) *That may be avoided.*

E-VĪTO, āvi, itum, āre. I. *To avoid.* II. *To tear out.*

E-VŪ, ēre. The Gr. ὠδῶ. Prop. Tō

EVO

about *Evocē at the feast of Bacchus* is also gen., to *revel, carouse*; or, to be inspired.

EVOCATIO, ōnis. f. (evoco) I. A calling out, calling forth. II. A calling to one's self, a citing, summoning.

EVOCATOR, ōris. m. (evoco) One that calls or entices out or to himself.

E-VŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To call out or forth. II. To call to one's self; hence, 1. To send for, to cause to come, cite, summon. 2. To call upon. III. Fig. To allure to one's self, entice forth, to bring out, instigate, excite, occasion.

EVOE (dissyll). (vōe) An exclamation used by the Bacchanals at the festivals of their deity.

E-VŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fly out or forth; fig., to fly out, to come forth or out; quickly. II. To fly or get away; to come or haste from, to flee away, escape. III. To fly upwards or on high; to come up.

EVOLVĒTIO, ōnis. f. (evolvō) An opening, unrolling; poetarum, Cic., i. e. a turning over, reading, perusing.

EVOLVĒTUS, a, um. Part. of EVOLVO.

E-VŪLVŌ, olvi, ūltum. 3. I. To roll out or forth, to roll; hence, 1. To roll away. 2. To tear out. 3. To roll or throw into. 4. To get by force, extort. 5. To cast out or away from, deprive of.

II. To roll apart, unroll; hence, 1. To open, in order to read. 2. To unravel, set in order; hence, to unravel, propose in order, explain or narrate; also, to think upon. 3. To wind out. III. To roll or cast down; hence, aliquid, to determine, fix, appoint. IV. To roll up.

N. B. Evoluam, as a quadrisyll., for evolvam, Catull.; thus also, voluisse, Or.

E-VŪMO, ui, itum. 3. I. To vomit forth, discharge by vomiting. II. Fig. To vent, pour forth.

EVULGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To publish, divulge.

E-VULSIO, ōnis. f. (evello) A pulling out.

EVULSUS (Evolsus), a, um. Part. of EVELLO.

EX-ACERBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To irritate, provoke, make angry; also, to render indignant, to grieve, to trouble.

II. To aggravate, to render more vehement.

EXACTIO, ōnis. f. (exigo) I. A driving out, an expelling. II. A receiving, or collecting of debts, &c. III. A demanding.

EXA

EXACTOR, ōris. m. (exigo) I. One who drives out or expels. II. One who demands or receives (debts); hence, one who sees that a sufficient quantity of work is done, an overseer, superintendent.

III. One who fulfils or puts into execution.

IV. One who demands or requires.

EXACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exigo; see EXIGO. II. Adj. Exact, accurate, perfect, punctual.

EXACTUS, us. m. (exigo) I. A disposal of merchandize. II. A receiving (of money).

EX-ACUO, ui, ātum, ēre. i. q. acuo. I. To make sharp or pointed as much as possible, to sharpen, point; also, to sharpen, to render active or quick.

II. To rouse, incite; hence, to instigate, animate, encourage.

EX-ACŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of ex-acuo; see EXACUO. II. Adj. Sharp, pointed.

EX-ADVERSUM and EX-ADVERSUS. adv. I. Over against, opposite. II.

Against, i. q. contra; Nep.

EX-ADIFICATIO, ōnis. f. A building, erecting; fig., of, the structure of style in writing.

EX-ADIFICO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To build, erect, construct. II. To finish a building; to finish, end. III. To turn out of doors.

EX-ÆQUATIO, ōnis. f. (exæquo) A making even.

EX-ÆQUO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To make even or equal, to equalize. II. To be equal to.

EX-ÆSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To be in a ferment, to swell as the sea. II. To have or feel heat, to be warm.

EX-AGGERATIO, ōnis. f. (exaggero) Raised earth, a dam; hence, fig., elevation, loftiness.

EX-AGGERO, āvi, ātum, āre. To throw up earth, to heap or heap up, to dam up; hence, fig. 1. To heap up, to raise.

2. To extend, enlarge; to extol.

EX-AGITATOR, ōris. m. (exagito) One that censures or blames.

EX-AGITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To hunt or drive out, hunt or drive from one place to another, to expel. II. To persecute, disturb, torment; hence, to persecute with words, to censure, rebuke with acrimony or sarcasm. III. To set in motion. I. To rouse, excite, incite. 2. To treat of, busy one's self about. 3. To bring into exercise, to exercise.

EXA

EX-AGGĒRA, æ, or EX-AGGĒRE, es. f. (ἔξαγωγῆ) An exportation (of goods).

EX-ALBESCO, lui, ēre. I. To become white. II. To turn pale.

EX-ALTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To raise, II. To deepen.

EX-AMĒN, inis. n. I. (Compounded of ex and agmen) A swarm; also gen., a crowd, shoal, multitude. II. (From exigo) I. A means of examining any thing; hence, the tongue in a balance; examination, consideration.

EX-AMĒNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (examen) I. Intrans. To swarm. II. Trans. To weigh; hence, 1. To weigh, to consider, examine, try. 2. To set in a state of equilibrium; examinari; to be in a state of equilibrium.

EX-AMPLEXOR, āri. To clasp, embrace.

EX-AMUSSIM, (ex and amussis) According to rule; hence, accurately, exactly, perfectly.

EX-ANĪMALIS, e. I. Deprived of life, dead. II. Deadly.

EX-ANĪMATIO, ōnis. f. (exanimō) A depriving of breath; terror.

EX-ANĪMUS, e. (ex and anima) Prop. Without breath; hence, 1. Dead, without life. II. Anxious, full of anxiety, full of terror, pale, half dead.

EX-ANĪMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (exanimis) I. To deprive of air or wind.

II. To deprive of breath; hence, Exanimatus, a, um, Breathless, quite exhausted; fig., to render anxious, terrify; hence, Exanimatus, a, um, Panic-struck, terrified, half dead. III. To deprive of soul.

IV. To deprive of life, kill; hence, fig. 1. Almost to deprive of life, cause any one almost to die, make half dead, weaken exceedingly, &c. 2. To deprive of spirits.

EX-ANĪMUS, a, um. i. q. exanimis.

EX-ANTLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ἔξωλαίο, ὄ) I. To draw, draw out; hence, 1. To drink. 2. To exhaust, weaken.

II. To go through, endure, suffer.

EX-APTUS, a, um. Joined to.

EX-ARDESCO, arsi. 3. I. To take fire, kindle, become warm. II. To take fire, fig., to arise, originate, show itself, of war, civil commotion, &c. III. To be inflamed, of the passions. IV. To rise (in value), to increase.

EX-ARESCO, rui. 3. I. To become dry, dry up. II. Fig. 1. To dry up, to pass away, disappear, lose vigour.

EX-ARMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To deprive of arms, to disarm. II. Navem, to unrig, Sen.

cito; see EXCITO. II. Adj. *Lively, animated, vigorous, vehement, strong.*

EXCITO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of excieo)

I. To cause any one to move from his place, to send away, command to go away.

II. To raise, elevate; hence, 1. To build, erect, construct. 2. To cause to stand up, to call up; also in a bad sense, to hunt or drive away.

III. Fig. To awaken, rouse, enliven, excite.

EXCITUS and EXCITUS, a, um. Part. of EXCITO.

EXCLAMATIO, ōnis. f. (exclamo) I. A crying out, cry. II. Exclamation, as a figure of rhetoric.

EX-CLAMO, ō, atum, are. I. Intrans. To cry; to sound, give a sound; hence, to cry out, to exclaim. II. Trans. To name by crying out or exclaiming.

EXCLUDO, si, sum. 3. (ex and claudo)

I. To shut out; hence, I. Fig. To shut out, from obtaining or acquiring any thing; to shut out, remove, repulse, frustrate. 2. To shut out, exclude, except.

3. To prevent, hinder, hold or keep back, out of from any thing. 4. To divide, separate.

II. To cause one thing to go or come out of another. 1. To strike out. 2. To pour out. 3. To hatch. III. To shut up, close.

EXCLUSIO, ōnis. f. (excludo) A shutting out.

EXCLUSUS, a, um. Part. of EXCLUDO.

EXCOCTUS, a, um. Part. of EXCOQUO.

EXCOGITATIO, ōnis. f. (excogito) A contriving, inventing.

EXCOGITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excogito; see EXCOGITO. II. Adj. Select.

EX-COQUITO, avi, atum, are. I. To contrive, invent. II. To find by reflection, see into, explore thoroughly.

EX-COULO, ūlū, ultum, ēre. I. To work; hence, 1. To form, refine, instruct. 2. To adorn, beautify, decorate. 3. To complete, accomplish, perfect. II. To honour.

EX-COQUO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. To bring any thing out by means of fire, to boil or melt out. II. To prepare, purify, or heat by fire; to boil, bake, melt; hence, 1. To digest. 2. To torment, vex, harass; to consume or diminish by boiling. 3. Fig. To invent, prepare, devise.

EXCOUS, dis. (ex and co) Without understanding, dull, stupid.

EXCREMENTUM, i. n. (excerno) I. That which has passed through a sieve.

II. That which passes from the body, excrement, secretion.

EX-CRESSCO, ēvi, ēre. I. To grow out or forth. II. To grow up, or, to grow; to grow, increase, prevail.

EXCRETUS, a, um. Part. of EXCERNO.

EXCRUCIABILIS, e. (excrucio) Deserving of torment or torture.

EX-CRUCIO, avi, atum, are. I. To rack, torture, or torment (the body).

II. Of the mind, To rack, torment, vex, harass, excruciate.

EX-CUBARE, arum. f. (excubo) I. A lying out of the house; a person that lies out of the house. II. A watch, keeping watch; excubias agere aliquid, to keep watch for any one, to watch or guard him; hence, 1. Of other things, e. g. of perpetual fire; Virg.: canum, Hor. 2. A watch, persons keeping watch.

EXCUBITOR, ōris. m. (excubo) One that watches; especially, a soldier that mounts guard or keeps watch.

EX-CUBO, ui, itum, are. I. To lie from or out of a house or camp, whether asleep or awake. II. To keep or hold watch, to watch; hence, fig., to keep watch, di, be watchful or careful, to care.

EX-CUBO, di, sum. 3. I. To bring forth, strike out. II. To hatch. III. To prepare.

EXCULCATUS, a, um. I. Part. of exculco; see EXCULCO. II. Adj. Common, gone out of fashion.

EXCULCO, avi, atum, are. (ex and calco)

I. To tread out, to bring out by treading. II. To tread in, tread close, to fill by treading.

EXCULTUS, a, um. Part. of EXCOLO.

EX-CULO, avi, atum, are. To manage, arrange, adjust; or, to attend to, bestow care upon.

EX-CURRO, cūrri, curri, cursum. 3. I. Intrans. 1. To run out. 2. To run or break forth. 3. To make an irruption or invasion. 4. To run, walk, or travel in a short time to a place; also simply, to run or go quickly; to run out, extend itself. 5. To run forth, to project; hence, to be visible, show itself, appear. 6. To be over and above. II. Trans. 1. To exceed. 2. To run through.

EXCURSIO, ōnis. f. (excuro) I. A running out or forth. II. A sally; hence, a digression in a speech or narration. III. An inroad, incursion. IV. An onset, attack. V. A travelling, a journey.

EX-CURSOR, ōris. m. (excuro) I. A skirmisher. II. Fig. A spy.

EXCURSUS, us. m. (excuro) I. A

running out. II. An attack, charge, onset; also, an inroad, irruption. III. A deviating or digressing in speaking or writing. IV. A projection, prominence.

EXCUSABILIS, e. (excuso) That may be excused, deserving or capable of excuse.

EXCUSATIO, ōnis. f. (excuso) I. An apologizing or excusing.

EXCUSATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excuso; see EXCUSO. II. Adj. Excused, excusable.

EXCUSO, avi, atum, are. (ex and causa)

I. To excuse; excusare (sc. se) to excuse one's self, beg off. II. To bring forward or allege as an excuse or reason.

III. To absolve or acquit of any thing.

EXCUSSE, adv. Violently (in throwing).

EXCUSsus, a, um. I. Part. of excutio; see EXCUTIO. II. Adj. Sretched out, extended.

EXCUSUS, a, um. Part. of EXCUSO.

EXCUTIO, ussi, ussum, ēre. (ex and quatio) I. To shake out from, shake out, shake off; hence, 1. To strike out or down; fig. to take or tear away. 2. To throw out from, to throw down; also, to throw down or to a place; hence, to drive, throw, cast out or forth; hence, se, to go off, pack off or away; also, to rob or deprive of. 3. To throw or toss out of its course (at sea). 4. To bring forth, press out, excite. 5. To overthrow, destroy. 6. To cast, hurl. 7. Somno excuti, Virg., to be roused from sleep. 8. To cast, pour, throw out or down. 9. To extend. II. To shake, move with a vibratory motion, move to and fro; hence, to search the person, inspect; hence gen., to inspect, examine, try.

EXCORSUS, are. (ex and dorsum) Of fishes, perhaps, To draw out, to take out the backbone.

EX-EDO, edi, esum, ēre. I. To eat out. II. To eat up. III. To consume, destroy. IV. To eat out, hollow out.

EX-EDRA, æ. f. (ἐξέδρα) An open or covered place, usually furnished with seats, where philosophers and orators used to converse together.

EX-EDRIUM, i. n. (ἐξέδριον) Dimin. of exedra; Cic.

EXEMPLAR, āris. n. (from exemplaris, e) I. A pattern, model, exemplar, original. II. A copy, transcript.

N. B. We find also exemplare, Lucr. 2 128.

EXEMPLUM, i. n. (eximo) I. An ex-

ample ; 1. Cited or adduced ; hence, a narration, fable. 2. Which one gives to or receives from others. 3. Which one does to others for the sake of example or warning, punishment ; hence, especially in the plural, exempla, punishments which ought to serve for examples to other persons, exemplary punishments. 4. A copy, transcript. 5. An action which is returned to him who performs it. II. A pattern, model, original. III. A mode or manner : hence, of letters, a manner, kind, tenor, purport, contents.

EXEMPTUS, a, um. Part. of EXIMO.
EXENTĒRO, avi, ātum, āre. (ἐξεντίζω)
To eviscerate, draw out the entrails ; hence, factōrē. 1. To empty. II. To torture.

EX-EO, ivi, and, more frequently, ii, itum, ire. I. Intrants. To go out, go away, go forth ; hence, 1. Fig. de vita, or e vita. Cic. to die ; a memoria. Sen. to be forgotten. 2. To come out, be liberated. 3. To get away, escape. 4. To come out, be published, get abroad. 5. To expire or end. 6. To come forth, bud, germinate, grow or grow forth. 7. To extend ; hence, to fall or happen (on a day, month, or year, &c.). 8. To digress, in speaking. 9. To flow out, fall into (the sea). 10. To come out of lots. II. Trans. 1. To avoid, escape, ward or parry off. 2. To come, pass or go over or beyond.

EXERCERO, ul, itum, 2. (ex and arceo)
1. To exercise ; hence, 1. To employ. 2. To disturb, torment. II. To practise, exercise, follow (as an occupation), employ one's self about, make use of any thing. III. To work at or employ one's self about any thing. IV. Sumptum, Ter. to eat back, redeem. V. Verba, for se ad verba, Sen.

EXERCITĀB, adv. With exercise.
EXERCITĀTIO, ōnis. f. (exercitio) 1. An exercising. II. A practising.

EXERCITĀTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of exercitio ; see EXERCITIO. II. Adj. 1. Exercised, well versed, practised ; in connection with laboriosus, it signifies, well exercised or tried in adversity. 2. Busy, occupied, engaged. 3. Disturbed, agitated.

EXERCITUM, i. n. (exercetio) Exercise.
EXERCITO, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of exercetio) 1. To exercise, especially, to exercise frequently.

EXERCITRO, ōris. m. (exercetio) One who exercises others in any thing, a training-master.

EXERCITUS, a, um. Part. of EXERCERO.
EXERCITUS, us, m. (exercetio) 1. An exercising ; also, perhaps, pain, affliction.

II. An army ; sometimes it signifies merely, the infantry ; exercitus equitatusque, Cæs. ; also, with the poets, a host, any large company.

EXERRO, āre. To deviate, err, go out of the way.

EXESOR, ōris. m. (exedo) One that eats out or away, a consumer.

EXESUS, a, um. Part. of EXEDO.
EXHĀLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (exhalo) An exhalation, evaporation.

EX-HALO, avi, ātum, āre. 1. Trans. To breathe out, exhale, evaporate. II. Intrants. To emit steam, to fume, to vapour.

EX-HAURIO, si, stum, ire. I. To draw out ; hence, 1. To take out. 2. To take away, remove, withdraw, take. II. To empty or exhaust by drawing ; hence, 1. To exhaust, empty, make empty. 2. To exhaust, make poor. 3. To exhaust, fatigue, impair, weaken. 4. To bring to an end, fulfil, accomplish, go through. III. To dig, dig out. IV. To suffer, endure.

EXHAUSTUS, a, um. Part. of EXHAURIO.
EXHEREDO, avi, ātum, āre. (exheres) To disinherit.

EX-HERES, ēdis. Disinherited.

EXHIBEO, ul, itum, ēre. (ex and habeo)
1. To give or deliver out, give forth, present, show, represent, exhibit ; hence, 1. To exhibit, show, represent. 2. To exhibit, show, perform, render. 3. To show, or, to imitate. 4. To emit, give forth or from itself. II. To stand for, be answerable or responsible for. III. To exercise. IV. To make, cause, occasion. V. To spend, employ. VI. To give, impart.

EXHIBITUS, a, um. Part. of EXHIBEO.
EX-ILĀRO, avi, ātum, āre. To make merry or joyous, to animate, gladden, amuse.

EX-ING, Hereupon, afterwards.
EX-HORRESCO, ui. 3. I. Intrants. To feel a shudder, tremble, shake ; to shudder, to be frightened or terrified. II. Trans. To shudder or be terrified at any thing.

EXHORTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (exhorto) An exhorting, encouraging.

EX-HORTOR, ātus sum, āri. To exhort, encourage.

EX-IGO, egi, actum. 3. (ex and ago)
1. To drive out or away ; hence, 1. A

ligere fabulas, to hiss out or down, Ten. 2. To torment, harass, disturb. 3. To put or bring forth. 4. To produce or

bring forth, to utter, pronounce ; hence, to draw ; essem, Or. 5. To bring out, extinguish, extirpate, destroy. 6. To export, sell. II. To drive to a place ; hence, to pierce or thrust into ; also, to pierce or thrust through. III. To go or pass over or beyond any thing, to leave behind ; hence, 1. To spend, pass (time). 2. To end, bring to a conclusion, cease, conclude. 3. To suffer, go through.

IV. To demand, exact, require, call or get in (money that is due) ; to ask. V. To weigh, examine ; hence, 1. To consider, ponder ; also, to try, examine. 2. To treat or negotiate with any one. 3. To form, fashion. 4. To imitate ; also, to obtain, acquire. VI. To compel, drive.

EXIGUUS, adv. 1. Briefly, shortly, hardly, scarcely.

EXIGUUS, ādis. f. (exiguus) 1. Paucity ; hence, scarcely, want, poverty. II. Smallness, littleness ; hence, shortness.

EXIGUUS, a, um. 1. Small, little ; hence, 1. Mean, small. 2. Mean, poor. 3. Short. II. Few ; hence, Exiguus, subst., A paucity, scarcity, a little, trifle.

EXILIS, e. 1. Thin, lean ; dry, jejune. II. Mean, weak, bad, small. III. Short. IV. Free from any thing. V. Weak. VI. Empty ; domus Plautonia, i. e. in which are only shades, Ilor.

EXILITAS, ātis. f. (exilis) 1. Thinness ; hence, weakness. II. Poorness, poverty ; barrenness, dryness, jejuneness (in speaking), want of rhetorical ornament.

EXILITER, adv. 1. Thinly ; hence, weakly. II. Leanly ; hence, fig., jejunely, dryly, without ornament.

EXILITUM. See EXILITUM.

EXILIVS, adv. 1. Extraordinarily, in an extraordinary manner, unusually. II. Excellently.

EXIMUS, a, um. (eximo) 1. That deserves to be excepted or distinguished. II. Distinguished, eminent, extraordinary, unusual. III. Excellent, pre-eminent.

EXIMO, ēmi, emptum or emtum, ēre. (ex and emo) 1. To take out. II. To take away, take, snatch away. III. To free, release, deliver from any thing.

EX-INO, i. q. exinde. 1. Accordingly, according to the condition of a thing. II. Hereupon, afterwards.

EX-INANO, ivi, itum, ire. To empty, make void, exhaust.

EX-INDE. I. Hence, accordingly.
 II. Hereupon, afterwards.
 EXISTIMATIO, ōnis. f. I. An opinion, judgment. II. Estimation, reputation, credit.
 EXISTIMATOR, ōris. m. (existimo) One who gives opinion or judgment.
 EXISTIMO, or EXISTĪMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and existimo) I. To be of opinion, judge, esteem. II. To judge, pronounce judgment. III. To decide, distinguish.
 IV. To think upon, consider.
 EXISTO. See EXSISTO.
 EXITIABILIS, e. (exitum) Destructive, pernicious, hurtful, ruinous.
 EXITIABILIS, e. i. q. exitiabilis.
 EXITUS, ōnis. f. (exeo) A going out.
 EXITIOSUS, a, um. (exitium) Causing destruction or ruin, destructive, ruinous, hurtful.
 EXITIUM, i. n. (exeo) I. An egress, going out; conclusion, end. II. Destruction, ruin; also, a grievous calamity tending to destruction or ruin.
 EXITUS, us. m. (exeo) I. An egress; of a river, the mouth; also, an egress, place through which any thing passes or can pass. II. The conclusion of a thing, issue, fulfilment, event; hence, Exitus, fact; hence, exitus, the event or development of a plot. III. A conclusion, end. IV. Exitus ad depressionem, Cic., opportunity for digressing in speaking.
 EXLECEBRA, æ. f. i. q. elecebra; Plant.
 EX-LEX, ægis. Under no laws, lawless.
 EX-MŪTO, ōvi, ōtum, ære. 2. for emoveo; Plant.
 EX-OBSĒCRO, ære. To pray.
 EX-OCŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and oculus) To deprive of eyes.
 EXODIUM, i. n. (ἐξόδιον) I. A conclusion, end. II. An afterpiece in the theatre, usually played after tragedies.
 EXŌDIS, i. f. (ἐξόδος) A departure; hence, the title of the second book of Moses.
 EX-ŪLESCO, āvi, ātum. 3. I. To grow out, to attain its full size, grow up, grow large. II. To finish growing, grow no more; fig., to fall into disuse, get out of fashion.
 EXŪLETUS, a, um. (exolesco) I. Grown up, full grown. II. Grown into disuse, left off, out of fashion.
 EX-ŪNERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To free from a burden, unlade, disburden. II. To free, release, discharge, lighten, ease.

III. To rid one's self of a thing, discharge, send away to a place. IV. Se, To discharge, fall into; of rivers and lakes when they fall into another river or into the sea.
 EXORTABILIS, e. (exopto) Desirable, desired.
 EXORTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exopto; see EXOPTO. II. Adj. Wished for, desirable.
 EX-ORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To choose, select. II. To wish or long for, to be desirous that any thing might happen.
 EXŌRĀBILIS, e. (exoro) That may be entreated, persuasible.
 EXŌRĀBĒLUM, i. n. (exoro) A means or manner of entreating.
 EXŌRĀTOR, ōris. m. (exoro) One who obtains by entreaty.
 EX-ORDIOR, orsus sum, iri. To begin. I. Prop., of weavers, To fix the weft. II. Gen. To begin, commence; part. EXORSUS, a, um, is also used pass., Begun, commenced; hence, EXORSĀ (plur.), A beginning, undertaking.
 EXORDIUM, i. n. 1. I. The beginning of a web. II. Gen. A beginning, commencement; especially of a speech, the introduction, exordium.
 EX-ŌRIOR, ortus sum, iri. I. To come forth, come in sight, become visible, show itself, appear, rise; hence, exoriens, sc. sol. I. The rising sun, or the morning. 2. The quarter of the heaven in which the sun rises, the orient, east. II. To arise, derive its origin, appear. III. To become. IV. To be.
 EX-ŌRATIO, ōnis. f. (exorno) An adorning, decorating, embellishing.
 EXORĀTOR, ōris. m. (exorno) One who adorns or sets off.
 EX-ORNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To adorn, embellish, decorate; especially, to set off with clothing, to dress up, apparel. II. To furnish, equip, fit out, supply with necessaries. III. To arrange, order, adjust, prepare. IV. To appoint, or, to suborn. V. To labour at a thing, apply one's self to.
 EX-ORO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To pray, entreat, supplicate. II. To obtain by entreaty; also, to move by entreaty. III. To soften, appease, mitigate. IV. Exorari, To gain one's suit, be heard favourably.
 EXORASTUS, a, um. Part. of EXORDIOR.
 EXORASTUS, us. m. (exordior) A beginning, commencement.
 EXORTUS, a, um. Part. of EXORIOR.
 EX-OS, ossis. Without bone.

EX-OSCŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. To kiss.
 EXOSSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (exossis) I. To deprive of bones; hence, to make flexible, to bend. II. Agrum, Pers. to clear of stones, or, to prepare well.
 EXOSTRA, æ. f. (ἐξώστρα) A wooden machine in the theatres, which, being turned round by means of wheels, showed every thing that was behind the scenes; Cic.
 EX-ŪSTUS, a, um. I. That hates, hating; aliquid, or aliquem, Virg.; exosus es mores, thou hatest, Curt. II. That is hated; Gell.
 EXŌRICUS, a, um. (ἐξωρικός) Foreign, exotic.
 EX-PALLESCO, lui, ēre. To turn pale, become pale.
 EX-PALLIDUS, a, um. Pale.
 EX-PALLIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and pallium) To divest of a mantle or upper garment.
 EX-PALPO, āre. I. To caress, coax. II. To obtain by coaxing or flattery.
 EXPALPONDES nummorum, Flaut, Pers. 4, 6, 22, a fictitious name, i. e. qui nummos expalpat.
 EX-PANDO, andi, ansum and assum. 3. I. To spread abroad, stretch or lay open. II. To open. III. To explain.
 EXPANSUS, a, um. Part. of EXPANDO.
 EXPĀPILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and papilla) i. e. nudare usque ad papillam; Plant.
 EXPASSUS, a, um. Part. of EXPASSO.
 EXPĀPĪRO, āre. To do, accomplish; Catull. 29, 17.
 EX-PĀVEO and EX-PĀVESCO, pĕvi. 2 & 3. To be terrified or afraid.
 EXPECTŌRO, āre. (ex and pectus) To cast or drive from the breast or heart.
 EXPĒCŪLIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and peculium) i. e. privare peculio; Plant.
 EXPĒDIO, ivi and iti, ium. 4. (ex and pes) I. Trans. prop., To set free or deliver one that is caught by the feet, as a bird, &c.; hence, to extricate, free, disengage, loose; hence, I. To deliver or free from difficulties, restore, set up. 2. To pay, satisfy. 3. To develop, accomplish. 4. Jaculum, discum, Hor., to hurl, throw. 5. To say out, to say, narrate. 6. To fetch out, take out or forth, bring forth. 7. To prepare, make ready. 8. To provide, furnish. 9. To make use of any thing, use, employ. II. Intrans. I. To narrate, relate. 2. To be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful.

EXPEDITĒ, adv. *Quickly, without difficulty, promptly, easily.*

EXPEDITIO, ōnis, f. (expedito) I. A developing. 1. An explaining, defining, determining. 2. A narrating. II. A campaign, military expedition.

EXPEDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of expedito; see **EXPEDITO**. II. Adj. 1. Free, disengaged. 2. Free from difficulties, easy; safe, sure, good. 3. Ready, at hand, quick, prompt. 4. Not loaded with baggage, not loaded in such a manner as to hinder free motion; at least, not heavily laden, without baggage or heavy armour, as soldiers on a quick march, and so, without hindrance or incumbrance, quick, nimble, light, always ready for battle.

EX-PELLO, ūli, ulsum, ēre. *To drive or cast out or away, to thrust out or away, expel.* I. Prop. *To drive to a place.* II. Fig., i. e. *To remove, drive away, expel.* N. B. **Expulsus**, An exile.

EX-PENDO, di, sum, ēre. I. *To weigh; hence, II. To pay, lay out, because the accusers used to weigh their gold and silver in making payments; then, to pay, give out, lend; also gen., to give; hence, expendere, fig., to pay; hence, Expensa (sc. pecunia), Money spent or laid out. III. *To tax, rate, assess; hence, fig., to weigh, to ponder, estimate.**

EXPENSA, æ, f. See **EXPENDO**.
EXPENSA, ære. (freq. of expendo) *To expend.*

EXPENSUS, a, um. Part. of **EXPENDO**.
EXPERGEFACTO, ōci, actum, ēre. (ex-pergo and facio) *To awaken, rouse; fig. 1. Se. To awake, to arouse or bestir one's self. 2. To rouse, excite.*

EXPERGEFIO, factus sum, fieri, pass. of **EXPERGEFACIO**.

EXPERGISCOR, experrectus sum, i. (ex-pergo) *To awaken, arouse.*

EXPERTUS, a, um. Part. of **EXPERGO**.

EX-PERGO, gi, gitum, ēre. *To awaken, arouse.* **Expertus**, a, um, *Awakened, aroused.*

EXPERIENS, tis. I. Part. of experior; see **EXPERIOR**. II. Adj. 1. Active, expert. 2. Experienced, that knows by experience.

EXPERIENTIA, æ, f. (experior) I. Proof, trial, experiment. II. Knowledge obtained by experiment, experience.
EXPERIMENTUM, i, n. (experior) *Proof, trial, experiment.*

EXPERIOR, ertus sum, iri. (ex and perior, whence also pertus) I. *To*

prove, try, put to the proof; experiri aliquem means also, to know a person as one that answers to the proof; to exercise, make use of. II. *To engage, quarrel, contend with any one; especially, to contend at law.*

EXPERRECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of expergiscor; see **EXPERGISCOR**. II. Adj. *Awake.*

EXPERTUS, tis. (ex and pars) I. *That takes no part in a thing, not partaker in it. II. That has not a thing, deprived or destitute of a thing, without a thing.*

EXPERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of experior; see **EXPERIOR**. II. Adj. 1. Act. Experienced, that knows by experience. 2. Pass. Known by experience, proved, tried.

EXPETĒSSO, or **EXPETISSO**, ēre. 3. (expeto) *To have a desire after any thing, to desire.*

EXPETIBILIS, e. (expeto) *Agreeable, desirable.*

EX-PĒTO, lvi, ictum. 3. I. Trans. *To endeavour to attain any thing; hence, 1. To desire, request, demand, beg. 2. To desire, long for, wish. 3. To choose out, select. 4. To aim at, or endeavour after any thing. 5. To ask, demand, inquire after, to wish to know. 6. To take, adopt. II. Intrans. 1. To happen, fall out. 2. To meet with, befall, fall in one's way. 3. To last, endure.*

EXPIATIO, ōnis, f. (expio) *Expiation, satisfaction, atonement.*

EXPICTUS, a, um. Part. of **EXPINGO**.

EXPIILATIO, ōnis, f. (expilio) *A plundering, robbing.*

EXPIILATOR, ōris, m. (expilio) *A plunderer, robber.*

EX-PILO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To plunder, pillage, rob.*

EX-PINGO, inxi, ictum. 3. I. *To paint; 1. With colours. To adorn, decorate. 2. With words. To describe accurately, to delineate or paint faithfully.*

EX-PIO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To purge any thing that is defiled with vice or crime, to purify. II. To deliver from punishment by making satisfaction; hence, 1. To make satisfaction, make amends or compensation for, to atone for. 2. To punish. III. Rem. To offer sacrifice on account of a thing which may appear to portend evil; to avert an ill omen. IV. To repair. V. To assuage, mitigate.*

VI. To pacify, appease.
EX-PISCOR, ātus sum, āri. Prop. *To fish out; hence, to search out, examine into.*

EXPLĀNĀBĪLIS, e. (explano) *Clear, plain.*

EXPLĀNĀTE, adv. *Clearly, plainly.*
EXPLĀNATIO, ōnis, f. (explano) I. *An explanation, exposition, interpretation.*

II. *Clear expression or pronunciation.*

EXPLĀNĀTOR, ōris, m. (explano) *An explainer, interpreter.*

EXPLĀNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of explano; see **EXPLANO**. II. Adj. *Clear, plain.*

EX-PLĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To make even or flat; hence, 1. To spread.*

II. *To make clear. 1. To explain. 2. To narrate. 3. To pronounce clearly.*

EX-PLAMMĀTO, si, sum. 3. i. q. *explodo*. Luer.

EXPLEMENTUM, i, n. (expleo) *That whereby any thing is filled up, a complement.*

EXPLEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. 2. (ex and pleo) I. *To fill up, to fill; hence, 1. To fill up, come up to, be worth. 2. To fulfil, accomplish, satisfy. 3. To satiate, satisfy, appease. II. To fill up a number, complete. III. To repair, fill up. IV. To bring a thing to perfection, to perfect, complete. V. To fill up, finish, end, bring to a close.*

EXPLEŪIO, ōnis, f. (expleo) *A filling, fulfilling, satisfying.*

EXPLEŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of expleo; see **EXPLEO**. II. Adj. *Perfect, complete, entire.*

EXPLICĀTE, adv. *Plainly, clearly.*

EXPLICATIO, ōnis, f. (explico) I. *An unfolding, unrolling. II. Fig., i. e. An explication, exposition. III. A paying, payment.*

EXPLICĀTOR, ōris, m. (explico) *An expounder, explainer.*

EXPLICĀTRIX, icis, f. *She who explains.*

EXPLICĀTUS, or **EXPLICĪTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of explico; see **EXPLICO**. II. Adj. 1. *That is in good order or condition. 2. Without difficulty or obscurity.*

EXPLICĀTUS, us, m. (explico) I. *An unfolding, pulling apart or asunder. II. An explication, exposition.*

EX-PILO, āvi, ātum, and, ut, ium, āre. I. *To unfold, unroll, unwind, spread out, open, undo. II. To spread out, extend, stretch, expand (any thing which was enclosed in a narrow compass); also gen., to stretch, extend. N. B. Explica intelligantiam tuam, Cic., use your senses, call your reason into exercise. III. To stretch out, extend, to slay, kill. IV. To*

free from difficulties or embarrassments, to disentangle, adjust, settle, regulate; also gen., to free, deliver. V. To develop, to explain (especially any thing obscure or difficult), to show, treat of, relate, narrate, tell. VI. To give information on a difficult point, to develop, unravel.

VII. To fathom a difficulty, investigate, find out. VIII. To pay; to propitiate from one's self. IX. To perform, execute, do, accomplish; hence, 1. To put into practice. 2. To bring to an end, achieve, fulfil, perform. X. To translate.

EXPLŌDO, si, sum, ěre. To throw out or reject by a clapping of the hands, to explode. I. Gen. To throw out. II. To reject, disapprove.

EXPLŌRĀTE, adv. With certainty, certainly.

EXPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (exploro) An examination, investigation.

EXPLŌRĀTOR, ōnis. m. (exploro) An examiner, investigator, one who searches out or explores, a spy, scout.

EXPLŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of explore; see EXPLORO. II. Adj. Certain, sure.

EX-PLŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To examine, investigate, search or spy out, explore. II. To select, choose. III. To prove, try, put to the proof.

EXPLŌSIO, ōnis. f. (explodo) An exploding, disapproving.

EXPLŌSUS, a, um. Part. of EXPLODO.

EX-PŌLIO, ūi, ūtum. 4. To polish. I. To smooth, make smooth. II. To cleanse, purify. III. To adorn, embellish, decorate, to paint.

EX-PŌLITIO, ōnis. f. (expolio) A polishing, adorning, embellishing.

EX-PŌLITUS, a, um. I. Part. of expolio; see EXPOLIO. II. Adj. 1. Smooth. 2. Refined, polished, adorned.

EX-PŌNO, sui, situm. 3. I. To set or put out, expose; hence, 1. To send or thrust away. 2. To cast out, cast ashore. II. To expose or make subject to.

III. To exhibit, display, propose, expose to view. IV. To set forth by words, to show, declare, publish, say expressly, describe, speak or treat of a thing.

EXPORRECTUS, a, um. Part. of EXPORRIGO.

EX-PORRIGO, exi, ectum. 3. To stretch out; hence, 1. To spread abroad, extend. II. To free from wrinkles.

EXPORTATIO, ōnis. f. (exporto) I. A carrying out, exportation. II. Exile, banishment.

EX-PORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To bear or carry out. II. To convey out or away, to remove merchandise to foreign lands, to export.

EX-POSCO, pŏposci. 3. I. To desire a thing of any one; also, to demand any thing with clamour or impatience. II. To demand to be delivered up to one's self.

EX-POSTICUS (-tius), a, um. (expono) Exposed, cast out.

EX-POSTIO, ōnis. f. (expono) I. An exposing, casting out. II. An exhibition, exposition; an exhibiting, clearing up, showing, declaring.

EX-POSTUS, a, um. I. Part. of expono; see EXPONO. II. Adj. 1. Exposed, open to, subject to. 2. Projecting, prominent. 3. Open; candid, free in manner; courteous, affable. 4. Intelligible. 5. Common.

EX-POSTŪLATIO, ōnis. f. (expostulo) I. A demanding. II. A complaint concerning any one.

EX-POSTŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To demand, desire; hence, to demand that one be delivered up. II. To complain respecting any one, to make complaints; sometimes it may be rendered, to quarrel, dispute.

EXPRESSE, adv. I. With pressure. II. With correct expression, aptly, suitably. III. Clearly, plainly, explicitly.

EXPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of exprimo; see EXPRIMO. II. Adj. 1. Apparent, clear. 2. Clearly expressed or pronounced, clear, distinct.

EX-PRĒSUS, a, um. I. q. spretus.

EX-PRĒMO, exi, assum, ěre. (ex and premo) I. To squeeze or press out; also, to press, squeeze, or wring, deprive of moisture by means of pressure; also, to squeeze out, remove by squeezing. II. Fig. To exhort, constrain, get or obtain by force, compel, exact; also absolute, to prevail, succeed; also, to assert, demand.

III. To express, to cause a thing to appear by impressing; especially, 1. In wax or metal, by colours, &c., To emboss, express, pourtray, form. 2. To express by words, to describe, pourtray, delineate, represent. 3. To express by imitation, to imitate, copy, follow. 4. To express with the voice, to pronounce. 5. To express, to cause a thing to be clearly understood, to explain, mark out. 6. To translate. IV. To press or force upwards; to raise, elevate.

EX-PRŌBRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (exprobro) A reproaching, upbraiding.

EX-PRŌBRĀTOR, ōnis. m. (exprobro) One who reproaches or upbraids.

EX-PRŌBRĀTRIX, icis. f. (exprobrator) She that reproaches or upbraids; reproaching, upbraiding.

EX-PRŌBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and probrum) To reproach, upbraid.

EX-PRŌBRO, mpsi or msi, imptum or imtum, ěre. I. To take forth, bring forth. II. To bring to light, show, display. III. To disclose, discover, reveal.

EX-PRŌPTUS, or EX-PRŌMITUS, a, um. I. Part. of expromo; see EXPROMO. II. Adj. Ready, at hand.

EX-PUGNĀBĪLIS, e. (expugno) That may be overcome or subdued.

EX-PUGNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (expugno) A conquest, reduction; especially, a carrying by assault, a taking by storm.

EX-PUGNĀTOR, ōnis. m. (expugno) One who overcomes, conquers, carries by assault, or takes by force.

EX-PUGNĀTUS, ācis. (expugno) Conquering, overcoming.

EX-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To conquer, overcome, take, capture; either, to carry by assault, take by storm; or, to reduce by siege, or blockade. II. To conquer, overcome, to take by force or, after some trouble and pains. III. To obtain by force or with much trouble; hence, to bring to an end. IV. To attack, assault.

EXPULSIO, ōnis. f. (expello) A thrusting out, driving away.

EXPULSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of expello) To drive out.

EXPULSOR, ōnis. m. (expello) One who drives out or away, an expeller.

EXPULSUS, a, um. Part. of EXPELLO.

EX-PULTRIX, icis. f. (expello) She that drives out or away.

EXPUNGO, unxi, unctum. 3. To erase, e. g. letters from a wax tablet; hence, 1. To strike out, expunge; hence, 1. To discharge, cashier. 2. To drive or send away. II. To reckon, enumerate; hence, to repay; also, to examine, review. III. To note down, write down.

EX-PURGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (expurgo) I. A cleansing. II. A vindication, apology.

EX-PURGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cleanse, purify. II. To vindicate, justify.

EX-PŪTESCO, ěre. 3. To rot, putrefy.

EX-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To prune, lop; to cut, crop. II. To consider, weigh, examine. III. To investigate, search into.

EX-QUERO, sivi, sítum, 3. 1. q. exquirō.
EXQUITO, sivi, sítum, 3. (ex and quero)

I. To ask or inquire after any thing: hence, 1. To inquire, ask; to examine or torture. 2. To search into, examine; also, to try, examine; hence, Exquiritum, An inquiry, examination. II. To demand, desire. III. To seek after; to choose, select.

EXQUISITE, adv. Exactly, carefully, nicely.

EXQUISITUS, a, um. I. Part. of Exquirō; see EXQUIRO. II. Adj. 1. Select, extraordinary, excellent, choice, exquisite. 2. Sought out.

EX-SACRIFICIO, ire. To sacrifice, offer.

EX-SEVIO, are. To cease raging.

EX-SANGUIS, e. Bloodless, without blood: hence, fig. 1. Pale, weak, dead.

II. Pale through fear, rage, &c., pale. III. Weak, feeble, powerless.

EX-SARCIO, si, tum, ire. To patch up, mend; to amend, repair, restore.

EX-SATIO, ávi, átum, are. To satisfy, satiate, sate.

EXSATIABILIS, e. (exsaturō) That is to be satisfied or satiated.

EX-SATURO, ávi, átum, are. To satisfy, satiate, sate.

EXSCENSIO, ónis, f. (exscendo) A debarkation, landing.

EX-SCINDO, idi, issum, ere. To tear out. 1. To destroy, extirpate. II. For exclude. To cut out.

EX-SCREO, ávi, átum, are. To spit out with coughing, or hawking, to spit up.

EX-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ere. 1. To write out, write off. II. To copy out, transcribe. III. To write or note down.

EXSCRIPTUS, a, um. Part. of Exscribo.

EX-SCULPO, psi, ptum, ere. 1. To scratch out, erase. II. To draw out with much trouble, to press out, extort.

III. To carve.

EX-SÉCO, cul and cavi, ctum, are. 1. To cut out, to cut from, or away.

II. To castrate, geld: Exsectus, a, um, Castrated.

EXSECRABILIS, e. (exsecror) Execrable, detestable.

EXSECRATIO, ónis, f. (exsecror) 1. An asseration or oath connected with execrations or imprecations. II. An imprecation, execration, malediction, curse.

EXSECRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of exsecror: see EXSECRO. II. Adj. Cursed, detestable, execrable, abominable.

EXSECRO, átus sum, ári (ex and sacro)

I. To wish any thing bad, wish evil to any one. II. To execrate, curse.

III. To take an oath with imprecations, to imprecate.

EXSECTIO, ónis, f. (exseco) A cutting out, cutting off.

EXSECTUS, a, um. Part. of EXSECO.

EXSECTIO, ónis, f. (exsequor) A accomplishment, execution. II. Of a proposition or subject, 1. e. a discussion.

EXSECTOR, óris, m. (exsequor) 1. One who fulfils or accomplishes. II. A punisher, avenger.

EXSECTUS, a, um. Part. of EXSEQUOR.

EXSEQUENS, tis. I. Part. of exsequor; see EXSEQUOR. II. Adj. Inquisitive, eager.

EXSEQUIUM, árum, f. (exsequor) A funeral, funeral solemnities, a solemn interment.

EXSEQUIALIS, e. Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal.

EX-SEQUOR, ctus (quitus) sum, i. I. To follow: hence, 1. To follow, attend, accompany. 2. To pursue, to assert, wish to maintain or defend. 3. To avenge, punish. II. To continue or proceed in any thing: hence, to fulfil, perform, execute, accomplish. III. To go through with words, to relate, say, describe, tell. IV. To bear, endure, suffer.

EX-SÉNO, rul, rtum, ere. 1. To thrust out or forth, to put forth: hence, 1. To uncover, bare. 2. To speak out. 3. To show. 4. To put forth, make use of.

II. To raise, lift up, elevate.

EXSERTO, are. 1. q. exsero; Virg.

EXSERTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of exsero; see EXSERO. II. Adj. 1. Projecting. 2. Uncovered, bare, not covered with clothes.

EX-SIBILO, ávi, átum, are. 1. To drive away by hissing, to hiss out or away.

II. To hiss forth, bring forth by hissing.

EXSICCATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of Exsicco; see EXSICCO. II. Adj. Dry, jejune.

EX-SICCO, ávi, átum, are. To dry up, make dry: hence, 1. To drink out.

II. Ebrietatum, to diminish, abate; Sen.

Exsicco, are, for exsecro; Plaut.

EX-SIGNO, ávi, átum, are. To mark out, note or write down.

EXSILIO, ilui (illi), ultum, 4. (ex and salio) 1. To spring out or forth. II. To spring or leap up.

EXSILIUM, i, n. (ex and solum) 1. A residing out of one's native land, whether voluntarily or by way of punishment; hence, banishment, exile. II. The place

to which an exiled person goes, a place of exile. III. Exsilia, for exsules, Tac.

IIst. 1, 2, per metonymiam.

EXSINCERATUS, a, um (ex and sincerus) Deprived of its genuineness or purity; tergum, Plaut., 1. e. lacerated.

EX-SISTO, stili (titi), 3. Prop. To cause to step out or forth, to set out or forth; hence,

1. To come out or forth, to come into sight; hence, 1. To arise, come, proceed. 2. To follow, ensue, result. II. To appear, become visible or manifest. III. To become. IV. It may also sometimes be rendered to be, yet commonly with the notion of becoming, becoming evident, or of activity.

EX-SOLVITUS, a, um. Part. of EXSOLVO.

EX-SOLVO, olvi, olutum, 3. 1. To loose, loosen. II. To release, deliver, free: also, exsolvere rem, to rid one's self of a thing. III. To pay, discharge one's debts.

EXSOMNIS, e. (ex and somnus) Sleepless, awake, wakeful.

EX-SORBIO, uli, ere. To suck up, suck up by degrees, suck in: hence, 1. Fig. To endure. II. Fig. To take to one's self, take away; also, to exhaust, weaken.

EX-SORS, tis, 1. That for which no lot is cast, without lot. II. That does not or has not cast lots, that obtains any thing out of the usual order. III. That has no share in, not partaking in, free from.

EX-SPATIOR, átus sum, ári. To wander from the course, or out of the way: hence, fig. 1. To wander, digress, in a speech.

II. To overflow, of rivers. III. To spread abroad.

EXSPECTABILIS, e. (expecto) That is, or was, to be expected.

EXSPECTATIO, ónis, f. (expecto) 1. An expectation, waiting for. II. Especially, An anxious or eager expectation, curiosity, desire. III. Fear. N. B.

I. In expectatione esse, to be expected; and, to expect. 2. Habere expectationem, to raise expectation; and, to be in expectation, to expect.

EXSPECTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of expecto; see EXSPECTO. II. Adj. Expected, wished for, desired; also, that is lofty in his expectations, that forms high expectations: hence, Expectatum, Expectation.

EX-SPECTO, ávi, átum, are. 1. Intrans. To look out; hence, 1. To be anxious or desirous to know a thing. II. To wait, tarry, stay. III. To wait, i. e. to tarry long in a place, to stay. IV. Trans. 1.

To expect, wait for a person or thing, to wait for the end of any thing; especially, 1. To wait for or expect with anxiety, hope, &c. 2. To await or expect with fear, to fear, forebode, presage. 2. To await, impend. 3. To wait for any thing, to have need of. 4. For spectacle, to see.

EXSPERGO, si, sum, etc. (ex and spargo)
I. To sprinkle, scatter, disperse.

II. To besprinkle.

EXSPERŪS, a, um. Part. of EXSPERGO.

EX-SPEŪS, adj. Without hope, hopeless.

EXSPIRATIO, ōnis. f. (exspiro) A breathing out, exhalation.

EX-SPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans.

1. To breathe out. 2. To emit with the breath; or gen., to emit, send forth.

II. Intrans. 1. To die; fig., to come to an end, to cease. 2. To rush forth by blowing, to rush forth, come forth.

EX-SPLENDESCO, dui, ēre. I. To shine forth, glitter. II. Fig. To shine forth, i. e. to be excellent or distinguished.

EX-SPŪLIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To rob, plunder, spoil.

EXSTUO, ui (ultum), utum, ēre. I. Intrans. To spit out. II. Trans. 1.

To spit out. 2. To emit, cast forth, let go.

EXSTERNŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. To terrify.

EX-STILLO, are. I. To drop or trickle out. II. To drop, trickle.

EXSTIMULĀTOR, ōnis. m. (exstimulo) An exciter.

EX-STRIŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To pierce with a sting. II. To excite, goad on.

EXSTINCTIO, ōnis. f. (exstinguo) An extinction, annihilation.

EXSTINCTOR, ōnis. m. (exstinguo) An extinguisher. II. An annihilator, destroyer.

EXSTINCTUS, a, um. Part. of EXSTINGUO.

EX-STINGUO, nxi, nctum. 3. I. To extinguish or put out what is burning; hence, exstingui, to be extinguished, or to go out. II. To efface a writing. III.

To kill; hence, exstingui, to die, lose one's life. IV. Gen. To destroy, annihilate, bring to nought; to deprive a thing of its existence or its virtue; to quench, still, assuage.

EX-STINGUO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and stirps)

I. To pluck up by the roots, to root out. II. Fig. To eradicate, to exterminate, destroy entirely.

EX-STO, stiti, stitum, āre. I. To stand out or forth, to project. II. To be visible, to appear, be conspicuous. III.

To be extant, to exist, to be.

EXSTRUCTIO, ōnis. f. (exstruo) A building up, rise.

EX-STRUCTUM, i. n. (exstructus) An artificial eminence, a heap, pile.

EX-STRUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exstruo; see EXSTRUO. II. Adj. Built high.

EX-STRUO, xi, ctum. 3. I. To build up, rear, erect. II. Fig. 1. To establish, institute. 2. To heap up, furnish copiously, to exaggerate, magnify. 3. To hoard up. 4. To put together, construct.

EX-SUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exsugo; see EXSUGO. II. Adj. Sucked out.

EX-SUDO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To exude, come forth in sweat. II.

Trans. 1. To sweat out, exude. 2. To perform, endure, or go through with sweat or toil.

EX-SUGO, ēre. 2. i. q. exsugo; Plaut.

EX-SUGO, xi, ctum, ēre. To suck out; hence, Exsuctus, a, um, Sucked out.

EXSUL, ūlis. c. (ex and solum) One driven from his native land or place of abode, an exile, banished person.

EX-SULTATIO, ōnis. i. q. exsillum; Flor.

EX-SULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (exsult) To be in exile or banishment, to live in exile; also, gen., to wander about.

EX-SULTANS, tis. I. Part. of exsulto; see EXSULTO. II. Adj. Jumping.

EX-SULTATIO, ōnis. f. (exsulto) I. A springing up, bounding. II. Fig. Petulance; exultation.

EX-SULTIM, adv. With a bound, frolicsomenly.

EX-SULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of exsilio) To spring, leap, or jump up; also, to ride about, &c., to be frolic about; hence, fig.

To rail, rejoice exceedingly; hence, to be petulant or frolicsome; also, to rage, rant; to brag, boast. II. To expatiate in speaking.

EX-SUPERĀBĪLIS, e. (exsupero) That may be overcome.

EX-SUPERANS, tis. I. Part. of exsupero; see EXSUPERO. II. Adj. Excellent, surpassing.

EX-SUPERANTIA, æ. f. (exsupero) Pre-eminence, excellence.

EX-SUPERŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. To be or come out over any thing; hence,

1. Intrans. 1. To project or be prominent, to exceed, surpass, excel. 2. To conquer. II. Trans. 1. To project above or over any thing, to exceed, surpass. 2. To climb or pass over any thing, to surmount, to outlive. 3. To conquer, overpower, check.

EX-SURDO, āre. (ex and surdus) To deafen; fig., to stun.

EX-SURGO, rexi, rectum, ēre. To rise

up, rise; hence, fig., 1. To rise, to be high or lofty. II. To appear, grow, arise. III. To recover itself, revive.

EX-SUSCITATIO, ōnis. f. An awakening, arousing.

EX-SUSCITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To rouse from sleep, awaken. II. Fig. To stir up, excite.

EX-TA, ōrum. n. The entrails, especially, the heart, lungs, liver, &c.

EX-TESCO, bul. 3. I. To consume away by degrees, pine away. II. Fig. To disappear, vanish.

EX-TĀRIS, e. (exta) That serves for cooking entrails.

EX-TEMPO, adv. Immediately, forthwith; quom extemplo, as soon as, Plaut.

EX-TEMPORĀLIS, e. (ex and tempus) I. Extemporary, that is done at the moment, or without previous meditation. II. That speaks extempore.

EX-TEMPORĀLITAS, ātis. f. Extemporaneous speaking.

EX-TEMPORĀLITER, adv. Rapidly, quickly.

EX-TEMPULO, i. q. tempulo; Plaut.

EX-TENDO, di, sum and tum. 3. I. To stretch out, spread abroad; extendi, to stretch one's self out, spread or extend one's self; hence, 1. To extend. 2. To exert. 3. To extend, prolong. 4. To extend, amplify. II. To stretch out on the earth, lay prostrate; extendi, to stretch one's self at length.

EX-TENSE, adv. At length, copiously.

EX-TENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of extendo, see EXTENDO. II. Adj. Stretched out, extended, extensive, spacious, roomy.

EX-TENDŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of extendo) To stretch out, extend; hence, to vex, torment.

EX-TENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and tento) To prove, try, essay.

EX-TENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of extendo; see EXTENDO. II. Adj. Stretched out, extensive, spacious.

EX-TENTUS (Extensus), ns. m. Extension.

EX-TENUATIO, ōnis. f. (extenuo) I. A thinning. II. Diminution, extenuation.

EX-TENUATUS, a, um. I. Part. of extenuo; see EXTENUO. II. Adj. Small, little, weak.

EX-TENUO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To thin, make thin. II. To make small, reduce.

III. To make narrow. IV. To diminish, weaken, extenuate.

EX-TER, or EX-TERŪS, a, um. (ex) That is without, external, exterior. I. Com par. exterior; e. g. exteriorem ire ahui,

Hor., i. e. latus tegere, to take the left hand of any one, give one the wall. 11. The superlative is both extremus and extremus. 1. Extremus, a, um, *The outermost, utmost, extreme*; Extremum, *The extremity*; hence, 1. *The last, extreme*; hence, the remotest, that is in the farthest part; hence, Extremum, *The last, end, extremity*; Extrema, orum, *The extremities, boundaries*; hence, death; hence, Extremum, adv. (sc. ad), *At the end, at last; also, for the last time; or, the last time*; 2. *Extreme, that is done only in case of great necessity*. 3. *Extreme, desperate, most dangerous, worst, greatest*. 4. *The lowest, meanest*. 2. Extimus, a, um, *The outermost, extreme*.

EX-TÉRIBRO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To bore out. 11. To force, constrain.

EX-TÉRIGO, sí, sum, ére. To wipe out, wipe off, dry up.

EXTERIOR, See EXTER.

EXTERIUS, compar. 1. Of EXTER.

EXTERMINO, ávi, átum, áre. (ex and terminus) Prop. To drive beyond the boundaries, to drive away, banish; fig., to drive out, send away, remove.

EXTERNS, a, um, (extra) 1. *External, outward*. 11. *Foreign, strange*; Externus (sc. homo), *A stranger, foreigner*; Externa, orum, *Foreign things*.

EX-TÉRO, trivi, tritum, ére. 1. To rub out, bring or force out by rubbing; hence, 1. To omit in speaking or writing, to thrust or strike out. 2. To rub off or away; to take away by rubbing. 11. To rub to pieces, to masticate, chew; hence, to crush to pieces. 111. To use frequently, to wear away by use.

EX-TÉRRO, ul, itum, ére. 1. To arouse any one by fright; hence, Exterritus, a, um, *Panic-struck*. 11. To frighten, terrify.

EXTERUS, a, um. Part. of EXTERGO.

EX-TERO, ére. To unweave; fig., aliquo, Plaut., to cheat out of his money.

EX-TÉSCO, mul, ére. 1. Intrans. To fear. 11. Trans. To fear a thing or person, to be afraid of.

EXTIMUS, a, um. See EXTER.

EXTISPÉX, icis, m. (exta and specio) One that divines from the entrails of animals, a soothsayer.

EXTISPICIUM, l. d. An inspection of entrails in order to foretell future events.

EX-TOLLO, túll, ére, 3. 1. To lift out. 11. To lift up, raise up, elevate; fig., to exalt, extol; to celebrate. 111. To defer

put off. N. B. The perfect extulsi is usually referred to Effero.

EX-TORQUEO, sí, tum, 2. 1. To force away, wrest; hence, 1. Fig. To take away by force, extort, obtain by violent means. 2. To wrench, put out of joint, dislocate. 11. To put to the rack, torture.

EX-TORRIS, e. Driven away from a place, from one's native land or place of abode, banished, exiled.

EX-TORTOR, óris, m. (extorqueo) An extortor.

EX-TORTUS, a, um. Part. of EX-TORQUEO.

EXTRA, (for extera, sc. parte) 1. Adv. 1. Without, on the outside. 2. Except. 11. Præp. 1. Beyond or without. 2. Except, besides. 3. Without.

EXTRACTUS, a, um. Part. of EXTRAHO.

EX-TRÁHO, xl, etum, 3. 1. To draw out; hence, fig. 1. To free, extricate, liberate. 2. To take out or away. 11. To pull off; 111. To draw forth; hence, fig., to raise. IV. To protract, prolong; hence, of time, to pass, spend. V. To delay, defer, put off.

EX-TRÁNEUS, a, um, (extra) 1. That is without, external, extraneous. 11. Foreign, strange; Extraneus, *A foreigner, stranger*.

EXTRA-ORDINÁRIUS, a, um. Not agreeable to order, custom, or the common course of things, extraordinary.

EXTRÁRIUS, a, um, (extra) 1. That is without, external, extricate; that comes from without. 11. Foreign, strange.

EX-TRÉMITAS, átis, f. (extremus) The extremity, end of any thing.

EX-TRÉMUS, a, um. See EXTER.

EX-TRÍCO, ávi, átum, áre. (ex and trico) 1. To disentangle, extricate. 11. To unravel, find out with pains, fathom.

EX-TRINSÉCUS, ádis, f. (extremus) The extremity, end of any thing.

EX-TRÉMUS, a, um. See EXTER.

EX-TRÍCO, ávi, átum, áre. (ex and trico) 1. To disentangle, extricate. 11. To unravel, find out with pains, fathom.

EX-TRINSÉCUS, ádis, f. (extra and secus) From without, extrinsically. Also, On the outside.

EX-TRÍBUS, a, um. Part. of EXTERO.

EX-TRÚDO, sí, sum, ére. 1. To thrust or drive out or forth, to drive away; especially, to drive away or to a place, to send away (with violence). 11. To put off, to sell, vend.

EX-TRUSUS, a, um. Part. of EXTRUDO.

EX-TÚBERO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. Intrans. To swell, rise as a swelling. 11. Trans. To cause to swell, to raise.

EX-TÚMEO, ul, ére. To swell up, swell.

EX-TUNDO, túdi, túsum, ére. 1. To beat out, form by beating with the hammer; hence, l. q. cœlare, to raise a figure

out from the surface to work in relief; hence, 1. Fig. To form. 2. To force out. 3. To drive away, expel. 11. To acquire, effect, bring to pass, make, compose.

111. To effect, gain with much pains.

EX-TURBO, ávi, átum, áre. To thrust or drive out, pull out, drive away; hence, 1. To overthrow. 11. To annihilate, destroy. 111. To disturb, disquiet.

EX-TÚBERANS, tis. 1. Part. of EX-TÚBERO; see EX-TÚBERO. 11. Adj. Overflowing, exuberant, having a superabundance.

EX-TÚBERO, ávi, átum, áre. To come forth, appear or grow abundantly, to be abundant, to abound; also, to have a superabundance.

EXUL, See EXSUL.

EXULCERATIO, ónis, f. (exulcero) 1. Eruelcation, festering. 11. A fretting (of a wound); hence, an increasing (of pain).

EX-ULCERO, ávi, átum, áre. To make sore; also, to bring to a wound. 1. Fig. To make worse, irritate. 11. To corrupt, spoil, deteriorate. 111. To exasperate, provoke.

EX-ULULUS, ávi, átum, ére. To hoot; hence, Exululatus, a, um, 1. That hath hooped. 11. Ineoked with hookings.

EX-UNDO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To overflow, break out; fig., to overflow with any thing, to have a superabundance of any thing, to pour forth. 11. To overflow, come forth abundantly; also gen., to come forth, rush forth.

EX-UNDO, nxi, nctum, ére. 3. 1. To anoint. 11. To anoint away, to destroy by anointing.

EX-VO, ul, ótum, 3. (for exavo, from ixávo) 1. To draw out, draw off, pull off; put off; hence, 1. To shell, clear from the husks. 2. To uncover. 11. Fig. To lay aside, cast off or away, remove, divest one's self of any thing. 111. To spoil or deprive of any thing.

EX-URGO, ére. 2. To squeeze out.

EX-URGO, ussi, ustum, 3. 1. To burn out; hence, to destroy, take away. 11. To burn, consume by burning; hence, fig., to consume. 111. To parch, heat, plague, torment. IV. To inflame with love.

V. To deprive of moisture, dry up.

EX-USTIO, ónis, f. (exuro) 1. A burning up, a consuming by fire. 11. A burning, heat.

EX-USTUS, a, um. Part. of EXURGO.

EX-UTUS, a, um. Part. of EXUO.

EX-UTUS, árum, f. (exuo) 1. That which is put off or laid aside, or which is stripped off or taken away from another.

many adherents or partisans, that is at the head of a faction.

FACITO, *avi, itum, are.* (freq. of *facio*) 1. To make, do, perform, especially, to make, &c. frequently. II. To exercise, practise, carry on (a trade or profession).

FACTO, *äre.* Freq. of *facio*, and of the same signification; Plaut.

FACTOR, *öris, m.* (*facio*) One who makes or produces, a maker, doer; factor, *tc, pila, he who strikes the ball.*

FACTUM, *i. n.* (from *facus*, a. um) Any thing that has happened or has been done, a deed, action, event. *Factum*, for *res*, Plaut. Bonum factum! a form used at beginning any thing.

FACTUS, a. um. I. Part. of *fiö*; see *Fio*. II. Adj.; e. g. *factus nihilo facit*, Plaut. i. e. it profits him nothing.

FÄCULA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of *fax*) A torch, or, wood used as a torch.

FÄCULTAS, *ätis. f.* (prop. i. q. *facillitas*, from *facilis*) 1. The power of doing any thing, ability; hence, I. Opportunity of doing any thing, occasion, faculty, means. 2. An opportunity of having or seeing any thing, &c.; in this sense it may frequently be rendered, store, stock, supply, provision, number. II. Goods, riches, property.

FÄCUNDÆ, adv. Eloquently, with eloquence.

FÄCUNDIA, *æ. f.* (*facundus*) Eloquence.

FÄCUNDITAS, a. um. (*facundia*) Full of eloquence.

FÄCUNDITAS, *ätis. f. i. q.* *facundia*; Plaut.

FÄCUNDUS, a. um. (*fari*) Eloquent.

FÄCULA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of *fax*) I. Dregs or lees of wine. II. A thick sauce of a piquant flavour, probably composed of lees of wine and other ingredients.

FÆX, *cis. f.* I. Sediment, dregs, lees of wine or oil; hence also, *fæx populi*, or *plebis*, the lowest of the people, dregs of the people. II. A thick sauce, liquor, or brine of pickles. III. A kind of paint or wash.

FÄGUS, a. um. (*agus*) *Beechen*; Virg.

FÄGUS, *i. f.* also *FÄGUS*, *us*, Virg. (*ῥῆγος*) A beech tree (*Fagus sylvatica*, L.).

FÄLA (*Phäla*), *æ. f.* I. A wooden tower used in sieges, from which they used to throw down missiles. II. A wooden scaffolding in the circus, on which the spectators could stand or sit; according

to others, a pillar or pyramid of wood, of which there were seven in the spina of the circus; Juv.

FÄLÄRICA (*Phäl*), *æ. f.* A kind of missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which was discharged against besiegers from the *castapulta*; Liv. 21, 8; Lucan. 6, 198; Sil. 1, 331. Such were also thrown from the hand; Liv. 34, 14. In Virg. *Æn.* 9, 705, it denotes, A spear with a broad head of iron.

FÄLCÄRUS, a. um. (*falx*) Concerned with or belonging to sickles or scythes; hence, *Falcarius*, subst., sc. *artifex*, A maker of sickles or scythes; or sc. negotiator, a dealer in them.

FÄLCÄTUS, a. um. (*falx*) 1. Having or armed with scythes. II. Like a scythe.

FÄLCIFER, a. um. (*falx* and *fero*) Bearing a scythe.

FÄLLÄCIA, *æ. f.* (*fallax*) An artifice, a trick intended to deceive; jugglery, a trick of jugglers.

FÄLLÄCITER, adv. With deceit, deceitfully.

FÄLLAX, *äcis.* (*fallo*) Deceitful, fallacious, false.

FÄLLO, *ficelll, falsum.* 3. (*φῶλλος*) Prop. To cause to fall, trip up; hence,

I. Trans. 1. To deceive, cozen, trick, dupe; also impers., *me fallit, I am mistaken, I do not know*; thus also, *pass, fallor, I am mistaken*; hence, 2. To defraud of any thing, obtain by fraudulent means. 3. To deceive, trick, to lie concealed from others, escape the notice, elude the observation of others. 4. Fig. To beguile, pass away, cheat. 5. To violate by means of deception or in an unexpected manner; to transgress. 6. To pass away or escape from any thing unnoticed. 7. To conceal, cover, hide. 8. To feign, counterfeit. II. Intrans. 1. To swear falsely. 2. To be unobserved, pass unnoticed; to act or do any thing unobservedly or unperceptibly; hence, *fallo faciens*, or, *fallo faciens, I do any thing unobservedly or secretly*; hence, *moriens fellit*, Hor., died unknown; *longe fallens sagitta*, Virg., that comes unobserved. 3. To pass away unnoticed, to vanish away.

N. B. *Fallier*, for *falli*, Pers.

FÄLSÄNITA *i. m.* (*falsus*) A forger, one who forges.

FÄLSE, adv. Falsely, untruly.

FÄLSPLICUS, a. um. (*falsus* and *dico*) Speaking falsely, lying.

FÄLSPICUS, a. um. (*falsus* and *facio*) That works or acts falsely.

FÄLSPICUS, a. um. (*falso* and *juro*) That swears falsely.

FÄLSPICUS, a. um. (*falso* and *loquor*) Falsely speaking, lying.

FÄLSPÄRNUM, *æ. f.* of **FÄLSPÄRNUM**, *i. n.* A trick, deceit.

FÄLSPÄRENS, *tis.* (*falsus* and *parens*) That has a pretended father.

FÄLSPÄRUS, *ätis. f.* (*falsus*) Falsehood untruth.

FÄLSE, ablat. See **FÄLSUS**, ad fin.

FÄLSUS, a. um. I. Part. of *fallo*; see **FÄLLO**. II. Adj. 1. Deceitful.

2. Pretended, feigned, counterfeit, not true, false, not genuine. 3. False, deceitful; *Fälsus*, A deceiver. 4. Uncertain, hesitating, doubtful. *Fälsus* is also used substantively. 1. A falsehood, untruth, lie; hence, *falso*, (a) Untruly, falsely. (b) It is sometimes found as a distinct clause, *Fälsely, that is or was false or wrong, herein was a mistake*. 2. A falsifying, forgery.

FÄLX, *cis. f.* I. A sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. II. Any instrument in the shape of a sickle or scythe. 1. For lopping or pruning trees or vines. A pruning-knife, hedging-bill. 2. In war; *falces murales*, Cæs., used at sieges.

FÄMA, *æ. f.* (*φῆμα, or fama*) 1. Any thing which people say or tell concerning a thing or person, *rumour*, report.

II. Public opinion, good or bad, a good or favourable report, reputation, fame, repute; fame of women it denotes, *reputatio*, reputation, unblemished character; it signifies also, a glory, pride; also, a bad report, bad fame, infamy.

FÄMELICUS, a. um. (*fames*) Hungry, famished.

FÄMES, *is. f. i.* *Hunger*. II. *Famme* III. Extreme need or wretchedness.

IV. Fasting, abstinence from food. V. *Hunger*, vehement desire; also, fig., of speaking, poverty of expression.

FÄMIGERÄTIO, *önis. f.* (*famigero*) A report, rumour.

FÄMIGERÄTOR, *öris. m.* (*famigero*) A talebearer.

FÄMILIA, *æ. (also -as, after the words pater, mater, filius, filia).* *f.* (from *famulus*) 1. The whole number of slaves under one master; a household establishment, men, domestics; hence, 1. A band, or company of gladiators. 2. A company of players. 3. The passals or subjects of a powerful man. II. Gen. Property, both moveable, and immoveable. Hence, *Means of support*. III. A fa-

mity as part of a race (gens): fig., a philosophical sect or school.

FAMILIARĪCTUS, a, um. (familiaris) I. Of or belonging to slaves. II. Of or belonging to a house or family.

FAMILIARIS, e. (familia) I. Belonging to slaves: hence, Familiaris, A slave, servant. II. Of or belonging to a house: res familiaris; 1. House-keeping, domestic economy. 2. Private fortune. III. Of or belonging to a family: hence, 1. That as it were belongs to the family, familiar, intimate, friendly; also, Familiaris, subst., A familiar friend, acquaintance; also of things, well-known, familiar, friendly, usual. 2. Of or relating to ourselves, our friends, or the state.

FAMILIARITAS, ātis, i. (familiaris) Intimacy, familiar intercourse, familiarity, close acquaintance. N. B. Familiaritate, for familiaris, Suet. Tib. 5).

FAMILIARITER, adv. Familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms.

FAMŌSUS, a, um. (fama) That is much talked of, whether well or ill, well known: hence, 1. That hath a good name, renowned, famous. II. Infamous, notoriously bad: also, that destroys a person's good name, scandalous, abusive.

FAMUL, for famulus; Lucr. 3, 1048. FAMŪLA, æ, f. (famulus) A female servant or attendant, handmaid.

FAMŪLARIS, e. (famulus) Of or belonging to servants or slaves. FAMŪLATUS, u, m. (famulus) The condition or service of a slave, servitude, slavery, &c.

FAMŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. (famulus) To serve, wait, attend upon.

FAMŪLUS, i, m. A slave, attendant, servant.

FAMŪLUS, a, um. Attendant, subject, servile. FANATICUS, a, um. (fanum) Enthusiastic, fanatic: also, frantic, furious, mad.

FANUM, i, n. A place consecrated or dedicated to a deity: hence it signifies, a temple, and a consecrated precinct around the temple and belonging to it.

FĀR, farris, n. I. A common name for, Corn. II. Especially, A particular kind of corn (Gr. ζέα), spelt (Triticum Spelta, L.). III. Meal or grist.

FARCTO, farsī, farctum or fartum, ire. To stuff; i. e. I. To stop or stuff up, to fill up, cram. II. To stuff or cram into: hence, to heap, pile up, accumulate.

FARCTUS (Fartus), a, um. Part of, FARCIO.

FĀRI, To speak. See FOR.

FĀRINA, æ, f. (far) I. Meal. II. Fig. Fueris nostræ farinae, Pers., i. e. our like, our equals.

FĀRINĀRIUS, a, um. (farina) Of, belonging to, or concerned with meal or flour.

FĀRRĀGO, inis, f. (far) I. A mixture of several kinds of corn given to cattle.

II. A medley, confused jumble of things: also for, bagatelles, trifles.

FĀRRATUS, a, um. (far) I. Filled with corn or food made from corn. II. Made of corn.

FARTOR, ōris, m. (farcio) I. One that crams or fattens. II. A sausage-maker. FARTUS (Fartus), a, um. Part of, FARCIO.

FARTUS, u, m. also FARTUM, i, n. (farcio) That with which any thing is stuffed or crammed, that which is within any thing.

FAS, n. Indecl. (from for; as jus, from jubeo) I. That which is agreeable to the laws of God, and so to the laws of nature, divine law, that which is right in the sight of God. II. Gen. That which is right, whether by law, equity, custom, or permission; right, justice, equity.

III. That which is possible, a possibility.

IV. I. q. fatum, Fate, destiny, any thing appointed by fate: also, the gods. FASCIA, æ, f. I. Any long narrow strip of cloth for swathing or binding. 1. A bandage for a wound or weak part of the body. 2. A band worn round the legs, which served instead of stockings. 3. A stomacher. 4. A band or girth of a bed. 5. A head-band, diadem. 6. A swaddling-cloth. II. Fig. Any thing like a band or bandage, a border, edge. 1. In architecture, A ureath round a pillar. 2. A long narrow cloud or streak in the sky.

FASCĪTĀTIO, or FASCĒTĪM, adv. (fascis) In bundles.

FASCĪCŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of fascis) A small bundle, packet.

FASCĪNO, āre. (βασκαίνω) To enchant or bewitch by the eyes, tongue, or other means.

FASCĪNUM, i, n. (βασκαίνω) A bewitching; enchantment, especially by means of the eyes or the tongue.

FASCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fascia) To envelop with bands, to swathe. FASCĪO, æ, f. (dimin. of fascia) A small bandage.

FASCIS, is, m. A bundle, packet, parcel,

load which one carries: especially, fasces, a bundle of staves, which were borne by the victors before the chief magistrates of Rome, particularly the consuls: hence, fasces, a high office, especially, the consulate.

FĀSELUS, i, c. (φάσολος) A kind of bean fit for eating, a kidney bean (Phaseolus vulgaris, L.). II. A kind of tight-sailing galley or pinnace in the shape of a kidney bean, usually made of wicker-work or papyrus, and sometimes of clay baked and painted (ficellus).

FASSUS, a, um. Part of, FATOR.

FĀSTĪ, ōrum. See FĀSTUS, a, um.

FĀSTĪDĪO, īvi, ītum, īre. (fastus, us) I. To behave proudly or haughtily. II. To be morose or peevish. III. To despise, scorn, disdain, loathe, be disgusted with.

FĀSTĪDĪOSE, adv. I. Loathingly, with disgust. II. With great or with too great pains or nicety, fastidiously.

FĀSTĪDĪGUS, a, um. (fastidium) Loathing, squeamish: hence, I. Fastidious, nice, scornful; that scorns or disdains any thing. II. That creates disgust, loathsome.

FĀSTĪDĪUM, i, n. (from fatis and tedium) I. Nausea, or distaste for food, loathing of food: fig., loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness; wearisomeness, hardship.

II. Haughtiness, disdain, disgust, scornful contempt; haughty behaviour, reserve.

FĀSTĪGĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of fastigo; see FĀSTIGO. II. Adj. 1. Pointed, peaked. 2. High, elevated. 3. Sloping, steep, on a descent.

FĀSTĪGĪUM, i, n. (from fastus, us) I. A projecting point, top or gable end of a temple: hence, gen., a roof. II. The highest point or summit of any thing, whether pointed or not: especially, an elevated spot on which any one has placed himself in order to view the country: hence, I. Dignity, rank, respectability, station, post, character of a person: also fig., top, height, summit; also gen., kind, species: also, condition, constitution. 2. A leading or chief point; an accent. III. A slope, declivity, sloping direction. IV. Depth; Virg.

FĀSTĪGĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. To make high and pointed, to raise to a point, to point upwards; or simply, to point, or, to elevate, raise: is hence, fastigari, to be high or pointed, or, to end in a point, to rise.

FĀSTĪGĪUS, a, um. I. Haughty, proud.

II. Sumptuous.

FASUS, us. m. *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance; a proud coolness, disdain.*

FASTUS, a, um. (seems to be from *φαστος*, l. e. *φαστ*; hence, dies fastus) *A day on which the praetor could pronounce the three words, do, dico, addico, and so could pronounce judgement:* hence, l. *fasti*, sc. dies. *Days marked in the calendar.* 2. **FAS**, sc. dies. *The calendar, or little book wherein were registered the dies fasti et nefasti, also festivals, and the names and acts of the magistrates.* 3. **Fasti** means also, *The chronicles, annals.*

FATALIS, e. (attained) 1. *Fatal, agreeable to fate, ordained by fate or destiny:* hence, *unfortunate, fatal, causing misfortune.* II. *Containing an account of fate or destiny.* III. *That has the direction of fate or destiny.*

FATALITER, adv. *According to fate or destiny, fatally:* mori, to die a natural death, *Eutrop.*

FATEOR, fassus sum. 2. 1. *To confess, acknowledge, own.* II. *To discover, show, manifest:* hence, to celebrate.

N. B. Also passive, fassus pudor, Ov.: *fateatur, Cic.*

FATEORIS, a, um. (fatum and cano) *That foretells future events, prophetic.*

FATEORUS, a, um. i. q. faticianus.

FATOLUCUS, a, um. (fatum and dico) i. q. faticianus: hence, *Fatidicus, A prophet, diviner.*

FATPER, a, um. (fatum and fero) *That brings death, mortal.*

FATIOLOGUS, ōnis. f. (fatigo) *Fatigues, weariness.*

FATIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for fatim, i. e. ad fatim, ago) 1. *To drive much, to drive often to and fro, to drive about, chase:* hence, 1. *To weary, fatigue, tire.* 2. *To rouse or incite continually.* 3. *To spend or pass time continually.* 4. *Locum, To hunt always in one place, to weary with hunting.* 5. *To overcome or subdue after much pains.* II. *To vex, harass, disturb:* hence, to close, make heavy. III. *To occupy one's self with any thing, to perform or accomplish by labour.*

FATILEGUS, a, um. (fatum and lego) *Gathering or collecting death.*

FATIOQUEUS, a, um. i. q. faticidius; ltv.

FATIM. See **FATIS**.

FATISCO, ōre. (from *φασις, φασισκω*) 1. *To open in chinks, chaps, or clefts, to fall apart.* II. *To grow weary, become weak or exhausted, to flag, droop,*

faint. We find also *faticor*, as a deponent, *To fall to pieces; Lucr.*

FATUUS, ātis. l. (fatuus) *Foolishness, stupidity, silliness.*

FATUM, i. n. (for) *That which has been spoken or pronounced, especially, an omenciation respecting a future event:* also, the will of the gods: hence, l. *Fate, inevitable appointment, destiny.*

II. *Any fate, accident, or hap, good or bad.* III. *Death, particularly, natural death, the appointed end of life, time and hour of death: also, a violent death:* hence, the ashes of a burnt corpse. IV. *That wherein the fate or destiny of a state depends; that which causes misfortune to others.*

FATUOR, āri. (fatuus) *To be foolish or silly.*

FĀTUS, a, um. Part. of **FOR**.

FĀTUSUS, a, um. 1. *Inspid, tasteless.* II. *Foolish, silly, simple:* hence, *Fatua, A female jester.*

FAUSTE, adv. *Luckily, fortunately.*

FAUSTITAS, ātis. f. *Lucky circumstances, good fortune.*

FAUSTUS, a, um. *Fortunate, lucky.*

FĀUTOR, ōris. m. (faveo) *A favourer, he that favours;* especially, one who crines his favour by actions, a maintainer, promoter, partisan; as, in the theatre, one who applauds an actor; *Plaut.*

FĀUTRIX, icis. f. (fautor) *She that favours.*

FĀUX, cis. f. (but perhaps the nominative singular does not occur) 1. *The throat, entrance to the stomach: we more frequently find the plural fauces, um, the throat.* II. *The weasand.* III. *A narrow way, narrow ingress or egress, narrow pass, defile; or simply, a pass, way of ingress or egress.*

FĀVEO, favi, fautum, ēre. 1. *To be favourable, well disposed, or inclined to wards.* II. *Especially, To show good will by actions, to bespiciend, favour, serve, forward.* I. Of spectators in a theatre, *To show approbation by a clapping of hands or acclamations, to applaud.* 2. *Favere ore, lingua, at sacrifices and religious ceremonies, To say nothing profane, nothing that may be of ill omen.* III. *To be inclined or disposed, to wish, will, long for.*

FĀVILLA, æ. f. 1. *Hot ashes, embers.*

II. *Gen. Ashes.*

FĀVITOR, ōris. m. for *fautor; Plaut.*

FĀVONIVS, i. m. *The west wind, otherwise called Zephyrus: it began to blow towards the middle of February, and from*

that time the beginning of spring was dated.

FĀVOR, ōris. m. (faveo) 1. *Favour, good will.* II. *Applause, acclamation, approbation.*

FĀVUS, i. m. 1. *A honeycomb, which bees fill with honey.* II. *A honeycomb together with the honey.*

FĀX, genit. fācis. f. 1. *A torch:* hence, fig., *any thing that causes mischief or destruction, or any thing bad; or generally, any thing that incites or instigates.* II. *Fig. 1. Light.* 2. *Fine sparkling eyes are called faxes, Propert. 3. A fiery meteor, as, a comet.*

FĀXIM, is. &c. for *fecerim, &c.:* and **FĀXO**, is. &c. for *fecero, &c.* — See **FĀCIO**, ad fin.

FĀBRICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *febris*) *A fever.*

FĀBRICŪLŪS, a, um. (febricula) 1. *Sick of a fever.* II. *Feverish.*

FĀBRIO, ire. 4. (febris) *To be sick of a fever, to have a fever.*

FĀBRIS, is. f. *A fever.*

FĀBRĪTĀRIVS, a, um. (februus) *Belonging to purification; mensis, Cic., February.*

FĀBRIVS, a, um. *Purifying, especially in a religious sense: hence, Februum, and plur. februa.* I. *A purgation or means of purifying.* II. *An annual lustration or purification held at the end of the year, in February (which was originally the last month).*

FĀECUNDE, adv. *Fruitfully.*

FĀECUNDITAS, ātis. f. (fecundus) 1. *Fertility, fruitfulness, fecundity.* II. *Fruitfulness, abundance, rich supply, provision.*

FĀECUNDO, āre. (fecundus) *To make fruitful, fertilize.*

FĀECUNDUS, a, um. (from the old *feo*) 1. *Fruitful, bearing or producing fruit:* hence, copious, rich, abundant, plentiful. II. *Fertilizing.*

FĀEL, fellis. n. 1. *The gall, especially, the yellow bile: fig. 1. Of, Any thing bitter or disagreeable: thus also, of speech, bitterness.* 2. *Of poison, as its property; sagitta armata felis veneni, Virg. II. For. Aneur, urach.*

FĀELLES (Felles), or **FĀELIS**, is. f. l. *A cat.* II. *A marten, ferret, pole-cat.*

III. *Fig. of, A robber, thief.*

FĀELICĀTUS, a, um. i. q. *felicitas.*

FĀELICITAS, ātis. f. (felix) 1. *Fertility, fruitfulness.* II. *Happiness, felicity: also, luck, good fortune.* N. B. *Plur. felicitates, Cic.: bone felicitates, Ter.*

FELICITER. adv. I. *Fruitfully*. II. *Happily, fortunately*; also in exclamations and wishes, *Good luck!*

FELIS. see **FELES**.

FELIX, icis. (from the old feo) I. *Fruitful, fertile*. II. *Rich, prosperous*.

III. *Happy, fortunate*. IV. *Fortunate, occasioning good fortune, propitious*.

FEMELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of femina) *A little woman; a girl*.

FEMEN, inis. f. (from feo) i. q. femur. *The thigh*.

FEMINA, æ. f. (from the old feo) *Any female animal*; hence, I. *A woman*.

II. Of animals, *The female*.

FEMINALIS, e. (from femina) *Of or belonging to the thigh*; hence, feminalia, sc. tegumenta. Suet., bandages for the thighs, which many Romans wore instead of stockings.

FEMINALIS, e. (from femina) *Of or belonging to a woman*.

FEMINEUS, a, um. (femina) I. *Of, belonging, or proper to women, womanlike, feminine*. II. *Effeminate, unmanly, womanish*.

FEMININUS, a, um. (femina) *Feminine, of a female*.

FEMUR, ðris. n. (from feo) i. q. femina. *The thigh*.

FENERIS, e. (fenus) I. *Of or belonging to interest or usury*. II. *Pecunia teneris*, Suet., money lent on interest.

FENERATIO, ðnis. f. (fenero) *Alending on interest, usury*.

FENERATO, (feneratus, a, um, from fenero) *With interest*; illam generato abstulisti, Plaut., to your great injury.

FENERATOR, ðris. m. (fenero) I. *One who lends money on interest, a capitalist*. II. *An usurer*.

FENERO, avi, atum, are. (fenus) I. *To lend on interest*. II. *As it were to repay with interest, to restore or make good with advantage*. III. *To exchange one thing for another*. IV. *Fig. To lend*.

FENEROR, atus sum, ari. (fenus) *To lend on interest*; also, *to take usury*; hence, fig., *to practise usury with any thing, to do any thing with the hope of deriving profit*.

FENESTRA, æ. f. (from fenestra) I. *Any opening or hole*. II. *Fig. An opportunity or occasion for any thing, an opening*.

FENESTRO, avi, atum, are. (fenestra) *To furnish with openings or windows*.

FENICULARIUS, or **FENICULARIUS**, a, um. (feniculum) *Belonging to fennel*.

FENICULUM, or **FENICULUM**, i. n. *Fennel*.

FENILE, or **FENILE**, is. n. (sc. stabulum) *A hay loft*.

FENISECA, or **FENISECA**, æ. m. (fenum and seco) I. *A mower of grass or hay*.

II. *A peasant*.

FENISEX, or **FENISEX**, æcis. m. (fenum and seco) *A mower of grass or hay*.

FENISCIUM, or **FENISCIUM**, or **FENISECIUM**, i. n. (fenum and seco) *A cutting of hay, hay harvest*.

FENUM, or **FENUM**, i. n. I. *Hay*.

II. *Fenum Græcum*, or *Fenumgræcum*, *French reek*.

FENUS, ðris. n. (from feo) *That which is produced or brought forth*; hence,

I. *The interest of money*; hence, fig., *interest, gain, advantage*. II. *Debit contracted by an accumulation of interest*.

III. *Money lent out on interest, capital*.

FENUSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of fenus) *Interest on money*.

FERACTER. adv. *Fruitfully*.

FERRALIS, e. I. *Of or belonging to the dead*. II. *Deadly, fatal, dangerous*.

FERAX, æcis. (fero) *Fruitful*.

FERCLUM, i. n. (for fericulum, from fero) I. *That on which any thing is borne or carried, a bier*. II. *Especially, That on which food is served up at table*; hence, *a course of dishes, a number of dishes served up at once*; also, *a single dish*.

FERE. adv. (from fero) I. *Almost, nearly*. II. *About*. III. *For the most part, commonly, usually*. IV. *Very, greatly*.

FERENTARIUS, a, um. (fero) I. *Ferentarius*, *A kind of light troops*. II. *Amicus, Plaut., faceti*, i. e. qui opem fert.

FERETRUM, i. n. (fero) *That on which any thing is carried*; especially, *a bier*.

FERALE, arum. f. *Days on which no business is done, on which persons rest from business or labour, holidays*; hence, *rest, peace, joy*.

FERIATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of ferio*; see **FERIOR**. II. *Adj. Keeping holiday, unoccupied, idle, resting from work*.

FERINUS, a, um. (fera) *Of or belonging to wild animals*.

FERIO, ire. I. *To strike, smite*; *to cut to pieces*; hence, I. *As it were to strike against any thing, to touch*. 2. *To*

stamp, coin. 3. *To kill by striking or smiting, to slay*. 4. *To hit*; *to hit upon*. 5. *To thrust out, bring forth*.

II. *To cozen, cheat out of any thing, to gull*.

FÉRITAS, atis. f. (ferus) *Wildness, savageness*.

FÉRME. adv. i. q. fere. I. *Nearly, almost*. II. *Usually, commonly*.

III. *About*. IV. *Very, greatly, particularly*.

FERMENTO, avi, atum, are. (fermentum) I. *To cause to ferment*. II. *To make loose*.

FERMENTUM, i. n. (for fermentum, from fertere) I. *That which causes any thing to ferment*; *leaven, ferment*; *anger, passion*; *a cause for anger*. II. *Fermented liquor, beer*.

FERO, tūli, latum, ferre. (from fero) *The perfect tulo is from the obsolete form tulo, i. e. tollo*; the supine latum, from latum, from the old tlo, (tálo) I. *To bear, bring*. The passive ferri expresses any kind of motion; and hence is rendered, *To move, go, ride, fly, sail, flow, &c.*; also, *to be transported or carried away (with passion)*. Observe, I. *Præ se ferre*, *To bear before one, to exhibit, show*. 2. *Ventrem ferre*, *To be pregnant*.

3. *Personam alienam ferre*, *Live*, to wear a mask, to play a strange character. II. *To bear, bring forth, produce, yield*.

III. *To bear, submit to*; *to endure, suffer, undergo*; hence, *intransitive, to bring with itself, to allow, suffer, permit, require, demand, be (constituted)*. IV. *To bear, carry, bring or take away*; hence, I. *To get, receive, obtain, acquire*, 2. *Fig. To carry off*. V. *To enter in an account book*. VI. *To proffer, offer, tender*. VII. *To give*. VIII. *To carry about*; especially, *to carry about by words, to say, give out*; hence, I. *To say, tell, relate, report*. 2. *To give one's self out, to pretend, to pretend to be*; se ferre any one, especially, *to behave one's self as*. IX. *To bring forward, propose, especially to the people, to move*.

N. B. Legem ferre signifies also, *to make a law*. Liv.; and without legem, ib.

X. Sententiam ferre, *to vote, of judges and of the people*. Cic., prop., *to carry a vote to the urn*; thus also, suffragium ferre, *of the people*, id. i. yet we find sententiam ferre also of senators, for sententiam dicere. XI. I. q. efferre, *To lift up*; hence, *to raise, elevate*; also, *without laudibus, to exalt, praise*. XII. *To bring, do, perform, occasion, furnish, pro-*

vide. N. B. Tetull, for tull, Plaut.; thus also, tetullit, tetullissem, Ter.

FEROÇIA, æ. f. (ferox) I. Spirit, courage; wild boldness; unconquerable desire of war. II. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity.

FEROÇITAS, ætis. f. (ferox) I. Courage, spirit. II. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity.

FEROÇITER, adv. I. With courage or spirit, spiritedly. II. Fiercely, savagely, ferociously.

FEROX, oclis. (from ferre) Prop. Impetuous; hence, I. Rapid, swift. II. Courageous, spirited, bold, very warlike. III. Fierce, wild, unruly, headstrong. IV. Cruel, savage.

FERRAMENTUM, i. n. (ferrum) Any implement or tool wholly or partly made of iron.

FERRARIUS, a, um. (ferrum) Belonging or relating to iron; hence, Ferrara, sc. fodina, An iron mine.

FERRATILIS, e. (ferrum) Furnished with iron.

FERRATUS, a, um. (ferrum) I. Furnished or covered with iron. II. Made of iron, iron.

FERRATUS, a, um. (ferrum) I. Made of iron, iron. II. Fig. 1. Without feeling, senseless, cruel, hard-hearted. 2. Of the iron age. 3. Strong. 4. Hard, oppressive. III. Like or resembling iron.

FERRICREPINSUS, a, um. (ferrum and crepo) Resounding with the clinking of iron; insulæ, Plaut., for ergastula.

FERRITERIUM, i. n. (ferriterus) I. e. ergastulum; Plaut.

FERRITRUCUS, i. m. (ferrum and tero) One who rubs iron, a person in fetters.

FERRITRUX, ætis. (ferrum and trux) I. q. ferriterus.

FERRUGINUS, a, um. (ferrugo) Prop. Of the colour of iron. I. Of a deep blue. II. Gen. Of a dark colour. III. Like iron. N. B. We find also Ferruginus, a, um, Lucr.

FERRUGO, inis. f. (ferrum) Prop. The colour of iron; hence, I. A deep blue colour. II. Gen. A dark colour, duski-ness, obscurity. III. Rust of iron, rust.

FERRUM, i. n. I. Iron; fig., hard-heartedness. II. Any iron instrument; especially, a sword.

FERRUMEN, inis. n. (ferrum) I. Soldier, cement, glue. II. Rust of iron.

FERRUMINO, avi, ætum, ære. (ferrumen) To join with solder or other cement, to solder, cement, glue.

FERTILIS, e. (fero) I. Fruitful, fertile. II. Fertilizing, that makes fruitful or fertile.

FERTILITAS, ætis. f. (fertillis) Fruitfulness, fertility.

FERTUS, a, um. (fero) I. q. fertillis; Cic. Orat. 49, e poetâ.

FERULA, æ. f. (Gr. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\eta$) An umbrella-ferous herb or shrub, having a stalk filled with a soft pith, in which Ære was casily harboured, Fennel giant (Ferula, L., especially, communis); a rod.

FERUS, a, um. (from $\phi\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$) I. Wild, untamed, uncultivated, that grows or lives in a wild state; hence, I. Fera, sc. bestia, A wild animal, wild beast; also, of a sea monster. 2. Ferus, subst., A wild animal or beast; and gen., any animal.

II. Wild, rude, uncivilized. III. Fierce, barbarous, cruel.

FERVĀCIO, ecl, auctus, ære. (ferveo and facio) To cause to boil; hence, to make hot or warm, to boil.

FERVUS, tis. I. Part. of ferveo; see Ferveo. II. Adj. Hot, glowing, burning, boiling.

FERVENTER, adv. Hotly, warmly.

FERVO and FERVO, vi and bul, ere and Ære. (from $\phi\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$; see FERUS) I. To be hot or heated, to burn, glow with heat, boil, ferment. II. Fig. 1. Of the passions, To burn, rage, be inflamed. 2. To be carried on busily. 3. To be filled with great numbers, to be crowded, to swarm. 4. To come forth in great numbers.

FERVESCO or FERVISCO, Ære. 3. (ferveo) I. To begin to boil, to boil up. II. To grow hot.

FERVIDUS, a, um. (fervor) Heated, hot, burning, fermenting.

FERVO, Ære. 3. See Ferveo.

FERVOR, Gris. m. (ferveo) I. Heat, fervour, fermentation. II. Fig. Heat, vehemence, passion. III. Maris, Cic., tempestuous raging.

FESSUS, a, um. (dimin. of fessus) Somewhat fatigued.

FESSUS, a, um. I. Weary, fatigued, tired. II. Weakened, worn out, weak, feeble; also, sick, ill, faint; hence, poor, miserable, unfortunate.

FESTINANTER, adv. Hastily, quickly; too hastily, too quickly.

FESTINATIO, onis. f. (festino) Haste, speed.

FESTINATO, adv. With haste, hastily, quickly.

FESTINE, adv. Quickly, hastily; Cic. Att. 4, 14; but ed. Ern. has festivo.

FESTINO, avi, ætum, ære. (festinus) I. Intrans. To hasten, make haste, be quick; to be unable to wait, to be in haste. Also, To do any thing busily. II. Trans. To make haste with any thing, to hasten, accelerate; hence, Festinatius, a, um, Hastened, accelerated.

FESTIVUS, a, um. (perhaps from fendo, to push, thrust) Speedy, hasty.

FESTIVĀ, adv. I. Agreeably, pleasantly. II. Neatly, in a neat or elegant manner.

FESTIVITAS, ætis. f. (festivus) Pleasantness, pleasur; hence, I. Pleasantness in behaviour, good humour. 2. Elegance in speaking, a fine or agreeable delivery; especially, humour, jocoseness.

FESTIVUS, a, um. I. Agreeable, pleasing. II. Fine, excellent, handsome, beautiful; especially, fine, neat.

FESTUCA, æ. f. I. A stalk, stem. II. A kind of oat. III. A Festuca liber, A slave formally restored to liberty.

FESTUS, a, um. Festive. N. B. I. Festum, subst., A festival, feast; also, a festive entertainment. 2. Dies festus, as a term of endearment; mî animule, meus dies festus, Plaut.

FESTIVUS, is. I. Subst. m. A certain officer or priest employed in making peace, treaties, &c. II. Adj. Festivus, e.; e. g. jus, Cic. the right or the laws which concerned war, and the customary forms of proclaiming war and concluding leagues after a peace has been made.

FETCRA, æ. f. (fetus, us) I. A bringing forth of young; a breeding, bearing. II. The young or offspring.

FETUS, us, m. (from fco) I. A bringing forth of fruit; of the body, the earth, trees, &c. a bearing, producing. II. Fruit or produce, whether of the earth, trees, or animals; offspring, young.

FETUS, a, um. (part. of fco) I. That has brought forth young or borne fruit. II. That still brings forth fruit, fruitful, productive. III. That will yet bring forth fruit; pregnant, with young; fig., pregnant, filled with any thing.

Fi. I. Imper. of fio. II. Pah! fi! fi! fœtet, &c., Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7; but the better ed. have ei, ei.

FIBRA, æ. f. A fibre, filament; hence, fibræ, the entrails.

FIBULA, æ. f. Any thing by which two things are joined or fastened together, a clasp, buckle, button, brace, band.

FIBULŌ, avi, ætum, ære. (fibula) I. To join or fasten with a clasp, buckle,

ꝥc. ; to join together. II. To furnish with a clasp, ꝥc.

FICEDULA, æ. f. (ficus) *The fig-pecker, beccafigo* (Motacilla Ficedula, L.).

FICULNESS, m. plur. A fictitious name, with reference to ficedula ; Plaut.

FICUTUM, i. n. (ficus) *A place planted with fig-trees* ; hence, with allusion to fic, the pines.

FICUSUS, a, um. (ficus) *Full of piles.*
FICTRE, adv. *Feignedly, with pretence or appearance.*

FICTILIS, e. (fingo) *Made of clay, carthen* ; hence, Fictile (sc. vas), *Aw carthen vessel.*

FICTIO, ðnis. f. (fingo) I. *A forming, framing, fashioning.* II. *A transforming, a changing, altering.* III. *A feigning.*

FICTOR, ðris. m. (fingo) *One who forms or fashions any thing* ; especially, one who makes images of war, clay, wood, stone, &c. ; a statuary, image maker ; hence,

I. Fig. *One who forms or makes any thing.* II. *One who feigns or counterfeits.*

FICTRIX, icis. f. (fictor) *She that forms or fashions any thing.*

FICTURA, æ. f. (fingo) *A forming, fashioning, making.*

FICTUS, a, um. Part. of FINGO.

FICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of ficus) *A little fig.*

FICULNEA, a, um. (ficula) *Of a fig-tree.*

FICULNEUS, a, um. i. q. ficulneus ; Hor.

FICUS, i. and us. I. *Fem. A fig-tree.*

II. *Fem. A fig.* N. B. Ficus prima,

i. e. initium autumni, Hor. III. *Mascul.*

The piles ; also, a person afflicted with the piles.

FIDEICOMMISSUM. See FIDEICOMMITTO.

FIDEICOMMITTO, si, ssum, ère. i. e. fidel (alicuius) committo. *To trust to the honour of another, to entrust a person with any thing in the expectation that he will in due time deliver it to the lawful owner* ; especially in a last will, to *seaf* ; hence, Fideicommissum, *A feoffment in trust, a making over of an estate to any one, on condition that in due time he will deliver it to the owner* ; also gen., *any bequest, legacy.*

FIDELIA, æ. f. *A vessel, jar, pot* ; especially, a vessel containing whitewash ; duos parietes de eadem fidelia debare, Cur. in Cic. Ep., a proverb, *Anglice*, to kill two birds with one stone, i. e. to attain a double object by one action.

FIDELIS, e. (fides, ei) I. *Truly, faithful, sincere, that may be trusted* ; hence, Fidelis, subst., *A trusty person.*

II. *True, strong, durable, firm.*

FIDELITAS, àtis. f. (fidelis) *Faithfulness, fidelity, trustiness.*

FIDELITER, adv. I. *Faithfully, trustily, honourably, honestly.* II. *Properly, fitly, aptly, rightly.*

FIDENS, tis. I. Part. of fido ; see FIDO.

II. Adj. *Bold, fearless, confidently.*

FIDENTER, adv. *Boldly, fearlessly, confidently.*

FIDENTIA, æ. f. (fido) I. *Trust, confidence, assurance.*

II. *Boldness, self-confidence.*

FIDES, ei. f. (from fido) I. *Trust in any one's honesty or honour, credit, faith* ; especially, in a mercantile sense, *credit, trust or confidence that one will pay.*

II. *Honesty, honour, veracity.* III. *A promise, engagement, word* ; hence,

especially, I. *Fides publica, or simply, fides, A promise of security and protection on the part of the state.*

2. *An assurance, solemn promise* ; also, a declaration or solemn assurance of love. 3. *An assurance of keeping silence, a passing over in silence.*

IV. *Protection.* V. *Help, aid, assistance.* VI. *Belief, faith.*

VII. *Credibility, authority* ; hence, I.

Proof, a proof, that which is cited or appended to for proof.

2. *Certainty, confidence.*

3. *Fulfillment.* VIII. *A certain event or issue of a thing.*

IX. *A thing, matter.* N. B. I. *Fide, for fidei, ðv.*

2. *Fidel, with long penult, Lucr. ; Enn. ap. Cic.*

FIDES, or FIDIS, is. f. I. *A string of a musical instrument* ; usually only in the plural, but with the poets also in the singular, for, a *stringed instrument, lute, lyre, cithern, guitar.*

II. *A constellation, otherwise called Lyra.*

FIDICEN, inis. m. (fides, ium, and cano) *He who plays upon a stringed instrument, as a lyre, &c., a harper, minstrel* ; hence, for, a *lyric poet.*

FIDICINA, æ. f. (fidicen) *She that plays upon a stringed instrument of music, a female harper.*

FIDICINO, ære. (fidicen) *To play upon a stringed instrument of music.*

FIDICINUS, a, um. (fidicen) *Relating to the playing upon a stringed instrument of music* ; ludus, i. e. a school in which this art was learnt, Plaut.

FIDICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of fides, is) I. *A string of a musical instrument.*

II. *A cord or line, as an instrument of torture for slaves, commonly in the plur., fidecule.*

FIDIUS, i. m. The name of a certain god, whom some suppose to be Hercules ; per deum Fidium, Plaut. ; hence, me dius fidius, or, medius fidius, Cic., upon my honour, or, truly, God knows it ! it is equivalent to, So help me God !

FIDO, susum. 3. I. *To trust, confide, place confidence in.*

II. *To believe, attach credit to, trust.*

FIDUCIA, æ. f. (fido, ère) I. *Trust, confidence* ; self-confidence, and so, boldness, courage.

II. *That which one gives or sells to another in expectation of having it returned.*

I. *A pledge, mortgage.* 2. *Any sale or alienation of property on condition that the same shall be restored, a contract for such sale, &c.*

3. *Judicium fiducie, Cic., a judicial trial relating to such cases.*

4. *Accipere fiduciam, Cic. Top. 19, i. e. to take possession of any thing on condition of restoring it.*

FIDUCIARIUS, a, um. (fiducia) *That is given to any one not as his own property, but on condition of its being restored to another at a proper time.*

FIDUS, a, um. (fido, ère) *That may be relied on* ; trusty, honest, sure, certain, safe.

FIGULNEUS, a, um. (for figulinus, from figulus) *Of or belonging to a potter, made by a potter or of clay* ; hence, Figlina, sc. ars, *The art or trade of a potter* ; also, a potter's workshop, or pottery.

FIGO, xi, um, ère. I. *To fix, fasten, make firm, thrust in, affix* ; hence, fig. I.

To fix, fasten, direct earnestly. 2. *To strengthen, make firm or durable* ; hence,

FIGUS, a, um, Fized, firm, fast, unalterable, immovable. II. *To hit, pierce, transfix* ; or, to shoot, kill, slay.

FIGULARIS, e. (figulus) *Of or belonging to a potter* ; hence, Figularia, *Potter's ware, earthenware.*

FIGULUS, i. m. (fingo) *A potter.*

FIGURA, æ. f. (fingo) I. *A form, figure, shape, fashion* ; hence, fig. I.

Kind, species. 2. *Nature, kind.* II. In grammar, *A mode of declining and conjugating* ; also, the manner of joining words together.

III. In rhetoric, *An unusual and artificial mode of expression, a figurative manner of speaking.*

FIGURO, àvi, àtum, ære. (figura) I.

To form, fashion, give shape to any thing ; hence, Figuratus, a, um, *Formed, fashioned* ; hence, in grammar, *to give a certain form to a word, as, by declension*

or conjugation. II. To represent to one's self, imagine.

FILĀTIM, adv. *Thread by thread.*
 FILIA, æ. f. (filius) I. A daughter. N. B. Dat. and ablat.; fillis, Plaut.: Liv.: Ilirt.: filiabus, Liv.: Sen. II. A daughter, fig.; Massilia Graium filia, Catull., i. e. descended from the Greeks.
 FILICĀTUS, a, um. (filix) *Adorned with fern, with figures of the leaves of fern.*
 FIIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of filia) A little daughter.
 FIIOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of filius) A little son.

FILIUS, i. m. I. A son. N. B. I. Filius familias, Cic., a son who is yet under his father's power. 2. Filius fortunæ; Ilor.; or, abæ gallinæ, Juv., i. e. fortune's child. 3. Terræ filius, Cic., an obscure, mean person. II. The poets, for, An inhabitant of a country.
 III. FIIII, Children.

FILIX, æ. f. (Gr. ἄριος) Fern.
 FIBULUM, i. n. I. A thread. II. A linen or woollen thread; also, a woollen band. 2. A fibre. 3. The thread of life, which the Parææ spia; hence, death. II. Form, fashion, shape. I. Form. 2. A kind, species. 3. Kind, nature.

FIMBRIA, æ. f. I. Fringe on the border of a garment. II. The extremity of a lock of hair.

FIMBRĪATUS, a, um. (fimbria) I. Fibrous. II. Fringed, bordered.

FIMUS, i. m. also FIMUM, i. n. Excrement of animals, dung, ordure.

FINDO, FIDĪ, fīssum. 3. I. To cleave, split; also, to make by cleaving. II. To part, divide, separate. III. To tear to pieces; hence, findi, to burst, as, with rage, &c. Part. Fissus, a, um, Cleft, divided; hence, Fissum, subst., A cleft, chink.

FINGO, FINXI, factum, Ære. I. To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, to make by forming or fashioning; hence, i. Fig. To form by instruction, to in-struct. 2. To adorn, decorate, to arrange in a proper and ornamental manner. 3. To form, mould, to adjust, accommodate. 4. To change, alter. 5. Manus Ov., to feel, or, to press gently. 6. Also gen. To frame, make, compose. II. To form any thing in idea, to imagine, conceive; hence, 1. To devise, contrive, invent; hence, Fictus, a, um, Feigned; hence, Fictum subst., Any thing feigned, a fiction; also, Fictus, One that feigns, a dissembler. 2. To disguise. 3. To think upon, design, meditate.

FINENS, tis. I. Part. of finio; see FINIO. II. Subst. masc. (sc. orbis) The horizon.

FINIO, Ivi, itum, Ire. (finis) I. To enclose within bounds, to bound, to fix or determine by boundaries. II. Fig. To set bounds to, to limit, confine. III. To fix, appoint; hence, Finitus, a, um, Fixed, appointed; hence, imperson., finitur, ne, &c., Liv., it is settled or appointed that, &c.; hence, to settle by means of explanation, to explain. IV. To put an end to, to terminate; vitam; or, animam; also simply, finire, to die; also, alicui vitam; hence, finiri, to come to an end, to lose one's life, to die; hence, 1. To leave off speaking, make an end, come to a conclusion. 2. To conclude rhythmically.

FINIS, is, m. and sometimes f. I. A boundary, limit; plur., fines, boundaries; also, a land or territory itself; also, a station; hence, fig., a boundary, limit. II. Measure or duration, term; hence, Finis, (fini) Up to, as far as; also, finis, measure, nature, kind. III. An end, limit. IV. An explanation, definition.

V. An extremity, extreme, highest point, greatest degree. VI. An end, purpose, design.

FINIRE, adv. To a certain boundary or limit, with limitation.

FINITIMUS, a, um. (finis) I. Neighbouring, bordering upon; also subst., Finitimus, A neighbour. II. Bordering upon any thing. 1. Connected with. 2. Like, similar.

FINITOR, oris, m. (finio) I. One who fixes boundaries; hence, the horizon.

II. One who appoints, or, one who ends.

FINITUS, a, um. Part. of FINIO.

FIO, factus sum, fieri. (from fieri) I. To become. II. To happen, fall out. III. To arise; hence, to follow, cause, arise. IV. I. q. esse, To be. V. As the passive of facere, fieri signifies moreover, 1. To be done, or, to be committed. 2. To be begotten or born, to grow. 3. To be elected or appointed (to an office). 4. To be sacrificed. 5. To be given. 6. To be valued or esteemed. Part. Factus, a, um, has all the above significations; also, I. Wrought. II. Formed, fashioned, trained. III. As it were, made for any thing, adapted to, having a natural aptitude or fitness for. IV. Alicui factum velle, Ter., to bear good will towards, to wish well to. V. Facto opus est, Ter., it is necessary to be done, it must be done.

VI. Dictum factum, quickly, in a moment. VII. Rene factum, Plaut., i. e.

well done! bravo; male factum, Plaut., poorly done! that is bad! VIII. Iucum, for factum est, in affirmative answers, it has been done, or, yes, Ter.

FIRMAMEN, inis, n. (firmo) i. q. firmamentum.

FIRMAMENTUM, i. n. (firmo) I. Any thing that makes fast or strengthens, a prop, stay; fig., a prop, support; a proof; Cic. II. The firmament, starry heaven.

FIRMATOR, oris, m. (firmo) A confinner.

FIRME, adv. Firmly, with firmness.

I. Prop. II. Fig. With firmness, steadily, lastingly.

FIRMITAS, ātis, f. (firmus) I. Firmness, strength, durability. II. Strength, power; hence, strength, constancy.

FIRMITER, i. e. firme; Cæs.

FIRMITUDO, inis, f. (firmus) i. q. firmitas. Adfirmatio, ability, strength.

FIRMO, avi, ātum, are. (firmus) I. To make firm, strengthen, support; hence, fig. 1. To fortify, strengthen. 2. To secure, make durable. 3. To stop, stay. 4. To encourage, animate. II. To make strong or stronger, to strengthen; hence, 1. To confirm, make sure; to give surety. 2. To confirm by argument or proof, to show, prove.

FIRMUS, a, um. (for fidmus, from fido)

I. Firm, just, steady, immovable; hence, 1. Fig. Steady, constant, immovable; also, true, faithful; hence, Firmum, Ground. 2. Durable, lasting.

II. Strong; hence, 1. Well furnished or provided with any thing. 2. Considerable, strong, great, able to resist. 3. Proper, suitable, fit for any thing; hence, certain, sure. 4. Strong, strengthening, nourishing. 5. Sound, in health.
 FISCUS, æ. (fiscus) Fiscal; calumnie, Suet., i. e. respecting a defraudation of the fiscus or treasury.

FISCELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fescina) A little basket or wicker vessel; a muzzle.

FISCINA, æ. f. (fiscus) A wicker vessel, a frail, basket.

FISCUS, i. m. I. A wicker vessel, frail, basket. II. A money basket, or, as we say, a money-bag, purse. III. In the times of the emperors, The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, privy purse of the emperor, as distinguished from the aerarium.

FISSILIS, e. (findo) I. That may be cleft or split, fissile. II. Cleft, split; caput, Plaut., broken.

FISSIO, ōnis, f. (findo) A splitting, breaking in pieces.

FISSUS, a, um. Part. of FIDDO.

FISTUCA, æ. f. *An instrument with which a thing is beaten into the earth, a rammer, beetle; a mallet with which a floor is levelled.*

FISTUCATIO, ðnis. f. (fistuco) *I. A ramming down or driving into the earth.*

II. A levelling of the earth with a mallet or beetle.

FISTULA, æ. f. *I. A pipe; e. g. a water pipe. Cic.: the weasand, windpipe. Plin.: hence, I. A recd. cane. 2. A flute, pipe; especially, a shepherd's pipe, composed of several reeds placed together.*

3. A pen made of reed. 4. A kind of ulcer, a fistula. II. An instrument for cutting.

FISTULATOR, ðris. m. (fistulo) *One who plays upon a flute or pipe, a piper.*

FISTULATUS, a, um. (fistula) *Furnished with pipes, hollow.*

FISUS, a, um. Part. of FIDDO.

FIXUS, a, um. Part. of FICCO.

FLABELLIFER, a, um. (flabellum and fero) *Carrying a fan.*

FLABELLULUM, i. n. (dimin. of flabellum) *I. q. flabellum; Ter. (once) Eun. 3. 5, 50.*

FLABELLUM, i. n. (flabrum) *A fan.*

FLABILIS, æ. (fo) *Airy, of the nature of air.*

FLABRUM, i. n. (fo) *A blast of wind; commonly found in the plural; Virg.*

FLACCIDUS, u. i. n. (flaccus) *I. To be languid. II. Fig. To be dull, to flag, droop.*

FLACCESCO, or FLACCISCO, u. i. 3. (flaccuo) *I. To become languid, wither, dry up.*

II. Fig. To lose vigour, become faint or negligent.

FLACCIDUS, a, um. (flaccus) *I. Languid, feeble; and sometimes, hanging down, drooping. II. Weak, without force.*

FLACCUS, a, um. *I. Loose, flagging. II. With ears hanging down.*

FLAGELLO, avi, ðtum, ære. (flagellum) *I. To scourge, lash; also gen., to beat, strike. II. Fig. To torment, vex.*

FLAGELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of flagrum) *I. A scourge, whip; hence, fig., the sting of a bad conscience. II. A young branch or shoot of a tree, especially of a vine; hence, the feet of a polypos are called flagella, Ov. III. A thong fastened to a javelin, by which it may be held back or hurtled.*

FLAGITATIO, ðnis. f. (flagitio) *A demanding, requesting earnestly.*

FLAGITATOR, ðris. m. (flagitio) *I.*

One who demands payment of a debt, a dun, one who reminds another of his promise. II. A demander.

FLAGITOSE, adv. *Basely, flagitiously, infamously.*

FLAGITOSUS, a, um. (flagitium) *Shameful, infamous, base.*

FLAGITIUM, i. n. *I. Any shameful action or thing, a shame, disgrace. II. It is also said to signify, A demanding; Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 77: and, noise, outcry; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 82.*

FLAGITO, avi, ðtum, ære. *I. To importune any one, demand earnestly of him any thing owing or due. II. Gen. To require, demand, call for earnestly, or when one thinks he has right to demand;*

hence, I. To desire to know, to inquire or search into a thing. 2. To send for. 3. To summon before a judge, to accuse.

FLAGROSUS, tis. *I. Part. of flagro; see FLAGRO. II. Adj. Burning, flaming.*

FLAGRANTER, adv. *Ardently, vehemently.*

FLAGRANTIA, æ. f. (flagro) *I. A burning. II. Fig. Heat, rage, vehemence.*

FLAGRIBERA, æ. m. (flagrum and τριβω) *That is constantly whipped.*

FLAGRO, avi, ðtum, ære. (fo, ære) *I. Intrans. To burn; also, with the poets, of things upon which fire burns, to burn, blaze, flame; hence, fig. 1. As it were to burn, to be on fire, to be inflamed; especially, to burn with passion; also simply, to be very desirous. 2. As it were to burn, to be vehement or strong. 3. As it were to burn, to be on fire, to be very busy or much occupied; also, to be restless or turbulent. 4. As it were to burn, to seem to be on fire, to glow, glitter, sparkle. II. Trans. 1. To burn or be inflamed towards any one, to love; Propert.: thus also in Virgil, ardebat Alexin. 2. To inflame with love.*

FLAGRUM, i. n. *I. A whip, scourge; gymnasium flagrum, Plaut., i. e. that is continually being whipped.*

FLAMEN, inis. m. *A priest of some particular deity; e. g. Dialis, of Jupiter; Martialis, of Mars; Quirinalis, of Quirinus, i. e. Romulus.*

FLAMEN, inis. n. (flo) *A blowing; of the wind, a blast of wind; also, the wind itself.*

FLAMINICA, æ. f. (sc. uxor) *The wife of a Flamen.*

FLAMINIUM, i. n. (flamen) *The office of a Flamen.*

FLAMMA (pronounced flama), æ. f.

(from flo or fluo) *I. A flame, flash of fire; hence, with the poets, for, a star, lightning, a torch. II. Fig. 1. A flame, any thing noxious or injurious. 2. A flame, danger of condemnation. 3. Flame, vehemence, strength, earnestness. 4. Glare of the eyes. 5. A bright, fiery colour.*

FLAMMATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of flammo; see FLAMMO. II. Adj. Flame-coloured.*

FLAMMEARIUS, i. m. *One that makes or deals in flammea, i. e. veils.*

FLAMMIBOLUM, i. n. Dimin. of flammeum; Juv.

FLAMMEUM, i. n. (sc. velum) *A veil worn by the bride at her wedding; flammea context, Juv., i. e. saepe nubit.*

FLAMNEUS, a, um. (flamma) *I. Of flame, fiery, flaming. II. Fig. 1. Fiery, heated, ardent. 2. Of the colour of fire.*

FLAMMIFER, a, um. (flamma and fero) *Bearing flames or fire, flaming, fiery.*

FLAMMIGER, a, um. (flamma and gero) *I. Bearing flames. II. Flaming, fiery.*

FLAMMO, avi, ðtum, ære. (flamma) *I. Intrans. To burn, blaze. II. Trans. To inflame, set on fire; hence, fig., to inflame; also, to make flame-coloured.*

Part. Flammatum, a, um. *1. Set on fire, armed with fire. 2. Consumed by fire.*

FLAMMULÆ, æ. f. (dimin. of flamma) *A little flame.*

FLATUS, a, um. Part. of Flo.

FLATUS, u. m. (fo) *I. A blowing. 1. Of the wind. 2. On the flute. 3. Equorum, Virg., i. e. snorting. 4. Haughtiness, arrogance, pride. II. Breath.*

III. Flutulence.

FLAVEO, ðre. 2. (flavus) *To be yellow or yellowish; hence, Flavens, Yellow, yellowish; especially of ripe corn; Virg.: Ov.*

FLAVESCO, ðre. 3. (flaveo) *To become yellow or yellowish.*

FLAVUS, a, um. *I. Of the colour of gold, honey, &c., yellow, yellowish, flazen. II. Red or reddish.*

FLEBLIS, æ. (leo) *I. Lamentable. II. That causes tears. III. Weeping, tearful, mournful, doleful. N. B. Flebile, adv. Ov.*

FLEBLITER, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully.*

FLECTO, xi, ðtum, ære. *To bend, bow, curve; hence, I. Flectere iter, to change one's road or line of march; also, se, and simply, flectere, sc. se, or iter, to direct one's self towards a place, to go towards; also, flecti, i. q. flectere se, Ov. N. B. Flectere pronominatum, Cic., to*

double. 11. *To ward off, turn away from.* 111. *To turn, alter, change; also, to turn from one thing to another.*

IV. *To prevail upon, persuade, move, touch, affect.* V. *To sweeten.* VI. *Flexus sonus, Cic., plaintive, melancholy.*

VII. *Flex fractaque motus, Cic., too rapid motions.*

FLEO, flevi, fletum, fere. (from *ελεω*, to overflow) I. *To weep; also, to weep over, to bewail any thing.* 11. *Fig. As if weep to weep, to drop, trickle.* N. B. *Fletu*, for *tevelu*, Ov.: thus also, *fletu*, Virg.: flosse, Liv.

FLETUS, a, um. Part. of fleo.

FLEXUS, us, m. (flecto) *A weeping; also, tears.*

FLEXANIMUS, a, um. (flecto and animus) *That moves or inclines the mind.*

FLEXIBILIS, e. (flecto) *I. That may be bent, flexible.* 11. *Flexible, fig., easily wrought, pliant, tractable; hence, 1. Inconstant, wavering.* 2. *Vox, or genus vocis, Cic., probably, a melancholy or plaintive tone of voice; flexibiles modi, Cic., plaintive, melancholy tones.*

FLEXILIS, e. (flecto) *I. Flexible.*

11. *Bent, curved.*

FLEXILOQUUS, a, um. (flexus and loquor) *Ambiguous, equivocal.*

FLEXIO, ois, f. (flecto) *I. A bending; hence, a turning from the right way, deviation.* 11. *In singing and declamation; vox, or modorum, Cic., seems to denote a raising and lowering of the voice by semitones; in cantu flexiones, id.*

FLEXIPES, edis. (flexus and pes) *Curve-footed.*

FLEXUOSUS, a, um. (flexus, us) *Full of windings, tortuous.*

FLEXURA, æ, f. (flecto) *A bending, curve.*

FLEXUS, a, um. Part. of FLECTO.

FLEXUS, us, m. (flecto) *A bending; hence, 1. A winding, curve.* 11. *A winding or circuitous way; hence, fig., a cuberidge, shift; especially in the circus, the turn round the goal (meta), which was made seven times; hence, with allusion to the circus, 1. A transition from one age to another, as, from youth to manhood.* 2. *A transition from one season to another, or, the conclusion of a season.*

3. *A variation, change.*

FLECTUS, us, m. (flecto) *A striking, jashing against, collision.*

FLEGO, xi, ctum, 3. *I. To strike.*

11. *To dash against, strike together.*

FLO, Æ, Æ, Æ, Æ. 1. *Intrans. To blow.* 1. *Of the wind.* 2. *With the*

mouth. 3. *Of instruments, 1. e. To sound.* 11. *Trans. 1. To blow. 1. To blow up, raise by blowing.* 2. *To blow out, to spurn.* 3. *To blow on a musical instrument.* 4. *To speak bombast.* 2. *To make by blowing, to found or cast metal.*

FLOCCUS, i, m. *A flock or lock of wool or the like; also, thread; hence, Floccul facere, 1. To vatic slightly.* 2. *To make no account of, to care not a straw for.*

FLORENS, tis. 1. *Part. of floreo; see FLOREO.* 11. *Adj. Blooming, flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute or esteem, fine, excellent.*

FLOREO, ui, 2. (flos) *I. To blossom, flower.* 11. *Fig. 1. To flourish, make a figure; to be prosperous or in repute, to be conspicuous or eminent; also, to be full of, to abound with any thing.* 2. *To get the first beard; also, to be beardless.* 3. *To shine, glitter, glisten.*

FLORESCO, ere. (inchoat. of floreo) *1. To begin to blossom.* 11. *Fig. To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute.*

FLOREUS, a, um. (flos) *1. Made of flowers.* 11. *Full of flowers, flowery.*

FLORIDUS, a, um. Dimin. of floridus; Catull.

FLORIDUS, a, um. (flos) *1. Full of or abounding in flowers; also, consisting of flowers.* 11. *Fig. Blooming, flourishing.* 1. *Of age.* 2. *Of rhetorical expression. Florid, ornamented, figurative.* 3. *Of colours. Lively, gay.*

FLORETER, a, um. (flos and fero) *Bearing flowers.*

FLORESCENS, a, um. (flos and lego) *Culting or collecting flowers.*

FLOS, floris, m. (from *φλως*) *1. A flower, blossom.* 11. *Fig. The prime or best of any thing; flourishing condition.*

FLOSELUS, i, m. (dimin. of flos) *A little flower, floweret.*

FLUCTIPRAGUS, a, um. (fluctus and frango) *Breaking the waves.*

FLUCTIGER, a, um. (fluctus and gero) *Bearing waves.*

FLUCTIOSUS, a, um. (fluctus and sono) *Roaring with waves.*

FLUCTIVAGUS, a, um. (fluctus and vago) *Wandering on waves, tossed on waves.*

FLUCTUATIO, ois, f. (fluctuo) *The motion of a tempestuous sea; hence, 1. Agitation, perturbation.* 11. *Hesitation, suspense.*

FLUCTUO, Æ, Æ, Æ, Æ. (fluctus) *1. To rise in waves, to move to and fro in waves or in a tempestuous manner; also,*

to be tossed by waves, to float on the sea; hence, 1. To undulate, move backwards and forwards, to be agitated like the sea. 2. *To hesitate, be in suspense, waver.* 3. *To be restless, rage, swell.* 11. *To float.*

FLUCTUOS, atus sum, arl. l. q. fluctuo.

1. *To be driven about by waves, to be driven or tossed about.* 11. *To hesitate, be in suspense, waver.*

FLUCTUOSUS, a, um. (fluctus) *1. Full of waves, stormy.* 11. *Full of the forms of waves, wavy, undulated.*

FLECTUS, us, m. (fleo, from the old supine flectum) *1. A flowing; fig., a rushing or flowing forth.* 11. *A wave; plur. waves, billows, the sea; hence, fig., commotion, disturbance; it may often be rendered, waves, billows, storms.*

FLECTENS, adv. *Flowingly.*

FLENTIOSUS, a, um. (duentum and sono) *Resounding with waves.*

FLENUM, l. n. (fluo) *Running water, a stream, river.*

FLOUIDS, a, um. (fluo) *1. Flowing, fluid.* 11. *Fig. 1. Fallen.* 2. *Not solid or firm, slack, languid.* 3. *Enfeebled.*

FLEVO, Æ, Æ. (fluo) *1. To swim, float; to sail.* 11. *Fig. 1. To waver, undulate, move in the form of waves.* 2. *To be doubtful or uncertain, to waver.*

FLOVENS, isis, n. (fluo) *1. A flowing of water, flowing water.* 11. *A river, stream; fig., 1. A copious discharge.* 2. *Copiousness of words, fluency of speech.*

FLOVENSIS, a, um. (flumen) *That is in, at, or on a river.*

FLOO, xi, xum, 3. (from *ελεω*, *ελεω*, Attic *ελεω*) *1. To flow.* 11. *To be fluid.* 111. *To overflow, be wet, drop, drip.* IV. *To flow or melt away, dissolve.* V. *To rush forth, move on rapidly.* VI. *To go on without obstruction, to go forward, proceed; hence, to reach, attain to, come to.* VII. *To spread abroad.* VIII. *To pass away, fly away.* IX. *To arise, spring, come forth, proceed.* X. *To fall off or down.*

FLOTO, Æ, Æ. (for fluo) *To flow.*

FLOVIALIS, e. (fluvius) *l. q. fluvialis.*

FLOVIALIS, e. (fluvius) *That is in or at a river.*

FLOVIDES, a, um. (fluo) *l. q. fluvius, Luer.*

FLOVENS, i, m. *l. A river, stream.*

11. *Flowing or running water.*

FLEXIO, ois, f. (fluo) *A flowing.*

FLOXUS, a, um. (fluo) *1. Flowing.*

11. *Loose, slack.* 111. *Ferble, transi-*

ent. IV. *Unstable, not durable, not*

to be depended on, weak. V. Large, not close, flowing. VI. Negligent, careless, remiss.

FŌCALE, is. n. (for faucale, from faux) sc. Huteum or vinculum, A neck-cloth, cravat.

FŌCARIUS, a, um. (focus) I. Concerned with a hearth: Focarius, A servant employed in preparing food, a cook: Focaria, A cook, house-keeper. II. Baked on the hearth, home-baked.

FŌCILLO, āre, and FŌCILLOR, āri. (focus) To revive or refresh a benumbed person by means of fire or heat.

FŌCLA, ārum. n. e. g. ventris, Plaut; perhaps, nourishment, food.

FŌCLUS, i. m. (dimin. of focus) I. A little hearth, a fire-pan. II. A chafing dish.

FŌCUS, i. m. (for fovicus, from foveo) I. Fire. II. Any place for holding fire. I. A hearth; also, a chafing-dish: hence, a house. 2. An altar. 3. A funeral pile. III. Fire.

FŌCULO, āre. (fodio) To pierce; latus, to punch, Hor.: fig., to sting, vez.

FŌDINA, æ. f. (fodio) A place from which any thing is dug, a pit, mine.

FŌDIO, fodi, fossum. 3. I. Intrans. To dig. II. Trans. 1. To dig. 2. To work or prepare by digging. 3. To dig, dig up or out. 3. To make by digging.

2. To prick, pierce; to pick or pull out; hence, 1. Fig. To sting, vex, disturb, goad. 2. To excite.

FŌDUCENDUS, together with its derivatives. See FŌCUNDUS.

FŌEDE, adv. I. Foully, disgracefully. II. Cruelly, horribly.

FŌDĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (foedus, eris) To make confederate: hence, FŌederatus, a, um, Confederated, allied.

FŌEDIPRĀGUS, a, um. (foedus and frango) That breaks a league.

FŌEDITAS, ātis. f. (foedus, a, um) I. Foulness, baseness. II. Horridness, hideousness.

FŌEDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (foedus, a, um) To disgrace, mar, d. form. 1. By blows, &c. 2. By pollution: hence, To pollute, defile, foul. 3. By slaughter: hence, To kill, slay. 4. By devastation: hence, To lay waste, to spoil. 5. By disgrace: hence, To disgrace, dishonour.

FŌEDUS, a, um. I. Foul, ugly, deformed: fig., disgraceful, base, dishonourable. II. Foul, horrid, cruel.

FŌEDUS, ērlis. n. I. A league, treaty. I. Between princes and free states. 2. Also between individuals; A covenant,

agreement, compact. II. A regulation, law, decree, order, rule, condition.

FŌETEO, ēre. To yield an offensive smell, to stink.

FŌETIDUS, a, um. (foetio) That has an offensive smell, stinking, fetid.

FŌLIUM, i. n. (from φύλλον) I. A leaf of a tree, herb, flower, &c. II. A leaf of paper.

FŌLLICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of follis) I. A small leathern bag or pouch; a wind-bell. II. A husk, pod, shell, follicle, skin.

FŌLLIS, is. m. A leathern bag or pouch: hence, I. A wind-bell for playing with. II. A pair of bellows. III. A leathern money-bag or purse.

FŌLLITUM, adv. Like a purse.

FŌMENTUM, i. n. (for fomentum, from foveo) Any thing used for the purpose of warming: hence, I. An application to a diseased part of the body, a fomentation; also, a bandage for wounds. II. Fig. A lenitive, mitigation; nourishment.

FŌMES, itis. m. (foveo) Fuel. N. B. I. Fons, tis. m. (prob. for fans, id quod cavius, brings to light) I. A fountain; also, spring water; also, a river. II. Fig., i. e. A source, spring, origin.

FŌNTĀNUS, a, um. (fons) From a fountain.

FŌNTICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fons) A little fountain.

FŌNTINALIS, e. (fons) Relating to a fountain or fountains.

FŌR, fatus sum, fari. (fāre, &c.) I. To speak, say; hence, to sing, celebrate. II. To utter, declare.

Fans, Plaut; fanti, Virg. 2. Fandus, a, um, i. q. dicendus; fandum means also, I. That which is spoken or talked of, a saying, rumour, report; words. 2. I. q. fas, right; memor fandi atque nefandi, Virg.

FŌRĀBLIS, e. (foro) That may be bored through or penetrated.

FŌRAMEN, inis. n. (foro) Any opening, aperture, or hole.

FŌRAS, adv. Forth, out of doors; to strange people, to strangers. N. B. I. With a substantive; foras gerones, Plaut., carries out. 2. For foris; e. g. eonare, Cic.

FŌRĀTUS, us. m. (foro) A boring.

FŌRCEPS, ipis. c. (forum and capio) I. A pair of tongs, used by workers in metal: then gen., a pair of tongs. II. Any thing like a pair of tongs.

FŌRDUS, a, um. (fero) With young, pregnant.

FŌREM, es, et, &c. (forined from fuerem, from the old fuo, φω, I am), i. e.

1. Essem, esses, &c. II. Fuisse, es, &c. Ov. Infin. fore. 1. I. q. futurum (am, os, &c.) esse. 2. To have happened.

3. For esse, with the future participle.

FŌRENSIS, e. (forum) I. Of or belonging to the forum. II. Without the house, used out of doors. III. Of or belonging to the forum as a place of judgment, judicial, forensic.

FŌREX, icis. f. (foris and facio) I. A pair of shears. II. An instrument for extracting teeth.

FŌRICA, æ. f. A house of office, a privy, water-closet, close-stool.

FŌRIS, is. f. (φόρος) I. A door.

II. Fig. Artis fores aperire, Plin.: thus also, quasi amicitia fores aperire, Cic.

III. Any entrance or opening. N. B. Forum, for forum, Plaut.

FŌRIS, ad. I. To the question, where? Without, on the outside (of any place); especially, 1. Out of doors, not at home. 2. Without, not in the senate-house. 3. Without the city, out of Rome, abroad. II. To the question, whence? From without, from other persons. III. To the question, whither? Out.

FŌRMA, æ. f. (from μορφή, by a transposition of letters; or from fero) I. External appearance, form, fashion. Hence also, i. q. formosa puella, as we say, beauty. II. A figure; also, a model, that after which any thing is formed; also, a draught, sketch, design; an outline, description. III. A kind.

1. Logical species. 2. Difference of gender, declension, conjugation, &c. 3. Manner, nature. IV. An impression (on coin). V. A form, formulary of a letter.

FŌRMĀLIS, e. (forma) After the usual form, usual, customary; epistola, Suet., a circular letter.

FŌRMĀMENTUM, i. n. (formo) A form, shape.

FŌRMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (forma) A fashioning; a design, draught.

FŌRMĀTOR, ōris. m. (formo) A former, one who forms.

FŌRMĀTRĀ, æ. f. (formo) A forming, fashioning.

FŌRMICA, æ. f. (from μορμική, ὀλο. βίωμα) An ant, enmet, pismire.

FŌRMICINUS, a, um. (formica) Of ants.

FŌRMIDĀBLIS, e. (formido, āre) Formidable, terrible.

FORMIDO, avi, atum, are. I. Intrans. To fear, dread, be in fear. II. Trans. 1. To fear, to be afraid of. 2. To be afraid of, to hesitate.

FORMIDO, inis. f. I. Fear, dread: also, fear, respect, reverence. II. Fearfulness. III. That which occasions fear; a terror, fright, bugbear: especially, a thing set or hung up to frighten wild animals or birds, a scarecrow.

FORMIDŪS, adv. I. Fearfully.

II. Terribly, frightfully.

FORMIDŪSUS, a, um, (formidus) I.

1. Full of fear, afraid, timorous.

II. Fearful, formidable, terrible, terrific.

FORMŪ, avi, atum, are. (forma) I.

To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion.

II. To form by instruction, to train.

III. To dispose, put in order, adjust, compose.

IV. To represent to one's self, to imagine.

V. To fashion with the tongue, to pronounce.

VI. To design, sketch, delineate, figure.

FORMŪSE, adv. Beautifully, in a beautiful manner.

FORMŪSITAS, ūtis. f. (formosus) Beauty.

FORMŪSUS, a, um, (forma) I. Beautiful in form, handsome.

II. Gen. Beautiful, excellent.

FORMŪSUS, æ. f. (dimin. of forma) I.

External appearance, form, shape: hence, I. Beauty. 2. That which is or has been formed. 3. A method, regulation. 4. A manner, way, mode. II. Any set form or rule, according to which a thing is to be examined. III. Any pattern, copy, or rule, according to which a thing is regulated, and to which other persons must adapt themselves: especially in a forensic sense, a set form of words, process: hence, I. A formulary given by the praetor to the judges, according to which they were to judge and pronounce sentence. 2. A formulary given by the praetor to the plaintiff, according to which he was to conduct his accusation. 3. A formulary given by a lawyer to his client, for his direction in the course of an action: also, a process, suit, action. 4. Any judicial formulary or set form of words.

FORMŪSUS, æ. f. (dimin. of fornax) A little furnace or oven.

FORMAX, ācis. f. A furnace, oven for heating, melting, baking, &c.

FORMĪCO, avi, atum, are. (formix) To

areh, vault: Fornicatus, a, um, Arched, vaulted.

FORMĪCO, ūtis. m. I. An arch; Clc.:

especially, a triumphal arch. II. A vault or archæa place: hence, a brothel, bagnio, because common prostitutes dwell in vaults.

FORO, avi, atum, are. To bore, pierce through.

FORFEX, ūtis. f. I. Fire-tongs. II.

A pair of tongs.

FORŪS, ūtis. f. (from fero) An unexpected

accident, chance, hap: hence, the ablative, Forte, By chance, by accident; by good luck, luckily, fortunately: it may frequently be rendered, in case, perchance, peradventure. N.B. I. Forte temere, by good fortune. 2. Fors, for forte. 3. Fors fortuna, Accident, hap, chance: it may frequently be rendered, good fortune, good luck.

FORSAN, adv. (for fors an; or prop. p. for fors sit an, there may be a chance, that, &c.) Perhaps, perchance.

FORSIT, (for fors sit, there may be a chance) Perhaps, perchance.

FORSITAN, adv. (for fors sit an) i. q. forsan.

FORSASSE, adv. (fors) I. Perhaps, perchance, peradventure, probably, possibly.

II. About.

FORTASSIS, (fors) Perhaps, perchance.

FORTE, adv. Perhaps, &c. See FORS.

FORTĪCŪSUS, a, um, (dimin. of fortis) Somewhat brave or valiant.

FORTIS, æ. (from fero, i. e. is qui fert impetum) I. Excellent, good, fine, noble.

II. Stouthearted, courageous, brave, valiant, gallant: hence, spirited, vigorous.

III. Strong, lusty: hence, I. Gen. Strong. 2. Sound, in good health.

FORTITER, adv. I. Bravely, valiantly, gallantly.

II. Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, stoutly; well, much.

FORTITŪDO, inis. f. (fortis) I. Bravery, courage, valour, fortitude.

II. Strength.

FORTĪTO, See FORTĪTUS, a, um.

FORTĪTUS, ūtis. m. (fors) Accident, chance.

FORTĪTUS, a, um, with long penult, as gratuitus. (from fors) Happening by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous: hence, Fortuitum, subst. A chance, accident: hence, ablat., Fortuito, By chance.

FORTŪNA, æ. f. and plur. FORTUNE, atum. (fors) I. Sing. 1. A chance, hap, luck, whether good or bad. Hence, A good or favourable sign or omen. 2. Good luck, good fortune. 3. Poverty, possessions, riches. 4. Circumstances, condition, hap, fate, lot. 5. A lot, share,

II. Plur. 1. Fortune, whether good or bad. 2. Temporal possessions, property, effects; that which a person has with him. 3. Fortunate circumstances, prosperity, good fortune.

FORTŪNATE, adv. Fortunately, luckily, prosperously.

FORTŪNATUS, a, um. I. Part. of fortunatus, see FORTUNO.

II. Adj. 1. Happy, prosperous, fortunate. 2. Abounding in temporal possessions, rich, wealthy.

FORTŪNO, avi, atum, are. (fortuna) To make happy or fortunate, to bless prosper.

FORTŪS, ūtis. m. (fors) A shelf for books; foruli, Suet., a range of shelves, book-case.

FŪRUS, ūtis. n. I. A place on the outside of a dwelling-house or other building: hence, I. It seems to have been used as equivalent to our phrase, The streets. 2. The outermost enclosure of a tomb. II. A market place. 1. A place for buying and selling in. 2. A place where business was transacted relating to the exchanging of money, an exchange.

3. A place where magistrates transacted public business. 4. A place where justice was administered. 1. A provincial town where the assizes were held for a certain district. 2. The holding of an assize.

III. A kind of vessel used in pressing wine.

FŪRUS, ūtis. m. I. A flat surface with divisions or partitions. 1. A gangway in a ship. 2. Fori, plur. A row of seats or galleries in a theatre. II. A bed or border in a garden. III. A cell in a beehive, or rows of these cells, a beehive.

IV. A gaming board or table.

FŪSSA, æ. f. (fodio) A ditch, trench.

FŪSSIO, ūtis. f. (fodio) A digging.

FŪSSOR, ūtis. m. (fodio) I. A digger, labourer: hence, a stupid or common person. II. A miner.

FŪSSUS, a, um. Part. of FŪDIO.

FŪVĒ, a, um. Part. of FŪVO.

FŪVĒ, æ. f. A pit: fig., a pitfall, snare, laid to catch my one.

FŪVĒ, ūtis. f. (fotum, are. (from the old fov, fove) Prop. To nourish, cherish: hence, I. To warm, keep warm: especially, to cherish, (young), as hens cover the chicken with their wings, Cic. ova, to hatch: also, to foment: also, to foment or cleanse with cold water: hence, II. Fig. 1. To cherish, maintain. 2. To favour, caress, treat kindly, encourage. 3. To support, maintain, espouse. 4. To inhabit, dwell within. 5. To pass or spend (time).

FRACES, um. f. *The dregs of oil.*
 FRACUS, a, um. I. Part. of frango; see FRANGO. II. Adj. I. *Weak, feeble, faint, powerless.* 2. *Weak, womanish, effeminate, unmanly.*
 FRACILIS, e. (frangere) I. *Easily broken, brittle, fragile;* fig. I. *Frail, weak, perishable.* 2. *Weak.* II. *Pliant, supple.* III. *Cracking.*
 FRAGILITAS, atis. f. (fragilis) I. *Brittleness, fragility.* II. *Fig. Frailty, weakness.*
 FRAGMEN, inis. n. (frango) *A piece broken off, a fragment.*
 FRAGMENTUM, i. n. (frango) *A piece broken off, a fragment.*
 FRAGOR, oris. m. (frango) I. *A breaking to pieces.* II. *A crackling, rattling sound, crashing.*
 FRAGOSUS, a, um. (frango) I. *Full of pieces or broken stones, and so, rough, uneven.* II. *That may be broken, fragile.* III. *Full of noise, crackling, rattling.*
 FRAGRO, oris. To emit a scent or smell, to smell of any thing.
 FRAGUM, i. n. *A strawberry* (Fragaria vesca, L.); plur. fraga.
 FRÆMÆ, æ. f. (a German word) *A spear used by the Germans.*
 FRANGO, frēgi, fractum. 3. (from *ῥάσσω*, with the Æolic digamma) I. *To break, break in pieces, smash, shiver;* also, as it were *to break in pieces.* II. *To make small, grind, bruise;* hence *to spend or pass (time), to shorten.* III. *To weaken, enfeeble.* IV. *To check, tame, subdue.* V. *To subdue, put an end to, annihilate, destroy.* VI. *To deject, dispirit, overpower, humble;* hence, *frangi, to become dispirited, to be overpowered.* VII. *To make soft, soften;* hence, I. *To make milder, to mellow.* 2. *To move, touch, affect.* 3. *To effeminate, castrate.* VIII. *To overpower, subdue, conquer.* IX. *To break, violate.* X. *To press;* toros, Mart., i. e. to sit on them.
 FRATER, tris. m. I. *A brother;* frater geminil, or gemelli, twin brothers; frater germanus, a full brother, i. e. of the same parents, at least, of the same father. N. B. Fratres, brother and sister. II. *A cousin.* I. Frater patruelis, and simply, frater, a father's brother's son. 2. *A mother's sister's son;* also, a brother-in-law, sister's husband. III. *Brother,* as a term of endearment for friend; hence the Romans - sometimes termed their allies, fratres. IV. Fratres, Brothers, of things that are alike.

FRÆTERCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of frater) *A little brother.*
 FRÆTERNE, adv. *In a brotherly manner.*
 FRÆTERNITAS, atis. f. (fraternus) *Brotherhood, fraternity.*
 FRÆTERNUS, a, um. (for fraternus, from frater) I. *Brotherly, fraternal.* II. *Also simply, Related, although not as brothers;* akin, consanguineous. III. *Also of beasts;* Virg.
 FRÆTRICŪA, æ. m. (frater and cado) *Afratricide.*
 FRÆUDĀTIO, onis. f. (fraudo) *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding.*
 FRÆUDĀTOR, oris. m. (fraudo) *A cheat, deceiver, defraudator.*
 FRÆUDO, avi, atum, are. I. *To cheat out of any thing, defraud, deceive, deprive of by fraud or deceit;* to rob or deprive of any thing, to spoil. II. *To withdraw;* to lessen or diminish fraudulently. N. B. Fraudassis, for fraudaveris, Plaut.
 FRÆUDĒLĒNTIA, e. f. (fraudentus) *A disposition to deceive, fraudulence.*
 FRÆUDĒLĒNTUS, a, um. (fraus) *Full of fraud, deceitful, artful.*
 FRÆUS, dis. f. I. *Any action which injures the right of another person, a deceit, artifice, deception;* guide, fraud; hence, fraus, a deceiver, cheat, as a term of reproach. II. *Fraud or deceit practised upon one's self, self-deception, error.* III. *Injury, loss, detriment, damage;* hence, *misfortune, calamity.* IV. *A trespass, fault, crime.* N. B. Genit. fraudium, Cic.
 FRÆUSUS, a, um. *That has undertaken any thing wrong;* metuo, ne quam fraudem fraus sit, Plaut.
 FRÆXINEUS, a, um. (fraxineus) *Of the wood of the ash tree, ash.*
 FRÆXINUS, i. f. I. *The ash tree* (Fraxinus excelsior, L.). II. *Any thing made from the wood of this tree.*
 FRÆMĒBUNDUS, a, um. (fremo) i. q. fremens. I. *Resounding, roaring.* II. *Murmuring, muttering.*
 FRÆMĒTUR, us. m. (fremo) I. *A murmuring or muttering.* II. *Any kind of noise, a din, humming, murmuring, roaring, shouting, rattling, clashing, crackling, &c.*
 FRĒMO, ni, itum. 3. (βῆμω) I. *To murmur, mutter to one's self, to sound, cause one's self to be heard;* hence, *to mutter, express indignation or dissatisfaction.* II. *To make any noise or outcry.*

FRĒMOR, oris. m. i. q. fremitus.
 FRĒNĀTOR, oris. m. (freno) *One who tames or restrains.*
 FRENDO (frendeo), endui, esum (esum). 3. (2) I. *To bruise or crush to pieces.* II. *Dentibus, Plaut.;* and without dentibus, Liv., *To gnash the teeth, and so, to be displeased or angry.*
 FRĒNGĒR, a, um. (frenum and gero) *Bridled.*
 FRĒNO, avi, atum, are. (frenum) I. *To bridle, furnish with a bridle.* II. *Fig. To bridle, curb, lame, check, restrain, master.*
 FRĒNUM, i. n. (plur. freni, and frena) I. *A bridle, curb;* hence, fig., *a bridle, curb, restraint.* II. *A band or ligament.* III. *Poetic.* I. *For a bridled horse.*
 FRĒQUĒNS, tis. i. *That is often at a place, or, that often does a thing;* when it may be rendered, *frequent, often, constant.* II. *That happens often, frequent.*
 III. *That is done, said, or approved of by many;* common. IV. *Numerous, many, are, dwell or assemble;* populous, well-inhabited, frequent. d.
 FRĒQUĒNTĀMENTUM, i. n. (frequentio) *Frequent repetition, as, in a speech; or, that which is frequently repeated.*
 FRĒQUĒNTĀTIO, onis. f. (frequentio) *Frequency, frequent use, a heaping or collecting together.*
 FRĒQUĒNTĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of frequentio;* see FREQUENTIO. II. *Adj. 1. Well inhabited.* 2. *Much in use, usual, common.* 3. *Full of, rich in any thing.*
 FRĒQUĒTER, adv. I. *Frequently, often.* II. *Copiously, numerously, in great multitudes.*
 FRĒQUĒNTĪA, æ. f. (frequens) I. *Frequency, great number.* II. *A multitude, numerous assembly, throng, concourse;* especially, *a numerous assembly of the senate.*
 FRĒQUĒTOR, avi, atum, are. (frequens) I. *To go or come to, or to visit, frequently.* II. *To visit or frequent, or to solennize, in great numbers.* III. *To make numerous or populous, to fill up, people.* IV. *To use often.* V. *To bring together, assemble in great multitudes.* VI. *To do any thing often, to repeat;* hence, *to represent to one's self or imagine often.*
 FRĒSUS, or FRESSUS, a, um. Part. of FRENDO.
 FRĒTĀLIS, e. (fretum) *Of or belonging to straits or sounds;* Oceanus, Amman - the English Channel.

FRE

FRÆTENSIS, e. l. q. fretalis; e. g. mare, the Straits of Sicily; cf. Cic.

FRÆTUM, i. n. (from *frætu*, as, *frædes*) Prop. The water that beats against the shore, especially in straits; hence, I. A strait, channel, sound. II. With the poets, A sea; or, the waves of the sea. III. A raging, swelling, furiousness; heat, violence, vehemence.

FRÆTUS, a, um. Confiding in, having confidence in; it is sometimes used in a bad sense, of too great confidence, or presumption. Without esse, it is commonly rendered, Relying on depending upon, trusting in. It is also used with esse, i. e. To rely on depend upon; qui voce freti sunt, Cic.

FRÆTUS, us, m. An old form for fretum; Cic.: fretus collis, i. e. cæsum, Enn.: fretus annis, the summer. Lucr.

FRÆCO, cul, cætum and cætum, ære. To rub.

FRÆCTUS, a, um. Part. I. Of FRÆCO. II. Of FRIGO.

FRÆCTUS, us, m. (frico) A rubbing.

FRÆFACTO, ære. To cool.

FRÆGO, xi, ære. (from *frægu*) I. To freeze. II. Fig. 1. To be inactive, have nothing to do. 2. To reap no advantage or profit. 3. To miss one's aim, not to accomplish a thing. 4. Not to succeed well, to be carried on without profit or advantage. III. To be heard coolly and without approbation. Also, To be in no favour with others.

FRÆGERO, ære. (frigus) To be cool or cold.

FRÆGESCO, ære. (frigeo) 1. To become or grow cool or cold, to lose heat. II. Fig. 1. To be numb, lose heat, become inactive, languid or fatigued. 2. To grow cold, withdraw favour.

FRÆGILE, adv. Coldly, without spirit, feebly, faintly. I. Without force or point, flatly, insipidly. II. Coldly, stigmatically, tediously.

FRÆGILE-FACTO, ære. To cool, make cold.

FRÆGILUS, a, um. (dimin. of frigidus) I. Somewhat cold. II. Faint, feeble.

FRÆGILUS, a, um. (frigus) 1. Cold, cool. II. Fig. Cold. 1. Flat, without force or point, dull, of witticisms or jokes; hence, tasteless, insipid, poor, mean. 2. Cold, without vehemence, remiss. 3. Cold, that speaks without approbation. 4. Cold, without feeling or affection. 5. That makes cold, chilling.

FRÆGO, xi, xum and cætum. 3. (*frægu*) to roast or dry by the fire.

FRI

FRIGUS, ðris. (*frigus*) 1. Cold. 1. The cold of death, death. 2. The chill or cold of fright, cold shivers or trembling.

II. Coolness, cool air. III. Coolness; hence, I. Coolness in behaviour towards friends, &c. 2. Want of attention or approbation, in hearers. 3. Coldness in business, inactivity.

FRIGUTIO (Frigutio), or FRINGILTIO, ðre. 4. 1. To chirp as a bird. II. To stammer, stutter, not to speak out, to be unable to speak out clearly.

FRINGILLA, FRIGILLA, or FRINGILLA, æ. f. A kind of small bird; probably, the chaffinch (Fringilla cælebs, L.), or, the robin redbreast (Motacilla rubecula, L.).

FRIO, ævi, ætum, ære. To rub, crumble, or break to pieces.

FRITILLUS, i. m. A dice-box; cf. PYRGUS.

FRIVOLUS, a, um. Of little or no worth, trifling, poor, mean, pitiful, nugatory, frivolous; hence, Frivola, Worthless or trifling things, bagatelles.

FRIVUS, a, um. Part. Of FRIGO.

FRONATOR, ðris, m. (frons, dis) A pruner, vine-dresser.

FRONDO, ui, ære. (frons, dis) To have leaves, be in leaf; Frondens, Leafy, in leaf.

FRONDESCO, ære. (inchoat. of frondeo) To receive or put forth leaves, shoot or sprout forth.

FRONDEUS, a, um. (frons, dis) Consisting of or covered with leaves or branches.

FRONDIFER, a, um. (frons, dis, and fero) Bearing leaves, leafy.

FRONDSUS, a, um. (frons, dis) Full of leaves or green boughs, leafy.

FRONS, dis, f. 1. The foliage of a tree. II. Foliage together with the twigs, a leafy twig, green bough. 1. A tree in leaf. 2. A chaplet of leaves or green boughs.

FRONS, tis, f. I. The forehead.

II. The forepart of any thing, the front: of an army, the van; also for, a wing of an army; hence, a fronte, in front.

III. The outer part of a thing, exterior; frontes, the projecting corners of books.

IV. The beginning of a thing. V. Appearance. VI. For, gravity, breadth, in measurement of land.

FRONTALIS, is, n. (sc. ornamentum) An ornament for the forehead, a frontlet.

FRONTO, ðnis, m. (frons, tis) One who has a broad forehead.

FRU

FRUCTUARIUS, a, um. (fructus) 1. Bearing fruit, of animals, trees, and plants. II. That serves for laying up fruit in; cella, column. III. Ager fructuarius, Cæli. In Cic. Ep., from which a portion of the produce must be annually paid.

FRUCTUOSUS, a, um. (fructus) 1. Fruitful, bearing fruit, productive. II. Profitable, advantageous.

FRUCTUS, a, um. Part. Of FAVOR.

FRUCTUS, us, m. (fruur) 1. Enjoyment of any thing. II. Profit, advantage; hence, that which a thing brings to one's advantage, income, produce; especially, the produce of land and trees, fruit; also, the fruit of the body. III. Pleasure, enjoyment.

FRUGALIS, e. (frux) I. Of fruits.

II. Profitable. III. Of persons, Thrifty, careful, frugal, provident; frugalior, Ter.: frugalissimus, Cic. N. B. The positive frugalis is found only in later writers; earlier writers use frugi.

FRUGALITAS, ætis, f. (frugalis) 1. Temperance; thriftiness, frugality.

II. Moderation, discreetness, correct conduct.

FRUGALITER, adv. 1. Reasonably, moderately, temperately, orderly. II. Thriftily, frugally.

FRUGES, um. See FRUX.

FRUGIFER, a, um. (frux and fero) That bears or produces fruit, fruitful, fertile; fig., that brings advantage, advantageous, profitable.

FRUGIFERENS, tis. (frux and fero) That bears fruit, fruitful, fertile.

FRUGILIGERUS, a, um. (frux and lego) That gathers or collects corn.

FRUMENTUS, FRUMENTUS, Part. Of FRUOR. FRUMENTARIUS, a, um. (frumentum) Of or belonging to corn; hence, Frumentarius, sc. homo, One who has to do with corn; especially, sc. negotiator, a corn-chandler.

FRUMENTATIO, ðnis, f. (frumentor); 1. A providing of corn. II. A distributing of corn.

FRUMENTATOR, ðris, m. (frumentor) One that provides corn. 1. By purchase, A corn-chandler. II. By foraging, A forager.

FRUMENTOR, ætus sum, æri. (frumentum) To fetch corn, to forage.

FRUMENTUM, i. n. Corn, grain.

FRUMENTOR, ðnis sum. 3. To enjoy.

FRUOR, frutus and fructus sum. 3. 1. To enjoy; hence, Fruendus, a, um. II.

FRU

To delight one's self in any thing, find a pleasure in, be delighted with. III. To have the use of any thing.

FRUSTILLĀTI. adv. In small pieces.
FRUSTILUCUM, i. n. (dimin. of frustum) A small piece, little bit.

FRUSTRA. adv. (from fraus) I. In a deceitful manner, deceitfully. II. In vain, to no purpose, without advantage or effect. III. Grats, without pay or recompence. IV. In appearance.

FRUSTRATIO, ōnis, f. (frustratio) I. A disappointing, deceiving. II. A disappointing. III. A failing. IV. Mistake, error.

FRUSTRATUS, us, m. (frustratio) A deceiving, deception; frustratui habere, Plaut., to deceive, trick.

FRUSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (frustra) To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate.

FRUSTRO, ātus sum, āri, i. q. frustratio. I. To disappoint, deceive, trick, frustrate. II. Fig. To make void or useless.

FRUSTULENTUS, a, um. (frustum) Full of small pieces (of meat); aqua, Plaut.

FRUSTUM, i. n. (frustratio) A small piece, bit. N. B. Frustum pueri, Plaut., i. e. you bit of a youth.

FRUTEX, icis, m. I. A shrub, bush; also, perhaps, a tree; a place full of shrubs, a shrubbery. II. A sprig or shoot of a plant. III. The trunk of a tree. IV. A term of reproach, Blockhead, logger-head.

FRUTICETUM, i. n. (frutex) A place full of shrubs or bushes, a shrubbery.

FRUTICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (frutex) To put forth shoots, become bushy, shoot forth.

FRUTICOR, āri. (frutex) i. q. frutico.

FRUTICOSUS, a, um. (frutex) I. Full of shrubs or bushes. II. Full of young twigs or sprouts, bushy.

FRUX, frugis, f. I. Any fruit. I. Corn, grain, pulse; any kind of field produce: especially, corn; any thing made from corn, as, flour, broth, bread, &c. 2. Fruit of trees. II. Fig. Fruit, fruits; hence, I. Usefulness, excellence. 2. Good conduct, integrity; ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic., to reform one's self; observe particularly the dative frugi, used adjectively. 1. Excellent, good, temperate, discreet, wise. Plautus and Terence frequently use it as a form of commendation of slaves, Orderly, good, well conducted. 2. Frugal, thrifty, saving.

FRUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of fucō; see Fecō. II. Adj. Coloured, beautified, adorned.

FUC

FUCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fucus) I. To paint, colour. II. To adorn, beautify.

FUCOSUS, a, um. (fucus) Coloured, counterfeited, precoloured, not genuine.

FUCUS, i, m. (φύκος) I. A kind of shrub used by the Romans for dyeing red (Lichen roccella, L.); hence, any colouring juice. 1. Purple. 2. Paint; hence, fig., ornament, artificial colouring; or, a false or deceptive appearance, deception. II. A kind of large bee that makes no honey, a drone.

FUCI! An interjection denoting disgust or displeasure; Plaut.; written also phui!

FUGA, æ, f. (φυγή) I. A fleeing, flight; fugam dare, I. To flee; Virg. 2. To give an opportunity for flight, Virg.; fugam facere, I. To flee; Sall.; Liv. 2. To put to flight; Cic.; Liv. II. Flight from one's native country, exile, banishment. III. A fleeing, i. e. spee: also, a voyaging or journeying.

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FUL

FULCIO, fulsi, fultum, ire. I. To prop by stays, pillars, or any other kind of support. II. Fig. To support, stay, keep up, uphold. III. To fasten, secure. Also, To tread firm. IV. To strengthen by eating and drinking.

FULCRUM, i. n. (fulcio) That upon which any thing rests, a prop, stay, support; a bedpost; hence, I. A bed. 2. A couch.

FULGEO, fulsi, ēre. I. To lighten, sulget, it lightens. II. To glitter, gladden, shine brightly. III. Fig. To shunc, be conspicuous or illustrious. N. B. This verb is also inflected after the third conjugation: fulgit, Lucre.; fulgēre, Lucre.; Virg.

FULGETRA, æ, f. (fulgeo) A flash of lightning, lightning; Plin.

FULGURĀTUM, i. n. (fulgeo) Lightning; Plin.

FULGURĀTUS, a, um. (fulgeo) Shining, glittering.

FULGOR, ēre. See FULGEO.

FULGOR, ōris, m. (fulgeo) I. Lightning. II. A flash of light, gleam, effulgence; fig., splendour.

FULGOR, ōris, m. (fulgeo) I. Lightning, such as does no injury; also, lightning that flashes and does injury. II. Gleam, effulgence.

FULGORĀLIS, ē. (fulguro) Of or relating to lightning.

FULGORĀTIUS, ōnis, f. (fulguro) The flashing of lightning.

FULGORĀTOR, ōris, m. (fulguro) I. One who sends forth lightning. II. An interpreter of lightning as an omen, or, one who buries things struck by lightning.

FULGURĒUS, a, um. (fulgur) Full of lightning, charged with lightning.

FULGURĪUS, ōris, m. (fulgur) I. Intrants. To lighten. II. Trans. To strike with lightning; Fulguritus, a, um, Struck with or killed by lightning.

FULGURĪUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (fulgur) I. Intrants. 1. To lighten. 2. To shine forth. 3. To glitter, glisten. II. Trans. To strike with lightning.

FULGURĪUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (fulgur) I. Intrants. 1. To lighten. 2. To shine forth. 3. To glitter, glisten. II. Trans. To strike with lightning.

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FULLŌNIUS, a, um. l. q. fullonius.

FULMEN, inls. n. (for fulgimen, from fulgeo) 1. Lightning that descends and strikes any thing, a flash of lightning, thunderbolt. 2. Fig. Lightning, destroying power: hence, of any violent or overwhelming calamity or misfortune: also, severe punishment. 3. Of any person or power that cannot be resisted, a thunderbolt: also, of bright fiery eyes.

FULMENTA, æ. f. (for fulcimenta, from fulcio) 1. A stay or support. 2. The sole of a shoe. 3. FULMĪNTĪO, ōnis. f. (fulmino) The act of casting down lightning. 4. FULMINĒS, a, um. (fulmen) I. Of or belonging to lightning. 2. Like lightning, destructive. 3. FULMĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. Intrans. To cast down lightning: fulminat, impers. the lightning falls, it lightens. 2. Trans. To kill, strike, or blast with lightning: Fuminat, Struck by lightning. 5. FULCĪRA, æ. f. (fulcio) 1. A prop, stay, support. 2. Fig. A strengthening.

FULTUS, a, um. Part. of Fulcio.

FULVUS, a, um. (of a deep or pale yellow colour, yellow, yellowish, gold-coloured, tawny.

FUMOSUS, a, um. (fumus) Full of smoke, smoky: also, smoked; vīna, Mart. 2. FUMIDUS, a, um. (fumus) 1. Full of smoke or fume, smoking. 2. Smoke-coloured. 3. Smelling of smoke. 4. FUMIFER, a, um. (fumus and fero) Emitting smoke, smoking. 5. FUMIFICUS, āre. (fumificus) To cause or emit smoke. 6. FUMIFLUUS, a, um. (fumus and facio) Causing or emitting smoke, smoking. 7. FUMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fumus) To emit smoke, to smoke, fume. 8. FUMIGOSUS, a, um. (fumus) 1. Full of smoke or fume, smoky. 2. Fumigated. 3. Smoked, dried in the smoke. 4. Smelling of smoke. 5. FUMUS, i. m. (from fūo, for fūo) Smoke, fume; steam. 6. FUMULUS, e. (funis) 1. Consisting of a rope or cord: hence, Funale, subst. 1. A cord, rope. 2. A torch made of tow or rope, a taper. 3. Also, perhaps, A chandelier. 4. Bound by a line. 5. FUMAMBULUS, i. m. (funis and ambulo) A rope-dancer. 6. FUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (fungor) A performing, executing, discharging. 7. FUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of Fungor. 8. FUNDA, æ. f. 1. A sack, bag. 2. 11.

A drag-net, fishing net loaded with leaden balls at its edges. 3. A sling.

FUNDĀMEN, inls. n. (fundu) A foundation. 2. FUNDĀMENTUM, i. n. (fundo) A foundation. 3. FUNDĀTOR, ōris. m. (fundo) A founder, builder. 4. FUNDĀTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of fundo; see FUNDO, āre. 2. 11. Adj. Durable, firm. 5. FUNDĪTO, āre. 1. To pour forth; verba, Plaut., to speak much, or boldly. 2. 11. Allicquem, Plaut., to sting at or hurl down upon. 6. FUNDĪTOR, ōris. m. (funda) A slinger. 7. FUNDĪTUS, adv. From the foundation: hence, fig., utterly, entirely, completely, totally. 8. FUNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fundus) 1. To found, lay a foundation of any thing. 2. To fasten, secure, make firm. 3. 11. To furnish with a bottom, to bottom. 4. FUNDO, fōdi, fūsum, ēre. (from fūo, fūo, fūo) 1. To cause to flow: hence, to pour or pour out, spill: hence, fundi, to discharge itself: also, to cast or throw into a place: hence, to found, cast, to make by founding or casting: also, gen., to make: to sprinkle, easily. 2. 11. Gen. To bring forth, produce (easily or copiously): hence, se, to rush out; or, to come or penetrate to a place. 3. 11. To extend, spread, diffuse: hence, fundi, to extend itself: hence, Fusus, a, um, Extended, diffused, copious. 4. V. To throw or cast to the ground. 5. To throw, hurl. 6. V. To cause to flow, render fluid: hence, Fusus, a, um, flowing, fluent. 7. FUNDUS, i. m. 1. The foundation or bottom of any thing: hence, a vessel. 2. 11. A piece of ground, a field; or, a farm, estate. 3. 11. One that approves of a thing, and so gives stability to it: populus fundus factus esset, Cic., would have approved of it. 4. FUNDĒBRIS, e. (funus) 1. Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal. 2. 11. That concerns funerals, deadly, mortal. 5. FUNĒREUS, a, um. (funus) 1. Of or belonging to a funeral. 2. 11. Causing funerals, deadly, calamitous. 6. FUNĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (funus) 1. To bury, inter. 2. 11. To slay. 3. FUNĒSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (funestus) To pollute by means of a dead body, or by murder or the like. 4. FUNĒSTUS, a, um. (funus) 1. Occasioning death, or any great destruction or

misfortune: deadly, dangerous, dreadful. 2. 11. Polluted by means of a corpse, containing a corpse. 3. 11. Inauspicious, dismal, terrible. 4. FUNĒGUS, a, um. (fungus) Of a mushroom or fungus. 5. FUNGOR, ctus sum. 3. 1. To do, perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe. 2. To do, perform, execute. 3. To execute, administer. 4. To discharge, do. 5. To observe, practise: hence, of the payment of tribute, to render, give. 6. 11. To enjoy. 7. 11. To endure, undergo. 8. V. To suffer. 9. FUNGUS, i. m. (from fūngos or fūngos) 1. A mushroom, fungus: hence, as a term of reproach, mushroom! Plaut. 2. 11. An excrescence on the wick of a lamp or the like. 3. FUNDICUS, i. m. (dimln. of funis) 1. A small rope or cord. 2. A rope, cable. 3. FUNDIS, is. m. A cord, rope. N. B. Fundis, gen. fem.; Luer. 4. FUNUS, ēris. n. (from fūos) 1. A dead body, corpse. 2. 11. A burying with proper ceremonies, funeral ceremonies; funeral, obsequies. 3. 11. A funeral pile. 4. V. Death: hence, 1. Murder. 2. Destruction. 3. One who kills or occasions destruction. 4. A shade, ghost. 5. FEO, fūi or fūvi, (futuro), ēre. (fūo) To be. This verb seems to have been obsolete in the time of Cicero: fūi was then referred to sum. In Plaut., Ter., Lucr., and Virg., we still find fuam, fuas, fuat, fuat, &c. 6. FEA, genit. furis. c. (fūo) 1. A thief: it is also used as a term of reproach, rillain! shark! Plaut. 2. A servant, slave, with implied contempt. 3. 11. Of soldiers; manipulus furum. 4. FEACĪTER, adv. Thievishly, in the manner of a thief. 5. FEFAX, ācis. (furor, ar) Inclined to stealing, of a thievish disposition. 6. FEUCA, æ. f. 1. A two-pronged fork. 2. 11. Any thing that is forked. 3. A forked prop or support. 4. A forked prop used in mines. 5. A two-pronged instrument on which burdens were carried: especially for slaves, who carried such about by way of punishment: such a slave was called furifer; which word was afterwards applied as a term of reproach to slaves, rascal, rillain, scoundrel: it was also, a kind of gallows for hanging slaves, highwaymen, &c., upon. 7. FURCIFER, a, um. (furca and fero) See FEUCA.

FURCILLA, æ. (dimin. of furca) *A little fork.*

FURCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of furca) *I. l. q. furcilla, A forked prop. II. A narrow pass in the form of the letter V.*

FURENTER, adv. *Madly, furiously.*

FURFUR, Æris, m. *Bran.*

FURIA, æ. f. (furo) *I. Furiousness, madness; also of persona, madness, fury; hence, I. Vehement or ardent love, passion. 2. Raging or furious anger. 3. Vehement desire. II. That which makes furious or greatly torments. 1. Irritation, excitement. 2. Especially, A Fury, i. e. goddess of punishment, revenge, and torment.*

FURIALIS, e. (furia) *I. Furious, raging, outrageous. II. Infuriating.*

III. *Inspired.* N. B. Furiale, for furialiter.

FURIALITER, adv. *Furiously, ragingly, outrageously.*

FURIBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. furens. *Furious, raging, outrageous; hence, enthusiastic, inspired.*

FURINUS, a, um. (fur) *Of or belonging to a thief.*

FURIO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (furia) *To enrage, infuriate, madden; Furiatu, a, um, Raging, Furious, frantic.*

FURIOSE, adv. *Furiously, ravagingly.*

FURIOSUS, a, um. (furia) *Full of madness or rage; mad, raging, furious.*

FURNARIUS, a, um. (furnus) *Of or belonging to an oven; Furnaria, sc. ars, The business or art of a baker.*

FURNUS, i, m. (perhaps for fovernus, from foveo) *An oven.*

FURO, ul, Ære. (from *Fura, Fura*; cf. FERUS) *I. To rage, to be mad or out of one's mind; hence, to be inspired.*

II. *To act like a madman, to be transported with any passion; to rave, rage, be furious.*

III. *To play the fool, act foolishly, revel.*

FUROR, ætus sum, Æri. (fur) *I. To steal, take away by stealth. II. To obtain by stealth. III. To remove secretly or by stealth; se, to steal away, retire, withdraw. IV. To cover.*

FUROR, Æris, m. (furo) *I. Madness, fury, rage. II. Inspiration. III. Furious or passionate conduct, madness, passion; thus also of, vehement love; also of things without life, fury, rage. Also, That which enrages or drives to madness.*

IV. *Vehement desire, in good or bad sense.*

FURTIFFUS, a, um. (furtum and facio) *That commits theft, thievish.*

FURTIM, adv. *By stealth, secretly, privily.*

FURTIVE, adv. *l. q. furtim.*

FURTIVUS, a, um. (furtum) *I. Stolen, pilfered. II. That is done by stealth, secret, clandestine; hence, I. Hidden, secret. 2. Secret, favourable to secrecy.*

3. *That does any thing by stealth or secretly.*

FURTUM, i, n. (for furatum, from furari) *I. A stolen thing; also, stealing, theft, robbery. II. Any secret action, any thing done by stealth or secretly; Furto, By stealth, secretly; especially, 1. A stolen meeting of lovers, an intrigue. 2. Crafty deceit, artifice, trick, stratagem. 3. A pretect, pretence.*

FURUNCULUS, i, m. (dimin. of fur) *A pimple or pimple, a puffer.*

FURVUS, a, um. (from *furvus*, whence *δάρκός, δαρκός, δαρκός, &c.*) *Dark, dusky, black, gloomy, clothed in black.*

FURCATOR, Æris, m. (fusco) *One that darkens or obscures, a darkener.*

FUSCINA, æ. f. *A three-forked spear.*

FUSCO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (fuscus) *I. To make dark or dusky, to blacken; to blacken, to disgrace, reproach. II. To become black or dusky.*

FUSCUS, a, um. (formed from furvus) *I. Of a dark brown colour, blackish, dark, dusky. II. Of voice or sound, Hoarse, rough.*

FOSE, adv. *Copiously, at length, diffusely.*

FUSILIS, e. (fundo, ere) *I. Molten, fluid. II. Formed of molten metal, founded, cast.*

FUSIO, Ænis, f. (fundo, ere) *A pouring, pouring out, extension.*

FUSOR, Æris, m. (fundo, ere) *He that melts any thing or that forms any thing from metal or any similar material.*

FUSTIS, is, m. *A long piece of wood, a cudgel, staff, club.*

FUSTIVUDINUS, a, um. *A fictitious word; from fustus and tundo; e. g. insulæ, Plaut., i. c. ergastula.*

FUSTUARIUM, i, n. (sc. supplicium) *A cudgelling to death.*

FUSUS, a, um. Part. of FUNDO, ere.

FUSUS, i, m. *A spindle.*

FUTATIM, adv. *Copiously.*

FUTILE, adv. *Poorly, not rightly, badly, meanly.*

FUTILIS, e. *I. Not good of its kind, bad, poor, good for nothing, worthless.*

II. *Unprofitable, vain, futile. III. Transient, not lasting.*

FUVILTAS, Ædis, f. (futillus) *Worthlessness, vanity.*

FUTURUS, a, um. part. of SUM.

G.

GÆBATA, æ. f. *A kind of dish or platter.*

GÆSUM, i, n. *A kind of heavy javelin, probably armed with barbs, used by the Gauls and other nations.*

GALBA, æ. f. *I. A kind of worm.*

II. *A galea.*

GALBÄNATUS, a, um. (galbanum) *Clothed in yellow, having on yellow clothes.*

GALBÄNETUS, a, um. (galbanum) *Of galbanum.*

GALBÄNUS, a, um. (galbus) *Prob. Yellow, yellowish; hence, Galbanum, A yellowish garment.*

GALBEUM, i, n. *A kind of band.*

GALBULA, æ. f. *A kind of small bird, a vivinal, yellow thrush.*

GALBUS, a, um. *Yellow.*

GÄLEA, æ. f. (from *γαλέην*) *A helmet - the crest of the Guinea hen.*

GÄLEO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (galea) *To furnish or cover with a helmet; hence, Galeatus, a, um, Furnished or covered with a helmet, helmed.*

GÄLERICULUM, i, n. (dimin. of galerum) *A kind of covering for the head, a cap, hood, &c.*

GÄLERITUS, a, um. (galerus) *Wearing a cap, hood, &c.; galerita avis, a tufted lark (Alauda cristata, L.).*

GÄLERUS, i, m. and GÄLERUM, i, n. *A covering for the head, a hat, cap, hood, &c.*

GÄLLIÄMUS, i, m. *A hymn sung by the Galli, i. e. priests of Cybele.*

GÄLLINA, æ. f. (gallus) *A hen; also as a term of endearment. N. B. Gallina cecinit, Ter., has crawled, as of ominous import; abæ gallina fillus, Juv., a child or favourite of fortune.*

GÄLLINÆCUS, a, um. (gallina) *Of or relating to poultry.*

GÄLLINÄRIUS, a, um. (gallina) *Of or belonging to poultry; Gallinarius, Cic., One who attends to poultry; Gallinarium, sc. stabulum, A coop for poultry.*

GÄLLUS, i, m. *I. A poultry cock. II. A priest of Cybele.*

GÄMBELION, Ænis, m. (*Γαμβελίων*) *The name of a month with the Athenians, our October, or January; Cic.*

GÁNEA, ἄ. f. (like ganeum, from γανῆμα, γανῆος) *1. An eating-house; hence, a brothel.* II. *Gluttony, debauchery.*

GÁNEO, ónis. in. (ganea s. ganeum) *A glutton, debauchee.*

GÁNEUM, I. n. I. q. ganea. *A brothel.*

GANNIO, Ire. I. *To yelp, yell, or, to bark.* II. *Fig. To yelp, bark.*

GANNITUS, us. m. (gannio) *A yelping, barking; of dogs, Lucr.: of a quarrelsome person; Mart.*

GARRIO, Ivi, Ium. 4. (from γάρριος, Dor. γάρριον) *I. To prattle, discourse as friends.* II. *To babble, talk idly, prate, gabrútlas, átis. f. (garrulus) Loquacity, talkativeness.* I. *Of persons (especially of children).* II. *Of birds, A chattering.*

GARRULUS, a, um. (garrío) *I. Talkative, prattling, garrulous; especially, tattling, babbling.* II. *Of things without life, Murmuring, warbling, purling, noisy.*

GÁRUM, or GÁRON, I. n. (γάρου) *An expensive kind of sauce, prepared from several kinds of sea-fish, particularly the scomber, but formerly from the garus.*

GÁRUS, I. m. (γάρου) *A kind of fish, unknown to us.*

GAUDEO, gáivsus sum. 2. *I. To rejoice, be glad or joyful; also, gaudere, as a salutation, All hail! good luck!* II. *To take pleasure or delight in.* III. *To enjoy any thing.*

GAUDIUM, I. n. (gaudeo) *I. Joy, gladness; salutation.* II. *Pleasure, enjoyment.* III. *Gaudium, that which causes joy or pleasure.*

GAULUS, I. in. I. (γαύλος) *A galley nearly round.* II. (γαύλος) *A kind of drinking-vessel.*

GAUSAPE, Is. n. GAUSÁPA, æ. f. GAUSÁPEM, I. n. and GAUSÁPES, Is. m. (γασάπης, á) *A kind of thick woollen cloth.*

I. Gausápatus, a, um, *Wearing such cloth.* II. Gausápius, a, um, *Made of such cloth.*

GÁVVSUS, a, um. Part. of GAUDEO.

GÁZA, æ. f. (a Persian word) *I. A treasury, the treasury of a prince.* II. *Gen. Treasure, riches.*

GELÁVVIVUS, I. m. (γελάvvivus) *A wrinkle on the cheek occasioned by laughter.*

GELIDE, adv. *Coldly, negligently.*

GELIDUS, a, um. (gelu) *I. Cold as ice, icy.* II. *Fig. That renders cold as ice, chilling.*

GÉLLO, ávi, átum, áre. (gelu) *I.*

Trans. To cause to freeze, to congeal; hence, gelari, to freeze, congeal; Gelatus, a, um, Frozen, congealed; hence, Gelatus, a, um, Numbened, chilled. II. *Intrans. To freeze.*

GELU, u. Indeel. GELUM, I. n. GELUS, us. m. *I. Frost, intense cold.* II. *Ice.* With the poets also for, *Mail.*

III. *Fig. Coldness, ice, want of warmth.*

GEMELLIPÁVUS, a, um. (gemelli and pario) *That bears twins.*

GEMELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of geminus) *Twin, born at the same time; hence, Gemelli, Virgili; Gemellus, A twin-brother, I. Similitur or the like. II. Moma gemella. III. Legio gemella, I. e. Cas., as it were a twin legion, I. e. formed by the union of two legions.*

GEMINÁVVIO, óvis. f. (gemino) *A doubling.*

GEMINO, ávi, átum, áre. (geminus) *I. To double.* II. *To join or unite two things.*

GEMINUS, a, um. *I. Twin, born at the same time; hence, Gemini, The twins; hence, similar, like.* II. *Double, in nature or limbs.* III. *Gen. Double, twofold, two.* IV. *Both.* V. *Double in appearance, large, big, robust.*

GEMITUS, us. m. (gemo) *I. A sighing, sigh; a groaning, groan; trouble, sorrow.* II. *Of things without life, A groan, hollow sound or noise.* N. B. *Genit. gemiti, for gemitus, Plaut.*

GEMMA, æ. f. I. *A precious stone, gem, jewel; also, a vessel made thereof; especially, a stone fixed in a ring; a scabring, signet.* Also, *A pearl; hence, for, an ornament.* II. *A bud or gem on a vine, tree, &c.*

GEMMÁTUS, a, um. (gemma) *Set or adorned with precious stones.*

GEMMEVS, a, um. (gemma) *I. Of precious stones or jewels.* II. *Adorned with gems or precious stones.* III. *Like, a jewel or precious stone.* IV. *Glistening, shining.*

GEMMO, ávi, átum, áre. (gemma) *I. To be set with precious stones.* II. *To be like precious stones, to sparkle or glitter like precious stones.* III. *To put forth buds or gems.*

GEMO, ut, Ium. 3. *I. To sigh, groan; to bemoan, bewail.* II. *Fig. I. Of animals, To cry or make a mournful noise.* 2. *Of things without life, To groan, to creak, to sound.*

GEMÓVVIVUS, a, um. (gemo) *Prob. Mournful, sorrowful; hence, scálgé gemoniæ; also simply, Gemoniæ, Suet.,*

sc. scálgé, A precipitous place at Rome, from which the bodies of malefactors who had been executed were thrown down.

GENA, æ. f. and more frequently the plural, GÉNÆ, árum. *I. An eyelid, the eyelids; Plin.: hence, an eye, the eyes.*

II. *A cheek. I. In the singular. 2. More frequently in the plural.*

GÉNÆLÓGVUS, I. m. (γενεαλογος) *One that relates or makes genealogies, a genealogist.*

GENER, I. in. *I. A daughter's husband, son-in-law.* II. *A sister's husband.*

GENERÁLVIS, e. (genus) *I. General, relating to all.* II. *(Of or belonging to a kind or species.*

GENERÁLVITER, adv. *Generally, universally.*

GENERÁVVIT, adv. *I. Generally, universally.* II. *According to kinds or species.* III. *By nations.*

GENERÁVVOR, óvis. m. (genero) *A generator, engenderer, father.*

GENERO, ávi, átum, áre. (genus) *I. To produce, engender, beget, bring forth; thus also, Generatus, a, um, Generated, produced, brought forth.* II. *Gen. To bring forth, produce, make, invent.*

GENÉROSE, adv. *Nobly, in a noble manner.*

GENÉRVSVITAS, átis. f. (generosus) *I. Nobility, excellence, goodness; noble appearance.* II. *Nobility, magnanimity, noble disposition.*

GENÉRVSVUS, a, um. (genus) *I. Noble, of noble birth.* II. *Noble, generous, magnanimous.* III. *Excellent, good, surpassing.*

GENÉVVIVVS, Is. f. (γενεε) *I. Generation, creation, birth; hence, the name of the first book of Moses; Tert.* II. *The nativity, the constellation or star that was rising at a person's birth.*

GENÉVVIVVIVUS, a, um. (γενεεβιαικός) *Relating to one's birthday or natal hour; Genethliacum, um. A birthday poem.*

GENÉVVIVVS, e. I. (From genius) *That proceeds from Genius, the god of joy and festivity; genial, cheerful, delightful, joyous, and sometimes, festive.* II. (From gigno) *Nuptial; hence, fortunate, prosperous.*

GENÉVVIVVITER, adv. *Festively, jovially, cheerfully.*

GENÉVVIVVIVUS, a, um. (geniculum) *Having knots, knotted, jointed.*

GENISTA, æ. f. *Broom.*

GENITALIS, e. (geno s. gigno) *I. Serving to beget, generate, or produce, fer-*

tilizing, fruitful. II. Bringing forth, generative, bearing, or thereto belonging.

GENITALITER. adv. Apply for bringing forth, fruitfully.

GENITIVUS, a. um. (geno s. gigno)

I. Bared, innate, natural; hence, proper to a family or clan. II. Bringing forth, generating, begetting.

GENITOR, oris, m. (geno s. gigno) I. A begetter, father, creator. II. Any one that produces, an author.

GENITRIX, icis, f. (genitor). I. She that produces or brings forth, a mother.

II. Fig. She that produces or causes, a mother.

GENITRŪA, æ, f. (geno s. gigno) I. A begetting, bearing II. Birth, or natal hour; considered astrologically, nativity.

GENŪS, a. um. Part. of GIGNO.

GENŪS, i. m. (geno s. gigno) I. A supposed tutelary demon attending on a person, which was born and died with him, and directed his actions, &c. II. Inclination to voluptuousness or good living. III. One that indulges or entertains another.

IV. A good taste in eating and drinking - viz., taste, with humour; Mart.

N. B. Vocat. geni, Tibull.

GENO, ul, itum, 3. (gigno, ð, whence γίνομαι) The old form of GIGNO.

GENS, tis, f. (contr. from genus) I.

A clan, a number of persons bearing the same family name, consisting of different families descended from the same stock.

N. B. 1. Gens, A race or tribe of animals. 2. One of a race, a descendant.

II. A people, nation, race, including several clans or people (populi) or towns: also of a single town, i. e. the people, inhabitants; also for, a region, district, country.

N. B. Gentium is used with some emphasis; I. With several adverbs of place; ubi nam gentium sumus? Cic., where in the world? 2. With minime: e. g. minime gentium.

Ter., by no means, far from it.

GENŪS, a, um. (gens) Peculiar to a nation, national.

GENŪS, icus, a, um. (gentilis) Of, belonging, or proper to a clan.

GENŪS, e, (gens) I. Of the same stock, clan, or family (gens), proper or belonging to a family or stock; hence, Gentiles, subst., Relatives who bear the same family name. II. Of or from the same nation or people; hence, Gentilis, subst., A fellow countryman.

GENŪS, atis, f. (gentilis) I. The relationship of those who bore the same

name. II. Kindred, relatives who bear the same name.

GENŪS, indecl. n. (γένος) The knce.

GENŪS, (sc. vinculum) A garter.

GENŪS, adv. Candidly, honestly.

GENŪS, a, um. I. Dens a jaw-tooth, grinder; Cic.; also simply, genunius, sc. dens, Juv.; hence, genunium in aliquo frangere, Pers., to backbite.

II. Innate, native, natural; Gell. III. Genuine, unadulterated, real; fabula Plauti, Gell.

GENŪS, oris, n. (γένος) I. A race, all who are connected by birth or resemblance.

II. A race, all who bear the same name; a tribe, family, clan. III. I. ser.

IV. A general term, a logical genus, which includes several species.

V. A kind, sort, species. VI. With the poets, One of a family, a child, son, grand-child, descendant; also, posterity. VII.

A nation, people. VIII. A thing of a certain kind. IX. Manner, nature, kind; hence, a style of poetry or other writing.

GEŪGRĀPHĀ, æ, f. (γεωγραφία) Geography.

GEŪMĒTER, tri, m. i. q. geometres.

GEŪMĒTRES, or GEŪMĒTRA, æ, m. (γεωμέτρης) A measurer of land, geometer.

GEŪMĒTRĪA, æ, f. (γεωμετρία) Geometry.

GEŪMĒTRĪCÆ, æs, f. (γεωμετρική, sc. τέχνη) i. q. geometria.

GEŪMĒTRĪCŪS, a, um. (γεωμετρικός) Relating to geometry, geometrical; Geometria, orum, n. Geometrical truths; geometry itself.

GEŪRĪCŪS, a, um. (γεωργικός) Of or belonging to husbandry or agriculture; hence, Georgica, plur., the name of a poem of Virgil.

GERMĀNĪTAS, atis, f. (germanus) I. The relation between children of the same parent or parents; brotherhood, sisterhood. II. Fig. A close resemblance, similarity, or connection.

GERMĀNUS, a, um. Full, or, true; hence, brotherly, sisterly; fig., real, true, pure, right, genuine.

GERMEN, inis, n. (gero) I. A bud.

II. A sprig, twig, shoot, sprout. I. Fruit. 2. Fruit of the body, a child, descendant, offspring. III. Seed.

GERMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (germino) I. A springing or sprouting forth, a budding.

II. That which springs or sprouts forth, a bud.

GERMINO, avi, atum, are. (germen) I. Intrans. To sprout forth, bud, germinate. II. Trans. To put forth.

GERO, gessi, gestum, ere. (from γίω, i. e. γίωω) I. To bring forth, bear, of the earth, trees, &c.

II. To bear, carry; especially, to wear (clothes, armour, &c.), when it may sometimes be rendered, to have; hence, I. To bear, to have. 2. Prae se gerere, To show, exhibit. 3. Personam, prop., to wear a mask, i. e. to represent a character. II. Se gerere, To behave, act; also, to treat. IV. To carry on, wage (war).

V. To do, make, occasion; to execute, accomplish, perform; hence, res gestæ, military exploits, Cic.; also, gesta, orum, Nep.; also, res gestæ, simply, Acts, transactions. Especially, To manage, transact, conduct. VI. To have; to maintain, harbour, entertain, bear. VII. To spend, pass (time).

GERO, ōnis, m. (gero, ere) A porter.

GERRE, arum, f. Useless things, bagatelles, trumpery.

GERRO, ōnis, m. (gerre) An idle fellow, trifler.

GERŪLIFIGŪLUS, i, m. (gerulus and figulus) One who occasions or causes any thing.

GERŪLUS, a, um. (gero) Carrying, bearing; Gerulus, A carrier, porter.

GESTĀMEN, inis, n. (gesto) I. That which is borne or worn. II. That with or in which one carries any thing. III. A carrying, bearing.

GERO, ōnis, f. (gesto) I. A carrying, bearing. II. A being carried about in an easy carriage, or in a litter, for the sake of health. III. A place in which a person is carried in an easy vehicle or in a litter for the sake of health.

GESTĀTOR, oris, m. (gesto) I. A carrier, porter. II. One who is carried.

GESTĀTORŪS, a, um. That serves for carrying; sella, Suet., a sedan.

GESTICŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (gesticulus) A making of gestures, gesticulation.

GESTICŪLŪS, atus sum, arl. (gesticulus) I. Intrans. To make gestures as a pantomime, to gesticulate. II. Trans. To express a thing in the manner of a pantomime.

GESTIO, ōnis, f. (gero) I. A managing, doing, performing. II. Behaviour.

GESTIO, ivi and ii, itum. 4. (gestus, us) I. To bear, carry. II. To make gestures with the hands, head, legs, &c.; to express joy or other passions by motions of the body; to exult, &c.; to be outrageous. I. To rejoice at, be glad of any thing. 2. To desire, long.

gestito, āre. (freq. of gero) *To carry, to carry often.*
GESTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of gero)
 1. *To bear, carry*; hence, 1. Fig. In situ, Ter., i. e. to be very fond of; thus also, In oculis, id. 2. *To bear, carry, convey.* 3. *To carry.* II. *To ride.*
GESTOR, ōris. m. (gero) *A carrier or bearer.*
GESTUS, a, um. Part. of GERO.
GESTUS, us. m. (gero) *A carrying*; hence, *carriage, posture or gesture of the body*; *gesticulation, motions made with the hands.*
GIBBA, æ. f. (gibbus, a, um) *A hunch or hump on the back.*
GIBBUS, i. m. i. q. gibba; Juv.
GIGANTEUS, a, um. (γίγαντιος) I. *Of or relating to the giants.* II. *Gigantic.*
GIGAS, antls. m. (γίγας, from γῆ and γίγναμι) i. e. *A son of the earth*; *Gigantes, The Giants who fought with the gods.*
GIGNO, gēni, gēditum, ēre. (γίγνομαι) *To beget*; *to bear, bring forth*; *gigni, to be born*; *fig., to produce, occasion, cause.*
 N. B. *Gignentia*, passivē, *Productions*; *locā nuda gignentium*, Sall., i. e. *plants, trees, shrubs, &c.*
GILVUS, a, um. *Of a bright honey colour, bright bay.*
GINNUS, i. m. (γίννις) i. q. hinnus; Mart. 6, 77, 7.
GLABRĀRIA, æ. f. ('glabro) *She that plucks off or deprives of hair*; *she that deprives herself of her own property.*
GLACIUS, e. (glacies) *Icy, full of ice, bound with ice.*
GLACIēs, ēi. f. I. *Ice.* II. *Hardness.*
GLACIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Trans.* *To make or turn into ice, to congeal*; *to render hard or thick.* II. *Intrans.* *To become ice, freeze, congeal*; *to grow hard or thick.*
GLADIĀTOR, ōris. m. (from gladio, ari, whence gladiator) I. *A fighter in the Roman public games, a gladiator.*
 N. B. *Gladiatores*; for *ludi gladiatorii*. Cic.
 II. *Gladiator, A bandit, thief, robber.*
GLADIĀTORIUS, a, um. (gladiator) *Of or belonging to gladiators.*
GLADIĀTORIA, æ. f. (gladio, ari) *A fighting of gladiators.*
GLADIUS, i. m. I. *A sword, dagger.*
 1. *Damaui* ad gladium, i. e. ad ludum gladiatorium. 2. *Fig.* *Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo*, Ter., with his own arms, i. e. I refute him by his own arguments;

plumbo gladio jugulari, Cic., to be refuted with weak proofs. II. *Gladius vomeris*, Plin., a ploughshare.
GLANDIFER, a, um. (glans and fero) *Bearing acorns.*
GLANDIONIDA, æ. f. l. q. glandium; e. g. suilla, Plaut.
GLANDIUM, i. n. (glans) *A delicate glandulous piece of flesh in suine.*
GLANDŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of glans) *A small acorn*; hence, 1. *A kernel in the neck, tonsil*; *a glandulous swelling in the neck.* II. Perhaps l. q. glandium; Mart. 7, 19, 4.
GLANS, dis. f. (βλάνας) *An acorn, mast*; *a leaden ball or bullet.*
GLĀREA, æ. f. *Gravel.*
GLAUCINUS, a, um. (glaucus) i. e. *glaucum colorem habens.*
GLAUCŌMA, ōtis. n. and æ. f. (γλαυκωμα) *An optical illusion.*
GLAUCUS, a, um. (γλαυκος) Like cæsius, is the name of an undefined colour, *A kind of grey or blue*; hence, 1. *Grey, or, greyish.* II. *Blue, bluish.* III. *Green, greenish, sea-green, of things in or on the sea.*
GLEBA, æ. f. I. *A small piece of earth, clod, lump*; also for, *soil, land.*
 II. *Fig.* *Any part of a whole, piece, bit.*
GLEBŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of gleba) I. *A small clod or lump of earth.* II. *A little field.*
GLESUM (Glesum, Glæsum), i. n. *Ambler.*
GLISCO, ēre. I. *To take fire, begin to burn*; *fig., to take fire, to arise, have a beginning.* II. *To grow, increase*; hence, 1. *To swell, rise up.* 2. *To become fat or bloated, to fatten.* III. *Fig.* *To rejoice greatly, exult.* IV. *To burn with desire, to be very desirous.*
GLŌBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (globus) I. *To make round or spherical*; *globari, to be made round*; *to become round.* II. *To form into a body or crowd*; *globari, to be crowd together.*
GLŌBŌSUS, a, um. (globus) *Round as a ball, spherical.*
GLŌBUS, i. m. I. *Any thick round body, a globe, sphere, ball.* II. *A crowd of men collected round a person*; especially, *a circular crowd*; *any crowd or body of men.*
GLŌMERĀMEN, Inis. n. (glomerō) *Round shape.*
GLŌMERŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (glomus) I. *To wind or form into a ball, collect together into a round heap, to glomerate*; also gen., *to roll or wind together.* II.

To form into a round body, to round.
 Hence, 1. *Annus glomerans*, sc. æ. Cic., in poetry, *revolving.* 2. *Gressus*, of horses, Virg., *to amble.* III. *To collect or bring together, to assemble*; hence, *glomerari, to crowd together, throng.*
GLŌMUS, ōris. n. *A clue.*
GLŌRIA, ō. f. I. *Glory, fame, renown.* Also, with the poets, *Ornament, honour.* II. *A vaunting, boasting*; also, *pride, haughtiness.* III. *Thirst or passion for glory*; also simply, *desire*; *generandi melis*, Virg.
GLŌRIĀTŪS, ōnis. f. (glorior) *A boasting, vaunting.*
GLŌRIŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of gloria) *Slight or little fame.*
GLŌRIOR, ātus sum, āri. (gloria) I. *boast of.* II. Especially, *To brag of, pride one's self on.*
GLŌRIŌSUS, adv. I. *With glory, gloriously.* II. *Boastfully, vauntingly (whether falsely or not)*; also, *pompously, haughtily, magnificently.*
GLŌRIŌSUS, a, um. (gloria) I. *Full of glory, glorious.* II. *Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious.* III. *Proud, pompous, haughty.* IV. *Desirous of glory.*
GLŪBO, psi, ptum. 3. I. *To peel or strip off the bark of a tree, to bark.* II. *Fig.*; *nepotes*, Catull., i. e. *spoliare.*
GLŪBEN, Inis. n. and **GLŪTINUM**, i. n. *Glue.*
GLŪTINĀTOR, ōris. m. (glutino) *One that glues together*; *a bookbinder.*
GLŪTINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (gluten) I. *To glue, glue together.* II. *Fig.* *To close up, join.*
GLŪTIO, or **GLŪTIO** ivi or ii, Itum, Itē 4. (glutus) *To swallow.*
GLŪTUS, i. m. *The throat.*
GNĀRITAS, ātis. f. (gnarus) *Knowledge.*
GNĀRĪSIS, e. i. q. gnarus; Plaut.
GNĀRUS, a, um. I. *Skilful, learned, knowing in any thing.* II. *Known.*
GNĀTUS, a, um. i. q. natus. *Born, constituted*; hence, *Gnatus, A son*; *Gnata, A daughter.*
GNĀVITER, adv. *Industriously, actively.*
GNĀVUS, a, um. i. q. navus. *Industrious, active.*
GŌBIUS, i. and **GŌBIO**, ōnis. m. (γοβίος) *A fish of small value, perhaps, the gad-goon.*
GRĀBĀTUS, i. m. (χαβάτος) *A low couch or bed to rest on.*
GRĀCILIS, e. i. *Slender.* II. *Thin, little, small.* III. *Lean, poor.*
 II 5

ΓΡΑΙΟΛΙΤΑΣ, ἄτ. f. (gracilis) 1. *Slenderness*. II. *Too great slenderness, leanness, thinness*.

ΓΡΑΪΚΤΟΣ, ἰ. m. A *jackdaw, jay*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΤΙΜ, adv. 1. *Step by step, by degrees, little and little*. II. *By regular gradation*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΤΙΟ, ὄν. f. (gradus) 1. A *flight or series of steps, a staircase*. II. In rhetoric, Gr. γράμματι, A *progressive gradation, a climax*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΥΡ, πρῆσ. sum. '3. 1. *To take steps, to step*. II. *To walk, to go*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΥΛΟΣ, ἔ. m. (Gradius and colo) A *worshipper of Mars*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΥΣ, ὑ. m. 1. *Step, pace*: hence, fig., a step; thus also, a step, proceeding, an action which occasions or is followed by another. Especially, of soldiers in battle, *Station, ground, posture, place*: hence, fig., *advantageous situation, favourable circumstances or condition*. II. A *step, stair*: hence, 1. Fig. A *degree, step*. 2. *Rank, quality, character*. 3. A *braid or tress of hair*.

ΓΡΑΪΣΣΟ, ἄρ. (γραΐζω) *To imitate the Greeks*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΚ, ἄρ. sum, ἄρ. (Graecus) *To imitate the Greeks, live after the Grecian manner*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΓΕΝΑ, ἔ. m. (Grajus and gigno s. geno) A *Greek by birth*: also, adjective, *Grecian*.

ΓΡΑΜΕΝ, ἰν. n. 1. *Grass*. II. A *plant, herb*: *Idum, Stat.*, i. e. *costum*.

ΓΡΑΜΙΝΕΥΣ, a. um. (gramen) 1. *Of grass or herbs*. II. *Full of grass, grassy*.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΑ, ἔ. and GRAMMATICE, es. f. (γραμματικῆ, sc. τέχνη) *Grammar, science of language, philology*.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ, a. um. (γραμματικὸς) *Grammatical*: *Grammatica, sc. ars, The science of language, grammar*: hence, 1. *Grammaticus, A grammarian, philologist, critic*. II. *Grammatica, ὄν. m, Matters of grammar or philology*: *grammar, science of language, philology*.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΣΤΑ, ἔ. m. (γραμματιστής) A *teacher of the elements of language*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΕΥΣ, a. um. (grandus and avum) *In years, aged, old*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΕΣΟ, ἔρ. '3. (grandis) *To become great, to grow*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΕΛΟΣ, a. um. (dimin. of grandis) *Somewhat large*.

ΓΡΑΝΟΛΟΓΟΥΣ, a. um. (grandis and loquor) 1. *Speaking greatly of a thing*. II. *Speaking lustily*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΝΟ, ἄρ. (grando) *To hail*: *grandina, ἰ. hails*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΟ, ἱρ. 4. (grandis) *To make great, increase*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΣ, ἔ. I. *Large, great*: especially, 1. *Large in stature, grown up*. 2. *Advanced in years, aged*. II. *Great, noble, bold*. III. *Great in expression, sublime, lofty*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΣΚΑΠΙΟΥΣ, a. um. (grandis and scapus) *Having a large trunk or stem*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΤΑΣ, ἄτ. f. (grandis) *Loftiness, sublimity*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΤΕΡ, adv. *Sublimely, greatly, largely*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΣΕΒΕΛΟΥΣ, a. um. (dimin. of grandior, us) *Somewhat old or grown up*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΟ, ἰν. f. *Hail, a hailstorm*.

ΓΡΑΝΙΦΕΡ, a. um. (granum and fero) *Carrying corn or grains*.

ΓΡΑΝΟΥ, ἰ. n. A *grain of corn*: hence, any thing similar to a grain of corn; a small kernel in fruits, a grain.

ΓΡΑΠΗΛΙΟΥΣ, ἡ, um. *Belonging to writing*; *theca, Suet.*, i. e. *for the style*: thus also, *aphapharium, sc. instrumentum, Mart.*

ΓΡΑΠΗΛΕΙΑ, adv. *Exactly, finely, beautifully*.

ΓΡΑΠΗΛΙΚΟΣ, a. um. (γραφεῖν) 1. *Belonging to painting or drawing*. II. *That can paint or draw, cunning, artful*.

ΓΡΑΠΗΜΙΟΥ, ἰ. n. (γραφῆν) *An instrument for writing on wax tablets, a style*.

ΓΡΑΣΣΑΤΟΡ, ὄν. m. (grassor) A *rioter in the streets, especially by night, one who attacks and robs others*.

ΓΡΑΣΣΑΤΩΡΑ, ἔ. f. ἰ. q. *grassatio*; *Suet.* *Grassor, ἄρ. sum, ἄρ. (gradior) 1. To go, go on*: hence, 1. *To go on, advance*. 2. *To proceed against any one, to act*: especially, *to proceed with violence, to be mad (against a person)*. II. *To go about*.

ΓΡΑΤΕ, adv. 1. *Willingly, with pleasure, agreeably*. II. *Graciously, thankfully*.

ΓΡΑΤΕΣ, plur. f. *Thanks*; *aliqui gratas agere, or, dicere, to return thanks*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΑ, ἔ. f. (gratus) 1. *Agreeableness, pleasantness*: in the imitative arts, *grace, charm*: hence, as a goddess, a *Grace*. II. *Favour in which a person stands with others*: hence, *good esteem, good terms, friendly relations, friendship*.

III. *Power, credit, influence, respectability, arising from acquaintance or friends*. IV. *A favour bestowed upon*

another, a service. *Gratia, ablat.*. *On account of (out of favour to)*; *for the sake of*. V. *A dispensing with or remitting of a thing*. VI. *Thanks*: hence, 1. *Gratia est, I thank you, Ter.*: *gratia est, sc. tibi, Plaut.*, I am much obliged to you, but must decline. 2. *Abl. plur. Gratias, Ter.*, *Without recompense, pay, or reward, gratuitously*: from this was formed, by contraction, *gratis*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΛΕΙΛΑΤΙΟ, ὄν. f. (gratificor) *An obliging, gratifying*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΛΕΙΟΚ, ἄτ. sum, ἄρ. (gratus and facio) *To show a favour, oblige, gratify*: hence, *to make a present of, give up, make over*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΝΟΣ, For *nought*; see *GRATIA, ad fin.*

ΓΡΑΤΙΟΥΣ, a. um. (gratia) 1. *Full of pleasure, agreeable, beloved*. II. *In favour or esteem, beloved*. III. *That is done out of mere favour*. IV. *Showing favour, favoured*. V. *That shows favour, condescending, gracious*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΟΥΣ, adv. *For nought*; see *GRATIA, ad fin.*

ΓΡΑΤΙΟΥΣ, ἄτ. sum, ἄρ. (gratus) *To congratulate; to rejoice, demonstrate one's joy*: also, *sibi, to be glad with one's self*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΡΟ, adv. (gratuitus) 1. *For nought, without pay or profit, gratuitously*. II. *Without cause*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΤΟΥΣ, a. um. (with long penult) *That is done or given for nothing, without pay, reward, or profit*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΑΒΟΥΝΔΟΥΣ, a. um. *Congratulatory*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΑΤΙΟ, ὄν. f. (gratulor) 1. *An expressing joy of to any one; a congratulation*. II. *Joy, especially, public joy*: hence, a *holiday, festival*; especially, a *public thanksgiving*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΑΤΟΡ, ὄν. m. (gratulor) *One who congratulates*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΟΡ, ἄτ. sum, ἄρ. (gratus) 1. *To express joy, wish joy, congratulate*.

N. B. *Sibi gratulari, to congratulate one's self, i. e. be glad in one's self*. II. *To manifest one's gratitude, especially, to God or the gods*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΟΥΣ, a. um. (from χαερός) 1. *Pleasing, agreeable*: hence, *Gratum, subst.*, *A favour*: hence, 1. *That procured favour, that renders agreeable or beloved*. 2. *Deserving thanks, thank-worthy*: also, *joyous, acceptable*. II. *Grateful, thankful*.

ΓΡΑΥΑΣΤΕΛΛΟΥΣ, ἰ. m. *Greyish, darkish, old*.

GRAVĪTE, adv. With difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly.

GRĀVĪTĪM, adv. i. q. gravate; Liv. **GRĀVĪBŪSŌS**, a, um. (gravato) I. (Often afflicted with or subject to a catarrh or cold. II. (causing a catarrh.

GRĀVEDO, inls. f. (gravis) I. Heaviness. II. A catarrh, cold. III. Incombrance, heaviness.

GRĀVE-ŪLŪS, tis. I. Smelling strongly. II. Having a disagreeable smell, stinking, rank.

GRĀVĪBŪS, ō, ēre. (gravis) To become heavy or heaver; hence I. To become worse or more violent, to increase, gain strength. II. To become pregnant.

GRĀVIDĪTAS, ātis. f. (gravidus) Pregnancy.

GRĀVĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (gravidus) I. To load. II. To impregnate.

GRĀVĪDŪS, a, um. (gravis). I. Heavy or weighed down with any thing, full, filled up. II. Pregnant, with young. **Grāvīda**, A pregnant woman; fig., pregnant, fruitful, full, filled up.

GRĀVIS, e. I. Heavy, weighty, not light; hence, I. Weighty, important; hence, I. Weighty, credible, creditable.

2. Of weight or authority, respectable. 3. Violent, vehement, great, strong; also, violent or vehement against any one; or, difficult to conquer. 4. Grave, serious in behaviour; considerate, cautious, circumspect, sober, orderly. 5. Troublesome, inconvenient, oppressive, burdensome, hard, unpleasant, disagreeable; hence, I. Unhealthy, unwholesome.

2. Hard of digestion. 3. Having an unpleasant smell or flavour. 5. Deep, grave. II. Laden, loaded, oppressed, incommoded, when it may sometimes be rendered, full of, richly furnished or supplied with, &c.; hence, I. Languid, faint, feeble, moaning with difficulty. 2. Pregnant, with child, with young. N. B. Grave, for graviter, Stat.

GRĀVĪTAS, ātis. f. (gravis) I. Weight, heaviness; hence, I. Weight, impressiveness, energy, force. 2. Weightiness, power, might. 3. Inconvenience or troublesome-ness of a thing. I. Unwholesomeness. 2. Disagreeableness, unpleasantness, disagreeable or unpleasant smell. 3. Violence, strength. 4. Violence, vehemence, rage, fury; cruelty. 5. Deanness. III. Stability, firmness; hence, I. Earnestness, seriousness of deportment. 2. Gravity, thoughtfulness, sedateness, consideration. 3. Magnanimity, con-

stancy, perseverance. 4. Respectability, reputation, dignity.

GRĀVĪTĀR, adv. I. Weightily heavily; hence, I. Violently. 2. Exceedingly, greatly, very much. 3. Impressively, with propriety. 4. Deeply, of sound. 5. Seriously; secretly. II. With heaviness; hence, I. Unwillingly, with reluctance, indignation, or error. 2. Sickly.

GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (gravis) To weigh down, make heavy, load, oppress, burden, prop, and fig.; hence, **Grāvatus**, a, um, weighed down, burdened, incommoded, fig.; heavy. Also, **Gravor**, ātus sum, āti, as a deponent. I. Intrans. 1. To be reluctant, to loathe, hesitate, be unwilling. 2. To be or become tired or wearied. II. Trans. To be weighed down with any thing, to feel any thing as a burthen.

GRĒGĀLIS, e. (greg) I. Of or belonging to a flock or herd; hence, **Gregales**, subst., Those of the same herd; hence, of persons, comrades, companions, acquaintance. II. Of a common kind, common, not extraordinary; also, common, peculiar to the common people or common soldiers.

GRĒGĀRIUS, a, um. (greg) I. Of or relating to a flock or herd. II. Common, of soldiers.

GRĒGĀTĪM, adv. I. In flocks, herds, swarms, &c.; also of men, in crowds. II. With, or among the common people.

GRĒGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (greg) To gather together in a herd, or simply, to collect.

GRĒMIUM, i. n. A lap.

GRESSUM, a, um. Part. of **GRADIOR**. **GRESSUS**, us. m. (gradior) I. A going, pace. II. A step.

GREX, grēgis. m. I. A flock, herd, swarm, drove, &c. II. A company or society of men, society, club, crowd, troop, band, &c.; especially of actors, a company. III. The crowd, the common people. IV. Also, of things without life; virgarum, Plaut., i. e. bundles. N. B. Grex, gen. fem.; Lucr.

GRĒVIS, i. q. grus; Phædr.

GRĒNŪSUS, us. m. (grunulo) A grunting, grins, c. (from γίγνημι, or γρῶμι) A crane.

GŪBERNACULUM, i. n. contr. for gubernaculum; Virg.

GŪBERNĀCULUM, i. n. (gubernō) A helm, rudder; fig., a helm, rudder, a steering, ruling, leading, guiding.

GŪBERNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (gubernō) I. The steering or guiding of a ship, the art of steering. II. Fig. Gen. A ruling, guiding, managing, directing.

GŪBERNĀTOR, ōris. m. (gubernō, i. One that steers a ship, a steersman, pilot. II. A governor, ruler.

GŪBERNĀTRIX, icis. f. (gubernator) She who rules or governs.

GŪBERNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (gubernō) I. To pilot or steer a ship. II. To direct, govern, conduct, manage.

GŪBERNUM, i. n. i. q. gubernaculum; Lucr.

GŪLA, ō. f. The gullet, oesophagus. I. The neck. II. Fig. Gluttony; daintiness.

GŪLŌSUS, ad. Gluttonously. **GŪLŌSUS**, a, um. (gula) I. Gluttonous, dainty. II. Fig. Lector, Mart., i. e. a great reader.

GULGES, itis. m. I. A gulf of water in circular motion, which absorbs things near it; a whirlpool; also gen., any deep place in water, a depth, hollow; hence, a spendthrift, prodigal. II. With the poets, gen., Deep water, the deep sea, a deep lake, or river.

GULGĒLĪO, ōvis. m. The windpipe, oesophagus.

GULGIŪM, i. n. A mean dwelling, a hovel, hut.

GUSTĀTUS, us. m. (gusto) I. A tasting. II. The flavour of any thing. III. The sense of tasting, the taste.

GUSTO, ō. f. ātum, āre. To taste, take a little of any food; to eat, drink; fig., to taste, to take or partake of slightly.

GUSTUS, us. m. (contr. for gustatus) I. A tasting; hence, I. A partaking slightly of any thing. 2. An antepast.

II. Flavour. III. The sense of taste; a taste for any thing.

GUTTA, ō. f. I. A drop. II. Any thing in the shape of a drop. GUTTĒ, Spots or specks on any animal or thing. III. Fig. A small particle, bit.

GUTTĀTĪM, adv. By drops.

GUTTĀTES, a, um. (gutta) Spotted, speckled.

GUTTĀLA, ō. f. (dimin. of gutta) A small drop.

GUTTUR, ōris. n. I. The throat. II. Gluttony.

GUTTUR, i. m. A vessel with a narrow neck, from which liquids are poured in small quantities. I. A vessel used in washing or bathing. II. A vessel used in sacrifices.

GŪMNAS, ādis. f. (gymnāzō) I. Exercise. II. Wrestling, boxing

GYMNASIARCHUS, i. m. (γυμνασιάρχος) *The master of a Gymnasium.*

GYMNASIUM, i. n. (γυμνασίον) *A public place or building in Greece, where the youth practised wrestling, throwing, &c.* II. *A public place in which youth were instructed in philosophy, &c.; a college, school;* of these there were three at Athens, namely, the Academia, Lyceum, and Cynosarges.

GYMNASTICUS, a, um. (γυμναστικός) *Relating to the exercises of boxing, wrestling, &c.; gymnastic.*

GYMNICUS, a, um. (γυμνικός) i. q. gymnasticus.

GYNECEUM, or GYNAECIUM, i. n. (γυναικείον) *With the Greeks, The interior of a house, where the women resided, a harem.*

GYNECANTIS, idis. f. (γυναικάντις) i. q. Gynaecium.

GYPSATUS, a, um. I. Part. of gypso; see GYPSO. II. Adj.; Gypsatissimus manus, Cic. ad Div. 7, 6, with hands covered with gypsum, according to the practice of actors who sustained the characters of women.

GYPSO, avi, ātum, āre. (gypsum) *To cover with gypsum, to plaster.*

GYPSUM, i. n. *Plaster; parget.*

GYRO, āre. (gyrus) *To wheel round.*

GYRUS, i. m. (γύρως) I. *A circle described in flying, &c.* II. *A ring; a course, circuit.*

H.

HA! Interj. *Ha! ah!*

HABENA, æ. f. (habeo) Prop. *That which with one holds any thing:* hence, I. *A thong with which one holds, binds, draws, &c., any thing:* also, a string itself. II. Especially, *A rein:* hence, fig., a rein, government, management, direction. III. *Any thong.*

HABENTIA, æ. f. (habeo) *A having or holding; property, possessions.*

HABEO, vi, ātum, 2. I. *To have, hold, possess:* hence, I. *To get, receive, acquire, gain possession of.* 2. *To keep, retain.* 3. *To contain.* 4. *To have in possession, to be master of.* 5. *To inhabit, occupy.* 6. *To be in possession of intelligence, to have heard, to know.* II. *To apply, use.* III. *To cause, occasion, make.* IV. *To hold (a discourse), utter, pronounce.* V. *To hold (an assembly).* VI. *To hold, to detain, keep*

in custody. VII. *To treat or use (well or ill).* VIII. *To esteem, reckon, account.* IX. *To pass, spend (time).*

HABITUS, e. (habeo) XI. Sc. *To be, X. To show, exhibit.* N. B. Part. Habitus, a, um, is used also adjectively: I. *Stout, plump.* 2. *Disposed, inclined.*

HABILIS, e. (habeo) *That may be easily handled, laid hold of, or carried:* hence, I. *Fit, suitable, proper.* II. *Adapted, fitted.* III. *Pliant, flexible.* IV. *Nimble, swift.*

HABILITAS, ātis. f. (habilis) *Aptitude, ability.*

HABITABILIS, e. (habito) I. *Habitabile.* II. *Inhabited.*

HABITACULUM, i. n. (habito) *A dwelling-place, habitation.*

HABITATIO, ōnis. f. (habito) I. *An inhabiting.* II. *A habitation, dwelling-place.* III. *House-rent.*

HABITATOR, ōris. m. (habito) *An inhabitant.*

HABITO, avi, ātum, āre. (frequent. of habeo) *To have, especially, to have frequently.* Also, *To be (in a place);* and hence, *to inhabit, dwell:* hence, I. Fig. *To abide, dwell, reside.* II. Especially, I. *To remain long in a place.* 2. *To dwell upon any thing.*

HABITUDO, inis. f. (habeo) *The external condition or form of a thing.*

HABITURIO, ire. (habeo) *To desire to have.*

HABITUS, u. m. (habeo) *The condition or state of a thing, whether external or internal.* I. *Of the body:* state of health. II. *Of dress:* habit, attire.

III. *Of the mind and other things.* IV. *Rank, station, condition.*

HAC, abl. of hic, hæc, hoc. (sc. parte s. via) I. *Hæc.* II. *Hither.*

HACTENUS, (prop. hac tenus, sc. parte) I. *So far.* II. *Thus far.* III. *On this point, as relates to this subject, here.*

IV. *Until now, up to this time, hitherto.*

V. *Hæc.* VI. *In the mean time, meanwhile.* VII. *Only, merely.*

HABITUS, is. n. (sc. stabulum, from hædus) *A goat-stall.*

HÆDILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of hædus) *A little kid.*

HÆDINUS, a, um. (hædus) *Of a kid or kids.*

HÆDULEA, æ. f. (hædus) *A little kid.*

HÆDULLUS, i. m. (dimin. of hædus) *A little kid.*

HÆDUS, i. m. I. *A kid.* II. *Hædi, Two stars in the constellation Auriga.*

HÆREC, hæsi, hæsum. 2. I. *To hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed or fastened to a thing.* II. *To hang on, to be the last.* III. *To hesitate, to be perplexed or embarrassed, be at a loss.*

HÆRES, edis. See HERES.

HÆRESCO, hæsi, êre. 3. (hæreo) *To adhere, cleave.*

HÆRESIS, is and eos. f. (hæreo) *A sect.*

HÆSITABUNDUS, a, um. *Hesitating.*

HÆSITANTIA, æ. f. (hæsito) *Siam-merying.*

HÆSITATIO, ōnis. f. (hæsito) I. *Hesitation in speech, when one knows not what to say.* II. *Perplexity, embarrassment.* III. *Uncertainty, doubt.*

HÆSITATOR, ōris. m. (hæsito) *One who hesitates.*

HÆSITO, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of hæreo) I. *To stick or remain fixed in a place.* II. *To hesitate, to be at a loss.*

HÆLCEO, HALCYONE, &c. See ALCEO, &c.

HÆLEC, HÆLEC. See ALEC, &c.

HÆLEUCTICUS, a, um. (hæluictikos) *Of or belonging to fish or to fishing:* hence, Hæluiction (hæluictiōn), sc. liber, a poem of Ovid.

HÆLITUS, u. m. (halo, ære) I. *Breath; sinking breath.* II. *Exhaustion, damp, vapour.*

HÆLLEX, icis. See ALLEX.

HALLUCINATIO, HALLUCINOR, &c. See ALUC.

HALO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans. To breathe, emit a vapour, exhale.* II. *Trans. To breathe forth.*

HALOS, ōnis. m. (hælo) *A circle round the sun or moon, a halo.*

HALOPHANTA, æ. m. (hælophântas) Prop. *One that informed against those who exported salt contrary to law:* a worthless fellow, scoundrel.

HALTER, êris. m. (hæltêr) *A leaper:* hence, halteres, leaden weights held in both hands to assist in leaping.

HALLUCINATIO, HALLUCINOR, &c. See ALUC.

HAMA, æ. f. (hæma) *A kind of bucket.*

HAMARRUS, âdis. f. (hæmarros) sc. nymphæ. *A wood-nymph, one that lives in a tree and dies with it.* N. B. Hamadryas, for Hamadryadibus, Propert.

HANAPTILIS, e. (hamo) *With a hook.*

HANAPTUS, a, um. (hamus) *Hooked, like a hook.*

HAMAXĀGGGA, æ. m. (from hæmaxi and agga) *One who carries out any thing on a wagon.*

HIMAXO, ÆRE. (from ἡμάξα, a car, wagon) *To yoke to a wagon.*

HAMŌTA, Æ. M. (hamus) *One who fishes with a hook, an angler.*

HAMULUS, I. M. (dimin. of hamus) *A little hook or hooked instrument.*

HAMUS, I. M. I. *A hook.* II. *A fishing-hook; fig. of craft or deception.*

HAMUS, I. M. I. *Anything like a hook.*

HAMPE, Æ. F. (ἄμπε) Prop. *A touching or handling; hence, a covering of the body with sand; dust raised in traveling.*

HARA, Æ. F. *A small pen or coop for animals; especially for swine, a hog-sty.*

HARIOLA, Æ. F. (hariolus) *A prophetic.*

HARIOLOR, ÆTUS SUNN, ÆRI. (hariolus)

I. *To prophesy, divine.* II. *To speak foolishly, talk idly.*

HARIOLUS, or ARIOLUS, I. M. *A soothsayer, diviner, prophet.*

HARMŌNIA, Æ. F. or HARMŌNIE, Æ. F. (ἁρμονία) *Harmony, a mutual agreement of different things.*

HARPAGO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (from ἁρπάγω) *To rob, plunder.*

HARPAŪO, ÆNIS. M. (from ἁρπάγω) *A hook formed for drawing to itself or for pulling down.* II. *A robber.*

HARPASTEM, I. N. (ἁρπαστήν) *A kind of ball.*

HARPE, Æ. F. (ἄρπη) *A crooked sword, scimitar.*

HARSPEX, or ARCSPEX, ICIS. M. I. *Plur. Aruspices, A kind of Etrurian soothsayers introduced into Rome, who foretold future events from the entrails of oxen, from lightning and other singular appearances.* II. *Any diviner, prophet.*

HARUSPICA, or ARUSPICA, Æ. F. (haruspex) *A female soothsayer.*

HARUSPICINUS, A. UM. (haruspex) *Relating to the art of soothsaying; Haruspician, sc. ars, The art of soothsaying.*

HARUSPICULUM, I. N. (haruspex) *The art of soothsaying.*

HASTA, Æ. F. *A spear.* I. *For throwing; A javelin.* II. *For other purposes.* I. *At auctions and public sales, to point out the place and the public authority; sub hasta vendere, or haste subijcere, to subhastate, sell by public auction; hence, hasta publica, or simply, hasta, for, An auction or public sale.* 2. *A spear was also erected at the tribunal of the Centumviri; hence, hastam centumviralem cogere, Suet. l. c. Centumvirorum iudicium convocare.* 3. *For*

adorning the hair of a bride; Ov. Fast. 2, 560.

HASTATUS, A. UM. (hasta) *Armed with a spear or javelin; especially, Hastatus, sc. milites, A division of the Roman infantry, who in battle formed the first company; the second consisted of the Principes, and the third of the Triarii.*

HASTULUS, E. (hasta) *Belonging to or fit for a spear; hence, Hastula, sc. lignum, 1. The shaft of a spear or javelin.*

II. *The whole spear or javelin.*

III. *A piece of wood in the form of a shaft, or from which a shaft may be made; a prop for supporting a eine.*

HASTULA, Æ. F. (diminu. of hasta) *A small spear; a little rod or branch.*

HASTULI, INTERJ. *Ha!*

HASTULUS, ADV. I. Q. NON. *Not; haud dum, or haud dum, not yet, Liv.: haud-ququam, or haud ququam, sc. ratione, by no means, not at all. N. B. I. Haud ququam, for haud tam—quam, Tac. 2.*

Haud vidi magis, Plaut. l. e. far from it, forbid it Heaven! 3. Haud volo an (for annon) expresses a decisive affirmation, I know not, whether—not, &c., i. e. in my opinion. 4. Haud is redundant; haud non velles dividi? Plaut.

HAUDUM, HAUDQUAQUAM. See HAUD.

HAURIO, HAUSI, HAUSTUM, ÆRE. (from haurio) 1. *To draw up (a liquid); fig. 1. To take from any thing.* 2. *To bring up, bring forth.* 3. *To tear up, tear out.* 4. *To spill, shed.* II. *To draw in; hence, 1. To drink.* 2. *To eat, swallow; devour, consume.* 3. *To swallow up, to destroy, consume.* 4. *To take in with the eyes or ears, to see or hear.* 5. *Also, To draw in or swallow up in any other manner.* 6. *To get, obtain, receive, enjoy any thing, whether good or bad.* 7. *To endure, suffer.* III. *To draw out; hence, 1. To exhaust by drinking, to drain.* 2. *To dig out, dig up.* IV. *To penetrate deeply; hence, 1. To stab, transfix, pierce.* 2. *To take possession of.* 3. *To end, close, finish, complete.*

HAUSTOR, ORIS. M. (haurio) *A drinker.*

HAUSTRUM, I. N. (haurio) *A machine for drawing water.*

HAUSTUS, A. UM. Part. of HAURIO.

HAUSTUS, US. M. (haurio) I. *A drawing; hence, a drinking, a draught.*

II. *The right of drawing.*

HAVE, HAVEO. See AVERO.

HEBŌMADA, Æ. F. (hebdomas) *Seven of any thing, a septenary; hence, a week.*

HEBŌMAS, ÆDIS. (ἑβδομάς) *The*

number seven, seven of any thing; e. g. of days, a week.

HĒNEO, ÆRE. 2. I. *To be blunt.*

II. *Fig. To be dull or sluggish.*

HĒNES, ÆTIS. I. *Blunt.* II. *Fig. Of the sight, Weak; also of the understanding, dull, stupid, blunt.* III. *Without feeling.* IV. *Not lively, cold, dead.* V. *Dull of hearing.* VI. *Without smell or favour.*

HĒNICCO, ÆRE. 3. (hebeo) *To grow blunt or dull, to become languid.*

HĒNETO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (hebes) *To make blunt; fig. to make dull or dim, to render faint.*

HĒNERA (Edēra), Æ. F. *Ivy (Hedera Helix, L.).*

HĒNERACUS (Eder.), or HĒNERACUS (Ed.), A. UM. *Of ivy.*

HĒNERIGER, A. UM. (hedera and gero) *Bearing ivy.*

HĒNERŌSUS, A. UM. (hedera, Full of ivy.

HĒNYCHRUM, I. N. (ἑνύχρουν) I. *Any thing of a pleasing colour.* II. *Perfume, balaam, &c.*

HELI INTERJ. *Al! alas!* denoting sorrow, fear, &c.

HELICIANUS, I. M. (helcium) *One who draws any thing.*

HELLEBORUS (ELL.), A. UM. (helleborus) *That has need of hellebore, not in his senses, mad, insane.*

HELLEBORUS (ELL.), I. N. or HELLEBORUM (ELL.), I. N. (ἑλλεβορός, or ἑλλεβορόν) *Hellebore.*

HELLOPS (Elops, Ellops), ÆPIS. M. (ἑλλοψ) *A kind of fish of very fine flavour.*

HELŌTES, UM. or HELŌTĒS, ÆRUM. M. *Public slaves of the Macedonians.*

HELŪATIO, ÆNIS. F. (heluor) *A gormandizing, gluttony.*

HELŪO, ÆNIS. M. *One who squanders his property in luxury and excess, a gormandizer.*

HELŪOR, ÆTUS SUNN, ÆRI. (heluo) I. *Intrans. To squander, lavish.* II. *Trans. To squander, lavish.*

HELVELLA (Hēvēlā), Æ. F. *Any small pot-herb.*

HEM! INTERJ. I. *Al! oh! alas!*

II. *Well! III. Lo! behold! see!*

HĒNĒBŌRŌMUS, or -OS, I. M. (ἡνέβωρος) *A courier, post.*

HĒNICILLUS, I. M. (ἡνίκαλος, half, and κιάλος, an ass) *Half ass, a term of reproach.*

HĒNICYCLUS, A. UM. (ἡνίκυκλος) *Something of a semicircular form.*

HEM

HEMINA, æ. f. (ἡμίνα) I. *A measure containing half a sextarius.* II. *A vessel made to contain the said measure.*

HEMINTRIUS, a, um. (hemina) *Of the measure of a hemina.*

HEMISTRATUS (-os), a, um. (ἡμιστρατός) *One and a half; hence, Hemistratus (-os).* I. *A semiterrestrial auge.* II. *Sc. homo, One afflicted with this auge.*

HENDÉCASYLLABUS, a, um. (ἑνδεκάσυλλαβός) *Of eleven syllables.*

HEPAR, ætis, n. (ἥπαρ) l. q. jecur. *The liver.*

HEPATIUS, a, um. (hepar) *Relating to the liver.*

HEPATICS, a, um. (ἥπατικός) *Diseased in the liver.*

HEPTESIS, is. f. (ἑπτῆσις) sc. navis. *A galley with seven banks of oars on each side.*

HERA, æ. f. (herus) I. *The mistress of a house, in respect of the servants.*

II. *A mistress, a female commander; hence, mistress, sweetheart.*

HERBA, æ. f. (from ἑρβή) *Any thing that springs from the earth of tender substance and green colour.* I. *Grass, herbage.* II. *An herb.* III. *Any green or grassy stalk; hence, a young blade of corn.*

HERBACEUS, a, um. (herba) *Grassy, green as grass.*

HERBARIUS, a, um. (herba) *Concerned with or relating to herbs; Herbarius, An herbalist, botanist.*

HERESCO, ère. 3. (herbeo) *To form into grass or blades.*

HERBUS, a, um. (herba) *Grassy, green as grass.*

HERBOSUS, a, um. (herba) I. *Full of grass, grassy.* II. *Grassy, green as grass.* III. *Made from grass.*

HERIFER, a, um. (herba and fero) *Bringing forth grass, abounding in grass*

HERBOSUS, a, um. (herba) I. *Full of grass, grassy, abounding in grass.* II. *Full of green herbs.*

HERBULA, æ. f. (dimin. of herba) *A small herb.*

HERCUS, l. m. ('Ergiuse s. 'Ergiuse) *A surname of Jupiter, as guardian of the house, &c.; hence, are Hercæ, Lucan.*

HERCISCO, ère. (herctum and cieo) *To part or divide itself into any thing.*

HERCTUM (Erc.), i. n. *An undivided inheritance.*

HERE, l. q. heri; Cic.

HEREDITARIUS, a, um. (hereditas)

HER

I. *Of or relating to an inheritance.* II. *Obtained by inheritance, hereditary.*

HEREDITAS, ætis, f. (heres) *Inheritance; also, on inheritance, a patrimony, inherited property.*

HEREDIUM, l. n. (sc. prædium) *An hereditary estate.*

HERES, ædis, c. (from ἡρῆς) I. *An heir; hence, fig. i. c. a successor.* II. *Facet, for, A possessor, owner.*

HERI, adv. (from ἡρῆς, originally ἡρῆς, whence heri, then heri) *Yesterday.*

HERIFUGA, æ. m. (herus and fugio) *One who runs away from a master.*

HERILIS, e. (herus) *Of the master of a family.*

HEROÏCUS, a, um. (ἡρωικός) *Of or relating to a hero, heroic.*

HEROÏNA, æ. f. (ἡρωίνη) *A heroine.*

HEROÏDIS, idis, f. (ἡρῆις) l. q. heroina; Ov. N. B. Ileroisia, for heroidibus; Ov.

HEROS, õis, m. (ἥρως) I. *One descended from a deity by father's or mother's side, and after his death reckoned among the gods; a demigod, hero; also gen. any man celebrated for great exploits, especially if of noble birth; a hero, illustrious person.* II. *Fig. A man of extraordinary virtue, a godlike man.*

HEROUS, a, um. (ἡρῶς) i. q. heroicus; I.

HEROCUM, sc. monumentum. *A monument to the memory of a hero; also gen. a monument.*

HERUS, i. m. *A master.* I. *The master of a house or family, especially in respect of the slaves.* II. *Any master, lord, owner.*

HERPERIUS, a, um. (ἡρπίτης) *Occidental, western.*

HERPESCO, ïnis, f. (Hesperus) *The evening star.*

HERPESUS, or -os, i. m. (ἡρπῆσις) I. *The evening star, or Venus.* II. *The west, or country situate in the west.*

HERSTERNUS, a, um. (heri) *Of yesterday.*

HERTALCES, es, f. (ἡρταλκῆ) sc. ala. *The name of a wing of the Macedonian cavalry, because it was composed only of soldiers who were faithfully devoted to the king; Nep.*

HEU! interj. *Oh! ah! alas!* denoting astonishment or lamentation.

HEUS! interj. *Ho! soho there! hark! holla!*

HEXACLINON, l. n. (ἑξάκλινον) *A sofa or couch calculated to hold six persons.*

HEXAMETER, or HEXAMĒTRUS, a, um. (ἑξάμετρος) *Having six members or feet.*

HEX

HEXĀPHŌROS, on. (ἑξάφορος) *That which is borne by six persons; hexaphoros, sc. lectica, Mart.*

HEXERIS, is, f. (ἑξῆρης) sc. navis. *A vessel having six banks of oars on each side.*

HIATUS, us, m. (hiō) I. *An opening, aperture, cleft; oris, of the mouth; also without oris, the opening of the mouth, an open mouth.* II. *Hiatus in speaking, the concurrence of two vowels in two different words.* III. *Eager desire after any thing.* IV. *Bomastical speaking, open mouth.*

HIERNACULUM, l. n. (hiberno) I. *A habitation or apartment used as a winter residence.* II. *Hibernacula, Tents for winter quarters.*

HIBERANO, Ævi, ætum, Ære. (hibernus) *To pass the winter, to winter; especially of soldiers, to winter, have winter quarters.*

HIERNUS, a, um. (hiems) I. *That belongs or relates to the winter, wintery, wintry; hence, Hiberna, Things relating to winter; especially, castra hiberna, and simply, hiberna, sc. castra, winter quarters.* II. *Stormy, boisterous, tempestuous.*

HIUSCUM, i. m. (ἱόσκος) *Marsh-mallow (Althæa officinalis, L.); compeller hibiscus, l. e. ad hibiscum, Virg.*

HIURIDA, æ. c. *Of ambiguous origin.* I. *O animals.* II. *Of persons (Angl. Mudatto).*

HIC, hæc, hoc. (from is) I. *This.* II. *Present, modern; also, still alive, of our time.* III. *That, it, for, is, ea, id.*

IV. *Such, so constituted or disposed.* V. *That, demonstrative.* N. B. I.

For hic, hæc, hoc, we frequently find, hiccæ, hæccæ, hocce; and when the interrogative ne is added, from this is formed hiccine, hæccine, hoccine. 2. Ablat. neut. hoc frequently signifies, *On this account, hence, for this reason.*

III. *or, hic, adv. 1. Here, in this place.* II. *Here, in this particular.*

III. *On this, at this time.* IV. *Hercynum, on this occasion or circumstance.*

HICCÆ, hæccæ, hocce. See Hic, hæc, hoc.

HICINE, hæccine, hoccine. See Hic, hæc, hoc.

HIEMALIS, e. (hiems) I. *Of or relating to the winter, wintry, wintery.* II. *Stormy, exposed to storms.*

HIEMO, Ævi, ætum, Ære. (hiems) I. *Intrans. 1. To pass the winter, to winter.*

1. To be winter; to be stormy, as in winter. II. Trans. To congregate, freeze.

HIEMS, Ætis. f. (from *χίμαρος*) 1. Stormy or rough weather, storm, tempest; fig. i. e. vengeance, violence. II. Winter. I. For. Cold. 3. The wintry constellations. 3. For. A year.

HIEROPHANT, or -IS, Æ. m. (*ἱεραστής*) A priest and teacher of religion with the Greeks and Egyptians.

HIERO, Ære. (hio) To open the mouth, yawn, gape.

HILARE, adv. Joyfully, cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

HILARIS, e. and HILARUS, a, um. (ilari) Joyful, gay, jocund, cheerful, merry, blithe.

HILARITAS, Ætis. f. (hilaris) Joyfulness, gaiety, cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity.

HILARITAS, l. q. hilare; Auct. ad Her.

HILARITUD, Ætis. f. (hilaris) l. q. hilaritas; Plaut.

HILARIO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (hilaris) To make cheerful, cheer, gladden, exhilarate.

HILARUS, a, um. (dimin. of hilarus) l. q. hilari; Cic.

HILLA, Æ, f. I. One of the smaller intestines of any animal except sheep, an intestine. II. A kind of sausage.

HILUM, l. n. The least, a whit, anything; nec, or neque, hilum, i. e. nothing at all, not in the least.

Hinc, adv. I. Hence, from this place; also, thence, from that place.

II. From (on) this side. III. From this, out of this; or, hence. IV. For, ex hoc homine. V. On this, ærcupon.

Hinc, ire. To neigh.

HINSTRUS, Æ. m. (hinno) A neighing.

HINSTRUS, l. n. A yawn.

HINULUS, l. m. l. q. hinuleus; Suet.

HINULUS, l. m. (hino) s. hino) A snuff, the offspring of a horse and a she-ass.

HIO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (from χίμαρος)

I. Intrans. 1. To gape, open, part.

2. To open the mouth, gape, yawn; hence, 1. To gape with admiration at a thing. 2. To desire greatly, long for.

3. To make an hiatus in speaking or writing. 3. To gape, be open; fig. to gape, to be ill or imperfectly connected.

II. Trans. To speak or utter with the mouth wide open; to bring forth out of the mouth.

HIPPAGOC, (ἵππαγος) naves, Liv., l. e. Horse-transporters.

HIPPAGUS, l. (ἵππος) navis. A horse-transporter.

HIPPENTAVUS, l. m. (ἵππενταυρος)

A fabulous monster, consisting of a horse and a man; a hippocentaur.

HIPPIDAMUS, l. m. (ἵππιδάμης) A breaker or rider of horses.

HIPPIDAMUS, l. m. (ἵππιδάμης) A place in which horse-races are held, a race-course.

HIPPIMANES, n. (ἵππιμανίς) I. A kind of humour. II. A piece of flesh on the forehead of a colt when foaled.

HIPPOPER, Æ. f. (ἵπποπερα) A travelling-bag of a person on horseback.

HIPPOTRACHA, Æ. m. (ἵπποτραχή) An equestrian archer.

HIPPURUS, or -OS, l. m. (ἵππουρος) A kind of fish.

Hira, Æ. f. Agut.

HIRCINUS, a, um. (hircus) I. Of a goat or goats. II. Having the smell of a goat.

HIRCUS, a, um. (hircus) That smells like a goat, goatish.

HIRCULUS, l. m. (dimin. of hircus) A little goat.

Hircus, l. m. l. q. A he-goat. II. A goatish smell, the rank smell of the armpit.

HIRANA, Æ. f. A kind of vessel.

HIRSTCUS, a, um. l. Rough, shaggy.

II. Fig. Rough, unadorned, unpolished.

HIRTUS, a, um. l. q. hirsutus. I. Rough, hairy, shaggy. II. Fig. Rough, rude.

HIRUDO, Ætis. f. A leech, blood-sucker.

HIRUNDINUS, a, um. (hirundo) Of or belonging to swallows.

Hirundo, Ætis. f. (from χιλδών) A swallow.

Hisco, Ære. (contr. for hiasco) I. Intrans. 1. To open, gape, be open. 2. To open the lips, to mutter. II. Trans. To speak.

Hispidus, a, um. Rough, shaggy.

HISTIA, Ætis. l. m. l. q. histria, in the Etruscan language; Liv.

HISTORIA, Æ. f. (ἱστορία) I. History, a relation of actions and events. II. A history. III. A narrative, tale. Historia signifies also, A subject of conversation; ut fieres nobilis historia, Propert.

HISTORICUS, a, um. (ἱστορικός) Relating to history, historical. Historicus, a scriptor, Cic., An historian. It more frequently signifies, An inquirer into history, a person skilled in history.

HISTRIUS, a, um. (hister) Relating to stage-players; Imperator Plaut., manager.

HISTRO, Ætis. m. l. An actor that

expresses any thing by gesticulation, a pantomime. II. Any player or actor, whether in tragedy or comedy.

HISTROBLES, Æ. (histro) I. Suitable or agreeable to a comedian. II. Of or belonging to a player.

HISTRIONUS, a, um. l. q. histricus. Hence, Histriola, sc. ars, The profession of a comedian.

Hic, adv. In a gaping manner; with an hiatus.

HILULE, are. (hiluleis) To cause to separate, to cleave, chap, break into chinks.

HILULES, a, um. (for hiluleus, from hio)

I. Chapped, gaping, open in chinks.

II. That keeps the mouth open; hence, 1. That desires eagerly or longs for. 2. Of words, So connected as to occasion a concourse of many vowels, in pronouncing, which the mouth remains open. 3. That opens.

Hoc, I. Nomin. of hic, hinc, hoc; see hinc. II. Adv. for huc; Virg.

Hodie, (contracted from hoc die) I. To-day; also, now, in this night.

II. Until now, to this time, to this day; hodieque, for hodie quoque, even to this time, to this very day.

HODIERNUS, a, um. (hodie) Of this day.

Ho! Interj. O! In astonishment. II. O! alas! In lamentation.

HOMICIDA, Æ. c. (homo and cædo) A manslayer, homicide, murderer.

HOMICIDIUM, l. n. (homicida) Manslaughter, homicide, murder.

HOMO, Ætis. m. (for humo, from humus, i. e. earth-born, formed from the earth)

I. A human being, person, man or woman; homines, men, people; Inter homines esse, l. e. I. To live, be alive.

2. To live in the society of men, to be in the world. N. B. Also, 1. A man of style in living. 2. A man of feeling or taste. 3. A man of sense or reflection, or a man of humane character or of good sense. II. A man. III. The master of a family, with his children, &c.

IV. For servus; Cic. also, homines tui, your people, i. e. dependents, id.

V. Homines, for pedites; e. g. hominum et equum, Liv. VI. For bona hominis; e. g. hominis manceps sit Chrysgonus, Cic.

HOMOCENETIA, Æ. f. (ἁμοκενία) Similarity of parts.

HOMULUS, or HOMICUS, l. m. (dimin. of homo) A little man; a mannikin, mean fellow, a poor, weak, wretched man.

HOMULLUS, Ætis. m. (dimin. of homo) l. q. homullus.

HOMUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of homo) l. q. homulus.

HONESTAMENTUM, i. n. (honesto) An ornament, grace.

HONESTAS, ætis. f. (honestus) I. Honour, reputation, character, credit. II. Honour, an honourable thing. III. Respectability, decency; also, honourable feeling, honesty, goodness. IV. Properly, beauty. V. Honestatos, for homines honesti: Cic.

HONESTE, adv. I. Honourably, nobly. II. Becomingly, decently, with decorum. III. Virtuously.

HONESTO, ævi, ætum, ære. (honestus) To honour, make respectable, dignify, adorn, embellish.

HONESTUS, a, um. (honor) I. Honourable, that brings honour and respect, respectable, creditable: Honestum, That which is honourable, moral dignity of a person; morality, honesty, virtue: hence, I. Respectable in appearance, graceful, beautiful, handsome: hence, Honestum, Beauty, a beautiful object. 2. Shrewd, specious. III. Noble, distinguished, dignified: hence, Honesti, Persons of distinction, nobility; respectable by office.

HONOR, ðris. m. I. Honour, respect: hence, I. Value, esteem. 2. Regard for a person. 3. A post of honour, high office, dignity, preference. 4. An honourable rank or title. 5. A reward, acknowledgment, recompence: an inheritance or legacy. 6. A sacrifice or other offering in honour of the gods. 7. Also of other things: of a triumph, Cic.: of a funeral; Virg.: Or. 8. Praise, song of praise. 9. A festival in honour of any one. 10. An ornament, grace, embellishment, any thing that sets off or adorns: colour.

HONORABILIS, e. (honor) Honourable, worthy of honour.

HONORARIS, a, um. (honor) I. That is done for the sake of conferring honour: Honorarium, subst., An acknowledgment, recompence, fee. II. That is done on account of a post of honour or station of dignity.

HONORATUS, a, um. I. Part. of honorare: see Honorare. II. Adj. I. Honoured, respected, honourable. 2. That fills or has filled a post of honour. 3. Respectable, honourable.

HONORIFICE, adv. With honour or respect, in an honourable manner, honourably.

HONORIFICUS, a, um. (honor and facio) That brings honour and respect, respectable, honourable.

HONORO, ævi, ætum, ære. (honor) I. To honour, respect. II. To honour with any thing, to present with any thing; to reward. III. To adorn, embellish, set off.

HONORUS, a, um. (honor) I. That brings honour, honourable, respectable. II. Respectable, honourable.

HONOS, ðris. m. An old form for honor: Cic.: Ov.

HOPLOMACHIUS, i. n. (ἠπλομάχος) That fights in heavy armour; sc. gladiator, Suet., a kind of gladiator.

HORA, æ. f. (ἥρα) I. Gen. Time. II. A definite space of time: hence, I. A season of the year. 2. A definite portion of the day, an hour: hence, Hora, arum, A dial, clock.

HORÆUS, a, um. (ἡραῖος) That may be had in the spring.

HORARIUS, a, um. (hora) I. Relating to the hours: hence, Horarium, sc. instrumentum, An instrument to point out the time, a dial, clock, horologe. II. Of an hour's duration.

HORDEACEUS, a, um. (hordeus) Of, from, or relating to barley.

HORDEARIUS, a, um. (hordeum) I. That lives on barley. II. That is named from barley. III. Like barley.

HORDEUS, a, um. i. q. hordeaceus.

HORDEUM, i. n. Hordeus.

HORIA, æ. f. A small skiff, fishing-boat.

HORIOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of horia, and of the same signification.

HORNOTINUS, a, um. (hornus) Of this year.

HORNUS, a, um. (contr. from ἡνος, from ἡος, i. e. ἡρα) Of this year: hence, hornus, sc. tempore, this year.

HOROLOGGIUM, i. n. (ὡρολόγιον) An instrument to point out the hours, as a sundial, hour-glass, &c.

HOROSCOPUS, a, um. (ὡροσκοπός) Pointing out the hours; vasa, Plin., i. e. sun-dials: Horoscopus (-os), The ascendant of one's nativity, the astrological sign of one's natal hour, the natal hour itself.

HORREO, ui. 2. I. Intrans. I. To tremble, shake, shudder, through cold, fear, &c.: hence, 1. To be amazed or affrighted. 2. To shake with cold, to be very cold, to shiver with cold. 3. To shudder, quake with fear, be afraid, tremble. 4. To be astonished. 5. To present a horrid appearance, to be terrible. 2. Of things without life, To bristle with any thing, to be horrent, to be or stand

erect. 3. To stand up, of a quantity of hair, of spears, &c. II. Trans. I. To be amazed or affrighted at any thing. 2. To shudder at, quake with fear at, be afraid of, tremble at. Part. Horrendus, a, um. I. Full of horror, that causes horror, terrible, dreadful, horrible: especially, that raises a holy dread, veneration. 2. Astonishing, amazing.

HORRESCO, ère. 3. (horreo) I. Intrans. 1. To tremble, shudder: also gen., to shake. 2. To stand on end, bristle, be rough or uneven: hence, to present a horrible appearance, to become frightful or alarming. 3. To stand erect. II. Trans. To tremble at, be afraid of any thing.

HORREUM, i. n. Any storehouse. I. Of corn, A barn, granary, magazine. II. Of merchandise, A warehouse, storehouse. III. Also of bees, Virg.: and of ants, Ov.

HORRIBILIS, e. (horreo) I. Horrible, terrible, dreadful. II. Very great, astonishing.

HORRIDE, adv. I. Roughly, without ornament or grace. II. Roughly, severely, sternly.

HORRIDULUS, a, um. (dimin. of horridus) I. Shaking, shivering. II. Prominent, projecting, protuberant. III. Rough, unadorned, without ornament.

HORRIDUS, a, um. (horreo) I. Dreadful, terrible, horrid, shocking: hence, violent, strong. II. That shakes or trembles: e. g. with cold, shivering; Ov.: December, Mart., i. e. chilling, cold.

III. That presents projecting points, standing on end, rough, shaggy, hairy, prickly, bristly: hence, I. Rough, unadorned. 2. Rough in manners, rude, blunt, uncouth. 3. Rough, harsh, sharp. 4. Rough in appearance.

HORRIFER, a, um. (horror and fero) That causes a tremor or horror, terrible, horrible.

HORRIFICE, adv. With trembling or horror, terribly.

HORRIFICUS, ævi, ætum, ære. (horrificus) I. To cause dread or horror. II. To make terrible. III. To make rough.

HORRIFICUS, a, um. (horror and facio) I. That causes dread or horror, terrible, terrific. II. Caesary, Lucan., rough, uncombed, and so, unpleasant to behold.

HORRISŒNUS, a, um. (horreo and sono) Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid noise.

HOR

HORROR, ōris. m. (horreo) I. *A trembling, shaking, quaking, shuddering, shivering; also of fevers, a trembling, shaking, paroxysm of an ague.* II. *Dread, terror; a horrid, disagreeable sound; or, dreadful news or intelligence.*

III. *Astonishment, amazement, admiration.* IV. *A terror, a cause of dread, terror, or alarm.* V. *A tremulous motion, a shaking.* VI. *A standing erect, a stiffening; stiffness, hardness.*

HORSEM, adv. (contr. for huc versus) *Thitherward, toward this place.*

HORTĀMEN, ūnis. d. (hortor) I. *A means of encouraging or inciting.* II. *Exhortation, encouragement.*

HORTĀMENTUM, ū. n. (hortor) *A means of encouraging or inciting; encouragement, incitement.*

HORTĀTO, ōnis. f. (hortor) *Exhortation, encouragement.*

HORTĀTOR, ōris. m. (hortor) *One who instigates or incites to any thing, an instigator, exhorter, encourager.*

HORTĀTRIX, icis. f. (hortator) *She that incites or encourages.*

HORTĀTUS, us. m. i. q. hortatio; Cic. **HORTOR**, atus sum, āri. (from hortor)

I. *To exhort, urge on, encourage to any thing.* II. *To instigate, incite, encourage, cheer on.*

HORTŪCŪS, ū. m. (dimin. of hortus) *A little garden.*

HORTUS, ū. m. (from hortor) I. *Any inclosed place; hence, I. A garden; also plur., horti, a garden, a pleasure garden.*

II. *A division or bed in a garden.* III. *Garden-stuff, garden-plants.*

HOSPES, ūnis. c. I. *A stranger who has arrived any where, or puts up any where in any space of time; a stranger, one who is unknown in a place or inexperienced in a matter.* II. *A stranger who at any time visits or is visited by another, a guest, a host.* III. *One who has established a league of hospitality with another; so that the parties visit each other.*

IV. *Adj. Hospitable.*

HOSPĪTĀLIS, e. (hospes) I. *Relating or belonging to guests.* II. *Hospitable, that willingly receives guests.*

HOSPĪTĀLITAS, ātis. f. (hospitalis) *Willingness to entertain guests, hospitality.*

HOSPĪTĀTER, adv. *Hospitably.*

HOSPĪTICIUM, ū. n. (hospes) I. *A place where strangers are entertained, an inn, hotel; hence of animals, l. e. lair, place of rest, abelter.* II. *A reception.* III.

HOS

Hospitality, **Hospitalum** is also used or hospes; Hor.

HOSPITOR, āri. (hospes) *To be a guest with any one.*

HOSPITUS, a, um. -i. q. hospes. I. *Foreign, strange, at a foreign or strange place.* Hospita, sc. femina. *A female guest.* II. *That entertains strangers, hospitable; Hospita, sc. femina. A hostess.*

HOSTIA, ū. f. (from hostis, a guest or stranger) *An offering, sacrifice, victim.*

HOSTIĀTUS, a, um. (hostia) *Furnished with offerings.*

HOSTILIS, a, um. (hostis) *The old form for hostilis, Of or belonging to an enemy, hostile; hence, Hosticum, An enemy's country.*

HOSTILIS, e. (hostis) I. *Hostile; of, belonging to, or proceeding from an enemy.* II. *Hostile, usual with enemies, inimical; Hostilia, Hostilities.*

HOSTILITAS, ātis. f. (hostilis) *Hostility.*

HOSTILITER, adv. *In a hostile manner.*

HOSTIMENTUM, ū. n. (hostio) *Recompence, compensation.*

HOSTIO, ūre. (hostia) *To equal, equalize; to recompence, return like for like.*

HOSTIS, ūis. c. I. *A stranger, foreigner.* II. *An enemy.* I. *One who is hostilely disposed and acts in a hostile manner; hence, in love, a rival.* 2. *Especially, One that takes up arms and carries on war against us, or is of the nation that does so.*

HOC, adv. I. *Hither.* II. *For, ad hanc rem, ad has res, ad hoc, &c., i. e. I. To this.* 2. *Hither.* III. *This far, so far.* N. B. If the interrogative ne is joined to it, it becomes hucine. I. *Hither?* 2. *So far?*

HUC, adv. See **HUC**, ad fin.

HUCUSQUE, or **HUC USQUE**. *Hitherto, so far.*

HUI An interjection, denoting admiration and astonishment, *Ah! oh!*

HUCUSMŌDI, or **HUCUSQVE MODI**. I. q. hujusmodi.

HUCUSMŌDI, or **HUCUSQVE MODI**. I. q. talis. *Of this kind, such.*

HUMANĒ, adv. I. *Humanly, in a manner becoming humanity.* II. *Humanly, agreeably, kindly.*

HUMANITAS, ātis. f. (humanus) I. *Humanity, human nature.* II. *Humanity, human feeling, sentiments and feelings of mankind together with the inclinations and aversions proceeding there-*

HUM

from. III. *The duties of a human being.* IV. *Duties of a human being towards others, philanthropy, humane behaviour, kindness, civility, politeness, gentleness in behaviour, hospitality.*

V. *A polished or elegant manner of speaking (and of acting), that shows a liberal education.* VI. *The human race.*

HUMANĪTER, adv. I. q. humane. *Humanly, in a manner conformable to human nature.* II. *Politely, civilly, pleasantly, courteously.*

HUMANITUS, adv. I. *Humanly, in a human manner, as is customary with mankind.* II. *Humorily, suitably to mankind.*

HUMANUS, a, um. (homo) I. *Human, of mankind, of men.* II. *Humane, courteous, civil, polite, amiable, gentle in behaviour.* III. *Of an elegant manner of life, of good education, and so, well informed, refined.* IV. *Reasonable, rational.*

V. *One of the human race, a man, person.*

VI. *Scelus humanum, l. e. contra homines, Liv.*

HUMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (humo) *A burying.*

HUMĀTOR, ōris. m. (humo) *He that buries or interrs.*

HUMĪTUS, a, um. Part. of HUMO.

HUMECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (humectus) I. *Trans. To moisten, wet, irrigate.*

II. *Intrans. To shed tears, to have tearful eyes.* 2. *To be wet.*

HUMECTUS, a, um. (humeo) *Moist, damp, wet.*

HUMBO, ēre. 2. *To be moist, damp, or wet; Humens, Moist, damp, or wet.*

HUMERUS, ū. m. Prop. *The upper bone of the arm; hence, the upper part of the arm, a part of the same, the shoulder; in general, the shoulder.* I. Prop. of persons. II. Of animals. III. It is also used fig., of trees and vines; also, of mountains, countries, &c.

HUMESCO, ēre. 3. (humeo) *To become moist, damp, or wet.*

HUMIDR, adv. *Moistly, wetly.*

HUMIDŪCŪS, a, um. (dimin. of humidus) *Somewhat moist, damp, or wet.*

HUMIDUS, a, um. (humeo) I. *Damp, moist, wet; hence, humidum, Dampness, moisture, a damp or wet place.* II. *Liquid, fluid.*

HUMILĒR, a, um. (humor and fero) *Moist.*

HUMILIS, e. (ὑμῶν, ἢ, ὀρεῖται;) I. *Low, not high; also, shallow, not deep.* II. *Low, poor; in respect of expression.*

III. *Low or humble as to condition, birth, power, or the like, mean, inferior, weak,*

without power. IV. Little (in mind), abject, base, humble, mean. V. Low in respect of quality, humble, simple. VI. Proper or belonging to persons of a low rank, low, mean, sordid. VII. Submissive, humble.

HUMILITAS, áti. f. (humilis) I. Lowness, in respect of height. II. Lowness of station, birth, power, &c. III. Weakness, want of influence or power. IV. Little-ness of mind, abjectness. V. Low style of expression. V. Meanness, littleness, insignificance. VI. Submissiveness, lowliness, humbleness in demeanor, &c.

HUMILITER, adv. I. Lovely, not high from the ground; hence, deeply. II. Abjectly, basely, meanly, humbly.

HUMO, áti, átum, arc. (humus) To cover with earth, to inter, bury.

HUMOR, óris, m. (humore) Any moisture or liquid; urine.

HUMUS, i. f. (from húis) I. Earth, soil, the ground. II. B. Humi, On the ground, to the ground; humi jacere, Cic.: stratus humi, id.: prosternere aliquem humi, Virg.: Or. II. A country or region, land.

HYACINTHUS, a, um. (υακίνθος) I. Of or belonging to the hyacinth. II. Hyacinth-coloured.

HYACINTHUS, or -os, i. m. (υακίνθος) A kind of flower, the hyacinth.

HYENA, æ. f. (υαινα) I. The *hyaena*, a wild beast. II. A sea-fish, a species of sole.

HYALINUS, i. m. (υαλος) Glass; color hyali, a glass-green colour, bottle-green, Virg.

HYBRIDA, i. q. hibrida.

HYDRA, æ. f. (υδρα) I. A water-serpent. II. The name of a constellation, otherwise called Angulus.

HYDRAULA, æ. or HYDRAULES, æ. m. (υδραυλις) One that plays on the water-organ.

HYDRAULICUS, a, um. (υδραυλικός) Of or belonging to the scientific motion of water, hydraulic.

HYDRACULUS, i. m. (υδρακυλος) A water-organ.

HYDRIA, æ. f. (υδρια) A water-pot, water-jug, cwer; any vessel, urn.

HYDROCELE, es. f. (υδροκελη) A watery rupture (in surgery), a hydrocele.

HYDRACHOUS, i. m. (υδροχους) Water-powver, the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

HYDRAPICUS, a, um. (υδροπικος) Dropsical.

HYDROPSIS, is. f. (υδροψις) The drop-sy.

HYDROPS, óris, m. (υδροψ) The drop-sy. HYDRUS, or -os, i. m. (υδρος) The water-serpent; hence, I. Any serpent or snake. II. The poison of a serpent.

HYEMS, HYEMALIS, &c. i. q. hiems, &c.

HYLE, es. f. (υλη) Makrials, matter, stuff; Attel. ap. Suet.

HYMEN, énis, m. (υμην) I. The god of marriage. Hence, II. A nuptial song.

HYMENEUS, or -os, i. m. (υμηναις) I. The god of marriage. II. A nuptial song sung at conducting the bride home.

III. A marriage.

HYPERBÓLE, es. or -la, æ. f. (υπερβολη) An exaggeration of any thing in discourse, hyperbole.

HYPERBÓREUS, a, um. (υπερβορειος and -βορειος) That is or dwells beyond the north wind, hyperborean, ultra-north: Hyperborei, Hyperboreans.

HYPERION, óris, m. (υπεριων, i. e. that goes over us) The sun.

HYPERCŪLA, æ. or -TEA, æ. m. (υπερκυλα) An actor who endeavours to represent by dancing that which another expresses in words by singing.

HYPRÓDASCALUS, i. m. (υπροδοσκαλος) An under-teacher, an usher at a school.

HYPRÓNĒMA, áti, n. (υπρονημα) That by which any thing is brought to remembrance, a memoir.

HYPRÓTHECA, æ. f. (υπροθηκη) That which is given as a pledge or security, whether moveable or not; a pledge, security, deposit.

HYSTERICUS, a, um. (υστερικος) Hysterical, troubled with hysterics.

I.

IAMBŪS, a, um. (ιαμβος) Iambic. IAMBUS, i. m. (ιαμβος) I. An iambic foot, consisting of one short and one long syllable. II. An iambic verse, poem in iambs.

IANTHINUS, a, um. (ιανθινος) Violet-coloured: plur. Ianthina, Violet-coloured garments.

IASPIS, idis. f. (ιασπις) The Jasper, a kind of precious stone of a green colour: iaspis fulva, Virg., probably our topaz.

Iai, adv. (from is) I. There, ir. that place. II. There, in that matter, there-in. III. Then, thereupon.

IBĪDEM, adv. I. In the same place.

II. For, in eadem re; Cic. Cæcin. 9. III. To the same place.

IBIS, is, imd idis, f. (ιβις) A bird of Egypt, which was held sacred by the inhabitants of that country.

ICIO, ére. i. q. ico; e. g. fœdus icium, Tac.

ICO, icl, letum, ére. I. To beat, smite, hit; especially, to kill, slay; hence, I. To strike; hence, fig., to reach, attain. 2. Icere fœdus, Cic.: Liv., to make a covenant or league; because, as some suppose, swine were killed on such an occasion.

II. To move, disquiet, disturb.

ICŌNICUS, a, um. (ικωνικος) Drawn or represented to the life.

ICTERICUS, a, um. (ικτερικος) Jaundiced, affected with jaundice.

ICTĒUS, i. m. (ικτεος) A small yellow bird, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice, which also was called Icterus.

ICTUS, a, um. Part. of Ico.

ICTUS, us, m. (ico) I. A blow, stroke, thump, or blow; also, a beating, the beating (in lamentation); hence, a beating time with the feet. II. Fig. Ictus calamitatis, stroke, Cic.: voluptus un habet ictus, i. e. incitement. III. Ictus federis, Lucan., the making a league. IV. Emphasis in pronouncing an accented syllable.

ICUNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of icon) A small tinage.

ICURICO, or ICTURICO, adv. (id and circa) I. On that account, therefore. II. Therein.

IDEA, æ. f. (ιδια) Prop. An image, form; hence, I. A notion, idea. II. An exemplar, pattern, original.

IDĒM, eadem, idem. (from is and the affix dem) I. The same, the very same.

N. B. I. It is followed by qui, que, quod, ac, or atque, also by ut, quam, quasi (i. e. quam si), where in English we have 'as': as I came, one and the same with another; eadem, sc. via, by the same way; also, to the same place; also, at the same time, at once. Also, eodem is used substantivly. On the same spot, at the same place. 2. Idem, for Iidem, Sall. 3. With et or que it expresses the English 'and indeed'; referentz et eandem delicatam, Cic. II. At the same time, likewise; it is also repeated, at the same time — and, as well — as; tuus Idem et idem noster, Cic. III. One. N. B. Unus et Idem, one and the same.

IDĒNTĒDEM, adv. Repeatedly, several times, often.

IDEO, adv. On that account, hence, therefore.

IDI

IDIŌTA, æ. m. (ιδιώτης) *An illiterate, ignorant, inexperienced, or simple person.*

IDIŌTISMUS, i. m. (ιδιωτισμός) *A common mode of expression, an imitation of the common mode of expression.*

IDIŌUM, i. n. (ιδώλω) *An image or form of a thing or person that is present to our eyes or our mind; also, a spectre, apparition, ghost.*

IDŌNEUS, adv. *Fully, suitably.*

IDŌNEUS, a. um. 1. *Fit, suitable, convenient, proper.* 2. *Worthy, deserving.*

III. *Sufficient, safe, adequate; hence, trustworthy, sure, safe.*

IDOS, n. (ιδώσ) *A form or shape.*

IDUS, uum. f. (from the Greek plural ιδῶν, from ιδῶ, which signifies, in general, the phases of the moon; in particular, the time of the full moon) *The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; the thirteenth of other months.*

IGLIFA, i. *Therefore, accordingly.*

N. B. When the connection of a sentence has been broken, as by a parenthesis, it is often recovered by *igitur*, as in English by *I say then*. II. *Then, at that time.* III. *For.* IV. *On that account, for that reason.* V. *At last.*

IGNŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (in and gnaribilis) *Ignorant.*

IGNŌRĀTUS, a. um. (in and gnarus) 1. *That knows not, that is unacquainted with a thing, unskilled in, inexperienced in, ignorant of.* Hence, 1. *Unmindful; malorum, Virg. 2. Fig. Curarum ignarā voluptas, Stat. i. e. expers.* II. *Unknown.*

IGNŌRE, adv. *Sluggishly, slowly, without spirit or activity.*

IGNŌVIA, æ. f. (ignarus) *Inactivity, laziness, idleness.*

IGNŌVUS, a. um. (in and gnarus) 1. *Lazy or inactive in body or mind, remiss, idle; hence, Covardly, dastardly.* II. *That renders slothful or inactive.*

IGNŌSCO, ēre. 3. (ignis) 1. *To catch fire, kindle.* II. *Fig. To be on fire, to glow, to be violent or inflamed.*

IGNŌSUS, a. um. (ignis) 1. *Fiery, on fire, burning.* II. *Fiery, burning; fig., vehement, furious, ardent.* III. *Glowing, burning, shining brightly, resplendent.*

IGNŌSCĪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ignis) *A small fire; fig. 1. Vehemence.* II. *A spark, the first beginning.*

IGNŌFERA, a. um. (ignis and fero) *Carrying fire in itself, fiery.*

IGNŌGENA, æ. m. (ignis and gigno)

IGN

Born in fire, a son of fire; an epithet of Iphigēia, Ov. because his mother was killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

IGNĪVES, ēdis. (ignis and ves) *Having fiery feet, fire-footed.*

IGNĪPOTENS, (is. (ignis and potens) *Mighty with fire, ruler of fire.*

IGNIS, is. m. (in the Sanscrit, agnis) 1. *Fire, prop. Hence, 1. A watch-fire. 2. A torch or burning piece of wood.*

3. *The fire of a funeral pile, a funeral pile, when kindled. 4. The fire of lightning, lightning.* 5. *Amelitia igne perspecta, Clc., i. e. by the proof of fire.* II.

Fig. 1. *Fig. 2. A constellation, star; also, the flame of the sun.* 3. *Fire, brightness, splendour, glittering.* 4. *Fire, heat.* 5.

Redness of the cheeks. 6. *The raving of an inspired person, inspiration.* 7. *The flame of love, love itself, whether honourable or dishonourable; also, a beloved object, a flame.* 8. *Fire, means of excitement.* 9. *Fire, impetuosity, heat, evidence, vehemence, desire.* N. B. The ablative igne is common; Igni also is frequently found.

IGNĪTUS, a. um. (ignis) *Fiery, heated.*

IGNŌBĪLIS, e. (in and nobilis) 1. *Unknown, uncelebrated.* II. *Of low birth, of mean parentage, low-born.* III.

Mean, low, base.

IGNŌBĪLITAS, ātis. f. (ignobilis) 1. *Obscurity, want of fame.* II. *Lowness of birth.*

IGNŌBĪLITER, adv. *Meanly, poorly.*

IGNŌMINIA, æ. f. (in and nomen) Prop. *A depriving of a good name; hence, reproach, disgrace, infamy; also, a branding with infamy or disgrace.*

IGNŌMINŌSE, adv. *Ignominiously, disgracefully.*

IGNŌMĪNŌSTUS, a. um. (ignominia) *Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious; also of persons, disgraced, especially by the censor, branded with ignominy or disgrace.*

IGNŌRĀNKĪS, e. (ignoro) *Unknown.*

IGNŌRĀNTIA, æ. f. (ignoro) *Ignorance, want of knowledge.*

IGNŌRĀTŪS, ōnis. f. (ignoro) *Ignorance, want of knowledge.*

IGNŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ignarus) 1. *Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of a thing; also, though rarely, not to know a person.* Hence, Ignoratus, a. um. 1. *That is not known, unknown.* 2. *Unobserved, unnoticed, undiscovered.*

II. *Not to know, not to desire to know, to misunderstand.*

IGNŌSCĒNS, tis. 1. Part. of ignosco;

IGN

see Ignosco. II. Adj.; e. g. Ignoscetior, Ter., i. e. that easily pardons.

IGNOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, ēre. (in and gnosco) *Not to know; hence, to pardon, forgive.* Part. Ignotus, a. um, *Pardoned, forgiven.*

IGNŌTUS, a. um. 1. Part. of Ignosco; see Ignosco. II. Adj. (in and gnōtus) 1. *Unknown; hence, of low descent or rank.* 2. *Unacquainted with a person or thing; ignorant, inexperienced in any thing, that does not know any one.*

III. *is. n. A gut, small gut; we usually find the plural;* 1. *The guts, small guts, entrails.* II. *The part of the bow which contains the same, the flank, limbs.*

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ILLÆSUS, a, um. (in and læsus) *Inviolated, that is not injured.*

ILLÆTĀBĪLIS, e. (in and lætabilis) *Joyless, disagreeable.*

ILLĀPUS, a, um. Part. of ILLĀBOR.

ILLĀQUEO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and laqueo) *To ensnare, entangle.*

ILLĀTEBRA, æ. f. (in and latebra) *A place in which one cannot hide one's self.*

ILLĀTRO, āre. (in and latro) 1. *To bark at or near any thing.* 2. *To bark.*

ILLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of INFERO.

ILLĀUDĀBĪLIS, e. (in and laudabilis) *Not praise-worthy.*

ILLĀUDĀTUS, a, um. (in and laudatus)

1. *Not commended or praised, without praise; uncelebrated.* 2. *Not worthy of praise.*

ILLĀUCTUS, a, um. (in and lautus) *Unwashed.*

ILLE, a, ud. (from is, ea, id) 1. *That; illa, &c. parte, There.* 2. *Ill*, when referring to a remote word in the sentence, especially with hic; e. g. ille—hic, that—this, the former—the latter; or, hic—ille, this—that—the latter—the former. We find also ille, for hic, after alter, when ille means, The other; also the plurals hi—illi, these—those, some—others. 3. *Ill*, That (emphatic), the ancient, the well-known, the celebrated. 4. *Ill*, That, the great. 5. *This*, when dependent upon what follows; as, unum illud dico, this one thing will I say, Cic. VI. *The same.* N. B. Illece, for ille, Plaut.; illemet, for ille, Cic.; ille, for illius, Lucr.

ILLECE, ILLACE, &c. See ILLE.

ILLECEBRA, æ. f. (illicio) 1. *Any thing that entices or serves for enticement.*

2. *An enticement, allurements, inducement, bait, decoy.*

ILLECEBRŌSUS, a, um. (illecebra) *Full of allurements, attracting, enticing.*

ILLECTUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of illicio; see ILICIO.* 2. *Adj.* For non lectus, *Not read.*

ILLECTUS, us. m. (illicio) *A charm, allurements, attraction.*

ILLEMET, āmet, udmct. for ille, illa, &c.; Cic.

ILLEPIDE, adv. *Unpolitely, inelegantly, rudely.*

ILLEPIDUS, a, um. (in and lepidus) *Unpolite, rude, inelegant, disagreeable.*

ILLEX, gen. lēis. (from illicio) *Alluring, attractive; hence, subst. 1. An allurer, attractor, inciter.* 2. *Sc. avis. A decoy bird.*

ILLI, for illic; Plaut.; Ter.

ILLIBĀTUS, a, um. (in and libatus) *Undiminished, uninjured, unhurt.*

ILLIBĒRALIS, e. (in and liberalis) 1. *That thinks or acts dishonourably or ungenerously.* 2. *Not proper for a free-born or noble man, ignoble, ungenerous, mean; too niggardly, parsimonious.*

ILLIBĒRALITAS, ātis. f. (illiberalis) *Ignoble or mean behaviour; hence, stinginess, niggardliness.*

ILLIBĒRALITER, adv. *Ignobly, in a mean or ungenerous manner; niggardly, stingily.*

ILLIC, adv. 1. *There, in that place.* 2. *There, in that matter.* 3. *Ill*, *Thereupon.*

ILLIC, æc, oc and uc. pron. for ille, or ille hic, &c., Ter. Illoc, Thither.

ILLICET, See ILICET.

ILLICO, lexī, lectum. 3. (in and lico) 1. *To allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce to any thing; also, to call to a place, niggardliness.*

2. *To spread with nets.*

ILLICTUS, a, um. (in and licitus) *Not allowed, illegal, unlawful.*

ILLICO, (for in loco) 1. *On the spot, in that place.* 2. *Instantly, immediately; as soon as.*

ILLIDO, si, sum. 3. (in and ludo) 1. *To strike or dash against or upon, to dash or thrust to a place.* 2. *To strike or dash to pieces.*

ILLIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and ligo) 1. *To bind on or to any thing.* 2. *To join or fasten to any thing.* 3. *To connect; also, to oblige, bind, fetter, engage.* 4. *To entangle, fetter; also, to fetter, render inactive.*

ILLIMIS, e. (in and limus) *Without mud; fons, Ov., i. e. clear, pure.*

ILLING, adv. 1. *Thence, from that place.* 2. *From that person or thing.* 3. *From that part or side.*

ILLINO, lēvi, litum, ēre. (in and lino) 1. *To besmear, anoint; hence, to overlay upon any thing.* 2. *To anoint with any thing; also, gen., to overlay.*

ILLIQŪFACTUS, a, um. (part. of illiqueo) *Melted, liquefied, liquid.*

ILLIUS, a, um. Part. of ILLIDO.

ILLITERĀTUS, a, um. (in and literatus) *Unlearned.* 1. *Of Men, Unlearned, illiterate; that cannot read or write, that has learnt nothing at school.* 2. *Of things, Unlearned, unpolished, inelegant.*

ILLITUS, a, um. Part. of ILLINO.

ILLUSMŌDI, or ILLIUS MŌDI. *Such, of such kind.*

ILLO, adv. 1. *Thither, of place.*

2. *Thither, to that matter.*

ILLOC. 1. *Ablat. of illic, illac, &c., Ter.; also, accus. neutr., Plaut.* 2. *Adv. Thither; illoc advenio, Ter.*

ILLŌCĀBĪLIS, e. (in and locabilis, from loco) e. g. virgo, Plaut., that cannot be portioned or married.

ILLOTUS, a, um. (in and lotus) 1. *Unwashed, unclean, unperfumed.* 2. *That has not been washed off.*

ILLUC. 1. *Adv. 1. Thither, to that place.* 2. *Thither, to that matter.* 3. *Thither, to that person or party.* 4. *Neut. of illic, æc, uc; see ILIC.*

ILLUCEO, xi, ēre. (in and luceo) *To shine on any thing, give light to.*

ILLUCESCO, or ILLUCISCO, luxi, ēre. (in and luceo s. lucisco) *To become light or clear, to show its light, to begin to shine; hence, illicescit, impers., the day breaks, it is growing light; to shine upon, give light to; also, fig., to shine, to show itself, appear, become visible.*

ILLUCTOR, āri. (in and luctor) *To struggle in, with, or at.*

ILLUDO, si, sum. 3. (in and ludo) 1. *Intrans. 1. To joke at or with any thing, to sport or play with, amuse one's self with; to violate, dishonour.* 2. *To mock or jest at, banter, jeer, ridicule.* 3. *Trans. 1. To do any thing for pleasure or by way of amusement; hence, to adorn, paint, &c. with any thing.* 2. *To mock, have as an object of ridicule, make a laughing stock of.* 3. *To maltreat, abuse.* 4. *To joke or jest away, to destroy by jesting.*

ILLUMĪNĀTE, adv. *Clearly, luminously.*

ILLUMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and lumino) 1. *To enlighten, make clear or light.* 2. *Fig. To make clear, to embellish, set off.* 3. *To adorn.*

ILLUNC, i. e. illum, from illic, æc, &c. See ILIC.

ILLUSIO, ōnis. f. (illudo) *A mocking, jeering.*

ILLUSTRATIO, ōnis. f. (illustro) *An enlightening.*

ILLUSTRIS, e. (in and lustrus) *That is in the light; hence, 1. Clear, light, luminous; fig., clear, visible, evident, manifest.* 2. *Respectable, illustrious, honourable, noble.* 3. *Remarkable, striking, renowned, celebrated, famous.*

ILLUSTRITER, or ILLUSTRĒ, adv. *Hence, Illustrius, More evidently, strikingly, or visibly.*

ILLUSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (illustrius)

1. *To set any thing in the light, to make*

light or bright, enlighten. II. *To bring to light, make known.* III. *To make clear, expiate; to embellish, adorn.* IV. *To render famous or renowned, to celebrate.*

IMLŒTES, a, um. Part. of IMLŒDO.
IMLŒTULUS, e. (in and lutilibus, from luo) *That cannot be washed out.*

IMLŒVES, e. f. (Iluo) I. *Dirty, filthy, of a thing that has not been washed for a long time; hence, as a term of reproach, filthy rasca!* II. *An overflowing, inundation of water, the water that has overflowed.*

IM. for sum; Lucr.: Cic. e XII Tab.
IMAGINARIUS, a, um. (imago) *That consists only in imagination or appearance, imaginary, figured.*

IMAGINATIO, ōnis f. (imago) A representation in the mind, imagination.

IMAGINOR, ōtus sum, ōri. (imago) *To picture to one's self, fancy, imagine: to dream.*

IMAGINŒTES, a, um. (imago) *Full of images, full of imagination, fanciful.*

IMĀGO, ōnis f. (from the obsolete verb Imor, whence Imitor) I. *An image, likeness; also, an image of a person or thing which is seen, an appearance.* Hence, *Imagines, Images of ancestors, ancestors.* Also gen., *An office; titulum imaginis (tribunatus), Liv. II. A figure on a seal or signet.* III. *A form, resemblance, representation; hence, form, shape, external appearance, form as opposed to reality, shadow as opposed to substance.* IV. *An image in the mind, thought, idea, imagination.* V. *A representation by words, a description, comparison, resemblance.* VI. *Imago vocis, Virg.: also simply, imago, Cic.: Hor.: an echo; also with clamoris, Sil. VII. Look, appearance, mica; hence, imagines, the shades in the infernal regions.*

IMAGINŒCLA, ōe f. (dimin. of imago) *A little image.*

IMBECILLIS, e. and IMBECILLUS, a, um. *Weak, infirm.*

IMBECILLITAS, ōtis f. *Weakness, imbecility.*

IMBECILLITER. adv. *Weakly, with weakness.*

IMBELLIA, ōe f. (imbellis) *Usefulness for war; hence, want of defence.*

IMBELLIS, e. (in and bellum) I. *Not adapted to war or fighting, unwarlike, defenceless; hence, not bold, cowardly.*

II. *Without war, peaceable, quiet; hence, calm, still.*

IMBER, bris. in. (imbeo) I. *Rain, a heavy shower or storm; hence, fig., a shower, of any thing that falls like rain.*

II. *Rain-water.* III. *A rainy cloud.* IV. *With the poets, Water; also, any moisture or liquid.*

IMBERBIS, e. (in and barba) *Without a beard, beardless.*

IMBERBUS, a, um. i. q. imberbis; Hor.

IMBIBO, ō, ūtum. 3. (in and bibo) I. *To drink in, suck in, imbibe; hence, fig., to imbibe.* II. *To determine, resolve on.*

IMBIBO, ōre. 3. (in and bito) *To go into.*

IMBREX, leis. c. (imber) I. *A hollow tile, gutter-tile.* II. *A gutter.* III. *Any thing similar to a gutter-tile or a gutter.* I. *A hand prepared for clapping.*

2. *A part of a hog; porc., Mart.: some explain it by, an ear, rib, or the vulva.*

IMBRŒCUS, a, um. (imber) *Rainy, that brings rain.*

IMBRŒLER, a, um. (imber and fero) *That bears or brings rain, rainy.*

IMBRO, ū, ūtum. 3. (from imbros) *To fill up, especially with a liquid; hence,*

I. *To moisten, wet, steep, or soak any thing, in order to give it a colour, smell, &c.* II. *Fig. To steep, soak, stain, imbue, imbruce, saturate.* III. *To accustom to any thing, to give a taste for any thing, to instruct.* IV. *To make a first trial of any thing, to use for the first time, to prove.*

IMBRŒTUS, a, um. Part. of IMBRO.

IMBRŒTUS, ōnis f. (imitor) *That may be imitated, imitable.*

IMITĀTEN, ōnis. n. (imitor) I. *A resemblance, image.* II. *Imitation.*

IMITĀMENTUM, i. n. (imitor) *Imitation.*

IMITĀTO, ōnis f. (imitor) I. *Imitation.* II. *A picture of a person, portrait.* III. *An expression of a sound or voice by a word made for the purpose.*

IMITĀTOR, ōris. m. (imitor) I. *An imitator.* II. *One who endeavours to imitate.*

IMITĀTRIX, leis. f. (imlator) *She that imitates.*

IMITO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. *To imitate; to imitate, a, um, imitated.*

IMITOR, ōtus sum, ōri. (freq. of Imor) I. *To imitate, to seek to equal or resemble.*

II. *To be like, to resemble.*

III. *To imitate, represent, express, draw, portray, to endeavour to equal an original.*

IV. *To use one thing for another.*

IMMŒCŒTUS, a, um. (fr. in and maculatus) *Unstained, immaculate.*

IMMŒDECO, ūl. ōre. (in and maledico) *To become wet or moist.*

IMMŒNE. adv. *Dreadfully, terribly.*

IMMŒNIS, e. (from in and manis, fr. bonus) I. *Monstrous in respect of wildness, wild, savage, fierce, cruel, inhuman, shocking, heinous, enormous.*

II. *Monstrous in respect of size, enormous, immense; also gen., great or very great; extraordinary.*

IMMŒNITAS, ōtis. f. (immanis) I. *Savageness, fierceness, wildness; monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, inhumanity.* II. *Inimistency, monstrous size.*

IMMANŒTUS, a, um. (in and mansuetus) *Unstained, not tamed, wild.*

IMMANŒSCO, ōre. (in and inarcesco) *To fade away, Har. Sat. 2, 7, 187; but most edd. have inmanescent.*

IMMŒCRITAS, ōtis. f. (immaritus) I. *Unseasonableness, unripeuess.* II. *Utterlyly haste.*

IMMŒTERUS, a, um. (in and matus) *Utterlyly, unripe.*

IMMŒDICABILIS, e. (in and medicabilis) *Incurable.*

IMMŒIO, ōre. (in and melo) *To make water upon.*

IMMŒMOR, ōris. (in and memor) I. *Unmindful; also, ignorant, not knowing; hence, unmindful, regardless, heedless.* II. *That causes forgetfulness.*

III. *That is forgotten.*

IMMŒMORABILIS, e. (in and memorabilis) I. *Not deserving of mention.*

II. *That cannot be narrated, unspeakable.* III. *That will not tell or relate any thing.*

IMMŒMORĀTUS, a, um. (in and memoratus) *Not mentioned, not narrated.*

IMMŒNSITAS, ōtis. f. (immensus) *Unbounded extent, immeasurableness.*

IMMŒNSUS, a, um. (in and mensus) *That cannot be measured, immeasurable, immense, immensely great; hence, immensus, subst., Immoderate size, immensely, vastness; also, Immensus, adv., Without end, very much, exceedingly.*

IMMŒRENS, ōtis. (in and merens, from mereo) *Undeserving (of harm), innocent.*

IMMŒRGO, ū, ūtum. 3. (in and mergo) *To dip or plunge into, to immerse; hence, se immergere, to plunge or throw one's self into, to let one's self down into; hence, gen., to devote one's self to any thing, to plunge or bury one's self in any thing.*

IMMÉRĪTUS, a, um, (in and meritis)
 I. *Undeserving* (of horns), *guiltless, innocent*. II. *Passive, Undeserved, unmerited*: hence, *Immeritum, Want of (ill) desert, innocence*: hence, *Immerito, ablat., i. e. Undeservedly, innocently, in an innocent manner*.
 IMMÉRĪBĪLIS, e, (in and miserabilis, from *merito*) *That cannot sink*.
 IMMÉRUS, a, um, Part. of IMMERGĒO.
 IMMĒRĀTUS, a, um, (in and metatus, part. of *meto*) *Unmovn*.
 IMMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (in and migro) *To remove or go into*.
 IMMĒNO, ēre, 2. (in and mineo) I. *To project or hang over near any thing*: especially, *to project towards a thing, to bend towards or hang down over a thing, to overhang*. II. *To border upon, be near*: also, *to be near, impend*: hence, *to threaten*. III. *To strive or endeavor after any thing with desire or hope, to have a view to, hope for, place one's hopes upon*.
 IMMĒNO, ūi, ātum, 3. (in and minuo) I. *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken*. II. *To weaken, enfeeble*. III. *To violate, injure, wrong*: to break, destroy.
 IMMĒNTĪO, ōnis, f. (imminuo) *A lessening, weakening, diminution*.
 IMMĒNTUS, a, um, (from in and minutus) *Undiminished, unweakened, unchanged*.
 IMMISCO, scui, xtum or istum, ēre, (in and misceo) *To mingle with, intermingle, mix up*.
 IMMISÉRĀBĪLIS, e, (in and miserabilis) *Unpitied*.
 IMMISÉRĒCŌDĪTER, adv. *Unmercifully*.
 IMMISÉRĒCŌNS, dis, (in and misericors) *Unmerciful*.
 IMMISIO, ōnis, f. (immitto) I. *A letting in or into*. II. *Sarmentorum, Cic., i. e. a leaving them to grow*.
 IMMISUS, a, um, Part. of IMMĪTTO.
 IMMĪTIS, e, (in and mitis) *Not mild or gentle, unmerciful, rough, harsh, savage, fierce, cruel, wild*.
 IMMĪTTO, lsi, issum, ēre, (in and mitto) I. *To send or let in or to a place*: hence, *I. To insert, let in, mortise*. 2. *In bona, Cic., to put in possession*. 3. *To send against any one, abet, set on, incite*. 4. *To put on*. 5. *To cause, excite, occasion*. 6. *To set, engraff (plants)*. II. *To suffer any thing to have its free course*: hence, J. *Juvenec, Nep. Hann. 5, i. e. to let run*. 2. *To relax, slacken*. 3. *To suffer*

a thing to grow, not to hinder its growth: hence, *Immissus, a, um, of hair, Long, hanging down*.
 IMMIXTUS, or IMMISTUS, a, um, Part. of IMMIXCO.
 IMMO, See IMO
 IMMŌBĪLIS, e, (in and mobilis) *Immovable*: hence, *unchangeable*.
 IMMŌBÉRĀTE, adv. *Without measure*; *without rule*.
 IMMŌBÉRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (immoderatus) *Want of moderation*.
 IMMŌBÉRĀTUS, a, um, (in and moderatus) I. *Immoderate, that exceeds proper measure, excessive, uncurbed, unrestrained*. II. *Endless, immeasurable, immense*.
 IMMŌDESTE, adv. I. *Without measure, immoderately*. II. *Unsuitably, unbecomingly, immodestly*.
 IMMŌDESTIA, e, f. (immodestus) I. *Violence in behavior, intemperate conduct*. II. *Want of modesty*.
 IMMŌDESTUS, a, um, (in and modestus) *Immoderate in temper or passions, intemperate, immodest, rude*.
 IMMŌDĪCE, adv. *Exceedingly, immoderately*.
 IMMŌDĪCUS, a, um, (in and modicus) *That exceeds proper measure or bounds, immoderate, excessive*.
 IMMŌDĪLĀTUS, a, um, (in and modulatus) *Not according to harmony, inharmonious*.
 IMMŌLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (immolo) *An offering up in sacrifice*.
 IMMŌLĀTOR, ōris, m. (immolo) *One that sacrifices*.
 IMMŌLIOR, itus sum, 4. (in and molior) *To construct or build in a place*.
 IMMŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre, (in and mola) Prop. *To strew the sacred flour or cake (mola salsa) on a victim*: hence, *to offer, sacrifice, immolate*: also fig., for, *to kill*: especially, *to kill in favour of any one, or in order to appease any one, or for the sake of revenge*.
 IMMORDEO, di, sum, 2. (in and mordeo) *To bite into*.
 IMMŌRIOR, tuus sum, 3. (in and morior) I. *To die near, at, or in any thing*. II. *Simply, To die*.
 IMMŌRŌA, ātus sum, āri, (in and moror) *To tarry or remain at or near*.
 IMMŌRUS, a, um, stomachus, Hor., i. e. fasting. II. Part. of IMMORDEO.
 IMMŌRTĀLIS, e, (in and mortalis) I. *Immortal, prop. and fig.*; and so, *imperishable, eternal, endless*. II. *Divine,*

like the gods, extremely fortunate or happy.
 IMMŌRTĀLITAS, ātis, f. (immortalis) I. *Immortality*; especially, *eternal duration upon earth*. II. *Deity, godhead*: hence, *divinity, the life of a deity, extreme prosperity or happiness*.
 IMMŌRTĀLITER, adv. *Immortally*; *endlessly, particularly, extraordinarily*.
 IMMORTUUS, a, um, Part. of IMMŌRIOR.
 IMMŌTUS, a, um, (in and notus) I. *Unmoved, immovable*. II. *Fig. Unmoved, unchanged, firm, steadfast*.
 IMMŪCIO, ūi or ūi, itum, ire, 4. (in and mugio) *To belong in a place or near any thing*.
 IMMULCEO, ēre, 2. (in and mulceo) *To milk into*.
 IMMUNDUS, a, um, (in and mundus) *Unclean, filthy, foul*.
 IMMŪNIFICUS, a, um, (in and munificus) *Not liberal, stingy*.
 IMMŪNIO, ūi, itum, ire, (in and munio) *To fortify, strengthen*.
 IMMŪNUS, e, (in and munus) I. *Free from services to the state*. I. *Untaxed, free from taxation*. 2. *Free from the repairing of the roads*. 3. *Free from military service*. II. *That performs neither duty nor kindness to others, unobliging*. III. *That contributes nothing to the common good or to the good of a society*. IV. *That makes no presents*. V. *Free or exempt from, not partaker of*. VI. *Disagreeable, thankless*.
 IMMŪNITAS, ātis, f. (immunis) *Freedom from public services or taxes*: hence, *freedom from other services and appointments*.
 IMMŪNITUS, a, um, (in and munitus) I. *Not fortified or strengthened*. II. *Not passed*.
 IMMURŪNO, āre, (in and murmuro) *To murmur in, at, or against*.
 IMMŪTĀBĪLIS, e, I. (from in and mutabilis) *Unchangeable*; Cic. II. (from immuto) *Changed*; Plaut.
 IMMŪTĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. (immutabilis) *Unchangeableness*.
 IMMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (immuto) I. *A changing*. II. *Interchange*.
 IMMŪTĀTUS, a, um, I. Adj. (from in and mutatus) *Unchanged*; Ter.: Cic. II. Part. of IMMUTO. *Changed*.
 IMMŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre, (in and mutō) I. *To change, transpose*. In Sallust frequently in a bad sense, *To deteriorate, make worse*. II. *To exchange, put one thing for another*.

IMO, or IMMO. I. Yes, yea, ay, in replies. II. Yes, yea indeed, as a sign of assent whether voluntary or involuntary. III. Yea, when the speaker interrupts another, and thus seems to express his approbation. IV. Yea, yea even. V. Yea, ironically, on the contrary, on the other hand; for which it may be rendered, no, or no but.

IMPACTUS, a, um. (in and pacatus) Not peaceable, unquiet.

IMPACTUS, ōnis. f. (impingo) A striking against, concussion.

IMPACTUS, a, um. Part. of IMPINGO.

IMPALLESCO, lui, ēre. (in and pallesco) To turn pale at any thing.

IMPAR, aris. (in and par) I. Uneven, not equal. II. Uneven, different.

IMPARENS, in poter, not a match for any thing greater or more powerful.

IV. Unequal, inferior to. N. B. Nec faces impar nobilitate, Ov., for nobilitati.

IMPARETUS, a, um. (in and paratus) Not prepared or ready, not well prepared, unfit; it may also be rendered, not furnished with necessaries, unprepared.

IMPARTIBER, adv. Unequally.

IMPARTIO, ire. and IMPARTIOR, iri. 4. i. q. imperitor.

IMPASTUS, a, um. (in and pastus) Unfed, hungry.

IMPATIBILIS, e. (in and patibilis) Intolerable, insupportable.

IMPATIENS, tis. (in and patiens) I. That cannot bear or endure any thing, impatient. II. That cannot moderate or govern himself in any thing. III. That does not feel, insensible.

IMPATIENTER, adv. I. With impatience, impatiently. II. Intolerably.

IMPATIENTIA, ō. f. (impatiens) I. Inability to endure or suffer, impatience.

II. Impossibility.

IMPAVIDUS, adv. Undauntedly, without fear.

IMPAVIDUS, a, um. (in and pavidus) Undaunted, fearless, intrepid.

IMPEDIMENTUM, i. n. (impedio) I. That by which one is entangled or impeded; the baggage of an army or company.

II. Gen. That which hinders, a hindrance.

IMPEDIO, ivi and li, itum. 4. (in and pes) Prop. To entangle by the feet; hence, gen. I. To entangle, implicate, hamper.

II. Fig. To entangle, to embarrass, trouble, disturb, perplex; hence, to render impassable, to block up against an enemy.

III. To embrace, encircle. IV. To twine in one another, roll round and

round. V. To hinder, detain, obstruct, impede.

IMPEDITIO, ōnis. (impedio) An entangling, hindering, impeding.

IMPEDITO, are. (impedio) To hinder.

IMPEDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of impedio; see IMPEDIO. II. Adj. That is connected with or full of difficulties, encumbered, embarrassed, perplexed.

IMPELLE, pulsi, pulsus, ēre. (in and pello) I. To push or strike at or upon, set in motion, drive forward, impel; hence, to bring into. II. To overthrow.

III. To move to a thing, impel, incite, constrain, induce; thus also, impulsus, a, um, Moved, incited; which may also frequently be rendered, out of, on account of; impulsus ira, Cas., out of anger.

IMPENDEO, ēre. (in and pendeo) I. To hang over or near, to overhang. II. Fig. To impend, be near, hover or hang over.

IMPENDIÖSUS, a, um. (impendium) That causes great expense.

IMPENDIUM, i. n. (impendo) I. Cost, expense bestowed on any thing, cost, application. II. Interest. III. Loss, detriment, injury. N. B. Impendio, pro multo; e. g. Impendio magis, i. e. multo magis, Ter.: Cic.

IMPENDO, di, sum, ēre. (in and pendo) I. To expend, lay out upon, to spend or use any thing, to employ upon. II. I. q. pendere; Suet. Claud. 9.

IMPENETRABILIS, e. (in and penetrabilis) I. Impenetrable. II. That cannot be overcome, unconquerable.

IMPENSA, ō. f. (impensus, a, um) I. A laying out of money, cost, expense; fig., expense, use, application to any thing.

II. Expense, that which is bestowed or employed upon any thing.

IMPENSE, adv. I. With expense, expensively. II. Greatly, vehemently.

IMPENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of impendo; see IMPENDO. II. Adj. 1. Great, vehement, violent, strong. 2. Crestly, detrimental.

IMPÉRATOR, ōnis. m. (Impero) I. A chief, commander, leader; especially, the commander-in-chief of an army; or, a general. II. In the times of the monarchy it became a title of the emperors, and was prefixed to their names, e. g. Imp. Augustus; whereas, when employed in the sense of 'general' it was put after the name; Suet.

IMPÉRATORICUS, a, um. (imperator) I. Of, belonging to, or becoming a general.

II. Imperial.

IMPÉRATRIX, icis. f. (Imperator) See that rules or commands, a mistress.

IMPERCEPTUS, a, um. (in and perceptus) That cannot be discovered, unknown.

IMPERCO, ēre. 3. (in and parco) To spare.

IMPERCUSsus, a, um. (in and percussus) Not struck.

IMPERITUS, a, um. (in and perditus) Not killed or destroyed.

IMPERFECTUS, a, um. (in and perfectus) Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

IMPERFOSSUS, a, um. (in and perfoesus) Not transfixed or stabbed.

IMPERIOSUS, a, um. (Imperium) I. Ruling over others, possessed of command, mighty, powerful. II. Imperious, domineering, tyrannical.

IMPERITUS, adv. Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly.

IMPERTIA, ō. f. (imperitus) Ignorance, inexperience, awkwardness.

IMPERITO, avi, itum, āre. (freq. of impero) I. Trans. To command. II. Intrans. To have the command of, to command, rule, govern.

IMPERTUS, a, um. (in and peritus) Ignorant of, unskilled in any thing; also without a genitive, ignorant, inexperienced, unskilled, stupid, silly.

IMPERIUM, i. n. (impero) I. An order, command. II. A right or power of commanding others, authority, command, control; thus also, of parents, domestic authority; especially, I. Supreme civil authority, the chief command or government of a state; especially of a single office of government which has supreme authority. 2. Command or authority over an army; hence, summa imperii, the highest power, supreme authority; 3. In the army, The chief command. N. B. (a) Imperium, i. e. The title of an Emperor. (b) Imperia, for Imperatores, Cic. e XII Tab.; also gen., Commanding officers, commanders. (c) Imperia, The rights of the general; Cas. B. G. 5, 27. (d) In Suetonius, imperia is frequently i. q. magistratus provinciales.

3. And elsewhere: summa imperii custodia, Nep., governorship of a gao. III. An empire; also, the subjects of an empire.

IMPERJURATUS, a, um. (in and perjurus) That is never sworn falsely by, which men hesitate to swear falsely by.

IMPERMISSUS, a, um. (in and permissus) Not permitted, unallowed.

IMPERO, avi, itum, āre. (in and paro) I. Intrans. I. To command, give

commands or orders. 2. To rule, govern, have command over. 3. To lord over, govern secretly. 4. Of husbandry, To cultivate. II. Trans. 1. To order or command any thing, to enjoin, give orders respecting any thing, to prescribe, appoint, fix (the number of any thing to be furnished): hence, Imperatum, *That which is enjoined, a command, order*. 2. Of physicians, To prescribe. N. B. 1. Ad Imperandum, Clc.: Sall., l. e. to obey. 2. Imperor, l. e. Imperator militi, Hor.

IMPETRATUS, a, um. (in and perpetuus) Not constant or perpetual.

IMPETERRITUS, a, um. (in and perritrus) Not terrified.

IMPETRO, lvi and ii, Itum, ire. (in and partio) To make partaker of, to give part, to communicate, bestow.

IMPETITOR, Itus sum, Iri. (in and partior) l. q. impertio. To impart.

IMPETRATUS, a, um. Part. of IMPETRO.

IMPETURBATUS, a, um. (in and perturbatus) Undisturbed.

IMPERVIUS, a, um. (in and pervius) That cannot be passed, impervious.

IMPES, etis, m. (in aud peto) l. q. impetus. I. Violence, violent effort to move forwards; impete vasto ferri, Ov.: capere impetus auctum, Lucr. II. Fastness, greatness.

IMPETO, ere. (in and peto) To attack, fall upon, assail.

IMPETRABILIS, e. (impetro) I. Easy to be obtained. II. That easily obtains.

III. That renders attainable or possible.

IMPETRASSERE. See IMPETRO.

IMPETRATIO, onis, f. (impetro) An obtaining.

IMPETRO, lvi, itum. 4. To bring to a favourable conclusion, obtain one's wish; to obtain or seek for a favourable omen, especially by augury or sacrifice.

IMPETRO, avi, atum, are. (in and patro) 1. To accomplish, finish, bring to pass, effect: hence, to get or obtain any thing, bring to pass: especially by entreaty, to obtain what one demands or asks for, to obtain by request or entreaty. II. For impetrite, To seek for or obtain a favourable omen (by auguries, sacrifices, &c.); Plin. N. B. Impetrassere, for Impetratum esse, Plaut.

IMPETUS, us, m. (impeto) I. An attack, assault, onset. II. Fig.: An attack, e. g. of a disease; when it may be rendered, sometimes, pain, sometimes, in-

flammation, heat. III. Violent motion, or circular motion of a thing which would naturally go forward, revolution. IV. Of the mind, Violence, violent inclination, strong passion, desire, propensity, zeal: hence, a rash decision, hasty determination. V. Great or extraordinary size, extent.

IMPEXUS, a, um. (in and pexus) Uncombined.

IMPIE, adv. Impiously, with forgetfulness of one's duty.

IMPIETAS, etis, f. (impius) Impiety, ungodliness, irreligiosity, untruthfulness.

IMPIGER, gra, grum. (in and piger) Ready to work, strenuous, diligent, active, quick.

IMPINGO, egi, actum. 3. (in and pango) I. To push, strike, thrust, throw or dash on or against any thing. II. Fig. To bear a thing on any one against his will, to inflict. III. To drive to a place.

IV. Impingi hostibus, Tac., to fall upon.

IMPIO, avi, atum, are. (impius) To pollute with sin, render impious; se, Plaut., l. e. to commit sin.

IMPIUS, a, um. (in and pius) I. Impious, wicked, ungodly. II. As a term of reproach, Impious, cruel, wicked, cursed.

IMPLACABILIS, e. (in and placabilis) Implacable, irreconcilable.

IMPLACABILITER, adv. Implacably, incorably.

IMPLACATUS, a, um. (in and placatus) I. Not satisfied or satiated. II. That cannot be satisfied, implacable, incorable.

IMPLACIDUS, a, um. (in and placidus) Not gentle, fierce, wild.

IMPLECTO, xi, xum, ere. (in and plecto) To fold together, twist or wrap, round or together.

IMPLEO, eri, etum, ere. (in and pleo) I. To make full, to fill: hence, fig., to fill up, make quite full; to bring, impart, or give to one as much as he can hold.

II. To fill, satisfy with victuols and drink.

III. To impregnate, render pregnant.

IV. To make fleshy, fat, or well conditioned, to bring into good condition.

V. To fill up, complete, finish. VI. To complete or make up a number. VII. To reach, attain, imitate perfectly.

VIII. To satisfy, content.

IMPLETUS, a, um. Part. of IMPLEO.

IMPLEXUS, a, um. Part. of IMPLEO.

IMPLICATIO, onis, f. (implico) I. An

entwining, entangling, twisting about. II. An entangling, involving.

IMPLICATUS, a, um. I. Part. of implico; see IMPLICO. II. Adj. Entangled, confused, perplexed, intricate, difficult, obscure.

IMPLICATUM, dep. 3. (implico) To fall or come into disorder.

IMPLICITE, adv. Intrinsically.

IMPLICITES, a, um. Part. of IMPLICO.

IMPLICO, avi, atum, and ui, Itum, are. (in and plivo) Prop. To fold into: hence, 1. To involve, entangle, entwine, enfold: implicari, to be entangled: hence, fig., to entangle, implicate. II. To throw into disorder or confusion, to confound.

III. To insert or implant deeply or firmly.

IV. To unite closely, connect: hence, implicari aliqua rei, to partake or participate in, be engaged or concerned in.

IMPLORATIO, onis. (imploro) A calling or crying for help or succour.

IMPLORO, avi, atum, are. (in and ploro) 1. To weep at or over any thing, to deplore, lament. II. To weep to any one: hence, to call upon. 1. For help, To entreat, implore, pray, supplicate. 2. As witness, To call to witness, appeal to.

III. To implore, invoke, entreat, supplicate.

IMPLUMIS, e. (in and pluma) Without feathers, unfeathered, callow.

IMPLUO, ui. 3. (in and pluo) I. Intrans. To rain upon or into; to rain. II. Trans. To cause to rain upon.

IMPLUVIATUS, a, um. (impluvium) That is rained upon, or, of the shape of an impluvium, square; vestis, Plaut., a kind of garment worn by females.

IMPLUVIUM, l. n. (impluo) A court or uncovered place in the middle of a Roman house, in which the rain fell.

IMPOLITE, adv. Without ornament.

IMPOLITUS, a, um. (in and politus) Unpolished, rough, unworked: hence, fig., 1. Unpolished, rough, rude. II. Unfinished.

IMPOLLUTUS, a, um. (in and pollutus) Unstained.

IMPONO, sul, situm. 3. (in and pono) 1. To lay, set, or place in or into.

II. To lay, set, or place upon: also, to apply to or lay upon wounds or other sores. 1. Fig. To impose, enjoin: hence, to lay upon as a burden, to obtrude upon. 2. To set or place over as an overseer, commander, &c. 3. Fig. To impose upon, cheat, trick, deceive. III. To set or put on, at, or to: hence, 1. Plenum imponere rei, to put or make an end. 2. To give.

in *de*. 3. To cause, to cause to do.

IV. To expose. N. B. I. Impostivus, impostivus, for impostivus, impostivus, Virg.

IMPORBITA, adv. at, are, (in and portus)

I. To bring, carry, or convey in or into, to import. II. To cause or occasion.

IMPORTEBILIS, adv. Unsuitably, unreasonably, unseasonably, importunately.

IMPORTEBITAS, áctis. f. (impertinus) Unbusiness, importuneness; especially, impertinency of behaviour, insolence, rudeness.

IMPORTELUS, a. um. (from in and portus, whence importus, porta, &c.) From *portus* comes, where *portus* came to be *portus*.

I. Unfit, unsuitable. II. Troubleome, troublesome, especially, rough or unbecome in manners or behaviour, unamiable, rude, unkind, churchless.

IMPORTELUS, a. u. m. (in and portus) Unfit to be heard.

IMPOTENS, áctis (in and potens) Not master of, without power over any thing.

IMPOTENS, a. um. Part of IMPONO.

IMPOTENS, áctis (in and potens) I. Powerless, weak. II. Not master of.

III. That cannot govern his passions, particularly his desire of honour and power; passionate, furious; ambitious, arrogant, haughty. IV. In which one does not restrain his passions, immoderate, excessive, violent, exorbitant, insolent.

IMPUDENTER, adv. I. Wealthy. II. Passionate, furiously, violently.

IMPUDENTIA, æ. f. (impotens) I. Impudence, poverty, meanness of condition.

II. Passionate or outrageous behaviour, excess, fury. I. Impotentia is generally, Want of moderation, in the sense of honour and power.

IMPRESSENTIÁRUM, At present, for the present.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and present) That has not breakfasted, that has not taken any food, fasting.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impresens) An imprecating; imprecation, curse.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis sum, áctis. (in and present) To pray for a thing on behalf of any person. Especially, to imprecate.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impresens) I. An imprecation. II. An attack, onit, or assault (on an enemy); fig., an attack, force, violence. III. Emphasis in speaking.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. I. Part of *impresens*; see IMPRIMO. II. Adj. (from

in and present) Not pressed, unra. Part. rel. i. e. not talked, as a man explain it.

IMPRESSENTIUS, adv. (in and present) Principally, chiefly, especially.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) I. To press into or upon, to press or dig into; hence, fig., to impress; to impress, a. um. (in and present) I. Visible, clear. II. To press. III. To press to or against. IV. To engage, to dig.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) Exceptionable, objectionable.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) Disapproved, unblame.

IMPRESSENTIUS, adv. I. Heavily, improperly. II. Impudently, unbecomingly. III. Beyond measure, excessive, &c.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impresens) I. Bad quality or nature. II. Impudence, ungodliness, wickedness, iniquity. III. Boldness, impudence, audacity.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) To prove a thing to be bad or useless, to reject, blame, disprove.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (dimin. of improbus) Somewhat wicked, impious, impudent, or bold.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and probus) I. Bad, not of good quality; especially in a moral sense, bad, wicked, impious, unjust, dishonest. Frequently used by Horace in the sense of, Wicked, waggish, roguish, wanton. II. Exceeding due measure; hence, I. Large, violent, monstrous, exceeding, excessive. 2. Bold, courageous; also, shameless, impudent; wanton, lascivious.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and procerus) Not high or tall.

IMPRESSENTIUS, or IMPROMPTUS, a. um. (in and promptus) Not ready, slow.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and properatus) Not easy or quick.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and properus) Tedious, not quick.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and proser) I. Unfortunate. II. Unfavourable.

IMPRESSENTIUS, adv. Unfortunately.

IMPRESSENTIUS, adv. Imprudently.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and providus) I. That does not foresee; hence, unprovident, inconsiderate. II. That happens unexpectedly.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and providus) Unforeseen, unexpected; I. providus, Something unforeseen or unexpected; hence, de improviso, or, ex improbitate, or simply improviso, unexpectedly.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) I. A surprise, an unexpected, unadverted.

II. Not knowing, ignorant, unimprudently.

IMPRESSENTIUS, adv. I. Without foresight, unexpectedly, unadvertedly. II. Unwisely, out of ignorance, unimprudently.

IMPRESSENTIUS, æ. f. (impudens) I. Inimprudentia, imprudence. II. Ignorance; also, accidental ignorance, when one does any thing without foresight, a mistake, error.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) I. Without a beard, beardless. II. To young for a beard. III. To be a bear.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) Without shame, indiscreet, impudent.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. v. Shamelessly, impudently.

IMPRESSENTIUS, adv. Unwisely, unmodestly.

IMPRESSENTIUS, æ. f. (impudens) Want of caution, unmodesty.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. (in and pudens) I. Shameless, impudent. II. Unchaste, unmodest. III. Odious, detestable.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impugno) A struggle, attacking.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. I. Adj. (from in and pugna) Unattacked, unprovoked. II. Part of IMPONO.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (in and present) I. To fight against a person or thing, to attack lustlely. II. Fig. To attack, oppose.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impellere) A pushing, pressing out from without. II. An inciting, instigating, any thing. III. A sudden transport of passion, vehemence, action.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impello) One that incites or instigates to any thing.

IMPRESSENTIUS, a. um. Part of IMPELLO.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impello) I. A pushing, in or striking against any thing. III. An incitement, impulse, instigation.

IV. A sudden transport of passion, vehemence, action.

IMPRESSENTIUS, adv. I. Without punishment, freely, without fear of punishment or harm. II. Without danger or loss, as surely.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impunitus) Unpunished, free.

IMPRESSENTIUS, áctis. f. (impunitus) I. Omittance of punishment, security, safety, or freedom from punishment; fearless security.

ity, or freedom. 11. *Licentiousness, want of restraint, impunity, an extravagant use of rhetorical ornament.*

IMPENITUS, a, um. (In and penitus) 1. *Unpunished, without punishment, unrestrained, exceeding.* 11. *Free from danger, safe, secure.*

IMPURUS, a, um. 1. Part. of IMPURO; see IMPURO. 11. Adj. *Base, vile, infamous, flagitious, wicked, &c.*

IMPURE, adv. *Impurely, filthily, basely, riley.*

IMPURITAS, ātis. f. (Impurus) *Impurity, baseness, evilness.*

IMPURITAS, ātis. f. l. q. *Impurities*; Plaut.

IMPURUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (Impurus) *To defile, render impure or unclean.*

IMPURUS, a, um. (in and purus) 1. *Impure, filthy, foul; impure, defiled.* 11. *As a term of reproach, Vile, dirty, base, infamous, flagitious, infamous, wicked, cursed, &c.*

IMPURITAS, a, um. 1. Adj. (from in and putatus) *Not lopped or pruned.*

11. Part. of IMPUTO.

IMPUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and puto) 1. *To reckon, compute.* 11. *Fig. To make account of, to make a merit of anything.* 111. *To give, present, bestow.*

1V. *To impute, ascribe, lay to the charge of any one.*

IMULUS, a, um. (dimin. of imus) i. q. *Imus. At the bottom, the lowest.*

IMUS, a, um. superl. of inferus, a, um, and contr. from infimus. 1. *At the bottom, the lowest; hence, Imum, The lowest part, bottom, foundation.* 11. *The last; hence, Imum, The last, the end*

In. præp. (from the Gr. i) *With an accusative, to denote a direction or motion towards a place. 1. In, to, towards, to the question, whether? 2. In, with a measure. 3. Towards, towards, wise, in English, at the end of a word. 4. Towards, to 5. To, denoting the object, aim, or design to which an action is directed. 6. In, after, according to. 7. For, in numbers or partitions, to the questions, for how long? for how many? 8. Until. 9. On account of. 10. In respect of. 11. With an ablative, to denote presence, rest, state, or action at a place. 1. In, at, to the question, where? 2. In or at. 3. On, at, by, near, with. 4. Among (Inter). 5. From, out of. 6. With. 7. For super, Upon, over. 8. Of concerning. N. B. Esse In integrum, i. e. esse Integrum, Liv.: thus also, in facill esse, to be easy, id.*

IN-ABRUPTUS, a, um. *Not torn or broken off.*

IN-ACCENSUS, a, um. *Not kindled or kindled.*

IN-ACCESSUS, a, um. *Unapproachable, inaccessible.*

IN-ACESCO, ui. 3. *To become sour in any thing, or simply, to become sour; Plin.: fig.; hæc tibi inaccessant, Ov., torment thee!*

INACTUS, a, um. Part. of INIGO.

IN-ADUSTUS, a, um. *Part. of INIGNO. Unburnt, unscorched.*

IN-ADIFICATIO, ōnis. f. (Inadifico) *A building.*

IN-ADIFICO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To build on, in, at, or upon; also, to lay or place info: also simply, to build, erect, construct.* 11. *To block up with buildings.*

IN-ÆQUALIS, e. *Uneven.*

IN-ÆQUALIS, e. *Uneven, unequal, unlike; hence, unlike one's self, inconsistent.*

IN-ÆQUALITER, adv. *Unevenly, in an uneven manner.*

IN-ÆQUUS, a, um. *Unequal.*

IN-ÆQUO, āre. *To make equal or even.*

IN-ÆSTIMABILIS, e. 1. *That cannot be valued or judged: especially, invaluable, extraordinary.* 11. *That does not deserve to be held in high estimation.*

IN-ÆSTUO, āre. *To foam or boil in any thing.*

IN-AGITABILIS, e. *Immoveable.*

IN-AGITATUS, a, um. *Not set in motion, unmoved.*

IN-AMABILIS, e. *Not amiable or lovely, hateful, odious, disagreeable.*

IN-AMARESCO, ēre. *To become bitter.*

IN-AMATUS, a, um. *Not loved, hated.*

IN-AMBITIOSUS, a, um. *Not ambitious.*

IN-AMBULATIO, ōnis. f. (inambulo) *A walking or pacing up and down a place.*

IN-AMBULO, āre. *To walk or pace up and down.*

IN-AMENUS, a, um. *Disagreeable, unpleasant in appearance, disgusting, offensive.*

IN-ANĪA, æ. f. (inanis) *Empiness.*

IN-ANĪLOGUS, a, um. (inanis and λόγος, to speak) *That talks to no purpose.*

IN-ANĪMUS, tis. *Inanimate, lifeless.*

IN-ANĪMATUS, a, um. *Inanimate, lifeless.*

IN-ANĪMENTUM, i. n. (inanlo) *Empiness.*

IN-ANĪMUS, e. i. q. *inanimus. Without breath, breathless, inanimate, lifeless; without life, inanimate, without feeling, almost dead.*

IN-ANĪMUS, a, um. (in and anima) *Inanimate, lifeless, without life or soul.*

IN-ANĪS, e. 1. *Void, empty; hence, Inane, subst. 1. Emptiness, empty space.*

2. *The air, atmosphere.* 11. *Especially, Void of a certain thing (which must be understood from the context); empty, void, without something; also, without money, poor; also, with an empty stomach, hungry; hence, 1. Empty, useless, vain, frivolous, unprofitable. 2. Fain, that makes much of a little, proud, arrogant, boastful, puffed up: ucaak, silly, narrow-minded. 3. Hollow.*

IN-ANĪTAS, ātis. f. (inanis) 1. *Emptiness, empty space.* 11. *Hollowness.*

111. *Unprofitableness, vanity.*

IN-ANĪTER, adv. *Emptily. 1. Vainly, in a vain manner, without ground or reason. 11. Uselessly, fruitlessly.*

IN-APERTUS, a, um. *Not open or exposed.*

IN-APPĀRATIO, ōnis. f. *Want of preparation.*

IN-ĀRĀTUS, a, um. 1. Adj. *Unploughed.* 11. Part. of INARO.

IN-ARDEO, āri. 2. *To burn in any place, to burn.*

IN-ARDESCO, āri. 3. *To kindle, take fire.*

IN-ĀRESCO, rui. 3. *To become dry in any place, or simply, to become dry.*

IN-ASPĒCTUS, or INASPĒCTUS, a, um. *Unseen.*

IN-ASSĒTUS, and IN-ADSUĒTUS, a, um. *Unaccustomed.*

IN-ATTĒNĪTUS, or IN-ATTĒNUĀTUS, a, um. *Undivided, unenacted.*

IN-AUDAX, āvis. *Not bold, cowardly.*

IN-AUDIO, īci, or īi, itum. 4. *To hear.*

IN-AUDĪTUS, a, um. 1. Adj. 1. *Unheard. 2. Without a hearing, untried.*

11. Part. of INAUDIO.

IN-ATĒGĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *Intrans. To consult the flight of birds, to take omens by the observation of birds.*

11. *Trans. To consecrate persons or places by consulting the flight of birds; and it may often be rendered, to incurate, instal.*

IN-AURIS, is. f. *An ear-ring, pendant.*

IN-AURIO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To overlay or adorn with gold, to gild.* 11. *Fig. To enrich, make rich.*

IN-AUSPICĀTO, adv. *Without having consulted the auspices.*

IN-AUSPICĀTUS, a, um. 1. *At which no auspices were held.* 11. *Inauspicious, portentious.*

IN-AVSUS, a, um. *Not assayed, untried, unattempted.*

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IN-COQUA, a, um. *That has not been used or lopped.*

IN-CALESCO, dul, ěre. *To grow warm or hot, to glow; fig. i. e. to feel any kind of flame or passion.*

IN-CALYDIO, ěre. *To warm, make warm, heat.*

IN-CALLIDUS, adv. *Awkwardly, uncunningly.*

IN-CALLIDUS, a, um. I. *Unskilful, unlearned, stupid.* II. *Not cunning.*

IN-CANESCO, dul, ěre. *To become warm, to glow; fig. to grow angry.*

IN-CANESCO, nul, ěre. I. *To grow white.* II. *To become grey.*

IN-CANTO, avi, ětum, ěre. I. *To repeat or chant a magical form of words.* II. *To bewitch, enchant; hence, incantatus, a, um, Bewitched, enchanted.*

IN-CANUS, a, um, i. q. canus.

INCASSUM, or IN-CASSEM. See CASUS.

INCENSA, adv. i. q. incense.

IN-CASTIGATA, a, um. *Unpunished, unchastised.*

INCAUTE, adv. I. *Inconsiderately, without foresight, incautiously.* II. *Unreservedly.*

INCAUTUS, a, um. I. *Incautious, imprudent, unconsiderate.* II. *In which one cannot take heed, dangerous; hence, I. Unexpected, unforeseen. 2. Unguarded against.*

IN-CEDO, est, ěssum, ěre. I. *To go on; especially, to go surely, to creep; hence, lit. to be, but in respect of a person's gait, to appear in public.* II. *Gen. To go; hence, I. To attack, come upon. 2. To apply one's self to anything. 3. To come on, happen, to befall, of things without life.* III. *To go into.* IV. *To come.*

IN-CELEBRĀTUS, a, um. *Not made known.*

IN-CENDIARIUS, a, um. (incendium) *That causes conflagration, inflammatory; incendiarius, subst. An incendiary.*

INCENDIUM, i. n. (incendo) I. *A burning fire, conflagration.* II. *Heat.* III. *Fire or heat.* IV. *Fuel, combustibles.* V. *Fire, danger, destruction.*

INCENDO, di, sum, 3. (in and cando)

I. *To kindle, set fire to; also fig., to inflame.*

INCENSI, a, um. *Kindled, inflamed, burning.*

II. *To set fire to, consume by fire, burn up.*

III. *Fig. To kindle, inflame, excite; hence, incendi, to be kindled, inflamed, excited; hence, incendere, also used.*

I. *To inflame with love.* 2. *To excite, provoke, make angry.*

IV. *To make bright or shining.* V. *To render*

INC

warm or hot. VI. *To increase.*

VII. *To fill.* VIII. *To destroy.*

INCENSI, ōnis, f. (incendo) *A setting on fire.*

IN-CENSUS, a, um. I. *Adj. That has not delivered an account of his name and property to the censor.* I Part. of INCENDO.

INCEPTIO, ōnis, f. (incipio) I. *A beginning.* II. *An undertaking, attempt.*

INCEPTO, ěre. (freq. of incipio) I. *To begin.* II. *To undertake, attempt.*

INCEPTOR, ōris, m. (incipio) *One that begins any thing.*

INCEPTUM, i. u. See INCIPIO.

INCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INCIPIO.

INCEPITUS, us, m. (incipio) I. *A beginning.* II. *An undertaking.*

IN-CERNO, crŕvi, crŕtum, 3. I. *To sift to a place, or simply, to sift.* II. *To cover or bestrew by sifting.*

IN-CERO, avi, sum, arc. *To spread or overlay with wax; genua deorum, Juv., i. e. to make vows to the gods, or, to pray very earnestly to them, prop. to fasten vows inscribed upon wax tablets to the knees of the gods.*

INCERTO, adv. See INCERTUS.

INCERTO, ěre. (incertus) *To render doubtful.*

INCERTUS, a, um. I. *Uncertain, doubting, doubtful; hence, having uncertain information.* II. *Uncertain, not sure, not positive; hence, 1. That does not strike with a sure blow. 2. That has not its settled place or order; hence, incertum, An uncertainty; also, Incertum, adv., Without its being known; Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, Liv.*

INCRESSO, ivi and i, ěre. (incedo) I. *Trans. To fall upon, assault, attack, assault; hence, to accuse, charge.* II. *Intrans. To fall upon, attack, assail; also simply, to come, appear, show itself.*

INCRESSUS, us, m. (incedo) I. *A going into; a going, gait.* II. *A going or pressing forward, an approach; hence, an irruption into or invasion of a country.* III. *An entrance, way of access, approach.*

INCRISTE, adv. *Impurely, unchastely, sinfully.*

INCRISTICUS, a, um. (incestus and facinus) *That defiles himself, that commits a bad action.*

INCRISTO, ěre. (incestus, a, um) *To render impure, contaminate, defile.*

INCRISTUS, a, um. (in and castus) *Impure; unchaste; hence, Incristum, Impurity.*

INCRISTUS, us, m. *A defiling, pollution.*

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INCHOĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of inchoo; see INCHOO.* II. *Adj. Imperfect, incomplete.*

INCHOO, avi, ětum, ěre. I. *Intrans. To begin, commence, take a beginning.*

II. *Trans. 1. To lay the foundation of any thing, begin, commence. 2. To erect, begin, make; hence, Inchoatus, a, um, Made, built, &c.*

INCHOO, idi, ěsum, ěre. (in and cado)

1. *To fall into; fig., to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with; hence, 1. To fall on upon. 2. To occur to one's thoughts. 3. To strike or stumble against any thing.*

4. *Incudere in Diodorum, fur, in Diodori sententiam, Cle., to assent to him.*

II. *To fall upon, attack, assault, assail.*

III. *To occur, happen; also, to happen to, befall.*

INCHOO, ldi, ěsum, 3. (in and cado)

1. *To cut into, make an incision in any thing; hence, Incisum, Cle., A small member of a sentence, otherwise called comma (συσμα), consisting of from three or four to seven syllables. Also, To write, cut, engrave, or imprint any thing into.*

II. *To cut, cut into, make any thing by cutting.*

III. *To cut, cut away, clip.*

IV. *To interrupt, break off, hinder.*

V. *To cut to pieces; to divide.*

VI. *To take away; to annul, invalidate, make of no effect.*

IN-CIUS, a, um, i. q. incensus; Stat.

IN-CITIO, vi, ětum, ěre. 2. and IN-CITIO, ěre. 4. *To incite, set in motion.*

INCITIO, or INCITIO, ěre. *To rebuke, blame.*

INCINCTUS, a, um. Part. of INCINGO.

IN-CINGO, xli, actum, 3. i. q. cingo. *To gird, gird about, surround.*

INCINGO, ěre. 3. (in and cango) *To sing.*

INCIPIO, ěpi, ěptum, 3. (in and capio)

Prop. *To take in hand; hence, 1. Trans. 1. To begin, undertake, do; hence, Incipitum, An attempt, undertaking.*

2. *To begin, make a commencement; also, i. t. begin.*

II. *Intrans. To begin itself, commence.*

INCIPISIO, or INCIPESIO, ěre. 3. (incipio) i. q. incipio.

INCISIL, and INCISUM, adv. *In short clauses or members of a sentence, of from three to seven syllables.*

INCISIO, ōnis, f. (incido) *A cutting into, an incision; hence, a very small unperiodical member of a sentence, consisting of only from three or four to seven syllables.*

INCISTUS, a, um. Part. of INCHOO.

INCISTAMENTUM, i. n. (incito) *An incense, excitement.*

INCLĀTR. adv. I. Violently. II. Quickly, rapidly.

INCLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (incito) I. A setting in motion, rousing, inciting, instigating. II. Passive, vehement, force, violent motion of a thing; also, rapidly, swift, quickness.

INCLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of incito; see INCITO. II. Adj. Running, walking, flowing, sailing, flying, &c. quickly.

INCLŪ, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of incelo)

I. To set or put in rapid motion; hence, se incitare, or incitari, to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, to go, run, fly, flow, sail, &c. quickly. II. To excite, rouse, stimulate. III. To excite, encourage, spur on. IV. To inspire, inspiri. V. To promote the growth of a thing. VI. To augment, increase, enlarge.

INCLŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of incito; see INCITO. II. Adj. Unmoved, immovable; calc incita, a piece (on a chess-board) that cannot be moved, a chessman blocked up; hence, incita calces, a place on the chess-board where a move cannot be made: ad incitas redigere, to bring a chessman to a point whence it cannot be moved; and fig., to bring to a stand-still, reduce to an extremity, plant.

INCLŪTER, adv. Without civility, un-courteously, roughly.

INCLŪTĪO, āre. (freq. of inclamo) To call out against any one: hence, to abuse, scold.

INCLŪMO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To cry out, to call upon any one. I. In a good sense: hence, To call to one's assistance, call upon for help. 2. In a bad sense, To abuse, chide, rebuke. II. To call.

INCLĒMENS, tis. Umericif, rigorous, hard, rough, harsh, severe.

INCLĒMENTER, adv. Rigorously, severely, roughly.

INCLĒMENTIA, æ. f. (inclēmens) Rigour, severity, roughness.

INCLĒNĪBĪLIS, e. (inclino) That easily inclines to any thing.

INCLĒNĪO, ōnis. f. (inclino) I. An inclining, bending. II. A charging of any thing. III. Fig. An inclination, tendency: hence, an inclination, propensity.

INCLĒNĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of inclino; see INCLINO. II. Adj. Inclined, disposed.

INCLĒNO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To bend or incline any thing towards, or simply, to bend, incline: also, to crook, bend, curve: hence, inclinari, to be inclined to: hence, to vary, change: inclinari, to go to

ruin, sink, perish. II. To give a turn to.

III. To bend, turn, direct: hence, inclinari, to be inclined or turned towards: especially, to give a turn to, render disposed, dispose: hence, inclinare se, to be inclined or disposed towards. IV. To weaken, impair.

INCLŪSUS, a, um. See INCLŪTUS.

INCLŪDO, si, sum. 3. (in and claudo) I. To shut in. I. Fig. To include, put in, insert. 2. To confine, enclose. 3. To surround, encase. II. To block up, obstruct, hinder. III. To close, finish.

IV. To close or stop up. V. To bound, limit.

INCLŪSĪO, ōnis. f. (include) A shutting in.

INCLŪSUS, a, um. Part. of INCLŪDO.

INCLŪTUS (Inclutus, or Inclitus), a, um. (in and clutus, κλυτός) Celebrated, famous, renowned.

INCLŪTUS, a, um. See INCLŪTUS.

INCOACTUS, a, um. Not compelled.

INCOCTUS, a, um. I. Adj. Not cooked or dressed. II. Part. of INCOQUO.

INCOENĀTUS, a, um. That has not supped or taken any meal.

INCOENUS, e. (in and cœna) i. q. inceptus.

INCOENO, āre. To take food in any place.

INCOEPTUS, a, um. i. q. inceptus: hence, Inceptum, A beginning, undertaking.

INCOGITĀBĪLIS, e. Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless.

INCOGITANS, tis. I. Adj. Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless. II. Part. of INCOGITO

INCOGITANTIA, æ. f. (incogitans) Thoughtlessness, heedlessness.

INCOGITĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. I. Unpremeditated, unstudied. 2. Thoughtless, inconsiderate. II. Part. of INCOGITO.

INCOGITO, āre. To think of any thing, design, contrive.

INCOGNITUS, a, um. I. Not examined, untried. II. Unknown: incognito, ablat., without knowledge, unknowingly.

III. Unclaimed, which no one has claimed as his own.

INCOĀLA, æ. c. I. An inhabitant.

II. A native, countryman: also, one who dwells any where without being admitted to the rights of citizenship. N. B. Adj. Turba incolæ, Ov., for incolæ.

INCOĀLO, colui, cultum, ēre. I. Intrans. To dwell or abide in a place.

II. Trans. To inhabit.

INCOĀLŪMIS, e. Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole: also, without loss, unquarrelled.

INCOĀMĪTAS, ātis. f. (Incolimus) A

being in good condition, good condition, perfect soundness, safety.

INCOĀMĪTUS, a, um. Unattended, having no attendants.

INCOĀMĪTO, āre. Probably, To affront to rebuke in public.

INCOĀMĪTUS, a, um. Not commended, disregarded.

INCOĀMŌDĪTAS, ātis. f. Inconveniently, incommodiously, not well, badly: unfortunately, unluckily. II. Unseasonably, at an unseasonable time.

INCOĀMŌDĪSTĪCUS, a, um. A word formed on the occasion, for incommodus; Plant.

INCOĀMŌDITAS, ātis. f. (incommodus)

I. Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness. II. Prejudice, injury.

INCOĀMŌDIO, avi, ātum, āre. (incommodus) I. Intrans. To occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, to incommode, annoy, inconvenience. II. Trans.

To hurt, injure, hinder.

INCOĀMŌDUS, a, um. Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit: especially, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable: hence, Incommodum, subst. I. Inconvenience.

II. Any thing that is unseasonable, troublesome, inconvenient, or unpleasant, an inconvenience; also, damage, misfortune.

INCOĀMPERTUS, a, um. Of which we have no information, unknown.

INCOĀMPTĪTE, adv. Without order, disorderly.

INCOĀMPTUS, a, um. Not well put together, out of order, disordered.

INCOĀMPREHĒNSĪBĪLIS, e. I. That cannot be held or kept. II. That cannot be caught hold of or refused, not tangible. III. Incomprehensible by the understanding, that cannot be comprehended or understood. IV. Untamable, that cannot be tamed. V. Endless.

INCOĀMPREHĒNSUS, a, um. Incomprehensible.

INCOĀMPTĒ, or INCOĀMTE, adv. Without ornament.

INCOĀMPTUS, or INCOĀMUS, a, um. Und adorned, undressed.

INCOĀNGESSUS, a, um. Unallowed, forbidden.

INCOĀNCLĪO, avi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. To treat badly. II. Intrans. To act badly, make difficulties.

INCOĀNĪNUS, a, um. Awkward, unpolished.

INCOĀNŪSUS, a, um. I. Unshaken, undisturbed. II. Fig. Unshaken, firm, constant, unchanged.

INC

INCONDITE. adv. *Confusedly, awkwardly.*

INCONDITES, a. um. I. *Disordered, confused, out of order.* II. *Unformed, undigested, wild, unclean, rude*; hence, *badly formed, inelegant.* III. *Not laid up in a storehouse.* IV. *Not buried.*

INCONFUSUS, a. um. I. *Unconfused.* II. *Unembarrassed, not disconcerted.* INCONSIDERANTIA, æ. f. (inconsiderans) *Imprudence, inconsiderateness, indiscretion.*

INCONSIDERATE, adv. *Imprudently, inconsiderately, indiscreetly.*

INCONSIDERATUS, a. um. I. *Unadvised, not well considered.* II. *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate.*

INCONSOLABILIS, e. *Insoluble*; that cannot be mitigated.

INCONSTANS, tis. *Inconsistent, inconstant, capricious, changeable, fickle.*

INCONSISTENS, adv. *Inconsistently, changeably, inconsistently, capriciously.*

INCONSTANTIA, æ. f. (inconstans) *Inconsistency, inconstancy, capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness.*

INCONSUEtus, a. um. I. *Unusual.* II. *Unaccustomed*; *aliqui rei, Sil.*

INCONSULTE. adv. *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly.*

INCONSULTUS, a. um. I. *Not consulted.* II. *That has not taken advice.*

III. *Unadvised, inconsiderate*; hence, *Inconsultum, Inconsideration, imprudence*; *loconsulto (ablat.), inconsiderately, imprudently.*

INCONSULTUS, us. m. *The not advising with another person*; *Inconsultu meo, Plaut.*, without advising with me, without taking my advice.

INCONSUMPtus, or INCONSUMtus, a. um. *Unconsumed, undiminished.*

INCONTAMINATUS, a. um. *Uncontaminated, incorruptible.*

INCONTENTUS, a. um. *Unstretched.*

INCONTINENS, tis. I. *Not holding together or containing.* II. *Intemperate, immoderate, incontinent.*

INCONTINENTER. adv. *Intemperately, immoderately, incontinently.*

INCONTINENTIA, æ. f. (incontinentus) I. *Inability of keeping together or containing.* II. *Inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence.*

INCONVENIENS, tis. *Inconsistent, unsuitable*; hence, *dissimilar, unlike.*

INCOQUO, xl, ctum, Ære. I. *To boil in or with any thing.* II. *To boil in or into.* III. *To boil, seethe.* IV. *To dye, colour, dip in, overlay.*

INC

INCORRECTUS, a. um. *Unimproved, incorrect.*

INCORRUPTUS, adv. *Uncorruptedly, purely, justly.*

INCORRUPTUS, a. um. I. *Uncorrupted.* II. *Fig. Uncorrupted, unjured, unadulterated, unbrided, pure, genuine.*

INCRESSCERE, brui, or IN-CRESSCERE, bul. 3. *To become frequent or strong, to increase, grow, extend.*

INCREBRO, avi, Ætum, Ære. *To do any thing frequently or more frequently, or, to multiply.*

INCREDIBILIS, e. I. *Incredible.* II. *That deserves no credit, that is not believed.*

INCREDIBILITER. adv. *In an incredible manner, incredibly, extraordinarily.*

INCREDULUS, a. um. *Unbelieving, incredulous.*

INCREMENTUM, I. n. (increso) I. *That by means of which any thing grows.*

II. *Growth, increase, and sometimes, size, greatness*; *legata sum incrementum restituere, Suet.*, to restore with interest. Hence, *offspring or child*; *Jovis, Virg.*

INCERMO, avi, Ætum, Ære. *To burn, consume by burning.*

INCERPTO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (freq. of increpo) I. *Intrans. To call to or upon, to cry out*; *tum Bitale dedit increptans, Virg.*, calling out to him, exhorting.

II. *Trans. 1. To chide, blame, rebuke.*

2. *To reproach.* 3. *To beat, strike.*

INCREPTUS, a. um. Part. of INCREPO.

INCREPO, avi, Ætum, and, more frequently, ui, Ætum, Ære. I. *Intrans. 1. To make a noise or sound, to sound, resound*; also *fig., to sound, make a noise, be noised abroad.* 2. *To call or cry out to one, to call upon.* II. *Trans. 1. To make a noise or sound against a person or thing*; hence, 2. *To blame, upbraid, reprove, rebuke, chide*; hence *fig. 1. To excite, urge on.* 2. *To astonish, frighten.* 3. *To cause to sound or resound, to cause to be heard, to sound*; hence, *to upbraid or reproach one with a fault.* 4. *To resound with or concerning any thing.*

INCRESCO, avi, Ære. I. *To grow to or upon any thing.* II. *To grow, increase.*

INCRESCENTUS, a. um. *Unbloody, not rendered bloody.*

INCRENTUS, a. um. I. *Bloodless, in which no blood or very little blood has been shed, that has not cost blood.* II. *Bloodless, unbloody, that has not shed his blood, without blood, without bloodshed.*

INCUSTO, avi, Ætum, Ære. *To cover as it were with a coat or rind, to incrust.*

INC

INCULTUS, a. um. Part. of INCUBO.

INCUBO, avi, Ætum, and ui, Ætum, Ære.

I. *To lie in or upon any thing*; especially, 1. *To lie any where or upon any thing for a continuance*; also, *to brood, hatch.* 2. *To reside, dwell, abide at.* 3. *To be near or contiguous to, to border upon.* III. *To lean or fall upon.*

INCUBO, di, sum, Ære. *To work on an anvil, fabricate.*

INCULO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (In and calco)

I. *To tread or cram down close, to tread in*; also, *to stuff or press in.*

II. *To stuff or cram in, insert*; to improve with additions. III. *As it were to tread into, to inculcate, impress forcibly.*

IV. *To urge or force upon.*

INCULTE. adv. *Inelegantly, uncouthly, roughly, clownishly.*

INCULTUS, a. um. *Uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, rude.*

INCULTUS, us. m. I. *Want of cultivation.* II. *Squalor, filth.*

INCUBO, cubul, cubitum. 3. *To lay one's self upon any thing, to lean or recline upon*; hence, 1. *To fall upon.*

II. *To break or rush in.* III. *To lean against, to be adjacent or contiguous to.*

IV. *Fig. To apply one's self to, pay attention to, take pains with or at.* V. *To put a finishing stroke to any thing.*

VI. *To press upon, fall upon, attack, rush.*

INCUNABULA, Ærum. n. I. *That which is in a cradle, the cradle-bed.* II. *A cradle*; *Liv.*: a birth-place; also of a new hire for young bees; also, an origin, beginning.

INCURATUS, a. um. *Unhealed.*

INCURIA, æ. f. (in and cura) *Want of care, carelessness, negligence.*

INCURIOSE. adv. *Carelessly, negligently.*

INCURIOSUS, a. um. I. *Careless, negligent, unconcerned.* II. *Careless, negligent, not made or done with care.*

INCURIO, curri, also incurri, cursum.

3. I. *To run to any person or thing.*

II. *To assail, assault, attack.* III. *To make an irruption or inroad.* IV. *To dash against, hit upon.* V. *To come to, fall upon.* VI. *To happen, occur, befall.* VII. *To fall, fall out (at a certain time).* VIII. *To border upon, be contiguous to.* IX. *To occur to, strike, fall into.*

INCURSO, Ænis. f. (incurro) I. *A running to or against.* II. *A hostile attack, assault.* III. *An irruption or inroad into a country.*

INCURSO, Ære. (freq. of incurso) I.

To attack, assault, rush upon. II. To dash against, clash with.

INCURSUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of incurro) I. To run to or upon, to run against, to dash or strike against. II. To run upon, assault or attack in a hostile manner, to charge. III. To come or fall into, to occur to, strike, meet.

INCURSUS, us. m. (Incurro) I. A running or flowing into. II. An assault, attack, charge.

INCURSUS, or INCURSIVO, ēre. (incurro) To bend or curve.

INCURVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (incurvus) To curve, bend. I. To bend, cast down, discompose, disturb. II. To bend, turn, guide.

INCURVUS, a, um. Bent, crooked, curved.

INCUS, ōdis. f. (incudo) An anvil.

INCUSATIO, ōnis. f. (incuso) Accusation, blame.

INCUSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and causa) To accuse, complain of a person or thing, blame.

INCUSSES, a, um. Part. of INCUTIO.

INCUSSES, us. m. (Incutio) A striking or dashing upon a thing.

INCUSTOITUS, a, um. I. Not watched or guarded. II. Unobserved, not continued, omitted, neglected. III. Not concealed or kept secret. IV. Needless, inconsiderate, improvident.

INCUSUS, a, um. Part. of INCUDO.

INCŪTIO, cussī, cussum, ēre. (in and quatio) I. To strike upon. II. To throw, cast, or hurl to a place. III. To shake, cause to tremble. IV. To inflict, cast, strike into, inspire with.

INDĀGATIO, ōnis. f. (indago, āre) A searching or tracing out, an investigating, exploring.

INDĀGATOR, ōris. m. (indago, āre) One who searches or traces out, an investigator, explorer.

INDĀGATRIX, icis. f. (indagator) She that explores or traces out, &c.

INDĀGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To trace out. II. To trace out, explore, investigate.

INDĀGŌ, inis. f. I. The surrounding of a wood with walls or nets for the purpose of hunting; hence, II. Any kind of enclosure, as, by fortifications or a line of circumvallation. III. An exploring, investigating; an inquiring, examining.

INDE. (from Is) I. Thence, from that place. II. Thence, from that thing, from that matter, circumstance, &c., herefrom:

also, for ab illa parte, on (from) that side.

III. From those persons. IV. Hereupon, next in order, afterwards; also, thenceforward, from that time forth.

INDEBITUS, a, um. That is not owed, undue; it may also be rendered, ungranted (by God).

INDECEUS, tis. Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful.

INDECENTER, adv. Unbecomingly, disgracefully.

INDECLINABILIS, Inflexible, unchangeable.

INDECLINATUS, a, um. Unchanged.

INDEDECŌRE, adv. Indecently, unbecomingly, unsuitably.

INDEDECŌRIS, e. Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful.

INDEDECŌRE, āre. To disgrace, dishonour.

INDEDECŌRUS, a, um. I. Unbecoming, indecorous, unsuitable. II. Unseemly.

INDEFATIGABILIS, e. (in and defatigabilis, from defatigo) Unwearied.

INDEFATIGATUS, a, um. Unwearied.

INDEFENSUS, a, um. Undefended.

INDEFESSUS, a, um. Unwearied.

INDEPLETUS, a, um. Unwepit.

INDEJECTUS, a, um. Not throten down.

INDELEIBILIS, e. Indelible, imperishable.

INDELIBATUS, a, um. Uninjured.

INDEMNATUS, a, um. (in and damnatus) Uncondemned, unscathed.

INDEMNIS, e. (in and damnus) Unhurt, free from injury.

INDENUCIATUS, a, um. Not declared or announced.

INDEFLEGATUS, a, um. Unwept.

INDEPRĀVATUS, a, um. Uncorrected.

INDEPREHENSUS, and INDEPRENSUS, a, um. Unobserved, undiscovered.

INDEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INDEPISCOR.

INDESERTUS, a, um. Not forsaken.

INDESPECTUS, a, um. Where one cannot look down.

INDESTRUCTUS, a, um. Uninjured, unhurt.

INDETONSUS, a, um. Unshorn.

INDEVITATUS, a, um. Unavoided.

INDEX, icis. c. I. Of persons, An informer, discloser, discoverer; a spy. II. Of things, An index, sign, mark; hence, I. Digitus index, The forefinger. 2. A register, catalogue, list; a titlepage, table of contents; an inscription on a painting or statue. 3. A kind of stone; prob., a touchstone; Ov. Met. 2, 706.

INDICATIO, ōnis. f. (indico) An indicating or marking out; hence, a fixing of a price, estimating the value.

INDICENS, tis. I. Adj. That does not say; mo indicente, Ter.; Liv., without my saying it. II. Part. of INDICO.

INDICIUM, i, n. (index) I. A discovery or disclosure of a thing; hence, a charge, accusation. II. Evidence, disposition in a court of justice; also, permission to give evidence, or, permission to turn king's evidence, or to discover accomplices. III. A remuneration for the giving of evidence. IV. A mark, sign, proof, token.

INDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (index) I. To discover, disclose, make known. II. To give evidence in a court of justice against the accused, to depose. III. To put a price upon a thing to be sold, to value.

INDICO, xi, etum, ēre. I. To declare publicly, proclaim, publish. II. To say or declare that any thing shall be given, to appoint or impose as a tribute.

N.B. Indice, for indic, Plaut.

INDICTUS, a, um. I. Adj. I. Not said, unsaid; also, not mentioned, uncelebrated, unsung. 2. Indicta causa, Without the matter being heard, unheard. 3. Unspeaking, inflexible. II. Part. of INDICO.

INDIDEM, adv. (inde and idem) I. From the same place. II. From the same matter or thing.

INDIDENS, or IN-IDENS. From day to day, daily.

INDIFFERENS, tis. I. In which there is no difference, that has no difference; hence, I. Indifferens, That is neither good nor bad, indifferent; Cic. 2. Syllaba, that is both short and long, Quint. II. Illo, Indifferent to any thing; circa victum, Suet.

INDIFFERENTER, adv. I. Without distinction. II. With indifference.

INDIGENA, ōe. c. (indu, i. e. in, and geno) I. A native of a country. II. Indigenous, native; made, grown, or born in.

INDIGENTIA, ōe. f. (indigeo) Need, want, indigence; insatiable desire.

INDIGŌ, ui. 2. (indu, i. e. in, and ego) I. To need, stand in need of. II. To long for, desire. III. To be in a necessitous condition; hence, Indignus, Poor, necessitous.

INOIGES, ōtis. m. (from indu, i. e. in, and gis, gisus, i. e. givousai) Indigenous, native.

INDIGESTUS, a, um. I. *Confused, without order or method.* II. *Undigested.*

INDIGETO, are. I. *To declare, make known: to name.* II. *To invoke, call upon a god.*

INDIGNATUS, a, um. *Indignant; or rather, full of indignation.*

INDIGNUS, tis. I. *Part of Indignor; see INDIGNOR.* II. *Adj. That cannot cause or suffer any thing, impatient.*

INDIGNATIO, ònis. f. (indignor) I. *Indignation, disdain.* II. *An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art.*

INDIGNE, adv. I. *Undeservedly, unworthily, contrary to desert.* II. *Unbecomingly, in an unseemly manner.* III. *Indignantly, unwillingly.*

INDIGNITAS, atus, f. (indignus) I. *Unworthiness.* II. *Unbecomingsness.* III. *Of a person, Uncomely behaviour, meanness, baseness; also, unsuitableness, unfitness; unworthy treatment of any one, indignity which one is obliged to endure.*

2. *Of a thing, Heinousness, enormity, atrocity.* III. *Indignation that springs from unworthy treatment.*

INDIGNOR, atus sum, ãrl. (indignus) *To esteem as incongruous, disreputable, or unseemly, to be indignant at, to disdain; hence, Indignandus, a, um, That deserves indignation.* Fig. *Pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg., l. e. not willing to bear.*

INDIGNUS, a, um. I. *Unworthy, undeserving.* II. *Undeserved; hence, I. Cruel, harsh, intolerable, severe.* 2. *Unworthy, disreputable, unbecoming, unfit; Indignum l as an exclamation, How improper! Oh! shame!* III. *Whom any thing does not become, who ought not to do any thing.*

INDIGUS, a, um. (indigno) I. *Needy, poor, in want.* II. *Desirous of any thing.*

INDIGENS, tis. I. *Careless, heedless, negligent.* II. *Neglected, not taken proper care of.*

INDILIGENTER, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly.*

INDILIGENTIA, æ. f. (indiligens) *Carelessness, negligence, heedlessness.*

INDIPISCO, ère. l. q. *Indipiscor; Plaut.*

INDIPISCO, eptus sum, l. (indu, l. e. in, and apiscor) I. *To obtain, attain, reach; hence, to get, acquire, receive.*

II. *To begin, commence.*

INDISCRETUS, a, um. *Unplundered.*

INDISCRETUS, a, um. I. *Undivided, unseparated, connected.* II. *That can-*

not be distinguished, undistinguishable, without distinction.

INDISRET, adv. *Incoquently.*

INDISRETUS, a, um. *Indiscreet; also, not clear or plain, at a loss for words.*

INDISPENSATUS, a, um. *Not properly distributed, unmoderate.*

INDISPÓSITO, adv. *Without order, confusedly.*

INDISPÓSITUS, a, um. *Without order.*

INDISOLUBILIS, e. *Indissoluble, that cannot be loosed.*

INDISINCTUS, a, um. *Without distinction or arrangement, indistinct.*

INDITUS, a, um. *Part of INDO.*

INDIVISUS, a, um. I. *Indivisible, inseparable.* II. *Not divided or separated.*

INDIVISUS, a, um. I. *Undivided, unseparated, not coven; hence, Individuum, The community; pro indiviso, in common.*

II. *Not distinct, not distinguished.*

INDU, idl, itum, ère. I. *To put, set, or place into; hence, I. To introduce, bring in.* 2. *To occasion.* II. *To put, set, or lay at a place, put, set, lay on or upon; hence, I. To assign, attribute, give.* 2. *To build in any place.*

INDŪCILIS, e. I. *That learns with difficulty, indocile; or, that has not learned any thing; hence, I. Unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant, unlearned.* 2. *Unapt, unfit for any thing.* II. *That cannot be taught.* III. *Unlearned.*

INDŪCTE, adv. *Unlearnedly, without having been taught, improperly, awkwardly.*

INDŪCTOR, òris m. (indoceo, l. e. doceo) *An overseer of slaves.*

INDŪCTUS, a, um. *Uninstructed, unlearned, awkward, (Gr. ἀσκήτος); canet indoctum, Hor., for indocte, unskilfully.*

INDŪCIENTIA, æ. f. *Freedom from pain.*

INDŪLES, is. f. (indu, l. e. iu, and oleo s. oleo) *Native or inbred nature of a thing, natural quality, nature; especially of persons, natural talents or disposition, talents, genius, inclination, natural abilities.*

INDŪLESCO, luli. 3. (Indoleo, from doléo) *To feel pain or trouble, to be grieved.*

INDŪMĀBILIS, e. *That cannot be broken in or tamed, untamable.*

INDŪMĪTUS, a, um. I. *Untamed, not broken in, wild; unchecked, unrestrained.*

II. *That cannot be checked or restrained, untamable.*

INDORMIO, ivi, itum. 4. I. *To sleep near, upon, or over any thing.* II.

Fig. To sleep over any thing, to act negligently; also, to feel secure or careless respecting a thing.

INDŪTATUS, a, um. *That has no dovery or portion.*

INDŪCTO, ère. *To doubt of.*

INDŪCTUS, a, um. *Not confident, certain.*

INDŪCO, xl, etum, ère. I. *To lead or bring in, into, or to a place; hence, I. To occasion, cause.* 2. *To bring into, to arouse, excite, inspire.* 3. *To bring to any thing or to any place; to move, excite, rouse; to persuade, prevail upon, entice, induce to any thing; hence, Inductus, a, um, Moved, induced, with an ablative; e. g. spe, cupiditate; when it may often be rendered, through, out of; under the influence of, &c.*

II. *To put on.* III. *To bring in, introduce.* IV. *To represent, bring forward.* V. *To lead.* VI. *To communicate.*

2. *To decide, cajole.* 3. *To bring forward, mention, relate; to bring forth, yield, produce or bear (fruit).* VI. *To lay one thing over another in order to cover it.* VII. *To overlay with any thing as a covering; hence, I. To make level by overlaying.* 2. *To strike out, erase, because the ancients did this by drawing the round end of the style over the writin.*

to be erased on the tablets; hence, I. annual, uncoditate. VIII. *To bring into or insert in an account; hence, to charge in an account.* IX. *To arise off, arise; hence, induci, to be derived, to arise, spring.* N. B. *Induxit, for induxisti, Ter.*

INDUCTIO, ònis. f. (induco) I. *A bringing into, letting in, introducing.*

II. *A drawing or letting into.* III. *Animl. I. Inclination.* 2. *A purpose, resolution.* IV. *A bringing forward.*

V. *In rhetoric, Induction, a mode of reasoning in which a general conclusion is drawn from the enumeration of several particulars.*

INDUCTUS, a, um. *Part of INDUCTO.*

INDUCTUS, us. m. (induco) *An inducement, persuasion.*

INDŪCTA, æ. f. (induco) *A kind of garment for a female.*

INDŪGREDIOR, i. for Ingredior; Lucr.

INDULGENS, tis. I. *Part of indulgeo; see INDULGEO.* II. *Adj. Tender, kind, indulgent.*

INDULGENTER, adv. *Tenderly, kindly indulgently.*

INDULGENTIA, æ. f. (indulgens) I. *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favour, courtesy.* II. *Tender love, affec-*

tion, fondness towards one's children, elders, relations, and other persons.

INDULGEO, si, tum, 2. I. Intrans. 1. To be courteous or complaisant to, to be kind to, to humour, indulge. 2. To submit, give up, yield to a thing. 3. To take care of, make much of. II. Trans. 1. To concede, grant, allow, permit, give. 2. To yield, give up.

INDULTUS, a, um. Part. of **INDULGEO**.
INDUDO, ni, ūtum, 3. (*indūo*) Prop. To put on or into. 1. To put on (clothes, arms, &c.). II. To clothe, to surround, cover, or furnish with any thing. III. Se inducere, To fall in or upon, be entangled in, prop. and fig.; in laqueum, Cic.: mucrone, Virg., to stab himself. IV. To assume, take upon one's self. V. To impart, give, occasion. VI. To enter upon any thing.

INDŪPĒDIO, ire, 4. i. q. impedio; Lucr. **INDŪPĒTOR**, for imperator; Lucr. **IN-DĒRECTOR**, rui, 3. To become hard. **IN-DĒRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. To make hard, harden.

INDĒSIARIUS, i. m. One that makes indusia.

INDŪSIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (indusium) To clothe: Indusiatus, a, um, Clothed. N.B. Indusiata, Plant., A kind of woman's garment, perhaps, a chemise.

INDŪSITUM, i. n. (induo) A kind of under-garment (interula) of women, with sleeves.

INDUSTRIA, æ. f. (industrius) Diligence, activity, industry, assiduity, constant exertion or activity.

INDUSTRIE, adv. Diligently, industriously.

INDUSTRICUS, a, um. (industo, i. e. insto, urgeo) Diligent, industrious, assiduous.

INDŪTĒ, ārum, f. An intermediate space of time which for a while interrupts the course of war, a truce, armistice.

INDŪTUS, a, um. Part. of **INDŪO**.

INDŪTUS, us, m. (induo) A putting on; as, of a garment, Tac.

INDŪVĒLE, ārum, f. (induo) Clothes, garments.

IN-EBRIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To make drunk; to fill or saturate with liquor; hence, aurem, Juv., to weary with talking.

INĒDIA, æ. f. (in and edo) An abstaining from eating, want of appetite or desire to eat; hunger, abstinence from food.

INĒDITUS, a, um.* Not made known, still unknown.

IN-ĒFFICAX, ācis. Ineffectual.
IN-ĒLABORĀTUS, a, um. Unlaboured.

IN-ĒLEGĀNS tis. I. Inlegant, void

of taste or neatness. II. Not good, bad, poor.

INĒLEGĀTER, adv. Without elegance or taste, inelegantly, badly.

IN-ĒLUCTĀBĪLIS, e. From which one cannot extricate himself.

IN-ĒMORTU, I. To die in or at any thing.

IN-ĒMORIS, or **IN-ĒMUS**, a, um. Unpurchased, unbought.

IN-ĒNARRĀBĪLIS, e. That cannot be related or described, indescribable.

INĒNARRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. In an indescribable manner, indescribably.

INĒNŌDĀBĪLIS, e. (in and enodo) That cannot be explained, perplexed, inexplicable.

IN-EO, ivi, and more frequently ivi, Itum, ire. I. Intrans. To-go into, enter (a place): also simply, to go, 2. To begin, to take a beginning. II. Trans. 1. To go into or to any thing, to enter: also, to attack, seize: hence, 1. To begin, to make a beginning: hence, to enter upon (an office). 2. To enter upon. 2. To undertake or attempt, to take any thing in hand, to make, do: hence, fig., to invent a means, to devise, consider, take measures for any thing: hence, inita et subducta ratione, Cic., after due consideration: also, inire rationem, to imagine, conceive, conjecture. 3. To submit to, comply with.

N. B. Part. **INITUS**, a, um; e. g. inita æstate, at the beginning of summer, Cæs.: pondum initis tribunis, i. e. factis, ortis, Cic.

INĒPTE, adv. I. Improperly, absurdly, foolishly. II. At an improper time.

INĒPTĒ, æ. f. (ineptus) Silly behaviour, absurdity, folly: ineptiæ, plur., trifles, fooleries, absurdities. Also of style in writing, Excess of ornament.

INĒPTIO, ire, 4. (ineptus) To say or do what is absurd, to play the fool, trifle.

INĒPTUS, a, um. (in and aptus) I. Of things, That is done at an improper time, at an improper place, or without taste or consistency; absurd, foolish, silly, impertinent. II. Of persons, Awkward, foolish, silly. Especially, Inepti, Persons who go too far in any thing, persons of corrupt taste, pedants.

INĒRMS, e. (in and arma) Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless: especially, without shield: hence, fig., unarmed; in philosophia, Cic., i. e. not practised.

INĒRMS, a, um. I. g. inermis.

INĒRRANS, tis. I. Adj. (from in and errans) Not wandering or erring; stella, a fixed star, Cic. II. Part. of **INERRO**.

IN-ERRO, āre. To wander about in a place.

INERS, tis. (in and ars) I. Unskilled in any art or trade: also, unskilful, not clever or cunning. II. Inactive, idle, sluggish: hence, idle, in which nothing is done, that is spent without business, &c., leisure: hence, I. Wack, without energy or spirit, feble: especially of food that has little or no flavour, insipid. 2. Spiritless. 3. Letum, Ov., i. e. by sickness.

III. Inactive, at rest. IV. Useless, unprofitable. V. That renders idle or inactive.

INERTIA, æ. f. (iners) I. Awkwardness, unskilfulness of a person. II. idleness, inactivity.

IN-ĒRĒBITUS, a, um. Unlearned, ignorant, awkward.

IN-ESCO, āvi, ātum, āre. To allure with a bait.

IN-ĒVECTUS, a, um. for evectus; Virg.

IN-ĒVITĀBĪLIS, e. Inevitable, unavoidable.

IN-ĒVŪLTUS, a, um. Not rolled out or unfolded.

IN-ĒXCĪTĀBĪLIS, e. From which one cannot be aroused.

IN-ĒXCĪTUS, a, um. Not in motion, quiet, calm.

IN-ĒXCŪSĀBĪLIS, e. That cannot be excused, excusable.

IN-ĒXCUSUS, a, um. Not shocked, unshaken.

IN-ĒXHAUSTĀTUS, a, um. Unexceeded.

IN-ĒXHAUSTUS, a, um. Unexhausted, inexhaustible.

IN-ĒXŌRĀBĪLIS, e. Incororable, that cannot be moved by entreaty.

IN-ĒXPERRECTUS, a, um. Not awakened.

IN-ĒXPERTUS, a, um. 1. That has not made trial of a thing: hence, unused to, unaccustomed to, inexperienced in a thing.

II. Untried, not proved.

IN-ĒXPĒRĪBĪLIS, e. 1. That cannot be expiated or atoned for, inexpiable. II. Inaplicable, irreconcilable, obstinate.

INĒXPĒRĪBĪLIS, e. (in and expio) That cannot be filled: hence, insatiable.

IN-ĒXPĒLTUS, a, um. Not filled, not satisfied, insatiable.

IN-ĒXPĒLICĪBĪLIS, e. I. Inexplicable, from which one cannot disengage himself: bellum, Tac., i. e. incessant. II. Intractable, perplexed, connected with insuperable difficulties: hence, 1. Inexplicable.

2. Innumerable, that cannot be counted: hence, impossible. III. That leads to no result, by which nothing is accomplished.

IN-ĒXPĒLICĪTUS, a, um. I. Unexplained. II. Inexplicable, obscure.

IN-ĒXPĒLŪRĀTUS, a, um. Unexamined,

untried, not known : inexplorato, ablat., without previous examination, without obtaining previous information.

IN-EXPUONABĪLĪS, e. I. That cannot be taken by assault or conquered. II. Fig. Unconquerable, firm, that resists all attacks.

IN-EXPECTĀTŪS, a, um. Unexpected.

IN-EXPECTŪS, a, um. Unexpected, unexpecting, unexpecting.

IN-EXSCŪPĪBĪLĪS, e. I. That cannot be erased or passed. II. Unconquerable, invincible. III. Not to be surpassed.

INEXTRICĀBĪLĪS, e. (in and extrico) Inextricable, from which one cannot disengage himself.

IN-FĀBRE, adv. Unskilfully, not in a workmanlike manner, without art, rudely.

IN-FĀBRĪCĀTUS, a, um. Unwrought.

IN-FĀCTĒ, adv. Not wittingly, rudely, coarsely.

IN-FĀCTĪLE, or IN-FĪCTĪLĒ, ārum, f. (infactus) Low wit, rude jests or puns.

IN-FĀCTŪS, a, um. Not witty, unmannerly, rude.

IN-FĀCUNDUS, a, um. Ineloquent.

IN-FĀMĪA, æ, f. (infamis) I. Ill fame, ill report of a thing or person. N. B. It may frequently be rendered, Disgrace, discredit, blame, loss of character. II. Disgrace, dishonour, that which causes an ill report.

IN-FĀMĪS, e. (in and fama) I. That is ill spoken of, infamous. II. Disreputable, that causes an ill report.

IN-FĀMŪS, āvi, ātum, āre. (infamis) I. To bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy : to blame, accuse, charge. II. To give an ill report of.

IN-FĀNDUS, a, um. Prop. That cannot be spoken or expressed, unspeakable, inexpressible : calamitous, unfortunate, mournful, sad ; shocking, abominable, detestable, unheard of, &c.

IN-FĀNS, tis. That cannot speak, speechless : hence, I. Of children that cannot yet speak, Young, little, infant : also subst., Infans, tis. c., A child that cannot yet speak, a little child, infant : also, childlike, childish, infantine. II. Ineloquent.

IN-FĀNTĪRĪUS, a, um. (infans) Fond of children.

IN-FĀNTĪA, æ, f. (infans) I. Inability to speak. II. Infancy, the age of child-hood, before children can speak, or can speak connectedly : hence, fig. 1. The youth of animals, plants, &c. 2. Children.

III. Want of eloquence, unskilfulness in speaking.

IN-FĀRCĪO (Infercio), si, sum and tum, or ctum, ire. I. To stuff into. II. To fill up.

IN-FĀRSUS (Infersus), a, um. Part. of IN-FĀRCĪO.

IN-FĀTŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and fatuus) To render foolish, insatiate.

IN-FĀUSTUS, a, um. Unfortunate : Infamum, Misfortune.

IN-FĀCTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from In and factus) I. Not made, done, or performed : unfinished. 2. Unpracticable, impossible. II. Part. of IN-FĀRCĪO.

IN-FĀLICĪTAS, ātis. f. (infelix) Unhappiness, calamity.

IN-FĀLICĪTER, adv. Unhappily, unfortunately.

IN-FĀLICĪTO, āre. (infelix) To render unhappy or unfortunate.

IN-FĀLĪCO, āre. (infelix) To render unhappy or unfortunate.

IN-FĀLĪX, icis. I. Unfruitful : arbor infelix, I. An unfruitful tree, Plin. 2. The tree on which malefactors are hung, the gallows, Cic. II. Unfortunate, hapless, unhappy, miserable. III. Unfortunate for any one, calamitous, unlucky.

IN-FĀNSE, adv. Hostilely.

IN-FĀNSO, āre. (infensus) I. Intrans. To act in a hostile manner, or to be hostilely disposed. II. Trans. To treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, infest.

IN-FĀNSUS, a, um. Hostile, inimical, enraged.

IN-FĀR, or IN-FĀRUS, a, um. ; compar. IN-FĀRĪO ; superl. IN-FĀRĪMUS. I. Posit. Infer, or inferus, a, um. I. That is in or under the earth, infernal : hence, Inferi, The dead, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the infernal regions. 2. That is below : hence, Infra (for infera, sc. parte).

1. Adv. (a) In the infernal regions. (b) Below, underneath : lover, deeper : also, beneath : and fig., infra, below. 2. Prep. Below, under. II. Compar. Inferior, Lower. I. In respect of place. 2. In respect of order. 3. In respect of time ; erant inferiores, quam illorum ætas, Cic., lived later, were younger. 4. In respect of number. 5. In sex, rank, dignity, or strength, Inferior : hence, conquered, overcome, defeated. III. Superl. Infimius, a, um. 1. The lowest, last. 2. The lowest, the meanest, poorest, basest.

N. B. We find also imus, a, um, as superlative, for infimus ; see IMUS.

IN-FĀRĪ, ōrum, m. See IN-FĀR.

IN-FĀRĪE, ārum, f. See IN-FĀRĪUS, a, um. IN-FĀRĪO, See IN-FĀR.

IN-FĀRĪUS, a, um. (infero) That is offered or sacrificed : hence, Inferiæ (sc. veltinæ, dapes, or res), Sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead.

IN-FĀRĪUS, I. Adv. ; see IN-FĀRĪA. II. Adj. neut., see under Inferior, in IN-FĀR.

IN-FĀRĪUS, adv. Below, beneath.

IN-FĀRĪUS, a, um. (infer) I. Infernal, of or belonging to the infernal or lower regions : hence, 1. Infernal, The shades below. 2. Inferna, sc. loca, The infernal or lower regions. II. Lower, situate beneath.

IN-FĀRO, intūll, illatum, inferre. I. To bear, bring, throw, &c. into or to a place ; to throw, bring, place, &c. upon any thing. II. To bring to a place for incineration, to bury, inter. III. To bring or set upon a table, serve up. IV. To give in, enter (an account) : to reckon.

V. To contribute, to pay a tax. VI. Signa, To carry the standards against the enemy, to make a formal attack. VII. Inferre bellum alicui, to make war upon.

VIII. Pedem, to set foot into, to go in or towards, to enter. IX. Se inferre, To go : also, to go into, or to a place, to go or betake one's self to a place, especially with the idea of haste or rapidly, to rush or throw one's self into : also, to rush upon, attack : also, to come or appear, present one's self ; thus, also, inferri, for inferre se, to go, ride, flow, &c. into or to a place, to enter, intrude into. X. To deliver, utter, make. XI. To sacrifice, offer. XII. To bring upon, lay upon, use against any one. XIII. To occasion, cause, raise, excite, make.

XIV. To conclude, inferre, draw an inference.

IN-FĀRĪUS, and IN-FĀRĪTUS. Part. of IN-FĀRĪO.

IN-FĀRĪUS, a, um. See IN-FĀR.

IN-FĀRĪVĒO, bui, ōre. To boil in any thing, or simply, to boil, to grow hot.

IN-FĀRĪVĒO, adv. Hostilely.

IN-FĀRĪVĒO, āvi, ātum, āre. (infestus) I. To act in a hostile manner towards, to harass, annoy, molest, infest. II. To attack, assail, assault ; to destroy, spoil.

IN-FĀRĪVĒUS, a, um. (for infestus, from In and fendo, to strike, hit) I. Insecure, oblivious to the hatred and hostility of others, treated in a hostile manner, disturbed, molested, annoyed. II. That renders insecure, hostile, inimical, vexatious, troublesome, dangerous.

IN-FĀRĪVĒUS, &c. See IN-FĀRĪVĒO, &c.

IN-FĀRĪVĒUS, eci, ectum. 3. (in and facio) To put into, ection. 1. To mix. II.

To dip into a liquid, to steep, soak, drench; to colour, dye, tinge; hence, 1. To instruct in any thing. 2. To temper, season. 3. To spoil, corrupt, infect, taint, poison.

INFLICIOR, āri. See INFICIOR.

IN-FIDELIS, e. That cannot be confided in, not trustworthy, faithless, perfidious, false.

IN-FIDELITAS, ātis. f. (infidells) Faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, infidelity.

IN-FIDELITER, adv. Faithlessly, perfidiously.

IN-FIDUS, a, um. Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false.

IN-FIGO, xi, xum. 3. 1. To fix or thrust in; hence, infigi, to be thrust or fastened in; also, to remain fixed. II. Fig. To infix, impress, imprint.

IN-FIRMAS, ātis, or INFIRMATIS, e. (infirmus) One of the lowest.

INFIRMUS, a, um. See INFER.

IN-FINDO, ldi, issum. 3. To cleave, cut asunder; and, to make any thing by cleaving.

IN-FINITAS, ātis. f. (in and finis) Endlessness, infinite nature, number, or space.

IN-FINITE, adv. Without bounds or limits, without end.

IN-FINITO, ōnis. f. (infinitus) Endlessness.

IN-FINITUS, a, um. 1. Without bounds or limits, boundless, unlimited, infinite, immense. II. Endless; hence, infinitum, Endless number or quantity, indefinite. III. Large, great. IV. Indefinite; especially, indefinite, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, without respect of persons and time, general, universal.

INFIRMATIO, ōnis. f. (infirmus) 1. An invalidating. II. A refusing, dispraying.

INFIRME, adv. 1. Weakly, slightly, faintly; feebly, without rhetorical ornament. II. Faint-heartedly, fearfully.

INFIRMITAS, ātis. f. (infirmus) Weakness, infirmity. 1. Of body; hence, Disease, indisposition, malady. II. Of the mind; hence, 1. The weaker sex, women; also, the weaker age, children. 2. Fickleness, inconstancy; faithlessness, dishonesty.

INFIRMUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (infirmus) 1. To weaken, enfeeble. II. To weaken, to invalidate, disprove, confute.

III. To annul, make void. IV. To dissipate.

IN-FIRMUS, a, um. Weak, not strong.

I. Of the body and other sensible things; also, Weary, tired, faint, languid;

or, indisposed, sick, unwell, ill. II. Of the spirits and mind; hence, 1. Inconstant, light-minded, dishonest. 2. Incredulous. III. Of other things, Of no weight or consequence, trivial, weak.

INFIT, defect. i. q. Incipit. 1. He (she) begins. II. He (she) begins to speak.

INFITILE, ārum. f. (in and fateor) A denial; but the accusative only is in use, with the verb eo; e. g. infitias ire, to deny.

INFITĪLIS, e. (infiltæ) Negative, consisting in denial.

INFITĪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (infittior) 1. A denying. II. A denying or disowning of a debt.

INFITĪTOR, ōris. m. (infittor) One who denies; one who refuses to restore a deposit, or pay a debt.

INFITOR, ātus sum, āri. (in and fateor) 1. To deny, disown; to disown a debt; to deny having received a deposit. II. Not to stand to any thing, to refuse to fulfil (a promise or engagement).

INFLEXUS, a, um. Part. of INFLEGO.

INFLAMMATIO, ōnis. f. (inflammo) 1. A kindling, inflaming. II. Fig. Animorum, Cic., poetic fire.

IN-FLAMMO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To set on fire, kindle; hence, fig., to inflame, kindle, rouse, incite. II. To set on fire, burn, consume by burning.

INFLĀTE, adv. Pompously, exaggeratedly, proudly.

INFLATIO, ōnis. f. (inflō) A blowing up, inflation; hence, a swelling, flatulence.

INFLĀTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of inflō;

see INFLEO. II. Adj. 1. Swollen, inflated, puffed up. 2. Puffed up, elated, proud. 3. Turgid, bombastic, inflated.

INFLĀTUS, us. m. (inflō) 1. A blowing. II. A breathing into.

IN-FLECTO, xi, xum. 3. 1. To bend, curve; hence, inflecti, to bend, be crooked or inflected. II. Fig. To bend, mitigate, appease. III. To alter, change, diminish, lessen.

IN-FLECTUS, a, um. Unwepit.

IN-FLEXIBILIS, e. 1. Inflexible, not to be bent. II. Unchangeable.

INFLEXIO, ōnis. f. (inflecto) A bending.

INFLEXUS, a, um. Part. of INFLECTO.

INFLEXUS, us. m. (inflecto) A bending, curving.

INFLECTUS, a, um. Part. of INFLEGO.

IN-FLEGO, xi, ctum. 3. 1. To strike one thing on or against another; fig., to utter against any one. II. To inflict by striking, to strike (a blow). III. Gen. To inflict, attach, add.

IN-FLO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To blow or breathe in or upon any thing; also of other things, to blow or blow to a place.

II. To blow up, inflate, cause to swell; hence, to elate, raise, make greater.

IN-FLOO, xi, xum. 3. To flow or run into or to a place; hence, fig. 1. To come unobscuredly into, to insinuate one's self into, steal into. II. To flow into, to come into in great numbers, to rush into; hence, fig., to come in thickly, to crowd in; hence, to impart itself.

IN-FŌDIO, ōdi, ōssum, ōre. To dig in, bury in the earth; fig., to cause to penetrate into.

INFORMATIO, ōnis. f. (informo) 1. An outline, sketch, first draft. II. A representation, idea, conception.

IN-FORMIDĀTUS, a, um. Not feared.

IN-FORMIS, e. (in and forma) 1. That has no form, that has not a proper form; unpruned, misshapen, deformed.

II. Laidous, horrid, ugly.

IN-FORMO, āvi, ātum, āre. To give form to any thing, to form, mould, fashion, shape. 1. With words, To describe, sketch, show how a thing is or ought to be.

II. By instruction. III. In the mind, To frame, form; or, to imagine, conceive.

IN-FŌRUM, āre. (in and forum) To accuse in a court of justice; a word formed in jest by Plautus.

IN-FORTUNĀTUS, a, um. Unfortunate.

INFORTUNIUM, i. n. (in and fortuna) Misfortune.

INFOSUSUS, a, um. Part. of INFODIO.

IN-FŌRUM, āre. (in and forum) 1. c. infera parte, from infer, a, um. 1. Adv. 1. Below the earth, in the infernal regions. 2. Below, underneath; compar., inferior, Lower, more low, deeper; also, beneath, far beneath; worse, inferior. II. Prep. Below, under. 1. In situation or place. 2. In size. 3. In value, esteem, or worth.

IN-FRACTIO, ōnis. f. (infringo) Prop. A breaking to pieces; hence, a weakening.

INFRACTUS, a, um. 1. Adj. (from in and fractus) Unbroken, unweakened.

II. Part. of INFRINGO.

IN-FRĀGILIS, e. 1. That cannot be broken to pieces. II. Fig. Strong, not weakened.

IN-FRĀMO, ūi, ūre. To make a noise.

1. Of living creatures, To growl, bellow. II. Of things without life, To resound, roar, &c.

IN-FRĒNĀTUS, a, um. 1. Adj. Not having or using a bridle. II. Part. of INFRENŌ.

IN-FRENDO, érc. 3. or IN-FRENDO, érc. 3. To gnash the teeth.

IN-FRENUM, e. or IN-FRENUM, a, um. (in and frenum) I. Without bridle. II. Unchecked.

IN-FRENO, ávi, áum, áre. I. To furnish with a bridle. II. Fig. To curb, restrain, check, keep firm.

IN-FREQUENS, tis. I. In small number, not numerous. II. That is seldom at a place, or that seldom does a thing; seldom, rare. III. That is seldom visited *u* but thinly inhabited, lonesome, solitary.

IN-FREQUENTIA, æ. f. (Infrequens) I. Smallness of number, fewness. II. Solitariness, solitude, lonesomeness of a place.

IN-FRANGO, égi, actum. 3. (In and frango) I. To break, break to pieces: hence, 1. Fig. To break, interrupt, check, restrain, weaken, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, assuage, annihilate. 2. To break off, crop (flowers). 3. To bruise, make sore. 4. To appease. 5. To tear to pieces. II. To strike or dash against any thing.

IN-FRONS, dis. Without foliage.

IN-FRENTIS, a, um. Without taste, silly, foolish.

IN-FRŪCO, ávi, áum, áre. To paint: Infucatus, a, um, Painted, coloured.

INFŪLA, æ. f. I. A sacred fillet made of wool, and worn on the head by priests, victims, and persons who fled to any place for mercy or protection. II. Fig. Any ornament. III. Perhaps, any bandage or ornament.

INFŪLATUS, a, um. Adorned with an *infūla*.

IN-FULCIO, sí, tum, ire. I. To cram into. II. Fig. To foist in.

IN-FUNDO, fudi, fúsum, érc. To pour in, into, or to a place: hence, infundi, to pour itself into, to enter into, break into: and fig., for, to come to a place, to enter, break into: hence, 1. Fig. To pour or throw into, to spread over. II. To cast or, throw to or upon.

IN-FUSCO, ávi, áum, áre. I. To make dark, darken. II. To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: hence, 1. Merum, Plaut., to weaken with water. 2. Aliquid, Plaut. Mil. 3, 6, 46, to disguise, cloak, counterfeited.

INFUSIO, ónis. f. (Infundio) A pouring in or into.

IN-FUSUS, a, um. Part of INFUNDO.

IN-GERĀNO, ávi, áum, áre. I. Trans. To double, repeat, reiterate. II. Intrans. To be redoubled, to increase.

IN-GERĀSCO, ul, érc. To sigh or groan on account of any thing.

IN-GERMO, ul, érc. I. Intrans. To sigh or groan on account of any thing. II. Trans. To sigh or groan over any thing, to mourn over, lament, bewail.

INGENERASCO, érc. (Ingenero) To be implanted.

INGĒNERO, ávi, áum, áre. I. To implant: Ingeneratus, a, um, Implanted, sown, bred. II. To generate, produce, bring forth.

INGĒNIATUS, a, um. (Ingelum) Dissipated or apt by nature.

INGĒNICŪLO, ávi, áum, áre. To cause one to bend the knees: Ingenticulatus, a, um, Kneeling.

INGĒNIOSE, adv. Acutely, ingeniously, wittily.

INGĒNIOSUS, a, um. (Ingelum) I. Of a clear genius, of good natural talents, clever. II. Ingenious, acute, subtle, shrewd, witty, inventive. III. Act., cleverly invented, ingenious. IV. Apt, adapted to any thing.

INGĒNITUS, a, um. Part of INGIGNO.

INGĒNIO, i. n. (In and geno s. gigno) The innate, natural quality. 1. Of a thing. II. Of a person. 1. Natural disposition, temper, manners; mode of thinking, character. 2. Talents, understanding parts, abilities, genius. 3. Genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, wit. 4. A genius, a person of genius.

INGĒNO, ul, tum. 3. The old form of ingigno; e. g. Inque geniturus, for ingigniturus, Lucr.

INGĒNS, tis. Vast, very vast, immensely great, huge, big; hence, 1. Great, respectable, honourable, remarkable, famous. II. Great, strong, powerful.

INGĒNE, adv. I. In a gentlemanly manner, as becomes persons of good (free) birth. II. Candidly, ingenuously.

INGĒNITAS, átis. f. (ingenuus) I. The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth. II. Honourable sentiment.

INGĒNCUS, a, um. (ingeno) 1. Native, of one's own country or place of residence, not foreign or exotic. II. Inborn, innate, natural. III. Free-born, born of free parents, that have never been slaves; with us, of good birth: hence, 1. Suitable to a free-born man, noble, respectable. 2. Frank, candid, ingenuous. 3. Weak, delicate, tender, that cannot bear much.

IN-GERO, éss, éstum. 3. I. To carry, pour, throw or put into, upon, or to a place. II. To utter, say, throw out.

III. To see, present, bring; to: to show itself, appear. IV. To obliterate or force upon.

INGĒRUS, a, um. Part of INGERO.

IN-IGNO, genul, gentum, érc. To instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: hence, Ingenuus, a, um, Inborn, innate, implanted.

INGLŪRIUS, a, um. (In and gloria) Without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious: hence, of no reputation, mean.

INGLŪVIES, éi. f. I. The gullet, scallow. II. Gluttony, voraciousness.

INGRATE, adv. 1. Disagreeably, unwillingly. II. Ungratefully, with ingratitude.

INGRĀTIA, æ. f. (Ingratus) Ingratitude, unthankfulness: hence, ingratus, ablat.; e. g. aliquid, against the will of any one; unwillingly: we find also, (contr.) Ingratis, unwillingly, contrary to my (thy, &c.) will.

INGRĀTUS, and INGRĀTIS. See INGRĀTIA.

IN-GRĀTUS, a, um. I. Disagreeable, unpleasant. Hence, Loathsome, disgusting. II. Unthankful, ungrateful: hence, 1. That receives no thanks. 2. For which no thanks are given, thankless. Ingratus, of persons, means also, That is never satisfied: of things, not agreeable or satisfactory, not to one's liking: hence, ungrudgingly.

IN-GRĀVESCO, érc. 1. To grow heavy or more heavy. 1. To increase, grow larger. 2. To become more oppressive, grow worse. II. To be troubled or inconvenienced: or, to be oppressed.

IN-CRĀVO, ávi, áum, áre. I. To weigh down: to oppress, cause its weight to be felt. II. To render worse.

INGREDIOR, éssus sum, I. (In and gradior) I. Intrans. 1. To go into, go in, go within, enter upon: hence, to attach or apply one's self to any thing, to give one's self up to any thing. 2. To go, walk, proceed, advance. 3. To begin, commence, have a beginning. II. Trans. 1. To go into, enter: hence, 1. To tread upon, walk on. 2. To enter upon, set out on. 3. To begin, commence, enter upon: also, to begin to speak. 2. For aggress. To attack.

INGRESSIO, ónis. f. (ingredior) I. A going into, entering: an entrance, beginning. II. A going, pace.

INGRESSUS, a, um. Part of INGRESIOR.

INGRESSUS, us. m. (ingredior) I. A going into, entering: hence, 1. A beginning, commencement. 2. An entrance, a door. II. A walk, gait.

INGRĒO, ul. 3. (like congruo, from

-gōus) To break or rush into, to come upon suddenly. Fig. of things without life. To burst or break in, to fall upon violently, to assault.

INGUES, *inis*, *i*. 1. The groin. II. Fig. of vegetables. The place where the branches are joined to the trunk.

INGURGITO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. (in and gurgis) I. To dip, roll, or throw into; to penetrate. II. Fig. To soak or steep in: se, to adduct or devote one's self to a thing. I. Se. To glut one's self; to gormandise, guzzle. 2. To throw into.

INGUSTATUS, *a*, *um*. Not tasted.

INHABĪTES, *e*. 1. That cannot be easily managed or turned about, unusably. II. Improper, unfit, unapt.

INHABITABILIS, *e*. (from in and habitabilis) Uninhabitable.

INHABITO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. To dwell in or at a place, to inhabit.

INHAREO, *hæsi*, *hasum*. 2. To stick, hang, or cling on or to, or, to be so fastened in any other manner as to be removed with difficulty.

INHARESCO, *hæsi*, *hasum*. 3. (inchoat. of inhareo) To remain fixed, stick fast in.

INHALO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. To blow or breathe a thing to; *alicui* popinam, Cic., *in* *aliquo* popinæ, the smell of food that has been eaten.

INHIBEO, *ui*, *itum*. 2. (in and habeo)

I. To use or exercise any thing towards a person or thing, to set in operation, to use. II. To keep back, hold in, hinder, stop; (of persons) to keep back from making a decision; hence, III. Imhibere puppim remis, Lucan.; or simply, imhibere (sc. navem remis; or, navem retro imhibere, a nautical term, to row towards the quarter deck or poop, to row backwards without turning, in order to avoid the appearance of flight.

INHIBITO, *ōnis*, *f*. i. e. *actus* imhibendi; e. g. *remigum*, Cic., a rowing backwards.

INHIBITUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of INHIBEO.

INHIO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. I. To stand open. II. To stand with open mouth, to gape at any thing; hence, I. To desire eagerly, to long for. 2. To seek earnestly for any thing. 3. To look eagerly upon, look with open mouth upon. III. To open the mouth, to gape (with amazement or desire).

INHONESTO, *are*. (inonestus) To disgrace, dishonour.

INHONESTUS, *a*, *um*. 1. Dishonourable, disgraceful. II. Ugly, filthy, nasty, dirty.

INHONORATUS, *a*, *um*. 1. Without external honour, unhonoured, not respected by the world. II. Unrewarded.

INHONORABILIS, *a*, *um*. Not honourable, dishonourable.

INHONORUS, *a*, *um*. 1. Unhonoured, not honoured or respected, inconsiderable.

INHUGLY, *ugly*, *ugly*. II. Ugly, unsightly.

INHORREO, *ui*, *ere*. 1. To shudder, shake, tremble as in a fever; also, to shudder, tremble, or shake with fear or horror. II. To stand on end, stand erect, bristle, be horrid; also gen., to be stiff.

INHORREO, *ui*, *ere*. 1. To tremble, shudder, shake, have a tremulous motion, quiver. IV. To shake one's self.

INHORRESCO, *ui*, *ere*. (inchoat. of inhorreo) I. To tremble, shudder, shake.

INHORRESCO, *ui*, *ere*. 2. To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, raise its points, bristle, be horrid.

INHORRESCO, *ui*, *ere*. 3. To tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion.

INHOSPITALIS, *e*. That does not receive strangers, inhospitable; where strangers do not meet with a hospitable reception.

INHOSPITALITAS, *ātis*, *f*. (inhospitalis) Inhospitability.

INHOSPITALITER, *adv*. Inhospitably.

INHOSPITUS, *a*, *um*. 1. Inhospitable.

INHABITUS, *a*, *um*. 1. Uninhabited, uninhabitable.

INHUMANUS, *a*, *um*. Inhumanly, contrary to the affections or duty of mankind.

INHUMANITAS, *ātis*, *f*. (inhumanus) 1. Inhumanity, inhuman conduct, unkindness of conduct or behaviour. II. Unpoliteness, uncourteousness. III. Niggardliness.

INHUMANITER, *adv*. Inhumanly, unpolitely, uncourteously.

INHUMANUS, *a*, *um*. 1. Inhuman, not human. II. Unpolite, unwomanly, uncourteous. III. Superhuman, godlike, extraordinary.

INHUMATUS, *a*, *um*. Unburied, not interred.

INHUMEO, *are*. To moisten, wet.

INHIBI, *i*. Therein, there, in that place, in that matter. II. Nearly, soon, almost, at the point (of time).

INIGO, *egi*, *actum*. 3. (in and ago) To drive into or to a place; to drive on, urge.

INIMICE, *adv*. Hostilely, inimically.

INIMICITAS, *ātis*, *f*. (inimicus) Hostility.

INIMICO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. (inimicus) To set at variance, render hostile, make enemies.

INIMICUS, *a*, *um*. (in and amicus) I.

Hostile, unfriendly, adverse, at enmity, inimical; prejudicial or injurious to. I. may also be rendered as a substantive, An enemy.

INIQUE, *adv*. 1. Unequally. II. Unjustly. III. Not contentedly.

INIQUEITAS, *ātis*, *f*. (iniquus) 1. Unequalness; also, unevenness; also, steepness, height. II. Difficulty, hardness.

III. Unfairness, injustice, oppression.

INIQUUS, *a*, *um*. (in and æquus) 1. Unequal; also, high. II. Incommensurable, difficult, harmful, disadvantageous.

III. Not of the right measure; and so, 1. Too large, immoderate. 2. Too small.

IV. Unjust, unfair. V. Unkind, hard, contrary, adverse, hostile; also, iniquus, subst., An enemy. VI. Discontented, unwilling. VII. Unfortunate, calamitous, hopeless.

INITIAMENTUM, *i*, *n*. (initio) An initiation or instruction.

INITIATIO, *ōnis*, *f*. (initio) 1. An initiation or admission to sacred rites.

II. A participation in sacred rites; the sacred rites themselves.

INITIUM, *i*, *n*. (ineo) A going in, entrance; hence, 1. A beginning, commencement; hence, 1. The principles or elements of a science. 2. In natural philosophy, The elements. 3. The beginning of a reign. 4. Initium cognoscendi, the foundation or principle. II. Initia, Sacred rites in which no strangers could partake; also of the Bacchanalia; also, things used in such assemblies.

INITUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of INEO.

INIVS, *us*, *m*. (ineo) An arrival, coming, approach.

INJECITO, *are*. (freq. of injicio) To lay or put on; to apply.

INJECTUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of INJICIO.

INJECTUS, *us*, *m*. (injicio) 1. A throwing on. II. A putting in or into.

III. A throwing over. IV. A laying on. V. A throwing on.

INJECTI, *i*, *e*. injeccit; Plaut.

INJICIO, *eci*, *ectum*, *ere*. (in and jacio) 1. To throw, cast, or put in or into; hence, fig., to bring in, induce, inspire, occasion. II. To throw to, on, upon, or at any thing; hence, to put or lay on; to manum *alicui*, to lay one's hand on any one.

III. To say, give or throw out a hint of any thing. N.B. Injexit, for injeccit; Plaut.

INJECUNDUS, *adv*. Unpleasantly.

INJUCUNDITAS, ádis. f. (Injucundus) Unpleasantness.

INJUCUNDUS, a, um. I. Unpleasant.

II. Severe, bitter.

INJUCUNDUS, a, um. I. Not formally tried by the judge. II. Undecided.

INJUNCTUS, a, um. Part of INJUNGO.

INJUNGO, xi, etum. 3. I. To join into. II. To join on, join to: hence, give, to inflict, occasion. III. To impose upon, lay upon as a burden: also, to lay upon, enjoin.

INJURATUS, a, um. That has not sworn, unsworn.

INJURIA, æ. f. (from injurius, a, um)

1. Any thing that is done unjustly or contrary to equity, whether in word or deed; wrong, injustice. II. Unjust conduct, injustice: hence, I. A dishonour, affront.

2. Any unjust hurt, injury, harm, damage, detriment, whether in word or deed; actio injuriarum, Cic., an action of trespass. 3. Unjust severity, harshness, rigour.

4. Any damage, harm, injury, hurt. III. Any thing unjustly acquired.

IV. Revenge or punishment for an injury inflicted.

INJURIOR, átus sum, ári. (injuria) To do an injury.

INJURIOSE, adv. Unlawfully, unjustly.

INJURIOUS, a, um. (injuria) I. Acting unjustly, unjust, injurious, insolent, peevish. II. Harmful, noxious.

INJURUS, a, um. (in and jus) That acts unlawfully, unjust, wrongful, unfair.

INJURUS, a, um. I. q. injurius; Plaut.

INJUSTUS, a, um. Without command, uncommanded, military, of one's own accord.

INJUSTUS, us. m. Occurs only in the ablative, injus, Without command.

INJUSTE, adv. Unjustly, unfairly, wrongly.

INJUSTITIA, æ. f. (injustus) I. Injustice, unjust proceeding. II. Severity, rigorous proceeding.

INJUSTUS, a, um. I. Unjust, wrongful. II. Oppressive, burdensome.

III. Not becoming, unequal.

INL. Words beginning thus, see in III.

INM. Words beginning thus, see in IV.

INNAVILIS, e. (in and no) That cannot be swum in.

INNAVOR, nátus sum, i. I. To grow, be born, spring up in a place; to grow, be born, spring up. II. To arise, have its origin in, originate in:

hence, Innatus, a, um, Inborn, innate, native, natural.

INNAVOR, avi, átum, áre. I. To swim or float into or to a place. II.

To swim or float in or upon: hence, fig., to swim.

INNAVOR, a, um. Part of INNAVOR.

INNAVIGABILIS, e. Not navigable.

INNAVOR, xul, xum, ére. To tie, join or fasten on: hence, fig. I. Causas morandi, Virg., to bring forward one after another: fraudem clienti, Id. II.

To entangle, implicate. III. To bind, join, connect.

INNAVOR, a, um. Part of INNAVOR.

INNAVOR, a, um. Part of INNAVOR.

INNAVOR, nixus and nisus sum, i. To rest or lean upon any thing, to support one's self by any thing.

INNAVOR, a, um. Part of INNAVOR.

INNAVOR, avi, átum, áre. I. To swim or float in or upon. II. To navigate or sail upon. III. To flow in or upon.

INNAVOR, tis. I. That does no harm, that is noxious to or injures no one, harmless; guiltless, faultless, innocent; disinterested, not selfish. II. Of other things, Harmless, innocent.

INNAVOR, adv. Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently.

INNAVOR, æ. f. (innocens) I. Harmlessness: especially of persons, a refraining from robbery, deceit, &c., probity, honesty, uprightness, integrity, honour, disinterestedness, &c. II. Innocence, good moral character.

INNAVOR, adv. Without harm, not injuriously.

INNAVOR, a, um. I. Not injurious, harmless, innoxious: inefficient, harmless, innocuous. II. Unhurt, uninjured.

INNAVOR, tul, ére. To become known, come into notice.

INNAVOR, avi, átum, áre. To remove, alter.

INNAVOR, a, um. I. Harmless, innoxious: that does no harm, not guilty, innocent. II. Not injured, free from harm, unhurt. III. Unreproached.

INNAVOR, a, um. Without clouds, not overcast, not gloomy.

INNAVOR, e. (in and nubes) Cloudless.

INNAVOR, psl, ptum. 3. To marry into.

INNAVOR, a, um. (in and nubo) Unmarried.

INNAVORABILIS, e. Innumerable, numberless.

INNAVORABILITAS, átis. f. An infinite number, an infinitude.

INNAVORABILITER, adv. Innumerablely.

INNAVORABILIS, e. Innumerable.

INNAVORABILIS, a, um. Innumerable.

INNAVOR, ul, útum. 3. (in and nubo) To give a nod, nod to, make a sign to any one: to give a nod, make a sign.

INNAVOR, a, um. I. Unmarried: Inuupta, An unmarried female, a virgin.

II. Nuptie inuupte, an unfortunate marriage.

INNAVOR, ivl, ítom. 4. To nourish or bring up in or at any thing.

INNAVOR, a, um. Part of INNAVOR.

INNAVOR, a, um. Minful, not forgetful.

INNAVOR, a, um. Not covered, not overshaded.

INNAVOR, áre. To darken.

INNAVOR, tis. Not yielding, stubborn.

INNAVORANTIA, æ. f. Negligence, indifference.

INNAVORATUS, æ. f. Unobserved, unperceived.

INNAVORATUS, a, um. Never setting.

INNAVORATUS, a, um. I. At which one does not stumble, without stumbling.

II. That goes on or proceeds without hindrance, uninterrupted, unbroken.

III. That does not stumble at any thing, not seduced or misled. IV. Without misfortune, fortunate.

INNAVORATUS, a, um. I. Not observant of his duty: unscrupulous, unvirt.

II. Not according to duty.

INNAVOR, tis. Without smell.

INNAVOR, évl, ére. To grow in, at, or upon any thing.

INNAVORATUS, a, um. Unfortunate.

INNAVORATUS, a, um. Uncovered, bare.

INNAVOR, æ. f. (inopa) I. A want of necessities, poverty, need, indigence.

II. Gen. Want, lack, scarcity: with speakers, poverty of expression or of ideas.

III. A poor supply.

INNAVOR, tis. Not expecting; contrary to expectation, unexpected.

INNAVOR, adv. Unexpectedly.

INNAVOR, adv. Unexpectedly.

INNAVOR. See INNAVOR.

INNAVORATUS, a, um. That happens contrary to expectation, that was not expected, unexpected: hence, Inopinatum, Any thing unexpected; ex inopinato, Cic.; or, inopinato (abl.), Liv., contrary to expectation, unexpectedly.

INNAVOR, a, um. Unexpected.

INNAVOR, a, um. (Inopia) In want &

IN-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um. *Inconvenient or any thing, unseasonable.*

IN-OFS, ōpis. I. *Helpless.* II. *Poor, needy, indigent;* hence. I. *Fig. Poor to any thing, in want of.* 2. *Without money.* 3. *Poor, mean, pitiful, bad, miserable, empty.* III. *Powerless, weak, unable.*

IN-ŪPTĀTUS, a, um. *Not wished for, unpleasant.*

IN-GRĀTUS, a, um. *Not formally proposed or pleaded.*

IN-ORDĪNĀTUS, a, um. *Disorderly, confused, without order;* Inordinatum, Disorder.

IN-ŪRIOR, iri. *a. To show itself, appear.*

INORNĀTUS. adv. *Without ornament.*

IN-ORNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Unadorned, without ornament.* II. *Unrenowned, not praised.*

INPRĪSIS. Especially. — See PRIMUS.

INQUAM. See INQUO.

IN-QUĒS, ōtis. I. Adj. *Unquiet.*

II. Subst. fem. *Unquietness.*

INQUIĒTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (inquiēto) *Disturbance, agitation.*

INQUIĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (inquiētus) *To disturb.*

INQUIĒTŪDO, Inis. f. (inquiētus) *Disquietude.*

IN-QUIĒTUS, a, um. *Without rest, restless.*

INQUILĪTUS, i. m. (for incolinus, from incolus) *An inhabitant of a place which is not his own property, a dweller in a strange place, a tenant, lodger.*

INQUĪNĀTE. adv. *Filthily, dirtily, impurely.*

INQUĪNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of inquino; see INQUINO.

II. Adj. *Contaminated, defiled, impure, filthy, foul, sordid, base.*

INQUINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To pollute, contaminate, defile.* II. *To dye, colour.* 1. *To instruct, imbue.* 2. *To adulterate, pollute.*

INQUO, and commonly INQUAM, Is, it. verb def. (from inſua, as sequor from inſua) *I say;* it is placed after one or more words of a speaker, and is used,

I. In quoting the words of another.

II. In repetitions.

III. Inquit, sc. aliquid, is often used in bringing forward or anticipating objections, and may be rendered, *I say, you say, they say.*

INQUIRO, ſivi, ſitum, ēre. (in and quæro)

I. *To seek, demand, search for, endeavour to obtain.* II. *To examine, ask after, institute an inquiry respecting any thing;* especially of an accuser, to search

for proofs or other grounds of accusation.

INQUIſITIO, ōnis. f. (inquirō) I. *A seeking or searching for;* a levy (of soldiers).

II. *An examination, investigation.*

III. *Especially of an accuser, A seeking for documents or proofs in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition.*

INQUIſITOR, ōris. m. (inquirō) I. *One who searches for any thing;* one who searches for documents or proofs in support of an accusation.

II. *An investigator, examiner.*

INQUIſITUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not inquired into.* II. Part of INQUIRO.

INR. Words begin thus, see in IRR.

INRĀLEBER, bris, bre, or INRĀLBORIS, e. I. *Unwholesome, not conducive to health.* II. *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless.*

INRĀLĒTĀTUS, a, um. *Without taking leave, without having taken leave.*

INRĀNĀBILIS, e. *That cannot be cured or healed, incurable;* incurabile, capable of no improvement.

INRĀNE. adv. I. *Madly, insanely, without reason.* II. *Ravingly, violently.*

INRĀNIA, æ. f. (insanus) I. *Madness, phrenzy, folly, senselessness;* deliciousness.

II. *Poetic enthusiasm, inspiration or rapture.* III. *Fig. Madness, excess, extravagance.*

INRĀNO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (insanus)

I. *To be mad, lunatic, or insane, to be without reason;* hence, as it were to be mad or foolish, to act as a madman.

II. *Fig. To be mad or foolish, to act as a madman.*

INRĀNITAS, ātis. f. (insanus) *Unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease.*

INRĀNUS, a, um. *Not sound or well, ill in body;* usually, I. *Discused in mind, mad, insane, tunatic, without reason.*

II. *Insane, mad, that acts insanely, that acts or speaks like a madman, without reason, silly, frantic;* raging, furious.

III. *Mad, excessive, violent, very great;* Insanum, adv., *Excessively, very.* IV. *Enthusiastic, enraptured.* V. *That causes madness.*

INRĀTIABILIS, e. (in and satio) I. *Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied.*

INRĀTIABILĒTER. adv. *Insatiably, without satisfying.*

INRĀTIABILĒTUS, a, um. *Insatiable, not satisfied.*

INRĀTIĒTAS, ātis. f. *Insatiableness.*

INRĀTURABILIS, e. (in and saturō) *Insatiab.*

INSĀTURABILĒTER. adv. *Insatiably.*

INSCENDO, di, sum. 3. (in and scando) 1. *To go up or mount to or upon.*

II. *Inscendere, sc. navem, To go on board ship, to embark.*

INSCĒNSIO, ōnis. f. (inſcendo) *An ascending, mounting.*

INSCĒNSUS, a, um. Part. of INSCENDO.

INSCĒNSUS, tis. I. *Unknowing, without knowledge.* II. *Simple, silly, stupid.*

INSCĒNTĒR. adv. *Unknowingly, ignorantly;* stupidly, unskillfully.

INSCĒNTIA, æ. f. (inſcens) I. *Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience.*

II. *Philosophic ignorance, when one is not thoroughly acquainted with a thing, or when, in examining a subject, such want of acquaintance is supposed for the sake of argument.*

INSCĒTE. adv. *Clumsily, awkwardly.*

INSCĒTIA, æ. f. (inſcitus) I. *Ignorance, inexperience, awkwardness.*

II. *Stupidity, simplicity, inconsiderateness; also, want of reflection.*

INSCĒTUS, a, um. *Stupid, awkward, absurd, foolish.*

INSCĒUS, a, um. *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing.* N. B. Non inſcius, *Knowing, well knowing.*

INSCĒPTIO, psi, ptum. 3. I. *To write in, on, or upon any thing;* to inscribe.

II. *Aliquid, To place an inscription upon any thing;* hence, I. *Epistolam patri, Cic., to direct a letter to his father.*

2. *Librum, To entitle, inscribe, give a name to;* hence, *Inſcriptum, An inscription, title.* 3. *Ædes venales, Plaut., to offer publicly for sale; prop., to write upon a house that it is for sale.* 4. *To attribute, assign, appropriate.* 5. *To indicate.* 6. *To mark.* 7. *To brand.*

INSCĒPTIO, ōnis. f. (inſcribo) I. *A writing upon.* II. *A being written upon;* hence, 1. *An inscription on a statue, building, tomb, &c.* 2. *The title of a book.*

INSCĒPTUS, a, um. Part. of INSCĒPTIO.

INSCULPO, psi, ptum, ēre. *To engrave, imprint, cut into.*

INSCULPTUS, a, um. Part. of INSCULPO.

INSCĒCO, cui, eum, āre. *To cut into, cut up, cut away.*

INSCĒCTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (inſector) I. *A pursuing.*

II. *A pursuing with words, a censuring.*

III. *Derision, raillery.*

INSCĒCTOR, ōris. m. (inſector) *One who pursues or censures.*

INSCĒTO, āre. *To pursue.*

INSCĒTOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To pursue, take hold of, seize.* II. *To pursue*

with words, censure, blame, rebuke.

III. Terram rastris, Virg., to ply, i. e. to work industriously.

INSECTĀRIA, æ. f. (Inseco) An incision.
INSECTUS, a, um. Part. of INSECO.
INSECTUS, a, um. Part. of INSEQUOR.
INSEDIABILITER. adv. Unquenchedly, unceasingly.

IN-SESCĒO, nui, ěre. To grow old in or at any thing.

IN-SENSILIS, e. Imperceptible.

IN-SEPARABILIS, e. Inseparable.

IN-SEPIO, psi, ptum, Ire. To hedge round, surround.

INSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INSEPIO.

IN-SEPULTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and sepultus) Unburied, not interred.

II. Part. of INSEPELIO. Buried.

IN-SEQUOR, quutus (cutus) sum. 3. I. To follow, follow upon any person or thing. II. To pursue, follow in a hostile manner; to follow close upon an enemy, to follow upon the heels of. III. To pursue with words. I. To censure, reproach. 2. To proceed in a subject or business. IV. To ply any one with questions; hence, to give one's self trouble, to take pains.

INSEQUITUS, a, um. Part. of INSEQUOR.

IN-SERĒNTIS, a, um. Not clear or serene, overcast, cloudy.

IN-SĒRO, sĕvi, sĕtum. 3. I. To sow or plant into. II. To graft, engraft; thus also, lusitus, a, um, Grafted, engrafted.

III. Fig. To implant; hence, Insitus, a, um, Implanted. 1. Implanted by nature or habit. 2. Proper, appropriate, inherent. IV. To unite, join.

IN-SĒRO, sĕrui, sĕrtum. 3. I. To put into or to a place, to insert. II. To bring into, introduce, mix up with; hence, se, to mingle with, join one's self with.

III. Aliquem vitæ, Stat., to preserve alive.

IV. To engraft.

IN-SEKVO, psi, ptum. 3. To creep in or to a place.

INSEXTIM, adv. By putting into.

INSETO, svi, ætum, ære. (freq. of insero, serui) To put into, insert.

INSETTUS, a, um. Part. of INSERO, serui &c.

IN-SĒRVIO, ivi, itum, ire. 4. I. To serve, to be a slave; to be a vassal. II. To serve, to be devoted or attached to, to attend upon, to seek to promote the interest of. III. To be devoted to any thing, to attend to, take care of.

IN-SĒRVO, ære. To observe, give attention to.

INSESSUS, a, um. Part. of INSEDO.

IN-SILIO, are. I. Intrans. To hiss, whistle in or towards any place. II. Trans. To breathe in with a whistle.

IN-STĒCĀTUS, a, um. Unfried.

INSEDO, sĕdi, sessum, ere. (in and sedeo) I. Intrans. To sit in or upon; to be in, to settle or be fixed in, adhere to.

II. Trans. I. To sit upon. 2. To be in any place for a long time, to keep possession of any place; also, to dwell in, inhabit.

INSEDIÆ, arum. f. (insideo) I. Troops or men who secretly lie in wait any where for others whom they may attack; an ambush, ambuscade. II. An ambush, place where such persons are lying in wait. III. Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare.

INSEDIATOR, oris. m. (insidor) I. A soldier lying in ambush. II. One that lies in wait for any thing.

INSEIDOR, atus sum, ari. (insidiæ) Prop. To lie in ambush; hence, gen. I. To lie in wait. II. To wait for or expect a thing.

INSEIDŒS, adv. Cunningly, artfully.

INSEIDIOSUS, a, um. (insidiæ) Cunning, artful, mischievous, dangerous, treacherous.

IN-SEDO, sĕdi, sessum, ěre. intrans. and trans. I. To sit or settle down upon; hence, to press in. II. To settle in a place in order to dwell there. III. To occupy, keep possession of a place; hence, to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to.

INSEGNĒ, is. n. See INSIGNIS.

INSIGNIO, ivi, itum, ire. (from insignis) I. To furnish with a mark of distinction. II. To mark. III. To adorn.

IV. To make known. N. B. Insignibat, for insigniebat, Virg.

INSIGNĒ, e. (in and signum) I. Furnished with a mark, that is distinguished or may be recognized by a mark. II. Eminent, remarkable, noted, distinguished, in good or bad sense; hence, Insigne, subst. I. A mark, sign. 2. Especially, Insigne, plur. insignia. The badges of an office, insignia; hence, gen., public ornaments, ensigns.

INSIGNĒTER, adv. Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably.

INSIGNĒTĀRIA, adv. Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably.

INSIGNĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of insignio; see INSIGNIO. II. Adj. I. Clear, plain. 2. Striking, remarkable.

INSILE, is. n. Said to signify, The treadle of a loom; Lucr. 5, 1352.

INSILIO, siliti (sillvi, sillii), sultum. 4. (in and salio) To leap in or upon any thing, to leap to a place.

INSIMULATIO, onis. f. (insimulo) An allegation against any one, charge, accusation.

IN-SIMULO, svi, ætum, are. I. To allege or maintain any thing against a person. II. To blame, accuse.

IN-SINCERUS, a, um. Not genuine, not in its natural state, adulterated, spoiled.

INSINUATIO, onis. f. (insinuo) I. An entrance through a narrow or crooked way. II. A stealing into the good graces of men.

IN-SINUO, svi, ætum, are. I. To put into the sidus or bosom. II. To cause a person or thing to arrive at a place by windings or turnings; also gen., to cause to arrive at a place; thus also, insinuati, to arrive at, come to, reach; hence, se insinuate, and simply, insinuate, intrans., to arrive at a place by means of stratagems and pains, to steal into, make one's way into, to reach, arrive at.

INSAPIENTIS, tis. (in and sapiens) Unwise, foolish.

INSAPIENTER, adv. Unwisely, foolishly.

INSAPIENTIA, æ. f. (insapiens) Want of wisdom, folly, stupidity.

IN-SISTO, stiti, stitum. 3. intrans. and trans. I. To direct one's self towards, to step towards; fig., to enter, appear, come. II. To tread upon, set foot upon; to have to set foot upon, to stand upon; hence, I. To set foot upon. 2. To undertake, attempt, take in hand; also seq. infin., to begin, commence. III. To stand upon. IV. To stand still, halt, stop; hence, fig. I. To stand still. 2. To persevere or persist in any thing. 3. To doubt, hesitate. V. To press upon, pursue closely; also, to urge with words.

VI. To bestow pains upon, apply one's self to.

INSITICIOUS, a, um. (insero, evi) I. That is inserted. II. Engrafted.

INSITIO, onis. f. (insero, evi) I. A grafting or engrafting. II. That which is engrafted. III. The time of engrafting.

INSITIVUS, a, um. (insero, evi) i. q. insiticius. Engrafted; hence, spurious, not of the family, adopted.

INSITUS, a, um. Part. of INSERO, evi, &c.

IN-SOLĀBILIS, e. That cannot be united.

IN-SOLĀBILITER, adv. Incomsolably.

IN-SOLENS, tis. I. Contrary to cus tom. II. That is not accustomed to any

thing. III. Unusual, not in use.

IV. Too great, excessive, immoderate. V. That behaves towards others in a strange or unusual manner, insolent, haughty, arrogant.

INSOLENTER, adv. I. Unusually, contrary to custom, in an unusual manner.

II. Too greatly, immoderately, too violently. III. Foolishly, proudly, insolently, arrogantly.

INSOLENTIA, æ. f. (insolens) I. A want of being accustomed to a thing, want of use. II. Strangeness, novelty.

III. Pride, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance.

INSOLĒSCO, Æ. (in and solēo) To grow insolent or arrogant, to be elated.

INS-SOLIDUS, a, um. Not solid, not close together, weak.

INS-SOLĪTUS, a, um. I. Unaccustomed to a thing. II. Unusual, uncommon: insolitum, An unusual thing.

INSŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and sol) To expose any thing to the sun in order to warm, dry, or bleach it, &c.

INS-SŪLĒBILIS, e. I. That cannot be loosened, indissoluble. II. That cannot be refuted, incontestable. III. That cannot be related.

INSOMNIA, æ. f. (insomnis) Sleeplessness, want of sleep.

INSOMNIS, e. (in and somnus) Without sleep, sleepless.

INSOMNIUM, i. n. (in and somnus) A dream: more frequently in the plural.

INS-ŌNO, ui, ūtum, āre. To make a noise in; to sound in; to sound, be heard.

INS-ŌNS, tis. I. Innocent, that has done no harm, guiltless. II. Harmless, innocent.

INS-ŌPĪTUS, a, um. That is not or cannot be added to sleep, sleepless.

INSPECTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (inspecto) A looking at, considering.

INSPECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of inspicio) To look at, view, behold.

INSPECTUS, a, um. Part. of INSPICIO.

INS-SPERANS, tis. Not hoping for, not presuming or expecting.

INS-SPERĀTO, abl. See INS-SPERATUS.

INS-SPERĀTUS, a, um. Unhoped for, unexpected: hence, ex insperato, or, insperato, i. e. unexpectedly.

INS-SPERGO, si, sum. 3. (in and spargo) I. To scatter or sprinkle into or upon.

II. To besprinkle.

INS-SPERUS, a, um. Part. of INS-SPERGO.

INS-SPICĪO, exi, ectum. 3. (in and spicio) I. To see or look into: hence, to look into, to look at, to read. II. To look

at, see, behold, view, contemplate with the eyes. III. Fig. To consider, contemplate, muse upon, ponder, weigh; to study or seek an acquaintance with any thing.

INS-SPICŌ, āre. To make pointed, to sharpen.

INS-SPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To blow or breathe into or upon.

II. Trans. 1. To blow or breathe into. 2. To blow into, to bring into by blowing: then in a more extensive sense, to blow or breathe into, to infuse: fig., of the passions, to infuse into or excite in any one in an unobserved manner.

III. To bring forth or produce by blowing.

INS-SPISSO, āvi, ātum, āre. To render thick, thicken.

INS-SPOLIĀTUS, a, um. Not plundered.

INS-SPOU, ui, ūtum, ēre. To spit into, spit upon.

INS-SPŪTO, āre. To spit upon.

INS-STĀBILIS, e. I. That does not stand fast, movable, not firm. II. On which one cannot stand. III. Unsteady, that does not keep its ground. IV. Inconstant, fickle, unstable.

INSTANS, tis. I. Part. of insto; see INSTO.

II. Adj. I. Present. 2. Urgent, vehement.

INSTANTIA, æ. f. (insto) I. Presence. II. A pressing into, intrusion: hence, I. Activity, persevering diligence. 2. Vehemence in speaking.

INSTAR, n. indecl. I. A sketch, resemblance, image: hence, I. ad instar, In the image of, as, like, after the manner of. 2. Instar, sc. ad, About. III. A form, figure, appearance. IIII. Value, amount: hence, instar, sc. ad, for, as good as.

INSTAURĀTIO, ōnis. f. (instaurō) A renewing, renewal, repetition.

INSTAURĀTUS, a, um. (instaurō) Renewed or repeated.

INSTAURŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To renew, repeat (of sacrifices, games, &c.): hence, I. Gen. To celebrate. 2. Gen. To renew, repeat. II. To erect or make.

III. To repay, requite.

INS-STERNO, strāvī, strātum, ēre. I. To cover. II. To lay upon as a covering: Instratum, A covering. III. To cast or throw into.

INSTIGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (instigo) An instigating.

INSTIGĀTOR, ōris. m. (instigo) One who instigates.

INSTIGĀTRIX, icis. f. (instigator) She that instigates.

INSTIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To stimulate rouse up, incite, instigate.

INS-STILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To pour in by drops, to drop into: fig., to instill.

II. To fall on or into by drops, to drop into.

INSTIMŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (instimulo) One who incites or stimulates.

INS-STIMŪLO, āre. To incite, to stimulate.

INSTINCTOR, ōris. m. (instingulo) One who incites or stimulates.

INSTINCTUS, a, um. Excited.

INS-STIPŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. l. q. stipulor; Plaut.

INSTITA, æ. f. A fringe or border on the tunica of a Roman lady: hence, with Ovid, for, a lady.

INSTĪTIO, ōnis. f. (insisto) A standing still.

INSTĪTO, āre, i. q. insto; Cass. B. G. l. 25.

INSTĪTOR, ōris. m. (insto) Any one that sells goods on account or in the name of another; a factor, broker, agent; also, one who carries about and sells goods, a retailer, huckster, hawk, venator.

INSTĪTŌRIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to institores; institorium, Suet., the trade of a huckster, &c.

INSTĪTŪTO, ui, ūtum. 3. (in and statuo)

I. To set or place into: hence, to determine or resolve upon: Institutum, subst., A determination, design. II. To begin, commence, undertake: hence, I. To institute, hold, appoint. 2. To institute, bring in, introduce. III. To establish or fix in a place, to erect, build, make, fabricate, construct. IV. To set in order, make certain regulations respecting a thing, to institute, appoint, ordain: also absolute, to make a regulation: hence, Institutum, subst. I. A regulation, custom, institution. 2. A rule. 3. An agreement, bargain: hence, I. To lay out. 2. To arrange, regulate, appoint, declare, make. 3. To take, provide, procure. V. To construct, form, train up, educate.

INSTĪTŪTIO, ōnis. f. (instituo) I. Disposition, arrangement: custom. II. Instruction, education.

INSTĪTŪTUS, a, um. Part. of INSTĪTŪTO.

INS-STO, itī, āre. I. To stand in or upon. II. To be very near, to be at the door: hence, Instans, Present: Instantia, Things present. III. To press upon, urge, attack: to follow up, pursue, harass. 1. In war, or otherwise, To urge in a troublesome manner, to harass. 2. To urge or press upon a person to say or do something. IV. To apply one's self to any thing. V. To take pains

concerning any thing. VI. To insist upon, persist in, maintain an assertion.

INSTRATUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from *in* and *stratus*) Not strewn or covered

I. Part. of *INSTRUO*.

IN-STRENUUS, a, um. Inactive, sluggish, slow, remiss.

IN-STREPŪ, ul, itum, ēre. To make a noise any where, to make a noise, rattle, creak, &c., resound.

IN-STRICŪS, a, um. Part. of *INSTRINGO*.

IN-STRIDŪ, ēre. To hiss in any place.

IN-STRUCTŪ. adv. After previous preparation.

IN-STRUCTIO, ōnis. f. (instruo) I. A constructing, building. II. An arranging, placing in order.

IN-STRUTOR, ōris. m. (instruo) One who prepares.

IN-STRUCŪS, a, um. I. Part. of *INSTRUO*; see *INSTRUO*. II. Adj. I. Furnished with any thing, provided; prepared with, equipped. 2. Instructed, taught.

IN-STRUCŪS, us. m. (instruo) Preparation.

INSTRUMENTUM, I. n. (instruo) I. Any thing by which one prepares, fits out, works at, or exercises a thing; hence, tools, implements, instruments; also, a single implement or instrument; hence, plur. instrumenta, ōv.

II. Fig. Stock, supply, provisions, matter. III. Means, aid, furtherance. IV. An ornament, embellishment. V. Dress, apparel.

IN-STRUO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. To put together in order, to set in order, arrange.

II. To build, erect. III. To draw up in battle-array. IV. To arrange, prepare, make ready. V. To equip, fit out, furnish with necessities; hence, to furnish with knowledge, to instruct.

VI. To glee. VII. To let in, put into, insert.

IN-SUAEM, i. n. A kind of dark colour; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

IN-SUAVIS, e. Unpleasant, disagreeable.

IN-SUO, āre. To sweat in, at, or over.

IN-SUESCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. (in-sueo) I. Intrans. To accustom or habituate one's self to any thing, to be used or accustomed to.

II. Trans. To accustom or habituate a person to any thing.

IN-SUETS, a, um. I. Adj. (in and suetus) 1. Unaccustomed, that is not accustomed to a thing; hence, unused to or inexperienced in a thing. 2. Unaccustomed, to which one is not accustomed, unusual; hence, *Insueti* (acc. plur.), adv. Unusually, in an unusual manner. II. Part. of *INSUESCO*. Accustomed, habituated.

IN-SUETUS, a, um. Part. of *INSUESCO*.

INSŪLA, ō. f. I. An island. II. A house without a court in front and detached buildings.

INSŪLANUS, a, um. (insula) In or of an island.

INSULSĒ. adv. Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, stupidly.

INSULSITAS, ātis. f. (insulsus) A want of taste, stupidity.

INSULSUS, a, um. (in and salsus) 1. Without salt, unsalted; hence, insipid, tasteless. II. Without taste, stupid, foolish, insipid.

INSŪLO, avi, ātum, āre. (insillo) I. To leap, jump, or spring at, on, or upon any thing, to spring, jump, leap, to jump or leap about. II. To behave insolently towards any one, to insult, scuff at, revile.

INSŪLŪRA, ō. f. (insillo) A leaping, jumping, or springing at, on, or upon any thing.

IN-SUM, fui, esse. To be in or at a place. And inesse signifies also gen., To be, to take place.

IN-SUMŪ, msi, mtum. 3. I. To take for any thing; hence, to apply to or depend upon any thing. II. To take to one's self, take.

IN-SUO, ui, ātum, ēre. I. To sew in or into; to embroider. II. To join on or to.

IN-SUPER. I. Above, on the upper part; over, above; from above. II. Besides this, moreover.

IN-SUPERABILIS, e. I. That cannot be passed or surmounted. II. Unconquerable; incurable. III. Unavoidable, inevitable.

IN-SURGO, rexi, rectum, ēre. I. To rise upon or to; to mount, to rise or exalt one's self against any thing. II. To raise one's self. I. In fetching a blow. 2. To rise; to rise from the earth; hence, fig., to rise, become great, grow. 3. To arise. 4. To appear on high.

IN-SURSURO, avi, ātum, āre. To whisper in or into.

INSŪTUS, a, um. Part. of *INSUO*.

IN-TABESCO, pui, ēre. To waste away by degrees, to pine away; to melt, flow apart.

IN-TACTILIS, e. That cannot be touched.

IN-TACTUS, a, um. I. Untouched, uninjured, unhurt. II. Untouched, not treated of, untried; by a writer or poet, artist, &c.

IN-TACTUS, us. m. The property of not being subject to the touch.

IN-TAMINATUS, a, um. (in and tami-

nati, from *tamino*, whence *contaminē*, &c.) Uncontaminated, undefiled.

INTECTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from *in* and *tectus*) Uncovered; frank, open-hearted. II. Part. of *INTEGO*.

INTEGELLUS, a, um. I. q. integer, to a diminutive sense or facetiously.

INTEGER, gra, grum. (in and *tego*, I. e. *tango*) That is still in its former or original good condition; hence, 1. That has not been injured by any accident or misfortune, unhurt, uninjured, unchanged, that remains in its former condition; hence, not wounded, unwounded. II. Uncorrupt, uncontaminated, undefiled, not spoiled. III. Undiminished. IV. Fresh, vigorous, active, lively, not tired or exhausted; that has recovered strength, active, lively, not weary; hence, 1. That has not yet fought. 2. Still young. 3. Not crammed or stuffed with food, still fresh, lively. 4. Sententious. Cic. *Orat.* 2, 43, i. c.

nervous, or undomated. V. Whole, entire. VI. Unbiased, impartial, free from prejudice. VII. Uncorrupt, honest, just, sincere. VIII. Unconquered.

IX. In good condition, free from damage and danger. X. New, not yet used.

XI. In its original state, undecided, undetermined. XII. That is in our power or at our disposal; hence, *Integrum*, Free power, control. XIII. That is in or is restored to its former condition; hence, *Integrum*, A former state or condition.

XIV. Of troops, Not fleeing.

IN-TĒGO, xi, ctum. 3. To cover.

INTEGRASCO, ēre. 3. (integer) To renew itself.

INTEGRATIO, ōnis. f. (integer) A renewing, restoring.

INTEGRĒ. adv. I. Impartially.

II. Honestly, justly, disinterestedly.

III. Entirely. IV. Correctly, purely.

INTEGRITAS, ātis. f. (integer) 1. The unimpaired condition of a thing. II. Completeness, where no part is wanting.

III. Figure, freshness. IV. Correctness, uncorruptness, purity, honesty, probity, innocence.

INTEGRO, avi, ātum, āre. (integer) I. To renew, begin again. II. To recreate, refresh. III. To restore, heal.

IV. To supply.

INTEGUMENTUM, I. n. (integer) That by which a thing is covered, a covering.

INTELLECTUS, a, um. Part. of *INTELLIGO*.

INTELLECTUS, us. m. (Intelligo) I. An understanding, perceiving, seeing into a thing, insight into any thing. II. A dis-

orning by the senses, perception, sense.

III. Meaning, sense, signification of a word. IV. Reason, the faculty of understanding.

INTELLIGENS, tis. I. Part. of Intellego; see INTELLIGO. II. Adj. Intelligent; sensible, acute, penetrating. III. Subst. One that has a superior acquaintance with the fine arts and with matters of luxury, a connoisseur.

INTELLIGENTER, adv. I. So as to be understood. II. With reason or understanding, reasonably.

INTELLIGENTIA, æ, f. (intelligo) I. Discernment, penetration, understanding, apprehension; hence, insight, reason. Intelligentia means especially, An accurate acquaintance with the arts, together with the exercise of the mind on such subjects, taste. II. Knowledge, science, skill respecting any thing.

INTELLIGIBILIS, e. (intelligo) That can be understood by reason, conceivable.

INTELLIGO, exi, ectum. 3. (inter and lego) I. To see into; to see, to understand, have an insight into, have a notion or knowledge of any thing. II. To see, perceive, observe; hence, I. Intellexisse, To know. 2. Volo intelligi, to give to understand, Cic.: Nep.

IN-TÉMPÉRANS, tis. That cannot moderate himself, that keeps no measure, without moderation, unrestrained, intemperate; especially, lewd, debauched.

IN-TÉMPÉRANTER, adv. Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately.

IN-TÉMPÉRANTIA, æ, f. (intemperans) Want of moderation, intemperance, immoderation; hence, undue or assuming manners, haughtiness, pride, insolence, &c.; also, insubordination, unruliness.

IN-TÉMPÉRATÉ, adv. Without measure or moderation, immoderately, intemperately, unrestrainedly.

IN-TÉMPÉRATUS, a, um. I. Unmixed.

II. Immoderate.

IN-TÉMPÉRĪA, æ, f. I. Storminess or inclemency of the weather, unfavourable weather. II. Weather.

IN-TÉMPÉRĪES, èl, f. I. Foul weather, a tempest, storm. II. Intemperate behaviour, wild or outrageous conduct.

IN-TÉMPÉRIVÉ, adv. Out of season, unseasonably.

IN-TÉMPÉRIVUS, a, um. I. Unseasonable, coming or happening out of time.

II. That does any thing unseasonably or at a wrong time. III. Unsuited.

IN-TÉMPÉSTUS, a, um. I. Unseason-

able. II. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

III. Stormy, tempestuous.

IN-TÉNDĒ, di, tum and sunn, ère. 1.

To stretch out, extend, strain; hence, 1.

To stretch, strain, spread out, pitch (a tent), bend (a bow); also, to furnish with any thing by stretching or straining.

2. To exert, strain; hence, Intentus, a, um, Strained, exerted. 3. To increase, raise, extend. 4. To lay, place, or put upon or into.

II. To direct towards, bend towards; see intendere, or intendi, to direct one's self towards a place, to go or march towards; hence, 1. Intendere se, To turn one's attention. 2. To maintain, assert. 3. To threaten one with any thing, or to endeavour to attach any thing to him.

INTENSIO, ònis, f. (intendo) A stretching out, straining.

INTENSUS, a, um. Part. of INTENDO.

INTENTATIO, ònis, f. (intento) An endeavouring to bring any thing upon one or to attach any thing to him.

INTENTUS, a, um. I. Adj. Unproved, untried, unattempted. II. Part. of INTENDO.

INTENTE, adv. With earnestness, attentively, carefully, intently, violently.

INTENTIO, ònis, f. (intendo) 1. A stretching out, straining; hence, 1. Esercion, intention; also, carefulness, care. 2. Increase, intenseness. III. A directing towards any thing, of the mind; hence, 1. Attention, application. 2. A charge or accusation.

INTENTO, àvi, àtum, àre. (freq. of Intendo) 1. To endeavour to bring any thing against or upon any one, or to attach any thing to him or to employ it against him, to threaten with any thing, hold out in a threatening manner. II. To attack.

INTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of Intendo; see INTENDO. II. Adj. 1. Attentive, earnest, intent. 2. Strict, careful, accurate, exact. 3. Violent, vehement, strong.

INTENTUS, us, m. (intendo) A stretching out.

IN-TÉPEO, ut. 2. To be lukewarm.

IN-TÉPECO, ut. 3. (inchoat. of Intepco) To become lukewarm.

INTER, præp. 1. Between or among.

II. Among, amongst. III. During, for which we sometimes say, by, at; inter cenam, Cic., during supper, at supper.

IV. Reciprocally. V. With, when equivalent to 'among'; inter omnes constat. VI. Through, or, to. VII. For in, when we may sometimes render it, *Ad, by, in, upon, under*; inter manus auferri,

Cic., in, with the hands. N.B. Inter scarios; e.g. defendere, Cic., i. e. on the charge of assassination.

INTERAMENTUM, i, n. e.g. Intermentum David, Liv. 26, 45, explained by some as the timber for the lower parts and hold of a ship of war.

INTER-ÀRESCO, ère. To dry up, become dry.

INTER-ÀBDO, ère. To drink up, drink away.

INTER-ÀBTO, ère. i. q. intero.

INTERCÀLARIS, e. (intercalo) Inscrted, intercalated.

INTERCÀLARĪS, a, um. i. q. intercàlaris.

INTER-ÀLLO, àvi, àtum, àre. To proclaim or make known that any thing has been or is to be insrted or intercalated; hence, 1. To insert, intercalate. II. To defer, delay, put off.

INTER-ÀPÈDO, inis, f. An intermission, interval.

INTER-ÀCÈDO, essi, essum, ère. 1. To go or come between, intervene; thus also of time, to intervene, pass between; hence, 1. To contradict a person or thing, to hinder or prevent, to be against, to protest against. 2. To become surety for any one.

II. To come up or to; hence, fig. 1. To be added, to be given or applied. 2. To occur, happen, come to pass; also, to be formed, to arise. III. To be between; to be.

INTERCÈPIO, ònis, f. (intercipio) A taking away.

INTERCEPTOR, òris, m. (intercipio) One that takes any thing away from another person.

INTERCÈPTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCÈPIO.

INTERCESSIO, ònis, f. (intercedo) 1. An intervention. II. A protesting against, protestation. III. An interposition; especially, in money matters, a becoming surety for any one.

INTERCESSOR, òris, m. (intercedo) 1. One who protests against; one who hinders. II. One who interposes, a mediator, intercessor; hence, a surety.

INTENCIO, idi, sum. 3. (inter and cædo) 1. To cut apart, cut up, cut to pieces. II. To cut asunder, separate.

INTERACIO, idi. 3. (inter and cado) 1. To fall between. II. To fall out, happen, come to pass. III. To fall to ruin, perish.

INTERCICO, ère. 3. (inter and cado) To sing between.

INTERCIPIO, èpi, eptum. 3. (Inter and

caplo) I. To intercept, catch: hence, II. To intercept, take away, seize: to captiv-, take prisoner, catch, take: hence, to snatch away, take what belongs to another; also gen., to take away, deprive of, withdraw, carry off: also, to carry off, destroy, overthrow. III. To intercept contrary to the will or intention of any one, and so, to receive that which was intended for another. IV. To interrupt, hinder.

INTERMISE, adv. Piecemeal, in a broken or confused manner, interruptedly; out of proper order.

INTERCUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCUDO.

INTERCUDO, ði, sum, 3. (inter and claudo) I. To block up, stop a passage, cut off, hinder, deprive of, take away.

II. To cut off or separate a person from any thing, not to let him come to it: to hinder. III. To shut in, blockade: hence, to cover, protect.

INTERCLUSO, ðnis, f. (intercludo) A stopping up.

INTERCUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCUDO.

INTERCOLUMNIUM, i, n. (inter and columna) sc. spatium. The vacant space between columns.

INTERCURRO, cûcurri and curri, cursum, 3. I. To run between: hence, I. To run between, to be between. 2. To step between, to intercede. II. To run to a place in the mean while. III. To be intermingled with, to be among.

INTERCURSO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of intercurro) To run between.

INTERCURSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCURRO.

INTERCURSUS, as, m. (intercurro) A running between.

INTERCUS, ðnis, (inter and cutis) Under the skin: aqua, Cic., the dropsy.

INTERCUSUS, us, m. (intercurro, from inter and quatio) A striking between: luminis, Sen., a dashing between.

INTERDICTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERDICO. INTER-DICO, ðdi, ðtum, ðre. I. To interdict, forbid: hence, Interdictus, a, um, Forbidden, interdicted. II. Of the prætor, To forbid, interdict, especially, to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed goods until the right of property should be decided.

INTERDICTO, ðnis, f. (interdico) A prohibiting, interdicting.

INTERDICTUM, i, n. (interdico) I. A prohibition. II. A decree of the prætor respecting the possession of dis-

puted goods until the right of property be decided.

INTERDICTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERDICO.

INTER-DUO, adv. By day.

INTERDUS, i, q. interduo, Plaut.

INTER-DO, ðdi, ðtum, ðre. To distribute: we find also interduo, i. e. to give for any thing, or simply, to give; nihil interduo, Plaut., I would give nothing for it, i. e. I do not value it at all; thus also, conj. interdum, for interdum, Plaut.

INTERDUCTUS, us, m. (inter-duco) A drawing between: hence, interduction.

INTERDUM. See INTERDO.

INTERDUM, adv. I. Sometimes, now and then. II. In the mean time.

INTERDUS. See INTERDO.

INTEREA, adv. (from inter and the ables) In the mean time, meanwhile: also, meanwhile, notwithstanding, however: also with loci; Ter., i. o. meanwhile.

INTEREMPTOR, or INTEREMTOR, ðris, m. (interimo) He that destroys or kills.

INTEREMPTUS, or INTEREMTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERIMO.

INTER-EO, ði, ðtum, ðre. Prop. To go among several things so as to be no longer distinguished: hence, to be lost, to perish, to fall to ruin or decay, to die.

INTER-EQUITO, ðre. To ride between.

INTERPATIO, ðnis, f. (interfero) A speaking between: hence, interrupting in speaking.

INTERPECTIO, ðnis, f. (interfero) A killing, murdering.

INTERPECTOR, ðris, m. (interfero) A murderer.

INTERPECTRIX, icis, f. (interfero) She that kills or murders.

INTERPECTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERPECTIO.

INTERPECIO, ðci, ecctum, ðre. (inter and facio) I. To destroy, bring to naught.

II. To kill, murder, slay.

INTERPECIO, ðri, (pass. of interfero, for interfero) To be destroyed, to perish, pass away.

INTER-PLUG, xl, xum, 3. To flow between: fig., to pass or elapse between.

INTER-PODO, ðdi, ossum, 3. To dig or pierce to pieces.

INTER-FOR, ðtus sum, ðri. I. To speak between. II. To interrupt one in speaking.

INTERFOSSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERFODIO.

INTERFUGIO, ðre, 3. To flee between or into.

INTER-FUGIO, ð e, 2. To shine or glimmer between.

INTER-FUSUS, ðdi, ossum, 3. To pour between: hence, interfusum, to flow between: hence, to be between.

INTER-FURIO, ðre, 3. To rage between or through.

INTERFUSUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-FUSUS.

INTER-IBI, adv. In the mean time.

INTERIM, adv. I. In the mean time, meanwhile: also, notwithstanding, however, but: also, hæcump. II. With later writers, also, Sometimes.

INTERIMO, ðni, ðtum, 3. (inter and emo) I. To take away, destroy, bring to naught, annihilate. II. To kill.

INTERIOR, INTERIUS, compar. of the obsolete Interus, a, um; sup. erl. Intimus.

I. Interior. 1. Inner, interior: hence, in geography, more distant from the sea, inland. 2. Nearer: hence, in walking, nearer to the wall, forming the upper hand, on the right hand; more choice or excellent. 3. Torus, Or.; or, sponda, Suet., i. e. nearer to the wall of the chamber. 3. In a race course, Nearer to the goal, on the left. 3. More recedite, more abstruse. 4. More close or intimate. 5. Shorter. II. Superl. Intimus, a, um. I. The inmost: hence, the most secret, most rare, most difficult, greatest. 2. Most intimate, most secret, closest: hence, Intimus, subst., A very intimate friend. N. B. 1. Homo iuterior, Plaut., perhaps, friend. 2. Interior nota Falerni, superior, excellent, Ilor.

INTERITIO, ðnis, f. (interreo) Destruction, ruin.

INTERITUS, a, um. Part. of INTEREO.

INTERITUS, us, in. (interreo) Annihilation, destruction, ruin.

INTERIUS. I. Compar. adj.; see INTERIOR. II. Compar. of intra; see INTRA.

INTER-ITIO, ðre, 2. To lie between.

INTERIUCTIO, ðnis, f. (interiucio) A throwing or placing between.

INTERIUCTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERIUCTIO.

INTERIUCTUS, us, m. (interiucio) An intervention, coming between; terræ (between the sun and moon), Cic.; temporis, Tac.; interjectu noctis, after one night, id.

INTERIUCIO, ðcl, ectum, ðre. (inter and iucio) Prop. To throw or cast between: hence, I. To set, place, or put between: hence, Interiuctus, a, um, Placed between, lying or situate between. II.

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To join to, throw among, intermix. N. B. Librum interjicere, Cic., to write or compose between. We find also, interjacio; Tac.

INTER-JUNGO, nxi, netum, 3re. I Trans. 1. To join together, join, unite. 2. To unyoke. II. Intrans. To unyoke horses; to rest.

INTER-LABOR, psus sum, i. To fall, slip, slide, glide, or flow between.

INTER-LATEO, 3re. To be concealed between.

INTER-LÉGO, égi, ectum, 3re. To call or to pluck off here and there; carpentae frondes interque legendæ.

INTER-LIGO, 3re. To bind between.

INTER-LINO, lévi, litum, 3re. Prop. To smear between; to intersmear; hence, I. To write between; to correct, insert, erase, &c. II. To besmear.

INTERLITUS, a, um. Part. of INTERLINO.

INTER-LŪQVOR, cutus (quutus) sum, i. To speak between, interrupt in speaking.

INTER-LŪCEO, xi, 3re. I. To shine or glitter forth. II. Fig. To shine forth, to appear, show itself; also fig., to be capable of being seen through from thinness of substance or number.

INTERLŪCIUM, i. n. (sc. tempus) The new moon, time of new moon.

INTERLUO, ui, 3re. I. To wash between or near. II. To flow between.

INTER-MŪNEO, 3re. To remain between.

INTER-MICO, ui, 3re. To glitter among or forth.

INTERMŪNĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and terminatus) Unbounded, endless.

II. Part. of INTERMINO. Forbidden.

INTER-MINO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re. I. To call out in a threatening manner. II. To threaten. III. To forbid with threats.

INTER-MINOR, 3tus sum, 3ri. I. To threaten, menace. II. To forbid with threats.

INTER-MISCO, scui, stum and xtum. 2. To intermix.

INTERMISSIO, 3nis, f. (intermitto) I. An intermixing, leaving off. II. A ceasing, discontinuance.

INTERMISSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERMITTO.

INTERMISTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERMISCO.

INTER-MITTO, isi, issum. 3. I. Trans.

1. To intermit, break off, discontinue; hence, 2. To let pass, suffer to elapse. Also, To omit, leave out, exclude from participation in any thing. 3. To interrupt;

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hence, Intermissus, a, um. 1. Interrupted, not continued, broken. 2. Not together, unconnected. 4. To neglect.

II. Intrans. To leave a space, leave off.

INTERMŪNĀTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERMISCO.

INTER-MŪRTOR, tuus sum. 3. I. To die; to perish, fall to decay.

II. To fall sick of a mortal disease; to faint, swoon.

INTERMORTUUS, a, um. Part. of INTERMŪTOR.

INTERMUNDIUM, i. n. (sc. spatium) Space between the worlds, where Epicurus supposed the gods to reside.

INTER-MŪRĀLIS, e. That is between two walls.

INTER-NASCOR, 3tus sum. 3. To grow among.

INTERNĀTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERNASCOR.

INTERNŪCIO, 3nis, f. (interneco) A massacre; a total slaughter or overthrow, utter destruction.

INTERNŪCIUS (Internecinus), a, um. (interneco) Decadly, that causes destruction, fatal, destructive.

INTER-NŪCO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re. To kill.

INTERNECTO, 3re. 3. To connect, bind together.

INTER-NIGRO, 3re. To be black between or interspersed.

INTERNŪDIUM, i. n. sc. spatium. The space between two joints or knots.

INTER-NOSCO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re. To distinguish from each other.

INTER-NUNCIO, or INTERNUNTIO, 3re. To send messengers, to bring intelligence from each side to the other.

INTER-NUNCIUS, or INTERNUNTIUS, a, um. I. Internuncius, subst. One who brings intelligence from one person to another, a messenger, negotiator. II. Internunciã; e. g. aves internunciã Jovis, Cic.

INTERNUS, a, um. Internal, inward; hence, Interna, The interior, inward parts: internal or domestic affairs.

IN-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, 3re. To rub into, rub or crumble in pieces.

INTERPELLĀTIO, 3nis, f. (interpello) I. A speaking between, an interruption in speaking. II. An interruption.

INTERPELLĀTOR, 3nis, m. (interpello) I. One who interrupts another in speaking. II. An interruptor.

INTERPELLO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re. (inter and pello, i. e. loquor) I. To interrupt by speaking, to disturb. II. To disturb,

hinder, obstruct, molest. III. To address, accost. IV. To speak between.

INTER-PLICO, 3re. I. To fold between.

II. To incruscate, to surround.

INTERPŌLIS, e. (inter and polio) I. That is altered in appearance, that is dressed up or adorned. II. That is altered here and there.

INTERPŌLO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re. (interpŏlus) I. To give a new form or shape to any thing, to give a new appearance to any thing, to dress up, polish, furbish. II. To spoil, corrupt, falsify.

INTER-PŌNO, sui, situm, 3re. I. To place, lay, or set between. II. To intermix, intermingle; also absolutè, se interponere, to interpose. III. To cause to enter or come between; thus also, Interpositus, a, um, That is or has been plac'd or put between; hence, I. To oppose. 2. To apply, use. 3. To add, bring over and above. 4. To bring forward, propose. 5. To make, ordain, decree.

INTERPŌSITUS, 3nis, f. (interpŏno) I. A putting between. II. An inserting any thing in a book already compos'd.

INTERPŌSTITUS, a, um. Part. of INTERPŌNO.

INTERPŌSTITUS, us, m. (interpŏno) A putting between, coming between.

INTERPRES, 3tis, c. (from inter and pres, another form of pres) Prop. A broker, factor, or agent in buying and selling; then, I. Any intermediate person through whom one speaks, transacts business, &c. with another; an agent, arbitrator, mediator, &c. II. 1. An ex-poser, explainer, interpreter. 2. A translator.

INTERPRĒTATIO, 3nis, f. (interpretor) An interpreting, explaining; hence, signification, meaning, import.

INTERPRĒTOR, 3tus sum, 3ri. (interpretor) I. To explain, expound, interpret.

II. To translate; also, Interpretatus, passivè, Cic. III. To interpret, to view in a good or bad light, to take in good or evil part; also gen., to understand, comprehend; also, to conclude, infer.

IV. Interpretari memoriã alicujus, Plaut., to assist the memory of any one. V. To decide, pass sentence.

INTERPRIMO, essi, essum. 3. (inter and premo) To squeeze, to crush.

INTERPUNCTIO, 3nis, f. (interpungo) A distinguishing of words by points, inter-punctuation.

INTERPUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERPUNGO.

INTER-PUNGO, nxi, actum. 3. To place a point between words, to distinguish words by points, to interpunctuate, point: hence, Interpunctum, i. n. A distinguishing or dividing by points.

INTER-QUEROR, estus sum. 3. To interpose a complaint.

INTER-QUIESCO, evi, etum. 3. To rest between or during a certain space of time.

INTER-RÄDO, si, sum. 3. I. To shave or polish here and there. II. To prune here and there.

INTERRÄSUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-RÄDO.

INTER-REGNUM, i. n. I. The space of time between the death of one king and the election of another; an interregnum.

II. Sometimes, The office of the interrex; sometimes, the space of time when the chief magistrates were either dead, or absent, or not yet appointed.

INTER REX, egis. m. A viceroy, regent, interrex, &c. I. One who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another. II. During the republic, One who in the absence or in the want of the chief magistrates, or consuls, &c., was appointed to direct the election of new ones.

INTERRÜS, a, um. Undaunted, unalarmed, unruined.

INTERRÖGÄTIO, önis. f. (interrogatio) I. A question, interrogation; Quint.

II. A speech, &c., when consisting for the most part of interrogations. III. An argument, syllogism.

INTERRÖGÄTUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of Interrogatio) A short syllogism or argument.

INTER-RÖGO, ävi, ätum, äre. I. To ask questions, interrogate: hence, Interrogatum, A question, inquiry: also, to ask: hence, I. To interrogate, examine (a witness). 2. To go to law with one, inform against. II. To argue, reason syllogistically.

INTER-RÜMPO, ßpi, uptum, äre. I. To tear or break apart or asunder, to tear or break up, break away. II. To interrupt, break off: hence, Interruptus, a, um, Interrupted.

INTERRÜPTUS, adv. Interruptedly.

INTERRÜPTUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-RÜMPO.

INTER-SCINDO, ida, Issum, äre. I. To cut asunder, hew asunder. II. To separate, cut off.

INTER-SECO, cui, ctum, äre. To cut around

INTER-SEPIO, psi, ptum. 4. To fence about, hedge in, stop up: to hinder, cut off; prevent.

INTERSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-SEPIO.

INTER-SÄNO, evi, itum. 3. To sow, plant, or get between.

INTER-SÄRO, äri, etum. 3. To put or place between, to interpose.

INTER-SILÜS, a, um. Part. of INTERSERO, evi, &c.

INTER-SÖNGO, äre. To sound amongst.

INTERSPIRÄTIO, önis. f. (interspiro) A fetching of breath between.

INTERSTINGÜS, a, um. Part. of INTERSTINGÜO.

INTER-STINGÜO, xi, etum. 3. I. To ctinguish. II. To variegate, or checker with any thing.

INTERSTRÄTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERSTRERO.

INTER-STREPO, ui, itum. 3. To make a noise amongst, to sound amongst.

INTER-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, äre. 3. To squeeze, strain.

INTER-STRUO, äre. To join together.

INTER-SUM, siii, esse. I. To be between. II. To be distant: hence, I. Fig. To be different. 2. Interest, There is a difference. III. To be present or at any thing. IV. To import, concern, be of importance.

INTER-TEXO, xui, xtum, äre. I. To interweave. II. To weave. III. To interweave with any thing; chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

INTERTEXÜS, a, um. Part. of INTERTEXO.

INTER-TRÄHO, xii, ctum, äre. To take away, take from, withdraw.

INTERTRIMENTUM, i. n. (intertero) I. Loss or decrease occasioned by rubbing. II. Loss, damage.

INTERTURBATIO, önis. f. (interturbo) Disquietude, confusion.

INTER-TURBO, äre. To cause or occasion disquietude or confusion.

INTERVALLUM, i. n. (inter and vallus) Prop. The space between two palisades: hence, gen. I. A space between, interval. II. An interval of time, pause.

III. Dissimilitude, difference.

INTER-VÄLLO, eili (and usli), ulsum, äre. To pluck out between, pluck out here and there, to lop, prune.

INTER-VENIO, eni, entum, ire. I. To come between, to come upon. II. To come in one's way, come upon unexpectedly. III. To meet with, light upon, occur. IV. To stand in the way of, to

hinder, obstruct. V. To interpose, interpose.

INTERVENTOR, örlis. m. (intervento) I. A visiter. II. A mediator.

INTERVENTUS, us. m. (intervento) I. An intercession, a coming in. II. An interposition, assistance.

INTERVERTO, a, um. Part. of INTERVERTO.

INTER-VERTO, or INTER-VERTO, ti, sum, äre. I. To turn aside, turn or draw in another direction: hence, to alter, change: also, to hinder, prevent. II. To pilfer, purloin, embezzle. III. To cheat one out of any thing, defraud. IV. To ruin, destroy.

INTER-VIREO, äre. 2. To be green here and there.

INTER-VISO, si, sum. 3. I. To look after. II. To visit after some space of time; to visit sometimes.

INTERVÖLTO, äre. (freq. of intervolo) To fly among.

INTER-VÖLO, äre. To fly between or among.

INTER-VÖMÖ, äre. 3. To pour out amongst.

INTERVULSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERVELLO.

IN-TESTÄBLI, e. I. That is incapable, by reason of misconduct, of being a witness or of making a will. II. Infamous, dishonourable. III. As a term of reproach, Cursed, detestable, abominable.

IN-TESTÄTUS, a, um. I. That has made no testament or will before his death: hence, intestato (abl.), and ab intestato, without a will. II. Not convicted by witnesses.

INTESTINUS, a, um. (intus) Internal, inward: domestic, intestine. I. Intestium opus, Joinery, joiner's work in the interior of a building. II. Intestinum, i. n. subst., A gut; and plur. intestina, the guts, intestines.

IN-TEXO, xui, xtum. 3. I. To weave into, interweave: hence, to join to, add to: also, to interweave. II. To weave, embroider: also, to plait, join together, interlace, intermingle.

INTEXTUS, a, um. Part. of INTEXO.

IN-FINE, adv. I. Internally, in the inmost part. II. Most intimately.

III. Heartily, vehemently.

INTIMUS, a, um. superl. See INTERIOR.

INTINCTUS, a, um. Part. of INTINGO.

IN-TINGO, or INTINGO, nxi, actum. 3. To dip in.

IN-TÖLERÄBLIS, e. Unbearable, insupportable, intolerable.

INT

IN-TOLERANDUS, a, um. *Intolerable, insupportable.*

IN-TOLERANS, tis. I. *That cannot bear or endure any thing.* II. *Intolerable.*

INTOLERANTER, adv. *Intolerably, intolerantly; beyond measure, immoderately.*

INTOLERANTIA, æ. f. (intolerans) *Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, want of moderation.*

INTONSATUS, a, um. Part. of INTONO. IN-TONO, ui (avi, atum), are. I. *Intrans.* 1. *To thunder.* 2. *Fig. To thunder, for, to cry out loudly, to make a loud or horrible noise; to make a noise.* II. *Trans.* 1. *To thunder forth.* 2. *To thunder at, against, or upon.*

IN-TONSUS, a, um, adj. I. *Unshorn; hence, 1. Of the ancient Romans who let their beards grow, Bearded.* 2. *Of persons of unpolished manners, Rude, uncouth.* II. *Covered with leaves, leafy.*

IN-TORQUEO, orsi, ortum, ere. I. *To twist, turn round.* II. *To hurl or sling towards; fig., to cast any thing upon one, to throw out against one.* III. *To wrench, sprain.* IV. *To crisp, curl.* V. *Fig. To perplex, involve.* VI. *To distort, spoil, mar.* VII. *Of the voice, To trill, trivet.*

INTORTUS, a, um. Part. of INTORQUEO.

INTRA, (for intera, sc. parte, from interus, a, um) I. *Adv. Within, on the inside.* II. *Præp. seq. accus.* 1. *Of place, Within, on the inside of; within, or into.* 2. *Of time, Within.* 3. *Under, below, less than, fewer than.*

INTRABILIS, e. (intro) *That may be entered, accessible.*

INTRACTABILIS, e. *Not to be meddled with, intractable, fierce, rough, wild.*

INTRACTATUS, a, um. *Not handled; hence, undone, untried; scelus, Virg.; equus, Cic., not broken in.*

IN-TREMIO, ui, ere. *To tremble, shake, quake; also seq. accus., to tremble at any thing.*

INTREPIDE, adv. *Without trembling, undauntedly.*

IN-TREPIDUS, a, um. *That does not tremble, undaunted, fearless.*

INTRECO, avi, atum, are. (in and trico) *To entangle, perplex.*

INTRINSECUS, adv. (intra and secus) *Within, internally, on the inside; inwards, towards the inside.*

IN-TRITUS, a, um, 1. *Adj. Not worn away, whole, sound, entire, perfect.* II. *Part. of INTERO.*

INT

INTRO, adv. (prop. for intero, sc. loco, from interus, a, um) I. *Inwardly, internally.* II. *Intro.*

INTRO, avi, atum, are. I. *To go or walk into, to enter.* II. *Fig. To enter.*

III. *To attack.* IV. *To transfir, pierce.* V. *To appear before a magistrate.*

INTRO-DŪCO, xi, ectum, 3. I. *To lead into.* II. *To bring in, introduce.*

III. *To bring forward, maintain, assert.*

INTRO-DUCTIO, õnis. f. (introducto) *A leading into.*

INTRO-ERO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. *To go into, enter.*

INTRO-FĒRO, tili, lätum, ferre. *To bear or carry into.*

INTROGRĒDIOR, essus sum. 3. (intro and gradior) *To go into.*

INTROITUS, a, um. Part. of INTROEO.

INTROITUS, us. m. (introeo) I. *A going in, entering, entrance; an entrance upon an office, or into a society.* II. *A going in, place of entrance, passage, mouth.* III. *An entrance, a beginning.*

INTROMISSUS, a, um. Part. of INTROMITTO.

INTRO-MITTO, isi, issum, 3. I. *To let into, suffer to come into, permit to enter.* II. *To send into.*

INTRORSUM, or INTRORSUS, adv. (for introversum, &c.) I. *Inwards, into, towards the inside.* II. *Inwardly, internally.*

INTRO-RUMPO, õpi, uptum, 3. *To break or burst into, penetrate into, enter by force.*

INTRO-SPECTO, are. *To look into.*

INTRO-SPECTIO, exi, ectum, 3. (intro and specio) I. *To look into; to inspect, examine closely.* II. *To observe, view, behold.*

INTRO-VOCO, are. *To call into.*

INTRO-VERO, si, sum, 3. *To thrust into or to a place.*

INTUBUS, i. c. and INTUBUM, i. n. *Sucory; endive.*

INTUEOR, itis sum. 2. I. *To look at, upon, or towards.* II. *Fig. To look at, look to, to have respect to, to regard, pay attention to, observe, keep before the eyes.*

INTUITUS, a, um. Part. of INTUEOR.

INTUNESCO, mul, ere. I. *To swell up.* II. *Fig. To be dated.* III. *To become angry.* IV. *To grow, increase.*

INTUNĒLATUS, a, um. *Unburied, not interred.*

INTUOR, i. depon. i. q. intueor. I. *To look upon.* II. *To see, behold.*

INT

IN-TURNIDUS, a, um. I. *Undisturbed, calm.* II. *Indisposed to tuncit.*

INTUS, adv. (inres) 1. *Within, inwards.* II. *In, into, within.* III. *From within.*

IN-TURTUS, a, um. I. *Unguarded.* II. *Unsafe.*

INTYBUS, INTYBUM, i. q. intubus.

INŪLA, æ. f. (älänu) *Elcampane.*

IN-ULTUS, a, um. I. *Unrevenged; safe, sure, secure, unhurt, without injury, disadvantage, or danger.* II. *Unpunished.*

IN-UMBRO, avi, atum, are. *To cover with shadow, to shade; hence.* I. *To cover.* II. *To observe.* III. *To occasion shades or darkness.*

INUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of INUNGO.

INUNDATIO, õnis. f. (inundo) *An inundating, overflowing.*

IN-UNDO, avi, atum, are. I. *To inundate, overflow; also, to overflow, of water, without a case; hence, fig., for, to cover, fill, &c.* II. *To be deluged or inundated; fig., to be full.*

IN-UNGO, or IN-UNGUO, nxi, nctum, ere. *To anoint, besmeur.*

INURRANE, adv. *Rudely, inelegantly.*

IN-URBANUS, a, um. I. *Rude, inelephant.* II. *Not becoming, awkward, unpleasing.* III. *Unnamingly, unpolite.*

IN-URGO, si, ere. *To thrust, push.*

IN-URO, ussi, ustum, ere. I. *To burn in or into; hence, fig., to brand, to attach or imprint indelibly.* II. *To burn, consume by burning.* III. *To burn, scorch, make warm.*

INUSITATE, adv. *In an unaccustomed manner, unusually.*

IN-USITATUS, a, um. *Not frequent or customary, unusual; hence, inusitato (abl.), contrary to custom, in an unusual manner.*

INUSQUE, or IN USQUE, for usque in; *Stat.*

IN-USTUS, a, um. I. *Adj. Unconsumed by fire.* II. *Part. of INURO.*

IN-UTILIS, e. I. *Useless, unprofitable, unscrivicable.* II. *Hurtful, injurious.*

INUTILITAS, atis. f. (inutilis) I. *Uselessness, unprofitableness, harm.* II. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness.*

INUTILITER, adv. I. *Uselessly.* II. *Injuriously, hurtfully.*

IN-VADO, si, sum, 3. *Intrans. and trans.* I. *To go, come, or get into.* II. *To enter upon, set foot upon.* III. *To rush upon, assault, assail, attack, penetrate into; hence, fig. 1. To fall upon, attack. 2. To fall upon, to take posses-*

tion of, make one's self master of. 3. To seize upon, lay hold of, attack. 4. To attempt, with or without force. II. To go, to accomplish (a distance).

IN-VÁLEO, ul. 2. To be strong.

IN-VÁLESCO, lul. 3. (Inchoat. of Invalco) To become strong, increase. I. To increase, prevail, predominate. II. To come into use.

IN-VÁLIDUS, a, um. I. Weak, not having strength, impotent, indisposed, ill. II. Fig. Weak.

IN-VÁLIDŪO, inis. f. Indisposition, illness.

IN-VÁSUS, a, um. Part. of INVADO.

IN-VÉCTĪUS, a, um. (Inveho) Imported from another country, not native; gaudium, Sen., i. e. false, not hearty or sincere.

IN-VÉCTIO, ōnis. f. (Inveho) I. A bringing in or importing. II. An attacking or assailing with words.

IN-VÉCTUS, a, um. Part. of INVEHO.

IN-VÉHO, exi, ectum, ēre. I. To bring, bear, or carry into or to a place; hence, se, to penetrate into, rush on; to press on, charge, penetrate into; also, to ride, sail, fly, &c., into or to a place. II. Fig. To bring in, to occasion.

IN-VENDĪBLIS, e. Unsaleable.

IN-VÉNDĪTUS, a, um. Unsold.

IN-VÉNO, ēni, entum, ire. Prop. To come upon or light on anything; hence,

1. To find, meet with; hence, I. So, To appear, show itself, be visible or evident. 2. To find, see, discover. 3. To find out, discover. II. To find out, or

1. To devise, contrive, invent, hit or fall upon. 2. To acquire, procure, obtain, rule, get. III. To hear, learn, ascertain, detect, discover. IV. To effect, bring to pass, accomplish; to acquire, earn, gain, get. N.B. Inventas dabit, for in-venit, Ter.

INVENTIO, ōnis. f. (Invenio) An invention; also, the faculty of finding out or inventing.

INVENTOR, ōris. m. (Invenio) I. One that finds out or invents. II. An author, beginner.

INVENTRIX, icis. f. (inventor) She that invents or discovers.

INVENTUM, i. n. (Invenio) An invention.

INVENTUS, a, um. Part. of INVENIO.

IN-VÉNSTUS, a, um. 1. Not cleant or graceful. II. Unfortunate in love.

IN-VÉREBĒNDUS, a, um. Shameless, without shame, immodest.

IN-VERGO, ēre. Prop. To incline or turn

to; a word used at sacrifices and expiatory rites; to, pour to or upon; vina fronti, Virg.; liquores in me, Plaut.; super invergens carchesia, Ov.

INVERSIO, ōnis. f. (Inverto) A turning about, inverting; verborum, l. e. a trope.

INVERsus, a, um. Part. of INVERTO.

IN-VERTO, or INVORTO, ti, sum, ēre.

1. To turn about, turn up; hence, Inversus, a, um. 1. Turned about, inverted. 2. Fig. Altered, changed. II. To change, alter.

IN-VEsPÉRASCIT, ēre. 3. It becomes evening, evening is approaching.

INVESTĪGATIO, ōnis. f. (Investigo) An inquiring or searching into, an investigating.

INVESTĪGATOR, ōris. m. (Investigo) He that inquires or searches into, an investigator.

IN-VESTĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To track out. II. Fig. To trace out, to examine, search into, investigate. III. To find out, discover.

IN-VEtÉRASCO, rāvi. 3. (Invetero) 1. To become old or veteran, to grow aged.

II. To gain a firm footing, take root, predominate; hence, inveteravit, impers., it has grown into use, it is an old custom.

IN-VEtÉRATIO, ōnis. f. (Invetero) Inveterateness; an inveterate disease.

IN-VEtĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To render old, give age or duration to a thing; hence, inveterati, to become old, to acquire age or durability; Inveteratus, a, um, That has lasted a long time, old, rooted, inveterate.

IN-VÉTĪTUS, a, um. Unforbidden, unprohibited.

IN-VĪCĪUS, or IN-VĪCĪUM. (in and vicis) 1. Alternately, by turns. II. Reciprocally, mutually. III. On the contrary.

IV. For, instead of.

IN-VICTUS, a, um. Not overcome, unconquered; hence, I. Unconquerable, that cannot be overpowered. II. Against which one labours in vain, irresistible.

IN-VIDĪNTIA, æ. f. (Invidio) An envying, envy.

IN-VIDĒO, vidī, visum. 2. I. To envy, grudge, be jealous of. II. Fig. 1. For, To be reluctant. 2. To refuse, deny.

IN-VIDĪA, æ. f. (Invidus) 1. Envy, grudge, jealousy; hence, I. Sine invidia, Mart., willingly, readily. 2. Abest verba Invidia, Liv., without boasting. II. Hatred, especially of statesmen, unpopularity, (bad) state of public feeling, &c.; dislike, odium, ill-will; evil report, bad character.

IN-VIDĪOSUS, adv. In an envious or ill-humoured manner.

IN-VIDĪOSUS, a, um. (Invidia) I. Full of envy, envious. II. That raises envy, envious. III. That causes hatred, censure, or evil report, that injures one's character, odious.

IN-VIDUS, a, um. (Invidio) Envious. N. B. I. Subst. One that envies, an envious person. II. Fig. Of things, That deprives us of any thing, or hinders anything.

IN-VIGĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To watch in, at, over, or on account of any thing. II. Fig. To be watchful in, over, or on account of any thing. III. To pay attention to, bestow pains upon.

IN-VIGĪLABĪS, e. Inviolable.

IN-VIGĪLĒTUS, adv. Inviolably.

IN-VIGĪLĀTUS, a, um. I. Inviolated, unharmed. II. Inviolable.

IN-VISĪTĀTUS, a, um. As yet unseen, that has not yet been seen, unseen.

IN-VISIO, si, sum, ēre. I. To look any whither, to go to see how things are there. I. To go to a place in order to see or to visit a person, to go to see, go to visit. 2. To visit. 3. To look after any thing, take a view of. • II. To see, view.

IN-VISUS, a, um. I. Unseen, invisible.

II. Hatred. III. Hostilely disposed hostile.

IN-VITĀMENTUM, i. n. (Invito) That by means of which any one is incited or allured, an incitement, allurements.

IN-VITĀTIO, ōnis. f. (Invito) I. An invitation. II. An incitement. III. An inviting one's self; in eating or drinking, a feast, banquet.

IN-VITĀTOR, ōris. m. (Invito) One who invites.

IN-VITĀTUS, us. m. (Invito) An inviting.

IN-VITĒ. adv. Unwillingly, contrary to one's will.

IN-VITĒO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To invite; also, simply to bid or invite as a guest; hence, I. Aliquem, To entertain any one, to entertain with a feast. 2. Aliquem populus, to challenge, pledge, Plaut.; hence, se, To indulge one's self in eating and drinking, to eat and drink freely. II. Fig. To invite, to incite, allure, induce; hence, aliquid, to entice to any thing.

IN-VITĒUS, a, um. I. That does any thing against his will, reluctant, unwilling, against one's will. II. With the poets, Involuntary.

IN-VĪVUS, a, um. (In and via) I. Without a way, impassable. II. Fig. Loricæ Invia sagittis, Mart., impenetrable.

IN VOCĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. I. *Invoked*. II. Part. of *Invocō*.

IN-VOCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To call*. II. *To name, call by name*. III. *To call upon, appeal to*; especially, *to call upon for assistance, to call to one's assistance, implore the aid of*.

INVOLĀTUS, us, m. (involo) *A flying, flight*.

INVOLĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of involo) *To fly in, on, or to a place*.

IN-VOLVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To fly into or towards a place*. 2. *As it were to fly towards, to fall or rush upon, to fly at*. II. Trans. *To attack*. I. *To take possession of*. 2. *To take away, carry off*.

INVOLUCRE, is, n. (involvere) sc. linteum. *An apron wrapped round the body in order to keep the clothes clean*.

INVOLUCRUM, i, n. (involvere) *That in which one wraps any thing, a wrapper, covering, case*.

INVOLŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of involvo; see INVOLVO. II. Adj. *Dark, obscure, difficult to be understood*.

IN-VOLVO, vī, vītum, 3. I. *To roll or to wrap up*. II. *To wrap up, envelop, envelop, cover*; hence, fig., *to wrap up, envelop*.

IN-VOLGO, or IN-VOLGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To make public, bring before the public, make known, publish*; *Invulgatus, a, um, known, common*. II. Intrans. *To bear witness, make a deposition*.

IN-VULNERĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be wounded, invulnerable, inviolable*.

IN-VULNERĀTUS, a, um. *Unwounded*.

IOI (iā, iō) An expression of joy, *Huzza!* *oh! hi!* also of pain, *oh! ah!*

IOHIA. An exclamation of denial; *Plaut.*

IOTA, D. The name of a letter in the Greek alphabet.

IPSE, a, um. (from is and the affix pse, the Greek *psē*) I. *Self*; especially, *I, Self*; in one's own person, *personally*. 2. *I myself, thou thyself, he himself*: this ipse may frequently be rendered into English, *but I, but thou, but he, &c.* 3. *For myself, for yourself, &c., for our own persons, &c.*; also with things, *in and for itself*. 4. *Et ipse, Also himself, also, likewise, too*.

II. *He, she, it, of a principal person or thing*. III. *The very, self-same, the identical*. IV. *Just, exactly, with exact definitions of time or number*. V. *Even, when equivalent to himself, &c.*; *neque cum ipse Caesar, Cic.* VI. *Of himself, &c., of his (her, &c.) own accord, for his (her, &c.) own part*.

VII. *Alone*.

VIII. *He, she, it, the same*. N. B. I. We find also ipse for ipse, *Ter.* II. In *Plautus* we still find the old forms *eapse* for *ipsa*, *eopse* for *ipso*, and *eampse* for *ipsam*. 3. *Superl. Ipsissimus* (sum), for the sake of emphasis; *ipsissimus* (sum), *Plaut.*, I am the very person. 4. The penult of *ipsius* is sometimes short, *Virg.*

IPSTUS, a, um. See *IPSE*.

IRA, æ, f. I. *Anger, wrath, rage*.

II. Fig. *Anger, rage*. III. *A cause for anger*. N. B. *Ira* for *ira*, *Lucr.*

IRACUNDĒ, adv. *Angrily, in anger, wrathfully*.

IRACUNDIA, æ, f. (iracundus) I. *A proneness to anger, natural inclination to be angry, irascibility*. II. *Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, cholera*.

IRACUNDUS, a, um. *Irrascible, irritable, passionate, angry*.

IRASCOR, 3. depon. *To be angry, to be in a rage*.

IRĀTE, adv. *Angrily*.

IRĀTUS, a, um. (ira) I. *Angry*.

II. Fig. *Mare, Hor.*, tempestuous, boisterous.

IRGNIA, æ, f. (ἰργνία) *Irony, a figure of speech, which one means the contrary of what he says*.

IRRĀDIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and radio) *To beam forth any thing*.

IRRĀDO, si, sum, 3. (in and rado) *To scrape, shave, make smooth*.

IRRĀSUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and rasus) *Not shaved or polished, not smooth*; *clava, Sil.* II. Part. of *IRRADO*.

IRRĀTIONĀLIS, e. (in and rationalis) *Irrational*.

IRRĀTIONĀLĪTER, adv. *Irrationally, unreasonably*.

IRRAUCESCO, ausi, ēre. (irraucus) *To become hoarse*.

IRREDŪVUS, a, um. (in and redivivus) *Irreparable, that cannot be restored*.

IRREDUX, ūcis. (in and redux) *That does not bring back*.

IRRELIGĀTUS, a, um. (in and religatus) *Unbound*.

IRRELIGIO, ōnis, f. (in and religio) *Irreligion, impiety*.

IRRELIGIOSE, adv. *Impiously*.

IRRELIGIOŪS, a, um. (in and religiosus) *Irreligious, impious*.

IRREMĒBĪLIS, e. (in and remeabilis) *From which one cannot return*.

IRREPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (in and reparabilis) *Irreparable, that cannot be restored*.

IRREPĒRTUS, a, um. (in and repertus) *Not found*.

IRREPĒ, pŕi, ptum, ēre. (in and repo)

I. *To creep or steal into or to a place*. II. Fig. *To creep into, come into in perceptibly, steal into, insinuate itself*.

IRREPĒHENSUS, a, um. (in and reprehensus) *Without blame, unblameable*.

IRREQŪTO, āre. (freq. of irrepo) *To steal or creep into or to a place*.

IRREQŪIETUS, a, um. (in and requietus) *Unquiet, restless*.

IRRESECTUS, a, um. (in and resectus) *Not cut to pieces, uncut*.

IRRESOLŪTUS, a, um. (in and resolutus) *Not loosed, unloosed*.

IRRETĪO, vī, itum, ire. (in and rete) *To catch or entangle in a net*.

IRRETŪTUS, a, um. Part. of *IRRETĪO*.

IRRETORTUS, a, um. (in and retortus) *Not turned back, not turned or drawn back or aside*.

IRREVĒRENS, tis. (in and reverens) *That does not show due respect or veneration, irreverent, disrespectful*.

IRREVĒRENTIA, æ, f. (irreverens) *Want of due respect towards a superior, irreverence*.

IRREVOCĀBĪLIS, e. (in and revocabilis) *That cannot be recalled, irrevocable*.

I. Irrevocable, that cannot be retrieved, irrecoverable. III. *That cannot be kept back or restrained*.

IRREVOCĀTUS, a, um. (in and revocatus) *Not called back*; hence, I. *Not asked to repeat a thing*. II. *That cannot be called or kept back*.

IRRIDĒO, si, sum, 2. (in and rideo) I. *Intrans. To laugh at or concerning any thing, to jest, to joke*. II. *Trans. To laugh at, scoff at, ridicule*.

IRRIDICŪLE, adv. *Without wit*.

IRRIDICŪLUS, a, um. (in and ridiculus) *Laughable, ridiculous*; hence, *Irridiculum, A laughing-stock*.

IRRIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (irrigo) *A watering, irrigating*.

IRRIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and rigo) I. *To draw water or any thing liquid to a place*. II. *To water, irrigate*. III. *To wet, moisten*.

IRRIGŪS, a, um. (in and riguus) I. *Watered*. II. *That is drawn to any place for the purpose of watering, irrigating*.

IRRISIO, ōnis, f. (irrideo) *A deriding, mocking*.

IRRISUS, a, um. Part. of *IRRIDĒO*.

IRRISUS, us, m. (in and rissus) *A scoffing, mockery, derision*; *irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock*.

IRRITĀBĪLIS, e. (irrito) *Easily excited, enraged, irritable, passionate*.

IRRITAMEN, Inis. n. (irrito) *A means of exciting, an incitement, provocation.*
IRRITAMENTUM, I. n. (irrito) *A means of exciting, an incitement, incentive, provocation.*

IRRITATIO, ōnis. f. (irrito) *An inciting, exciting, instigating.*

IRRITATOR, ōris. m. (irrito) *An inciter, inducer, instigator.*

IRRITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of Irrito; see IRRITO. II. Adj. *Angry, excited, enraged.*

IRROGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To incite, irritate, instigate, stimulate, excite: to incite, excite, occasion.* II. Especially, *To excite or urge to anger, to enrage, anger, provoke.*

IRRITES, a, um. (in and ritatus) I. *Injured, void, of no effect.* II. *Fain, without advantage or effect.* I. Of things: hence, Irritum, *Fruitlessness, nought; hence, Irrito* (abl.), *In vain, to no purpose.* 2. Of persons, *That does any thing in vain or to no purpose, that does not attain his object.*

IRROGATIO, ōnis. f. (irrogo) *An adjudicating, an imposing (a penalty).*

IRROGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and rogo)

I. *To ask of the people against any one.*
 II. *To impose, inflict, appoint.*
 N. B. Irrogasti, for irrogaverit, Cic. e Legg. xi Tab.

IRRORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and roro)

I. *Trans.* I. *To wet or moisten with dew, to bedew: to moisten, besprinkle, wet.* 2. *To drop upon.* II. *Intrans.* *To drip upon.*

IRRUBESCO, bui, ēre. (in and rubesco)

To grow red.

IRRUERO, āre. (in and rueto) *To bchch into.*

IRRUPO, ūpi, ūptum, ēre. (in and rumpo) I. *To break, burst, or rush in or into, to force one's way into.* II. *Fig.* *To break into, force one's way into, enter by force.*

IRRUU, ūi, ēre. (in and ruo) I. *Trans.* *To throw into or to a place.* II. *Intrans.* *To rush in or into, force one's way, enter by force.*

IRRUPPIO, ōnis. f. (irrumpto) *A rushing or bursting in, an inroad, invasion, irruption.*

IRRUPPTUS, a, um. (in and ruptus) *Untorn, unbroken, undivided.*

IS, ēā, id. (from the old Gr. pronoun *is* or *is*.)

IS, ēā, id. *The same person or thing, or he, she, it.* N. B. I. Id is frequently used as a substantive, and so with a genitive; ad id locorum; or, ad id., i. e. until

now. 2. We also find id, for propter id, *Therefore, on that account; also for in eo, therein, in that; again, in id, for that purpose: ex eo, from that, hence: id est, that is, in explanations.* 3. Et id, atque id, or Idque, *And that, and indeed, in explanations: nec is (ea, id), and that not.* 4. Eo (abl. neut.), with comparatives; for this in English we use, *The: eo magis, the more: again, wherefore, on which account: also adverbially, thither, so far, prop. and fig.: again, in eo, on the point: in eo est, means also, it consists in, depends upon: with that limitation or condition 5. P. a. sc. via, There.* II. *The same, that, &c., as a correlative of qui, quā, quod; e. g. is, qui physicus appellatur.*

III. Such. It may also be rendered, *Of that kind, of such a kind, of such a nature, so disposed, &c.* N. B. I. Iise, for is, Plaut.; eii, for ei (dat.), Plaut.; Lucr. 2. libus and ibus, for is, Plaut.

ISTAC, adv. *There, thither.*

ISTACIENSIS, or **ISTAC TENUS**. *So far.*

ISTACRE. See **ISTIC**.

ISTE, a, ud. (from is and the affix te)

I. *The same.* II. *This: also, that.*

III. Such. IV. In letters it refers to the place where the person addressed is residing, when it may sometimes be rendered, *There.* V. It is also used by way of contempt, as in English, *That fellow, &c.* N. B. I. Istus, neut., for istius rei; e. g. nihil istius, Ter. 2. Ce fiste is sometimes appended; istice, Plaut. 3. Gen. Isti, for istius; hence, Istimodi, Plaut. 4. Dat. ista, for isti, Plaut. 5. Isto, ablat. i. e. ista re, *Therefore; Plaut.: also, thither.*

ISTHMIACUS, a, um. (ισθμιακός) i. q. Isthmii.

ISTHMIUS, a, um. (ισθμίου) *At or belonging to an isthmus; Isthmia* (sc. scionia, or certamina), Liv., public games, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth; hence, Iabor Isthmii, Hor.

ISTHMUS, or -os, i. m. (ισθμός) I. *A small strip of land between two seas, an isthmus: this word is used especially of the Isthmus of Corinth.* Ov. II. *A strait; Propert.* 3, 21, 2.

ISTIC, or **ISTINC**. i. q. iste. *The same, this, &c.: hence, I. Istoc, for ob istoc, Ter. II Istac, There, thither; Ter.*

N. B. The syllable ce, and in a question cine, is annexed to it; in istace ridicularia, Plaut.: istucine interminata sum? Ter.; we find also istace (plur. fem.), for istac, Plaut.; Ter., where the e is omitted.

ISTIC, or **ISTINC**, adv. I. *There, in*

that place. II. *There or here: also fig., there, here; in this affair.* N. B. In questions, cine is appended; as, Istic-ine habitatis? Plaut.

ISTIM, adv. *To that place.*

ISTIMODI, for istimodii; Plaut.

ISTINC, or **ISTINC**, adv. (from iste and hinc) I. *Thence, from that place.*

II. *Thereof, of that thing.*

ISTISMUDI, or **ISTIS MODI**. *Of that kind, such.*

ISTO, adv. I. *Thither, to that place.*

II. *Thereinto.* N. B. Isto, ablat. of iste; see **ISTE**.

ISTOC, adv. I. *Thither.* II. *From that place.*

ISTORUM, adv. (for istoverum) *Thitherwards, towards that place.*

ISTUC, or **ISTHUC**. Adv. I. *Thither, thitherwards.* 2. *Thither, to that matter.*

ITĀ, adv. (from is) I. *So, such.*

II. *Thus, so, in this manner: hence, in replies, ita, yes.* III. *So, so very, so much: hence, I. Very, or, so very, exceedingly, particularly.* 2. *So, with such consequence, issue, result, or effect.*

IV. *On this condition, on condition that: hence, in such a manner, so far, with this restriction.* V. In oaths or asseverations, *As truly as I wish that, with a conjunctive.* VI. Ut—ita, *As well—as, not only—but also.* VII. *Therefore, hence.*

ITĀQUE, conj. I. *And so, and, thus: so truly also do I wish that.* II. *Therefore, hence, accordingly, &c.* N. B.

After a parenthesis, as in English, *Then, or, I say*, by which the connection is restored. 3. *Itaque ergo* are often found together, *Hence therefore.*

ITEM, adv. I. *Just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise.*

II. *Also, as well: hence, non item, not, or, but not.* III. *The second time, afterwards.*

ITER, genit itēris, and more frequently itēris (from the old form itēn). n.

I. *A going, a way, journey: especially, a going to a distant place, a journey, march (of an army): hence, I. A journey, space to be travelled over.* 2. *A march, considered as a measure of distance.* II. *The place in which one travels, &c.: hence, I. A way, path, passage.* 2. *A road to a distant place.* 3. *The right of going in any place.* III. *A way, course, custom, method.*

N. B. I. Ablat. iteri, Lucr. 2. Itneri also occurs; Plaut.: I. Lucr.

ITERATIO, ōnis. f. (itero) *A repeating, reiterating.*

ITĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I To do any thing a second time, to repeat. II To narrate, relate by word of mouth.

ITĒRUM, adv. I. Again, once more, for a second time. II. On the contrary, on the other hand.

ITĒDEM, adv. In like manner, likewise, also.

ITĒSER, ūris, n. See ITER, ad fin.

ITRO, ōnis, f. (eo) A going.

ITRO, āre, (freq. of eo) To go.

ITUS, us, m. (eo) A going.

J.

JACEO, ui, itum, ēre. Prop. To have been thrown: hence, I To lie: especially, I To lie or recline at table, with us to sit; because the ancients used to recline on couches at their meals. 2. Of a sick person To lie ill, to be sick. 3. Of a corpse, To have lost his life, to lie dead.

4. Of countries and places, To lie or be situate any where. II. Fig. To lie down. 1. To have been deprived of all power and influence, to be cast down, to be in a wretched or lost condition, to be overthrown. 2. To lie neglected, not to be exercised or practised at all, or but poorly: hence, to be unaccomplished, to remain unfinished or imperfect. III.

To lie down as if in despair, not to have gained one's object, not to have carried the point, to be hopeless, to despair. IV.

To be idle or inactive, V. To lie idle, not to be applied to a proper purpose, not to be made a proper use of, to lie unemployed. VI. To be cast down: also fig., to be disappointed, dejected, or downcast.

VII. To be low. VIII. To be despised, to be in no esteem. IX. To be low or in poor circumstances. X. To extend in width, length, &c., to stretch.

XI. Gen. To be.

JACTO, jecti, jactum, ēre. (from *jac*) I. To throw, cast, hurl: hence, fig. 1. To throw, cast, throw out. 2. To emit, cast forth, bring forth: to sprcad abroad, scatter, extend. 3. To scatter abroad.

II. As it were, to throw out at any thing by means of words, to speak of a thing, utter, declare. III. To lay, set: to build, erect, construct, make.

JACTANS, tis. I. Part. of jacto; see JACTO. II. Adj. Boasting, bragging, boastful, vaunting: splendid, magnificent.

JACTANTER, adv. Boastingly, braggingly.

JACTANTIA, æ, f. (jacto) Ostentation: a boasting, bragging.

JACTATIO, ōnis, f. (jacto) I. A throwing or tossing to and fro, or any other frequent motion. II. The making a public display of one's self or of any thing belonging to one, ostentation, vain glory. III. A bringing forward in public, a proclaiming or publishing.

IV. A bragging, boasting. V. Appropriation.

JACTATUS, us, m. (jacto) A throwing or tossing to and fro, a tossing.

JACTITO, āre, (freq. of jacto) To bring forward in public, to utter.

JACTO, āvi, ātum, āre, (freq. of jacio) I. To throw, cast, or hurl: hence, to emit, send forth, spread. II. To send forth by means of speech, to throw out words, to utter, speak, say, declare, publish: especially, to speak boastfully, of boast, brag, &c. III. To throw or move to and fro, to swing backwards and forwards. 1. To push or drive hither and thither. 2. To torment, disquiet, disturb. 3. To employ one's self in any thing frequently. 4. To move, stir. 5. To show or exhibit publicly; to boast, make ostentatious display, vaunt, pride one's self.

IV. To throw away, cast off.

JACTURA, æ, f. (jacio) I. A throwing: hence, the casting of goods out of a ship into the sea. II. Diminution or loss. III. Loss, damage, detriment.

IV. Great expense, cost.

JACTUS, a, um, (jacio) Part. of JACTO.

JACTUS, a, um, (jacio) I. A throwing, casting, hurling. II. A casting, draught; all the fish caught at one draught. III. A throwing down or out.

JACŪLABILIS, æ, (jaculator) That might be thrown or hurled.

JACŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (jaculator) A throwing, casting, hurling.

JACŪLATOR, ōris, m. (jaculator) One who throws, hurls, or shoots any thing. I. A fisher, fisherman. II. A javelin-man.

JACŪLATRIX, icis, f. (jaculator) She that darts, hurls, or throws, &c.

JACŪLOS, ātis sum, āri, (jaculum) I. Intrans. To throw, hurl, or cast a javelin, to fight with a javelin. II. Trans. I. To throw, hurl, cast: hence, so, to throw one's self into or upon: or, to leap, jump: or, to run: also, to throw, cast, or send down, to precipitate: also, to emit, give, or send out, produce. II. To throw, hurl, or shoot, at any thing. III. To aim at, throw or shoot with an

aim: hence, fig., to 'endeavour or strive after any thing. N. B. Jaculatus, a, um, passivè, Lucan.

JACŪLUM, a, um, (jacio) That is thrown: hence, I. Jaculum, sc. telum, A javelin. II. Jaculus, sc. anguis (*Escavrias*), A kind of serpent that darts down suddenly.

JAM, adv. I. Now, at present, at this time: hence, jam—jam, now—then, at one time—at another: also, jamjam, for jam, instantly, just now, soon: also, jam jauque. II. Already: also, already, soon after, presently, immediately: already, soon: hence, jam ut, as soon as, Plaut.: Ter.: jam dudum, jam diu, jam pridem, long since: non jam, not yet, Nep.: III. Again, moreover, besides.

IV. Immediately, soon. V. More, with a negative.

JAMIDIU, or JAM DIU. See JAM.

JAMIDUUM, or JAM DUDUM. See JAM.

JAMJAM, or JAM JAM. See JAM.

JANPRĒDEM, or JAN PRĒDEM. See JAM.

JĀNTOR, ōris, m. (jadua) A porter, doorkeeper.

JĀNTRIX, icis, f. A female porter or doorkeeper.

JĀNUA, æ, f. I. A door, house-door. II. A door, fig., entrance, approach, access.

JĀNUARIUS, a, um, Januarius mensis, Cic.; and simply, Januarius, Cæs., Januarius.

JECUR, jecŏris, jecŏrinŏs, or jecŏrinŏris, n. The liver: also, considered as the seat of the passions and affections, the heart.

JECUSCŪM, i, n. (dimin. of jecur) A small liver.

JĒJUNE, adv. Prop. Hungrily, with an empty stomach: jejunely, dritly.

JĒJUNIGŪS, a, um, (jejunium) Ihungry.

JĒJUNITAS, ātis, f. (jejunus) I. Hungeriness, emptiness of stomach. II. Dryness. III. Jejuneness, poorness, barrenness (of style): also, poorness, wantiness in delivery or expression.

JĒJUNIUM, i, n. (jejunus) I. Abstinence from food, fasting: hence, I. Hunger. 2. Thirst. II. Leanness, poorness.

JĒJUNUS, a, um. I. Fasting, that has not eaten or drunk: hence, hungry: or, thirsty. II. Empty, void. III. Poor, dry, unfruitful, barren: fig. I. Poor, barren, weak. 2. Poor, dry, barren (of style). IV. Small, little, mean, low.

V. Scanty, scarce, trifling.

JEN

JENTACŪLUM, i. n. (jento) *A breakfast.*

JĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To breakfast.*

JĒCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (jocor) *A joking, joke.*

Jōco, āre. *To joke.*

JōCOR, ātus sum, ari. (jocus) 1. *Intrans. To jest, joke.* 11. *Trans. To say any thing in a jocular manner, to bring forward in joke.*

JŌCŌSUS, adv. *Jestingly, jocularly.*

JŌCŌSUS, a, um. (jocus) *Jocose, facetious, humorous.*

JŌCŪLĀRIS, e. (joculus) *That is done in jest or to please others, facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: Jocularia, Jests, jokes: Liv.*

JŌCŪLĀRITER, adv. *In a merry, facetious, jocose manner.*

JŌCŪLATOR, ōris. m. (joculor) *A joker, jester.*

JŌCŪLOR, āri. (joculus) *To joke, jest.*

JŌCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of jocus) *A slight jest or joke, a poor jest or joke.*

JŌCUNDUS, a, um. See JUCUNDUS.

JŌCUS, i. m. 1. *A jest, joke; plur., joci, single jokes; and joca, conversation made up of jests or jokes.* 11. *A jest, a trifle.* 111. *Judge, sport.* 1V. *Pastime.*

JŪBA, æ. f. 1. *The flowing hair of an animal, a mane: hair.* 11. *A comb, tuft of feathers, and any thing that in a similar manner projects on the head: also, the crest of a helmet.*

JŪBAR, āris. n. (for jubare, sc. lumen, from juba) *The radiance of the heavenly bodies, any radiant light, or simply, light, splendor, sheen: any luminous body: especially, the morning star.*

JŪBĀTUS, a, um. (juba) *Having a mane or crest.*

JŪBEO, jussī, jussum, ēre. 1. *To order, appoint, elect (to an office), approve, &c.: to wish, desire, entreat, advise, command, or simply, to let, permit, suffer.* 11. *Pass., jubeor, I am desired or commanded, it is desired or commanded that I, &c.: hence, part., Jussus, a, um. 1. That has received command or is desired to do any thing, commanded, ordered.* 2. *Appointed, ordained: Jussum, An order, decree: especially, a decree of the people, a law.*

JŪBILUM, i. n. *A wild cry, shout, a shepherd's song.*

JŪCŪDUS, adv. *Agreeably, pleasantly, with pleasure or delight.*

JŪCUNDITAS, ātis. f. (jucundus) *Agreeableness, pleasantness; enjoyment.*

JUC

JŪCUNDUS, or JŌCUNDUS, a, um. *Pleasant, delightful, agreeable, pleasing.*

JŪDEX, leis. c. (judico) 1. *A judge in forensic affairs.*

11. *Gen. A judge in any matter, one who gives a decisive opinion on any subject.* 111. *Formerly the Consul was called judex.*

JŪDICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (judico) 1. *A judicial inquiry or investigation, a judging: an inquiring into or investigating a defence that is brought forward.*

11. *A judgment, sentence, opinion.*

JŪDICĀTUS, i. n. (judico) 1. *A matter judged or decided.*

11. *A decision, judgment.*

JŪDICĀTUS, us. m. (judico) *The office of a judge.*

JŪDICĀLIS, e. (judicium) *Of or belonging to judgment, judicial.*

JŪDICĀRIUS, a, um. (judicium) i. q. *judicialis.*

JŪDICĪUS, i. n. (judex) 1. *Judgment, a legal trial, examination of causes: also, any examination, inquiry: hence, 1. A process, suit at law.* 2. *Any sentence or decision, especially of a judge, a judicial sentence: hence, the sentence or decision of a judge.* 3. *A court of justice.* 4. *A judge.*

11. *Any judgment, decision, opinion: hence, 1. The power of judging, discernment.* 2. *Conduct, course of action.*

3. *Consideration, discretion: a decision founded on consideration.*

JŪLCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (jus and dico)

1. *To investigate or examine judicially, to judge, to be a judge.*

11. *To give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine, of a judge: hence, Judicatus, a, um. 1. Of persons. Sentenced, condemned.* 2. *Of things, Adjudged, decided.*

111. *To form an opinion, think, suppose: to give an opinion, to judge.*

1V. *To judge, deem, to suppose on mature consideration.*

V. *To conclude, resolve, determine.*

VI. *To declare, proclaim, pronounce publicly.*

VII. *To decide, pronounce a decision: hence, Judicatus, a, um, Decided, determined, certain.*

JŪGĀLIS, or JŌGĀLIS, e. (jugum) 1. *Yoked together; equi, Curt.; and simply, yoked, Virg., which are or have been yoked together in a chariot, a pair: hence, matrimonial, nuptial.*

11. *Fastened to the loom.*

111. *Os, Cæs., a bone of the head above the ears and near the temples.*

JŪGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (jugo) *A binding to rails.*

JŪGĀTUS, a, um. *Part of JUGO.*

JŪGĒRUS, i. n. *An acre of land, con-*

JUG

taining 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length, and 120 in breadth.

JŪGIS, e. *Everlasting, perpetual, continual, perennial.*

JŪGITER, adv. *In one way, continually.*

JŪGLĀNS, dis. f. (for Jovis glans) *A walnut.*

JŪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (jugum) 1. *Of vines, To join to laths or rails: also, gen., to fasten in a similar manner.* 11. *To marry.* 111. *To join together, to connect.*

JŪGŌSUS, a, um. (jugum) *Mountainous.*

JŪGŪLĒ, ārum. f. *Prop. The three stars which form Orion's belt; the whole constellation Orion.*

JŪGŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (jugulum)

1. *To cut the throat, murder, slay.* 11. *To put a disgrace upon, to confute, convict, silence.*

JŪGŪLUM, i. n. and sometimes JŪGŪLUS, i. m. (jungo) 1. *The collar bone.*

11. *Usually, The hollow part of the neck above the collar bone, the neck itself, the throat.*

JŪGŪS, i. n. (from jŷvōs) *That by which one thing is bound to another: hence,*

1. *A yoke: hence, 1. A yoke (of oxen): hence, a yoke, fig., a pair, couple.*

2. *A yoke or pair of horses: hence also, a chariot.*

3. *The yoke, fig.: so also, the yoke of marriage, marriage, wedlock.*

11. *Any transverse beam which joins or connects two things.*

1. *A beam fastened in a horizontal direction on two perpendicular poles to which a vine was fastened, a frame: hence, a yoke, a frame consisting of two perpendicular posts joined at the top by one horizontal beam, under which unquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace.*

2. *The beam of a balance or pair of scales: hence, a name of the constellation Libra: also, a bar on the beam of a chariot.*

3. *The beam of a weaver's loom.*

4. *A rower's bench.*

5. *The summit or highest point or ridge of a mountain, a height, summit.*

JŪLIUS, a, um. *Mensis Julius, or simply, Julius, Mart., The month July, so called in honour of Julius Cæsar; its former name was Quintilis.*

JŪMENTUM, i. n. (for jugmentum, from jungo) *A beast used for drawing or carrying; draught cattle, a beast of burden.*

JŪNCUS, a, um. (juncus) 1. *Consisting of or made from rushes.*

11. *Like a rush.*

JŪNCŪSUS, a, um. (juncus) *Full of rushes.*

JŪNCŪM, adv. 1. *Unitedly, together.*

11. *Unitedly, successively.*

JUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (jungo) *A joining, uniting.*

JUNCTŪRA, æ. f. (jungo) *A joining.*

JUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of jungo; see JUNGO. II. Adj. *Connected, united, joined*; also, of a speech, *well-connected, rhetorical.*

JUNCUS, i. m. (from *εχώνος*). I. *A rush.* II. *Any flag-like branch.*

JUNGO, ūxi, ūctum. 3. (from *ζύνω, ζύνω, i. e. ζύνωμαι*). I. *To bind, join, unite, tie together*; hence, I. Fluvium ponte jungere. Lit., *to throw a bridge over a river. 2. To join together, to make.* 3. Vulnere, Stat., *to cure, heal.* 4. Gradus, Sil., *to go together; ostia, Juno, to shut, to close.* II. *To join to or unite with anything.* III. *To continue, to pursue without interruption.*

JENIOR. See JUVENIS.

JENIPERUS, i. f. *The juniper tree.*

JENIUS, a, um; e. g. mensis Junius, *The month June.*

JENIX, icis. f. (from juvenis) *A young cow, heifer, calf.*

JENŌNICŌLA, æ. c. (Juno and colo) *A worshipper of Juno.*

JENŌNIGĒNA, æ. m. (Juno and gigno) *A son of Juno.*

JERANDUM, i. n. *An oath.* See JURO.

JERATOR, ōris. m. (juro) I. *One who swears, a swearer*; hence, *a sworn witness.* II. *One who causes to swear*; a censor; fig., *a judge, critic.*

JERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of juro and juror; see JURO, and JUROR. II. Adj. (from jus) *That has sworn, bound by oath.*

JERĒICŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (jus and juro) *To swear.*

JERĒUS, a, um. (jus) *Consisting of broth, full of broth.*

JERGUM, i. b. (jurgo) *A quarrel, strife, misunderstanding, altercation, dispute*; also, *a lawsuit.*

JERGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for jure ago) I. Intrans. 1. *To quarrel.* 2. *To sue in law, litigate.* II. Trans. *To blame, censure.*

JERILICĪLĪS, ē. (juridicus) *Relating to right or justice.*

JERIDICUS, a, um. (jus and dico) I. *That administers justice*; hence, *Juridicus, subst., A judge, an officer who administers justice.* II. *Relating to the administration of justice, judicatory.*

JERISONCONSULTUS, or JERĒCONSULTUS, a, um. i. e. consultus juris or jure, *One skilled in the law, a lawyer.*

JERISDICTIO, or JĒRIS DICTIO, ōnis. f.

I. *The administration of justice*
II. *A place where justice was administered, an assize town.* III. *Power, authority.*
JĒRISPERĪTUS, or JĒRĒPERĪTUS, a, um. i. e. juris or jure peritus. *Experienced or learned in the law.*

JĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. 1. *To swear.* 2. *To conspire.* II. Trans. 1. *To swear, take oath, repeat the form of an oath.* 2. *To swear, affirm upon oath, confirm by oath.* 3. *To swear by any one, to call upon by oath as a witness of the truth of any matter*; hence, *Juro, They swear by me, I am appealed to by oath.* 4. *To adjure, to deny with an oath.*

JĒROK, ātus sum, āri. i. q. juro. *To swear.*

JĒS, jĒris. n. (from *ζῆς, ζῆος*)
I. *Broth, soup.* II. Also, *Any juice or liquid.*

JĒS, jĒris. d. (for jurs, from juro) I. *Right, law, that which is conformable to the laws.* II. *Right, law, the contents of the laws, regulations and customs of the laws*; also, for, a law. III. *Right, law, justice, any thing that is right or permitted*; jure, with justice, justly; also, *rightly, justly, naturally.* IV. *A place where justice is administered, a court of justice.* V. *The justice or justness of a thing.* VI. *Right, power or authority founded upon the laws*; also gen., *power, authority, whether according to law or otherwise.* VII. *A right, privilege, advantage*; or, *rights, privileges*; circumstances, condition. VIII. *Relationship*; connection in which one person stands with another.

JĒSĒURANDUM (gen. jurisjurandi). n. or JUS JURANDUM. *An oath, swearing.*

JUSSO, ēre. 3. (jubeo) *To order, command.* N. B. Jusso for jussero, Virg.

JUSUM and JUSSUS, a, um. See JUBEŌ.

JUSSUS, us. m. (jubeo) *An order, command, appointment.*

JUSTE. adv. *Rightly, justly, equitably, duly.*

JUSTIFICUS, a, um. (justus and factus) *That acts justly.*

JUSTITIA, æ. f. (justus) I. *Justice.* II. *Clemency, moderation, mildness.*

JUSTITIUM, i. n. (for jurisitium, from jus and sisto) *A cessation from business in the courts of justice.* Also gen., *A suspension, cessation, pause*; hence, *a general mourning.*

JUSTUS, a, um. (jus) I. Just. II. *Lawful, true, rightful.* III. *Clement,*

moderate. IV. *Right, proper, formal, regular.* V. *Due*; hence, *Justa, Proper offices, due ceremonies.* VI. *Proper, due*; *right, suitable, sufficient.* VII. *Justum, That which is right or just, justice.*

N. B. Plus justo, more than right, i. e. too much, Hor.: thus also, *longior justo, Ov.; prater justum, too much, Lucr.*

JĒTUS, a, um. Part. of JUVO.

JĒVENĀLIS, ē. (juvenis) *Youthful, young*; suited to young persons, for young persons.

JĒVENCUS, a, um. (for juvenens, from juvenis) *Young*; hence, *Juveucus, sc. homo, A young man*; also, *a young bullock*; poetice, for, *neat's leather*; *Juvenca, i. A girl.* 2. *A young cow, heifer.*

JĒVĒNESCO, nui, ēre. (juvenis) I. *To grow up (to the age of youth).* II. *To grow young again.*

JĒVĒNLIS, ē. (juvenis) *Young, youthful*; violent, strong.

JĒVĒNLITER. adv. *Youthfully, after the manner of youth.*

JĒVĒNIS, is. c. (juvo) *Young, youthful*; hence, *Juvenis, subst. m., A young man, youth, young person*; also, *Juvenis, f., A young woman*; *Juvenes, gen., Youth, young persons.*

JĒVĒNO, āri. (juvenis) *To act like a young man.*

JĒVENTA, æ. f. (juvenis) I. *The age of youth, youth.* II. *Youth, young persons.*

JĒVENTAS, ātis. f. (juvenis) i. q. *Juventus.* *The age of youth, youth.*

JĒVENTUS, itis. f. (juvenis) I. *The age of youth, youth, from about twenty to forty years.* II. *Youth, young people from twenty years and upwards*; the youth, or, *young men, persons fit for military duty.*

JĒVO, āvi, jĒtum, jĒvire. (from *ἔω*)
I. *To help, aid, assist, be of use to, support*; also, *to further, promote, advance*; passive, *Juvor, Aid is afforded me, I am supported*; hence, *Jutus, a, um*; Tac. II. *To delight, gratify, please*; *juvari* to be delighted; hence, *Juvat, It delights, pleases, I (thou, he, &c.) am delighted, take a pleasure in.*

JĒXTA, æ. f. (juncta, from jungo) I. Adv. 1. *Near to, by, hard by, close to, by the side.* 2. *In like manner, equally, alike.* II. Prep. 1. *Near to, hard by.* 2. *Like, even, &c.* 3. *Immediately after, next to, &c.* At the same time with.

JĒXTIM. adv. I. *Nigh, next.* II. *In the neighbourhood.*

L.

LĀBASCO, ēre. 3. (labo) *To utter, be ready to fall.*

LĀBĒCĪŅA, æ. f. (dimin. of labes) *A small stain or disgrace.*

LĀBĒFĀCIŅO, ēci, actum. 3.; pass. fio, factus sum. (labo and facio) *1. To make ready to fall, to cause to totter, to shake, lousen, render tottering;* hence, fig., *to cause to totter;* hence, *to excite to mutiny.* II. *To shake, move.* III. *To overthrow, or to seek to overthrow;* hence, *1. To ruin, bring into misfortune.* 2. *To weaken.*

LĀBĒFACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of labefacio) *1. To cause to totter or waver, to loosen, shake;* hence, labefactari, *to totter, waver.* II. Fig. *To shake, throw down, annihilate, destroy, ruin, weaken.*

LĀBĒFACTUS, a, um. Part. of LĀBĒFĀCIO.

LĀBĒFĪŅO, actus sum, &c. See LĀBĒFĀCIO.

LĀBĒLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of labrum) *1. A lip.* II. *A small water-vessel, small vat.*

LĀBES, is. f. (labor, to fall) *1. A fall, falling down, or sinking in;* fig., *a full;* hence, *1. A fall;* destruction, ruin; also, *an injurious person* is called labes. 2. *A disease, contagion.* II. *A spot or blot;* fig., *a stain, blot, disgrace, discredit.* N. B. Labi for lahe, Lucr.: labes, plur., Cic.

LĀBĪDĪSUS, a, um. (labium) *That has large lips.*

LĀBIUM, i. n. (labo) *A lip;* labiis ductare aliquem, *to deceive by false words and caresses.*

LĀBO, āvi, ātum, āre. *1. To totter, sink, or begin to sink, be ready to fall, be loose, shake.* II. Fig. *To totter.* 1. *To be wavering or unstable in opinion, resolution, or fidelity, to waver.* 2. *To totter, be near a conclusion, begin to fall or be destroyed, sink.* 3. *Memoria labat, Liv., falls, i. e. becomes weak.*

LĀBON, psus sum, i. *1. To glide down, slip down, fall, drop;* hence, *1. To fall, to perish, come to an end;* hence, lapsus, a, um, *Unfortunate, ruined.* 2. *To glide away, slip away, pass away.* 3. *To slip or escape from.* 4. *To be lost (of the voice), i. e. not to be heard.* II. *To*

fall in. III. *To fall to, turn or come to.*

IV. *To err, mistake.*

LĀBŪŅO, oris. m. *1. Labour, toil;* hence, *1. Work, workmanship.* 2. *A deed, action, exploit.* II. *Fatigue, drudgery.* III. *Activity, virtuous industry.* IV. *Need, distress, trouble, misfortune, difficulty;* hence, *1. Disease.* 2. *Pain.* 3. *Weight, burden.*

LĀBŪRĀTUS, a, um. *1. Part of labor or see LABORO.* II. *Adj. Full of pains and hardship.*

LĀBŪRIFĒR, a, um. (labor and fero) *Bearing or enduring labour, fatigue, or toil.*

LĀBŪRĪŅŅE, adv. *Laboriously, wearily, with difficulty;* laboriosissime, *with very great care.*

LĀBŪRĪŅŅUS, a, um. (labor) *1. Laborious, toilsome, difficult.* II. *Industrious, laborious.* III. *That has to contend with many difficulties, that endures or undergoes hardships, troubled.* IV. *Oppressed by work.*

LĀBŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (labor) *1. Intrans. 1. To labour, work, take pains;* laborare means also, *to work or labour after any thing, to strive or endeavour after.* 2. *To be in trouble, to be vexed or anxious.* 3. *To labour widely, to be afflicted with, to be in great distress or difficulty respecting any thing, to be troubled with, to be overburdened or oppressed with;* also absolute, i. e. without an ablativus, *to be distressed, to labour under difficulty.* II. *Trans. To labour, to provide or prepare with pains;* also, *to labour after, or work for any thing.*

LĀBROS, oris. m. *An old form for labor.*

LĀBROS, or -us, i. m. (λάβρος, i. e. greenly) *The name of a dog.*

LĀBRŪM, i. n. (from labo) *A lip;* an edge, margin.

LĀBRŪSCUS, a, um.; e. g. vitis, Plin.: also simply, Labrusca, sc. vitis, *A kind of vine;* hence, Labruscum, *The fruit of this vine.*

LĀBYRĪNTHUS, i. m. (λαβύρινθος) *A labyrinth, a place or building with many turnings or windings so that one cannot easily find a way out;* hence, Labyrinthus, a, um, Catull., *Belonging to a labyrinth.*

LĀC, lactis. n. *1. Milk.* II. *Sap, the soft milk, juice in plants and vegetables.* III. *The colour of milk.*

LĀCĒR, a, um. *1. Mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces;* mutilated. II. *That lacerates.*

LĀCĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lacero) *A mangling, lacerating.*

LĀCĒRUS, æ. f. *A thick upper garment of the Romans.*

LĀCĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lacer) *1. To tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate;* also, *to cut up, divide into pieces.* II. Fig. *To pull or pick to pieces (with words), to censure.* III. *To ruin, destroy.*

LĀCĒRTA, æ. f. *1. A lizard (Gr. σαύρα).* II. *A kind of sea-fish.*

LĀCĒRTŪSUS, a, um. (lacertus) *Muscular, fleshy, powerful, strong.*

LĀCĒRTUS, i. m. *1. The upper muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow;* it is also used for, *the whole arm;* hence, lacertus, a blow; lacerti, fig., *muscular arms, muscle, strength.* II. *1. q. Lacerta, A lizard.*

III. *A kind of sea-fish.*

LĀCĒSSO, ivi and ii, itum, ēre. (lacio) *1. To excite, stir up, provoke, rouse.*

N. B. Lacessere pugnam, prœlium, *for lacessere ad pugnam, ad prœlium.* II. *To call out, challenge, provoke.* III. *To attack, fall upon.* IV. *To attempt, essay.*

LĀCHANZO, or LĀCHANISSO, āre. (from λάχανος, olus) *With the common people, i. q. language;* Suet.

LĀCĪNIA, æ. f. *1. The lappet or flap of a garment.* II. *A cloth or wrapper in which any thing is packed; a handkerchief;* hence, fig., *any thing like a lappet.* III. *A piece.*

LĀCĪNĪŅŅUS, a, um. (lacinia) *1. Full of lappets or flaps, not even, juggled.* II. *Redundant, full of redundancies.*

LĀCĪO, ēre. 3. *To entice, allure.*

LĀCĪRMA, LĀCĪRYMA, LĀCĪRMA, æ. f. (from λακρυοδάκρυμα) *1. A tear.*

II. *A tear;* a drop exuded from trees, plants, &c.

LĀCĪRMĀBĪLIS, e. (lacrimo) *1. Lamentable.* II. *Mourful.*

LĀCĪRMĀDUNDUS, a, um. (lacrimo) *Weeping, tearful.*

LĀCĪRMO, LĀCĪRYMO, āvi, ātum, āre. and sometimes LACRIMOR, ātus sum, āri. (lacrima) *To shed tears, cause or suffer tears to flow.* 1. *To weep;* also, aliquid, *to weep at or bewail any thing.*

II. *Of trees, plants, &c., To weep, to exude drops or moisture.*

LĀCĪRŅŅUS, a, um. (lacrima) *1. Full of tears, tearful, weeping;* weeping, drooping. II. *That causes tears.*

LĀCĪRMĀCĪLA, LĀCĪRYM., æ. f. (dimin. of lacrima) *A little tear.*

LĀCĪRYLUS, a, um. (lac) *That contains milk, milky.*

LACTEO, Ære. (lac) I. To suck milk, so be a suckling: hence, Lactens, Sucking. II. To contain milk, be milky.

LACTEOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lacteus) White as milk.

LACTEUS, a, um. (lac) I. Consisting of milk. II. Full of milk. III. Sucking. IV. White as milk, of a milky colour. V. Sweet or agreeable as milk.

LACTIS, is. f. A gut: we usually find the plural lactes, the small guts, and of animals, the chitterlings: and perhaps gen. of guts, intestines: also, the soft roe of fish.

LACTITO, Ære. (freq. of lacto) To give suck, suckle.

LACTO, Ævi, Åtum, Ære. (lac) I. To contain milk, to suckle. II. To consist of milk.

LACTO, Ævi, Åtum, Ære. (lacio) To allure, wheedle, dupe with fair words.

LACTUCA, Æ f. A lettuce.

LACTUCULA, Æ f. (dimin. of lactuca) A small or young lettuce.

LACTUNA, Æ f. I. A pit, hole: especially, one in which water stands, has stood, or usually stands. II. Any cavity, opening, chasm, cleft. III. Fig. Loss, defect, want.

LACUNAR, Åris. n. (for lacunare, from lacunaris, e. i. e. similis lacunæ, lacunarium plenus; sc. tectum or opus) A flat ceiling of a room, ornamented with carved work, and usually gilded.

LACUNO, Ævi, Åtum, Ære. (lacuna) I. To hollow out, pit. II. To variegate in the manner of a fretted ceiling.

LACUNOSUS, a, um. (lacuna) Full of cavities, pitted.

LACUS, us. m. I. A lake: with the poets, gen. for water, a body of water. II. A large reservoir for water, a tank: hence, a smith's trough for cooling iron. III. Any large vessel for holding liquids, a vat, &c.: a vessel in which mortar is mixed: especially, a vessel for receiving wine from the press: hence, I. The quantity of wine made at one pressing. 2. Oratio de musto ac lacu fervida, Cic. i. e. new, not yet fermented.

LADA, or LEDA, Æ f. or LEDON, i. n. (Λάδα) A shrub, from which a resinous substance, Lādānum or Lēdānum (Λάδανον), was gathered (Cistus Creticus, L.).

LADANUM, i. n. See LADA.

LÆDO, si, sum. 3. I. To strike or dash violently or with force against any thing. II. To injure, damage, hurt. III. To offend, injure, abuse. IV.

To trouble, pain, vex, molest. V. To attack, assail.

LÆNA, Æ f. (χλωίνα) A lined upper garment, worn especially in cold weather.

LÆSIO, õnis. f. (lædo) An attack made by an orator upon his opponent.

LÆSUS, a, um. Part. of LÆDO.

LÆTIFILIS, e. (lætor) Pleasing, joyful.

LÆTATIO, õnis. f. (lætor) Joy; Cæs. B. G. 5, 52.

LÆTE, adv. Joyfully, gladly, cheerfully.

LÆTIFICO, Ævi, Åtum, Ære. (lætificus) I. To cheer, delight, gladden: lætificari, to rejoice, be glad. II. To render fertile or fruitful, to manure.

LÆTIFICUS, a, um. (lætus and facio) That occasions joy, joyous.

LÆTITIA, Æ f. (lætus) I. Joy, joyfulness, gladness. II. Pleasing appearance, beauty: hence, fruitfulness, fertility.

LÆTO, Ævi, Åtum, Ære. (lætus) To delight, gladden: hence, lætari, to be delighted, rejoice, be glad; see LÆTOR.

LÆTOR, Åtus sum, Åri. (properly, pass. of læto) I. To rejoice, be joyful or glad. II. To take delight in.

LÆTUS, a, um. I. Joyful, cheerful: hence, I. That does any thing with joy, willing. 2. Delighting or taking pleasure in any thing. 3. Content, satisfied.

II. That delights or rejoices, delighted, pleasing: hence, propitious, favourable, fortunate.

III. Joyous in appearance, lively, agreeable, well-favoured: hence, I. Fertile, rich; also of a speech and an orator, rich, full; beautiful, fine, agreeable. 2. Copious.

LÆVE, adv. I. On the left hand. II. Incorrectly, wrongly.

LÆVUS, a, um. (from lævis) I. Left: hence, læva, sc. manus, The left hand: hence, læva, sc. loca, parts situate to the left. II. Stupid, foolish. III. Inconvenient, unsuitable. IV. Unfortunate, unlucky.

V. In the usual, unpropitious, untucky. lævus signifies, spices, on the contrary, lævus signifies, spices, on the contrary, lævus signifies, a favourable omen. N. B. Lævum in-tonuit, Virg., for ad lævum latas.

LÆGNUM, i. n. (λαγώνη) A kind of cake made of flour and oil.

LÆGENA, Æ f. (λαγώνη) A vessel with a neck and handle, a flagon, bottle.

LÆGEOS, a, um. (λαγώς) Of hares; Læga vitis, Plin., or simply, Lægeos (feminin.), sc. vitis, Virg., a kind of vine growing in Greece, so named from the colour of its grapes.

LÆGIS, kts. f. (λαγώνη) A kind of bird, perhaps the same as lagopus; Hor. LÆGÏPUS, õdis. f. (λαγώπων) Hare's foot: hence, I. A bird having hairy feet. II. A kind of herb, hare's foot.

LÆGUNCULUS, i. m. A kind of pastry.

LALLO, Ære. To sing lalla or lollylo; to sing to sleep, to sing by the side of a cradle.

LAMA, Æ f. A boggy place, bog, slough.

LAMBÈRO, Ære. To tear to pieces: lepide me meo ludo lambras, Plaut., i. e. (probably) you return my jests in my own manner, or, you attack me in my own school.

LAMBO, bi, bitum. 3. To lick: fig., as it were to lick, to touch.

LAMENTABILIS, e. (lamentor) I. Mournful, lamentable. II. Mournful, that has a mournful sound.

LAMENTARIUS, a, um. (lamentum) Mournful, causing tears.

LAMENTATIO, õnis. f. (lamentor) A wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting.

LAMENTOR, Åtus sum, Åri. I. Intrans. To wail, moan, weep, lament. II. Trans. To weep at or over any thing, to bewail, lament. N. B. Lamentatus, a, um, passivè, I. Bewailed. 2. Resounding with lamentations.

LAMENTUM, i. n. A wailing, moaning, lamenting.

LAMNA, Æ f. (λαμία) An enchantress, witch.

LAMINA and LAMNA, Æ f. (from obsol. lama, and this from λαμαία) Any thin piece of metal, wood, marble, horn, &c., a plate, leaf. I. A sword-blade: the blade of a saw. II. A saw. III. The shell of a fruit whilst yet pliant and soft.

LAMPAS, Ådis. f. (λαμπάς) Any shining or blazing body or substance, a light: hence, I. A light, torch: hence, I. A candlestick. 2. Splendour, brightness: hence, a day; also, the light of the moon, moonlight. 3. A night. II. A kind of meteor, like a blazing torch.

LAMÆRUS, i. m. A kind of sea-fish.

LANA, Æ f. (λῆνος, Dor. λῆνος) I. Wool: hence, a working in wool, a spinning, weaving, &c. II. Also, The soft hair or down of animals; the feathers, especially, the inner and softer.

III. The wool or down on fruit, leaves, &c.: cotton. IV. The fibrous part of plants. V. Vellera tenuia lana, Virg., a thin cloud.

LANARIUS, a, um. (lana) Of, belonging to, or concerned with wool: Lanarius, Plaut., A worker in wool.

LĀNĀTUS, a, um. (lana) I. *Having or bearing wool, woolly.* II. Fig. *Having down or any thing woolly.*

LANCEA, æ. f. A lance, javelin, pike, having a thorn in the middle.

LANCEO, āre. (lancea) To wield or handle a lance.

LANCINO, āvi, ātum, āre. To tear to pieces, lacerate, mangle: fig.; bona, Catull., to squander, consume.

LĀNEUS, a, um. (lana) I. *Woolen, of wool.* II. *Woolly, downy: hence, woolly, soft as wool.*

LANGUEFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. (languo and facio) To deprive of vehemence, tranquilize.

LANGO, gui. (from λᾶγω) I. To be faint, weary, or tired. II. To be faint, feeble, or languid from disease, to be ill; morbo, Virg.: also without morbo, to be ill, unwell, sick. III. To be languid, dull, heavy, weak, inactive, unmanly: hence, Languens, Faint, feeble, languid, weak, without strength, inactive.

IV. To be still or motionless.

LANGUESCO, gul (trisyll.), ēre. (languo)

I. To become feeble, languid, or weak. II. To become ill or sick.

III. To become mild or mellow.

LANGUIDE, adv. *Faintly, feebly, weakly, slowly, languidly:* hence, *effeminately.*

LANGUIDULUS, a, um. (dimina. of languis) *Withered, faded.*

LĀNGUIDUS, a, um. (languo) I.

Without vigour or activity, dull, sluggish, faint, languid. II. *Faded, dull, not fresh.*

III. *Weak, feeble.* IV. *Sick, ill.* V. *Mild; of wine.* VI. *Flopping gently.* VII. *Effeminate, voluptuous, unmanly.* VIII. *Otia languida, idle leisure, poetical, Tibull.:* thus also, quies, i. e. somnus, Virg.

LĀNGUOR, ōris. m. (languo) I.

Faintness, feebleness, weariness. II. *Languor, feebleness, weakness of the body, that accompanies a disease: hence, an illness, disease, malady, indisposition.*

III. *Faintness, weakness (of colours)*

IV. *Inactivity of mind, dulness, sluggishness: melancholy, sorrow.* V.

Caltness of the sea.

LĀNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lanio) *A dilacerating, tearing to pieces.*

LĀNĀTUS, us. m. (lanio) *A dilacerating, tearing to pieces.*

LĀNĀCIUM, i. n. (lana) *Wool.*

LĀNĪENA, æ. f. (lanius) *A butcher's stall.*

LĀNĪCUS, a, um. (lana and facio)

That works in wool, spinning, weaving, &c.

LĀNGER, a, um. (lana and gero) *Bearing wool, covered with wool: hence, Laniger, æ. genus, Phaulr., A lamb.*

LĀNIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To mangle, lacerate. II. To tear to pieces.

LĀNĪŌNIUS, a, um. (lanio) *Of or belonging to a butcher; mensa, Suet., a butcher's stall.*

LĀNĪSTA, æ. m. I. *A trainer of gladiators.* II. *One that entices to battle or war.* III. *As a term of reproach, A captain of banditti or murderers.*

LĀNIUS, m. I. *A butcher: also, a slayer of sacrifices.* II. *A hangman, executioner.*

LĀNĪGO, lnis. f. (lana) I. *Wool, a soft woolly substance, down.* II. *The down on the cheek, &c., the first beard.*

LĀNX, cis. f. I. *A charger, platter, plate, dish.* II. *From its resemblance, A scale of a balance.*

LĀPĪCIDA, æ. f. (lapis and cædo) *A stone-cutter.*

LĀPĪCĪNĀ, æ. f. (lapis and cædo) *A quarry, stone-pit.*

LĀPĪDĀRIUS, a, um. (lapis)

Concerned with stone.

LĀPĪDĀTOR, ōnis. f. (lapido) *A stoning, the act of throwing or hurling stones.*

LĀPĪDATOR, ōris. m. (lapido) *One that throws stones.*

LĀPĪDEUS, a, um. (lapis) *Of or consisting of stones, stony.*

LĀPĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lapis) *To throw stones: hence, I. Impers., Lapidat, It rains stones, a shower of stones falls.* II. *Trans. To throw stones at any person, to stone.*

LĀPĪDŌSUS, a, um. (lapis) I. *Full of stones, stony.* II. *Hard as a stone.*

LĀPĪLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lapis) I.

A small stone. II. *This word is also used of pearls and precious stones, especially of pearls.*

LĀPIS, Idis. m. (from λίθας) I. *A stone; especially opposed to saxum, any soft smaller kind of stone: hence, lapis, of a dull person, blockhead.* II. *Especially, 1. A landmark, boundary-stone.* 2. *A tombstone, gravestone.* 3. *A precious stone; especially, a pearl.* 4. *A milestone on the military roads, denoting an Italian mile or a thousand Roman paces, and so with an inscription: hence, lapis is frequently used for, an Italian mile.* 5. *A raised stone on which the prætor stood, when slaves were sold.* 6. *A stone statue, falling.*

LĀPPA, æ. f. *A bur.*

LĀPSIO, ōnis. f. (lahor) *A falling,*

falling.

LĀPSO, āre. (freq. of labor) I. *To toter.* II. *To fall, sink.*

LĀPSUS, a, um. Part. of LABOR.

LĀPSUS, us. m. (labor) I. *Any rapid or unobserved motion, a running, flowing, swimming, sliding, gliding, &c.;* e. g. of the stars, course, motum. II. *A falling, fall: fig. a fall, an error, fault.*

LĀQUEAR, or LAQUEARE, is. n. i. q. lacunar.

LĀQUEĀTUS, a, um. (laquear) *Adorned with a carved or fretted ceiling.*

LĀQUEUS, i. m. I. *A cord or rope with a noose, a noose, halter.* II. *Fig. A snare, gin, trap.*

LAR, or LARS, tis. m. (probably allied to the English word lord, Scotch laird) *With the Etruscans a title, Lord, prince, &c.;* then, a name of persons; Lar Tolumnius, Cic.; or, Lars Tolumnius, Liv.: ad Lartem Tolumnium, id.

LĀR, lāris. m., plur. LARES. *A kind of tutelal deities of towns, roads, &c.:* especially, *tutelal deities of houses, of which each house had its own: hence, lar and lares, for, a dwelling house: thus also, plur. lares, a house, home.* N. B. 1. Also, of the nests of birds, Ov. 2. Also, with tectum, which is redundant; tecto, mensa, lares recipere, Liv. 3. The genitive is Larum, Cic.; and Larium, Liv.

LARDUM, i. n. (constr. of laridum) *Lard, bacon.*

LĀRES, um. m. See LAR.

LARGE, adv. I. *Bountifully.* II. *Abundantly, well, sufficiently, easily.*

III. *Widely.*

LARGIFLUS, a, um. (large and fluo) *Flowing copiously.*

LARGILOQUUS, a, um. (large and loquo) *Talkative.*

LARGIO, ire. i. q. largior, Acc.: *Largitus, a, um, passive: Tibull.*

LARGIOR, itus sum, iri. (largus) I.

To give bountifully, or gen., to give, grant, impart (of large or liberal grants).

II. *To grant, concede, yield.* III. *To give, impart.* N. B. *Largibar, Proport.*

LARGITAS, ātis. f. (largus) *Abundance, plenty, liberality.*

LARGĪTER, adv. I. *Copiously, in abundance.* II. *Much, very much.*

III. *Much, a great deal.*

LARGĪTIO, ōnis. f. (largior) I. *A giving liberally, liberality: hence, 1. Bribery, largess, corruption, a spending or laying out money to promote one's own advantage or to gain the favour of any one.* 2. *Profusion, prodigality.* II. *A*

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granting, imparting, conceding, presenting.

LARGIOR, āri. (freq. of largior) To give liberally.

LARGIOR, ōris. m. (largior) I. One who gives much or liberally. II. One who gives bribes or largesses.

LARGITĪO, inis. f. i. q. largitas: Nep.

LARGUS, a, um. I. Copious, abundant, much: rich. II. Liberal, abundant.

LĀRLŪM, i. n. i. q. lardum: Plaut.

LARVA, æ. f. (lar) I. A ghost, spectre. II. A visor, mask.

LĀRVĀLIS, e. (larva) Like a spectre, ghostly.

LĀRVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (larva) To bewitch, enchant: Larvatus, a, um, Bewitched, enchanted.

LĀSĀNUM, i. n. (λάσανον) A night-stool.

LASCIV, adv. Wantonly, lasciviously.

LASCIVIA, æ. f. (lascivus) I. Petulance, wantonness, sportiveness. II. Licentiousness, impudence, insolence.

LASCIVIOUSNESS.

LASCIVIBUNDUS, a, um. Wanton.

LASCIVIO, ii, itum. 4. (lascivus) To be petulant, wanton, or sportive.

LASCIVUS, a, um. I. Petulant, wanton: also, insolent. II. Lascivious, lustful.

LASSITŪDO, inis. f. (lassus) Faintness, weariness, feebleness, fatigue.

LASSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lassus) To tire, make weary, fatigue: hence, to endure, suffer.

LASSŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lassus) Fatigued, faint.

LASSUS, a, um. I. Languid, wearied, fatigued. II. Fig. Humus lassa fructibus assiduis, Ov.: lasso papavera collo, Virg.

LĀSTĀURUS, i. m. (λάσταυρος) A lewd person, debauchee.

LĀTE, adv. I. Widely, in breadth. II. Far and wide. III. Copiously, diffusely.

LĀTĒRA, æ. f. (latero) I. A place of concealment, a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert: also, a retreat, concealment.

LĀTĒRĪCŪLA, æ. c. (latera and colo) One who dwells in lurking-places.

LĀTĒRIBUS, adv. In a hidden place.

LĀTĒRIBUS, a, um. (latera) I. Full of hiding-places. II. Loca laterosa, Plaut., lurking-places.

LĀTENTER, adv. In secret, privately.

LĀTEO, ui, ēre. (λαθῶ, i. e. λαθίζω)

I. To be hid or concealed, to lie hid.

II. To be concealed, lie hid, keep out of sight, refuse to appear.

III. To be hidden, secret, or unknown.

IV. To live in retirement, to live in a private capacity, as a private person.

V. To be safe from misfortune.

LĀTER, ēris. m. A brick, tile: especially, one baked in the sun (opp. testa).

LĀTĒRĀMEN, inis. n. (later) Any thing made of tiles.

LĀTĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (from later) Of, belonging to, or concerned with tiles or bricks.

LĀTĒRŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of later) A small brick or tile: hence, any thing like a small brick or tile.

LĀTĒRICIUS, a, um. (later) Made from or consisting of brick: Latericum, Cæs., sc. opus, Brickwork.

LĀTERNA, or LĀTERNĀ, æ. f. A lantern, lamp.

LĀTERNĀLIUS, i. m. (laterna) A lantern-bearer.

LĀTESCO, ui. 3. (from lateo) To conceal one's self.

LĀTEX, icis. m. A poetic word, signifying, Any liquid or fluid: hence, I. Water. II. Wine.

III. Palladii lactices, oil, Ov. IV. Latex absinthii, Lucret., juice of wormwood.

LĀTIAR, āris. n. (for latiare, sc. sacrum) A feast in honour of Jupiter Latiaris.

LĀTĪBŪLUM, i. n. (lateo) A hiding or lurking place, place of retreat, covert.

LĀTĪCLĀVIUS, a, um. Having a broad purple stripe: hence, Laticlavus, That wears such a tunic.

LĀTĪNE, adv. After the manner of the Latins: Latine loqui means also, I. To speak good or correct Latin: Cic. 2.

2. To speak clearly or distinctly.

LĀTĪNTAS, ātis. f. (Latinus) I. The Latin tongue or language. II. The jus Latii: those who enjoyed it were entitled, after having served offices in their own towns, to the Roman citizenship.

LĀTIO, ōnis. f. (fero) I. Legis, Cic., a proposing of a law. II. Suffragii, Liv., a voting, or, a right of voting.

III. Auxilii, Liv., i. e. a rendering of assistance.

LĀTĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of lateo) To be hid or concealed, to lie hid.

LĀTĪTUDO, inis. f. (latus) I. Breadth: size, extent. II. A broad pronunciation.

III. Richness or copiousness of expression.

LĀTOR, ōris. m. (fero) e. g. legis, Cic., i. e. a mover, proposer.

LĀTRĀTOR, ōris. m. (latro, are) A Barker, poetice, for, a dog.

LĀTRĀTUS, us. m. (latro, are) A barking.

LĀTRĪNA, æ. f. (contr. for lavatrina, from lava) A sink, jakes.

LĀTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To bark: Latrans, A barker, poetice, for, a dog.

1. To bark, of persons, for, to cry, shout: especially of bad orators, to rant. 2. To make a noise, resound, roar.

3. To demand: hence, stomachi latrans, Hor., i. e. hungry. II. Trans. To bark at any one.

LĀTRO, ōnis. m. (λέτρον) I. A soldier hired for money and discharged at the end of the war, a mercenary: hence, II. A robber, highwayman, bandit. III. A chessman. IV. A huntsman.

LĀTRŌCIŪM, i. n. (latrocinor) I. Military service: hence, of the game of chess. II. Robbery, highway robbery: piracy: hence, I. Fig. Artifice, stratagem. 2. A band of robbers, or of citizens who act against the state.

LĀTRŌCINOR, ātus, sum, āri. (latro) I. To do military service, to be a soldier.

II. To rob, rob on the highway.

LĀTRŌNCĪLĀS, a, um. (latruculus) Belonging to chess: tabula, Sen., a chess-board.

LĀTRŌNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of latro) I. A highwayman. II. A chessman.

LĀTUS, a, um. Part. of FERŌ.

LĀTUS, a, um. (from πλατύς) Adj. I. Broad, wide: latus ab humeris, Suet.; or simply, latus, broad-shouldered: latus clavus: see CLAVUS: also, broad in pronunciation. II. Copious in ideas and words. III. Large, of great extent, spacious: hence, great.

LĀTUS, ēris. n. I. A side, flank: of an army, a flank. II. Frequently, The lungs, when used of great exertion in speaking: hence, gen., bodily strength.

III. With the poets, The body. IV. Relationship, kindred: also, of intimate friendship.

LĀTUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of latus) Little side, a side.

LĀUDĀBĪLIS, e. (laudo) I. Praiseworthy.

LĀUDĀBĪLĪTER, adv. Praiseworthyly.

LĀUDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (laudo) I. A praising, commending. II. A laudatory oration, testimony borne by the inhabitant of a province, &c., to the good character of a person accused at Rome: a funeral oration.

LĀUDĀTOR, ōris. m. (laudo) One who

praises, a pamegyrist: especially, 1. In a court of justice, *One who bears testimony to the good character of an accused person.* II. *One who pronounces a funeral oration.*

LAUDATOR, icls. f. (laudator) *She who praises.*

LAUDATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of laudo; see LAUDO. II. Adj. *Praiseworthy, excellent.*

LAUDO, avi, atum, are. (laus) 1. *To praise, extol, commend; laudare aliquem* signifies also, 1. *To give testimony in favour of the accused.* 2. *To pronounce a funeral oration over.* 1. *Laudare aliquem alicui*, to or in presence of any one, *Ter.*: *laudari alicui*, for *ab aliquo*, Cic. 2. *Laudare laudibus*, Cic. 3. *To praise, recommend.* II. *To quote, cite, name.*

LAUREATUS, a, um. (laurea) *Crowned or adorned with laurel.*

LAUREOLA, a, f. (dimin. of laurea) *A bough of laurel, a garland of laurel; a triumph.*

LAURUS, a, um. (laurus) *(Of or belonging to laurel: hence, 1. Laurea, sc. arbor, Liv. II. Laurea corona, Cic.; or simply, laurea, id., a garland or bough of laurel worn on the head by generals in triumphal processions: hence, for, a triumph, victory.*

LAURICOMUS, a, um. (laurus and coma) *Having hair of laurel.*

LACRIFER, a, um. (laurus and fero) 1. *Bearing laurel.* II. *Wearing a garland of laurel.*

LAURIGER, a, um. (laurus and gero) *Bearing laurel, decorated with a bough or garland of laurel.*

LAURUS, i. and us. f. *A laurel or laurel-tree: hence, laurus, for laurea, a bough or garland of laurel, a triumph, victory.*

LAUS, dis. f. 1. *Praise, commendation.* II. *A praiseworthy thing or action.* III. *Estimation, value, worth.*

LAUTE, adv. *As if washed or cleansed, neatly.* 1. *Splendidly, elegantly, nobly.* II. *Fig. Excellently, well.*

LAUTIA, orum. n. *A customary present made at Rome to foreign ambassadors or other illustrious strangers.*

LAUTITIA, a, f. (lautus) *Elegance in style of living, splendour, magnificence.*

LAUTEMIA, or LATŌMIA, a, f. (λαυμία) 1. *A stoneware; hence, II. A prison constructed of stone.*

LAVO, a, um. 1. Part. of lavo; see LAVO. II. Adj. 1. *Neat, gay, splendid, elegant.* 2. *Great, considerable.*

3. *That lives as great people do, delicate, dainty.*

LĀVĀTŪ, onis. f. (lavo) 1. *A washing, bathing, a bath, when equivalent to a bathing.* II. *Bathing apparatus.*

LĀVO, lavi (lavavi), lavatum, lautum (for lavitum) and lotum, lavare and lavēre, 3. (λόω) 1. *To wash, bathe.* II. *Fig. 1. To wash or bathe, to wet, moisten, bedew.* 2. *To wash away.* Part. perf. pass., Lavatus, lautus, lotus, *Washed, bathed.*

LAXĀMENTUM, i. n. (laxo) 1. *A widening, extending, wide space, room.* II. *An alleviation, mitigation, relaxation, ease.*

LAXUS, a, um. 1. Part. of laxo; see LAVO. II. Adj. *Spread out.*

LAXE, adv. 1. *Wildly, openly, over a large space.* II. *Far.* III. *Unrestrainedly, freely.*

LANTAS, ātis. f. (laxus) *Wideness, space; largeness, roominess.*

LAXO, avi, atum, are. (laxus) 1. *To make wide, widen, let out, expand, make roomy: hence, 1. To stretch out, beat out (a metal).* 2. *To lessen, exanimate.* 3. *To furnish an egress to any thing, to forward, further, advance, prom. etc.* 4. *To loosen, disengage.* II. *To slacken, relax.* III. *To unloose, open: h. uce, 1. To destroy, bring to nought, w. diffy, remove, dispel.* 2. *To disclose, discover, reveal.* IV. *To lighten, relieve, recreate.*

V. *To relax, enervate, w. uken, abate.*

VI. *To free, deliver.* VII. *To lengthen, delay, protract, prolong.*

LAXUS, a, um. 1. *Wide, roomy: also, wide, spacious, great; also gen., great, large; also, copious, abundant.*

II. *Open, wide open.* III. *Slack, loose, loosened.*

IV. *Of time, Protracted, distant.*

LEA, a, f. (leo) *A lioness.*

LEENA, a, f. (λενα) *A lioness.*

LĒNES, etis. m. (λενός) *A metal vessel: a caldron, kettle, basin.*

LECTICA, a, f. (lectus) *A sedan, litter, in which the person carried was in a recumbent posture.*

LECTICĀRIŌLA, a, f. (dimin. of lecticarius) *The mistress of a litter-bearer.*

LECTICĀRIUS, i. m. (from lectica) *A litter-bearer, sedan-man.*

LECTICŪLA, a, f. (dimin. of lectica) 1. *A small sedan or litter.* II. *A couch, sofa, settee, &c.*

LECTIO, ōnis. f. (lego) 1. *A gathering, collecting, picking up.* II. *A reading: hence, Lectio senatus, Liv., a calling over of the senate.*

LECTISTERNIĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who unarranged and prepared the couches for reclining on at table.*

LECTISTERNIUM, i. n. (lectus and sterno) *An entertainment given to the gods, when their images were laid upon couches (lecti) and food of all kinds was set before them in the public streets.*

LECTIO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of lego, ere) 1. *To gather, to gather often, to collect.* II. *To read, to read frequently.*

III. *To read to another.*

LECTIUNCŪLA, a, f. (dimin. of lectio) *A reading.*

LECTO, ōris. (freq. of lego, ere) *To read.*

LECTOR, ōris. m. (lego, ere) 1. *A reader.* II. *One who reads to another.*

LECTUS, i. m. (dimin. of lectus) 1. *A bed for sleeping on.* II. *A sofa, settee, lounge-chair.* III. *A couch to recline on at meals.* IV. *A tier.*

LECTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of lego; see LEGO, ere. II. Adj. *Choice, picked, select: hence, 1. Superior, choice, excellent, exquisite.* 2. *Select, good, as it ought to be.*

LECTUS, i. m. (lego, ere) 1. *A bed for sleeping on.* II. *A couch for reclining on at meals.* III. *A soft, settee, used by day to rest or study upon.* IV. *A tier.* N. B. *Lectus, genit., Plaut.*

LEGĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (legatum) *Mentioned in a will or testament: Legatarius, subst., One to whom a legacy is left, a legatee.*

LEGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lego, are) Prop. *The sending of an ambassador: hence, 1. An embassy, the office of ambassador.* II. *The report or result of an embassy.*

III. *An embassy, persons employed as ambassadors.* IV. *The office of a lieutenant, whether of a general or a civil governor.*

LEGĀTOR, ōris. m. (lego, are) *One who disposes of any thing by will.*

LEGĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (legatus) c. g. provincia, Cic., *That is assigned to any one as Legatus.*

LEGĀTUM, i. n. (lego, are) *A legacy.*

LEGATUS, i. m. (lego, are) 1. *An ambassador.* II. *A lieutenant.* 1. *A deputy or assistant officer to a general, a lieutenant-general.* 2. *A deputy or chief assistant to the governor of a province; a legate or deputy governor; lieutenant-general; legate.*

LEGIFER, a, um. (lex and fero) *That gives laws, legislative.*

LEGIO, ōnis. f. (lego, ere) 1. *A le-*

gion, a certain number or corps of foot-soldiers. II. Also gen., an army.

LEGIÓNĀRIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a legion, legionary.

LEGĪRŪPA, a, um. (lex and rumpo) A breaker of the laws.

LEGĪRŪPIŌ, ōnis. m. i. q. legirupa; Plant.

LEGĪTĪME, adv. I. According to the laws, lawfully, legitimately. II. Duty, properly.

LEGĪTĪMUS, a, um. (lex) I. Appointed by the laws, according to law, legitimate, lawful; hence, Legitima, Certain customs according to law. II. Light, proper, fit, suitable, regular. III. Genuine, real, true.

LEGĪŪCŪLA, ae. f. (dimin. of legio) A small legion.

LEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from lex) I. To appoint or send as an ambassador. II. To appoint as legate, as a lieutenant-general or as an assistant to the governor of a province. III. To charge one with any thing, commit any thing to one's care.

IV. To leave or bequeath as a legacy.

LEGO, legi, lectum, ēre. (lĕgō) To take away piece by piece, whether with the hands, the eyes, the mind, &c.: hence,

I. To gather, collect, bring together;

hence, I. To wind up, furl. 2. To take away in a thievish manner, to steal.

II. To pass or wander through a place; especially in ships, to sail through or over, pass by, coast along.

III. To run through or over with the eyes. I. To see, descry, observe. 2. To read; hence, I.

To read lectures, of a teacher, to explain, read over. 2. To read aloud, read off.

IV. To choose, select, elect.

LEGELEJUS, a, um. (lex) A poor novice, one that understands nothing but the laws, and has all them ready at hand, but is no orator, a pettifogger.

LEGĒMUS, inis. n. (lego, ēre) Pindc.

LEGUMĀTOR, of LEGUM LATOR, ōris. m. A legislator.

LEMBUS, i. m. (λεμβός) A small fast-sailing vessel. I. A frigate, cutter.

II. A boat, wherry.

LEMMA, ātis. n. (λεμμα) Prop. That which one takes; e. g. in order to explain or prove it; hence, I. Matter, theme, subject. 1. A title or argument of a chapter or poem. 2. A poem or epigram. 3. An amusing story, tale. II. One of the premises of a syllogism.

LEMNISCĀTUS, a, um. (lemniscus) Adorned with a fillet or riband hanging down, as, from a garland or crown.

LEMNISCUS, i. m. (λεμνίσκος) A band hanging down from a crown; a fillet, string, riband; a tent or roll of lint put into wounds.

LEMŪRES, um. m. A general name for The departed spirits of men.

LENA, ae. f. (leno) An allurement, attraction.

LENE, adv. for leniter; Ov.

LENEMEN, inis. n. (lenio) A means of alluding, a flattery.

LENEMENTUM, i. n. i. q. lenimen; Tac. I. To render mild or softer, to attenuate, soften, mitigate. II. To endeavour to mitigate, &c.

LENIS, e. Soft, mild, gentle, easy, gradual.

LENITAS, ātis. f. (lenis) I. Softness, smoothness, mildness, absence of roughness. II. Gentleness, calmness, ease, absence of vehemence or fury. III. Mildness, when any thing does not strike upon the senses too strongly. IV. Gentleness of motion.

LENITER, adv. Softly, gently, mildly, easily, gradually.

LENITĪDO, inis. f. i. q. lenitas. I. Softness, mildness, gentleness. II. Soft, mild, easy, or gentle behaviour.

LENO, ōnis. m. I. A dealer in slaves, especially in female slaves. II. A negotiator, mediator (in a bad sense), a go-between.

LENŌCĪNIUM, i. n. (leno) I. The trade of a pander or pimp. II. An allurement, enticement. III. Any artificial ornament or finery. IV. Enticement by words, cajoling, coaxing.

LENŌCINOR, ātus sum, āri. (leno) I. To flatter, wheedle; hence, to forward, serve, promote. II. To procure favour.

LENŌNIUS, a, um. (leno) Of or belonging to an enticer.

LENS, tis. f. Lentil, a well known pulse.

LENTESCO, ēre. 3. (lento) I. To relax, slacken. II. To become clammy, pliant, or soft.

LENTIFICĀTER, a, um. (lenticus and fero) Bearing mastic trees.

LENTISCUS, i. f. and LENTISCUM, i. n. I. The mastic tree (Pistacia lentiscus, L.).

II. A toothpick made from this tree.

LENTĪDŌ, inis. f. (lentus) I. Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity. II. Dulness of feeling, apathy.

LENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lentus) To make

flexible, to bend; fig., to lengthen, protract.

LENTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lentus) Somewhat tough or flexible; somewhat slow.

LENTUS, a, um. I. Tough; hence, 1. Pliant, flexible, limber; also, slender.

2. Glutinous, viscous, sticky. 3. That lasts or endures a long time, lasting, long in respect of duration. II. Slow, lazy, backward, tardy, not quick; hence, 1. Slow in payment. 2. With the poets, That renders slow, heavy. III. Slow to anger, low, and other passions, phlegmatic, sedate, calm, indifferēt; hence, fearless, calm, at ease. IV. Stiff, not pliant.

LENULUS, i. m. (dimin. of leno) A young or sorry enticer.

LENUCŪLUS, i. m. I. I. q. leno, A young or sorry enticer. II. A small sailing vessel, a barge, skiff.

LEO, ōnis. m. (λεων) I. A lion.

II. The constellation Leo. III. A kind of crab.

LEPĪDE, adv. I. Neatly, prettily, pleasantly, well. II. Wittily, neatly (in speaking).

LEPIDUS, a, um. I. Neat, pretty, fine, pleasant, agreeable. II. Especially, Fine, neat, witty (in speech).

LEPOR, or LEPOS, ōris. m. I. Pleanthness, agreeableness; politeness, courtesy; especially, II. Pleanthness in address and conversation, pleasantry.

III. Wit, humour, facetiousness.

LEPOS, ōris. m. See LEPOR.

LEPUS, ōris. m. (probably only another form for λευκος) I. A hare. II. The Hare, a constellation.

LEPUSCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lepus) A young hare, a leveret.

LEPUSUS, i. or us. m. (the accusative only occurs) A mournful cry, a lamentation.

LETĀLIS, e. (letum) Deadly, mortal.

LETĀLĪS, &c. See LETĀLIS, &c.

LETHARGICUS, a, um. (ληθαργικός) I. Affected with lethargy, lethargic. II. Of or belonging to lethargy.

LETHARGUS, i. m. (ληθαργός) Lethargy, a strong and continual sleepiness.

LETHE, es. f. (λήθη) Forgefulness; hence, Lethaeus, a, um. I. Relating to or causing forgetfulness or sleep. II. Relating to Lethe, or to the infernal regions.

LETHER, a, um. (letum and fero) Bringing death, deadly.

LETO, āre. (letum) To kill.

LETUM (more correct than lethum), i. n. (from λήθη) I. Death; letum sibi consciscere, to kill one's self; sibi parēre

manu, *Vigil*, to kill one's self. II. *De-struction, overthrow*.

LEUCASPIUS, *lidi*. f. (λευκάσπις) *Having a white shield*.

LEUCOPHREATUS, *a*, um. *That is clothed in garments of a grey colour*.

LEVĀNS, *inis*. n. (levo) i. q. levamentum.

LEVĀMENTUM, i. n. (levo) *A means of tightening, an alleviation*.

LEVĀTIO, *onis*. f. (levo) *An alleviation: a lessening, diminishing*.

LEVĀTUS (Levatus), *a*, um. I. Part. of levo; see LEVO. II. Adj. *Smoothed, smooth*.

LEVĪCULUS, *a*, um. (dimin. of levīs) I. *Light*. II. *Fain*. III. *Mean*.

LEVĪDENSIS, *e* (levīs) I. *Lightly wrought, thin*. II. *Fig. Poor, mean*.

LEVĪDUS, *a*, um, (levīs and ūdus) *Of slight credit, not trustworthy*.

LEVĪPES, *edis*. (levīs and pes) *Light-footed, swift of foot*.

LEVĪS, or LEVĪS, *e*. (from levō) I. *Smooth, not rough*. II. *Smooth, polished*.

III. *Without hair, beardless*: hence, *youthful, tender, beautiful*. IV. *Smooth, glossy*: that renders slippery. V. *Firmate*. VI. *Smooth, polished, flowing, well connected*.

LEVĪS, *e*. I. *Light, of little weight, not heavy*: levīs armatura, I. *Light armour*.

2. *Light-armed soldiers*; also, *light in respect of motion, nimble, swift, trivial*. II. *Light, easy of digestion*. III. *Trivial, trifling, small*: hence, *Leve, A trifle, bagatelle*. IV. *Light, of no value or esteem, worthless*. V. *Easy to be done or made: or, easy to be destroyed*. VI. *Light, gentle, not oppressive or burdensome*: also *genl., soft, mild*: hence, I. *Not healthy or wholesome, unhealthy, unwholesome*.

2. *Agreeable, courteous, pleasant*. VII. *Inconstant, capricious, fickle*: hence, *false, lying, that does not speak the truth*.

LEVĪSOMUS, *a*, um. (levīs and somus) *That sleeps lightly*.

LEVĪTAS, or LEVĪTAS, *atis*. f. (levīs s. levīs) *Smoothness*.

LEVĪTAS, *atis*. f. (levīs) I. *Lightness, want of heaviness*. II. *Swiftiness, fleetness*: hence, I. *Transitoriness*. 2. *Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy*. 3. *Volatility of mind, vanity*. 4. *Moveableness from its place*. III. *Tightness, worthlessness, groundlessness*. N. B. *Badness of nature or quality*.

LEVĪTER, adv. I. *Lightly, not heavily*.

II. *Lightly, without hurt or loss*.

III. *Lightly, easily, without difficulty*.

IV. *Slightly, not much, a little*. LEVIUS, *Less*: hence, *mildly, gently*. V. *Poorly, badly*.

LEVO, or LEVO, *avi*, ūtum, *arc*. (levīs s. levīs) *To make smooth, polish, plane*.

LEVO, *avi*, ūtum, *arc*. (levīs) I. *To render lighter, lighten*: hence, 1. *To purify, cleanse*. 2. *To free, extricate*. 3. *To refresh*: hence, *levari*, to be delighted.

4. *To lessen, impair, diminish*. 5. *To support*. II. *To lift up, raise, elevate*: hence, *to take away*.

LEVOR, or LEVOR, *ōris*. m. (levīs s. levīs) *Smoothness*.

LEX, *lēgis*. f. (from lego, ere) I. *A motion or proposal made for a law; a motion, or, a bill*. II. *A bill which by the approval of the people assembled in the comitia has become a law, a statute, also, a decree*: then *genl., a law, statute, lege, according to the law; legibus, according to the laws, legally*. III. *A prescription, rule, canon proposed by any one to himself; hence, a custom, habit, manner of life, as if by a law; mea lege utar, Ter.*

IV. *A precept, rule, law*: hence, 1. *A rule or prescribed manner*. 2. *Manner, condition*. 3. *Circumstances, nature of a thing*. 4. *Order, method, regularity, regulation*. V. *Any contract*: it frequently means only, *a point or condition in a contract, a condition, stipulation*: hence, *fig., a condition*.

LIBĀMEN, *inis*. n. (libo) i. q. Jibamentum.

I. *That which in sacrificing to the gods is poured forth, streved upon any thing, or offered in sacrifice, a libation, offering; any thing thrown upon a funeral pile*.

II. *The first impairing or diminution of a thing*.

LIBĀMENTUM, i. n. (libo) i. q. libamen.

That which in sacrificing to the gods is poured forth, streved upon any thing, or offered in sacrifice.

LIBĀRIUS, i. m. *A maker of or dealer in cakes, a confectioner*.

LIBATIO, *ōnis*. f. (libo) *A pouring forth or sprinkling upon any thing in honour of a god*.

LIBELLA, *æ*. f. (dimin. of libra) i. q. As, *A small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius; any small coin: the whole of a thing*.

LIBELLIO, *ōnis*. m. (libellus) *A bookseller*.

LIBELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of liber) I. *Any small writing consisting of a few leaves*. I. *A memorandum-book, journal, register*. 2. *A poem*. 3. *A summons, cit-*

ation; also, a written accusation. 4. *A writing in which a house is announced for sale, an advertisement, notice*. 5. *A petition, memorial*. 6. *A note of invitation*.

II. *A little book, pamphlet*. III. *A bookseller's shop*.

LIBENS, or LIBENS. See LIBET.

LIBENTER, or LIBENTER, adv. *Willingly, with pleasure*.

LIBENTIA, or LIBENTIA, *æ*. f. (libens s. libens) *Joyfulness, pleasure, delight*.

LIBER, *i*, um. (from libere, libūm. of libet) *Free*. I. *Free, born of free parents, not a slave*. II. *Frank, open, candid*. III. *Free from any thing, unrestrained, unimpeded, unhindered, unshackled*. IV. *Free, not bound (with chains, &c.)*; also, *free, in a moral sense, i. e. not servile, independent*: hence, *free, not limited or circumscribed, unconfin'd*: hence, *liber, that is his own master, not subject to control*. Hence, 1. *Free from tribute, service, &c. exempt*. 2. *Libere sedes, Liv.*, i. e. *a house in which one dwells alone*. 3. *Libere ædes; Plaut.*: and *liber locus, Id.*, i. e. *undisturbed*. 4. *Not incumbered with debt*. 5. *Free from obligation, not obliged by presents, &c. independent*. V. *Free, unbridled, undisturbed, unchecked*.

LIBER, *bri*, m. I. *The white or inner rind of a tree, the rind which is under the outer bark*. II. *Any writing consisting of several leaves*. I. *A book; also, a poem; a speech: a comedy; also, a book, a division or portion of a book or other writing*. 2. *A list, catalogue, register, roll*. 3. *A letter, epistle, A*. A *rescript*.

LIBER, *eri*, in. (from libo, libere, to pour, wet, moisten) *Wine*.

LIBER, *eri*, m. *A son*: not found in the singular; only in the plural, *liberi, children, in respect of their parents, not of their age, sons and daughters*.

LIBERTĀS, *e*. I. *Of or relating to freedom, the state or condition of a free man*. II. *Bestifing a free-born person (or gentleman), noble, ingenious, well-bred*. Hence, I. *Kind*. 2. *Liberal, bountiful, generous*. 3. *Bountiful, plentiful, copious*. 4. *Beautiful*.

LIBERTĀLĪS, *atis*. f. (liberalis) I. *A disposition or mode of thinking bestifing a free-born man (or gentleman), ingeniousness, gentlemanship*. II. *Kindness, courtesy, civility*. III. *Liberality, bountifulness*: hence, *a liberal present*.

LIBERTĀLITER, adv. I. *In a manner bestifing a free-born man (or gentleman), gentlemanly, honourably*. II. *Kindly*

courtously. III. Generously, liberally.

IV. Bountifully, profusely.
LIBÉRATIO, onis. f. (libero) I. A freeing, delivering from any thing. II. An acquitting in a court of justice, an acquittal.

LIBÉRATOR, ōris. m. (libero) A deliverer, freer.

LIBERE, adv. I. In a manner befitting a freeman (or gentleman), honourably.

II. Freely, without impediment or restriction.

III. Candidly, openly, fearlessly.

IV. Liberally, bountifully.

LIBĒRI, ōrum. m. Children; see LIBER, eri.

LIBĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (liber, a, um) Ten. To loosen, set free; hence, I. To liberate from slavery, to set at liberty; also, to release from confinement.

II. Geu. To free, disengage, release; especially, I. To exempt from taxes. 2. To free from an obligation; hence, to pay.

3. To free from difficulty or intricacy. 4. To acquit, absolve, from a charge.

N. B. Liberasso, for liberero, Plaut.

LIBERTA, see LIBERTUS.

LIBERTAS, ātis. f. (liber, a, um) I. Freedom, liberty, the condition of a freeman or one who is his own master; hence, freedom, liberty, the condition of a person, I. That is no slave. 2. Especially, Liberty, freedom, the condition of a citizen of a free state. 3. Of a state that has no one single head, or king.

II. Freedom, liberty, the power of doing what one pleases; also, want of restraint, uncurbed licence.

III. Freedom of speech.

LIBERTINUS, a, um. (libertus) Belonging to the number of freedmen, of the condition of freedom; hence, homo libertinus, Cic.; and simply, Libertinus, id., A freedman, in respect of his condition, for in respect of his master he was called libertus.

LIBERTUS, a, um. (for liberatus, a, um) Made free; hence, Libertus, subst., A freedman, a slave made free; thus also, Liberta, A freedwoman.

LIBET, or LBĒT, built and bitum est, ēre. It pleases, is agreeable; meo animo libetum est, Ter. it was pleasing or agreeable; ut libet, sc. tibi, Ter., as you please.

LIBIDINOR, āri. (libido) To indulge lustful or sensual passions.

LIBIDINOSE, adv. According to one's pleasure, out of caprice.

LIBIDINOSUS, a, um. (libido) That acts according to mere pleasure or caprice, self-willed, willful; also, libidinous, lust-

ful; also of things, in respect of which one acts according to mere pleasure or caprice.

LIBIDO, inis. f. (libet) I. Humour, will, fancy, inclination, pleasure.

II. An immoderate or unreasonably desire, caprice; hence, libidines, desires, evil desires.

III. Sexual desire or passion; desire, passion, love.

LIBITINA, æ. f. In the temple of Libitina, the goddess of funerals, all the apparatus for funerals could be bought or hired, and a register of deaths was kept; hence, I. Any kind of furniture for funerals; pestilential tanta erit, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv., that all the funerals could hardly be supplied.

II. A bier for the dead, a funeral pile.

III. The trade or profession of an undertaker.

IV. Death.

LIBITINĀRUS, i. m. (Libitina) An undertaker.

LIBITUS, a, um. and LIBITUM, i. See LIBET.

LIBO, āvi, ātum, are. (λίβω) I. To take a little from any thing; especially, I. To take a taste of any thing, to taste, sip; hence, to touch; to wet, moisten. 2. To take a little of any thing in order to pour it out to the gods; hence, to pour out a libation. 3. To take any thing in order to offer or consecrate it to a god; hence, gen., to offer or consecrate any thing, especially the first of its kind, to a god; and gen., to offer, dedicate, consecrate; fig., to offer, dedicate, consecrate. II. To lessen, diminish.

LIBRA, æ. f. (λίτρα) I. A pound, the Roman pound. II. An instrument for weighing, a balance, pair of scales; hence, I. The constellation Libra. 2. A line, level, plummet.

LIBRĀMEN, imis. n. (Libra) A balance, counterpoise.

LIBRĀMENTUM, i. n. (libro) I. That by which any thing receives a downward impulse, weight, gravity; hence, the power by which a thing moves rapidly in any direction; hence, that which gives any thing an impetus or swing. II. Flaws, evanescence, such as is obtained by a level.

LIBRĀRIŌSUS, i. m. (dimin. of librarius) I. A copyist, scribe, secretary, amanuensis. II. A bookseller.

LIBRĀRIUM, i. n. See LIBRARIUS.

LIBRĀRIUS, a, um. (from libro) Concerned with books; hence, Librarius, subst., I. A secretary, scribe, copyist, book-keeper. 2. A bookseller; Librarium, subst. A case for books and other writings.

LIBRĀRIUS, a, um. (from libra) That weighs out; hence, Libraria, subst., sc. ancilla, A maid who weighed out wool to the slaves.

LIBRĀTOR, ōris. m. (libro) I. One who weighs or levels, one who ascertains the height from which water may be brought. II. One who throws or hurls weapons by means of machines; an engineer; Tac. Ann. 2, 20; 13, 39, ed. 1784; where od. Gron. has librotoris in the same signification.

LIBRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of libro; see LIBRO. II. Adj. I. Level, even, horizontal. 2. Balanced, poised, suving.

LIBRILIS, e. (libra) Of a pound, hardly a pound.

LIBRITOR, ōris. m. See LIBRATOR.

LIBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (libra) I. To weigh. II. To make even or level.

III. To keep in equilibrium. IV. To swing backwards and forwards, to vibrate, brandish; also, to throw, cast, hurl.

V. To cause any thing to hang or swing, to depend, to keep any thing hanging or swinging; or simply, to keep any thing in its position. VI. To weigh, to ponder, examine.

LIBUM, i. n. A cake; especially, a kind of cake offered to the gods, and composed of flour, milk, eggs, and oil; a birthday cake.

LIBURNA, LIBERNICA, æ. f.; (sc. navis). A kind of light sailing-vessel, a pinnace.

LICENS, tis. I. Part. of liceor; see LICEOR.

II. Adj. (from licet) I. Of persons, Free, forward, presumptuous; bold, licentious. 2. Of things, Free, unrestrained.

LICENTER, adv. Freely. I. After one's own pleasure, without restraint or hesitation. II. Fearlessly, boldly, courageously.

LICENTIA, æ. f. (licens) I. Liberty to do as one pleases, licence, permission, leave. II. Liberty which one assumes to himself, boldness; especially, unrestrained liberty, licentiousness, unruliness.

LICENTIOSUS, a, um. (licentia) Too free, unrestrained, licentious.

LICEO, ui, itum, ēre. To be put up for sale, to have a price put upon it at an auction or other sale.

LICEOR, itus sum, ēri. (from liceo) To bid money for any thing at an auction.

LICESIT, for licuerit; Plaut.

LICET, uit and itum est, ēre, verb. impers. I. It is permitted or allowed; with a dative; also frequently without a dative, i. e. one may. II. Instead of, 'it is allowed or permitted me,' we may

often say, *I can, I may*; licit Themi- well esse otioso, Cic., lic could, &c.; also, *I must, one must*. III. Licet, or licet may frequently be rendered, '*Let*,' especially with a conjunctive; freinant omnes licet, Cic.

LICET, conj. (formed from the verb licet) *Although, notwithstanding*.

LICITATIO, ōnis, f. (licitor) *An offering a price, a bidding for any thing*.

LICITATOR, ōris, m. (licitor) *One who offers a price or bids for any thing at an auction or sale*.

LICITOR, ōtus sum, ōri. (freq. of liceor) *To offer a price, bid for any thing*.

LICITUS, a, um. (licet) *Permitted, allowed, free*; Licita, *Lausful things, things that are allowed*.

LICIUM, i, n. I. *A thrum, the threads of the old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened*. II. *Any thread*.

LICTOR, ōris, m. *A licitor, a public servant of certain magistrates*.

LIEN, ōnis, and LIENS, is, m. (the ancient Latin form for splen) *The milt or splen*.

LIENŌSUS, a, um. (lien) *Splenetic*.

LIGAMENS, inis, n. (ligo) *A band, tie*.

LIGAMENTUM, i, m. (ligo) *A band, tie*.

LIGNARIUS, a, um. (lignum) *Belonging to or concerned with wood*; Lignarius, subst., *A carpenter*; a timber-merchant; hence, inter lignarios, Liv., a place at Rome, probably, in the timber-market.

LIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (lignor) *A fetching or fetching of wood*.

LIGNATOR, ōris, m. (lignor) *One who fetches or procures wood*.

LIGNŌSUS, a, um. (dimin. of ligneus) *Wooden, when spoken of small things*.

LIGNEUS, a, um. (lignum) I. *Of wood, wooden*. II. *That is like wood*.

N. B. Ligneæ salus, i. e. salus' (salutation) in tabella scripta, Plaut.

LIGNOR, ōtus sum, ōri. (lignum) *To fetch wood*.

LIGNUM, i, n. I. *Wood*. II. *Any thing made of wood*. III. *With the poets, for arbor*; Virg.

LIGO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. I. *To bind, tie*; also, *to bind on, fasten to anything*; *to tie, to make by tying*. II. *To bind up, bind together*. III. *To bind, to join, fasten, wind round, surround*.

LIGULA, or LINGULA, ō, f. (dimin. of lingua) *A small tongue*; hence, I. *A tongue of land*. II. *The latchet of a shoe*. III. *A spoon, ladle*; hence, as a measure of quantity, *a spoonful*.

LIGULIO, or LIGURRIO, ivi and ii, itum.

4. (lingo) I. Intrans. *To eat delicately, pick out choice or dainty bits*. II. Trans.

1. *To lick, lick up*. 2. Fig. *To apply one's will to any thing in order to learn or to practise it, to take a taste of*. 3. *To long or lust after*.

LIGURIO, or LIGURRIO, ōnis, f. (lignrio) *Lickerishness, daintiness*.

LIGISTRUM, i, n. *A kind of shrub, priest, primprint (Ligustrum vulgare, L.)*.

LILIUM, i, n. (from lilius) I. *A lily*. II. *From a resemblance, Lilla, Stakes set in the ground*.

LIMA, ō, f. I. *A file*. II. Fig. *A file, the polishing of written compositions*.

LIMARE, adv. *As if polished with a file, accurately, exactly*.

LIMATŪS, a, um. (dimin. of limatus) *Polished with a file, accurate, exact*.

LIMATUS, a, um. I. Part. of limo; see LIMO. II. Adj. *Polished, finished, perfect, fine, accurate, exact*.

LIMBŌLARIUS, i, m. (limbus) *A maker of fringes for ladies' garments*.

LIMBUS, i, m. I. *A border with which any thing is enclosed*. 1. Of a garment, *A hem, border, fringe*. 2. Of any thing woven, and so, *A selvage*. II. *Any stripe, band, or girdle*.

LIMEN, inis, n. I. *The threshold of a door*; also, *the lintel*. II. *The door or entrance of a building*. III. *A house, dwelling, residence, habitation, abode*; also, *a room*. IV. *A beginning, or an end*; hence, I. *The starting-post in a race-course*. 2. *An end*; *a limit, boundary*.

LIMES, itis, m. I. *A boundary*; e. g. between two fields, which is formed by a path, stone, &c.; also, *a way or path through a field or vineyard*; fig., *a boundary, limit*; hence, I. *An artificial boundary, fortified boundary line, boundary wall*. 2. *A distinction*. II. *A way or path across fields, and, any path or way not in the city*; also, *any way, passage*; hence, I. *A way which one makes for himself*. 2. Fig. *A line, track, path, &c.*; especially, *the track of a comet or meteor*. 3. *A line*.

LIMO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (from lima)

1. *To file*. II. *To rub*. III. *To file, fig., to rid of superfluities, to polish, finish*.

IV. *To file off or away*; hence, fig., *to take away, diminish*. V. *To examine attentively*.

LIMO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (from limus) *To bespatter with mud*.

LIMŌSUS, a, um. (limus) *Full of slime or mud, slimy, muddy*.

LIMULUS, a, um. (another form for limulus) *Clear, limpid*.

LIMULUS, a, um. Dimin. of limus, a, um; e. g. limulus (sc. oculis), Plaut., *asle, askance*.

LIMUS, a, um. *Aside, awry, askew, askance*; limo, abis, *askance*.

LIMUS, i, m. I. *Slime, mud*. II. *Diry, mire*.

LIMUS, i, m. *A kind of apron, girdle, or sash, worn by persons engaged in sacrifices*; Virg. Œt. 12, 129, but here some read lino.

LIMEA, ō, f. (from linum) I. *A thread of flax, a line, string*. II. *A fishing-line*. III. *A mechanic's line, a plum-line*. IV. *Any line or mark made with a pen, pencil, &c., a line*; also, *an outline, design, sketch*; hence, I. *Any line, row*. 2. *A line for enclosure*; *any boundary line, limit, goal*.

LINEAMENTUM, i, n. (lineo) *A line or stroke with the pen or chalk, &c.* II. *Features, lineaments*. III. Fig. *Feature of the mind*. IV. *Also, of the work of an artist*; operum, Cic., *the design*.

LINEO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (linea) *To mark out, sketch with lines*.

LINEUS, a, um. (linum) *Of flax, lint, or linen*.

LINGO, nxi, actum. 3. (λίγω) *To lick*.

LINGUA, ō, f. (allied to limo) I. *The tongue*; hence, I. *Language, speech, words*. 2. *A speech, language, tongue*; also, *a dialect, idiom, provincial peculiarity of speech*. 3. *Eloquence*. 4. *The sound of a tongue, voice*. II. *From some resemblance, 1. A kind of herb*.

2. *A tongue or narrow slip of land projecting into the sea*; also, *a promontory*. N. B. Linguiæ for lingue, Lucr.

LINGŪRIUS, i, n. (lingua) *Tongue-money, a punishment for a rash saying*.

LINGŪLA, ō, (lingula) I. *Com.* *A talkative woman, gossip*; Plaut. II. *Fem.* *A kind of fish, a sole*; Plaut.

LINGER, a, um. (linum aut gero) *Clothed with a linen garment*.

LINO, livi and lēvi, lūm, ōre. I. *To daub, smear*. II. *To besmear, anoint*; hence, I. *To overlay, cover*. 2. *To erase, strike out*. 3. *To bedaub, besmear, bedaub*.

LINGŪO, liqui, lictum, ōre. (from lingua, as sequor from lingua, lingua) I. *To leave, forsake*. II. *To resign, abandon*.

III. *To pass over, omit, make no mention of*. IV. *To lose any one in a place*. V. *To leave behind*.

LINTEŪS, a, um. (linteum) *Clothed in linen.*

LINTRO, ōnis, m. (linteum) *A linen manufacturer, linen-drapeer.*

LINTŪLUM, i, n. (dimin. of linteum) *A small linen cloth.*

LINTER, tris, f. I. *A small boat, wherry, skuller.* II. *A vessel in the form of a wherry or trough.* N. B. Linter, gen. masc., Tibull.

LINTEUS, a, um. (linum) *Of linen or flax, flaxen:* hence, Linteum, subst. I. *A linen cloth.* I. *A sail.* 2. *A linen curtain.* II. *Linen.*

LINSTRĒLŪS, i, m. (dimin. of linter) *A little wherry.*

LINUM, i, n. (λίνο) I. *Flax, lint.* II. *Any thing made of flax.* I. *A thread, string.* 2. *A fishing-line.* III. *Linen cloth, linen.* I. *A sail.* 2. *A cord, rope.* 3. *A net (for hunting).*

LIPPŌ, ivi, itum. 4. *To have bleared-eyes, to be bleared-eyed.*

LIPPŌDŪ, inis, f. (lippus) *Bleared-kess, a running of the eyes.*

LIPPUS, a, um. I. *Bleared-eyed, having running eyes:* also gen., *purblind, thick-sighted:* hence, fig., *that does not see well, blind.* II. *Dropping, trickling, running.*

LIQŪERĀCIO, ēci, actum. 3. *pass. liquefacio, actus sum. (liqueo and facio)* I. *To melt, liquefy.* II. Fig.; *quos nullæ lætitiæ liquefaciant voluptatibus, Cic., i. e. enervate.*

LIQŪERŌ, actus sum. See LIQUEFACTIO.

LIQENS, tis. I. *With short penult, from LIQUOR.* II. *With long penult, from LIQUOR, depon.*

LIQUO, liqui or lieui. 2. (from λίσσω; as LIQUOR from λίσσω, πείσσω) I. *To be liquid or fluid:* hence, Liqueus, Liquid, fluid: *to be clear.* II. *To be clear, manifest, apparent, evident;* liquet inhi, Ter., I. *I have no scruple, I do not hesitate, I am satisfied.*

LIQUESCO, lieui, ēre. 3. (liqueo) *To become fluid or liquid, to melt:* hence, fig., *to melt.* I. *To grow effeminate.* II. *To pass away, waste away.*

LIQŪET. See LIQUO.

LIQŪE, adv. *With confidence, without hesitation, evidently, certainly.*

LIQŪIŌSŪCLŪS, a, um. (from comp. liquidior) *Somewhat more fluid or soft.*

LIQŪIDŪ, ablat. See LIQUIDUS.

LIQŪIDUS, a, um. (liqueo) I. *Fluid, liquid, flowing; or, clear, distinct:* Liquidum subst., *A fluid.* II. *Clear, transparent:* hence I. *Clear, calm, serene.* 2.

Pure, unmixed. 3. *Calm, unruffled, tranquil.* 4. Fig. *Clear, without scruple, quite certain:* hence, Liquidum, subst., *Certainty, sureness, clearness, absence of hesitation:* liquido, ablat., *with full certainty, without doubt or hesitation;* and sometimes, *with a good conscience.*

LIQUO, ivi, itum, āre. I. *To liquefy, melt, dissolve.* II. *To strain, rack, sieve:* to purify: hence, Liguatus, a, um. I. *Liquefied, melted, dissolved.* 2. *Strained, raved, fined:* hence, purified: clear.

LIQUOR, ōris, m. (liqueo) I. *Fluidity, fluidness.* II. *A liquid, fluid:* hence, the sea.

LIQUOR, i, depon. *To be fluid or liquid, to flow:* hence, Liqueus, Flowing, fluid, clear.

LIRA, æ, f. I. *The earth thrown up between two furrows.* II. *A furrow, a hollow made by ploughing.*

LIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lira) *To make furrows, or rather, to throw the seed into the land.*

LITRĀ (λίτρα) *Trifles, bagatelles.*

LITĀRE, itis, f. (from Gr. λίσσω) I. *A strife, dispute, quarrel:* hence, I. *A lawsuit, process at law.* 2. Fig. *Contention, strife.* II. *The subject of an action at law.* N. B. Litem lite resolve, Hor., to explain what is obscure by something that is equally so.

LITĀMEN, inis, n. (lito) *A sacrifice.*

LITĀTIO, ōnis, f. (lito) *A fortunate or successful sacrifice.*

LITĒRA, æ, f. (from lineo, to make strokes) *Prop. Strokes:* hence, I. *A letter; literæ, letters:* litera is also used for, *a manner of writing, a handwriting:* also, *a word.* II. *Literæ* means also I. *Anything written, a paper, document, writing:* hence, a list, register: in Suet. Vesp. 8, literæ is i. q. codicilli, a diploma: hence, a letter or epistle. 2. *A history.* 3. *Learning, literature.*

LITĒRĀTE, adv. *Learnedly, in a learned manner.*

LITĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who teaches others a language, a teacher: a grammarian, critic, philologist.*

LITĒRĀTURĀ, æ, f. I. *A forming of letters in writing.* II. *A teaching of letters or literature; grammar, the art of language, philology.* III. *Learning, erudition.*

LITĒRĀTUS, a, um. (litere) I. *Marked with letters:* hence, branded. II. *Skilled in the art of writing.* III. *Learned, erudite.* IV. *Learned, literary, of or belonging to literature.*

LITĒRŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of litera) I. *A small letter.* II. Plur. Literulæ. I. *A short letter or epistle.* 2. *A studying, learning.*

LITĒGĀTOR, ōris, m. (litigo) *One who is engaged in a dispute, a litigant.*

LITĒGIŌSUS, a, um. (litigium) I. *Contentious: full of quarrels or lawsuits.* II. *That is the subject of dispute.* III. *Quarrelsome, litigious.*

LITIGIŪS, i, n. (litigo) *A quarrel, dispute, whether in a suit at law or otherwise.*

LITĒGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for litem ago) I. *To quarrel, dispute, strive.* II. *To sue at law, litigate:* Litigans, *One who quarrels or disputes.*

LITŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (Gr. καλλίστιος) I. *Intraus.* I. *To offer a sacrifice which, according to the signs found in the animals, is pleasing and acceptable to the gods, and affords an assurance that one may commence an undertaking;* therefore, *to sacrifice with favourable omens, to receive omens favourable to an undertaking.* 2. *To give a favourable promise a successful event.* 3. Fig. *To offer a sacrifice to, to appease as it were by sacrifice.* II. *Trans. To sacrifice fortunately.*

LITŌREUS, a, um. (litus) *Of or relating to the sea-shore.*

LITTERA, with its derivatives, see LITERA, &c.

LITTUS, ōris, with its derivatives, see LITUS, &c.

LITŪRA, æ, f. (lino) I. *A bedaubing, smearing, anointing:* especially, *a smearing of wax over a letter or word on a writing-tablet, by way of erasure, an erasing, blotting out, correction:* hence, II. Fig. *An alteration of a thing.* III. *A passage of a writing which has thus been rubbed out or erased, an erasure.*

IV. *A blot, blur made in writing on paper:* also gen., *a spot, blemish.*

LITUS, a, um. Part. of LINO.

LITUS, ōris, n. (from lino, to make a stroke or line) *The line of coast that borders on the sea:* hence, I. *The place where ships can draw near to land and disembark their crews, the sea-shore, coast, strand:* a place or residence on the sea-shore. II. *The shore of a lake.*

III. *The bank of a river.*

LITŪS, i, m. (from lito) I. *A staff with a crook at one end, used by augurs, the augural staff or wand.* II. *From its resemblance, A martial wind-instrument curved in the same manner, a kind*

of trumpet, clarion. III. One who exults to quarrel or contention; gen., one who occasions or excites.

LIVEO, ēre. I. To be bluish or blue; especially, to be black and blue from a blow, bruise, &c., hence, II. To be envious; also, to envy any one, to grudge; part. LIVENUS, I. Black and blue, of a lead colour, bluish, purple. 2. Envious.

LIVISCO, ēre, (liveo) To become black and blue.

LIVIDUS, a, um. (dimin. of lividus) *Smerulatus curiosus.*

LIVIDUS, a, um. (liveo) I. Of a blue colour, bluish, blue; especially, black and blue, as from a bruise; livid.

II. Envious, invidious, that betrays an invidious temper.

LIVOR, ōris, m. (liveo) I. *Blueness, a blue colour;* hence, blackness and blueness, a black and blue spot; or gen., any spot or mark which is the effect of a blow, &c. II. Envy; especially, open envy, spite, malice.

LIXA, æ, f. A victualer to the camp, one who sold bread, meat, &c. to the soldiers.

LOCARIUS, a, um. (locus) Relating to, or concerned with, the hire of a place or places; hence, Locarius, subst., One who lets places for hire.

LOCATIO, ōnis, f. (loco) A letting or hiring out: a contract of letting or hiring, a lease.

LOCULLUS, l, m. (dimin. of loculus) A small place; hence, I. A drawer (in a chest of drawers). II. A chest, chest of drawers.

LOCŪTO, āre. (freq. of loco) To let or hire out.

LŪCO, avi, ātum, āre. (locus) I. To place, lay, set, put, erect at a place; hence, II. In matrimonium, Plaut.; or, in matrimonium, Cic., to give in marriage; also simply, locare, To give in marriage. III. To let or hire out; hence, Locatum, Any thing let or hired; a letting or hiring out. IV. To contract, bargain. V. To bestow, lay out, spend (money); hence, I. To lend out. 2. To bestow, apply. VI. Nomen, i hædr., to borrow money. N. B. Locasit, for locaverit, Cic. e. Legg. xi Tab.

LOCULAMENTUM, l, n. (loculus) A case, box, or receptacle for any thing; e. g. a book-case.

LOCUS, l, m. (dimin. of locus) I. A small place; Plaut.; especially, II. A place to which any thing is kept or deposited; a coffin. III. A compartment or division; as, for each head of cattle, a

stall; hence, loculi, a chest with divisions, a small chest of drawers, a coffer, made of wood or ivory, in which money or costly articles were kept.

LOCUPLES, etis. (locus and plenus or pleo) I. Opulent, wealthy, rich in estates. II. Gen. Rich; hence, I. Copious, abundant. 2. Well supplied, well stored. III. Worthy of credit, that is a good surety; also gen., trustworthy, of good authority. N. B. Genit. locupletum, Cic.; and locupletum, Cæs.

LOCUPLETATOR, ōris, m. (locupletio) One who enriches.

LOCUPLETIO, avi, ātum, āre. (locuples) To make rich, enrich.

LOCUS, l, m. (plur., both loci, single places, and loca, places connected with each other, a country, region) I. A place; hence, I. Fig. Place; locum dare, to give place, furnish an opportunity. 2. Fig. Place, station. Locus frequently signifies, Dignity, respectability, esteem, favour; hence, loco, sin. genit. i. e. pro, far, instead of, as. 3. A place, fig. i. e. a post of honour, office, rank. 4. Secundo loco, Cic., secondly, in the second place; priore loco dicere, to speak first. 5. A post, advantageous position which a combatant must maintain in order to conquer. 6. A place (of a book), passage; matter, point. 7. A source of argument, ground of proof. 8. A farm, estate. 9. A place of residence, a habitation, whether house, village, town, &c. 1. A lodging, house, dwelling. 2. A place, a town; especially, the site of ancient towns, &c. III. Time, interval, space; hence, I. A right time, the proper time, the nick of time; hence, in loco, fitly, suitably, duly. 2. An opportunity, occasion. III. Condition, circumstances, situation. IV. The condition of a person, rank, degree. V. A point, article, matter, head. VI. Ex hoc loco, Plaut.; or, ad locum, Liv., immediately.

LOCŪTIO, or LOQUŪTIO, ōnis, f. (loquor) I. A speaking, the act of speaking.

II. Speech, discourse. III. A manner of speaking, mode of pronunciation.

LOCŪTUS, a, um. Part. of loquor.

LOCŪCLA, æ, f. Dimin. of Locus; Suet.

LODIX, icis, f. A coverlet, blanket, sheet.

LOGĒUM, or LOGIUM, l, n. (λογίον and λογία) An archive; Cic. ad Div. 5, 20.

LOGICĒ, es, or LOGICA, æ, f. (λογική, see τίχη) Logic, the art of reasoning.

LOGĒUS, a, um. (λογία) Relating to logic, logical; Logica, orum, Logical matters or logic.

LOGŌR, or US, l, m. (λογος) I. A word hence, logi, Ter., words, i. e. mere words! fudge! hence, words, speech, discourse.

II. A witty saying, bon mot. III. A fable.

LOGIUMŪCLA (Lollig.), or LOGIUMŪCLA (Loll.), æ, f. (dimin. of loligo) A small cuttle-fish.

LOGIO (Loll.) Inis, f. The cuttle-fish (Sepia loligo, L.).

LOLIUM, l, n. A kind of weed, darnel, cockle (Lolium temulentum, L.).

LOBMENTUM, l, n. (lavo) That which is used for washing; hence, a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together and used by the Roman ladies for the purpose of freeing their skin from wrinkles and making it smooth.

LONGAVUS, a, um. (longus and ævum) Of a great age, old, aged, in years.

LONGĒ, adv. I. In length; or, far off at a distance; also, longe abesse, to be distant, fig. for, to be of no assistance; hence, I. Far, from a distance. 2. At a distance, from, far from. II. At a great distance of time, at a long interval of time, a long while. III. Widely, very; especially, I. With comparatives, By far. 2. With superlatives and words that denote a preference and distinction, Very much, very exceedingly, by far. IV. Copiously, at length.

LONGINQUITAS, atis, f. (longinquus) I. Length, distance. II. Length of time, long duration. III. Remoteness.

LONGINQUE, a, um. (longus) I. Long.

II. Long, lasting, of great duration; Longinquum, adv.; e. g. loqui, to speak at great length, Plaut. III. Far removed, at a distance; also in opposition to propinquus, that is not related to us, that is no friend or acquaintance; hence, living at a distance, foreign, strange.

LONGITER, adv. i. q. longe; Lucr.

LONGITUDO, inis, f. (longus) Length.

LONGIUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of comp. longior) Somewhat long.

LONGŪLE, adv. Far, somewhat far.

LONGŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of longus) Somewhat long.

LONGŪRIUS, l, m. (longus) A long pole.

LONGUS, a, um. I. Long. N. B. Quam longus (a, um) est, for totus (a, um); e. g. uocet, quam longa est, Virg. i. e. vocet tota; hence, I. Longum, Length; per longum (sc. tempus), i. e. dia, Sil. i. ex longo, sc. tempore, Virg.; a long time since; also, Longum, adv., Far

a long time, long. 2. Longus homo, *A tall fellow*, as a term of contempt; Catull. 3. Longa syllaba, Cic., a long syllable. 4. Sometimes the notion of breadth is included. *Large, spacious*. 5. Longus spe, Hor., that goes far in his hopes. *II. Durable, of long continuance*: spes, Hor., which is late fulfilled: hence, *too long, tedious*. *III. Far removed, distant*.
 LŌQŪCĪTAS, ātis, f. (loquax) *Talkativeness, loquacity*.
 LŌQŪCĪTER, adv. *Loquaciously*.
 LŌQŪCĪLUS, a, um. *Dimin. of loquax*; *Luer*.

LŌQUAX, ācis, (loquor) *I. Talkative, loquacious, prating*. *II. Fig. Rana, Verg., i. e. croaking; vultus, Ov., i. e. expressive, as it were, speaking*.
 LŌQŪĒLA, æ, f. (loquor) *I. Speech, words, discourse*. *II. A word*. *III. A manner of speaking*.
 LŌQUENTIA, æ, f. (loquor) *Talkativeness*.
 LŌQUOR, ātus sum, āri, (freq. of loquor) *i. q. loquor*.
 LŌQUOR, cūsus (quitus) sum. 3. (from λίσσω) *I. Intrans. To speak, talk*. *II. Trans. I. To speak of, say, talk of: fig., as it were to speak, to show or convince clearly*. *2. To speak or talk of any thing, always to have in one's mouth*. *3. To tell: hence, loquuntur, they say, it is said*.
 LŌRĀTUS, a, um. (lorum) *Bound with thongs*.

LŌREUS, a, um. (lorum) *Of thongs, consisting or composed of thongs: vestra faciam latera lorea, Plant., i. e. will cut you to pieces*.
 LŌRICA, æ, f. (lorum) *I. A breast-plate composed of raw leather, a coat of mail, corslet, cuirass*. *II. Fig. Any similar defence. In fortifications, breast-work, intrenchments: any fence, hedge, wall*.
 LŌRICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lorica) *To furnish with a breastplate or coat of mail*: *Loricatus, a, um, Wearing a breastplate, harnessed*.
 LŌRIPES, ēdis. (lorum and pes) *Having crooked feet*.
 LŌRUM, i. n. *I. A thong; hence, II. The girdle of Venus*. *III. The reins of a bridle*. *IV. The bulla of leather worn by the children of the poor*. *V. A whip, lash*.

LŌTOS, or -US, i. f. (λωτός) *I. The water-lily of the Nile*. *II. The lotte tree (Rhamnus Lotus, L.: or Zizyphus Lotus, Lamarck): hence, I. The fruit of this tree*. *2. With the poets also, A flute*.

III. A kind of trefoil (Trifolium Melilotus officinalis, L.).

LŌTUS, a, um. *Part. of LAVO*.
 LŪBER, LŪBDO, &c. See LIBET, &c.
 LŪBRICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lubrius) *To render slippery: hence, to make smooth*.
 LŪBRICUS, a, um. *I. Slippery: Lubricum, A slippery place*. *II. Slippery, smooth*. *III. Easily moved, voluble*.
 IV. *Swift, fleeting, rapidly gliding away*.
 V. *Deceitful*.

LŪCAR, āris, u. *Money expended on players*.
 LŪCELLUM, i. n. (*dimin. of lucrum*) *Small profit or gain*.

LŪCESO, xi, 2. (lux) *I. To be light or clear, to shine: also impers., inect, it is light, it is day*. *II. To be visible: fig., to be conspicuous, evident, clear*.

LŪCERNA, æ, f. (luceo) *A lamp, a burning light, candle*.

LŪCESCO, or, LUCISCO, ēre. (luceo) *To grow light, begin to shine*.

LŪCI, for luce. *By day*.
 LŪCINE, adv. *Brightly, clearly, plainly*.
 LŪCINUS, a, um. (lux) *Light, bright, brilliant, shining, resplendent, clear: hence, I. White, fair*. *2. Evident, manifest, perspicuous, clear*.

LŪCIFER, a, um. (lux and fero) *That brings light; also, that brings to light: hence, Lucifer, 1. The planet Venus, or the morning-star*. *II. Day*.

LŪCIFERA, æ, m. (lux and fugio) *That shuns the light: hence, one who turns night into day*.

LŪCIFUGUS, a, um. (lux and fugio) *That shuns the light*.

LŪCINUS, a, um. (lux) *I. That brings light*. *II. That brings to the light, or that assists childbirth: hence, Lucina, Childbirth*.

LŪCISCI, ēre, impers. (lux) *It grows light, it becomes day*.

LŪCRIFACIO, ēci, actum, ēre, or, properly, LUCRI FACIO, ēci, &c.: thus also, pass., *Lucrifio, actus sum, &c.*; or, properly, *Lucri fio, &c.* *I. To win, gain, make profit*. *II. Fig. To gain, get, acquire*.
 LŪCRIFACĪBĪLIS, c. (lucrifio) *That brings in gain*.

LŪCRIFICUS, a, um. (lucrum and facio) *That brings in gain*.

LŪCRIFUGA, æ, m. (lucrum and fugio) *That shuns gain*.

LŪCRĪPETA, æ, m. (lucrum and peto) *That seeks after gain*.

LŪCRO, ātus sum, āri. (lucrum) *I. To win, gain, get any thing as advantage or profit*. *II. Fig. To acquire, get*.

LŪCROSUS, a, um. (lucrum) *Profitable, advantageous, gainful*.

LŪCRUM, i. n. (lucro) *I. Gain, profit, advantage; hence, I. Lucri, with dare, facere, &c., As profit, as gain*. *2. De lucro vivere, Cic., to owe one's life to the mercy of another*. *II. Desire of gain, avarice*.

LŪCTĀMEN, inis, n. (luctor) *I. Wrestling*. *II. Exertion, pains, striving, earnest endeavour*.

LŪCTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (luctor) *I. A wrestling*. *II. A wrestling, a fighting, contending*. *III. A wrestling, great pains, violent endeavour*.

LŪCTĀTOR, ōris, m. (luctor) *A wrestler, one who contends with an opponent only with his arms, and tries to throw him to the ground*.

LŪCTIFICUS, a, um. (luctus and facio) *That causes sorrow, mournful*.

LŪCTISŌNUS, a, um. (luctus and sono) *Of a mournful sound, doleful*.

LŪCTO, āre, i. q. luctor; *Ter*.

LŪCTOR, ātus sum, āri. (lucta) *I. To wrestle, to struggle with the arms in order to throw each other to the earth*. *II. To wrestle, fig., to fight, struggle, contend*.

III. To struggle, to take great pains, use violent endeavour.

LŪCTŌSUS, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully*.

LŪCTŌSUS, a, um. (luctus) *I. Causing sorrow, doleful, sorrowful, mournful*. *II. Sorrowful, sorrowing*.

LŪCTUS, us, m. (lucto) *I. Sorrow expressed by clothing and gestures, mourning, lamentation*. *II. A high degree of sorrow for the loss of an important thing or person or for any misfortune, deep affliction, great trouble*.

LŪCU, for luce; *Ter*.

LŪCŪBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (lucubro) *I. A working by candle-light, night-work*. *II. A nocturnal work, any thing composed by night, a lucubration*.

LŪCŪBRĀTORIUS, a, um. (lucubro) *That serves to sit in (e. g. for studying) by night*.

LŪCŪBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lux) *I. Intrans. To work by candle-light or by night*. *II. Trans. To make or compose any thing by night or by candle-light*.

LŪCŪLENTE, adv. *Excellently, well*.

LŪCŪLENTER, adv. *Excellently, well*.

LŪCŪLĒTUS, a, um. (lux) *I. Full of light, bright: hence, II. Good of its kind, excellent, fine, handsome: hence, I. Good, credible*. *2. Respectable*.

LŪCŪLUS, i. m. (*dimin. of lucus*) *A small grove*.

LUC

LŪCĒS, i. m. 1. *A wood or grove sacred to a deity.* II. *Gen. A wood, grove, forest:* hence, *for wood, timber.*

LŪCĒUS, us. m. for lux. *Light:* cum primo loco, Ter., at break of day.

LŪCIA, æ. f. (ludus) 1. *An actress, especially, a female dancer on the stage.*

II. In after times, *The wife of a gladiator* (ludius).

LŪCLIBRIUM, i. n. (ludo) 1. *Mockery, sport, scorn;* alii esse ludibrio, Cic., to serve as a laughing-stock: habere aliquem ludibrio, Ter., to make sport of. II. *A laughing-stock, sport, scorn, that which is sported with.*

LŪCLIBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. ludens. 1. *Sportive, playful, playmate.* II. *Playing, without trouble or pains.*

LŪCLUBERA, or LŪCLUBRUS (either occurs), era, crum. *That serves for sport, ludicrous, sportive:* Ludicra (plur.), *Diversions:* ars, Liv., the art of stage-playing, the histrionic art: Ludicrum, subst., *A stage-play, a show, games, &c.:* hence, Ludicra, a, um. *Belonging to stage-plays, theatrical.*

LŪCLIFŪCIO, ūci, actum, ūre. (ludus and facio) *To make sport of.*

LŪCLIFŪCIBILIS, ē. (ludificus) *With which one makes sport of a person.*

LŪCLIFŪCŪRIO, ōnis. f. (ludifico) *A making sport of a person, a mocking.*

LŪCLIFŪCŪTOR, ōris. m. (ludifico) *One who makes sport of a person.*

LŪCLIFŪCŪTUS, us. m. (ludifico) *A making sport, mocking:* habere ludificatui, to make sport of, Plaut.

LŪCLIFŪCO, ūri, ātum, āre. (ludus and facio) i. q. ludificor. *To make sport of, make a fool of, mock.*

LŪCLIFŪCOR, ātus sum, āri. 1. *To make sport of, make game of, mock: hence, to abuse, maltreat.* II. *Fig. To make sport of by stratagem or fraud of any kind or by any application of scientific principles to render void or useless, or to deceive or frustrate.*

LŪCLIMĀGISTER, or LŪCLĪ MĀGISTER, stri. m. A schoolmaster.

LŪCLĪO, ōnis. m. i. q. ludius: Liv.

LŪCLĪDUS, i. m. 1. *A stage-player, actor; one who dances or uses gesticulations to express his meaning, a pantomime.*

II. At a later period, also. i. q. gladiator; Juv.

LŪDO, si, sum, ūre. 1. Intrans. 1. *To play, to play a game for pastime or amusement:* also, to dance. 2. *To play, to sport, frisk, frolic:* hence, to wanton, sport wantonly, dally. 3. *To exercise*

LUD

one's self in any thing by way of sport.

II. Trans. 1. *To play, play at.* 2. *To pass or spend in sport.* 3. *To sport with, exercise one's self in any thing by way of sport:* also, to bring forward or make any thing by way of diversion. 4. *To represent any thing in sport or joke.*

5. *To mock, make sport of, make game of:* hence, to cheat, cozen, chouse.

LŪDUS, i. m. 1. *A game:* ludi, games, plays, shows. II. *Pastime, diversion, sport.* III. *Mere play, that which can be done without pains.* IV. *Sport, jest:* especially, 1. *Sport, jest, subject-matter for ridicule.* 2. *Jest, banter, ridicule.* V. *A school.* VI. *A book which contains witty or ludicrous things.*

LŪELA, æ. f. (ludo) *A punishment.*

LŪES, is. f. (from luo) 1. *A contagious disease, pestilence, plague:* hence, a term of reproach for a bad, worthless person, a pest. II. *Any spreading calamity or evil.*

LŪEGO, xi, ctum. 2. 1. Intrans. *To mourn, be in mourning, to wear mourning apparel.* II. Trans. *To mourn, bewail, lament.* N. B. 1. *Luxti, for luxisti, Catull.* 2. *Campi lugentes, Virg., in the infernal regions, the abode of mourners.*

LŪGŪBRIS, ē. (lugeo) I. *Relating to mourning, mournful.* II. *Sorrowful, distressed, mourning.* III. *Sorrowful, grievous, occasioning sorrow.* IV. *Doleful, dismal.*

LŪMBUS, i. m. *A loin.*

LŪMEN, inis. n. (for lucimen, from luceo) 1. *Light:* hence, 1. *A light, a lamp, candle, lantern, torch, &c.* 2. *Day-light, day.* 3. *The light of life, life.* 4. Also of the eyes, *Sight:* also simply, *luminina, the eyes, the sight.* 5. In buildings, *A space for the admission of the light and air.* 6. *Glare, gleam.* 7. *Fig. Light, protection, defence, &c.* 8. In painting, *light, opposed to shade.* 9. *Fig. A light, a person or thing distinguished in its kind; a chief person, main point, ornament, luminary.* 10. *Fig. Clearness, perspicuity.* II. *Any opening for the admission of light.*

LŪMINĀRE, is. n. (lumen) *An opening in a wall: a window.*

LŪCLINŌSUS, a, um. (lumen) 1. *Full of light.* II. *Fig. Conspicuous.*

LŪNA, æ. f. (for lucina, from luceo) 1. *The moon:* hence, 1. *A month.* 2. *A crescent, the figure of a half moon, or the letter C which senators wore on their shoes.*

LUN

LŪNĀSUS, ē. (luna) 1. *Of or relating to the moon, lunar.* II. *Like the moon.*

LŪNĀTUS, a, um. Part. of LUNO.

LŪNO, ūri, ātum, āre. (luna) *To bend like a half moon:* hence, *Lunatus, a, um.* (*of the shape of the half moon, lunated.*) also, adorned with the figure of a half moon; *pellis, i. e. caelestis, Mart.*

LŪNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of luna) *A little moon:* hence, an ornament on female dress in the shape of a half moon.

LŪO, lui, luitum or lŪtūm, ūre. (lŪŵŵ)

1. *To wash:* hence, 1. *To purify.* 2. *To atone for, expiate.* 3. *To avert by punishment or sacrifice.* II. *To pay:* hence, *fig., to pay, to suffer or atone for any thing.*

LŪPA, æ. f. (lupus) 1. *A she-wolf.* II. *A common prostitute, harlot.*

LŪPANARE, āris. n. (for lupanare) 1. *A place where harlots dwell, a brothel.* II. *As a term of reproach.*

LŪPĀTUS, a, um. (lupus) *Furnishes with or having wolf's teeth:* hence, *Lupati, sc. freni, or Lupata, sc. freni, A bit armed with such prickles or jags.*

LŪPILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lupinus) *A small lupine.*

LŪPĪNUS, a, um. (lupus) (*of or belonging to wolves.*)

LŪPĪNUS, i. m. and LŪPĪNŪM, i. n. *A lupine (Lupinus albus, L.).*

LŪPUS, i. m. (from λύκος) 1. *A wolf.* II. *From some resemblance, 1. A kind of voracious fish, perhaps, a pike. 2. A kind of bit armed with jags, in the shape of wolf's teeth (frenum lupatum). III. A hook.*

LURCO, ōnis. m. *A great eater, gourmandizer, glutton:* usually as a term of reproach, *a shark, rascal, villain.*

LŪBALUS, a, um. *Seems to mean, Pale, yellowish.*

LŪBALUS, i. m. *Pale:* hence, that renders pale. II. *Yellowish or yellow.*

LŪBOR, ōris. m. 1. *The yellow or yellowish colour of a thing.* II. *Paleness.*

LŪSCĪNIA, æ. f. (from lucus) *A nightingale.*

LŪSCĪNĪOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of luscĪnia; Plaut.

LŪSCĪNIUS, i. m. *A nightingale.*

LŪSCĪOSTUS, a, um. *That cannot see well, dim-sighted, purblind, that cannot see well by candle-light:* for this we find also, *luscĪostus, Plaut.*

LŪSCĪOSTUS, a, um. See LŪSCĪOSTUS.

LUSCUS, a, um. (allied to λυγν, or λυξν, twilight, or dusk) *Having but one eye, blind of an eye.*

LŪSIO, ōnis. f. (ludo) *A playing.*
LŪSTO, are. (freq. of ludo) *To play, to play often.*

LŪSOR, ōris. m. (ludo) *I. A player.*
II. Fig. *One who does any thing for amusement.* III. *One who jeers or banter.*

LŪSŌRIUS, a, um. (lusor) *I. Belonging to play.* II. *That serves for amusement or diversion, sportive.* III. *That is done in sport.*

LŪSTRALIS, e. (lustrum) *I. Relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods, lustral.* II. *Relating to a period of five years, that is done every fifth year.*

LŪSTRATIO, ōnis. f. (lustrum) *I. A purifying by sacrifice.* II. *A wandering about, a going from place to place.*

LŪSTRICUS, a, um. (lustrum) *Purifying, relating to purification.*

LŪSTRO, avi, ātum, āre. (lustrum) *I. To enlighten, illumine; hence, to render visible, show, exhibit.* II. *To purify by means of certain religious ceremonies, especially by the carrying round of a sacrifice; hence, to remove by way of purification, to kill.* Hence, *I. To review (an army);* exercitum, Cic., because a review was attended with the offering of purifying sacrifices: fig. *to view, notice, observe, survey.* 2. *To go round, wander over, traverse.*

LŪSTRO, ōnis. m. (lustrum) *One who frequents brothels.*

LŪSTROŌR, ātus sum, āri. (lustrum) *To frequent brothels.*

LŪSTRUM, i. n. (from luo or lavo) *A place in which persons bathe, a bath; hence, a place where swine wallow, a puddle, mire; hence,* I. Gen. *A den or haunt of wild beasts in a forest: a wood, forest.* II. Metaph. *Debauchery.*

LŪSTRUM, i. n. (from luco) *A purifying or expiatory offering made by the censurers every five years at the close of their office, for the whole people.* I. *Any expiatory offering.* II. *A period of five years.* III. *A public exhibition or public games held every five years.* IV. Gen. *A period of several years; e. g. of four years.* Ov. Fast. 3, 136; Plin. 2, 47, of a hundred years, Mart. 4, 1, 7.

LŪSUS, a, um. Part. of LUDO.

LŪSUS, us. m. (ludo) *I. A playing, a game.* II. *A playing, jesting, joking; any thing done by way of amusement; especially, amusement, as opposed to any serious occupation.* III. *Instruction in*

a school, a school, a lecture, a keeping of school.

LŪTĒDULUS, a, um. (dimin. of luteus) *Yellowish.*

LŪTEUS, a, um. (lūtum) *I. Dyed with the herb lutum.* II. *Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron, orange-coloured; also, rose-coloured, rose-red.*

LŪTEUS, a, um. (lūtum) *I. Of mud or mire, muddy, miry; also, of clay; hence, fig., bad, useless, worthless.* II. *Full of mud, muddy; hence, besmeared, with any thing whatever.*

LŪTRO, avi, ātum, āre. (lūtum) *I. To bedaub with mud or clay.* II. Gen. *To besmear, bedaub, anoint.*

LŪTRĒNTUS, a, um. (lūtum) *I. Full of mud or mire, bedaubed with mud, muddy, miry; also gen., bedaubed, besmeared, anointed.* II. Fig. i. e. *Impure, contaminated, heinous.*

LŪTRŪLO, are. (lūtum) *To besmear with mud: to contaminate, pollute.*

LŪTRUM, i. n. *An herb used for dyeing a yellow colour: it is our yellow weed, weld, wood; also, this colour itself.*

LŪTRUM, i. n. *I. Moist or soft earth, mud, mire; hence,* I. In luto esse, Plaut.; or, hærere, id.; or, hærere, Ter., to stick fast in the mire, to be unable to proceed. 2. *A term of reproach, filthy wretch!* II. *Clay.* III. *The powder with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves.*

LUX, cis. f. (from the old Greek λῦξ, or λῦξ) Prop. *Twilight; hence, I. Day-light, the light of the sun; also, the light of the moon and stars, moonlight, starlight; hence, I. Any luminous heavenly body.* 2. Gen. *Light, glittering, sheen.* II. *The light of day, daylight, day; also, a day.* III. *The light of life; also, life itself.* IV. *The faculty of sight, the eyes.* V. *Light, fig. I. The view of all, public notice, the public, sight of the world.* 2. *Light, illumination, explanation.* 3. *Encouragement, any thing that animates or enlivens life.* 4. *Light, good circumstances, prosperity, deliverance.* 5. *Light, ornament, luminary; renown, respectability.* N. B. I. LUX, gen. masc., Plaut. 2. LUCI, for luce, by day, in the light; Cic.: in luce, in light, by day, Lucr. 3. LUCU, for luce, Ter.

LUXŪRIA, æ, and LUXŪRIUS, ūi. f. (luxus) *I. Rankness or luxuriousness of trees, plants, and the soil, too great fruitfulness.* II. *Luxury, immoderate profusion or extravagance in eating, drinking, clothing, &c.*

LUXŪRIO, avi, ātum, āre. and LUXŪRIOR,

ātus sum, āri. (luxuria) *I. To be rank, luxuriant, or exuberant, to be too fruitful, to have a superfluity of nutritious juices; hence, to have or use any thing in plenty or excess.* II. Fig. *To be luxuriant, to be too fruitful or copious.* III. Fig. *To be wanton or sportive, to frisk, sport, &c.; hence, fig., to be wanton or licentious, to indulge too much in pleasure, to be extravagant or dissolute, to act without restraint or moderation.*

LUXŪRIŌSE, adv. *I. Wantonly, licentiously.* II. *Luxuriously.*

LUXŪRIŌSUS, a, um. (luxuria) *I. Rank, luxuriant, exuberant; hence, excessive, very copious, abundant.* II. Fig. *Luxuriant, exuberant, immoderate, excessive, extravagant, wanton.* III. *Extravagant or expensive in living, voluptuous, luxurious.*

LUXUS, a, um. (λεῖς) *Dislocated, disjointed, luxated.*

LUXUS, us. m. *I. A dislocation, luxation.* II. *Too great fruitfulness of the soil or of plants, luxuriance; hence, I. Wantonness.* 2. *Voluptuousness, excess, extravagance, luxury, &c.* 3. *Splendor, pomp, magnificence.*

LYCHNĒBUS, i. m. (λυχνῆβιος) *One that lives by candle-light.*

LYCHNŌCIUS, i. m. (λυχνῶχος) *A candlestick, chandelier.*

LYCHNUS, i. (λύχνος) *A burning light, a taper, candle, torch, lamp, &c.*

LYGOS, i. f. (λύγος) i. q. vitex; Plaut.

LYMPHA, æ, f. (seems to be from limpa, whence limpidus) *Water: water mixed with any kind of liquor.*

LYMPHATICUS, a, um. (lympha) *Confounded, amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad.*

LYMPHO, avi, ātum, āre. (lympha) *To confound or amaze a person, render beside himself, to terrify, to render mad or distracted, to distract; lymphari, to go mad, become distracted, lose one's reason; hence, Lymphathus, a, um. Out of one's senses, mad, crazy, frantic, distracted (Gr. ὑπελόπιπτος).*

LYNCŪS, a, um. (lynx) *Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted, like a lynx.*

LYNX, cis. e. (λύξ) *A lynx.*

LŪRA, æ, f. (λύρα) *I. A lyre, lute, a stringed instrument differing only in form from the cythera.* II. *The name of a constellation.*

LŪRICEN, inis. m. (lyra and cano) *One who plays upon the lyre.*

LŪRICUS, a, um. (λυρικῆς) *Of or belonging to the lyre, lyric.*

M.

MACELLARIUS, a, um. (macellum) *Relating to or concerned with meat and other victuals.* Macellarius, subst., *A seller of meat and other victuals, a victualer: a tavern-keeper, or a person that kept a cook's shop or eating-house.*

MACELLUM, i, n. *A place in which meat, poultry, fish, garden-stuff, &c. were sold; a market.*

MACER, ēre, 2. *To be meagre or lean.*

MACER, ēre, crum. *I. Lean, meagre.*

MACER, ēre, thm. *Fig. Meagre, thin.*

MACERIA, æ, f. (μάκρη; s. μάκρῆα, ῥά) *A wall.*

MACERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To make soft or tender, to water, soak, steep.* II. *To weaken, enaciate.* III. *To render sorrowful, to afflict, vex, fret: macerari, to vex one's self.*

MACHERA, æ, f. (μάχαιρα) *A sword.*

MACHERIUM, i, n. (μάχαιριον) *A small sword.*

MACHEROPHORUS, i, m. (μαχηροφόρος) *One who wears a sword, a soldier.*

MACINA, æ, f. (μάκισσος) *I. A machine, a fabric, or work artificially constructed: a machine destined for any particular work, an engine.* II. *A board or stage on which slaves were exposed for sale.* III. *A scaffold; an asclet.* IV. *A military engine: hence, fig. i. Isidem machinis sperant me posse labefactari, Cic. 2. A stratagem, trick, artifice.*

MACHINAMENTUM, a, n. (machinor) *A machine.*

MACHINARIUS, a, um. (machina) *Relating to or belonging to machines.*

MACHINATIO, ōnis, f. (machinor) *I. Mechanical skill, the skill of employing machines or other contrivances of art, mechanism: fig., artifice, trick, stratagem, in good or bad sense.* II. *A machine, engine.*

MACHINATOR, ōris, m. (machinor) *I. A maker or inventor of machines.*

II. Fig. A contriver of an artifice, cunning deceiver, inventor.

MACHINATRIX, idæ, f. (machinator) *An inventress.*

MACHINOR, ātus sum, āri. (machina) *I. To contrive artificially, machineate, design.* II. *To devise cunningly, contrive with subtlety.* III. *To contrive*

maliciously, plot against any one. Gr. μαχανασθῆαι. N. P. Part., Machinatus, a, um, is used passivè, Sall. Cat. 48.

MACHINŌSUS, a, um. (machina) *Artificially contrived or put together.*

MACIES, cī, f. (maceo) *I. Leanness, thinness.* II. *Of land and plants, Poverty, barrenness, unfruitfulness.* III. *Of language or expression, Poverty, jejune-ness.*

MACILENTUS, a, um. (macies) *Lean, meagre.*

MACIS, idis, f. *A fictitious spice; or, as others suppose, mace.*

MACISTRO, ius, f. (maer) *Leanness.*

MACROCHIR, mī. (μακρόχειρ) *That has long hands, or one hand longer than the other.*

MACROCŌLUM, or **MACROCŌLLUM**, i, n. *Paper of the largest size, royal paper.*

MACTABĪLIS, c. (mactō) *Deadly.*

MACTATOR, ōris, m. (mactō) *A killer, slayer.*

MACTATUS, us, m. (mactō) *A sacrificing, killing.*

MACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of mago, whence mactus and magnus) *To raise, magnify, ennoble: hence, I. To present, reward, enrich, honour: hence, I. Ironically, To present with any thing bad, to punish.* 2. *To appease.* II. *At sacrifices, To dedicate or devote any thing to the gods by means of the salt cake (salsam molam) strewn upon it: then for to sacrifice, slay, immolate: hence, I. Fig. To dedicate, devote.* 2. *Fig. To slay in sacrifice, or simply, to slay, kill: to vex, torment.* 3. *Fig. To overthrow, destroy.*

MACTUS, a, um. (part. of mago, maxi, mactus, &c., i. e. to increase, elevate, ennoble) *I. Of the gods, Satisfied, content, pleased; e. g. with sacrifices.* II. *Of men, when for the most part we find mactē; and sometimes mactus, plur. macti, Pleased, happy on account of any thing, called happy, congratulated.* It is usually employed as a congratulatory exclamation, *Bravo! well done! good luck to you! mactē virtute,* Cic.: or, inactē virtute esto.

MACTŪA, æ, f. *I. Any spot. I. A spot that does not deform or disfigure.* 2. *A spot which deforms or disfigures, a stain, blemish: hence, fig., a disgrace, blot, infamy.* II. *A mesh or hole in a net.*

MACTŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (macula) *I. To speckle, make spotted.* II. *To stain, blot: fig., to pollute, defile, dishonour.*

MACŪLŌSUS, a, um, (macula) *I. Full of spots, speckled, spotted.* II. *Stained, blemished, blotted: fig., polluted, defiled.*

MADĒPACTIO, eel, actum. 3.: pass. mado, actus sum. (macteo and facio) *I. To make wet, wet.* II. *To make drunken, to intoxicate, drench.* III. *To steep, soak in water.*

MADFACTUS, a, umi, Part. of MADFACTIO.

MADĒO, ūi, 2. (μαδέω) *I. To be wet or moist, to be steeped or soaked: hence, Madens, wet, moist.* II. *To melt, thaw.* III. *To be drunken or intoxicated.* IV. *To boil, to be boiling.* V. *To be full of, to abound in any thing.* VI. *To sweat, perspire.*

MADESCO, dui, 3. (macteo) *To become wet or moist.*

MADIDE, adv. *Moistly.*

MADIDUS, a, um. (mactō) *I. Moist, wet.* II. *Full of water.* III. *Soft, tender: hence, of food, sodden, or, tender: putrid, corrupt.* IV. *Inebriated, drunk, intoxicated: Madidus, subst., A thorough drunkard, a sot.* V. *Dyed, tinged, dipped: fig., furnished with any thing, or, supplied, full.*

MADOR, ōris, m. (macteo) *Moisture.*

MADULSA, æ, m. (macteo) *A drunkard.*

MENA, or **MENÆ**, æ, f. (μαίνα) *A small sea-fish, which was salted like herrings, and eaten by the common people.*

MENADES, um, m. See **MENAS**.

MENAS, idis, f. (μαίνας) *Any inspired or raving woman.* I. *A Bacchante.* II. *A priestess or worshipper of Priapus.* III. *A prophesess.*

MÆRO (Mæro), ūi, 2. *I. Intrans. To mourn, grieve, be mournful: hence, Mærens, Mæroful, sad.* II. *Trans. 1. To mourn over any thing, to bemoan, lament, bewail.* 2. *To utter mournfully or sadly.*

MÆROR (Mæro), ōris, m. (mæreo) *A mourning, sadness, great grief, sorrow.*

MÆSTE (Mæste), adv. *Sadly, in a sad manner.*

MÆSTRITER (Mæst.), adv. *Sadly, in a sad manner.*

MÆSTITIA (Mæst.), æ, f. (mæstus) *I. Sadness.* II. *Mournful state or condition.*

MÆSTRŪDO (Mæst.), Inis, f. (mæstus) *Sorrow.*

MÆSTUS (Mæst.), a, um. (mæreo) *I. Sad, mournful, in trouble: sad, gloomy.*

II. Sad, showing sadness. III. *Mournful, that forbodes sorrow.* IV. *Mournful, that occasions sorrow.*

MÁGA, æ. f. *A witch, sorceress.*
MAGALIA, um. n. (a Carthaginian word)
Small cottages, huts.

MAGARIA, ium. d. i. q. magalia; Plaut.
MÁGE. adv. i. q. magis. *More.*
MÁGICE, æ. f. sc. ars. (μαγική, sc. τέχνη)
Magic, sorcery.

MÁGICUS, a, um. (μαγικός) *Magical.*
MÁGIS. adv. (from the old magus, i. e. magnum) I. *More; not only.* II. *More, rather.* The superlative of magis is MAXIME (MAXUME). I. *In the highest degree, especially, very, exceedingly.* II. *Especially, particularly, principally.*

III. In answers, *Yes, very well:* also in confessions, *yes.* IV. *Exactly, just.*

MÁGISTER, tri. m. I. *One who is placed over any thing, a master, chief, superior, president, director, head, overseer:* equitum, Liv., an officer who assisted the dictator and commanded the cavalry, a general of horse: also simply, *magister, the commander of a corps.* II. *Especially, A teacher, instructor:* also, a teacher, *ing, an author, instigator, leader to any thing.* III. *A tutor, guardian of youth.*

MÁGISTERIUM, i. n. (magister) I. *The office of a magister, i. e. president, chief, director, master, &c., mastership.*

II. *Especially, Tutorship, guardianship of youth:* hence, *fig., advice, instruction.*

MÁGISTRA, æ. f. (magister) I. *A mistress, female president.* II. *An instructor.*

MÁGISTRATUS, us. m. (magistro) I. *The office of a magistrate, any civil office, magistracy.* II. *A magistrate.*

MAGNÁNIMITAS, átis. f. *Greatness of soul, magnanimity, spirit.*

MAGNÁNIMUS, a, um. (magnus and animus) *Great of soul, magnanimous, high-spirited.*

MAGNÍFICUS, a, um. (magnus and dico) *That speaks great things, boastful.*

MAGNÍFICŪS, ěci, actum. 3. Prop. MAGNÍ FÁCIO, &c. *To esteem highly, make much of.*

MAGNÍFICE. adv. I. *Magnificently, splendidly, pompously.* II. *Gloriously, honourably.* III. *With fine language, in high strain, in an elevated or lofty style, proudly.* IV. *Greatly, very much.*

MAGNÍFICENTER. adv. i. q. magnifice. I. *Magnificently, splendidly, sumptuously.* II. *Gloriously, honourably.* III. *Very much, greatly.*

MAGNÍFICENTIA, æ. f. (magnificus) *An undertaking or performing of great things,*

an acting or speaking in such a manner as to convince greatness of mind. Hence,

I. *Magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness:* also in a bad sense, *bombast, pompous language.* II. *Greatness of soul, magnanimity.* III. *Greatness of talent (of an artist).*

MAGNÍFICO, ěre. (magnificus) *To make great.* I. *To value greatly, esteem highly.* II. *To extol, speak highly of.*

MAGNÍFICUS, a, um. (magnus and facio) *Compar. Magnificentiŏr, us; superl. Magnificentissimus, a, um.* I. *Of persons, Great, that does any thing by which he becomes or appears great:* hence, I. *Distinguished, respectable, great.* 2. *Magnificent, showy, splendid.* 3. *Boastful, vaunting, bragging.* II. *Of things, By which one becomes or appears great:* hence, I. *Sumptuous, splendid, magnificent:* thus also of words or language, *high-flown, bombastic; lofty, splendid, great.* 2. *Respectable, noble, famed, famous, well known.* 3. *Valuable, good, useful.*

MAGNÍLOQUENTIA, æ. f. (magniloquus)

I. *A sublime or lofty manner of speaking:* a speaking on lofty or sublime subjects. II. *A boasting, vaunting, bragging.*

MAGNÍLOQUUS, a, um. (magnus and loquor) I. *That speaks in a sublime or lofty style.* II. *Vaunting, boastful.*

MAGNÍFENDO, or MAGNÍFENDO, ěre. *To value greatly.*

MAGNÍTUDO, inis. f. (magnus) I. *Greatness, magnitude.* II. *Greatness, loftiness:* it is sometimes used for, *great courage, sometimes for, greatness of soul.*

III. *Great number or sum, quantity, multitude.* IV. *Greatness, length, duration.*

MAGNÓFĚRE, or MAGNO OPERĚ. *Very, very much, exceedingly:* superl., *maximopere (maxum),* Ter.; or, *maximo opere,* Cic., i. e. very much.

MAGNUS, a, um. *Compar. Major; superl. Maximus, a, um. (from mago, ere)* I. *Great.* 1. In circumference, extent, length and breadth. 2. In quantity, number, or sum. 3. In strength. 4. In splendour or magnificence. 5. In reputation, influence, learning, merit, talent, &c. 6. In importance, *Weighty, great, momentous.* 7. Gen. *Great of its kind:* also, *great, high-spirited.* 8. *Great in speech.* N. B. I. *Magnum, adv. Very.* 2. *Magni, sc. pretit. and magno, sc. pretio, Of great value.* 3. In majus, *As greater, sc. than a thing really*

is. II. *Long:* hence, *long (of time):* hence of age, i. With the abla., *natu:* e. g. *magno natu, of a great age, old.* 2. *Of persons of a certain age, in which sense we usually find only major or maximus, sometimes with natu or annis, i. e. greater in birth or years, &c., sometimes without these words:* hence, *Majores, Ancestors:* thus also, *Maximus, a, um, The oldest.*

MÁGUS, a, um. *Magical.*
MÁGUS, i. m. (μάγος) I. *A wise man and philosopher among the Persians.*

II. *A sorcerer, magician.*

MÁJALIS, is. m. *A gelded pig, a hog:* as a term of reproach, Cic.

MÁJESTAS, átis. f. (majus, a, um) I. *Greatness, excellence, dignity:* divinity.

II. *Especially, Public dignity or majesty.* III. *Sc. minuta, Injured majesty or dignity, a violation of or doing any thing against majesty or dignity, any crime against the welfare and honour of the state, treason.*

MÁJUS, a, um. (from mago, ere; cf. MACTUS) I. I. q. *magnus;* i. e. *deus Majus, the great god, i. e. Jupiter, Macroch.*

II. *Of or belonging to the month of May, so called because at this season nature has a flourishing appearance:* mensis Majus, Cic.; or simply, *Majus, Ov., the month of May.*

MÁJUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of major) I. *Somewhat greater: somewhat great.* II. *Somewhat older.*

MÁLA, æ. f. (from mando, as scala from scando) I. *The cheek-bone, jaw.* II. *The cheek.* III. *Malice, The teeth.*

MÁLACIA, æ. f. (μαλακία) I. *A stillness of the sea, a calm.* II. *A want of appetite.*

MÁLACIOSO, ěre. (μαλακίζω) *To render soft or supple.*

MÁLACUS, a, um. (μαλακός) I. *Soft.* II. *Effeminate, delicate.* III. *Plant.*

MÁLE. adv. *Compar. Pejus; superl. Pessime.* I. *Badly, ill:* male facere, or, *malefacere alicui, Cic., to treat one ill: velle alicui, Plaut., to wish ill: animo male est, I. a. m. unwell; Plaut. 2. It grieves me, vexes me, molests me.* II. *Badly, wrongly, poorly, not as it should be:* hence, I. *Very much, exceedingly.* 2. *Scarcely, hardly.* 3. *At a wrong or improper time.* III. *Sadly, pitifully.*

IV. *Unfortunately, wretchedly.*

MÁLEDICAX, or MÁLE DICAX, átis. i. q. *maledicus.*

MÁLĚNĚ. adv. *Scurrilously, abusively.*

MALÉDICENS, i. Part. of *maledico*; see **MALÉDICO**. *II. Adj. Reproachful, abusive, scurrilous, defamatory.*

MALÉ-DICULO, *xl, etum*, 3. *I. To speak ill or badly.* *II. To speak ill of, abuse, revile, asperse.* Part. **Maledictus**, a, um, *Curat.*

MALÉDICTIO, *ōis*, f. (*maledico*) *A* reviling, slander, detraction, obloquy.

MALÉDICTITIO (*Male dicitio*), *āre*. Freq. of *maledico*.

MALÉDICTUM, i. n. (*maledico*) *I. A reproach, term of reproach.* *II. A curse, imprecation.* *III. An evil speech, bad counsel.*

MALÉDICTUS, a, um. *Reproachful, abusive, scurrilous.*

MALÉ-PŌCIO, *ōci, actum*, 3. *I. To make or do any thing badly; usually written as two words.* *II. To do harm, injure, hurt; in this sense usually written as one word.*

MALÉFACTOR, *ōris*, m. (*malefacio*) *One who does harm or injures.*

MALÉFACTUM, i. n. (*malefacio*) *An evil deed, bad action, crime.*

MALÉFICE, *adv.* *Injuriously, mischievously, wickedly.*

MALÉFICIUM, i. n. (*maleficus*) *I. An evil deed, bad action, crime.* *II. Mischievous, hurt, harm, injury; any thing that is bad or noxious: Maleficia, Noxious animals.*

MALÉFICUS, a, um. (*malefacio*) *I. That does ill, evil, wicked.* *II. Hurtful, noxious, mischievous.* *III. Ill disposed, malignant.*

MALÉ-SŪDUS, a, um, i. e. male sudens.

MALÉVOLENS, or **MĀLIVOLENS**, *tis*, (male and volo) *Ill disposed towards any one, malevolent, spiteful, envious.*

MALÉVOLENTIA, or **MĀLIVOLENTIA**, *æ*, f. *Ill-will towards any one, spite, envy, malice; a taking pleasure in the misfortunes of others.*

MALÉVOLUS, or **MĀLIVOLUS**, a, um. (male and volo) *Ill disposed towards any one, malevolent, spiteful, envious: Malevolus, subst., An ill-disposed person.*

MALIFER, a, um. (*malum and fero*) *That bears or produces apples.*

MALIGNE, *adv.* *I. Ill-naturedly, spitefully, malignantly, enviously.* *II. Niggardly, stingily, very sparingly; hence, not much, a little.*

MALICIOSITAS, *adis*, f. (*malignus*) *I. Badness of quality; hence.* *II. Ill-will towards any one, envy, malignity, malice, spite.* *III. Springiness, stinginess, niggardiness, want of liberality.*

MALIGNUS, a, um. (*for malignus, i. e. mali generis: opp. benignus*) *Prop. Of a bad kind, quality, or disposition; hence,*

I. Ill disposed towards any one, wicked, mischievous, malignant; also, bad, poor, sorry, evil. *II. Envious, malignant, malicious, spiteful.* *III. Hurtful, detrimental, noxious, injurious.* *IV. Stingily, niggardly, too sparing, not liberal; hence,*

I. Fig. Niggardly, unfruitful, not fertile.

2. Fig. Sparing, little, small, weak, scanty.

V. Cold in behaviour; or shy, reserved.

MĀLITIA, *æ*, f. (*malus, a, um*) *Badness of quality; hence, vice, impiety, wickedness; especially, malice, ill-will, spite, malevolence.*

MĀLITIOSĒ, *adv.* *Wickedly, knavishly, villainously, treacherously.*

MĀLITIOSUS, a, um. (*malitia*) *Wicked, knavish, villanous.*

MALLEATOR, *ōris*, m. (*malleo, are*) *One who hammers or works with a hammer.*

MALLEOLUS, i. m. (*dimin. of malleus*) *I. A small hammer or mallet; hence,*

II. A young shoot of a vine or other tree, cut off for the sake of planting, a mallet-shoot. *III. A kind of firebrand discharged upon the walls and houses of a besieged town.*

MALLEUS, i. m. *A hammer, mallet, mall; also, a mallet, hatchet, or axe, used for killing the victim at a sacrifice.*

MĀLO, *malui, malle, for mavolo, or magis volo* *To choose rather, to have rather, to prefer.* *N. B. I. Also with potius and magis, which are redundant; Utique potius quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.: magis vincere quam imperare malit, Liv. 2. Malo alicui omnia, Cic. I am a wellwisher to him in every respect. 3. Quod mallem, Ov., as I would rather. 4. We find also, mavolo, mavolunt, maveliss, mavellit, &c., Plaut.*

MĀLŌBĀTHRON, or **UM**, i. n. (*μαλὸβαθρον*) *As a tree of India, (according to Pliny, of Syria.) or prop. the spicy leaf of this tree.* *II. The oil procured from this tree.*

MĀLTRA, *æ*, f. (*μάλτρα*) *I. According to Plin. 2, 108, the name given in Samosata to A kind of native cement or burning mud; hence,* *II. A kind of cement made from slaked lime and hog's fat.* *III. An effeminate person.*

MĀLTHINUS, i. m., *Hor.*, probably a man's name. Some explain it, *An effeminate voluptuous man.*

MĀLUM, *An evil, misfortune; see*

MĀLUS, a, um.

MĀLUM, i. n. (*μᾶλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*) *An apple.* Under this name the Romans included also quinces, pomegranates, pears, and citrons; hence, *augere mala, Virg.*, i. e. quince; *ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor.*, from the beginning to the end of an entertainment, because fruit was brought on in the last course.

MĀLUS, a, um. *Compar. Pejor; superl. Pessimus, a, um. Bad, whether physically or morally; hence,* *I. Bad, useless, good for nothing.* *II. Wrong, ill.* *III. Ugly, deformed.* *IV. Small, light.*

V. Wicked, evil, bad; hence, I. Fig. Knaveish, waggish, roguish. *2. Hurtful, injurious.* *3. Troublesome, inconvenient, disagreeable.* *VI. Unfortunate, unsuccessful, adverse.* *VII. Sick, poorly, ill, indisposed, unwell; hence, Malum, subst. 1. Any thing bad, an evil.* *2. A misfortune, calamity.* *3. Punishment.*

4. Any thing which inflicts evil, a plague, torment, blow, &c. *5. A loss, harm, injury.* *6. An evil deed, bad action.* *7. A sickness, malady; hence, a fever.* *8. Sometimes it is used as an interjection, The plague! a plague upon it!* *9. For male; e. g. responsabile, Hor.*

MĀLUS, i. f. *An apple tree.*

II. m. The mast of a ship; hence, the pole or bar to which the curtain was fastened in the theatre.

MĀLVA, *æ*, f. (*from μαλάχη*) *Mallows, a plant.*

MĀLVAECUS, a, um. (*malva*) *Like mistlelous.*

MĀMILLA (incorrectly *Mammilla*), *æ*, f. (*dimin. of mamma*) *1. The breast or pap.* *II. As a term of endearment; Plaut.*

MĀMMA, *æ*, f. (*μάμμα, μάμη*) *1. A breast or pap.* *I. Especially, of women giving suck.* *2. Of men.* *3. Of animals, A teat, dug.* *II. A mother, in the language of children.* *III. As a term of endearment; Plaut.*

MĀMMEATUS, a, um. i. q. *mammosus; Plaut.*

MĀMOSUS, a, um. (*mamma*) *1. Having large breasts, paps, or teats.* *II. Fig. Protuberant.*

MĀNACULUS, *e*, (mano) *Flowing, penetrating;*

MANCEPS, *Ipis*, m. (*manus and capio*) *1. One that acquires property in a thing by purchase; hence, fig., one who purchases the favour of people; hence, 1. One who farms or hires any thing, a farmer, especially, a farmer of the public revenues.* *2. One who undertakes to build*

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a public edifice or the like, an undertaker, contractor. II. A bail, surety.

MANCIP. for mancipi, genit. of mancipium.

MANCIPIUM, or MANCIPIUM, i. n. (manceps) I. A formal sale of any thing.

II. A right of possession arising hence, a property in a thing. III. Property, that of which one has possession: hence, 1. A slave obtained by purchase; also of a female slave. 2. Possession, property.

MANCIPRO, or MANCIPO, ávi, átum, áre. (manceps) To make over any thing to a person as his property, whether by sale or otherwise, to transfer, dispose of: hence, fig., to give a property in, give a title to..

MANCUS, a, um. I. Maimed, defective in a limb or limbs. II. Fig. Maimed, imperfect, feeble, infirm.

MANDATOR, óris, m. (mando, are) I. One who gives a command. II. One who suborns accusers and witnesses.

MANDATUM, i. n. (mando) A command, commission, order, charge: especially, a kind of contract, for the violation of which an action could be brought against a person: also a command of the emperor, imperial mandate.

MANDATUS, us, m. (mando, are) A command.

MANDO, ávi, átum, áre. (prob. for manui, or in manum, do) I. To command, enjoin, order. II. To confide, consign, intrust, commend. III. To make known to, to inform.

MANDO, di, sum, 3. (from μάω, μάσσω) I. To chew, masticate: hence, Mansum, plur. mansa, Chocwd meat. II. To eat, devour.

MANDRA, æ, f. (μάνδρα) I. A stall: hence, a herd of cattle. II. A chess-board.

MANDUCO, ávi, átum, áre. (mando, are) I. To chew, masticate. II. To eat.

MANDUCUS, i. m. (manduco, are) I. A glutton. II. A puppet.

MANE, i. subst. indecl. neut. The morning. N. B. The ablative is also manei, Plaut. II. adv. Early, in the morning.

MÁNEO, mansi, mansum, ére. (μείνω, Dor. μένω) I. Intrans. I. To remain, stay: hence, 1. To remain, stay, abide, tarry, especially, to remain during the night, to pass the night. 2. To remain, last, continue, endure. 3. To remain, continue, be firm or steadfast: hence, maneat, so let it remain. 4. I. q. esse, with the idea of long duration. 2. To wait.

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II. Trans. To wait or stay for any one: fig., to await, overhang, impend.

MANES, ium, m. (according to Festus, prop. The Good) I. Dii manes. Cic. e. xii Tab., the infernal deities. II. Departed spirits, the spirits of the dead, especially, good and benevolent spirits: also of a single person, and so, a spirit, ghost.

III. The infernal regions, or abode of the Manes. IV. Punishment in the infernal regions. V. For cadaver, reliquia; e. g. inhumatos coudere manes, Lucan.

MANGO, ónis, m. One who deals in any thing, and hence sets off or dresses out the same; a dealer; e. g. in men, a slave-dealer, slave-merchant: in precious stones, a jeweller: in unguents and perfumes, a perfumer: in wine, a wine-merchant, vintner: hence, I. Mangonicus.

II. Mangonius, a, um, Belonging to a mango: Mangonium, A setting off or trimming up any thing to be sold. III. Mangonizo, are, To set off or trim up a thing to make it sell the better.

MANIA, æ, f. (μανία) Madness, insanity, rage.

MANICA, æ, f. (manus) I. A long sleeve which covers the hand like a glove. II. A glove, or muff. III. A fetter or iron for the hands, a handcuff, manacle.

IV. A grappling-iron.

MANICATUS, a, um. (from manica) Furnished with long sleeves.

MANÍCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of manica) A small or little hand, in tender language.

MANIFESTARIUS, a, um. (manifestus) Manifest, evident.

MANIFESTE, adv. Manifestly, apparently, visibly.

MANIFESTO, ávi, átum, áre. (manifestus) To manifest, make public, discover.

MANIFESTUS, a, um. (manus and fendo, prop., struck with the hand) I. Manifest, evident, visible, apparent: Manifestum, Any thing evident: hence, abl., manifesto, manifestly, evidently, apparently, visibly. II. Of whom any thing is known clearly and evidently, clearly convicted.

MANIPULARIS (Manipl.), e. Belonging to one manipule.

MANIPULARIS, a, um. i. q. manipularis: e. g. habitus, Suet., the dress of a private soldier.

MANIPULÁTUM, adv. I. By handfuls. II. By maniples.

MANIPULUS, (and, with the poets, Maniplus), i. n. (manus and plico, i. e. im-

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plico) I. A handful, bundle or bottle of hay or grass, a sheaf of corn, &c. II. A certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, manple.

MANNUS, i. m. A horse, used principally for drawing, a coach horse, draught horse.

MÁNNO, ávi, átum, áre. To flow, to stream. I. Of any thing liquid: also, To flow or drop with any thing: to distil, drop. II. Of the atmosphere and other things, To flow, diffuse, or extend itself: hence, 1. To spread or extend itself: hence, to become known by many, become public. 2. To flow from, to proceed, emanate. III. To flow out from, to escape the memory, be forgotten.

MANSIO, ónis, f. (maneo) I. A staying, remaining. II. A place to stay at, residence, habitation: hence, quarters, an inn, lodging, station.

MANSIRO, ávi, átum, áre. (maneo) To remain, abide, or dwell any where.

MANSITOB, óris, m. (manus and tuco) A defender.

MANSUEFACIO, éci, actum, ére.; pass. mansueficio, actus sum. (mansues and facio) Prop. To accustom to the hand, to tame: fig., to tame.

MANSUES, is and étis. (manus and suco) Accustomed to the hand, tame.

MANSUEFICO, suévi, suétum, ére. (mansues) I. Trans. To use or accustom to the hand, to tame. II. Intrans. To accustom itself to the hand, to grow or become tame: fig., of persons and things, to grow tame, gentle, or mild.

MANSUÉTÉ, adv. Tame, softly, gently.

MANSUÉTUDO, inis, f. (mansuetus) I. Tameness. II. Fig. Gentleness, softness, mildness; mild and friendly behaviour or disposition. III. In the time of the emperors, one of their titles, mansuetudo tus, Eutrop., Your Grace.

MANSUÉTUS, a, um. (mansues) I. Tamed, tame. II. Fig. Tame, not fierce or wild, gentle, good-temperd, sedate, calm, quiet, mild, friendly, courteous.

MANSUS, a, um, part. I. Of MANDO. II. Of MANEO.

MANTELE, or MANTILE, is, n. (manus)

A towel or napkin to wipe the hands with.

MANTELLUM, or MANTÉLUM, i. n. A mantle, cloak.

MANTICA, æ, f. Seems to denote, A kind of wallet hanging down on both sides, a double wallet, a saddle-bag.

MANTISCINOR, átus, sum, ári. (from

MANUS, as *vaticinor* (from *vates*) *To prophesy, divine.*

MANUS, *are.* (for *manso*, from *maneo*) *To stay, remain.* II. *To wait, linger.*

MANUSŪS, *e.* (*manus*) *That is held in or falls to a hand:* hence, *Manuale*, *sc. involucrum*, *A book-case.*

MANUBIALIS, *e.* (*manubia*) (*of or belonging to booty.*)

MANUBIARIUS, *a.* (*um.* (*manubiæ*); *e. g.* *amicus*, *i. e.* from whom I derive advantage, *Plaut.*

MANUBIUS, *a.* (*um.* (*manus*) *1. That has been gained as booty, that is been taken from an enemy:* hence, *Manubia*, *arum*, *sc. res.* *1. Things that have been taken from an enemy, plunder, booty, spoils.* 2. *Unlawful gain, robbery.*

Spoils taken in war were changed into money, by which means alone they could be divided into shares: hence, *1. Plunder turned into money.* 2. *The general's share of the spoils.* II. In the art of divination, *manubiæ* means, *Lightning, a particular kind of lightning, or a clap of thunder.*

MANUBRIUM, *i. n.* (*manus*) *1. That by which we take hold of any thing, a hit, handle, ear, helve, haft.* II. *Fig.* *An occasion or opportunity for any thing.*

MANULEA, *æ. f.* (*manus*) *A sleeve protecting the hand against the cold, a muff.*

MANULEARIS, *a. m.* (*manulea*) *A maker of sleeves, or of muffs.*

MANULEATUS, *s. a.* (*um.* (*manulea*) *Furnished with long sleeves which covered the hand.*

MANUMISSIO, *ōnis. f.* (*manumitto*) *A discharging or dismissing from under one's power, a manumitting (of a slave).*

MANUMITTO, or *MANŪ MITTO*, *si, suum, ēre.* *To let go out of one's power, to give liberty (to a slave).*

MANUPRĒTIUM, *MĀNUPRĒTIUM*, or *MĀNUS PRĒTIUM*, *i. n.* *That which is given to an artist for his labour, wages, salary, hire, pay:* hence, *fig.*, *a reward, pay.*

MANUS, *us. f.* (from *manu*, to feel, handle, touch) *1. A hand.* Observe, *I. Jactare manus*, *Ov.*, to move the hands in dancing. 2. *Manus*, *i. e.* *The fist, a fighting, the hand prepared for fighting, and sometimes it may be rendered, valour.*

3. *Utraque manu*, with both hands, *i. e.* willingly, *Mart.* 4. *Manu tenere*, *Cic.*, to know for certain, be sure of. 5. *In manu esse*, to be in one's power: but, in *manibus esse*, to be in the hands of;

oratio est in manibus, *Cic.*, is in every one's hands, is public. 6. To be in hand (as a piece of work); *liber mihi est in manibus*, is in course of writing, *Cic.* 7. To be near; *Cæs.*; *Virg.* 4. To be present; *attendere, quas sunt in manibus*, *Cic.* 6. *Habere in manibus*, *Cic.*, to embrace, caress. 7. *Manus* often denotes, *Nearness, or proximity*, whether in war (meaning close quarters), or otherwise.

8. *Manus* frequently signifies, *Fighting, close combat, blows*; *ad manum venire.* 9. *De manu*, with one's own hand. 10. *Plena manu*, *Cic.*, with a full, plentiful hand, *i. e.* copiously, very much.

11. *Manibus pedibusque*, with hands and feet, *i. e.* with all one's power. 12. *Per manus trahere*, *Cæs.*, with the hands. 13. *Præ manu*, at hand, in readiness. 14. *Inter manus*, with the hands. 15. *Sub manu*, or *manum*, at hand, near: hence, easily, or, immediately. 16. *Manum alieni adire*, *Plaut.*, to mock, sport at. 17. *Manus* is frequently used of, *Art, application of art, labour, workmanship.* 18. *Manibus aequis*, *Tac.*, with equal advantage.

19. *Manus afferre*, or *inferre*, to lay hands on, employ force. 20. *Pover.* III. *Workmanship, labour*, of an artist and mechanic. IV. *That which is written, painted, &c., by a person:* also, a *hand-writing, manner of writing, hand:* hence, a *building.* V. *A corps of soldiers:* it is also used, 1. Of others, *A multitude, body, company.* 2. Gen. *People, labourers.*

VI. *A throw at dice.* VII. In fencing, *A thrust, stroke.* VIII. *Anything like a hand, in shape or use:* hence, 1. The trunk of an elephant. 2. Plur. *The forefeet of bears.* 3. Plur., *The branches of trees.* N. B. *Manu*, for *manus*, *Propert.*

MĀNUPĒS, *i. n.* (a *Carthaginian word*) *A hut or tent*, such as the nomadic tribes of Africa used to carry about on carriages: hence, *a poor house, hut, cottage*; and *inapalia, vilages.*

MĀPPA, *æ. f.* (According to *Quintilian*, *i. 5, 57*, a *Punic word*) *A napkin for the hands and mouth at meals.* Also, a *cloth used in chariot races as a signal to begin driving.*

MĀRĀTHRUS, *i. m.* or *MĀRĀTHRUM*, *i. n.* (*μαράθρου*) *Fennel (Anethum feniculum, L.).*

MARCEO, *ti, ēre.* 1. *To wither, droop.* II. *Fig.* *To be faint or feeble, to be languid.*

MARCESCO, *ēre.* (*marceo*) 1. *To wither, pine away, droop.* II. *Fig.* *To become languid or weak.*

MARCEUS, *a.* (*um.* (*marceo*) 1. *Withered:* hence, II. *Rotten.* III. *Feeble, languid, weak.*

MARCO, *ōris. m.* (*marceo*) 1. *Wantlessness, mistiness.* II. *Languor, faintness, inactivity, drowsiness.*

MARCŪTUS, *i. m.* (*dimin. of marcus*) *A small hammer, also, a hammer.*

MĀRE, *is. n.* (from the Celtic *mor*, the sea) 1. *The sea, as opposed to dry land:* also, *mare, or, places on the sea.*

II. *Sea-water.* III. *The colour of the sea, sea-green.* IV. *Fig.* *A sea.*

N. B. *Abiit, mare*, for *marī*, *Luce.* Or

MARGĀRITA, *æ. f.* (from *μαργαριτης*) *A pearl.* Also, *MARGĀRTUM*.

MARGĪO, *āvī, atum, are.* (*inargo*) *To furnish with an edge or border.*

MARGO, *itis. e.* *An edge, border.*

MĀRĪNUS, *a.* (*um.* (*mare*) *Of, belonging to, or found in the sea, marine.*

MĀRISCA, *æ. f.* 1. *A kind of large inferior fig.* II. *The pines.*

MĀRĪTĀLIS, *e.* (*maritus*) *Of or belonging to a husband or wife, matrimonial.*

MĀRĪTIMUS, or *MĀRĪTĪMUS*, *a.* (*um.* (*mare*) 1. *Of or belonging to the sea, maritime.* II. *Situate or found at the sea, maritime.*

MĀRĪTO, *āvī, atum, ēre.* (*maritus*) 1. *To marry.* II. *Of trees and vines, To join a vine to a tree.*

MĀRĪTUS, *a.* (*um.* (*mas*) *Matrimonial, conjugal, of or belonging to marriage:* hence, *subst.*, *Maritus*, *A husband:* and *Marita*, *A wife:* *maritus inens* also, *a person whom a woman is about to marry, an accepted lover, a future husband, a suitor, wooer.*

MĀRMOR, *ōris. n.* (*μαρμαρος*) 1. *Marble:* hence, 1. *A powder made from marble.* 2. *A milestone.* 3. *Marmoræ, Hor.*, *marble monuments.* II. *The poets* use this word of the surface of the sea, on account of its splendour; *pelagi, Catull.*: also simply, *marmor*, *Virg.*, the surface of the sea, or the sea.

MĀRMORĀRICUS, *a.* (*um.* (*inarmor*) *Belonging to or concerned with marble:* *faber*; also simply, *Marmorarius*, *A marble-mason, worker in marble.*

MĀRMORĒS, *a.* (*um.* (*marmor*) 1. *Of marble, consisting of marble.* II. *Concerned with or belonging to marble.* III. *Resembling marble in its smoothness or the whiteness of its colour, smooth or white as alabaster.*

MARS, *tis. m.* (cont. from *Mavors*)

1. *The name of the God of War:* hence, 1. *For, War, a battle, conflict, engage-*

rent: hence fig. of, a *judicial contest*. 2. *A manner of fighting*. 3. Also, *The fortune or event of a war or of a battle, success*. 4. *Fury of war*. 5. *Marte inco, tuus, suo, nostro, vestro*, i. e. by one's own endeavours, without the assistance of others. 6. *Baldness, valour*. 11. *The planet Mars*.

MARTIUS, a, um. (Mars) 1. *Of, belonging to, or proceeding from Mars, martial*. 11. *Sacred to or named from Mars*. N. H. *Campus Martius*, a place between Rome and the Tiber, in which the comitia were held, and the youth practised in gymnastic exercises. 111. *Warlike, of or belonging to war*. IV. *Of or belonging to the planet Mars*.

MAS, genit. *maris*, m. 1. *Male, of deities, men, animals, and plants*. 11. *Manly, masculine*.

MASCELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of *mas*) 1. *Male, masculine*: also, *subst.*, *A scale*.

11. *Male, like a male*. 111. *Manly, bold, vigorous, courageous, heroic*.

MASSA, a, f. (μασσα, from *μασ*, *masseron*, to knead) *That which is united together like dough, a mass, lump*.

MASTIGIA, a, m. (μαστιγίαι) *A term of reproach, Scourdlar, rascal, villain; one that is or deserves to be continually beaten*.

MASTRUCA, or **MASTRUGA**, a, f. (according to Quint., a Sardinian word) *A sheepskin, or a kind of shaggy garment made of sheepskins*: also as a term of reproach; *Plaut*.

MASTRUCATUS, a, um. (*mastruca*) *Wearing a mastruca*.

MATELLA, a, f. (dimin. of *matula*) 1. *A chamber-pot, night-stool*. 11. *Any vessel or water-vessel*.

MATELLIO, ónis, m. (dimin. of *matula*) Is usually explained, *A chamber-pot*; Cic. *Parad.* 5, 2; but it is probably a small kind of vessel, perhaps, a *water-vessel*.

MATER, tris, f. (ματρη, Dor. ματρη) 1. *A mother*: *mater familias* or *familia*; *the mistress of a family, the lady of the house*: especially, *a wife*; also, *mother* frequently signifies simply, *a woman, lady, and matres, women, ladies*. 11. *The mother, maternal love or affection*. 111. *The act of child-bearing*. IV. *A cause, origin, fountain*.

MATERCULA, a, f. (dimin. of *mater*) *A little mother*.

MATERFAMILIAS, **MATERFAMILIE**. See **MATER**, and **FAMILIA**.

MATERIA, a, and **MATERIES**, ól, f. (*mater*) 1. *That of which any thing consists*

or is composed, materials, stuff, matter: especially, *materials for building*: hence, 1. *Timber or wood for building*. 2. *Gen. Wood*; whether *whole trees*: or, *twigs, boughs, branches*: or, *the trunk of a tree*: or gen., *wood, that is used for any purpose*: also, *the wood of a tree*. 11. *Fig. That from which any thing proceeds or can proceed*: hence, 1. *A race or kind of animals that propagates itself*. 2. *Matter, stuff, materials for any thing*. 3. *A reason, cause, occasion, motive*. 4. *Natural genius or disposition of a person*: and sometimes, *talent, abilities, temper*.

MATERIARUM, a, um. (*materiala*) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with wood*: *Materialarius*, subst., *A woodman, one who supplies with wood*.

MATERIATUS, a, um. Part of **MATERIO**.

MATERIS, ól, f. See **MATERIA**. **MATERIO**, ávi, átum, áre. (*materiala*) *To build with wood*: *aves male materialate*, Cic., of bad woodwork (*materials*), and so decaying.

MATERIOR, ári. (*materiala*) *To fell or procure timber*.

MATERIS, or **MATÄRIS**, is, or **MATÄRA**, a, f. (a Celtic word) *A kind of missile weapon, a javelin, pike*.

MATERNUS, a, um. (*mater*) *Of or belonging to a mother, motherly, maternal*.

MATERTEIRA, a, f. (*mater*) *A mother's sister, aunt by the mother's side*.

MATHÉMATIcus, a, um. (μαθηματικός) 1. *Of or belonging to mathematics, mathematical*: hence, *Mathematicus, A mathematician*: *Mathematica, sc. ars, Mathematics*. 11. *Of or belonging to astrology or the art of prediction from the stars, astrological*: *Mathematici, Astrologers*.

MATRICIDA, a, e. (*mater* and *caedo*) *A matricide, murderer of his mother*. **MATRICIDIUM**, i, n. (*matricida*) *Matricide, murder of one's mother*. **MATRIMONIUM**, i, n. (*mater*) 1. *Marriage, matrimony*. 11. *Matrimonia, for, Wives, married women*.

MATRIMUS, a, um. (*mater*) *That has a mother still alive*. **MATRIX**, icis, f. (*mater*) 1. *The female of any animal kept for breeding*: hence, *the trunk of a tree*. 11. *The matrix*.

MATRONA, a, f. (*mater*) *A married free-born woman, especially, one of superior rank, a lady, a matron, wife*: also, *a wife, followed by a gentility*. **MATRONALIS**, e. (*matrona*) *Proper, suited to, or becoming a matron or wife*.

MATTA, a, f. *A mat or mattress*.

MATTEA, **MACTEA**, or **MATTYA**, a, i. (ματτιβα) *Delicate, dainty food*.

MATELLA, a, f. *A chamber-pot, night-stool*: unless perhaps it signify some small vessel for holding water.

MATÜRÄTE. adv. *Quickly, speedily*. **MATÜRATIO**, ónis, f. (*maturio*) *A hastening, accelerating*.

MATÜRE. adv. 1. *Timely, in right or proper time*. 11. *Soon, quickly, speedily*. 111. *Prematurely, too soon*.

MATÜRESCO, rui, 3. (*maturus*) 1. *To ripen, become ripe*. 11. *Fig. To become ripe, to attain a proper age, nature, qualification, size, or strength*.

MATÜRITAS, átis, f. (*maturus*) 1. *Ripeness or maturity*: hence, 1. *Fig. Ripeness, maturity, proper time for a thing*: also, *ripeness, i. e. proper nature and perfection*. 2. *A proper time, occasion, opportunity*. 3. *Ripeness of understanding, prudence*. 4. *Maturity, fullness of time, timeliness*. 11. *Expeditious, promptness*.

MATÜRO, ávi, átum, áre. (*maturus*) 1. *Intrans.* 1. *To ripen, grow ripe, acquire ripeness or maturity*. 2. *To make haste, hasten*. 11. *Trans.* 1. *To ripen, make ripe, bring to ripeness or maturity*. 2. *To perfect, bring to perfection*. 3. *To hasten, accelerate*: to be too hasty, act too hastily or precipitately. 4. *To do any thing in good or proper time*.

MATÜRUS, a, um. 1. *Ripe, mature, mellow*: hence, *fig., ripe, having a proper age, skill, strength, or nature*. 11. *Seasonable, timely*. 111. *Quick, speedy*.

MATÜTINUS, a, um. *Early, that happens or does any thing early in the morning*: *Matutinus, sc. tempus, The morning*: hence, *abat. matutino, early in the morning*.

MAVÖLO, for *malò*; thus also, *mavelin*, &c. See **MALO**.

MAVORS, tis, m. i. q. *Mars. The name of the god of war*: *urbs Mavortis*, i. e. *Roma, Virg.*

MAVORTIUS, a, um. (*Mavors*) i. q. *Martius*. 1. *(Of or belonging to Mars*: hence, 11. *Martial, warlike*.

MAXILLA, a, f. (dimin. of *malala*) *The cheek-bone, jaw-bone*: also *poeticè, the chin*.

MAXIME (*Maxümè*). See **MAGIS**. **MAXIMUS**, átis, f. (*maximus*) *Greatness, largeness, magnitudo*.

MAXIMOPERE. See **MAGNOPERE**.

MAXIMUS (*Maxümus*), a, um. See **MAGNUS**.

MAZZONIUM, *n. m.* (*μαζονίον*, sc. *ἀγρίου*) *A dist. plant.*

MEMBER, for *membr.* or *membra ipsius*; *PLANT.*

MEMBR. for *membr.* or *membra ipsius*; *Ter.*

MEMBUS, *us. m.* (*μμβος*) *I. A gang, passage, course.* *II. A way, road, passage.*

MECANTOR, or **FOCANTOR**? *By Casser* *truly.*

MECUM, *i. e. cum me.* See **CEM**, and **FO.**

MEU, *i. e. me.* *Plant.*

MEDES, *idis. f.* (*Medea*) *Magical.*

MEFLA, *ae. f.* (*medeor*) *A healing, cure: a remedy, expedient against any thing.*

MEDICOR, *erl. 2.* *To heal, cure: hence, to assist, relieve, assist, aid, succour.*

N. B. Part. *medens* is also used substantively, *A physician; medentes, physicians.*

MEDICINATUS, *i. m.* *A servant employed in various kinds of mental occupations.*

MEDICULUS, *e.* (*medicor*) *That can be healed or cured, curable.*

MEDICUMEN, *inis. u.* (*medicor*) *I. Any remedy applied to diseases, wounds, or sores, whether to cure or to prevent them; a medicine, remedy, antidote; fig., a remedy, antidote.*

II. Any juice or other means by which the nature of a thing is changed, an artificial improvement; especially, 1. A poisonous liquid or juice, poison. 2. A charm, enchantment. 3. A liquid for colouring, a dye. 4. A means of improving beauty, a wash, paint.

MEDICAMENTARIUS, *a, um.* (*medicamentum*) *I. Of or belonging to physic.*

II. Of, belonging to, or concerned with poison.

MEDICAMENTUM, *i. n.* (*medicor*) *I. A medicine, physic, medicament; also, for external application, an ointment, salve, &c.; fig., a remedy.*

II. Any artificial means whereby the quality or nature of a thing is improved or deteriorated. 1. Any injurious or poisonous medicine or poison, or gen., poison. 2. A charm, enchantment. 3. A liquid for dyeing, a colour, dye. 4. An artificial improvement of beauty, a paint, wash.

MEDIATUS, *a, um.* *I. Part. of medicor; see MEDICO.* *II. Adj. Healing, of a healing nature or quality.*

MEDICATUS, *us. m.* (*medicor*) *A clericus.*

MEDICINA. See **MEDICINUS**.

MEDICINĀLIS, *e.* (*medicina*) *Of or belonging to physic or surgery.*

MEDICINUS, *a, um.* (*medicor*) *Of or belonging to physic or surgery; hence,*

I. Ars medicina; and simply, medicina, sc. ars, The art of physic or surgery.

II. Medicina, sc. officina, A surgeon's or apothecary's shop, a surgery.

III. Medicina, sc. res, A medicine, remedy. Also, Medicina, A cosmetic, means of improving beauty; fig., a remedy.

MEDICO, *avi, ātum, āre.* (*medicor*) *I. To heal, cure.*

II. Fig. To medicate, to tincture or impregnate with the juice of herbs or any thing of a medicinal nature.

III. To colour, dye. *IV. To render poisonous.*

MEDICOR, *ātus, um, āri.* (*medicor*) *I. To heal, cure.*

II. Fig. To heal, cure.

MEDICUS, *a, um.* (*medeor*) *I. Utaling, wholesome, medicinal, serving for or relating to healing; Medicus, subst., A physician.*

II. Enchanting, bewitching.

MEDIO, *adv.* *Moderately, middlingly.*

MEDIOTAS, *ātis. f.* (*medius*) *The middle, the place in the middle.*

MEDIUMMUS, *i. n.* *Cic. & MEDIUMUS, i. m.* (*medius*) *A Greek measure of corn, a Greek bushel.*

MEDIORIS, *e.* (*medius*) *I. Middling, moderate, indifferent, ordinary.*

II. Ordinary, tolerable, mean, low, not particular, common.

MEDIOCRITAS, *ātis. f.* (*mediocritas*) *I. Mediocrity, moderation; plur. mediocritates, moderate passions or affections.*

II. Mediocrity, meanness, insignificance.

MEDIOCRITER, *adv.* *I. Moderately.*

I. Middlingly, tolerably. 2. Ordinarily, not particularly.

II. Easily, lightly, calmly.

MEDIORUMUS, or **MEDIORUMUS**, *a, um.* *i. q. medius. That is in the middle.*

MEDIORUMUS, *inis. n.* (*medior*) *A thinking upon any thing, a preparation.*

MEDITAMENTUM, *i. n.* (*meditor*) *A thinking upon any thing, a preparing, making ready.*

MEDITARE, *adv.* *I. With premeditation or design.*

II. Tener, Plaut., to know accurately.

MEDITATIO, *ōnis. f.* (*meditor*) *I. A meditating upon any thing.*

II. Especially, A meditating upon or studying a thing, in order to its accomplishment.

III. Exercise, practice; heuce, custom, habit.

MEDITERRANEUS, *a, um.* (*μεδιτερρα*) *Inland, midland, and so, far from the sea; in opposition to maritime; hence, Mediterranean, subst., An inland part.*

MEDITOR, *ātus, um, āri.* (*from μεδισταιναι*) *I. To meditate, think upon, consider, reflect.*

II. To think upon, to design, to be about to do a thing.

III. To design, study, practise, or prepare one's self for, also without a case, to study.

IV. To exercise one's self in any thing by meditation.

N. B. Meditatus, a, um, is always used passivè, Meditated or thought upon, studied.

MEDIUM, *The middle, &c.* See **MAIUS**, *a, um.*

MEDUS, *a, um.* (*μεδω; η, ος*) *I. That is in the middle, middle; hence, Medium, subst. 1. The middle. 2. The public, the community, the whole assembly of several persons, the presence of all; in medio, publicly, in the presence of all; also, for the benefit of all; thus also, in medium, in public, before the public.*

3. A mean or indifferent thing, that is neither good nor bad.

II. Moderate, not particular, common, ordinary.

IV. Middling.

V. Moderate, temperate, keeping a middle course; Media, plur., Moderate measures.

VI. Doubtful, indefinite, ambiguous.

VII. That takes part in two things, that inclines either way.

VIII. That inclines to neither party, neutral, impartial.

IX. That vacates any thing in the way.

MEDUS FIDUS, See **FIDUS**.

MEDUTURUS, *i. m.* *The chief magistrate at Capua.*

MEDULLA, *ae. f.* (*medullus*) *I. The marrow in bones; the pith of plants or vegetables.*

II. Fig. i. e. 1. The inmost part of a thing. 2. That which is most excellent, the cream, marrow, &c.

MEDULLITUS, *adv.* *I. In the marrow to the marrow.*

II. Fig. Inwardly, in the inmost soul, heartily.

MEDULLOLA, *ae. f.* *Dimin. of medulla.*

MEGALENSIS, *e.* *I. Megalensis sacra; and simply, Megalensis, A festival in honour of the goddess Cybele, consisting chiefly in the exhibition of plays.*

II. Relating or belonging to this festival.

MEGISTANUS, *um. m.* (*Μεγιστανος*) *The grandees or nobles of a kingdom.*

MEHERCULE, **MEHERCULE**, **MEHERCULES**. *A form of oath. By Hercules.*

MEO, *ere. 3.* *To make water.*

MEL, *inellis. n.* (*μέλι*) *I. Honey.*

II. Honey, fig., any thing that is sweet and pleasant.

MELANCHOLIA, æ. f. (μαλαχολία) Black bile, melancholy; hence, Melancholicus, a. um. That has much black bile, melancholy.

MELANDRUS, i. m. (μειλάνδρος, black-tail) A kind of sea-fish.

MELAS (Maes), or MELIS (Maëlis), is. f. A kind of animal; according to some, a badger; according to others, a marten.

MELICUS, a. um. (μαλικός) Musical; especially, lyric, lyrical.

MELISCELM, i. n. (μυλισκελόν, honey-apple) A kind of sweet apple.

MELINUS, a. um. Prop. Of or belonging to the animal melos, a badger or marten; hence, Melina, æ. f. A wallet or purse made from the skin of this animal.

MELINUS, a. um. (from μῆλον, an apple) Of quinces or quince-apples. N. B. Melinum, sc. vestimentum, Plaut., i. e. of the colour of quinces.

MELINUS, a. um. from mel: Melina, Plaut., A drink made from honey.

MELIOR. See BONUS.

MELISPHYLLUM, i. n. (μυλισσέφυλλον, μυλισσάλλον, honey-leaf) An herb of which bees are fond, balm-gentle (Melissa officinalis, L.).

MELIS, See BONUS, and BENE.

MELIUSCULE, adv. Somewhat better, or pretty well.

MELIUSCULUS, a. um. (dimin. of comp. melior) I. Somewhat better. II. Rather better (after an illness).

MELLICULUS, a. um. (mel) I. Sweet as honey. II. Melliculum, subst., Honey, or, any thing as sweet as honey; hence, as a term of endearment, My honey!

MELIFER, a. um. (mel and feru) That bears or brings honey.

MELILLUS, a. um. (dimin. of melinus) Of honey, honey-sweet; mea mellilla, sc. res, my little sweetheart, Plaut.

MELLINA, i. f. (mel) I. Perhaps, A drink of honey; hence, II. Sweetness, loveliness, agreeableness, delightfulness.

MELLITES, a. um. (from mel) I. Of or sweetened with honey: sweet as honey. II. Fig. Honey-sweet, lovely, pleasant, most beloved.

MELOS, n. (μέλος) A song, hymn.

N. B. Plur. melæ (μυλα), Lucr.

MEMBRANA, æ. f. (membrum) I. The skin or membrane which covers the separate members of the body; also, the tender skin of fruit, a peel, rind. II. Gen. A skin.

1. Of a snake, The slough. 2. A skin prepared for writing on, parchment, vellum; plur. membrana, parchments, writing-tablets. III. Fig. Skin, the outer part, the surface.

MEMBRANULA, æ. f. (dimin. of membrana) I. A small or thin skin or membrane. II. Parchment.

MEMBRATIM, adv. I. By members, limb by limb, from member to member.

II. Fig. By members, by pieces, singly, by degrees. III. Membrata dicere, Cic., i. e. per membra, in small members (επιλάε), from about nine to seventeen syllables.

MEMBRUM, i. n. I. A limb, member of the body; also, membra may frequently be rendered, body. II. Fig. A part of a whole; hence, in rhetoric, a member of a sentence consisting of from nine to seventeen syllables.

MEMET. See EGO, and MET.

MEMINI, isse. (perf. of the obsolete verb, memino, Gr. μνήσασθαι, μνάω, I represent to my mind, i. e. imagine to myself) I. To have observed, to retain in the memory, to recollect, remember, think of any thing, be mindful of. N. B. Meminisse, pro memoria, Lucr. 4, 769.

II. To think upon any thing, to consider, bear in mind, have respect to. III. To know, know well. IV. To notice, mention.

MEMOR, ōris. (memini) I. Mindful; hence, 1. (sc. beneficiorum) Grateful, thankful. 2. Observant of, having respect to any thing, and it may sometimes be rendered, conformable, suitable. 3. Revengful. 4. That has a good memory. 5. That easily retains any thing in the memory. II. That reminds us of any thing.

MEMORABILIS, e. (memoro) I. That deserves to be spoken of. II. Imaginable, conceivable. III. Memorable, remarkable.

MEMORATOR, ōris. m. (memoro) One that mentions or relates.

MEMORATUS, a. um. I. Part of memoro; see MEMORO. II. Adj. Renowned, well-known, famed, remarkable.

MEMORATUS, us. m. (memoro) A mentioning, relating.

MEMORIA, æ. f. (memor) I. Memory. II. Remembrance, recollection.

MEMORIA, æ. f. (memor) I. Memory. III. Time, past or present, so far as it is or can be remembered, the memory of man. IV. That which has once happened; a history, or, an event so far as it is recollected. V. A history, account,

narration, report; a written history or account, a treatise, journal, narrative; hence, memoria, under the emperors, a written account of remarkable events. VI. A thinking upon any thing future in order to avoid it; periculi, Liv.

MEMORIALIS, e. (memoria) Of or belonging to memory or remembrance; libellus, Suet., a journal, day-book, memorandum-book.

MEMORIOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of memoria. A weak memory.

MEMORITER, adv. By heart, from memory.

MEMORIO, avi, atum, are. (memor) To mention, narrate, relate, say, speak of.

MENDA, æ. f. A fault, defect, blemish.

MENDACIOSUS, a. um. (mendacium and loquor) That tells lies, lying, false.

MENDACIOSUM, i. n. Dimin. of mendacium; Cic.

MENDACIOSUM, i. n. (mendax) A lie, untruth, falsehood, fib.

MENDACIOSULUM, i. n. Dimin. of mendacium; Cic.

MENDAX, acis. (mentior) I. Lying; homo mendax, Cic.; and simply, mendax, id., a liar; also, of things, false, imaginary. II. Fig. Lying, i. e. 1. Deceitful, deceiving. 2. False, feignitious. 3. Invited, counterfeit, feigned, not natural.

MENDICABULUM, i. n. (mendico) A beggar, mendicant.

MENDICATIO, ōnis. f. (mendico) An obtaining by begging, a begging.

MENDICE, adv. In a beggarly manner, by begging.

MENDICITAS, atis. f. (mendicus) A living by begging, mendicity, beggary; great poverty, need, want.

MENDICO, avi, atum, are, and MENDICOR, atus sum, ari. (mendicus) I. Intrans. To beg, go begging. II. Trans. To beg any thing, obtain by begging.

MENDICULA, sc. vestis. A beggar's garment.

MENDICUS, a. um. Beggarly, needy, poor; hence, subst., Mendicus, A beggar, mendicant; mendicus is also a term of reproach, a beggar.

MENDOSE, adv. With faults or mistakes, erroneously, incorrectly.

MENDOSUS, a. um. (mendum) I. Full of faults or mistakes, erroneous, incorrect. II. That commits faults or mistakes, blundering.

MENDUM, i. u. A fault, mistake, defect.

MEN

MENIS, *idis. f.* (from *meis*, the moon) *The figure of a half moon placed by way of ornament at the beginning of books.*

MENS, *tis. f.* (from *meis*) *1. The mind, understanding. II. The soul, sens., including the will and passions.*

III. *Thought; hence, a thought, plan, design.* IV. *Intention, purpose.* V. *Memory, recollection.* VI. *Consideration, deliberation.* VII. *Courage.*

MENSA, *æ. f.* (from *metior*) *1. Prop. A surveying-board or table; then gen., a table; especially, 1. A table for meals. 2. Food at table. 3. A dish. II. An altar.* III. *Lautonia, Suet., A butcher's stall.* IV. *A banker's table or counter.*

MENSARIUS, *a, um. (mensa)* *Relating to or concerned with the table of a money-changer; hence, Meosarius, subst. 1. A money-changer, banker. II. One who regulated the payment of money, a public banker, &c.*

MENSIO, *onis. m. (metior)* *A measuring.*

MENSIS, *is. m. A month. N. B. Mensium, for mensium, Ov.*

MENSOR, *oris. m. (metior)* *One that measures any thing, a measurer; especially, 1. A measurer of land, a land-surveyor. II. An architect.*

MENSTRUALIS, *e. (menstruus)* *I. Monthly, that happens every month. II. Monthly, for a month.*

MENSTRUUS, *a, um. (mensis)* *I. Monthly, that happens every month. II. Monthly, of a month's duration. III. Monthly, for a month.*

MENSULA, *æ. f. (dimin. of mensa)* *A small dish.*

MENSURA, *æ. f. (metior)* *1. A measuring, measure. II. The measure by which any thing is measured, a standard of measuring. III. Fig. i. e. A measure, size, quality, kind, length, &c.*

MENSUS, *a, um. Part. of METIOR.*

MENTIO, *onis. f. (memini)* *A mentioning or speaking of any thing.*

MENTIOR, *itus sum, iri. 1. Intrans. 1. To lie, not to speak truly; hence, mentior, I shall have lied, call me a liar; fig., to impose upon, delude, deceive. Also of poets, for, To feign, pretend. 2. To lie, not to keep one's word. II. Trans. 1. To lie, to say any thing that is not true, to say or allege any thing falsely. 2. To feign, counterfeit, devise. 3. Fig. To impose upon, delude, deceive. 4. To have or assume the form of another thing or person, to be or become similar, to imitate.*

MEN

5. *To change, alter. N. B. Menitus, a, um, is frequently used passivè.*

MENTUM, *i. n. The chin.*

MEO, *avi, atum, are. To go, pass.*

MEOPH. *i. e. meo, or, meo ipsius; Plaut.*

MEPHITUS, *is. f. A noxious and pestilential vapour.*

MERPE, *for me, or me ipsum; Plaut.*

MERCLUS, and MERACUS, *a, um. Dimin. of mercatus.*

MERACUS, *a, um. (merus)* *Unmixed, mixed with nothing else, pure.*

MERCANTILIS, *e. (mercior)* *That can be purchased.*

MERCATOR, *oris. m. (mercior)* *1. A tradesman, merchant; a wholesale dealer. II. A purchaser.*

MERCATORIUS, *a, um. Mercantile.*

MERCATRÆ, *æ. f. (mercior)* *1. Trade, traffic, a dealing in goods of merchandise. II. Merchandise, goods of merchandise.*

MERCATUS, *us. m. (mercior)* *1. A buying and selling, trade, traffic. II. A place for trade, a market. III. A market, fair.*

MERCEDULA, *æ. f. (dimin. of merces)* *1. A slight or poor reward. II. Prædiorum, Cic., rent, hire.*

MERCENARIUS, *a, um. (merces)* *That does any thing for reward or payment, hired for money, reward, or pay, hired, stipendiary; hence, Mercenarius, subst., A hired, day-labourer.*

MERCE, *edis. f. (merco)* *1. Reward, hire, wages. II. Reward, punishment.*

III. *A reward, ironically, detriment, vexation, or injury received by a person through his own actions, cost, trouble, &c.*

IV. *Profit or gain from a thing, income from houses, lands, money, &c. rent, income, revenue; also, the interest on capital.*

MERCIMINIUM, *i. n. (merx)* *1. Goods, merchandise. II. That which one has purchased, a purchase.*

MERCOR, *atus sum, iri. (merx)* *1. Intrans. To trade. II. Trans. To buy, purchase. N. B. 1. Mercarior, for mercarior, 2. Mercatus, a, um, pass.*

MERCURIUS, *e. (or belonging to the god Mercury; Mercuriales, 1. Learned men and poets; especially, lyric poets, favourites of Mercury, because Mercury was the patron of learned men, and the inventor of the lyre. 2. Tradespeople, merchants, because Mercury was their patron.*

MERDA, *æ. f. Dung, excrement, ordure.*

MER

MERE, *adv. (Castly, purely, without mixture.*

MERENDA, *æ. f. An afternoon meal taken between four and five o'clock; hence, Merendarius, a, um, That takes such a meal.*

MERENS, *tis. 1. Part. of mereo et mereor; see MEREO. II. Adj. 1. That deserves any thing, worthy, deserving. 2. That has rendered himself deserving.*

MEREO, *ui, itum, ere, and MEREOR, itus sum, eri. 1. Trans. 1. To deserve, to be able to lay claim to any thing, to be worthy. 2. To earn, get, gain, acquire; hence, 1. The phrases, quid mereas, ut, &c.; or, quid inerearis, ut, &c.; or, quid mereri velis, ut, &c., what would you ask for, what would you take for, &c. 2. To purchase, buy, fig. 3. Mere-re, and mereri stipendia, or simply, mere-re, To serve as a soldier for pay, to be a soldier, to serve. 3. To obtain, acquire, receive. 4. To commit, do, perform. 1. To commit, perpetrate. 2. To do, perform. II. Intrans. 1. To serve for pay, serve as a soldier. 2. To render one's self deserving.*

MERETICUS, *a, um. (meretricus)* *Of or relating to harlots or prostitutes, meretricious.*

MERETRICULA, *æ. f. Dimin. of meretricus.*

MERETRIX, *icis. f. (mereo)* *That earns money, especially by prostitution; a prostitute, strumpet, harlot, courtesan. N. B. Genit. meretricum, Ter.: Ov.: or, meretricium, Plaut.*

MERGA, *æ. f. (merges)* *A pitchfork with which corn when cut is made into heaps.*

MERGES, *itis. f. 1. A sheaf. II. 1. q. merga.*

MERGO, *si, sum, ere. 1. To dip, dip in, immerse; also absolutè, to sink in water; mergi, to plunge or dive into. Mergere means also gen., To sink, put or let sink, to sink or let down; hence, mergi, of the heavenly bodies, to set. II. Fig. To overwhelm. III. Fig. To conceal, hide, render invisible. IV. To deprive of feeling, render unfeeling; potatio, qua mergit, Sen., intoxicates.*

MERGUS, *i. m. (mergo)* *A kind of sea-fish that dives under water, a diver.*

MERIDIANUS, *a, um. (meridies)* *1. Of mid-day. II. Meridional, southern.*

MERIDIATIO, *onis. f. (meridio)* *A mid-day nap.*

MERIDIES, *ei. m. (medius and dies)* *1. Mid-day, noon. II. Noon, the south.*

MER

MÉRĪDO, āre, and MĒRIDĪOR, āri. (mēridies) *To rest at mid-day, take a mid-day nap.*

MĒRĪTO, āre. (freq. of merco) *To earn money.*

MĒRĪTO, adv. (meritus) *According to desert, deservedly, justly.* Superl. meritissimo, Cic.

MĒRĪTŌRĪUS, a, um. (merco) *For which money is paid, with which one gets or can earn money, that can be had on hire.*

MĒRĪTUM, l. n. (merco) *I. A reward.* II. *Merit, desert, any action by which one deserves thanks or reward.*

III. *A service, a kindness, benefit.* IV. *A fault, offence, error; also, a crime.*

V. *Worth, value, weight, importance.*

MĒRĪTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of merco or mercor; see MĒREO.* II. *1. Praiseworthy, Deserved, that is deserved; just, right, due, legitimate, 2. Active, that has rendered himself deserving.*

MĒRO, ōnis, m. (merum) *A wine-drinker; thus the emperor Tiberius was called, instead of Nero; Suet.*

MĒRŌDĪBUS, a, um. (merum and bibo) *That drinks wine unmixed, which, with the ancients, was the practice only of drunkards.*

MĒRŌPS, ōpis, m. *A bird that eats bees, a bee-eater (Merops apalster, L.).*

MĒRŌ, āre. (freq. of mergo) *To dip in, immerse.*

MĒRŪS, a, um. Part. of MERGO.

MĒRĪLA, ō. f. *I. An osseal black-bird.* II. *A kind of fish, perhaps, a merling, whiting.*

MĒRUM, i. n. See MERUS.

MĒRUS, a, um. *I. With which nothing is mixed, unmixed, pure, simple; hence,*

II. *Mere, only, alone, nothing else.*

III. *1. Bare, uncovered. 2. Pure, clear, bright; hence, fig., pure, real, genuine.*

MĒRX, cis, f. *I. Goods, wares, merchandise.* II. *For res, A thing.*

MĒSSIS, is, f. (meto) *I. A harvest, a mowing, reaping, or gathering in of the fruits of the earth; hence,*

II. *A harvest, corn, grain. 1. That is reaped and gathered in. 2. That is to be reaped.*

III. *Harvest-time, time of harvest.*

IV. *A harvest, a year.* V. *A gathering of honey.* VI. *Messis Cilicium at Arabum, Stat., saffron and frankincense.*

VII. *Messis bellatura, Stat., i. e. the men that sprang from the dragons' teeth sown by Cadmus.* VIII. *A harvest, fig.; mali messem metere, Plaut., to reap or describe ingratitude.*

MES

MĒSSOR, ōris, m. (meto) *I. A mower, reaper.* II. *Fig. Sator scelerum et messor, Plaut.*

MĒSSŌRĪUS, a, um. (messor) *Of or belonging to mowing or reaping.*

MĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of METO.

MĒTA, ā. f. *I. Any thing in the form of a cone or pyramid; hence, especially, a column or goal at the end of the circus at Rome, round which the charioteers drove seven times.* II. *The place where a person or thing turns round.* III. *A goal, mark, aim; hence, a boundary, limit, end.* N. B. Sol ex aquo meta distabat utraque, Ov., i. e. it was mid-day: nox mediam caeli metam contigerat, i. e. medium caelum, Virg.

MĒTALLĪCUS, a, um. (metallum) *Of or belonging to metal, metallic.*

MĒTALLĪFER, a, um. (metallum and fero) *Yielding or abounding in metal.*

MĒTALLUM, i. n. (μετάλλιον) *I. Metal; hence, fig., kind, disposition, nature.*

II. *A mine.*

MĒTAMŌRPHŌSIS, is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις) *A transformation, change; hence, Metamorphoses, the name of a poem of Ovid.*

MĒTĀTOR, ōris, m. (metor) *One who marks off or metes out a place.*

MĒTĪCŪLŪSUS, a, um. (metus) *I. Fearful, timid.* II. *Terrible, horrible.*

MĒTĪOR, mensus sum. 4. *I. To measure, mete; hence, 1. To measure by paces or walking, &c., and so, to pass or go through; thus also, to perform, accomplish, end (of time).* 2. *Fig. To measure, estimate, or judge of one thing by another; also without an ablativus, to measure, judge, estimate.* II. *To measure out, distribute, deal out by measure.*

MĒTŌ, messui, messum, ēre. 3. *1. Intrans. To mow, reap.* II. *Trans. 1. To mow, reap, cut down.* 2. *With the poets, for, To dwell in, inhabit.* 3. *To mow, reap, cut down, fig., i. e. 1. To cut off, pluck off, crop, strike, or tear off.* 2. *To cut down, slay, cut off.*

MĒTŌRŌSCŪPUS, ōr, -os, i. m. (μεταρροσκόπος) *One who tells the fortune of a person by looking at the countenance.*

MĒTŌR, atus sum, āri, (meta) *I. To measure, measure out; fig., for, to go or pass through; especially.* II. *To fix the bounds or limits of a place; castra metari, to pitch a camp.*

MĒTĒRA, ō. f. (μετρέτης) Prop. *A measure; hence, i. q. cadus, a measure of liquids containing ten congii; also, a kind of large vessel for liquids, a vat, tun, &c.*

MĒTRĪCUS, a, um. (μετρέτης) *Relating*

MET

to the metre of a verse or to versus itself, metrical.

MĒTRUM, i. n. (μέτρον) *I. A measure; metre.* II. *Versus.*

MĒTRĪENS, tis. *I. Part. of metuo; see METUO.* II. *Adj. Afraid of, in fear of.*

MĒTRŪ, ni, ōtum, ēre. (metus) *I. Intrans. To fear, be afraid, be concerned.*

1. *Followed by de, on account of, in respect of; de sua vita, Cic. 2. Followed by other words, as quid, quod, &c., when it is equivalent to, To await any thing with fear, to be uncertain, to expect any thing with fear or distrust, to be anxious or fearful.* 4. *Followed by a dative to the question, for whom? for whose good? pueris, Plaut.; senectae, Virg., i. e. to be concerned for.* II. *Trans. 1. To fear, be afraid of, dread. 2. To reverence, respect; patrem, Ter. 3. I. q. caveo, To take heed of, abstain from, beware of with an infinitive, not to wish or desire, not to be inclined or disposed to do any thing.* N. B. Part. Metutus, a, um; e. g. metutum, i. e. quod metuerant homines.

MĒTUS, us, m. *I. Fear, dread, apprehension, concern.* II. *A holy dread or awe, reverence.* III. *That which causes or can cause fear, a cause of fearing; in which sense it may sometimes be rendered, a terror.*

MĒUS, a, um. (from μέος, ἄ, ὄν) *My, mine, belonging to me; also, mine, belonging to or proceeding from me; also, mine, conformable, suitable, or proper to me; hence,*

I. *Meum, Mine, my own; de meo, Cic. II. Meus, Mine, my, my friend; thus also, mea (femin.), my, beloved, dear.* III. *Meus sum, I belong to myself, am my own, Ter.; hence, 1. I am myself, in my right senses; Ov. 2. I am my own master, am free; Pers.*

IV. *Meus est, Plaut.; Ov., he is mine now, i. e. I have caught him, or have him in my power.* V. *Meus homo, i. e. this silly fellow of mine, Phaedr.; thus also, stupor meus, Catull., this blockhead of mine.* N. B. 1. The vocative mi is common; mi homines, Plaut. 2. Meum, for meorum, Plaut. 3. Meopte, for meo, or meo ipsis, Plaut.; thus also, meopte, Ter.; also, meampt, Plaut.

MĪ, i. For mihi. II. Vocat. of meus.

MĪCA, ō. f. *I. A crumb, bit, morsel; hence, fig., a small bit, little.* II. *A certain dining room, probably of the em-*

peror Domitian, because he was of small stature; Mart.

MICANS, tis. Part. of MICO
MICO, ui, Ære. (from *mic*) 1. To move to and fro with a quick or tremulous motion; hence, 1. To tremble or shake. 2. To spring forth. 3. Micare, sc. digitis, Cic., to extend the fingers suddenly, and let another at the same time guess at the number so extended, or in any other manner to decide any thing by suddenly stretching out the fingers. 11. To shine, glitter, glisten, sparkle.

MICROSPICHOS, i. (μικροψυχος) Little-minded.

MICRÉRO, Ære. (desider. of mingo) To desire to make water.

MIGRASSO, is, &c. See MIGRO, ad fin.

MIGRATIO, Ænis. f. (migrò) 1. A removal, changing one's place of habitation. 11. Fig. Verbo migrationes (sunt) in alienum cultus, Cic., i. e. figures, figurative significations.

MIGRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. Intrans. 1. To change one's place of habitation, to migrate, transmigrate; to remove, depart, go away. 2. To go to a place or person; hence, to pass over, change. 11. Trans. 1. To depart or go away from a place, to leave, abandon, forsake. 2. To transport, remove from place to place. 3. To transgress, overstep, not to observe. N. B. Migrassit, for migraverit, Cic. e XII Tab.

MILES, tis, c. (from mile, i. e. mille) Prop. One of a thousand; hence, 1. A soldier; hence, a chessman. 11. It is frequently used for pedes, A foot-soldier, infantry-man; where eques is put with it. 111. Any soldier or warrior, any one that performs military service, including officers, &c.

MILIARIS, a, um. (miliarium) 1. Of belonging to, or concerned with millet. 11. Milliarium, sc. vas, a kind of vessel to receive the juice pressed from olives, and to warm water in.

MILITÄRIS, e. (miles) Relating to soldiers, to war, or to military service, proper to or usual with soldiers, soldier-like, warlike, military; hence, 1. Ætas militaris, Tac., the age in which military service was performed, from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year. 2. Via, Cic., a military road.

MILITÄRITER, adv. Like a soldier, in a military manner.

MILITÄRIS, a, um. l. q. militaris.

MILITIA, Æ. f. (miles) 1. Military service, warfare; militia means also, an

expedition, campaign. N. B. Militiæ, in militia, In the field, in war, is frequently used, but only when domi is put with it; hence, any service, office, profession. 11. War. 111. The soldiery, the military. IV. A warlike disposition, courage, boldness. N. B. Militiæ, for militia, Lucr.

MILITRO, Æ. f. Dimin. of militia; Suet. MILITRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (miles) To be a soldier, perform military service, serve as a soldier, or simply, to serve; also tig., to serve.

MILICUM, i. n. Millet (Panicum italicum, L.).

MILLE, numer. (in the Celtic, mil) 1. Adj. A thousand. 11. Subst. neut., seq. genit., A thousand; plur. millia, thousand; also, millia, a thousand, distributive; in millia æris asses singulos, Liv.

N. B. 1. Mille passuum, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile, Cic.: also without passuum; e. g. ultra quadringenta millia liceret esse, Cic. 2. Mille, i. e. Innumerable.

MILLENI, Æ. a. (mille) A thousand, distributive.

MILLESIMUS, a, um, (mille) The thousandth; inter mille rates millesima puppis, Ov., i. e. the last of them.

MILLIARIUS, a, um, (mille) 1. Comprising or containing a thousand. 11. That contains a thousand paces, of a thousand paces; hence, Milliarium (sc. lapis), or milliarium (sc. marmor or spatium), A milestone, which pointed out a thousand paces, or a Roman mile; a mic.

MILLIES, adv. 1. A thousand times. 11. A thousand times, times innumerable.

MILVINUS, a, um, (milvus) 1. Of or belonging to a kite. 11. Fig. i. e. Rapacious, insatiable, &c.

MILVUS, or MILVUS (trisyll.), i. m. 1. A kind of bird of prey, a kite or glead (Falco Milvus L.). 11. A kind of fish of prey, i. q. milvago. 111. A constellation, near the Ursa Major.

MIMA, Æ. f. (mimus) An actress, female comedian who acted by gestures.

MIMALLONES, um, m. (μυαλλόνες) Bacchanals; hence, 1. Mimallones, a, um, Bacchanalian. 11. Mimalonis, idis, f. A Bacchanal.

MIMICE, adv. Mimically, with mimicry.

MIMICUS, a, um, (mimicus) Mimic, pantomimic; also, mimic, feigned, affected, having only an appearance, not real.

MIMOGRAFUS, i. m. (μυμογράφος) One who writes mimic papers, a composer of mimic poems.

MIMULA, Æ. f. Dimin. of mimus; Cie.

MIMUS, i, m. (μῦσος) 1. A person who by gesticulations and gestures of all kinds imitates and expresses the actions, words, and character of others in a ridiculous or wanton manner, either in the theatre or in other places; a mimic, pantomime. 11. A mimic or pantomimic performance, a farce; hence, fig., any thing which resembles a comedy or farce. Also, Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

MINX, for minixine; Pers.

MINA, Æ. f. 1. Or Mna (μνᾶ), A Grecian pound, weighing a hundred Attic drachme. 11. A threat, menace.

MINACILE, Ærum. f. (minax) Threats.

MINACITER, adv. In a threatening manner, with threats.

MINÆ, Ærum. f. (allied to mineo) 1. Projecting points of a wall, pinnacles, battlements. 11. Threats, menaces; also, a sound used by drivers of cattle to urge the animals on their way.

MINANTER, adv. In a threatening manner, with threats.

MINATIO, Ænis. f. (minor, ari) A threatening, threat, menace.

MINAX, Æcis. (minor, ari) 1. Prominent, projecting. 11. Threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces.

MINÆO, Ære. 2. To project, over.

MINGO, Æri, Ætum, Ære. (μινγω) To make water.

MINIANS, a, um, (minium) Coloured with minium or vermilion.

MINIATUS, a, um. (dimin. of miniatus) Coloured with minium or vermilion, coloured red.

MINIATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of minio; see MINIO. 11. Adj. Of a vermilion red.

MINIME. See PARTUM.

MINIMUS, a, um. See PARVUS.

MINIO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (minium) To colour with vermilion or minium, to paint red; hence, Miniatus, a, um, Coloured with vermilion, painted red.

MINISTER, tra, um. (perhaps from manus) 1. Adj. Serving, ministering.

11. Subst. Minister, i. m. and Ministra, Æ. f. A servant, waiter, attendant. Fig. A servant, any one who is at hand and assists in the accomplishment of a purpose, an aider, abettor, promoter, accomplice.

MINISTERIUM, i. n. (minister) 1. The

office or ministry of a servant, service, ministry; hence, any service, office, or employment. II. A suite of attendants, household. Gen. I. A superintendent, director, manager. III. A service of dishes, table service.

MINISTRĀ. See MINISTER.

MINISTRĀTOR, ōris, m. (ministro) I. q. minister. I. One that serves, a servant, waiter, attendant. II. One who serves a person with any thing, supplies him with what he is to say, &c.

MINISTRĀTORIUS, a, um. (ministrator) Belonging to serving or ministrating.

MINISTRO, avi, atum, āre. (minister) I. To serve, attend, or wait upon;

especially at table, to serve up the food, &c., wait at table. II. Fig. To take care of, manage, rule, govern, direct.

III. Gen. To provide, furnish.

MINISTRĀNDUS, a, um. (minor) Threatening.

MINĪRO, āre, i. q. minor; Plaut.

MINĪROR, ātus sum, āri. (minor, ari) To threaten. N. B. Minitarior, for minitari, Plaut.

MINIMĀ, i. n. (a Spanish word) Minium, red lead, vermilion.

MINOR, ātus sum, āri. (allied to minē and mineo) I. To project or reach forth towards. II. To threaten; hence, to threaten, facere, for, to intend, purpose any thing.

MINOR, ōris, compar. See PARVUS.

MINĪME, adv. (for minime) See PARVUM.

MINĪMUS, a, um. (for minimus) See PARVUM.

MINUO, ut, ūtum, c. (μίνω, μίνω) I. To lessen, make less. II. To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; hence, minui, to decrease, grow less. III. To bring to nothing, to impair the credit of any thing. IV. To check, limit. V. To wound, violate, injure. VI. To cut or break to pieces, grind, bruise. VII. To change, alter. VIII. To cease, leave off.

MINUS, compar. I. Adj. See PARVUS.

II. Adv. See PARVUM.

MINUSCŪLUS, a, um. (from the comparative minor) Rather less, or simply, less, little, somewhat little.

MINUTĪLIS, e. (minutus) Small, little; hence, Minutale, or Minutal. I. Somethings small, a little. II. A dish of minced meat.

MINUTĪM, adv. I. By pieces, in small pieces. II. Gradually, by degrees.

MINUTE, adv. I. Minutely, into small parts. II. In a little or low manner.

III. Accurately, nicely.

MINUTĪA, æ. f. (minutus) Smallness, littleness; a very small thing.

MINUTIO, ōnis, f. (minuo) A lessening, diminishing.

MINUTUS, compar. See MINUTE, and MINUTUS.

MINUTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of minutus) Quite or very little, small.

MINUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of minuo; see MINUO. II. Adj. Small, little.

MIRĀBĪLIS, e. (miror) I. Admirable, astonishing, wonderful. II. Surprising, extraordinary.

MIRĀBĪLITER, adv. In a wonderful, astonishing, or admirable manner: extraordinarily, very much.

MIRĀBŪNDUS, a, um, i. q. mirans; Liv.

MIRĀCŪLUM, i. n. See MIRACULUS.

MIRĀCŪLUS, a, um. (miror) Wonderful, surprising, strange or singular of its kind; hence, Miraculum, i. n. subst.

1. A strange or wonderful thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle. II. The wonderful nature or quality of a thing, wonderfulness.

MIRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (miror) An admiring, wondering.

MIRĀTOR, ōris, m. (miror) An admirer.

MIRĀTRIX, icis, f. (mirator) She that is astonished, wonders, or admires.

MIRE, adv. I. In a wonderful, strange, extraordinary manner; strangely, extraordinarily. II. Extraordinarily, very much.

MIRIFICĀ, adv. Prop. In a wonderful manner; extraordinarily, very much.

MIRIFICUS, a, um. (mirus and facio) Causing admiration or astonishment, and so, extraordinary, strange, singular, very great.

MIRĪMŌDIS, adv. i. q. miris modis; Plaut.

MIRĪMŪLUS, ōnis, m. A kind of gladiator, that used to fight with a Thracian (Threx) and a retiarius; he wore a Gallic helmet with a fish as a crest.

MIROR, ātus sum, āri. I. To wonder, be astonished; miror may also be rendered, I do not understand, it strikes me as wonderful, I know not, I cannot comprehend, I am astonished, I wonder, I should like to know. II. To admire, esteem, prize. III. To gaze or look at with desire; also, to look or gaze upon with astonishment.

MIRUS, a, um. I. Wonderful, sur-

prising; hence, Mirum, A wonderful thing; a wonder, marvel; hence, I. Mirum quam, or quantum, Very, extraordinarily, prop. it is wonderful how, or how very, how much, &c. 2. Quid mirum? What wonder? 3. Mirum ni, i. e. Incontestably, indubitably, certainly, prop. I should wonder, unless. 4. Mirum quin, Certainly, doubtless, probably. II. Wonderful, strange, very great, extraordinary.

MISARGYRIDES, æ. m. (μισος, to hate, and ἀργύρεος, money) Money-hater, a fictitious name; Plaut.

MISCELLĀNEUS, a, um. (miscellus) I. Mixed, not consisting of one and the same kind, but of various kinds. II. Poor, mean, bad; miscellanea, Juv. II, 20, probably, the poor fare of players.

MISCELLUS, a, um. (miscico) I. Mixed, consisting of various kinds and not of one and the same. II. Perhaps, Poor, mean, not select.

MISCEO, miscui, mistum or mixtum, ūre. (μίγγω, i. e. μίγγω) I. To mix, mingle; hence, fig., to mix, mingle, unite; hence, I. Se miscere, To join one's self to, intermix with, have intercourse with. 2. Misceri, To collect together; circa aliquem, Virg. 3. Certamina miscere, Liv.; or, proelia miscere, to fight, engage. 4. Misceri aliquo, or, aliqua re, To be changed or metamorphosed into any other person or thing, to take the shape or form of it; Mixtus Enipeo Tænariæus deus, Propert. The ancients used to mix their wine with water; hence, II. To pour in for drinking, to make fit for drinking, to mix. III. To throw into confusion, jumble together, embroil, disturb. N. B. It may frequently be rendered, To fill; pulvere campus miscetur, Virg., for, pulvis miscetur in campo; domum genitui, id. : omnia flamma ferroque, Liv. - IV. To raise, occasion, excite, bring forth, attempt, cause.

MISELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of miser) Miserable, unfortunate, wretched.

MISER, a, um. I. Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, distressed, unhappy; lamentable, deplorable; Gr. ὀδύνηος, κακοδαιμον. II. That renders unfortunate or miserable; hence, violent, too great, vehement. III. Indisposed, poorly, ill, sick, unwell. IV. Wretched, in a moral sense, bad; worthless, reprobate, vile; or, pitiable, ὀδύνηος; bad. N. B.

Miserum! in a parenthesis, i. e. What a misfortune! how sad! how lamentable! MISERĀBĪLIS, e. (miseror) I. Pitiable,

deplorable II. Lamentable, piteous, mournful, sad. N. B. Miserable, for miserabiliter, Virg.

MISERABILITER. adv. Lamentably, pitifully, mournfully, sadly.

MISERATIO, ōnis. f. (miseror) I. A feeling of pity or commiseration, a commiserating. II. An expressing pity by words, a lamenting, bewailing. Also, Behaviour which excites pity.

MISERR. adv. I. Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably, piteously. II. Wretchedly, miserably, badly. III. Ardently, eagerly, vehemently.

MISEREO, ul, tum and ertum. 2. (miser) To have compassion, to pity, commiserate: Impersonaliter, et distresses, &c.

MISEROR, eritus and ertus sum. 2. (miser) To have pity or compassion on, to pity, commiserate. N. B. Misereris, for miserari, Lucr.

MISEROSCO, ere. 3. (misereo) To have compassion on, to pity.

MISERET. See MISEREO.

MISERIA, æ. f. (miser) I. Misery, wretchedness, unhappy circumstances, trouble, misfortune. II. Trouble, difficulty: also, anxiety.

MISERICORDIA, æ. f. (miseror) I. Compassion, pity, mercy. II. A mournful or sad mien, an air of pity. III. Mournful or piteous circumstances or condition, misery, trouble, wretchedness, misfortune.

MISERICORS, dis. (misereo and cor) Pityful, compassionate, of persons and things: misericordior, Plaut.

MISERITER. adv. Pityfully; Catull.

MISERITUS. Part. of MISEROR.

MISEROR, ōnis sum, ōri. (miser) I. To lament, bewail, deplore, commiserate.

II. To mourn over, to be troubled concerning any thing. III. To feel or show pity or compassion towards a person or thing, to pity, commiserate. N. B. Part. Miserrandus, a, um, Lamentable, pitiable.

MISERTUS, a, um. Part. of MISEROR.

MISERULUS, a, um. I. q. missellus; Catull.

MISILLICUS, or MISSITUS, a, um. (mitto) Discharged from military service.

MISILLŒLO, ōre. (mitto) To send often.

MISILLIS, e. (mitto) That is thrown or hurled, or, that is usually thrown or hurled: hence, I. Telum, Virg.; or, ferrum, id.; or simply, missile, sc. telum, Liv., a missile weapon. 2. Res missiles, Suet.; or, missilia, id., things thrown by the emperors among the people.

MISISSIO, ōnis. f. (mitto) I. A causing of a person or thing to go or depart; a releasing or discharging: especially, a discharging from service or office. II. An intermission of any thing: hence, a ceasing, end. III. A sending, despatching.

MISISTO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (freq. of mitto) To send frequently.

MISSOR, ōris. m. (mitto) One who sends; one who casts or shoots.

MISSES, a, um. Part. of MITTO.

MISSES, us, m. (mitto) I. q. missio. I. A sending, despatching; a despatch.

II. A throwing, casting, hurling. III. A shouting. IV. A course, turn, heat in the public games, the time from the commencement to the end of a contest, a match.

MISTIM. adv. Mixedly; Lucr.

MISTIO, ōnis. f. (miscéo) A mixing.

MISTRŒA, æ. f. (miscéo) I. A mixing. II. A mixture.

MISTUS, or MIXTUS, a, um. I. Part. of miscéo; see MISCEO. II. Adj. Mixed, mingled.

MITE. adv. Mildly, gently: mitius, Ov.: mitissime, Cæs.

MITELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of mitra) I. A bandage. II. A band round the head in the shape of a coil or cap.

MITELLITA, æ. f. A very expensive kind of entertainment.

MITESCO, ere. (mitis) I. To become mild or mellow, to lose its roughness or harsh flavour: also, to become mild or soft. II. To grow gentle or temperate: to become tame.

MITIVICO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (mitificus) I. To render mild or soft. II. To render mild, gentle, or easy: hence, to tame, render tame.

MITIVUS, a, um. (mitis and facio) Easy, gentle; Sil.

MITIGATIO, ōnis. f. (mitigo) A mitigating, alleviating.

MITIGO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (for mitem ago, i. e. facio) I. To make mild or milder, to take away the roughness, harshness, or sharpness of a thing: also, to check, tame, restrain. II. Fig. To tame, calm, pacify, assuage.

MITIS, e. I. Mild, mellow, not harsh, sharp, or rough. II. Mild, kindly, fruitful. III. Calm, gentle: also, gentle, harmless, innoxious. IV. Mild, soft, gentle, not harsh or violent: also of animals, tame, gentle.

MITUS, MITISSIME. See MITE.

MITRA, æ. f. (μῖτρα) A covering of the

head, worn especially by u. and c. a kind of cap.

MITTO, misi, missum. 3. (freo, mis, prop., to cause to go) I. To let a person or thing go, to cause to go, to give free course to any thing: mitto me, let me go, do not hinder me from going, Plaut. II. To leave alone. III. To omit, pass over: also, to slight, neglect, take no trouble concerning a thing; mittere means also, to cease from, give up, end. IV. To dismiss, discharge, dissolve, disband. V. To set at liberty, discharge, release.

VI. To let or cause to go out from itself or another: hence, to give, show. VII. To send to a place, send away, despatch: hence, I. Of countries that produce certain things in abundance; India mittit ebur, Virg. 2. To send to, give, inspire.

3. To send word, to inform. 4. To occasion, make, cause. VIII. To hurl, throw, cast; also, to throw, cast precipitate. IX. Fig. I. e. To put, set, lay or place in or on. X. Fig. I. e. To let fall.

N. B. Misi, for misisti, Catull.: mittin', for mittisne, Plaut.

MIXTIO, &c. See MIXTIO, &c.

MISEROSYNON, or MISI, n. (μῖσος) A memorial.

MÖBILIS, e. (for movibilis, from movéo) I. Moveable, easy to be moved. II. Moveable, pliable, flexible, easily excited.

III. Rapid, quick, nimble. IV. Inconstant, changeable, unstable, fickle.

MÖBILITAS, ōtis. f. (mobilis) I. Moveableness. II. Fickleness, inconstancy, changeableness.

MÖBILITER. adv. Moveably, with motion, quickly.

MÖBILITO, ōre. (m-bilis) To render moveable.

MÖDERABILIS, e. (moderor) That can moderate or govern itself, moderate, temperate.

MÖDERAMEN, inis. n. (moderor) That by which any thing is governed or managed: hence, a governing, managing.

MÖDERANTER. adv. With moderation.

MÖDERATE. adv. With moderation, moderately, temperately.

MÖDERATIM. adv. I. q. moderate. With moderati, moderately, temperately.

MÖDERATIO, ōnis. f. (moderor) I. Moderation. II. Regular arrangement, regularity. III. Government, regulation.

MÖDERATOR, ōris. m. (moderor) I. One that moderates any thing, observes a proper measure or causes it to be observed, a moderator. II. One that regulates, directs, or governs a thing, a governor.

MOD

ΜΟΔΕΡΑΤΙΒ, iocis, f. (moderator) I. *She that moderates or tempers any thing.*
II. *A female ruler, governess.*

ΜΟΔΕΡΑΤΥS, a, um, adj. (modero) *Moderate, that keeps or observes due measure, regular, properly arranged or constituted.*

ΜΟΔΕΡΟ, avi, atum, are, i. q. moderor. *To moderate, tame.*

ΜΟΔΕΡΟR, atus sum, ari, (modus) i. *To fix or set a measure to a thing.* II. *To put a measure to, to moderate, tame; hence, to spare.* III. *To manage any thing properly, to regulate, manage, rule.*

ΜΟΔΕΣΤΕ, adv. I. *With measure or moderation, moderately.* II. *Modestly, discreetly, soberly.*

ΜΟΔΕΣΤΙΑ, æ, f. (modestus) I. *Moderation in one's desires.* II. *Moderation in one's behaviour; gen., modesty, diffidence, decency.* III. *A proper behaviour in all things, a doing every thing at the proper time and place, according to the ideas of the Stoics; Cic. Off. I. 40.* IV. *Shamefacedness, bashfulness; hence, a love of honour or reputation.* V. *Moderate or mean ability.*

ΜΟΔΕΣΤΥS, a, um, (modus) i. *Moderate in behaviour, temperate, modest.* II. *Gentle, that moderates his anger, mild.* III. *Kind towards others.*

IV. *Honest, virtuous, of an orderly life, sober, discreet.*

ΜΟΔΙΛΙS, e. *Containing a Roman Modius.*

ΜΟΔΙΦΕ, adv. I. *With proper measure or moderation.* II. *In a proper manner.* III. *Moderately, very little.*

ΜΟΔΙΦΥS, a, um, (modus) i. *Moderate, temperate; having or keeping a proper measure: moderate in behaviour, modest.* II. *Of a tolerable size.* III. *Middling, moderate, temperate.* IV. *Ordinary, mean, small, little; hence, Modico, In a short time.*

ΜΟΔΙΦΥΟ, avi, atum, are, (modificus) i. *To measure duly or properly.*

ΜΟΔΙΥS, i, m. *A Roman measure, used chiefly for the measurement of corn: it is frequently rendered, bushel, but seems to have been about an English peck: it contained sixteen Sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek Medimnus.* N. B. *Gen. Modium, for modiorum, Cic.*

ΜΟΔΥ, adv. I. *Only.* *Modo signifies especially, Only, alone, simply, merely, and so, non modo, not only, not simply, not merely: sometimes followed by sed verum) etiam (quoque), and sometimes not; in the latter case it may be variously*

MOD

rendered, *not even, not to say, to pass over, &c.:* also, when *ne—quidem* precedes, non modo may be rendered, *not to say, &c.* N. B. From non (nullus, nemo, &c.) modo non, the Romans frequently omitted the latter non, when followed by sed vix, and especially by ne quidem; ut non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficerent, Liv.; non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit, Cic., not only not.

II. *Of time, i. Only, lately, a short time since.* 2. *Now, at the present time, at this moment.* Modo — modo, *Now—now, at one moment—at another: et modo—et modo, sometimes—sometimes: also, for one modo another word is sometimes used.*

ΜΟΔΥΛΑΜΕΝ, inis, n. (modulus) Me- *lody, harmony, euphony.*

ΜΟΔΥΛΑΤΟR, oris, m. (modulus) One *that measures by rule or proportion: hence, modulator, Hor., a musician.*

ΜΟΔΥΛΑΤΥS, a, um, i. *Part. of modulator; see MODULOR.* II. *Adj. In due measure, harmonious, melodious, musical.*

ΜΟΔΥΛΟR, atus sum, ari, (modulus) i. *To measure by a certain standard, to measure: to manage or regulate properly.* II. *Fig. To measure; hence, 1. To dance to any thing. 2. To sing or play any thing (on an instrument): also, to compose.*

ΜΟΔΥΛΥS, i, m. (dimin. of modus) A *measure, that by which any thing is measured.*

ΜΟΔΥS, i, m. i. *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured or directed.* II. *The measure of a thing, its size, length, quantity, circumference: hence, 1. Measure, the right proportion of a thing, a measure that should always be observed. 2. In music, Measure or time. Of verses, The rhythmical succession of feet with the necessary cesuræ according to the different metres: hence, modi, the tune, the notes, & limit.* IV. *A measure, prescription, rule.* V. *A way or manner: hence, modo, in modo, ad modum, followed by a genitive or an adjective, is frequently rendered, like us, in the manner of; servorum modo, Liv., after the manner of slaves, like slaves.*

ΜΟΕΧΑ, æ, f. (mœchus) An adulteress.

ΜΟΕΧΙΣΣΟ, æ, f. (mœchis, from μοιχός) *To commit adultery with any one.*

ΜΟΕΧΟR, atus sum, ari, (mœchus) To *commit adultery.*

MŒC

ΜΟΕΧΥS, i, m. (μοιχός) An adulterer, *fornicator.*

ΜŒΝΕ, is, n. (allied to munis) The *wall of a town: v. The walls of a town: MŒNIA. 1. The walls of a town: hence, any thing by which a place is inclosed, walls, exterior circumference.*

II. *A town, city, or, the buildings of a town or city.* III. *A dwelling, habitation.*

ΜŒΝΕRA, for mœnra; & Lucr.

ΜŒΝΙΑ, ium, i. *A wall; see MŒNE.*

II. *For munia. 1. Servicæ. 2. Servicæ, burden, tax.*

ΜŒΝΙΟ, ivi, itum, ire. *The old form for munio; Plaut.*

ΜŒΡΕΟ, MŒΡΕΟR, MŒΡΟR, Virg. MŒ- *REO, &c.*

ΜŒRΥS, for murns; & Lucr. i. *Virg. MŒSTE, &c. See MŒSTE, &c.*

ΜŒΛΑ, æ, f. (μᾶλα) i. *Mill. II. Sacrificial meal, meal mixed with salt, which was strewn on the victim.*

ΜŒΛΑRΙS, æ, (mola) i. *Qf or belonging to a mill: hence, Molaris, sc. lapidis, A millstone, is used gen. for, a large stone.*

II. *That serves for grinding; Molaris (sc. dentes), The jaw-teeth, the grinders.*

ΜŒΛΑRΙΥS, a, um, (mola) Of, belonging *to, or concerned with a mill or with grinding.*

ΜŒΛΕS, is, f. i. *A mass, a heap or body of huge bulk or weight: moles frequently signifies, a dam; especially one made in the sea in order to preserve the fish in tempestuous weather; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34: thus also, of large buildings; also, a sepulchral mound: again, moles belli, large military engines used at sieges: it may be rendered, preparations for war, for sieges, &c.; tota belli mole secururus, Tac., i. e. with the whole army and its appurtenances. II. A burden, oppressiveness, trouble, difficulty: hence, trouble, distress, calamity. - III. Weight, greatness, vastness; also, violence, vehemence, fury: also, might, power, strength.*

IV. *A crowd, mass, multitude.*

ΜŒΛΕΣΤΕ, adv. *With trouble, in a troublesome or unpleasant manner.*

ΜŒΛΕΣΤΙΑ, æ, f. (molestus) i. *Trouble felt by a person, chagrin, disappointment, uneasiness, misfortune, inconvenience: molestia means also, that which inconveniences a person.* II. *Trouble occasioned to others, an offence.*

ΜŒΛΕΣΤΥS, a, um, (moles) i. *Troublesome, causing trouble, inconvenient.*

II. *Forced, affected, laboured.* III

Tunica, Mart, the troublesome coal; it was made of inflammable materials, and persons condemned to the flames were obliged to put it on. IV. *Injurious, dangerous.*

MÖLMEŃ, Inls. n. (molior) *A great exertion of strength in order to accomplish any thing, an attempt, effort, endeavour, preparation.*

MÖLMENTUM, i. n. i. q. molimen.

MÖLIOR, Itus sum. 4. (moles) I. Intrans. *To exert one's self or one's powers, to set one's self in motion, to endeavour, strive to effect any thing; hence, to go away, depart, or, to endeavour to go away or depart.* II. Trans. *To set in motion with trouble or effort; hence, 1. To throw, cast, hurl. 2. To put away, remove. 3. To endeavour to thrust off or away; to endeavour to impair. 4. To undertake, make, or do, especially, with pains or trouble. 5. To undertake, set about, intend, design, sc., to do, to procure or obtain, any thing; hence, with an infin., to undertake, attempt. 6. To endeavour or strive after a thing, to aim at. 7. To raise, occasion, make. 8. To build, make, erect, construct. 9. To put one thing before another for a defence.*

MÖLITIO, önis. f. (molior) I. *A putting a thing in motion.* II. *An endeavouring or attempting any thing with pains or trouble.* III. *A tearing out.*

MÖLITÖR, öris. m. (molior) *One that undertakes or attempts a thing, an author, beginner, founder.*

MÖLITRIX, icis. f. (molitor) *She that undertakes, attempts, or begins.*

MÖLITUS, a, um. I. With a long i; part. of Molior. II. With a short i; part. of Molo.

MÖLLESO, öre. (molleo) I. *To become soft, lose its hardness.* II. *To become soft, to grow gentle or tame.* III. *To become effeminate or unmanly.*

MÖLLELLUS, a, um. i. q. molliculus.

MÖLLELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of mollis) I. *Soft, tender.* II. *Voluptuous.*

MÖLLEMENTUM, i. n. (mollio) *A means of mitigating.*

MÖLLIO, öri and ii, itum, ire. (mollis) I. *To render pliant or supple; hence, 1. Fig. To make flexible, to check, tame, restrain. 2. To lighten, relieve.* II. *To soften, supple; hence, 1. To make more gentle. 2. To render milder or more mellow, to mollify. 3. To render unmanly or effeminate. 4. To soften, dispirit.*

MÖLLIPS, ödus. (mollis and pes) *Having soft feet, soft-footed.*

MÖLLIS, e. (for mollis, from moveo)

I. *Easily moveable, pliant, flexible.*

II. *Soft; also, tender, or, pliant, supple.* III. *That cannot resist, that always allows an impression to be made upon itself, unresisting, yielding, weak; hence, 1. Tender, weak. 2. Tender, feeling, susceptible. 3. Soft, weak, effeminate, unmanly, voluptuous.* IV. *Soft, mild, gentle; hence, 1. Soothing, smooth, pleasing. 2. Easy, not difficult. 3. Affectionate, full of love; also, touching, affecting. 4. Mild. 5. Pleasant, agreeable.* VI. *That has a gentle motion; especially, gentle, easy, having a gentle slope, not steep.* VII. *Convenient, easy.*

VIII. *Changeable.* IX. *In the fine arts, as statuary, &c., of outline and form.*

MÖLLITER, adv. I. *Pliantly; hence, 1. Fig. Passively, calmly. 2. Feelingly, susceptibility. 3. Compliantly. 4. Forbearingly, indulgently, gently.* II. *Softly; also, calmly; gently; hence, 1. Gently, easily, agreeably. 2. Softly, voluptuously. 3. Mildly; gradually.*

MÖLLITIA, æ, and MÖLLITIES, öi. f. (mollis) I. *Moveableness, pliability, flexibility.* II. *Fig. Sensibility, aptness to be moved; hence, weakness, want of firmness, inability to withstand difficulties.* III. *Softness.* IV. *Unmanliness, womanly or voluptuous conduct, effeminacy.* V. *Gentleness, mildness, low targettleness.*

MÖLLITÖDO, ñis. f. (mollis) I. *Moveableness of a thing, flexibility.* II. *Fig. Aptness to be moved, sensibility, susceptibility.* III. *Softness.*

MÖLLUSCUS, a, um. (mollis) *Soft; nux, Plin., a kind of nut with a very thin shell.*

MÖLIO, öi, Itum. 3. (mola) I. Intrans. *To grind (in a mill).* II. Trans. *To grind; Mollitus, a, um, Ground; Mollitum, That which has been ground.*

MÖLÖCHE, or MÄLÖCHE, es. f. *Mallows, a kind of mallows.*

MÖLÖCHINÄRIUS, i. m. (moloche) *One who dyes with the colour of mallows.*

MÖLV, ös. n. (ölv) *A kind of herb with a black root and white flower (Allium nigrum, L.).*

MÖMENE, Inls. n. i. q. momentum; Lucr.

MÖMENTUM, i. n. (for momentum, from moveo) I. *Prop. That which moves a thing; especially, a weight which is placed in one of two evenly balanced scales, and gives it the turn; hence, fig.,*

that which gives a turn to, influences, or decides any uncertain thing; weight, impulse, influence; hence, 1. Weight, importance. 2. A point, part; also, little-ness, minuteness; hence, momentum, a point of time, space of time; in connection with temporis it signifies, a moment, minute; with horæ, the short space of an hour. 3. The circumstances of a thing. Also, A cause. II. *Motion; hence, change, alteration; hence, a changing or disturbing.*

MÖNAVLOS and -US, I. m. (μόναυλος) *A single flute having only one pipe.*

MÖNEÜLA, æ. f. *A clowd, daw, jack-daw (Corvus monedula, L.).*

MÖNEO, öi, Itum, öre. (from öineo) I. *To remind, to bring to one's memory, to bring to one's notice any thing which would otherwise have been forgotten.*

II. *To make a representation of, to warn, admonish, advise, say what ought to be done or left undone.* III. *To say any thing to a person by way of information or instruction, to teach, advise; it may be sometimes rendered, to inspire, impart; hence, 1. To say, relate, narrate. 2. To foretell, prophesy, predict.*

IV. *To instruct by punishment, to punish, chastise.* V. *To encourage, incite.*

MÖNERIS, is. f. (μόνηρις) sc. davis. *A ship with one bank of oars.*

MÖNETA, æ. f. (moneo) I. *The mint, place where money is coined.* II. *Coin, money.* III. *The stamp or die by which money is coined.*

MÖNETÄLIS, e. (moneta) *Of or relating to the mint; hence, facet; monetalis, Cic., i. e. greedy of money.*

MÖNETÄRIUS, a, um.; e. g. Monetarii, *Masters or directors of the mint.*

MÖNILE, is. n. *An ornamental band for the neck; a necklace.*

MONIMENTUM. See MONUMENTUM.

MÖNTIO, önis. f. (moneo) *A reminding, admonishing, advising.*

MÖNTÖR, öris. m. (moneo) I. *One that puts in mind of any thing, a monitor, a remembrancer; hence, a prompter.* II. *An adviser; hence, an overseer, superintendent.*

MÖNTÖRIUS, a, um. (monitor) *Reminding, that serves for admonition or advice.*

MÖNTREM, i. n. (moneo) I. *Advice, admonition.* II. *A prophesying, prophetic, prediction.*

MÖNTRES, a, um. Part. of MONEO.

MÖNTRES, us. m. (moneo) I. *Advice; a warning.* II. *Advice of the gods by*

means of omens, signs, &c.; a sign, omen, prophecy, token, &c.; the will of the gods, advice by an oracle, lightning, &c.

MONOGRAMMOS (-nis), *m.* (μονογράμμος) That consists only of lines or outlines: hence, *dit.* Cic., consisting only of lines, &c. (*lit.*, *hostilis*).

ΜΟΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ, *i. n.* (μονοπόλιτης) Monopoly, exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing.

ΜΟΝΟΤΡΟΠΙΟΣ, *i. m.* (μονοτροπός) That calls alone.

MONS, *tis. m.* A mountain: hence, *fig.*, a large mass, quantity, or great heap.

MONSTRATIO, *ōnis. f.* (monstro) A showing.

MONSTRATOR, *ōris. m.* (monstro) One that shows any thing.

MONSTRATUS, *a. um.* I. Part. of *monstro*; see *MONSTRO*. II. Adj. Remarkable, conspicuous, distinguished.

MONSTRO, *ōvis. ōnium. āre.* (as monstrum, from *monere*) I. To show, point out.

II. To show, point out, teach, say, instruct, advise secretly. III. To describe.

IV. To bring to mind, represent.

V. To give notice, give to understand, intimate.

VI. To give notice of make known, order, institute, appoint, regulate.

VII. To indict, accuse, impeach, arraign.

VIII. To say or advise; to incite, instigate, urge on.

IX. To show, demonstrate, prove.

MONSTRUM, *i. n.* (monco) I. Any thing strange or singular, contrary to the usual course of nature, by which the gods give notice of evil: hence it is frequently rendered, an unlucky omen: especially,

II. A monster, a strange, unnatural, hideous person, animal, or thing. I. A monstrous person, either in respect of shape, or of manners. 2. A monstrous animal. 3. A monstrous or unusual thing, circumstance, or adventure: hence, *gen.*, any thing strange, unnatural, singular, &c.; a prodigy, marvel, wonder.

MONSTRŪOSE, *adv.* Unnaturally, singularly.

MONSTRŪSUS, *a. um.* (monstrum) Monstrous, strange, extraordinary, prodigious, unnatural.

ΜΟΝΤΑΝΟΣ, *a. um.* (mons) I. Of a mountain, found in or dwelling on a mountain: *Montani*, Mountaineers.

II. Mountain, coming from or rising in a mountain.

III. Mountaneous, full of mountains.

ΜΟΝΤΙΟΛΑ, *æ. c.* (mons and *colo*) An inhabitant of the mountains, a mountaineer.

ΜΟΝΤΙΦΕΡΑ, *a. um.* (mons and *fero*) That carries a mountain or mountains.

ΜΟΝΤΙΥΑΓΟΣ, *a. um.* (mons and *vagus*) That wanders on mountains.

ΜΟΝΤΩΣΟΣ, or ΜΟΝΤΩΣΟΣ, *a. um.* (mons) Mountaneous, full of mountains.

ΜΟΝΙΜΕΝΤΟΝ (Monim.), *i. n.* (monco) Any thing that keeps up the remembrance of a person or thing, a memorial, record, monument: especially,

I. A building, statue, gallery, &c. erected for this purpose: particularly, a temple. II. A funeral monument: hence, a tomb, vault, place of interment. III. A writing which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing. IV. A thing by which a person is known again, a mark, token.

ΜΟΡΑ, *æ. f.* I. A delay, a tarrying; moram rei inferre, or afferre, or facere, Cic., to delay, put off; *deici*: moras rumpere, Virg.; or, pellere, Ov.; or, corripere, id.; or, precipitare, Virg., to hasten, make haste, not to delay. Hence, I. A stopping or pause in speaking. 2. A space of time. 3. Abode or stay at a place. 4. Any thing that retards or delays, a hindrance, impediment, obstacle. 5. Difficulty.

II. (*usæ.*, or *uōis*) A certain part or division of the Lacedæmonian army consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men.

ΜΟΡΑΛΙΣ, *æ. (mores)* Relating to manners or morals, moral.

ΜΟΡΑΤΕ, *adv.* Slowly.

ΜΟΡΑΤΟΡ, *ōris. m.* (moror) One that delays, a delayer: a kind of poor advocate that only delays and protracts business.

ΜΟΡΑΤΟΣ, *a. um.* Part. of *MOROR*.

ΜΟΡΑΤΥΣ, *a. um.* (from *mores*) I. Having certain morals or manners, whether good or bad. II. Adapted to the morals or character of persons.

III. Constituted, circumstanced.

ΜΟΡΒΙΔΟΣ, *a. um.* (morbus) I. Ill, sick. II. That renders ill or sick, unwholesome.

ΜΟΡΒΟΣ, *i. m.* I. A disease of the body. II. A disease of the mind. I. A falling or *fad*, especially, vehement desire after any thing, passion, &c. 2. Trouble, distress.

ΜΟΡΔΑΧΤΕΡ, *adv.* In a biting manner.

ΜΟΡΔΑΧ, *ācis.* (mordeo) I. Biting, that readily or easily bites with the teeth.

II. Satirical, virulent in language.

III. Vexatious, harassing. IV. Stinging. V. Sharp, cutting; ferrum, *i. c.* securis, Hor. VI. Corrosive.

VII. Of a sharp flavour, pungent.

ΜΟΡΔΕΟ, *mōmordi, mōrsum, ēre.* I. To bite with the teeth. II. To chew: hence, to eat. III. As it were to bite into, to catch, snap, or clasp; of a buckle or hook: hence, I. To take fast hold of. 2. Of a river, when it flows into the shore, and as it were bites into it. 3. Of heat, cold, &c., To attack, fall upon, injure.

IV. To bite at, to express ill-will towards, to satirize, censure, attack with words. V. To bite, to vex, annoy, hurt.

VI. To bite, sting, of pungent food, &c.

ΜΟΡΔΕΥ, *icis. m.* (mordeo) A tooth.

ΜΟΡΔΙCΙC, *adv.* By biting, bitingly, with the teeth, &c.

ΜΟΡΕ, *adv.* Foolishly.

ΜΟΡΕΣ, *um. m.* See *MOS*.

ΜΟΡΕΤΟΝ, *i. n.* A kind of salad used in the country, and composed of garlic, parsley, rue, vinegar, oil, &c.

ΜΟΡΕΥΝΔΟΣ, *a. um.* (morior) I. Dying. II. Mortal.

ΜΟΡΓΕΡΟ, *āre. i. q.* morgeror.

ΜΟΡΓΕΡΟΣ, *ātus sum, āri.* (mos and gero) To comply with, gratify, accommodate one's self to.

ΜΟΡΓΕΡΟΣ, *a. um.* (mos and gero) Complving, obsequious, obedient.

ΜΕΡΙΟ, *ōnis. m.* (from *μερός*) A fool, simpleton.

ΜΟΡΙΟΡ, *mortuus sum. 3. (mors)* I. To die. II. *Fig.* To die, die away, to come to an end, pass away, vanish, lose its strength, perish. In poetry, *i. q.* perire. To be dying with love, to be desperately in love. N. B. Moriri, for mori, Plaut.: *Ov.* Part. I. Mortuus, *a. um.* Dead: also, as if dead; also, Mortuus, *A dead person, a corpse; dead, as if dead, decayed, deprived of its strength.*

ΜΟΡΤΟΥΡΙΟ, *ire. 4.* (desider. of morior) To desire to die.

ΜΟΡΜΥΡ, *ŷris. f.* (μορμύρας) A kind of fish.

ΜΟΡΟ, *āre. i. q.* moror.

ΜΟΡΟΛΙCΙC, *a. um.* (μορολόγιος) That talks foolishly, a fool in speech.

ΜΟΡΟΡ, *ātus sum, āri.* (mora) I. Intrans. To tarry, stay, delay, loiter, linger: hence, I. To tarry or be at a place. 2. Cum aliquo, Sen., to converse, live. II. Trans. I. To retard, hinder, detain, delay: hence, *fig.*, to let one off from a charge. 2. To trouble one's self or ask about any thing, to attend to or regard any thing: hence, nihil moror, I do not care for, do not trouble myself about, valuc it not, it is nothing to me. 2. I will not, cannot. 3. I have no objection, an

not against it. III. To arrest the attention of to charm, delight.

MOROR, *ari.* (from *moros*;) To be a fool.

MOROSE, *adv.* I. Morosely, peevishly.

II. Scrupulously, carefully.

MOROSITAS, *itis.* I. (morosus) I. Morosity, peevishness, fastidiousness. II.

Too great nicety.

MOROSUS, a, um. (mos, stubbornness, self-will, &c.) I. Self-willed, difficult to please, captious, morose, peevish. II.

Fastidious, over-nice, particular. III.

Stubborn, obstinate, grievous. IV. Vexatious, disagreeable, unpleasant.

MORS, *tis.* f. (the contracted *moros*;) I.

Death; mortem sibi consciscere, Cic., to commit suicide: obire, id., to die. A dying away, decay. II. Death; fig., of an old man who is going to the grave; Plant. III. A corpse, dead body. IV.

Blood. V. Death, that which brings or occasions death: inde cadunt mortes, Lucan., i. e. mortiferæ sagitte.

MORSUŒCLA, *æ.* f. (dimin. of morsus)

I. A biting. II. A biting with the lips, a kissing.

MORSUM, I. n. (mordeo) A bit, small piece.

MORUSUS, a, um. Part. of MORDEO.

MORUSUS, *us.* m. (mordeo) I. A biting, a bite. II. The act of eating. III.

Sharpness or acridness of flavour, pungency: thus also of the nettle, a stinging.

IV. A biting, corroding or consuming away. V. A biting, a malicious attack.

VI. Of the mind, i. e. Grief, vexation, pain, &c. VII. That with which a person bites, i. e. a tooth, or, the teeth; hence, fig., a tooth: also, the thing or place in which a buckle, javelin, knife, &c. sticks.

MORTALIS, *e.* (mors) I. Mortal, subject to death: hence, fig., mortal, perishable, that comes to an end. II. Mortal, human, of man, earthly: Mortalia, Human affairs, things belonging to mankind: mortales, especially and usually in connection with multi, omnes, cuncti, mortalis, *nen.*

MORTALITAS, *atis.* f. (mortalis) I. Mortality; perishableness. II. Mortals, mankind.

MORTIFICUS, a, um. (mors) I. That has died through decay. II. That is of cattle which died naturally, or carried.

III. A term of reproach among common people, Carrion. IV. Fig. Dead.

MORTIFER, or MORTIFERUS, a, um. (mors and ferro) That brings or occasions death, deadly, fatal.

MORTIFERUS, a, um. See MORTIFER.

MORTUÁLIS, *e.* (mortuus) Relating to a dead person or corpse: Mortualia, sc. carmina, a funeral song sung by women carried pænic.

MORTUUS, a, um. Part. of MORIOR.

MORÛLUS, a, um. (dimin. of morus) Somewhat black, dark-coloured.

MORUS, a, um. (from *moros*) Foolish, silly: also without a substantive, A fool, silly person.

MORUS, a, um. (for Maurus, of Mauritania or the Moors) Dark-coloured, black: hence, I. Morum, sc. pomum, A mulberry: a blackberry. II. Morus, i. f. sc. arbor, A mulberry tree.

Mos, *moris.* m. I. The will of a person, especially, self-will, humour, caprice.

II. Custom or usage, of persons, so far as their conduct is not regulated by law, but left to their own wills: hence, I. Manner, custom, usage, practice. 2.

In a moral sense, Manners, morals, behaviour, demeanour: especially in the plural, mores, when it may be rendered, morals, or, character. In a special sense, it signifies also, 1. Good manners, a good mode of life: or, polite or agreeable behaviour towards others: or, a regular, fixed mode of life. 2. Bad manners, a bad mode of life. 3. A trade, profession, calling. III. Kind, nature, quality. IV.

A law, prescription, rule, with the poets.

MOSTELLÁRIA, *æ.* f. The house-glost; the name of a comedy of Plautus, from mostellum, dimin. of monstrum.

MOTIO, *onis.* f. (moveo) A moving, motion.

MOTIUŒCLA, *æ.* f. (dimin. of motio) A slight motion, trembling attack of a fever.

MOTO, *are.* (freq. of moveo) To move, especially, to move frequently.

MOTOR, *oris.* m. (moveo) One that moves any thing, a mover; cunarium, Mart., i. e. one that rocks a child.

MOTUS, a, um. Part. of MOVEO.

MOTUS, *us.* m. (moveo) I. A motion, moving. 1. Of the body or parts of the body, *Gesticulation.* 2. Of the mind or understanding, *A thought, idea, reflection: emotion, sensation, affection, passion: inclination, instinct, divine inspiration.*

II. A motion, a progress in growth.

III. A commotion, sudden rising of the people. I. In a good sense, *A movement.* 2. In a bad sense, *A tumult, rebellion, mutiny, disturbance.* IV. *A change, alteration.*

MÓVEO, móvi, mótum, *ere.* (from *meo*, to go; prop. to cause to go, make to go)

I. To move, stir, set in motion; also, to shake, jog; hence, moveri, to move itself, to move; also intrans., movere, to move itself: hunc, fig., of the mind and senses, to put in motion, move, touch, affect, make an impression on. I. Of the understanding and sentiments, *To move, make an impression on, &c.*; moveri aliquid, to be worked upon by, to feel or receive an impression from: hence, Motus, a, um. Moved. 2. Of the mind, will, heart, or affections, *To make an impression on, move, affect, touch:* inoveo means gen., it makes an impression on me, whether pleasant or unpleasant, I receive an impression, am excited, disturbed, &c.: hence, Motus, a, um. Moved, stirred, incited, affected, surprised, troubled, &c. 3. To inspire with enthusiasm. II. To stir, move, set in motion, to remove from its place: hence, I. Moveri, or, se movere, To stir or move one's self from a place, to stir, go, to dance: hence, movere, intrans., to decamp, set off, depart. 2. Movere, *To remove, convey away.* 3. To excite, rouse, occasion. 4.

To begin, commence, enter upon, undertake, go about a thing: also, to make, do, accomplish. 5. To begin a commotion.

6. To change, alter, and sometimes, to render uncertain or tottering 7. To incite: also, to irritate, provoke, make angry

8. To disquiet, torment, vex. N. B. Motus, for movistis, Mart.

Mox, *adv.* I. Soon, in a short time.

II. Soon afterward, soon thereupon, or simply, afterward, thereupon. I. Of time: also, Some time afterward, long afterward. 2. Of place and situation, i. e. In the next place, next, then.

MU, I. Nec mu, nec mutuun, Plaut.; it is not certain whether this is merely a play on the words mu and mutuun, or whether mu denotes, a trifle. II. An interjection or exclamation of sorrow; Plaut. Fragm.

MUCINUS (Mucellus), *fat.* (mucus) I. Mouldy, musty, flat. II. Slimy, mucous.

MUCOSUS (Muccosus), a, um. (mucus) Slimy, mucous.

MUCRO, *onis.* m. I. The point of any thing: also, the edge of a sharp instrument. II. Especially, The point of a sword: also, a sword itself, but especially in respect of its point: hence, a point, or sword. III. A point, extremity, bound, end.

MUCUS (Mucous), i. m. (mungo) The filth of the nose, snot, snivel.

MUGIL, and MUGILIS, *is.* m. (*μῦς*) A

L 6

MUG

kind of sea-fish, by some called the sea-mullet.

MUGLON, āri. Probably, *To dally or delay, dally, linger.*

MUGIO, ivi and ī, itum, ire. (from the sound *mū*) *To loze, bellow;* of cattle, Liv.; hence, *Mugientes, Kine:* is also of other things, *to bellow, crash, sound, bellow, make a noise, thunder, &c.:* tibi mugiet ille sophos (ερωδ. i.), Mart.: will cry out bravo! well done!

MUGITUS, ū. m. (mugio) *I. A bellowing, lowing.* II. Fig. *A bellowing, great noise.*

MULA, ō. f. (mulus) *A she mule;* also *gen., a mule.*

MULCEO, si, sum, ēre. (from μίλω, ἀμίσσω) *I. To stroke; quice.* II. *To appease, allay, pacify, quiet.* III. *To mitigate, alleviate.* IV. *To delight, amuse, entertain;* ēg., *to charm, delight.* *To touch.* VI. *To move.*

VII. *To render sweet or lovely.*

MULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To beat, cudgel.* II. *To maltreat, treat badly.*

N. B. *Mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis, Plaut.*

MULCTRA, ō. f. (mulgeo) *A milk-pail.*

MULCTRARIUS, i. n. (mulgeo) *sc. vas. A milk pail.*

MULCTRUM, i. n. (mulgeo) *sc. vas. A milk-pail.*

MULGEO, si, ctum. 2. (from μίλω, or ἀμίσσω) *To milk.* N. B. *The perfect is also mulxi.*

MULIERIS, e. (mulier) *I. Womanly, of, proper or belonging to, or proceeding from a woman.* II. *Womanish, unmanly, effeminate.*

MULIERITER, adv. *In the manner of a woman, womanishly, effeminately.*

MULIERŌSUS, a, um. i. q. *mulierosus;* *Plaut.*

MULIER, ōris. f. *I. A woman, lady, whether married or not.* II. *A wife.*

III. *Woman, coward, poltroon* (as a term of reproach); *Plaut.*

MULIERARIUS, a, um. (mulier) *Belonging to or concerned with a woman.*

MULIERŪLA, ō. f. (dimin. of mulier) *A woman, lady, wife, in a diminutive, affectionate, or contemptuous sense.*

MULIERŌSITAS, ātis. f. (mulierosus) *A great, or too great, affection towards women.*

MULIERŌSUS, a, um. (mulier) *Fond, or too fond, of women.*

MULIO, ōnis. m. (mulus) *I. One that is concerned with mules.* *I. One that keeps mules for letting out or for sale, a*

MUL

mule-keeper, mule-dealer. 2. *A mule-driver in the service of another person.*

II. *A kind of goat;* Plin. II. 19.

MULIONICUS, a, um. (mulio) *Relating or belonging to a mule-driver.*

MULLEUS, a, um. Perhaps, *Of a red or purple colour.*

MULLUS, i. m. *A mullet, barbel* (Mullus barbatus, L.).

MULSUS, a, um. (from mulceo, μίλω, allied to μίσσω and μέλλ.) *I. Mixed or sweetened with, or scathed in, honey.* II. *Sweet as honey.*

MULTA, or MULCTA, ō. f. *Any punishment consisting in loss or detriment: a fine, amercement.*

MULTANGŪLUS, a, um. (multus and angulus) *Polygonal, multangular.*

MULTATICUS, or MULCTATICUS, a, um. (multo) *Of or proceeding from fines.*

MULTATIO, or MULCTATIO, ōnis. f. (multo) *A punishing in or with respect to any thing.*

MULTESIMUS, a, um. (multus) *One of many, and so, small.*

MULTIBIBUS, a, um. (multus and bibo) *That drinks much.*

MULTICAVUS, a, um. (multus and cavus) *Having many cavities.*

MULTIFACIO, or MULTI FACIO, ēci, actum, ēre. *To value, esteem highly, make much of.*

MULTIFARIAM, adv. *At many sides or places.*

MULTIFIDUS, a, um. (multus and findo) *I. Cleft into many parts.* II. *Divided into many parts.*

MULTIFORIS, ō. (multus and foris) *Having several doors, entrances, openings, or holes.*

MULTIFORMIS, e. (multus and forma) *I. Having many forms or shapes.*

II. *Manifold, various, different, of different kinds.*

MULTIFORIS, a, um. i. q. *multiforis.*

MULTIGENERIS, e. (multus and genus) *Various, of several kinds.*

MULTIGENUS, a, um. (multus and genus) *Manifold, multigenous.*

MULTIŪGUS, a, um. and MULTIŪGIS, e. (multus and jugum) *I. Yoked many together.* II. *Many together of the same kind, many, much, manifold.*

MULTIŪQUEM, i. n. (multus and loquor) *A speaking much.*

MULTIŪQUEUS, a, um. (multus and loquor) *That speaks much, talkative.*

MULTINGŪDIS, for multus modis. *In many ways or manners, variously: it may sometimes be rendered, very.*

MUL

MULTIMŪSUS, a, um. (multus and modulus) *Manifold, various.*

MULTIPLEX, icis. (multus and plicia)

I. That has many folds. II. Fig. *Concealed, hidden, obscure.* III. *Having many turnings or concealed places.*

IV. *Manifold, having many parts.* V. *Copious, abundant, much, many; hence, that shows itself in several ways or in various respects; also, in a bad sense, that is sometimes of one opinion, sometimes of another; fickle, inconstant, changeable.* VI. *Manifold, various, different.* VII. *Extensive, large, great; also, that affords much occasion or materials for any thing.*

MULTIPLICABILIS, e. (multiplico) *Manifold.*

MULTIPLICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (multiplex) *I. To multiply, increase, enlarge.*

II. *In arithmetic, To multiply.*

MULTIPLICŌ, tis. (multum and potens) *Of great power, very mighty.*

MULTISONUS, a, um. (multus and sonus) *That sounds loudly.*

MULTITUS, or MULTICUS, a, um. *is used of certain soft robes, finely wrought; multitia, sc. vestimenta, Juv.*

MULTITUDO, inis. f. (multus) *I. A multitude, great number.* II. *A multitude, great number of persons.* III. *The crowd, commonly, people.*

MULTIVŪLUS, a, um. (multus and volo) *That wishes or desires much.*

MULTO, or MULCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (multa) *I. To punish in or by any thing, especially when the punishment consists in a loss.* II. *To punish in any thing, deprive of any thing by way of punishment.* III. *Miserias, Plaut., to endure.*

MULTO, adv. *is the ablative of multum. See MULTUS.*

MULTUM, adv. *See MULTUS.*

MULTUS, a, um. (prop. part. of molere, i. e. to increase) *Compar. plus (neut.), and plur. plures, a.; superl. plurimus, a, um.* I. *Multus, a, um. I. Many, many in number, numerous, several:*

multī, many (persons); Multa, Many things, much; also, Multi, The many, the multitude, the crowd. N. B. (1.) *Multū (αὶ πολλὰ) The many, the crowd, ordinary or common people, not superior to any others, the populace.* (2.) *Multum, Much, a great part; hence, multo, by much, much, far; hence, Multum, adv.*

Abundantly, very, very much, often, frequently, far, especially; also, sometimes, very, very much. (3.) *Multus, a, um,*

for multum (neut.), or multa (magna) pars, rei; e. g. multus sanguis, much blood. 2. Great, large; thus also, great, much. 3. Abundant in any thing; and frequently, over abundant, too much, too great. 1. Copious in speaking, diffuse, prolix. 2. That does any thing frequently. 3. Frequent, in respect of presence, frequently present, busy. 4. That is too meddling, that carries things too far; hence, disagreeable, unpleasant, disgusting.

II. Comp. Plus, plur. plures, a. 1. Plus, More. Is used as a substantive and as an adverb; and frequently (without quam) more, than, above, beyond, upwards of. Pluris, with verbs of esteeming, buying, selling, worth, &c., means, Higher, dearer, &c. Plus plusque, More and more; plus, with minus (too little), means also, too much. 2. Plures, a. 1. More, several: plura means also, farther, longer; moral, Lucr. 2. Several, more than one, various or many; plures enixa partus. 3. The dead; ad plures penetrare, to die; Plaut. III. Superl. Plurimus, a, um, Very much, most; we also find, Plurimum, The most, very much; plurimi, with verbs of esteeming, very high, at the most; hence, great, strong, thick, copious, abundantly supplied, &c.; Plurimum is also used adverbialiter; 1. Very much, most, principally. 2. For the most part, commonly, generally, principally. 3. At the highest. N. B. Plurimum quantum, Very much.

MELUS, l. in. A mule.
MUNDANUS, a, um, (mundus) Of or belonging to the world, an inhabitant of the world.

MUNDE, adv. Cleanly, neatly, purely, beautifully, elegantly.

MUNDIFER, adv. l. q. munde. Cleanly.

MUNDITIA, æ, or MUNDITIES, ði. f. (mundus, a, um) 1. Cleanness, absence of dirt, purrness. 11. Cleanliness, neatness, in furniture, dress, &c.: munditia (plur.), neatness, elegance, of buildings and furniture. III. Neatness in speaking, terseness.

MUNDUS, a, um, (dimin. of mundus, a, um) Somewhat clean or neat.

MUNDUS, a, um, 1. Clean, cleanly, not dirty, pure, neat. II. Getzelt, elegant, neat, fine. III. Not coarse, pretty, neat.

MUNDUS, i. m. (from mundus, a, um) 1. Ornament. II. The heavens, because they are decked with stars. III. The world. IV. The world, its inhabitants, mankind.

MUNERÁLIS, e. (munus) Of or belonging to presents.

MUNERÁRIUS, a, um, (munus) Of or belonging to presents or public exhibitions: Munerarius, One that gives a public show or exhibition.

MUNERIBUS, i. m. (munus and gero) A bringer of presents.

MUNERO, avi, átum, are, (munus) 1. To present, give. II. To make a present to any one.

MUNEROR, átus sum, ári. (munus) 1. To give, present. II. To make a present to, present with.

MUNIA, um, u. (munis) Duties, functions of an office.

MUNICEPS, Ipiis. (munia and capio) 1. The inhabitant of a municipium or free town; a Burgess, citizen. II. A fellow citizen of such a town, a fellow countryman; also fem., a fellow countrywoman.

MUNICIPÁLIS, e. (municipium) Of or belonging to a municipium, municipal.

MUNICIPÍUM, i. n. (municeps) A town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistracy, and also the right of Roman citizenship, all the privileges of a Roman citizen; a free Roman town.

MUNIFICÆ, adv. Bountifully, munificently, liberally, charitably.

MUNIFICENTIA, æ, f. (munificus) Bountifulness, munificence, liberality.

MUNIFICO, are, (munificus) To present with.

MUNIFICUS, a, um, (munus and facio) Bountiful, liberal, munificent.

MUNIMEN, Inis, n. (munio) i. q. munimentum. A fortification, bulwark, defence.

MUNIMENTUM, i. n. (munio) 1. Any thing by which one protects, fortifies, defends, &c. himself, a place, or thing; a fortification, bulwark, defence, rampart, protection, &c. II. Fig. Protection.

MUNIO, ivi and ii, itum, 4. (allied to mœne, mœnia, and the Gr. μύωμι) I. Intrans. To build a wall, to work at building a wall; to erect fortifications. II.

Trans. 1. To build, to build any thing strong. 2. To fortify, defend, strengthen, secure; to set in a strong, firm, or tenacious condition; to put in a posture of defence; also gen., to guard, cover, protect; hence, 1. Fig. To protect, to put in a posture of defence or in a state of safety. 2. To render passable.

MENIS, e. (inimicus) Complaisant, ready to oblige.

MUNIO, ðnis, f. (munio) 1. A fortifying or strengthening a person or thing against an enemy or an injury, an erecting a strong defensive place, &c. II. A making passable. III. That by which a person fortifies or protects himself or any thing against enemies or an injury; a fortification, defence, protection.

MUNIRO, are, (freq. of munio); e. g. viam, to make a way for one's self, Cic.

MUNITOR, ðnis, m. (munio) One that fortifies, a fortifier.

MUNIRO, a, um, 1. Part. of munio; see MUNIO. II. Adj. Fortified, defended, safe, made passable, &c.

MUNUS, ðris, m. 1. An office, place post, service; hence, fig., office, duty.

II. A service, favour; hence, the last services done to a corpse. III. A present, gift; hence, 1. Munera Liberi, Ilor., wine; terre munere vesci, i. e. frugibus. 2. A public exhibition, especially of gladiators. 3. A public work or building erected for the people by an individual at his own expense; hence, of, the world.

IV. A building.

MUNUSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of munus) 1. A trifling present. II. A small favour.

MURÆNA, æ, f. (μύρινα) A lamprey (Muræna Helena, L.?).

MURÁLIS, e. (murus) Of or belonging to a wall; coronæ, 1. A crown given to one who first ascended the walls; Liv. II. The crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers; Luor.

MUREX, teis, m. 1. The purple fish, a kind of shell-fish, with a prickly shell.

II. The blood or juice of this fish, which was used as a colour, purple, purple dye.

III. Any thing pointed like the murex. 1. A pointed rock or stone. 2. Probably, A bridle or bit formed in the same way; Stat. Achill. 1, 221.

MURIA, æ, f. (μύριος) Salt liquor, brine, pickle; especially, the pickle or brine in which tunnies and other fish were salted, and so eaten with sauces.

MURÍALIS, a, um, (muria) Pickled or lying in brine.

MURICIDUS, a, um, (mus and cædo) A mouse-killer.

MURINUS, a, um, (mus) Of a mouse or mice.

MURMUR, ðris, n. A murmuring, murmur, humming. 1. Of persons. II. Of any similar sound, A murmuring, humming, rustling, buzzing, &c., noise, sound, &c.

MURMURATIO, ðnis, f. (murmuro) 1

A murmuring, gentle noise. II. *A muttering.*

MURMURILLO, áre. (dimin. of murmur) *To give a low murmur.*

MURMURÓ, ávi, átum, áre. (murmur) I. *To murmur, hum.* 1. Of persons. 2. Of other things: *To murmur, sound, rustle.* II. *To mutter, grumble.*

MURRA, or **MURRA**, á. f. I. *A stone or kind of earth dug in the East.* II. *Myrrh.*

MURRHEUS, a, um. i. q. *murrhinus*; *Made of myrrh*; *Propert.*

MURRHOBATHARIBUS (Murrob. or Mur-rob.), i. m. (μυροβ or μυροβα and βαθον) *One that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by means of balsam.*

MURCS, i. m. I. *A wall*: *muri, potence for urbs, Ov.* II. *A wall, fig., any thing having a resemblance to a wall*: 1. *A bank or mound of earth, a dam.* 2. *The rim of a pot.* 3. *A wooden tower carried by elephants.* III. *A wall, defence, protection.*

MUS, mtris. c. (μῦς) *A mouse.*

MUSA, æ. f. (μουσα) I. *A musc, goddess of learning.* II. *A song or poem.*

III. *Learning, study.*

MUSCA, æ. f. (from μύσκα, dimin. of μύς) *A fly*: hence, of inquisitive persons, who pry into every thing; *Plaut.*: also of persons that molest and trouble like flies; *Catull.*

MUSCARIUM, i. n. See **MUSCARIUS**.

MUSCARIUS, a, um. (musca) *Of belonging to, or concerned with flies*: hence, *Muscarium*, 1. *A fly-flap.* 2. *The top or tuft of some plants, in which the seed lies.*

MUSCIPILA, æ. f. and **MUSCIPULUM**, i. n. (mus and capio) *A mouse-trap.*

MUSCÖSUS, a, um. (muscus) *Full of moss, mossy.*

MUSCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of mus) I. *A little mouse*: hence, II. *A muscle of the body.* III. *A military engine, under which bestigators stood and worked, a shed, mantelc.*

MUSCUS, i. m. (from μύσχος) *Moss.*

MUSEUM, or **MUSIUM**, i. n. (μουσίον) I. *A place dedicated to the Muses (to learning)*: any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet together, &c. *a library, study, academy, &c.* II. *A grotto.*

MUSEUS, a, um. (μουσείος) *Relating to the Muses, &c.*: hence, *Museum*, *A temple of the Muses, library, place where learned men meet together, &c.*: hence, *poetical or musical*; *lepos, Lucr.*: *mele, id.*

MUSICA, æ. f. or **MUSICÆ**, ed. f. sc. ars.

(μουσική, sc. τέχνη) *Music, usually, however, including poetry and all arts which give a poetical expression to thought.*

MUSICÆ, adv. *Splendidly.*

MUSICUS, a, um. (μουσικός) I. *Of or belonging to music, musical*: hence, 1. *Musicus, A musician.* 2. *Musica, orum, Music.* II. *Of or belonging to poetry, poetical.*

MUSION, or **MUSMO**, ónis. m. (μούριον) *A mongrel, an animal produced by two animals of different species.*

MUSINON, ari. *To dally, to do a thing for the sake of trifling away time.*

MUSSITO, áre. (freq. of musso) I. *Intrans.* *To be silent, to make no noise.*

II. *Trans.* I. *To say any thing in a low tone, to mutter, grumble, say or speak softly.* 2. *To be silent respecting any thing, not to observe, to brook.*

MUSSO, áre. (mutio) I, q. *missito.* I. *To say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, say or speak softly, not to speak out with the voice*: hence, II. *To be silent respecting any thing, to keep it secret, not to have the courage to speak or to say any thing out.* III. *To be afraid to say or to do any thing, to be in fear and uncertainty.* IV. *To murmur, make a low sound, hum.*

MUSTÆCUS, a, um. (Of must (mustum), or, of laurel (mustace): hence, *Mustaceum* (sc. libum), *Juv.*: a kind of wedding-cake: hence, laureolam in mustaceo querere, *Cic.*, proverbially, to look after fame in trifles.

MUSTELA, æ. f. (musta) *A weasel.*

MUSTELINUS, or **MUSTELLINUS**, a, um. (mustela) *Of weasels.*

MUSTEUS, a, um. (mustum) *Of or like must or new wine*: hence, 1. *Like new wine, sweet.* II. *Young, new, fresh.*

MUSTULENTUS, a, um. (mustum) *Abounding in must or new wine.*

MUSTUM, i. n. *Must, new wine*; see **MUSTUS**.

MUSTUS, a, um. *Young, new, fresh*: vinum mustum; or simply, *mustum, sc. vinum, Virg.*, *must, new wine.*

MUTABILIS, e. (muta) *Changeable.*

MUTABILITAS, átis. f. (mutabilis) *Changeableness.*

MUTATIO, ónis. f. (muta) I. *A changing, altering.* II. *A changing, exchanging*: a changing of horses.

MUTATOR, óris. m. (muta) I. *A changer.* II. *A barterer, exchanger.*

MUTILO, ávi, átum, áre. (mutilus) I.

To mutilate, maim, mangle, cut or lop off

II. *Fig.* *To mutilate, to diminish, lessen.*

MUTULUS, a, um. (μυτιλος, μυτιλος) I. *Maimed, mutilated.* II. *Fig.*; c. &c. in speaking; *mutula loqui, Cic.*: too briefly.

MUTIO, or **MURTIO**, ivi, itum, ire. (from the sound mu) *To murmur, mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone.*

MUTIO, or **MURTIO**, ónis. f. (mutio) *A muttering, mumbled.*

MUTIUS, a, um. *Part. of MUTIO.*

MUTO, ávi, átum, áre. (contr. for movio) I. *To move, move away or from its place, move to a place.* II. *To alter, change*: *mutare signifiés also, to differ, be different*: hence, 1. *To colour, dye.* 2. *To improve.* 3. *To spoil.* 4. *To adulterate.* III. *To exchange, barter, interchange.* IV. *To leave, abandon, forsake.*

MUTUATIO, ónis. f. (mutuor) *A borrowing of any person.*

MUTUUS, adv. *Mutually, in return.*

MUTUUS, áre. or **MUTUOR**, ári. (mutuo, or mutuor) *To be desirous to borrow of a person.*

MUTUO, adv. *Mutually, reciprocally, in a mutual manner, in return.*

MUTUO, ávi, átum, áre. (mutuum) *To borrow from any one.*

MUTUOR, átus sum, ári. (mutuum) I. *To borrow of a person.* II. *Fig. To borrow, to take for one's use, to derive.*

MUTUS, a, um. I. *Dumb, silent, mute, that does not speak.* II. *Mute, dumb, silent, that produces no sound.*

III. *Silent, still, that does not resound with voices or other sound.* I. Of places. 2. Of time. 3. Of persons and things, *Of which nothing is said, uncelebrated, unusung.*

MUTUUS, a, um. I. *That is borrowed or lent.* Hence, *Mutumum*, substantive, *That which is borrowed, a loan*: hence, *Mutuo* (dat.), *By way of loan.* II. *Mutual*; also, between, among, or towards one another; *among us (you, them, &c.)*; *in return, in exchange on both sides, &c.*: hence, *Mutumum*, subst., *Reciprocity, reciprocal conduct or offices*: hence, 1. *Mutuo* (ablat.), 2. *Reciprocally, mutually, in a mutual manner, in return.* 2. *Per mutua, i. e. mutuo, vicissim.*

MYOPÄRO, ónis. m. (μυοπαρών) *A kind of light pirate-vessel.*

MYROPÖLA, æ. m. (μυροπώλης) *A perfumer.*

MYROPÖLIUM, æ. m. (μυροπώλιον) *A shop where unguents, &c. were sold, a perfumer's shop.*

MYRŌTHECIUM, i. n. (μυροθήκη) *A box of unguent.*

MYRRA, MURRA, or MURRA, æ. f. (μύρρα) *I. The myrrh tree. II. Myrrh, the gum which exudes from the above tree.*

MYRREUS (Murtheus, Murreus), a, um. *I. Perfumed with myrrh, anointed with myrrh unguent. II. Of the colour of myrrh, yellowish.*

MYRRHINUS (Murthinus, Murrianus), a, um. (myrrha) *Of or proceeding from myrrh, or myrrh unguent.*

MYRTEA, æ. f. i. q. myrtetum; Plaut. MYRTEUM, or MYRTEIUM, i. n. (myrtis) *A place full of myrtles, a myrtle grove.*

MYRTEUS, or MYRTEUS, a, um. (myrtus) *I. Of myrtle. II. Furnished or adorned with myrtle.*

MYRTUM, i. n. (μύρτος) *A myrtle berry.*

MYRTUS, i. and us. f. (μύρτος) *A myrtle: a grove or shrubbery of myrtle trees.*

MYSTA, or MYSTES, æ. m. (μυσταί) *A priest of the secret rites of a divine worship.*

MYSTĀGOGUS, i. m. (μυσταγωγός) *One who introduces another into secret, and especially into sacred, places, in order to show him the remarkable things therein contained.*

MYSTERIUM, i. n. (μυστήριον) *I. Any mystery or secret thing. II. Especially, Mystera. I. A certain religious ceremony, or religious assembly, which no stranger or uninitiated person could join. 2. The festival on which these mysteries were celebrated.*

MYSTICUS, a, um. (μυστικός) *Of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries (mysteria), mystic, mysterious, secret.*

MYTHICUS, a, um. (μυθικός) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with fables, fabulous: Mythicus, A poet who writes fables.*

MYTILUS, i. m. (Gr. ὀστρεός) *An eatable species of muscle or shell-fish (Mytilus, L.).*

MYXA, æ. f. (μύξα) *I. Humour from the nose, mucus. II. A kind of plum tree (Cordia myxa, L.). III. The socket of a lamp; totque geram myxas, Mart.*

MYXUS, i. m. *The socket of a lamp; see MYXA.*

N.

NABULIUM, or NAULIUM, i. n. *A kind of unknown stringed instrument, perhaps a harp.*

NACTES, a, um. Part. of NANCISCOR. N.æ. adv. (ναί) *Truly, indeed, assuredly.*

N. B. It is also written *ne* (νῆ). Sall. NÆVES, i. m. (prob. for γνάμης, from γνάμης) *A mark or mole on the body.*

NĀIAS, ādis, and more frequently NĀIS, īdis and ἰdos. f. (ναΐας and ναίς) *Flowing, swimming, that is in the water: hence, I. Subst. A water-nymph, naiad.*

II. Any nymph. III. NĀIS, for Water.

NĀIS, īdis, &c. See NĀIAS.

NAM. conj. For. I. Denoting a cause. II. In transitions from one subject or argument to another. III. In questions, when it is put after its word; as, quisnam? who then?

NAM-QUE. conj. i. q. nam. I. For. II. But, yet.

NANCISCOR, nactus and nactus sum. 3. I. To get, receive, obtain, especially by accident, without exertion or previous intention. II. To reach or attain.

III. To find, meet with.

NANCTES, a, um. Part. of NANCISCOR.

NANUS, i. m. (νάνος) *A dwarf.*

NĀPĒUS, a, um. (ναπαῖος) *Of or belonging to a forest; Napæus, Virg., wood-nymphs.*

NĀPĪSSUS, i. m. (νάπισσος) *The narcissus.*

NARDINUS, a, um. (νάριδος) *I. Of nard. II. Resembling nard, having the scent of nard.*

NARDUS, i. f. and NARDUM, i. n. (νάριδος) *I. Nard; especially, Indian nard. II. Spikenard balsam or oil.*

NĀRES, ium. f. *The nose; see NĀRIS.*

NĀRIS, is. f. I. A nostril: plur., nares, the nostrils, also, the nose: we find also the sing. naris, for nares, the nose; Ov.: de nare loqui, Pers., to speak through the nose. II. Fig. the nose, of smell, of mockery, and of niceness in judgment.

NARRĀBĪLIS, e. (narro) *That can be narrated.*

NARRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (narro) *A narrating, a narrative.*

NARRĀTIVĒCLA, æ. f. (dimin. of narratio) *A short narration.*

NARRĀTOR, ōris. m. (narro) *One that relates, a narrator, relater.*

NARRĀTUS, us. in. (narro) *A narrator, narrative.*

NARRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from narus a. gnarus) *To cause to know: hence, I. To say, tell, relate, narrate, recount; hence, Narratum, That which is narrated, a narration, narrative; hence, Narrator, His said of me. II. Gen. To say, speak, utter.*

NARTHECIUM, i. n. (ναρθήκιον) *A chest for unguents and medicines, perfumery box, medicine chest.*

NARUS, for gnarus; mentioned by Cic., Or. 47.

NASCOR, natus sum, i. (for gnascor, from γινώσκω) *I. To be born: it is used as well of the father as of the mother, in which former case it is for, to be begotten.*

Natus, son. II. To take its beginning.

arise, grow, appear, become, proceed spring. I. Natus alicui rei, or ad rem, As it were born to any thing, suited or appointed to any thing by nature or any particular circumstances. 2. Circumstanced or constituted by nature, or simply circumstanced, constituted. 3. Natus, Of such or such an age.

NĀSTERNA, æ. f. (nasus and ternus) *A watering-pot with three noses or spouts.*

NĀSO, ōnis. m. (nasus) *Having a large nose; it was used as a surname.*

NASSA, æ. f. I. A veel, a wicker basket with a narrow neck, from which fish could not escape when once inside.

II. A dangerous place.

NASTURTIUM, i. n. (as it were, nastitium, a naso torquendo) *A kind of cress (Gr. ναρθήκιον).*

NĀSUM, i. n. for nasus; Plaut.

NĀSUS, i. m. I. The nose; hence, 1. Satire, jcer. 2. Smell, a quick smell. 3. Any thing projecting on a vessel, a handle, spout, &c.

NĀSUTE. adv. Wittily, jeeringly.

NĀSUTES, a, um. (nasus) *I. That has a large nose. II. That has a fine or delicate nose, sagacious, critical, censorious.*

NĀTA, æ. f. (natus, a, um.) *A daughter.*

NĀTĀLĪCUS, a, um. (natalis) *Of or belonging to the day or hour of one's birth.*

NĀTĀLIS, e. (natus, us) I. Adj. 1. Of or belonging to one's birth. 2. Inborn, natural. II. Subst. A birthplace: also, a deity presiding over one's birth: also, a birthday: hence, natales, poetical, for, years; hence of persons, a birth: observe especially the plural natales, 1. A birth: fig., birth, origin. 2. Birth, lineage, extraction, family.

NĀTĀTOR, ōris m. (nato) *A swimmer.*

NĀTĀTUS, us. m. (nato) *A swimming.*

NĀTES, ōnis. f. See NATIS.

NĀTIO, ūm. f. (nascor) *I. A being born, birth.* II. *A race, species, kind, kind, stock, species.* III. *A nation, people, so far as they have a common descent and the same language and customs: hence, a set of persons, sect.*

NĀTIS, is. f. *A buttock; plur. nates, the buttocks.*

NĀTIVUS, a, um. (natus, us) *I. Beginning or originating in birth, that is born.* II. *Inherited by birth, innate, inborn.* III. *That is made by nature and not by art, natural.*

NĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from no, are) *I. To swim.* II. *Fig. 1. To spread abroad as though swimming.* 2. *To fall of any liquid, to be inundated.* 3. *To swivel, or be dizzy.* 4. *To move to and fro: and fig., to waver, fluctuate, to doubt, be uncertain.*

NĀTRIX, icis. f. and sometimes m. (from no, are) *A water-serpent: hence, fig., a dangerous person; Suet.*

NĀTE. See NATUS, us.

NĀTURA, æ. f. (nascor) *I. Birth.*

II. *The nature, natural constitution of a thing, natural property: hence also, a good, proper, due nature: hence, 1. Incarnation, bent, disposition, temper.* 2. *Nature, natural feeling, instinct, propensity.* 3. *Nature, custom, habit, which becomes a second nature.* III. *The course of nature, the law of nature; the established order of things; the reason of things: hence, 1. The universe.* 2. *Possibility.*

IV. *A thing, being, substance.* V. *Efficacy, activity.* VI. *Regularity, discretion.*

NĀTURĀLIS, e. (natura) *I. Natural, by birth.* II. *Natural, formed by or proceeding from nature, conformable to nature, innate, inborn.*

NĀTURĀLITER, adv. *Naturally, conformably to nature.*

NĀTUS, a, um. Part. of NASCOR.

NĀTUS, i. m. (nascor) *I. A son.*

II. *A person; nemo natus in ædibus habitabat, Plaut.*

NĀTUS, us. m. (from nascor) *I. A birth; a growing.* II. *Age, years; homo magnæ natu, Liv., of a great age, old, aged: filius maximæ natu, Nep., the eldest son: homo grandis natu, Cic., old, in years, aged: major natu, the elder.* N. B. The ablative natu is the only form that occurs.

NAUCLERETS, and NAUCLERIUS, a, um.

(ναυκληρέτης, ναυκλήριος) *Of or belonging to a ship-owner.*

NAUCLERUS, i. m. (ναυκλήριος) *A ship-master, ship-owner.*

NAUCUM, or NAUCUS, i. A thing of trifling value; we usually find only nauci; e. g. non nauci, Plaut.

NAUFRĀGIUM, i. n. (for navifragium, from navis and frango) *I. A shipwreck.*

II. *A shipwreck, fig., misfortune, ruin, loss.* III. *Shipwreck, poetical, for a person or thing that has been wrecked.* IV. *The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck.*

NAUFRĀGUS, a, um. (for navifragus) *I. Shipwrecked, that is suffering or has suffered shipwreck: hence, fig., shipwrecked, unfortunate, that has suffered great loss: especially in respect of property, i. e. that has lost or spent all his property.* II. *That causes shipwrecks.*

NAULUM, i. n. (ναύλον) *Fare or price of passage by a ship.*

NAUMACHIA, æ. f. (ναυμαχία) *I. A naval engagement, the representation of a sea-fight as an entertainment.* II. *The place or lake where such exhibition took place.*

NAUMĀCHIĀRIUS, a, um. (naumachia) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with a naval engagement or mock sea-fight: Naumachiarium, subst., One that takes part in a mock sea-fight.*

NAUSEA, æ. f. (ναυσία) *I. Sea-sickness, desire to vomit.* II. *Nausea, sickly languor, a vomiting.*

NAUSEABUNDUS, a, um. i. q. nauseans; Sen.

NAUSEATOR, ōris. m. (nauseo) *One that feels nausea or is obliged to vomit.*

NAUSEO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nausea) *I. Prop. To be sea-sick: also gen., to be ready to vomit, to feel sick, to be obliged to vomit.* II. *To loathe.*

NAUSEOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of nausea) *A slight sickness.*

NAUTA, æ. m. See NAVITA.

NAUTEA, æ. f. (ναυτία) *I. A stinking liquid, probably, bilgewater.* II. *I. q. nauca.*

NAUTICUS, a, um. (ναυτικός) *Relating to a ship or ships, to navigation or to seamen, nautical; nautici, sc. homines, Liv., seamen, sailors.*

NAVĀLE, is. n. See NAVĀLIS.

NAVĀLIS, e. (navis) *Of or belonging to ships, naval.* Hence, *I. Socii navales, Scævola, sailors, mariners: and sometimes, marines.* II. *Navale, subst. I. A station for ships, a harbour, port, haven.*

2. *A place in which ships are built, repaired, or kept, a dock, dock-yard.* N. B. *I. Navales pedes, Plaut., porters, servants at sea, or, sailors.* 2. *Navalia, sc. instrumenta, Tackling, rigging; Virg.; Liv.*

NĀVARCHUS, i. m. (ναύαρχος) *The captain of a ship.*

NĀVE, adv. i. q. naviter; Plaut.

NĀVICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of navis) *A small bark or ship, skiff, boat.*

NĀVICŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (navicula) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the trade of a ship-master, in respect of small ships: hence, 1. Navicularia, sc. res, The trade of a ship-master in respect of small vessels in which persons or goods were conveyed.* II. *Navicularius, A ship-owner, ship-master, who conveys passengers and goods for hire.*

NĀVICŪLON, āri. (navicula) *To sail in a small vessel.*

NĀVIFRĀGUS, a, um. (navis and frango) *i. q. naufragus.*

NĀVICŪBILIS, e. (navigo) *Navigable.*

NĀVICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (navigo) *A sailing, navigation.*

NĀVICĀTOR, ōris. m. (navigo) *A sailor, captain of a ship.*

NĀVICER, a, um. (navis and gero) *I. Bearing ships, navigable.* II. *Sailing.*

NĀVICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of navium) *A small sailing vessel, a boat, wherry, bark.*

NĀVICŪM, i. n. (navigo) *I. A sailing, navigation.* II. *Any vessel made to sail on the water, a ship, bark, boat, &c.: a float, raft.*

NĀVICŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. (for navem ago) *I. Intrans. 1. To sail.* 1. *Of persons: also, To sail away, set sail, put to sea.* 2. *Of ships and other vessels, To sail, to float.* 3. *Of goods or freight.* 2. *To swim.* II. *Trans. 1. To navigate a vessel.* 2. *To sail through or over.* 3. *To gain a livelihood by navigation.*

NĀVIS, is. f. (ναῦς) *I. Any vessel for sailing on the water, a ship, skiff, boat, &c.: but commonly, a ship of large size; longa, Nep.; Liv., i. e. a ship of war: oneraria, id., a transport vessel, ship of burden; prætoria, the admiral's ship, Liv.; tecta, id., or, constrata, Cic., decked, having a deck: aperta, open, without a deck.* II. *Cicero uses navis figuratively of the state; a navis est bonorum omnium, Cic. III. Navis Argolica, the constellation Argo, Cic. in Arat.: also simply, Navis, id.*

NĀVITA, or contr. NAUTA, æ. m. (navis)

A mariner. I. *The captain of a vessel.*

II. *A sailor, seaman;* *maute, sailors, seamen, a crew.*

NAVITAS, *âtis. f. (navus) Promptness, activity, zeal.*

NAVITER, *adv. 1. Promptly, actively, zealously.* II. *Altogether, entirely, perfectly.*

NAVŌ, *âvi, âtem, are, (navus) 1. To do, perform, or accomplish any thing with diligence or earnestness.* II. *To show, exhibit, or bring to light any thing with diligence; also without a dative; to serve, act vigorously, take pains.*

NAVUS, *a, um. Active, busy, industrious, strenuous, diligent, indefatigable, assiduous.*

NE, *adv. Not.* I. *With a condition, or the supposition of a thing, the reality of which is left undetermined; ne fuerit, Cic., he might not have been.* II. *In all independent clauses, which contain a command, prayer, demand, or the like.* 1. *With an imperative; ne crucia te, Ter.* 2. *With a conjunctive expressing command; ne fiant isti viginti dies, Ter.* 3. *With wishes; ne unquam eorum quisque invidet comodis, Plaut.* III. *With that other particles; dum ne, provided that not, Cic.; ne quidem, 1. Not even. 2. Not to say, will not say, not to mention, not only.* IV. *For modo ne, dummodo ne, Only not, but not, provided that not.*

V. *For nedum, Much less, the less, not to mention, to pass over.*

NE, *conj. That not, in order that not, lest, with a conjunctive.* I. *Denoting a negative intention.* II. *Ne is used purely as a particle of prohibition.* 1. *After verbs expressing fear, care, anxiety, danger, where we use that without a negative; there is always, as the foundation of this form of expression, a wish that the thing might not be so, might not happen; veror ne hoc fiat, I am afraid (wishing, however, that it may not be so) that it will happen.*

NE, *As an interrogative particle.* I. *In a simple interrogation.* 1. *As directly interrogatory, with an indicative; videtur hoc tibi verum esse? does this appear to you true? also with a conjunctive; putarene unquam accidere posse, ut, &c. Cic., can you suppose? 2. As indirectly interrogatory with a conjunctive, when it means 'Whether'; ut videmus, satissime ista sunt justa? Cic. II. *In a double or complex interrogation, when it takes after the interrogatory particles, an, annon, nec ne.* 1. *In a direct question; Ro-**

inane veto, an hic naves, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. *In an indirect question; nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, Cic.*

III. *Ne is frequently used for nomine; estne marito—in ambo jura potestas?*

NEBRIS, *idis. f. (nêir) The skin of a fawn or deer which was worn by Bacchanals when they revelled through the streets.*

NEBŪLA, *æ. f. (from nebula) 1. A mist, vapour, fog.* II. *A vapour, smoke.*

III. *A cloud; hence, fig., a cloud.*

IV. *Any thing very thin of its kind.*

NEBŪLO, *ônis. m. (nebula) A term of reproach, An idle rascal, wretch, rake.*

NEBŪLOSUS, *a, um. (nebula) 1. Full of mist or vapour, cloudy, dark, foggy.*

II. *Fig. Dark, obscure, difficult to understand.*

NEC, and NEQUE, are one and the same word. I. *q. et un, And not, or, also not, neither, nor.* I. *Nec or neque repeated, for et non repeated. As well not—as also not, or, not only not—but also not, or, which is one and the same thing, neither—nor. Nec (neque)—et, or ac, not only not—but; et—nec (neque), not only—but also not; neque et, is also, indeed not—but.* II. *Nec, and neque, for non, Not.* III. *For, ne quidem, Not even.* IV. *But not.*

NEC-DUM, or NEQUE-DUM. I. *For, et non dum, And not yet.* II. *For non dum; Virg.*

NECESSARIE, *adv. Necessarily, unavoidably.*

NECESSARIO, *adv. Necessarily, by necessity.*

NECESSARIUS, *a, um. (necesse) 1. Necessary, unavoidable, indispensable, inevitable, unchangeable; hence, 1. Urgently pressing.* 2. *Forced, occasioned by necessity.* III. *Requisite, needful.*

III. *That is closely connected with us, by relationship, friendship, &c.; hence, it is frequently rendered, a relation, friend, client, patron, &c.; also, subst., Propinqua et necessaria, Cic., A female relative.*

NECESSE, (ne and redo) is either neut. of necesse, e, or adv. from necessus, a, um, used as a neuter. I. *Necessary, indispensable, unavoidable, not otherwise possible.* II. *Needful, necessary.*

NECESSITAS, *âtis. f. (necesse) 1. Necessity, inevitableness, unavoidableness, urgency; hence, 1. Unavoidableness, unalterableness; an unalterable arrangement, fate, destiny.* 2. *Necessity, an unavoidable or natural consequence.* 3. *Ne-*

cessity, call of nature. 4. *A necessity, a thing necessary.* 5. *Necessity, force of circumstances; also, need, want, poverty.* 6. *Constraint, compulsion, force.* II. *For necessitudo, 1. Connection between two or more persons, the bond of relationship, friendship, &c.* 2. *Bond of affection, intimacy, &c.*

NECESSITUDO, *inlis. f. (necesse) 1. Unavoidableness, inevitableness; need, poverty, distress; urgency, urgent state or condition.* II. *An inseparable connection of natural things, relation; especially, relation, union, the tie of friendship, &c.* 1. *Relationship.* 2. *The connection between colleagues.* 3. *Hospitality.* 4. *The bond of friendship; and in this sense it may frequently be rendered, friendship.* 5. *Clientship.*

NECESSUM, *l. q. necesse. Inevitable, unavoidable, necessary.*

NECNE, or NEC NE, *Or not.*

NECNON, or NEC NON (Neque non), *l. q. et. And, also.*

NECO, *âvi, âtum, more rarely ut, etum, âre. (nex) 1. To kill, slay, put to death, destroy, cause to perish.* II. *Fig. To kill, to destroy.* III. *As it were to kill a person, to worry him to death by disagreeable speeches or questions.*

NECOPINANS, or NEC (Neque) OPINANS, *tis. That does not expect, not expecting.*

NECOPINATUS, or NEC OPINATUS, *a, um. That was not expected, that happened unexpectedly; hence, Necopinato (abl.), Unexpectedly, contrary to expectation.*

NECOPINUS, *a, um. Unexpected.*

NECTAR, *âris. n. (nêctar) 1. Nectar, the drink of the gods; also, unguent or balsam used by the gods.* II. *Fig. Any thing sweet, pleasant, or agreeable.*

NECTAREUS, *a, um. (nêctar) 1. Nectarous, of nectar; of the gods, divine.*

II. *Nectarous, sweet as nectar.*

NECTO, *xui, xit, xum, âre. 1. To knit, bind, join, tie, or fasten together.*

II. *To bind, fetter, shackle; fig., to bind, oblige.* III. *Fig. To join or tie on.*

IV. *Fig. To join or tie together, to connect.*

NECŪI, *that no where, lest in any place.*

NECUNDE, *for ne alioquin. That I am no place, lest from any place.*

NEDUM, *for ne dicam. I will not say; hence, 1. I will not say, not to say, not simply, not only.* II. *Not to say, to pass over, much less.* III. *I will not say, not to say, much more.*

NEF

NEFANDUS, a, um. Prop. *Unspeakable: not worthy to be spoken of*; hence, *impious, execrable, accursed, wicked*.
NEFARIUS, adv. *Wickedly, impiously, in a wicked or impious manner*.

NEFARIUS, a, um. (from nefas) *Wicked, execrable, flagitious*; Nefarius, *A heinous or wicked action*.

NE-FAS, n. Indecl. 1. *Any violation of religious duty, any thing that is sinful, unadvised, or wrong*; per fas et nefas, Liv., *through right and wrong*; hence, 1. *An impiety, a wicked, impious deed*. 2. *Shocking, horrid, or a shocking or horrid deed*. 3. *Horrid, strange, monstrous, prodigious*. 4. *A wicked, impious, shocking person*. 4. *Impossible, an impossibility*.

NE-FASTUS, a, um. 1. *Of days, On which it was not lawful to speak in public*. 2. *Unfortunate, unlucky, that brings misfortune or ill luck*. 3. *Wicked, abominable*.

NEGANTIA, æ. f. (nego) *A denying*; Cic.

NEGATIO, ðnis. f. (nego) *A denying, denial, disclaiming*.

NEGRO, ðre. To deny often or earnestly.

NEGLECTIO, ðnis. f. (negligo) *A slighting, neglecting*.

NEGLECTUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of negligo*; see NEGLIGO. 2. *Adj. Neglected, negligently formed or constituted*; not esteemed or cared for.

NEGLECTUS, us. m. (negligo) 1. *A neglecting*; res est mihi neglectus, Ter., *I neglect the matter*. 2. *A slighting, despising*.

NEGLEGENS, tis. 1. *Part. of negligo*; see NEGLIGO. 2. *Adj. Negligent, heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent*.

NEGLECTER, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, inattentively*.

NEGLENTIA, æ. f. (negligens) *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, and sometimes, a slighting, undervaluing, discountinuing, indifference*.

NEGLIGO, or NEGLĒGO, exi, ectum. 3. (nec and lego) Prop. *I do not gather together or collect*; hence, 1. *To neglect, be unmindful of, not to trouble one's self about, slight*. 2. *To make light of, not to care for, to scorn, take no notice of*. 3. *To pass over, not to heed*.

NEGO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (perhaps from ne and ago, to, say) 1. *Intrans. To deny, say no*. 2. *Trans. I to deny, say that a thing is not so*; hence, Negor, *They deny of me that I, &c., they say (affirm) of*

NEG

me that I am not, &c. 2. *To refuse*. 3. *To be unwilling*.

NEGOTIÁLIS, e. (negotium) 1. *Pertaining to the civil law*. 2. *Active, busy*.

NEGOTIATIO, ðnis. f. (negotior) *A being busy or concerned with any thing, especially, a being occupied in trade, traffic*.

NEGOTIATOR, ðris. m. (negotior) *One who concerns or occupies himself with any thing, especially, with trade*; hence, one who carries on a trade, whether in money, cattle, &c.: under the emperors, every tradesman was called negotiator.

NEGOTIOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of negotium) *A small affair or matter*.

NEGOTIOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (negotium) Prop. *To be concerned, to have an occupation*; hence, to carry on a business, trade, traffic.

NEGOTIOSUS, a, um. (negotium) *Busy, full of business*.

NEGOTIUM, i. n. (for nec otium) *Want of leisure*. 1. *Any business, any thing which one has to do, an affair, occupation, obligation, concern*; especially, an undertaking connected with difficulty, unpleasantness, or great exertion; hence, 1. *Difficulty, pains, trouble, labour, exertion*. 2. *Fermentation, trouble, distress*. 3. *A matter, thing*. Negotium is frequently, with reference to legal proceedings, *A matter of law*. 4. *A cause, reason*.

IV. *Trade, traffic, whether in goods or in money, in which sense we usually find the plural, i. e. money affairs, outstanding sums of money*.

NEMO, ðnis. c. (for nemo, from ne and the old homo for homo) 1. *No one, no person, nobody*; nobody, a contemptible and worthless person. 2. *None, no (of persons)*.

NEMORÁLIS, e. (nemus) *Of or belonging to forests or groves*.

NEMORENSIS, e. i. q. nemoralis. *Of or belonging to a grove or forest*; especially, in. of, or belonging to a grove near Aricia (where Diana had a temple).

NEMORICULTRIX, icls. f. (nemus and cultrix) *She that dwells in a forest*.

NEMORIVAGUS, a, um. (nemus and vagus) *That wanders in a forest*.

NEMOROSUS, a, um. (nemus) 1. *Full of woods or forests, woody*. 2. *Full of trees*. 3. *Bushy, woody*.

NEMPE, conl. 1. *For; yet, however*. 2. *Doubtless, without doubt, certainly, surely, evidently*.

NEMUS, ðris. n. (1844) *A grove, which*

NEN

contains meadows and pasture land for cattle: a grove, wood, forest. Nemus is also used by the poets. 1. *For, A plantation, and especially for, a vineyard*. 2. *For, Wood, timber*. 3. *A thick, shady, and spreading tree*.

NENIA, or NERNIA, æ. f. *A funeral song, dirge*; hence, 1. *A funeral song, a mournful issue of a thing*. 2. *Gen. A song of lamentation, mournful ditty*.

3. *An incantation, song of enchantment*. 4. *Any common trifling song, a nursery song, &c.* 5. *Any song*.

NENŪ, i. e. non. *Not; and*.
NEO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (Lucr.) *To spin*; tunicum, quam molli nevat auro, Virg., interwoven.

NEPA, æ. f. (according to Festus, an African word) 1. *A scorpion: the constellation Scorpio*. 2. *A crab: the name of a constellation*.

NEPOS, ðtis. m. (perhaps from vis) 1. *A grandson*. 2. *N. B.* With the poets, nepos is used for, *A descendant*; Ov.: nepotes, descendants, posterity, Virg.

3. *A spendthrift, prodigal*.
NEPOTĀSUS, us. m. (nepotor) *Extravagance, prodigality*.

NEPOTOR, ðri. (nepos) *To be prodigal or extravagant*.

NEPOTŪLUS, l. m. *Dimin. of nepos*; Plant.

NEPTIS, is. f. (nepos) *A grand-daughter*.

NEPTŪSUS, i. m. *For, The sea*; Lucr.: Virg.

NEQUA, or NE QUA. (for aliqua) 1. *Sc. ratione, via, qua, that not, Virg.* 2. *Also nomin. i. e. g. ne qua deducto, Cic.*

NEQUAM, adj. indecl. (comp. nequior, superl. nequissimus) *Worthless, good for nothing, bad*. 2. *Of animals and things*.

3. *Of persons, Bad, worthless, vile, wretched*; lascivious.

NEQUANDO, or NE QUANDO. *For ne aliquando*; Cic.

NEQUĀQUAM. *By no means, in no wise*; Cic.

NEQUE. See NEC.

NE-QUEO, ðvi and ðl, itum. 4. (anom.) *Not to be able, to be unable*.

NEQUICQUAM. 1. *In vain, to no purpose, without effect*. 2. *In vain, to no purpose, without advantage*. 3. *With impunity, without loss or punishment*. 4. *Without ground or reason*.

NEQUEM, or NE QUEM. *Not even*. see NE.

NE-QUIDQUAM. See NEQUICQUAM.

NEQUIOR. See NEQUAM.

NEQUILIAM. I. q. nequidquam; Properly.

NEQUIS, or NEQUIS, for ne aliquis.

NEQUISSIMUS, a. um. See NEQUAM.

NEQUITER. Adv. (nequam) Badly, unworthily, unworthinessly.

NEQUITIA, s. f. or NEQUITIES, et. f. (nequam) Badness, bad (wretched, worthless) quality. I. Of things. II. Of persons. Bad disposition, worthlessness, wrong behaviour. It may be rendered, sometimes, *A bad course of life, profuseness, sometimes, careless ness, levity, or wantonness, and, indelicateness or luxury*: also, knavery, rascality.

NERVOSÉ, adv. Nervously, strongly, forcibly, impressively, energetically.

NERVOSUS, a. um. (nervus) I. Full of nerves or sinews, nervous. II. Strong, vigorous, energetic in speaking.

NERVULUS, i. m. Dimin. of nervus; e. g. nervulus, nerve, force; Cic.

NERVUS, i. m. (nervus) I. A sinew or ligament, a nerve. II. Nerve, fig., i. e. that by which one performs much, power, strength; hence, I. Strength, force, exertiveness, energy in speaking. 2. A chief person or thing in any matter.

III. A string of a musical instrument, catgut. IV. A bow-string, a bow.

V. The leather with which a shield was covered. VI. A kind of fetter, stocks, or prison: also, perhaps, a prison.

NE-S-CIO, I. v. l. itum, ire. I. Not to know. N. B. I. Nescio an, I know not whether r, i. e. in my judgment at least, in my opinion, probably, perhaps. 2. Quis is used with it in all its cases and genders, expressing sometimes a real, sometimes a pretended, ignorance; it may then for the most part be rendered, *A certain, some, &c.*; nescio qua permotus divinatione, Cic., i. e. through some foreboding (unknown to me). Nescio quis, quid, &c., may frequently be rendered, *Any one, some one, some thing, &c.*

Sometimes it expresses a feigned ignorance, and may be rendered, *Mean, trifling, poor*. 3. Nescio quo modo, nescio quo pacto, I know not how. II. To be unacquainted with, not to know. III.

Not to observe. IV. Not to be able, to be unable, with an infinitive: also, not to understand; Grace, Latine, Cic., not to know or understand Greek, Latin. Nescire, Not to have learnt, not to know or understand; versus, Hor., i. e. to know nothing of the structure of verses: quiescere, Liv., i. e. to be unable to remain quiet: noscit puer equo herere, Hor.

NE-SCIOUS, a. um. I. Not knowing, ignorant of, unacquainted with; hence, I. Ignorant, as a term of reproach. 2. Not able, unable; that has not learnt, does not know how to, unable. 3. Inensible to any thing. II. Unknown, not known.

NEUTUS, a. um. Part. of NEO. NEUTER, tra, trum, (ne and uter) Neither of two. N. B. I. Verba, i. e. neither active nor passive, Cic. 2. Neutro (an old dative), i. e. in neutram partem, On neither of two sides; neutro inclinata spes, Liv.

NEUTUAM, (ne and utquam) By no means, in no wise, by all means not.

NEUTRO, See NEUTER.

NEUTRUM, (ne and utrum) In neither of two places.

NE-VE (or NEU, by rejecting the e). Either for vel ne, or et ne, or for nec, neque, i. e. Nor, and not, or not; it is followed by ut or ne, with another verb; it is also repeated once or several times, i. e. neither — nor.

NE-VOLU, nevis, nevult, for nolo, non vis, &c.; e. g. nevis, Plaut.: nevult (for nevult), id.

NEX, nectis, f. (allied to nexos) Death.

I. By violence, Murder, assassination, &c.: also poetical, slaughter, for, the blood of the slain. II. Natural death.

NEXILIS, e. (necto) Tied or bound together.

NEXO, are, (freq. of necto) To tie, ureathe, or join together.

NEXUS, a. um. Part. of NECTO.

NEXUS, us, m. (necto) I. A tying, binding, ureathing, entwining, fastening, or joining together; hence, fig. an intricacy, knot. II. Nexus, and Nexum, fig., A legal obligation, especially, by which a person has a right in any thing, but is not able to regard it as his property, as in the case of a mortgage, &c.

NI. I. For nisi, If not, unless. It is used especially in forms of wager, and legal process. II. For ne; e. g. ni nos divideret, &c. Property: hence, quid ni? why not? how could I not? Ter.: Cic.

NICEFERIUM, i. n. (νικηφόρος) A reward of victory.

NICO, nicti, nictum, ère. To beckon with the hand.

NICTO, avi, atum, ère, and NICTOR, ari, (nico) To wink with the eyes; also simply, to move the eyelids backwards and forwards.

NIDAMENTUM, i. n. (nidus) Materials of which a nest is made.

NIDULCUS, a. um. (nidus and facies) Nestling; ver. Sen., i. e. in which birds build their nests.

NIDUS, tris, m. (allied to aspera, as odor to fœq) A vapour or steam arising from any thing boiled, baked, burnt or roasted. N. B. Nidor e culina, Plaut., thoufume of the kitchen! a term of reproach.

NIDULUS, i. m. (dimin. of nidus) A little nest.

NINUS, i. m. I. A nest. II. Fig. 1. The young birds in a nest. 2. A receptacle, case. 3. A dwelling, habitation.

NIGER, gra, grum. I. Black; also dark brown, blackish, dusky; hence, Nigrum, subst., Ov., Any thing black, a black spot. II. That renders black, dusky, or dark. III. Fig. 1. Black, wicked, bad. 2. Unlucky, unfortunate, causing misfortune. 3. Sal, mortuum.

NIGRESCO, grul. 3. (nigreo) To grow black, to grow blackish or dark coloured.

NIGRO, avi, atum, ère, (niger) I. Intrans. To be black; hence, Nigrans, Black, dark coloured. II. Trans. To render black or of a dark colour.

NIGRON, tris, m. (niger) Blackness, dark colour.

NIHIL, n. indecl. (contr. from nihilum)

I. Nothing: it may frequently be rendered, not; nihil rei, nothing. N. B.

1. Nihil is followed by nec or neque repeated, without destroying the negation. 2. Nihil non, All, every thing; but, non nihil, or, haud nihil, something; non nihil means also, in some respect, in some degree. 3. Nihil nisi, Nothing else than. 4. Nihil esse, when followed by cur, quo, &c., There is no reason, it is not necessary, I (you, he, &c.) need not. 5. Nihil ad me attinet, Ter., it is nothing to me: nihil ad, means also, Nothing in comparison of, &c.; nihil ad Cœlum, 6. Nihil-dum, Nothing as yet. 7. Nihil minus, Nothing less; i. e. by no means, not at all.

8. Nihil, To no purpose, in vain. 9. Nihil, For no reason. 10. Nihil mihi est cum aliquo, I have nothing to do with him. 11. Nihil esse, To be as good as nothing, to have no power, be of no use.

12. Nihil, Nothing, bad, of no value.

11. Not, a strengthened non.

NIHILDUM, See NIHIL, and DEM.

NIHILOMINUS, See NIHILUM.

NIHILUM, i. n. (formed from nihil, so that it may be capable of declension) i. q. nihil. I. Nothing. II. For non, Hor.: Liv. N. B. I. Nihil, Of no value; nihil, sc. homo, Plaut., a worth-

less person, one that is good for nothing: nihil pendere, Ter.; or, facere, Plaut., to esteem as nothing. 2. De nihilo, Liv., without ground, without cause, for nothing. 3. Nihilum (abl.), *By nothing*, with comparatives and other words denoting difference: nihilo minus, ¹ No less, just as much. ² Nevertheless, notwithstanding. ³ Less than nothing. N. B. For nihilum, we find also nilum; Lucr.: Ilor.

NIL for nihil; Cic.: Ilor: tam nil, Pers., such a trifle: also for non; Lucr.: Hur.

NILUM, i. n. i. q. nihilum. See Nihilum.

NILUS, i. m. [♂] A trench, ditch. NIMBATUS, a, um. (nimbus); e. g. femina, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135, is explained by some, *Wearing a fronslet*; and so, *having a small forehead*.

NIMBER, a, um. (nimbus and fero) *Bringing a storm, stormy*.

NIMBOSUS, a, um. (nimbus) *Full of storms, stormy*.

NIMBUS, i. m. 1. *A shower of rain*: also gen., *rain, or rain water*. II. *A dark cloud bringing storm or tempest*: hence, 1. Gen. *A cloud*. 2. Fig. *A cloud, a large quantity of any thing which spreads itself into the form of a cloud*: also gen., *a large quantity*. III. *A storm, tempest, tempestuous weather, with rain, hail, wind, &c.*: fig., *a storm, sudden misfortune*. IV. *A stormy wind, wind*. V. *A kind of vessel used at entertainments, and at public shows, for sprinkling perfumes and other liquors*.

NIMIO. See NIMIS.

NIMIOPERE, or, NIMIO ÆPERE. *Too much*.

NIMIRUM, adv. for ni (i. e. ne) mirum est. *Truly, certainly, surely, without doubt*.

NIMIS, adv. 1. *Too, too much, excessively*. II. *Beyond measure, very much, greatly, much*.

NIMIDUM, adv. See NIMIS.

NIMIS, a, um. (nimis) 1. *Excessive, exceeding, too great, too much*: hence, 1. *Excessive or immoderate in any thing*. 2. *Too great, too mighty or powerful*. II. *Too great, too much*, when equivalent to, *very great, very much*; thus also, neut., Nimitum, 1. *Too much, excess, superabundance*: we also find Nimitum, adverbialiter, *Too much, too, 2. Very much*: hence, ablat., Nimito, *Very, much*: also, Nimitum, adv., *Very much, exceedingly, beyond measure*.

NINGO, or NINGUO, xi. 3. (from νίγω, i. e. νίξω) 1. *To snow*; ningit, it snows.

II. Fig. Ningunt floribus rosarum, Lucr., *snow with roses, i. e. scatter them about in hoops*.

NINGUIS, is. f. i. q. nix. *Snow*.

NINGUO, Ære. See NINGO.

NISI, conj. (ne and si) 1. *If not, unless*. II. *Except, save only*; usually after words expressing negation, as non, nihil, &c., but also after others. III. *But, however*. IV. *But that*. V. For nonnisi, *Only, merely, simply*; Liv. 31, 16. VI. *Than if, except if*.

NISUS, a, um. Part. of NITOR.

NISUS, i. m. *The sparrow-hawk, a bird of prey*.

NISUS, or NIXUS, us. m. (nitor, niti) *A leaning or resting upon or against*: hence, 1. *A step, tread*. II. *A flying, a flight: the course or revolution of the stars*. III. *Pains, trouble, exertion*.

IV. *Trail in childbirth*.

NITĒDULA, æ. f. i. *A kind of mouse, a field-mouse*; according to others, a squirrel.

NITENS, tis. 1. Part. of nitco; see NITCO.

NITEO, Ære. II. Adj. 1. *Shining, glittering*. 2. *Beautiful*.

NITENS, tis. part. of nitor; see NITOR.

NITCO, ul, Ære. (from nix) 1. *To glitter, as polished arms, &c.*: hence, gen., *to shine, glitter, glisten, be bright*. II. Fig. *To shine, glitter, to be beautiful, glorious, distinguished, &c.* III. Fig. *To shine, to look well, to look or be beautiful*. 1. Of persons and animals, *To be fat or sleek, to be in flesh, to be in good keep*: and gen., *to look or to be beautiful*. 2. Of plants and other things, *To look or be beautiful, to flourish*.

NITESCO, Ære. (nitco) 1. *To begin to glitter or shine, or simply, to glitter or shine*. II. Fig. *To begin to be conspicuous, to become celebrated*. III. *To begin to look well*.

NITIDE, adv. *Splendently, brightly, beautifully, magnificently, excellently*.

NITIDUSCULE, adv. *Somewhat more resplendently, somewhat more excellently, beautifully, or magnificently*.

NITIDUSCULUS, a, um. (from compar. nitidior) *Somewhat more shining, somewhat shining*.

NITIDUS, a, um. (nitco) 1. *Shining, glittering, bright, glistening, clear*: thus also, *shining with unguent perfume, oil, &c.* II. *Looking well, well favoured, agreeable to the eyes or the ears*: hence,

1. *In good keep, plump, fat*. 2. *Spruce, trim, neat*.

NITRO, nisus and nixus sum. 3. 1. *To lean upon, rest upon*: hence, fig., *to support one's self or rely on any thing*. II. *To tread upon*. III. *To make an effort, exert one's self, endeavour, strive, strain*: it may also be rendered, *to go, advance*: hence fig., *to labour, strive, or endeavour after any thing: to maintain, insist on a point*.

NITRO, Æris. m. (nitco) 1. *Lustre, brightness, splendour, glitter, sheen, clearness*. II. Fig. *Goodness of appearance*: hence, 1. *Beauty*. 2. *Ornament*. 3. *Elegance or delicacy of living*: hence, liberality, 4. *Colour*.

NIVĀLIS, e. (nix) 1. *Of or relating to snow, full of snow, snowy*. II. *Covered with snow*. III. *Rescubing snow*. 1. In coldness; osculum, cold as ice, icy, Mart. 2. In whiteness, *Snow-white, white as snow*: fig., *snow-white, pure*.

NIVĀRIUS, a, um. (nix) *Belonging to or concerned with snow*.

NIVĀTUS, a, um. (nix) *Furnished or cooled with snow*.

NIVEX, a, um. (nix) 1. *Of or consisting of snow*. II. *Snow-white, white as snow*: hence, 1. *White, clothed in white*. 2. *White, clear, pellucid*.

NIVOSUS, a, um. (nix) *Full of snow, snowy*.

NIX, nisus. f. (νίξ, νεξός, ἦ) 1. *Snow*. II. Fig. *Snow*.

NIXOR, Æri. (freq. of nitor) 1. *To lean upon, stay upon*. II. *To exert one's self, endeavour*.

NIXUS, a, um. Part. of NITRO.

NIXUS, us. See NISUS.

NO, nāvi, nāre. (νῆα, or νῆα) *To swim, float*: hence, fig. 1. *To sail*. II. *To fly*. III. *To flow*. IV. Oculi nant, Lucr., of a drunken person, i. e. are dizzy, swim.

NŌBILIS, e. (for gnobilis, from γνῶσις, γνώσις) 1. *Known*: hence, *observable, apparent, visible*. II. *Well known, famed, celebrated, notorious*. III. *Noble, high-born, of distinguished ancestors*: hence, fig., *noble, of a noble kind, excellent, choice, superior, best*.

NŌBILITAS, ātis. f. (nobilis) 1. *Fame, renown*. II. *Distinguished or illustrious birth, nobility*: hence, 1. *The nobility, the nobles*. 2. *Excellence, goodness, superiority, respectability*. 3. *Spirit, pride, haughtiness*.

NŌBILITER, adv. *Famously, honourably, respectably*.

NOBILITRO, ávi, átum, áre. (nobilis) *To make known; especially, to render famous or renowned.*

NOBILIS, tis. I. Part. of *noceo*; see *NOCEO*. II. Adj. I. *Hurtful, harmful, injurious*. 2. *That commits a wicked action, impious, wicked*; subst., *A wicked doer.*

NOCEO, ul, tum, ere. *To injure, harm, hurt*; *noceat ioxam*, Liv., to commit a bad action.

NOCTURNUS, éri, in. (nox and ferò) *The evening star.*

NOX, Hlécra, æ. f. (nox and luceo) *That shines by night; the moon.*

NOCTIVAGUS, a, um. (nox and vagus) *That wanders by night.*

NOCTU. See *NOCTUS*.

NOCTUA, æ. f. *A night owl, owl.*

NOCTURNUS, a, um. (nox) *By night, that does any thing by night.*

NOCTURNUS, a, um. (noctus) *Of night owls.*

NOCTURNUS, a, um. (noctus) *By night, nocturnal.*

NOCTES, us. f. i. q. nox, occurs only in the ablative, *noctu*, *By night, at night.*

NOCTIVIGILUS, a, um. (noctus and vigilo) *Awake or watching by night.*

NOCEUS, a, um. (noceo) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious.*

NODUS, ávi, átum, áre. (nodus) I. *To furnish with knots, to knot; hence, Nodus*, a, um. *Furnished with knots, knotted, knotty.*

II. *To bind, tie.*

NODUS, a, um. (nodus) I. *Full of knots.* II. *Fig. Full of knots or difficulties.* III. *Fig. Full of knots; Cicuta* (a capitalist or usurer), Hor., who, in the exercise of his profession, binds his debtors closely, as it were, fetters them by knots.

NODUS, i. m. I. *A knot, tie; a knot, tie, bond, union.* II. *That which is tied or joined together.* 1. *A girdle.* 2. *Hair gathered in a knot by way of ornament.*

III. *A knot, fig., a difficulty, hindrance to a thing.* *Nodus* is also i. q. *laqueus, A snare; legum nodi*, Juv., 8, 50.

IV. *A joint in a limb.* V. *A knot or knob in a tree, &c.* VI. *The hard part of a thing.*

NODO, nólal, nolle. (non and volo) I. *To be unwilling.* N. B. I. *Non nolle*, to wish, desire, have an inclination for; *neque nolle*, i. e. *et volunt*, Cic. 2. *Quod nolum*, which I should be sorry to see; this also, *quod nollis*. 3. *Nollem*, *I would not*, *I should be sorry to see.* II. *Not to be favourable.*

NOMEN, nis. n. (for *gnomen*, from *γίνομαι*, *tróphi*) *That by which one knotes a person*

or thing; hence, I. *A name, appellation, title.* II. *A race, family, stock; hence, a people, nation.* III. *A name, fame, glory, renown, reputation.* IV. *A thing or person.* V. It is especially used with reference to debts, because not only the amount of the debt, but also the name of the debtor, is entered in the account book; *nominia facere*, to enter into an account book an amount that has been lent, to lend, trust; to place to the debtor's account; hence, 1. *A sum of money owing to any one.* 2. *A debt due from any one.*

NOMENCLĀTOR, ónis. f. (nomenclò, from *nomen* and *calò*, *καλλò*, i. e. *vocò*) *A calling by name.*

NOMENCLĀTOR, or **NOMENCLĀTOR**, óris. m. (nomenclò, from *nomen* and *calò*, *καλλò*, i. e. *vocò*) *One that calls or can call every person or thing by its name; Cic.*; this was the title of a slave at Rome employed by his master when canvassing for votes and on other occasions, to acquaint him with the names of persons whom he saw.

NOMINĀTUS, adv. *By name, expressly.*

NOMINĀTIO, ónis. f. (nominò) I. *A calling, naming.* II. *A designation, nomination to an office.*

NOMINĀTES, a, um. I. Part. of *nominò*; see *NOMINO*. II. Adj. *Named, renowned, famous, celebrated.*

NOMINSTRò, áre. (freq. of *nominò*) *To name.*

NOMLKO, ávi, átum, áre. (nomen) I. *To call, express, or mention by name; also gen., to name, give a name to, call; hence, 1. To speak to, accost, address.*

2. *To express or mention by name, give in the name of; e. g. to magistrates, i. e. to accuse, arraign, charge, impeach; hence, nominari, to be brought forward, to be spoken of or mentioned.* 3. *To render celebrated or renowned; nominari, to be celebrated, famous, or renowned.* 4. *To nominate, elect, or appoint to an office.*

NOVS, adv. I. *Not; not indeed, not perhaps.* N. B. I. *Unus non*, Flor., not a single person. 2. *Non quod*, non quo, *Not that, not as if; non quin, &c.*, not as if not, &c., Cic. 3. *Non nisi*, *Only*. 4. *Non nihil, Something; nihil non, all; nonnulli, some; nullus non, every one; nonnemo, several, many; nemo non, every one; nonnuncquam, sometimes; nunquam non, always.* 5. *Non enim.* 6. *Non modo, I will not say; see MUO*. 7. *Non possum non, or non possum, quin, &c.*, I cannot but, I must. II. *No.* III. *Not to say.*

NOVS, árum. f. (nonus) *The fifth day*

in every month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it is the seventh (because this day was always the ninth before the Idus, itself being included); *Nonis Decembris*, Cic.

NONĀGĒSIMUS, a, um. (nonaginta) *The ninetieth.*

NONĀGĒS, adv. *Ninety times.*

NONĀGĒNTA, numer. *Ninety.*

NONĀTUS, a, um. (nona, sc. legio); e. g. miles, Tac., of the ninth legion.

NON-ADV. *Not yet.*

NONGĒNTI, æ. a. *Nine hundred.*

NON-NE. I. *Not?* in a direct interrogation. II. *Whether not*, in an indirect interrogation.

NON-NEMO, or **NON-NEMO**, nis. I. *Several, many a one.* II. *Some one, a certain person.*

NON-NIHL, or **NON-NIHL**. *Something; also adverbially, Somewhat, in some degree, in some measure.*

NON-NULLUS, or **NON-NULLUS**, a, um. *Some, and plur., some, several, this one and that one, one and another.*

NON-NUNQUAM, or **NON-NUNQUAM**, adv. *Sometimes.*

NONUS, a, um. (for *novenus*, from *novem*) *The ninth.*

NORMA, æ. f. (from *νόρμος*) I. *An instrument used by mechanics, a square.*

II. *A rule, pattern, prescript.*

NOS, (formed from the dual *nostrum*), plur. of ego. N. B. Genit. nostri, *Ours, towards us; amor nostri, misereere nostri; and nostrum, among us; nemo nostrum.*

NOSTRò, ávi, átum, áre. (freq. of *nosco*) I. *To learn, become acquainted with; hence, to consider, examine, inquire into.*

II. *To know, recognise.* III. *To perceive, observe.*

NOSCO, nóvni, nóvum. 3. (for *gnosco*, from *γίνομαι*, *tróphi*) I. *To learn, obtain a knowledge of any thing, to become acquainted with; hence, novi, I have learnt or become acquainted with, and scio, I know; noveram or noram, I knew; hence, 1. To become acquainted with, experience; also, to experience, see, learn.*

2. *To examine, consider; also, to examine, take cognizance of (as a judge).*

III. *To know, perceive; hence, to know, to allow, permit.*

NOSTER, tra, trum. (from *nos*, or *nostrum*) I. *Ours, ours, our own; noster, one of ours, belonging to us, our friend, acquaintance, or relative.* N. B. I. *Nostrorum* and *nostrarum*, for *nostrum*, among us. 2. *Noster, tra, trum*, for *meus*,

a, um, Cic. 3. Nostrapte, for nostra; e. g. nostrapte culpa fecimus. Ter. 4. Noster, facit, for ego; Plaut.: Ilor. II. Contentent for us; or, favourable to us.

NOSTRAPTE, æ. f. NOSTER, a, um.

NOSTRAS, ætis, m. f. and n. (noster) Our, of our country or place, native.

NŌTA, æ, f. (from notum, supin. of nosco) I. Any mark or sign; especially, 1. A mark or sign in writing; hence, note, letters, writing, or, a letter, epistle; hence, note, a private or secret manner of writing; per notes scribere, Suet., to write with secret characters, or, by abbreviations (short-hand writing); nota means also, a mark of inter-punctuation, inter-punctuation itself; notas librarium, Cic. Or. 3. 44. 2. A mark made at a passage in a book or other writing to denote a reader's approbation or dissatisfaction. 3. A sign with the eyes, a wink. 4. A mark on a wine cask, to point out the nature or kind of the wine; hence, gen., a sort, kind, quality; optime nota vini, Cic.; hence, fig., sort, kind, quality, nature. A nota denotes gen., Any characteristic, any thing that distinguishes; also, rank. 5. A brand, mark, or stigma burnt into the forehead of a person. 6. Any mark or sign; hence, a monument or inscription. II. A note, remark, observation, annotation; especially, the observation made by a censor upon the life or behaviour of each person; it may also be rendered, blame, disgrace; hence, fig., a note of disgrace, mark of reproach, stain.

III. A passage in a book, play, &c.

NŌTABILIS, e. (noto) I. Remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable. II. Observable, visible.

NŌTABILITER, adv. Remarkably, in a remarkable, notable, or extraordinary manner.

NŌTATIO, ōnis, f. (noto) I. A marking; hence, 1. A marking or distinguishing a thing or person by words, a describing, characterising. 2. A marking out of one thing before others, a selecting, an examining, investigating, for the purpose of making a selection. II. An observing, remarking, taking notice of. III. Etymology. IV. A remark, animadversion made upon any one.

NŌTATUS, a, um. I. Part of noto; see NOTO. II. Adj. That may be recognised or distinguished.

NŌTESCO, tui, ēre. (notus) To become known.

NŌTUS, a, um. (vidēs) I. Spurious, illegitimate, bastard, born of a concubine

or female slave; also, of animals produced by animals of different kinds or of different countries, mongrel. II. Fig. Counterfeit, not genuine, that is not what it appears to be, not real.

NŌTRIFICO, ære. (notus and facio) To make known.

NŌTRIO, ōnis, f. (nosco) I. A making one's self acquainted with a thing; hence, 1. An inquiring into, examining. 2. An idea, conception, notion. 3. A signification, meaning, sense, import. II. A noting any thing.

NŌTRITA, æ, f. (notus) I. Knowledge, idea, notion. II. Acquaintance (with any one). III. Fame, renown.

NŌTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nota) I. To mark, note, to distinguish by a mark, put a mark upon; hence, to write; also, to write upon or over, to fill with letters; especially, to write quickly, or in shorthand; hence, gen., to note, make known, mark, distinguish; hence, 1. Notare aliquem, sc. verbis, Ov., to satirize, and so, to make known. 2. Gen. To blame. II. To remark, observe, take notice of. III. To note, write down. IV. To mark out. V. To point out, make known.

NŌTROR, ōris, m. (nosco) One that knows a person or thing.

NŌTRORIUS, a, um. Pointing out, making known, by which one makes any thing known; intolerance; Notorium, An information, indictment.

NŌTUS, a, um. (nosco) I. Known; notus signifies also, well known, distinguished, of proved skill; hence, Noti, Friends, acquaintance; hence, 1. Of friends. 2. Usual. II. Knowing, that knows.

NŌTUS, or -os, i. m. (nōtus) i. q. auster. The south wind; also, with the poets, gen., for, wind; hence, noti, breezes, or, the atmosphere.

NŌVACŪLA, æ, f. (novo) A sharp knife, razor; hence, an instrument for killing, a dirk, dagger, poniard.

NŌVALIS, e. (novus) That must be ploughed; hence, novalis, sc. terra, or novale, sc. solum, I. Fallow land. II. A field that has been ploughed for the first time, newly ploughed land. III. Any cultivated field.

NŌVATRIX, icis, f. (novator) She that renews or changes.

NŌVĒ, adv. I. Newly, in a new or unusual manner. II. In an unheard-of manner, unusually. III. Novissime, 1. Lately, a short time ago. 2. At last, at length. 3. Lastly, finally, last of all.

NŌVELLO, ære. (novellus) To make any thing new, to renew, &c.; hence, to plant young vines, lay out a new vineyard.

NŌVELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of novus) I. Young. II. Fresh, not yet long at a place. III. That has not been long in use, new.

NŌVELMI, numer. (from iviā) Nine; decem novem, nintecm.

NŌVEMBER, bris, bre. (novem); e. g. mensis November, and simply, November, The month November.

NŌVĒDĒCIM, or NŌVĒMĒCIM, Nintecm.

NŌVĒNDĪALIS, or NŌVĒMĪDĪLIS, e. (novem and dies) I. That lasts nine days. II. That happens on the ninth day.

NŌVENSĪLES Dii. (novus) Deities received at a late period among the number of the gods.

NŌVENUS, a, um. (novem) Nine, distrib.

NŌVERCA, æ, f. A stepmother.

NŌVERCĀLIS, e. (noverca) Of a stepmother.

NŌVI, I know; see NOSCO.

NŌVICIUS, a, um. (novus) I. New. II. That has not been long in a place or condition.

NŌVISSIME, adv. See NOVĒ.

NŌVITAS, ætis, f. (novus) I. Newness. II. Ignobility, ignoble birth.

III. Rareness, novelty, unusuality.

NŌVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (novus) I. To make any thing new, to renew, put into its former state or condition; to change, alter.

II. To make or introduce any thing new, to invent.

NŌVUS, a, um. (vīs) Compar. Novior; superl. Novissimus. I. Novus, a, um. I. New, not old, young, recent, fresh; hence, Novum; Any thing new, a new thing, novelty. 2. Unused to or inexperienced in any thing. 3. New in its kind, novel, strange, singular, extraordinary, unusual, unheard of, &c. 4. I. q. alter, alius; e. g. novus Camillus, Liv., another, a second Camillus. II. Superl. novissimus, a, um. 1. The extreme, last. 2. Extreme, greatest, worst.

Nox, noctis, f. (nox) I. Night, and frequently, evening; nocte, or de nocte, by night; multa nocte, or de multa nocte, late at night. II. Fig. Night, that which passes or happens in the night. I. Sleep. 2. Labour by night, any thing done by night. 3. A dream. 4. Said to be for, A revelling by night, a cry raised by night.

III. Fig. Night, any thing resembling

sight. 1. *Death.* 2. *Darkness, gloom, obscurity.* 3. *Confusion, perplexity, gloom.* 4. *Ignorance, mental blindness.* 5. *Blindness.* 6. *The infernal regions.*
 NOXA, æ. f. (noceus) 1. *Hurt, harm, injury.* II. *A fault, trespass, crime, offence.* III. *Punishment.*

NOXIA, æ. f. (sc. res, from noxus, a, um) 1. *q. noxia.* I. *Hurt, harm, damage, injury.* II. *A crime, fault, trespass.*

III. *Punishment.*
 NOXIŌSUS, a, um. (noxia) 1. *Noxious, harmful, injurious.* II. *Punishable, full of guilt, sinful.*

NOXIUS, a, um. (noceus) I. *Noxious, harmful, harmful, injurious.* II. *Guiltily of a bad action, blameworthy.*

NUBECULA, æ. f. (dimin. of nubes) A small cloud; fig., a cloud, darkness, obscurity, a dark spot; frontis Cic., a gloomy brow.

NUBES, is. f. (allied to vūē, and both from *vān*, nubō, to cover, hide, veil) 1. *A cloud.* II. *Fig. A cloud.* 1. *A cloud of smoke; a cloud of dust.* 2. *A cloud, a darkness that covers any thing; hence, a shade, shadow; fig., gloominess, sad or mournful condition; hence, gloominess or sadness of countenance.* 3. *A cloud, a thick or vast multitude.* 4. *Fig. A cloud or tempest.* 5. *A cloud, nothing real, a phantom.* N. B. Nubis, for nubes, gen. masc., Plaut.

NUBIFER, a, um. (nubes and fero) 1. *That bears clouds, cloud-capped.* II. *That brings clouds.*

NUBIGENA, æ. c. (nubes and gigno) *Born of clouds, the child of a cloud.*

NUBIUS, æ. (nubo) *Fit for a husband, marriageable.*

NUBILŌ, ære. (nubilum) 1. *To be cloudy or overcast, to threaten rain.*

II. *Fig. To be cloudy or overcast.*

NUBILUS, a, um. (nubes) 1. *Cloudy, overcast, lowering; hence, Nubilum, subst., Cloudy, overcast weather; Nubila, plur., Clouds.* II. *Cloudy, that brings or occasions clouds.* III. *Fig. Cloudy, i. e. 1. Gloomy, dark; hence, fig., gloomy or sad of countenance; hence, Nubilum, fig., Clouds, cloudy weather, gloominess, sadness; also, unfavourable, adverse, contrary.* 2. *Gloomy, unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous.* 3. *Beclouded, troubled, confused.*

NUBIVAGUS, a, um. (nubes and vagus) *Wandering among among the clouds.*

NUBO, psi, ptum, ēre. (*vān*, whence also *vān*) 1. *Trans. To cover, veil.*

II. *Intrans. To marry (of a woman).*

because at her marriage the bride put on a veil; hence, Nupta, A bride, wife, married woman.

NUCULUM, i. n. (nux) *A wood or other place where nuts grow.*

NUCIPRANGULUM, i. n. (nux and frango) *A nutcracker, a tooth.*

NŪCIPERSULUM, i. n. (nux and persulcum) *Probably, A peach grafted on a nut tree.*

NŪCLEUS, i. m. (from nux) 1. *The kernel.* 1. *Of a nut.* 2. *The stone or hard uncleanable kernel of fruits.* II. *Fig. A kernel, that which is like a kernel.* 1. *The inside.* 2. *The hardest part of a thing.*

NŪCLES is used for nunculus, i. e. dius (est). *It is now the day; nudius tertius, it is now the third day, i. e. three days ago, Cic.; thus also, quartus, quintus, sextus, fourth, five, &c., days ago, Plaut.; nudius tertius decimus, thirteen days ago, Cic.*

NŪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nudus) 1. *To make bare or naked, to take off one's clothes.* II. *Gen. To uncover any thing, to bare.* III. *To expose, lay open, leave destitute or defenceless.* IV. *To bereave, deprive.* V. *To strip, spoil, plunder.* VI. *To make bare, to discover, expose, betray, lay open, exhibit, disclose.*

NŪDUS, a, um. 1. *Bare, naked, without clothes; also, that has not on the toga, or is not clothed in the usual manner; hence, fig., bare, naked, in its natural state, without ornament, natural, simple.*

II. *Without a covering, uncovered.*

III. *Gen. Stripped, spoiled or deprived of a thing.* IV. *Gen. Destitute, without, not having.* V. *Poor, needy.* VI. *Bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only.*

NGĒ, ārum. f. 1. *Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, nonsense.* II. *Trying persons, triflers.*

NGĀTOR, ōris. m. (nugor) *A babbler, tattler, trifler, worthless person.*

NGĀTORĪE. adv. *Triflingly, silyly, uselessly.*

NGĀTORĪUS, a, um. (nugator) *Trifling, silyly, useless.*

NGAX, ācis. (nugor) *Occupied with trifles, frivolous.*

NGĪGĪRŪLUS, a, um. (nugæ and gerulus) *That bears or brings trifles.*

NGŪPOLŪDQ̄LDES. (nugæ, τάλυ, and loquor) *A fictitious word, i. e. A tattler.*

NGŪA, ātus sum, āri. (nugæ) 1. *To trifle, act or talk foolishly, to jest.*

II. *To cajole, talk, cheat.*

NŪLLUS, a, um. (ne and ullus) *No, none (of all).* N. B. 1. Nullus dum, nulla dum, *None as yet.* 2. Nullus non, *Every one; but, preceded by non, it signifies, some; see NONULLUS.* 3. Nulla rei esse, *to be good for nothing.* 4. Nullus, for uenio, *None, no person, no one; nulla, of a woman, none, no one, nulli, nunc, none.* 5. Nulli duo, *No two, not even two.* 6. Nullus unus, *Not a single, not one.* 7. Nullus, *Nothing.* 8. Nullo, i. e. nullo loco, *Liv. 22, 53.* 9. Nullus, *No, none, of no effect or moment, as good as none, unrelieved, slight, vain, insignificant, worthless.*

10. Nullus, for non; e. g. tametsi nullus mones, *Ter.* 11. Nullus sum, *To be no more, to have been annihilated or destroyed.* 12. Nulli, for nullius, *Ter.* 13. Nulla, for nullius, *Lucr.; and for nulli, Plaut.*

NŪM. adv. (from *nūm*) *A particle of interrogation used for the most part when negation is implied, as nonne on the contrary with an affirmative force.* I. In direct interrogations with an indicative; e. g. num cogitat, quid dicat? *Does he think?* II. In indirect interrogations, *Whether, with a conjunctive; quæro, num aliter evenient? I ask whether, &c.*

N. B. After num, the ali of aliquis, aliquando, &c. is usually omitted; num quando, &c.

NŪMELLA, æ. f. *A kind of fetter.*

NŪMEN, hinc. n. (for numen, from nuo) 1. *A nodding, nod; hence,* II. *An inclination or tendency of a thing to a place.* III. *A nod, fig., veil, command; especially,* IV. *Of a god or of the gods. A divine nod, manifestation of the power, majesty, or powerful will of the gods.* 2. *Godhead, deity, divinity, majesty, highness.* 3. *A deity, god or goddess.*

NŪMĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (numero) 1. *That can be numbered or counted, numerable.*

II. *That can easily be reckoned, small, little.*

NŪMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (numerus) 1. *To number, reckon, count.* II. *To reckon, account, consider, esteem; to regard, value or esteem as any thing.*

III. *To count out any thing to a person; hence, Numeratus, a, um, Paid down; pecunia, ready money; hence, Numeratum, Ready money.* IV. *To relate or recount.*

NŪMĒRO, adv. 1. *Too soon, too quickly.* II. *Soon, quickly, rapidly.* III. *It may also be rendered in Plautus, i. Even, exactly, just.* 2. *Rightly, well, finely, seriously, or ironically.*

NŪMĒRŌSĒ, adv. 1. In great numbers, numerously, copiously. II. In measured members. 1. In music, According to time, harmoniously. 2. In speaking, In proportionate members or oratorical numbers or rhythm.

NŪMĒRŌSŪS, a, um. (numerus) I. Consisting of a great number, numerous; also, of great extent, extensive, manifold.

II. According to time or to the regular precepts of art, measured.

NŪMĒRŪS, i. m. I. A number. II. A number, body, collective mass. III. Rank, dignity, place, estimation: hence, Numero, or in numero, For, instead of, and sometimes, as. IV. A number, multitude, crowd, store, plenty: especially, a multitude or crowd of soldiers divided after a due order into certain parts, when it usually is, a cohort.

V. A part of a whole; especially, numeri, the parts of an equally divided whole. 1. Of a month, Days. 2. Of music, The time: also, music itself, a tunc. 3. Of dancing or the motions of the body, i. e. Time. 4. In fighting, A prescribed and regular motion, regularity of motion in cutting, thrusting, &c. 5. In a poem, Poetical feet: hence, numeri, for, verses.

6. In speaking, Rhythm, harmony, due proportion of sentences or periods: hence, the agreeable sound produced by such harmonious division, euphony. VI. Numerus, or numeri, A rule.

NŪMĪSMA, or **NŪMĪSMA**, ātis, n. (νῆμισμα)

1. A coin, piece of money. II. A token, counter.

NŪMĀRĪUS, or **NŪMĀRĪUS**, a, um. (nummus) I. Of, belonging to, or concerned with money II. Corrupted or bribed with money.

NŪMĀTĪO, or **NŪMĀTĪO**, ōnis, f. (nummus) Abundance of money, affluence.

NŪMĀTŪS, or **NĒMĀTŪS**, a, um. (nummus) Having money, monied, rich.

NŪMORUMEXPALPŌNĪDES. (nummus and ex palpor) A flatterer for money, a flittitious name.

NŪMĒLĀRĪŪS, i. m. Dimin. of numularius.

NŪMĒLĀRĪUS, or **NĒMĒLĀRĪUS**, i. m. (nummulus) A kind of banker or money-changer, but inferior to the argentarius, Suet. Numularius may be rendered, Money-broker, scrivener; argentarius, banker.

NŪMĒLŪS, or **NĒMĒLŪS**, i. m. Dimin. of nummus.

NŪMĪSŪS, or (more correctly) **NĒMĪSŪS**,

i. m. (probably from νόμος) 1. Money in actual use, current money, a coin: hence, nummi, money. II. Especially, nummus sestertius, a Roman coin, a sesterc (otherwise called sestertius): hence, nummas, a triflc, as we say, a farthing, &c. N. B. 1. Nummius, in Plautus, and other comic writers, without aureus, i. e. two drachmæ. 2. The genuine nummum is common.

NŪMQUAM. See **NUNQUAM**.

NUNQUANDO, or **NUN QUANDO**. See **NUN**.

NUNC, adv. (from novus) 1. Now, at present, at this time. N. B. 1. Jam nunc, or, nunc jam, for nunc, Now, immediately. 2. Nunc ipsum, Just now, even now, at this very time. 3. Nuncine, or nuncine, for nuncne; Ter. 4. Ut nunc est, Cic., as it now is (stands), i. e. under present circumstances, at present. 5. Nunc homines, Plaut., men of the present day. 6. Nunc—nunc, Now—now, sometimes—sometimes. II. Now, in other senses. 1. But now, but only, or simply, only, but. 2. Now, therefore, then, accordingly.

NŪNCĪTĪO, ōnis. (nuncio) A declaring, shouting, reporting, announcing.

NŪNCĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nuncius) To announce, report, declare, tell, publish, make known, bring intelligence of.

NŪNCĪUS, a, um. (for nunciatus, from novus and cio, s. cio) Announcing, informing, reporting: it is commonly used substantive; 1. One that brings intelligence or announces, a reporter, messenger, courier, bearer of news: it may also be rendered, oral intelligence, especially when literæ is found with it.

II. Intelligence, news, tidings. N. B. 1. Nunciūs means also, An order that is sent or conveyed. 2. Nunciūm alicui remittere, to renounce. II. Nunciā, A female messenger, she that brings tidings or intelligence. III. Nunciūm, 1. A messenger, informer. 2. Intelligence, news: we also find nunciā, fem., for, news, intelligence.

NŪNCĪBĪ, for num alicubi; Ter.

NŪNCĪPĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (nuncupo) I. A naming, calling: votorum, Tac., a public prayer; for prayers used to be joined with vows. II. An appointing, or constituting. III. A dedication of a book.

NŪNCĪPŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (probably, for nomine capio) To name, call: hence, I. Vota, Cic., to make a vow. II. Nuncupare heredem, To constitute or ap-

point an heir by word of mouth. III.

To name, to call or mention by name.

IV. To say, proclaim, pronounce, declare by name or in a formal manner; or gen., to say, proclaim, pronounce, declare: to make known, publish.

NŪNDĪNA, **NŪNDĪNĀ**. See **NUNDINUS**.

NŪNDĪNĀLĪS, e. (nundinæ); e. g. coeus, Plaut., a bad cook, prop., one who is employed only on the nundinæ, i. e. once in eight or nine days.

NŪNDĪNĀRĪUS, a, um. (nundinæ) Relating to or concerned with a market.

NŪNDĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (nundinor) A trading, dealing, traffic, buying and selling.

NŪNDĪNŪR, ātus sum, āri. (nundinæ) 1. To carry on a trade or traffic. 1.

To buy, purchase in public. 2. To sell or dispose of in public: to deal in any thing.

II. To assemble together in large numbers.

NŪNDĪNŪS, a, um. (novem and dies) Of or belonging to nine or to eight days: hence, Nundinæ, plur., The ninth day, according to the Roman reckoning including the nundinæ (the proper market day), the ninth day inclusive; this was, the Roman market day: hence, nundinæ,

1. Any annual fair, a weekly market.

II. Fig. Any traffic, public sale, or purchase. N. B. Trinum nundinum, Cic., a period of three markets or of seventeen days, reckoned in the following order; A a b c d e f g B a b c d e f g C A B C are the three nundinæ, i. e. market days.

NŪNQUAM, or **NUNQUAM**, adv. (ne and nunquam) 1. Never. N. B. 1. Nunquam non, ever, always; Cic. 2. Non nunquam, sometimes; Cic. II. Not.

NŪPĒR, adv. (for noviper, from novus) Not long since, not long ago, lately, recently. N. B. It is used also of a long time, Several years ago; nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, Cic. When nuper must be referred to, some considerable time back, it is equivalent to, In modern times.

NŪPĒRĪUS, a, um. (nuper) Late, fresh, recent.

NŪPTĪĒ, ārum, f. (nubo) A marriage, wedding, nuptials, espousals.

NŪPTĪĪLĪS, e. (nuptiæ) Of or belonging to a wedding or marriage, nuptial, bridal.

NŪPTŪS, a, um. Part. of nubere.

NŪPTŪS, us, m. (nubo) Wedlock, marriage.

NŪPTŪS, us, f. (from nubo) 1. A daughter-in-law. II. With the poets, A young lady, or simply, a lady.

NUBECAM, adv. (ne and usquam) 1. *Nowhere, in no place.* II. *Nowhither, towards no place.* III. *Nowhere, in nothing.* IV. For ad nullam rem, *to nothing.*

NUCTÄMEN, Inis. n. (nuto) *A nodding, tottering.*

NUCTÄTIO, Ænis. f. (nuto) 1. *A nodding or shaking.* II. *A shaking, tottering.*

NUCRO, ävl, ätum, äre. (nucro) 1. *To nod; also, to nod the head when one is sleepy or falls asleep whilst sitting or standing.* II. *To wave to and fro, to shake, totter.* III. *To waiver, fig.; also, to totter, not to stand firm.* IV. *To sink down.*

NUCTRICIUS, or -TIVS, a. um. (nutrix) *That gives suck or nourishes; hence, substant.* I. *Nutricius, He that supports or educates children, a tutor, foster-father.*

II. *Nutricium, A nursing, suckling.*

NUCTRICO, äre, and **NUCTRICO**, ätus sum, äri. (nutrix) 1. *To give nourishment to little children or animals, to suckle.*

II. *Fig. i. e. To support, maintain.*

NUCTRICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of nutrix) 1. *A weanur, nurse.* II. *Fig. She that maintains or supports.*

NUCTRIMEN, Inis. n. (nutrio) *A means of nourishment or support.*

NUCTRIMENTUM, I. n. (nutrio) 1. *A means of nourishing, nourishment, support.* II. *A suckling.*

NUCTRIO, Ivi and Ii, Iitum. 4. 1. *To give nourishment or support to children or young animals, and gen., to nourish, feed, support.* II. *To nourish, support, maintain, to afford nourishment.* III. *To nurse, take care of, attend to.*

NUCTRION, Iri. i. q. nutrio; Virg.

NUCTRATOR, äris. m. (nutrio) *One that rears, brings up, or educates.*

NUCTRIX, Iels. f. (nutrio) *Suckling, nourishing, supporting; hence, substant.* I. *Nutrix, One that gives suck, a nurse, weanur; hence, any thing that nourishes or supports.* II. *Nutrices, i. q. mamma; Catull.*

NUCTUS, us. m. (nuo, Ære) 1. *A nodding, a nod.* II. *A nod, expression of one's will to any person, will, pleasure, desire, command.* III. *Inclination or motion of a thing downwards or towards its centre; hence, inclination to a person or thing, will to serve any person, compliance.*

NUX, nucis. f. 1. *A nut; especially, a walnut; fruit having hard shells.* II. *A nut tree; also, an almond tree.*

NYMPHA, æ. and **NYMPHES**, es. f. (νύμφη)

Prop. A veiled bride; hence, 1. A young lately married woman; also, any grown up young woman or lady; hence, a mistress, sweetheart. II. *A kind of goddess or female genius said to dwell in the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains.* III. *The chrysalis of an insect.*

O.

O! (ὦ, or ὦ) *Oh! ah!* an exclamation of joy, grief, admiration, &c. N. B. O si, *Oh that! Virg.*

Ob, prep. (from iri) 1. *On account of.* II. *For, instead of.* III. *With; ob industriam, with diligence, purposely; Plaut.; ob rem, with advantage.* IV. For ad, *Towards, to, &c.* V. *Before (ante).* N. B. In composition with verbs, ob usually has the significations, *Before, over, against.*

OBÆRATUS, a. um. (ob and æs) *Involved in debt.*

OB-AMBULO, ävi, ätum, äre. *To go or walk about.*

OB-ARDESCO, si. 3. *To inflame, kindle, burn.*

OB-ARMO, ävi, ätum, äre. *To arm.*

OB-ÆRO, ävi, ätum, äre. *To plough round, to plough.*

OBBA, æ. f. *A kind of drinking-vessel with a large belly.*

OB-BRÛTESCO, tui. 3. *To become unfeeling or without understanding, to lose one's understanding.*

OBIDITUS, a. um. Part. of Ordo.

OB-DO, idi, Iitum. 3. 1. *To put or place one thing before another.* II. *To put or join to any thing, to place opposite.*

OB-DORMIO, Ivi, Iitum, Ire. *To sleep, to fall asleep.*

OB-DORMISCO, Ære. (obdormio) *To fall asleep.*

OB-DÛCO, xi, ctum, Ære. 1. *To lead or conduct near to or towards a place.*

II. *To draw one thing over or before another.* III. *To overlay or cover with any thing, to surround; hence, to close, shut up.* IV. *To draw in or to one's self; hence, to drink.* V. *To contract, draw together, wrinkle.* VI. *Diem, Cic., i. e. to add another day, or, to spend, pass the day.*

OBDUCTO, Ænis. f. (obduco) *A veiling, covering.*

OBDUCTO, äre. (freq. of obduco) *To lead or conduct to or towards a place.*

OBDUCTO, a. um. Part. of Obduco
OB-DESCO, Iri, Ære. 1. *To grow or become hard.* II. *To grow hard, to be hardened or obdured, to lose one's feeling.*

OB-DÛRO, ävl, ätum, äre. *To be hard or burdened; hence fig. to endure, suffer, hold out.*

OBEDIENS, is. 1. Part. of obedio; see OBEDIO. II. Adj. 1. *Obedient.* 2. *That accommodates itself to the will of another.*

OBEDIENTER, adv. *Obediently, willingly, readily.*

OBEDIENTIA, æ. f. (obediens) *Obedience.*

OBEDIO, Ivi, Iitum, Ire. (ob and audio) 1. *To give heaving to, to follow the advice of any one.* II. *To obey, be obedient.* III. *To accommodate itself to.*

OB-EDO, ädi, äsum, Ære. *To eat, eat away.*

OB-EO, Ivi, and more frequently Ii, Iitum, Ire. 1. Intrans. 1. *To go or come at or to a thing or place.* 2. *To set, go down; to sink.* 3. *To fall, perish; to die.* II. Trans. 1. *To go or come to a thing or place; hence, 2. Of places, To travel over or through, to wander, walk, run through; hence, fig. 1. Obire oculis, or visu, to pass the eye over, survey. 2. Oratione civitates, Cic., to go through, mention all. 3. To go or run round, to surround. 4. To be present or endeavour to be present at any thing, to attend, frequent. 3. To apply one's self to a thing, to undertake, engage in, attend upon, to discharge, accomplish.*

OB-EQUITO, äre. *To ride towards, ride up to.*

OB-ERRO, ävi, ätum, äre. 1. *To wander, rove or ramble about; to wander or rove over or through.* II. *To err, mistake.*

OBESITAS, ätis. f. (obesus) *Fatness, thickness of body.*

OBESUS, a. um. 1. Part. of obedo; see OBEDO. II. Adj. 1. *Lean, meagre, poor, slender.* 2. *That has eaten or been fattened; hence, 1. Fat, plump, sleek, in good keep, well-favoured, in good condition.* 2. *Big, thick.* 3. *Dull, stupid, not acute.*

OBEX (for obfex, from obficio), obflicis and obflicis. c. *Any thing set or placed before another in order to obstruct or shut it; a bar, bolt, barrier; and so, any hinderance or impediment.*

OBFCRATUS, a. um. Part. of Obfuro.

OB-GANNIO, Ivi and Ii, Iitum. 4. *To self-at.*

Ob-GERO, essi, estum. 3. *To give to, offer, or give.*

Ob-HERERO, si, sum. 2. *To stick or adhere to.*

Ob-HERESCO, si, sum. 3. *To continue to stick, to stick fast.*

Ob-IRASCOR. 3. *To be angry.*

Ob-IRATIO, ōnis. i. (obirascor) *Anger, a being angry.*

Ob-IRATUS, a, um. *Angry.*

Ob-ITER, adv. (for ob iter, i. e. in itinere) I. *On the way, in going or passing along.* II. *By the way, incidentally.* III. *Immediately, at the same time.*

Ob-ITUS, a, um. Part. of OB-IO.

Ob-ITUS, us. m. (obeo) I. *An approach, visit.* II. *A setting.* III. *Ruin, destruction, annihilation.* IV. *Death.* V. *Management, accomplishment, undertaking of a thing.*

Ob-JACEO, ūi. 2. *To lie before or near any thing.*

Ob-JECTŪS, ōnis. f. (objecto) *An upbraiding, reproaching.*

Ob-JECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of ob-jicio) I. *To set opposite, set or put to or towards, to expose.* II. *To upbraid, reproach.*

Ob-JECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of objecto; see OB-IO. II. Adj. I. *Lying or situated before or opposite.* 2. *Exposed.*

Ob-JECTUS, us. m. (objicio) I. *A putting or placing opposite; a lying before or opposite.* II. *An object, that which presents itself to the eyes, an appearance, sight.*

Ob-JICIO, ēci, ectum. 3. (ob and jacio)

I. *To throw any thing before a person or thing, to put to, throw or cast against, to hold before; hence, to impart, throw in one's way, occasion, cause, inspire one with; hence, objici, to be occasioned, or, to happen, occur, fall to the lot of.* II. *To throw or place before for defence or hindrance; also simply, to put or set before, to place in front.* III. *To throw, put, or place opposite; hence, to give up, to expose to danger out of caprice and without any necessity.* IV. *To reproach, upbraid with, reprove; hence, Objecta, Reproaches, reproofs.* N. B.

1. Ob-jecim, is, for ob-jecerim, &c., Plaut. 2. Ob-jicis, for ob-jicis, Lucan.: thus also, ob-jicit, id.

Ob-JURGATIO, ōnis. f. (objurgo) *A chiding, rebuke, blaming.*

Ob-JURGATOR, ōris. m. (objurgo) *One that chides or blames.*

Ob-JURGATORIUS, a, um. (objurgator) *Chiding, reproachful.*

Ob-JURGO, āre. (freq. of objurgo) *To chide.*

Ob-JURGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To blame, chide, reprove; hence, 1. To admonish with reproof.* 2. *To dissuade from.* II. *To punish, chastise.*

Ob-LANGUESCO, gui, ēre. *To grow languid, weak, or feeble, to languish.*

Ob-LĀTRĀTRIX, icis. f. (oblātrator) *She that barks at any thing;*

Ob-LĀTRO, āre. *To bark at any thing; fig.; alicui, Sen., i. e. to rail, scoff, or carp at.*

Ob-LĀTUS, a, um. Part. of OFFERO.

Ob-LECTĀMEN, inis. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights.*

Ob-LECTĀMENTUM, i. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights; pleasantness, delightfulness.*

Ob-LECTŪS, ōnis. f. (oblecto) *A delighting.*

Ob-LECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ob and lacto)

I. *To delight, please, amuse; hence, Oblectari, To take pleasure or delight in, to be amused or entertained with.* II. *To spend or pass time in a pleasant manner; or simply, to spend or pass.*

Ob-LEDO, si, sum, ēre. (ob and laedo) *To squire, sit, struggle, suffocate.*

Ob-LIGĀTUS, a, um. Part. of ob-ligo.

Ob-LIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bind to any thing, fasten to or tie in any thing, bind upon any thing; hence, fig. 1. To bind, to hinder, check, restrain, 2. To make one guilty of any thing.* II. *To bind together, tie up; fig., to bind or fetter by enchantment.* III. *To bind up, bind; hence, fig. 1. To unite, 2. To render obliged to a thing, to bind, oblige; thus also, obligari alicui, to be obliged; hence, 1. To pledge, pawn, mortgage.* 2. *Obligor, ut tanguam, Ov., i. e. I must, am obliged or commanded.* Part. Obligatus, a, um, Bound; Cic. N. B. I. It has the compar.; obligator, Plin. Ep. 2. It means also, *Due, promised; obligatam dapem reddi Jovi, Hor.*

Ob-LIMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (limus) I. *To cover with mud or slime.* II. *To waste, squander.*

Ob-LINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To daub, daub or smear over; hence, to make full of or cover with any thing; hence, 1. To cancel or strike out any thing written.* II. *To plaster over, stop up by smearing.*

III. *To bespatter, besmirch, besoul; fig., to defile, pollute.* III. O. alicui, Plaut., to make one believe something false, to impose upon, deceive.

Ob-LIQUE, adv. I. *Not straightly, side-*

ways, obliquely, crookedly. II. *Fig. Not directly, in an indirect manner.*

Ob-LIQUO, āvi, ātum, āre. (obliquus) *To turn or bend sideways, obliquely, or awry.*

Ob-LIQUUS, a, um. (ob and liquus) I. *Not straight or perpendicular, aside, awry, thwart, oblique, crooked, slanting.* II. *Indirect.*

Ob-LISUS, a, um. Part. of OBLINO.

Obl-ITĒRO, or Obl-ITĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (oblino) I. *To efface or efface; hence, II. To abolish or destroy any thing, to blot out of remembrance, to obliterate.*

Obl-ITESCO, tui, ēre. (ob and latesco) *To hide or conceal one's self.*

Obl-ITUS, a, um. Part. of Obl-ITĒRO.

Obl-ITUS, a, um. Part. of OBLINO.

Obl-IVIO, ōnis. f. (obliviscor) I. *Oblivion, a being forgotten.* II. *Forgetfulness.*

Obl-IVIOSUS, a, um. (oblivio) I. *That easily forgets, forgetful.* II. *That occasions forgetfulness.*

Obl-IVISCOR, litus sum, i. (perhaps from ob-lino) I. *To forget; oblivisci sui, to forget himself; 1. To be in a state of unconsciousness (after death).* 2. *Not to bethink one's self, not to be collected in one's thoughts.* 3. *To act not according to his custom.* II. *Fig. To forget, not to act agreeably to, not to have respect to, not to observe, to lose sight of.*

Obl-IVIUM, i. n. i. q. ob-livio. *Forgetfulness; oblivion, a being forgotten.*

Obl-ŪCTOR, ōris. m. (obolucor) *One that contradicts.*

Ob-LONGUS, a, um. *More long than broad, oblong.*

Ob-ŪQUOR, quŭtus or cŭtus sum, i. I. *To speak any thing in answer to a person or thing, to interrupt; to contradict.*

II. *To sing to, join in singing.* III. *To blame.* IV. *To reproach.*

Obl-ŪQUOR, ōris. See Ob-ŪCTOR.

Obl-ŪCŪTUS, a, um. Part. of Ob-ŪQUOR.

Ob-ŪCTOR, ātus sum, āri. *To strive or struggle against, to contend with.*

Ob-ŪDO, si, sum, ēre. *To joke or jest at a person; or simply, to joke, jest.*

Obl-ŪGLIOR, itus sum, iri. *To push or set up one thing before another as a defence or an obstruction; to stop up by placing any thing as an obstruction.*

Ob-MŪRMŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans. To murmur to or against.* II. *Trans. To murmur at any thing, to murmur.*

OB-MŪSCO, cui. 3. I. To become dumb; hence, fig., i. e. to cease. II. To be dumb or silent.

OB-NASCOR, natus sum. 3. To grow at or upon.

OB-NŪTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-NASCOR.

OB-NŪTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-NŪTOR.

OB-NŪTOR, ausus and xus sum. 3. I. To oppose, resist, struggle or strive against, contend with. II. Fig. To struggle against, to strive or endeavour against, to endeavour.

OB-NIXE, adv. I. Resistingly, with all one's power against. II. Gen. With all one's power, with all one's strength, urgently, vehemently.

OB-NIXUS, a, um. I. Part. of obnitor; see OB-NŪTOR. II. Adj. Resolute, steadfast, firm.

OB-NOXIE, adv. I. In a submissive manner, submissively, basely, meanly, servilely. II. Perhaps, On account of one's fault, through one's own fault.

OB-NOXIŪSE, adv. Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 30. Perhaps, Through one's own fault.

OB-NOXIUS, a, um. (obnoxius) Submissive, obedient, subject.

OB-NOVIUS, a, um. (ob and noxia) I. Subject (in respect of punishment), liable to (punishment). II. Liable or subject to a vice, fault, or failing. III. Subject, submissive, obedient; hence, I. Obligated to a person, under an obligation to any one. 2. Servile, low, submissive, abject, base, not thinking freely, timid, weak in spirit. IV. Subject, liable, or exposed to; hence, gen., exposed to danger and misfortune, infirm.

OB-NUBILŌ, avi, ātum, āre. To cover with clouds or mist, to darken.

OB-NUBO, psi, ptuin. 3. To veil, cover.

OB-NŪNCIATŪ, ōnis. f. (obnuncio) A bringing of news, especially of bad news, or of such as may cause a hindrance to any thing.

OB-NŪNCIO, or OB-NŪNCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To mention, give notice of, declare, especially, any thing bad.

OB-NŪPTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-NUBO.

OB-OLĒO, ui. 2. I. To smell, to yield a scent, stink. II. Fig. To smell.

OB-ORIO, ortus sum, iri. To arise, appear; to spring up.

OB-ORATUS, a, um. Part. of OB-ORIO.

OB-ORTUS, us, m. (oborior) An arising.

OB-ŌPĒO, psi, ptum, ēre. I. To creep to or on imperceptibly; also with a dative, when it may be rendered, to come upon by surprise, to fall in upon unexpectedly.

II. Fig. 1. To make way imperceptibly, to steal on by degrees. 2. To deceive, overreach.

OB-ŌPĒTO, āre. (freq. of obrepro) To steal on unawares; to creep on imperceptibly.

OB-ŌPĒTIO, lvi, ltum, lre. (ob and rete) To catch in a net, entangle.

OB-ŌRGĒSCO, guli, ēre. I. q. rigescere; Cic. OB-ŌRGĒO, svi, ātum, āre. To annul in whole or in part an existing law by one newly proposed.

OB-ŌRŪO, ui, ūtum, ūre. To cover with any thing, to hide in the ground, bury, sink, overwhelm, &c.: hence, I. Fig. To cover, inter, bury, to conceal, hide, put out of sight, destroy, render forgotten.

II. To surfeit, burden, overload. III. To overmatch, overpower.

IV. To supplant, excel, eclipse. V. To oppress, overwhelm, crush.

OB-ŌRUSSA, æ. f. (allied to ὄρουσα) The trial or assay of gold, a purifying of gold by fire in a cuppel; aurum ad obrussam, Suct., tried gold, i. e. refined.

OB-ŌRTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-ŌRĒO.

OB-SĀCTŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To cloy, glut.

OB-SĒCVTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To give or bring a bad omen.

OBSCĒNE, or OBSCĒNE, adv. Indecently, obscenely, offensively.

OBSCĒNTAS, or OBSCĒNTITAS, ātis. f. (obscenus) Ugliness, filthiness, disagreeableness, foulness, dirtiness, obscenity.

OBSCĒNTUS, or OBSCĒNTUS, a, um. I. Abominable, detestable, disgusting, offensive. II. Especially, disagreeable to hear, immodest, obscene, lewd. III. That gives a bad omen, unlucky, that forebodes misfortune, ominous, portentous.

OBSCŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obscurus) I. A darkening, obscuring. II. An eclipsing, obscuring, fig., a causing a thing to be unnoticed.

OBSCŪRE, adv. I. Darkly, gloomily, without light. II. Darkly, obscurely, not plainly, unintelligibly, indistinctly.

III. Darkly, in darkness, secretly, in a secret manner.

OBSCŪRITAS, ātis. f. (obscurus) I. Darkness, obscurity. II. Obscurity, unintelligibility. III. Obscurity, want of renown, incanness.

OBSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (obscurus) I. To render dark or obscure, to darken, to obscure, deprive of light; hence, fig., to deprive of light, to blind, to deprive of reflection. II. To hide, conceal, cover, render invisible or unobservable; hence, I. To render indistinct, to deliver indis-

tinctly. 2. To darken, to render ignoble or unknown. 3. To extirpate, put away, render invalid.

OBSCŪRUS, a, um. I. Dark, obscure, gloomy, without light, shady; hence, Obscurum, Gloominess, obscurity. II. Dark, that is in darkness. III. Dark, unintelligible, difficult to be understood, obscure.

IV. Dark, invisible, hidden, concealed, unknown; hence, I. Fig. Close, secret, reserved, that does not declare his mind. 2. Ignoble, unknown by birth, of a low station. V. Sad, serious, mournful, gloomy.

OBSCŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obscurus) I. A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty. II. A public prayer, a fast day.

OBSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ob and sacro) To beseech, implore, supplicate, entreat.

N. B. It is often used without the notion of entreaty, as in English, I pray, I beseech you.

OB-SĒCVNDŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. To comply with, humour, to accommodate one's self to a person or thing; to obey.

OB-SĒPIO, or OB-SĒPIO, psi, ptum, lre. To hedge in, surround, encompass, enclose; or gen., to shut up, to make a thoroughfare and access impossible.

OBSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of OBSEPIO.

OBSEQŪELA, æ. f. (obsequor) An accommodating one's self to the will of another, compliance, courtousness, obsequiousness, obedience.

OBSEQŪENS, tis. I. Part. of obsequor; see OBSEQŪOR. II. Adj. Compliant, obsequious, obedient.

OBSEQŪENTIA, adv. Compliantly, courtously, obsequiously, obediently.

OBSEQŪENTIA, æ. f. (obsequens) Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness, obedience.

OBSEQŪIOSUS, a, um. (obsequium) Compliant, complaisant, obsequious, obedient.

OBSEQŪUM, i. n. (obsequor) An accommodating one's self to the will of another.

I. Complaisance, complaisance, obedience, obsequiousness. II. Obedience.

OB-SĒQŪO, quntus or catus sum, i.

I. To accommodate one's self to the will of another, to gratify, humour, comply with, and sometimes, to obey. II. To yield to a thing, indulge in.

OB-SĒO, āvi, ātum, āre. To guard with a lock, to lock.

OB-SĒO, āvi, ltum, ēre. I. To sow, plant. II. To sow or plant with any thing; Obitus, a, um. Covered with any thing, full of any thing, as if were sown or planted with it.

OBSERVANS, tis. I. Part. of **observo**; see **OBSEVO**. II. Adj. I. *Observant*. 2. *That regards or esteems.*

OBSERVANTIA, æ. f. (observans) *Respect, reverence, regard, esteem.*

OBSERVATIO, ōnis. f. (observo) I. A *noting, observing: an observation, remark, rule.* II. *Care, strictness.*

OBSERVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To *observe, to pay attention to any thing, heed, note, mark, watch*: hence, I. To *guard, watch.* 2. To *pay attention to, make court to, pay a mark of respect to, to honour, regard, esteem, &c.* II. To *observe, notice, contemplate.* III. To *observe, to accommodate one's self to, respect, regard, reverence, obey, comply with.*

(OBSES, Idis. m. and f. (ob and sedeo) I. A *hostage, one whose person is given as a security for any thing.* II. Fig. A *surety, pledge, security, bail.*

OBSESSIO, ōnis. f. (obsideo) A *besieging, blockade.*

OBSESSOR, ōris. m. (obsideo) I. *One that sits long at a place.* II. Especially, *one that blockades or besieges a place, a blockader, besieger.*

OBSESSUS, a, um. Part. of **OBSEDEO** and **OBSEDO**.

OBSEDEO, eđi, sum. 2. (ob and sedeo) I. Intrans. *To sit or keep one's self at a place.* II. Trans. I. *To sit in or upon any thing.* 2. Especially, *To hem in, blockade, besiege, invest*: hence, I. *To take possession of, fill up, occupy.* 2. *To heed, note, mark, pay attention to.*

OBSEDO, ōnis. f. (obsideo) I. A *blockade, siege, investment of a town.* II. *Near or imminent danger.*

OBSEDIUM, i. n. (obsideo) i. q. *obsidio*. I. A *blockade*: hence, II. Fig. I. *A lying in wait for.* 2. *Attention, foresight.* III. *Danger.* IV. *The state or condition of a hostage.*

OB-SIDO, eđi, essum, ēre. I. *To seat one's self against any thing*; especially, *to hem in, blockade, to begin to blockade, to beset, invest.* II. *To occupy, possess, make one's self master of.*

OBSIGNĀTOR, ōris. m. (obsigno) *One that seals.*

OBSIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To make a mark at or upon any thing*: hence, I. *To seal, seal up*: hence, fig., *tabulas*, Cic., *to set one's seal to, i. e. to adopt an opinion as certain.* II. *To imprint, impress.*

OB-SIPO, āre. *To sprinkle at or against.*

OB-SISTO, stiti, stitum, ēre. I. Intrans. I. *To stop to any place, to place*

one's self any where or before any thing. 2. *To oppose, resist, withstand.* II. Trans. *To place over against any thing*: also, **Obstātus** (penult long), a, um, *Standing opposite or obliquely.*

OBSTITUS, a, um. Part. of **OBSTĀRE**. ēre. **OBSTĀFACIO**, ēci, actum, ēre; *Pass.* **Obsoleo**, factus sum. (obsoleo and facio) *To cause any thing to pass away by degrees, to corrupt, destroy, render low or common, put out of use, render obsolete.*

OB-SŪLO, ēre. *To be in a bad condition, not to be esteemed.*

OBSOLESCO, lēvi, ēre. (obsoleo) *To wear away by growing: to pass away by degrees, decay, grow old or obsolete, fall into disuse, lose its value.*

OBSOLETE, adv. *Oldly, obsoletely.*

OBSOLETUS, a, um. adj. (obsoleo) I. *Old, no longer new, often present or often used, worn out, thrown off*. II. *Old, obsolete antiquated.* III. *Common, ordinary, of every day, daily.* IV. *Common, new, not valued.* V. *Sordid, squalid.*

OBSTĀTOR, ōris. m. (obstāno) *One that deals in eatables: a purveyor.*

OBSTĀNĀTUS, a, um. m. (obsono) *A dealing in eatables.*

OBSTĀNIUM, i. n. (ὀψώνιον) *Any thing eaten with bread, as, herbs, meat, particularly fish.*

OB-SŌNO (Ops.), āvi, ātum, āre. and **OB-SŌNO** (Ops.), atus sum, āri. (ὀψωνία) *To buy provisions, purchase, cater*: fig., *famem*, Cic., *i. e. to get an appetite.*

OB-SŌNO, u, itum, āre. *To sound against.*

OB-SORBEO, ti. 2. *To sup up*: fig., *to swallow up.*

OBSTĒTRIX, icis. f. (obsto) *A midwife.*

OBSTĪNĀTE, adv. *Perseveringly, firmly, obstinately, in good or bad sense.*

OBSTĪNATIO, ōnis. f. (obstino) *Perseverance or unchangableness in one's designs, obstinacy, firmness.*

OBSTĪNĀTUS, a, um. *Resolute, resolved, obstinate, determined; inexorable, inflexible, unbending, unyielding.*

OBSTĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To enter upon any thing with firmness or resolution, to resolve firmly, persist in.*

OBSTĪPESCO, pui. 3. for **obstupesco**.

OBSTĪPO, āre. (obstupus); e. g. *verticem*, Plaut., *to bend one's head down on either side.*

OBSTĪPUS, a, um. *Bent towards one side.* I. *Bent or inclined backwards.* II. *Bent, inclined, or sunk forwards.* III. *Bent or inclined to one side.*

OBSTĪTUS, and **OBSTĪTUS**, a, um. Part. of **OBSTĪTO**.

OB-SŌTO, iti, ātum, āre. I. *To stand at, against, or near any thing*: hence II. Fig. *To withstand, oppose, thwart hinder.* III. *To be hateful to, to be contrary or opposed to.*

OB-STREPO, ui, itum. 3. *To make a noise at or against any thing, to sound a or against any thing, to sound: hence to disturb or annoy by speaking, or by letters*: hence, gen., *to annoy, interrupt molest, hinder.*

OBSTRICŪS, a, um. Part. of **OBSTRINGO**.

OBSTRICŪTUS, us. m. (obstringo) *A binding, binding together.*

OB-STRINGO, luxi, inctum. 3. I. *To bind, bind on*: also, *to bind together*: hence, *to adorn with any thing.* II. Fig. *To bind, fetter*: hence, I. *To bind, engage, oblige.* 3. *To bind to any thing bad, to make guilty of the same.*

OBSTRUCŪO, ōnis. f. (obstruo) *A stopping up by building, a blocking up, hindering.*

OBSTRUCŪTUS, a, um. Part. of **OBSTRUO**.

OBSTRŪDO, sī, sum, ēre. (obs, for ob, and trudo) *To stuff in, to gormandize, swallow greedily: to hide, conceal.*

OB-STRUO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To build against, build before.* II. *To stop up, barricade, block up, render impassable*: hence, gen., *to close or stop up*: hence, *to be in the way, to hinder, obstruct.*

OBSTRŪDUS, a, um. Part. of **OBSTRUO**.

OBSTŪPĀFACIO, ēci, actum, ēre; *Pass.* **Obstupescio**, actus sum, &c. (obstupescio and facio) *To astound, astonish, amaze, stupefy*: **Obstupefactus**, a, um, *Astounded, without feeling, &c.*

OB-STŪPESCO, pui, ēre. I. *To grow senseless or void of feeling.* II. *To be astonished at, to admire greatly.*

OB-STŪPIUS, a, um. *Amazed, confounded, beside one's self.*

OB-SUM, fui, esse. *To be opposed or injurious to, to hurt, hinder, obstruct.*

OB-SUO, ui, ūtum, ēre. I. *To sew on.* II. *To sew to, sew together*: *to block up, stop.*

OB-SURDESCO, dui, ēre. *To grow deaf: to turn a deaf ear to any thing, not to give it a hearing.*

OB-SŪTUS, a, um. Part. of **OBSTUO**.

OBTECTUS, a, um. Part. of **OBTEGO**.

OB-TĒGO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To cover.* II. Fig. *To cover, to hide, conceal, dissemble.* III. *To defend, protect.*

OBTEMPÉRATIO, ónis. f. (obtempero) *A complying with, obeying.*
OB-TEMPERO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. *To gratify, comply with.* 11. *To comply with, obey.*

OB-TENDO, di, tum, ére. 1. *To draw, stretch or place before; hence, obtain, to be put before; to lie or to be before any thing.* 11. *To urge as an excuse, to use as a pretext.* 111. *To cover; hence, to hide, conceal, dissemble.*

OB-TENTO, are. (obtineo) *To support, keep upright.*

OB-TENTUS, a, um, part. 1. *Of OB-TENDO.* 11. *Of OB-TINEO.*

OB-TENTUS, us. m. (obtendo) 1. *A placing, drawing, or putting one thing before another.* 11. *A pretext, pretence, appearance.*

OB-TRĪDO, trivī, tritum, ére. *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces; fig., to destroy, mar, spoil, ruin.* N. B. **Obtrūsītis**, for obtrivīsītis, Liv.

OB-TĪSTĀTIO, ónis. f. (obtestor) 1. *An engaging or obliging to any thing by calling upon the name of God.* 11. *A conjuration, obtestation.*

OB-TESTOR, átus sum, ári. 1. *To call as witness to any thing, to protest or assert by any person or thing.* 11. *To conjure by calling God to witness, to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore.*

OB-TEXO, xui, xutum. 3. 1. *To weave on or over any thing.* 11. *To cover.*

OB-TICEO, ui. 2. (ob and taceo) *To be silent.*

OB-TIGO, ére. 3. for obtego; Plaut.

OB-TINEO, inui, entum. 2. (ob and teneo) 1. *Trans. 1. To maintain, defend, hold; hence, 1. To maintain, assert (an opinion or argument).* 2. *To maintain, preserve, keep, retain.* 3. *To have, possess.* 4. *To hold, be possessed of, occupy.* 2. *To maintain, prove, show, demonstrate; hence, 1. To obtain, get, acquire.* 2. *To bring about.* 3. *To hold.* 11. *Intrans. To obtain, be usual or customary; also, to be current, to pass, to be considered as.*

OB-TINGO, tigi. 3. (ob and tango) 1. *Trans. To touch, join, or border on any thing.* 11. *Intrans. 1. To happen, occur, fall to one's lot.* 2. *To happen, come to pass.*

OB-TRORPESCO, pui. 3. *To be benumbed, grow numb or stiff, become senseless.*

OB-TORQUEO, si, tum. 2. 1. *To turn, to turn towards; hence, Obortutus, a, um, Turned, lent, crooked.* 11. *To turn round.*

OB-TORTUS, a, um. Part. of **OB-TOR-QUO**.

OB-TRECTĀTIO, ónis. f. (obtracto) *An envious detracting, a disparaging, jealousness.*

OB-TRECTĀTOR, áris. m. (obtracto) *One who out of ill-will speaks contemptuously of the actions or character of others, a detractor, disparager, calumniator, traducer.*

OB-TRECTO, ávi, átum, áre. (ob and tracto) *To speak contemptuously of any person, or of the actions and character of any person, in order to exalt one's self; to disparage or underrate any person or thing.*

OB-TRĪTUS, a, um. Part. of **OB-TREO**.
OB-TRĪDO, si, sum. 3. 1. *To push into or to a place; to eat, swallow.* 11. *To carry away, remove.* 111. *To press or force upon.* IV. *Palpam alicui, Plaut., perhaps, to deceive by means of caresses, to cajole.*

OB-TRUNCO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. *To cut or lop off, to prune.* 11. *To cut down, cut up, cut to pieces.*

OB-TUROR, ultus or itus sum, ári. 1. *To look towards, look at.* 11. *To see, behold.*

OB-TURUS, us. See **OB-TUTUS**.

OB-TUNDO, tūdi, tōsum and tunsum, ére. 1. *To strike or beat; to beat upon any thing.* 11. *To blunt, render blunt; fig., to weaken, deprive of strength; thus also, aliquid, to stun with impertinently, to be troublesome to, to tease, molest.*

OB-TURBO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. *Trans. 1. To trouble, make troubled; fig., to trouble, to throw into disorder or confusion, disorder.* 2. *To disturb, interrupt.* 3. *To perplex, throw into confusion.* 11. *Intrans. To raise a clamour, to raise a clamour against any thing.*

OB-TURGESCO, ursi, ére. *To swell, swell up, begin to swell or protuberate.*

OB-TURŪ, ávi, átum, áre. (ob, and probably *trūz*, jama) *To stop up, close.*

OB-TUTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of **ob-tundo**; see **OB-TUNDO**. 11. Adj. *Blunt, obtuse; and fig., blunt, awakened, weak, dull, not lively.*

OB-TUTUS, us. m. (obtutor) *A looking at any thing, a looking towards; a contemplating, considering.*

OB-UMBRŌ, ávi, átum, áre. 1. *To shade, overshadow.* 11. *To obscure, darken.* 111. *To cover; hence, fig., to conceal, disguise, hide.* IV. *To protect, defend.*

OB-UNCTUS, a, um. Part. of **OB-UNGO**.

OB-UNGUS, a, um. *Bent inwards, bent in the form of a hook.*

OB-URSTUS, a, um. *Burnt at the point, hardened in the fire.*

OB-VAGIO, ire. 1. q. vagio; Plaut.
OB-VALLO, ávi, átum, áre. *To surround with a wall, to fortify, barricade.*

OB-VENIO, veni, ventum, ire. 1. *To meet, come opposite; hence, 1. To meet, fig., to happen, occur, befall.* 2. *To fall to one's lot, come to any one.* 11. *To come to any thing.*

OB-VERSON, átus sum, ári. *To move one's self about before any thing, to be any where, to appear; to appear, float before one, &c.*

OB-VERSUM, a, um. Part. of **OB-VERTO**.

OB-VERTO, ti, sum. 3. 1. *To turn towards or against any thing, to bend, turn; thus also, obverti, to be turned to, to turn to; hence, obverti, 1. To oppose, resist, withstand.* 2. *Fig. To be inclined or addicted to any thing.* 11. *To turn or bend toward another place, to turn about.*

OB-VIAM, adv. Prop. *In the way; hence, over against, opposite, so as to meet.*

OB-VIGILO, ávi, átum, áre. *To watch at any thing, to be vigilant.*

OB-VIVUS, a, um. (ob and via) 1. *Meeting, going, or coming against or opposite to; against, opposite; hence, 1. Of things, In the way, over against, opposite.* 2. *Lying in the way, exposed.*

11. *Easy of attainment, ready at hand.* 111. *Courteous, affable.*

OB-VOLŪTUS, a, um. Part. of **OB-VOLVO**.
OB-VOLVO, vi, átum. 3. *To wrap or mingle up.*

OB-ŪCEO, or **OB-ŪCEO**, ávi, átum, áre. *To blind, make blind; hence, 1. As it were to render blind, to cause one not to see for a time.* 11. *To render dark or obscure, to darken, obscure; fig., to render dark or obscure, not easy to be understood.* 111. *As it were to blind, to deceive, dazzle; also, to render dull, stupid, or unfeeling.* IV. *To cover, to render invisible.*

OB-ŪCEDES, or **OB-ŪCEDES**, is. f. for **ŪCEDES**; Plaut.

OB-CALLĀTUS, or **OB-CALLĀTUS**, a, um. (ob and callus) *Callous, unfeeling.*

OB-CALLESCO, or **OB-CALLESCO**, lui, ére. (ob and calleo) 1. *To get a thick skin, grow or become callous.* 11. *Fig. To grow callous, to become unfeeling or insensible.*

OB-CĀNO, or **OB-CĀNO**, ui, ére. *To sound a wind instrument of music.*

OCCASIO, ōnis, f. (from occasus, supine of occido) Prop. *A happening, hap, chance*: hence, I. *An occasion, fit opportunity or season for doing any thing, &c.*; any circumstance or assistance in favour of the undertaking of a thing.

II. *An opportunity of having any thing, a facility.* III. *Means or opportunity of having, a supply, stock, plenty.*

OCCASIONŪLA, æ, f. *A nick of time, a Plaut.*

OCCĀSUS, a, um. Part. of Occido.

OCCĀSUS, us, m. (occido) I. *The going down or setting of the sun, stars, &c.*: hence especially, *the going down or setting of the sun, sunset.* 1. *The time of sunset, evening.* 2. *The quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets, the west.*

II. *A going down, destruction, downfall, ruin, end*: hence, *death.*

OCCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (occo) *A harrowing.* OCCĀTOR, ōris, m. (occo) *One that harrows.*

OCCĒDO, essi, essum, ōre. (ob and cedo) *To go, to go towards.*

OCCĒNTO, ōvi, ōtūm, āre. (ob and canto)

I. *Intrans. To sing at or near any thing, to raise a cry.* II. *Trans. To sing.*

OCCĒPSEO. See OCCĒPIO.

OCCĒPTO, āre. Freq. of occipio; Plaut.

OCCĪDENS, tis. I. Part. of occido; see OCCIDO. II. Subst. gen. masc. (sc. sol) I. *The west.*

OCCĪDIO, ōnis, f. (occido) *A massacre or slaughter of a whole multitude or army, a complete extermination, total overthrow.*

OCCĪDO, di, sum, ēre. (ob and cedo) I. *To strike to the ground, throw down.*

II. *To destroy, ruin, render unfortunate.* III. *To kill, slay, cut down, cut up*: hence, *to tease, torment, plague, pester.*

OCCĪDO, idi, āsum, ēre. (ob and cedo)

I. *To fall, fall down.* II. *To fall, die, perish.* III. *To perish, be destroyed, lost, ruined*: hence, *occidi, I am ruined, utterly undone.* IV. *To go down, set.*

OCCĪBUS, a, um. (occido) *Setting, going down.* I. Fig. *Senecta, Ov., i. e. near death.* II. *Western.*

OCCĪLO, āre. *To beat to pieces.*

OCCĪNO, inui, entum, 3. (ob and cano) *To sing, make one's self heard.*

OCCĪPIO, ōpi, optum, 3. (ob and capio) I. *Intrans. To have a beginning, commence, begin.* II. *Trans. I. To commence, begin*: hence, *to cater upon.*

N. B. I. *Passive, e. g. quod occipitur est, Plaut.*: also seq. infin. pass.;

e. g. *fabula accepta est agi, Ter. 2* Occipio, is, it, for occipere, &c., Plaut. 3. *In the perfect we find it also with a;* e. g. *occipit, Tac. : occiperit, Plaut. 2. To undertake.*

OCCĪPIŪM, i, n. (occipit) *The hinder part of the head, the poll.*

OCCĪPUT, itis, n. (ob and caput) i. q. occipitum.

OCCĪSIO, ōnis, f. (occido) I. *A killing, murder.* II. *For occido, A complete destruction, total overthrow, carnage.*

OCCĪSOR, ōris, m. (occido) *A slayer, murderer.*

OCCĪSUS, a, um. Part. of Occido.

OCCĪSĪTO, āre. (ob and clamito) *To cry out.*

OCCĪUDO, si, sum, 3. (ob and claudio) *To shut or close up.* I. *To shut, close.*

II. *To lock in, shut in*: hence, fig., *to shut up, to restrain, stop.* N. B. Occludi, for occlesi, Plaut.

OCCĪBUS, a, um. I. Part. of occludo; see OCCLUDO. II. Adj. *Shut, closed.*

OCCO, ōvi, ōtūm, āre. *To harrow.*

OCCĒNO, or OB-CĒNO, āre. i. q. ceno; Plaut.

OCCĒPI. See OCCĒPIO.

OCCŪBO, ui, itum, āre. (ob and cubo) *To lie in a place, rest, repose.*

OCCŪLO, ului, ultum, 3. *To hide, conceal, cover.*

OCCŪLTATIO, ōnis, f. (occulto) *A hiding, concealing.*

OCCŪLTATOR, ōris, m. (occulto) *One who hides or conceals.*

OCCŪLTE, adv. *Secretly, privately.*

OCCŪLTO, ōvi, ōtūm, āre. (freq. of occulto) *To hide, conceal, disguise.*

OCCŪLTO, adv. *Secretly.*

OCCULTUS, a, um, adj. (occulto) *Hidden, secret, concealed*: hence, *Occultum, A secret thing, a secret, secrecy*: hence, *in occulto, or ex occulto, or per occultum, secretly, in secret.*

OCCUMBŌ, cubui, cubitum, 3. (ob and cumbo) *To fall, sink, to fall down, sink or fall to or upon.*

OCCŪPATIO, ōnis, f. (occupo) I. *A taking possession of a thing or place, a figure of rhetoric, in which a person makes objections and refutes them himself.* 2. *Occupatio, a figure of rhetoric, in which a person says that he will pass over something, and yet mentions it.* II. *An occupation, business, employment.*

OCCŪPĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of occupo; see OCCUPŌ. II. Adj. *Busy, occupied.*

OCCŪPO, ōvi, ōtūm, āre. (ob and capio) Prop. *To lay hold of*: hence, I. *To take possession of a thing or place, whether in a peaceable or hostile manner*; in which sense it may frequently be rendered, *to get, obtain, acquire*; *to seize, make one's self master of*: hence, I. *To fill with any thing.* 2. *To fall upon, invade, attack.* 3. *To prevent, forestall, anticipate*: hence, *to say or do a thing first, to be beforehand, anticipate.* 4. *To get possession of*: fig., *to seize, make one's self master of*. II. *To occupy, employ, engage.* III. *To hasten or accelerate any thing.*

OCCURRO, curri (cūcurri), cursum, ōre. (ob and curro) I. *To meet, go or come opposite to or over against, go or come up to*: also of things without life, *to meet with, come in the way of*: hence, I. Fig. *To meet, to be situate over against, to border upon.* 2. *To meet, to endeavour to hinder any thing by anticipating it, to hinder, prevent, to seek or endeavour to hinder or prevent, to oppose*: also, *to go against, rush upon, to attack or endeavour to attack an enemy.* 3. *To meet with words, to answer, reply.* 4. *To cure, or endeavour to cure, to relieve, remedy.* 5. *To comply with, accommodate one's self to.* II. *To come towards or to*: hence, *to do, perform, attend to, or apply one's self to any thing*: hence, fig., *to come into*; in this sense it may also be rendered, *to occur, enter, fall into, appear, offer itself, &c.*

OCCURSĀTIO, ōnis, f. (occuro) *A meeting with or going to meet any one, in order to speak with him, to pay one's respects to him.*

OCCURSO, ōvi, ōtūm, āre. (freq. of occuro) I. *To go against or towards, to meet*: hence, I. *To meet, to fall upon, rush upon, attack, charge.* 2. *To be of advantage, to be useful.* 3. *To resist, withstand, oppose.* II. *To come to or towards*: hence, I. *To appear, show itself.* 2. Especially, *To appear to the mind, to strike, occur, present itself, or come into one's thoughts.*

OCCURSUS, us, m. (occuro) *A meeting, falling in the way of.*

OCEANUS, i, m. (Ὠκεανός) *The ocean.*

OCELLUS, i, m. (dimin. of oculus) *A little eye.*

OCCĪMUM, i, n. (ὄκκισμον) *Basil (Ocimum basilicum, L.).*

OCCIOR, ōris, comp. (ὄκκισον) *Superl.*

Ocissimus, a, um. (ὀκιστός) I. *Swiftly, more fleet.* II. *More speedy, sooner, earlier.*

O-ITER, adv. (ὀκίως) *Swiftly, quickly, in haste: comp. ocius, more swiftly or quickly, sooner, earlier: serius ocus, Hor., sooner or later: also, sooner, rather: also, swiftly, quickly.*

OCREA, æ, f. *A kind of boot or greave with which the front of the leg was covered.*

OCREATUS, a, um. (ocrea) *Having on greaves or boots, greaved, booted.*

OCTAVUS, a, um. (octo) *The eighth: Octavum, adv., for the eighth time.*

OCTIES, adv. *Eight times.*

OCTINGENTĒSIMUS, a, um. (octingenti) *The eight hundredth.*

OCTINGENTI, æ, a. (octo and centum) *Eight hundred.*

OCTIPES, ōdis. (octo and pes) *Having eight feet.*

OCTO. (ὀκτώ) *Eight.*

OCTOBĒR, bris, bre. (octo) *The eighth: mensis October; and simply, October, The month October.*

OCTOGĒNARIUS, a, um. (octogeni) *Containing eighty; homo, eighty years old.*

OCTOGĒNI, æ, a. I. *Eighty, in a distributive sense.* II. *Eighty, without distribution.*

OCTOGĒSIMUS, a, um. (octoginta) *The eightieth.*

OCTOGĒS, adv. *Eighty times.*

OCTOGĒNTA, numer. *Eighty.*

OCTŪJUGIS, e. (octo and jugum) *Yoked eight together.*

OCTŌNARIUS, a, um. (octoni) *Consisting of eight.*

OCTŌNI, æ, a. (octo) I. *Eight, distributive.* II. *Eight, without distribution.*

OCTŌPHŌROS, or OCTAPHŌROS, on. (ὀκτώ and φῆρα) *That is borne or carried by eight.*

OCTŪPLICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (octuplex) *To make or increase eightfold.*

OCTŪPLUS, a, um. (ὀκταπλῆς) *Eightfold: Octuplum, The octuple, eight times as much.*

OCTUSSUS, is, m. (octo and as) *Eight Ases.*

OCŪLĒTUS, a, um. (oculus) I. *Furnished with or having eyes, seeing.* II. *Visible, exposed to sight.*

OCŪLŌS, a, um. (oculus) *Full of eyes.*

OCŪLICRĒPĪDA, æ, m. (oculus and crepo) *Whose eyes are ready to burst on account of many blurs.*

OCŪLISSIMUS. *Most beloved; see OCULUS.*

OCŪLITUS, adv.; e. g. amare, Plaut., as one's own eyes.

OCŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of ὄσος, which is allied to ὄσος, ὄψ) I. *An eye.* 1. In oculis esse aliquid, and aliquid, to be very valuable to a person, to be very much beloved and esteemed. 2. A precious or excellent thing is called oculus; e. g. ocule mihi! my darling! Plaut.; and in Plautus we find even a superlative, oculissimus; e. g. oculissime homo. 11. By way of resemblance it is applied to several things; especially, 1. The sun is called, oculus mundi, Ov. 2. A spot resembling an eye. 3. A bud, eye, gerbeon.

4. The bull or large part of certain roots.

Ōdi, isse. (the perf. of the old verb, ὄδιο, ὄdivi, s. ὄdi, ὄsum. 3. to conceive a hatred against any one) I. *To hate.*

II. *To abominate, dislike.* N. B. From the supine we have osurus; e. g. si osurus esset, Cic., would hate: and osus, a, um, with cum, es, est, I hate, thou hatest, &c., I abominate, thou abominatest, &c.: os a sum obtuleri inimicos, Plaut. i.

Ōdiſſe, adv. *In an odious, contrary: veratious manner.*

Ōdiſſetſa, a, um. A word formed in jest for odiosus, Plaut.

Ōdiſus, a, um. (odium) *Hateful, odious, veratious, contrary, annoying.*

ŌDIUM, i, n. (from odi, odi) I. *Hatred, aversion, enmity; hence, 1. Of things without life, Antipathy.* 2. *An aversion, an object hated or disliked.* II. *Troublesomeness, disagreeableness.* 11. *Of things, or persons, Annoyance.* 2. *Of persons, Veratious or troublesome behaviour.*

N. B. Odium tuum, for erga te, Ter.

ODOR, ōris, m. (from ὀδω, ὄρω) I. *A scent, smell, odour of any thing, whether agreeable or not.* 1. *A disagreeable smell, stench, stink.* 2. *Fume, vapour.* 3. *A scent, fig., i. e. a presentiment, hint, guess, conjecture, expectation.* II. *That which emits an odour, especially a pleasant odour; in this sense it is commonly used in the plural, perfumes; frankincense, aromatic scents, spices: scented water, unguent, essence (ὀσμωμα).*

ODORĀTUS, ūnis, f. (odoror) *Smell, the sense of smelling.*

ODORĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of odoror; see ODOROR. II. Adj. (from odor) *That emits a scent, especially an agreeable scent, sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous.*

ODORĀTUS, us, m. (odoror) *A smelling; also, the sense of smell.*

ODORĪFER, a, um. (odor and fero) I.

That brings or spreads an odour or scent odoriferous. II. *That produces sweet-smelling things or perfumes.*

ODŌR, āvi, ātum, āre. (odor) *To cause to smell, to give a fragrance to any thing.*

ODOROR, ātus sum, āri. (odor) I. *To scent, to smell.* 1. *To smell at, examine by smelling.* 2. *To perceive by smelling, to smell out, hunt out.* 11. *Fig. To smell out.* 1. *To search out, investigate, inquire into, trace or spy out.* 2. *To smell ut, to aim at or endeavour to obtain any thing.*

ODŌRUS, a, um. (odor) I. *Smelling, emitting a scent or odour.* 1. *Sweet-smelling, fragrant.* 2. *Strong-smelling, rank, fetid.* 11. *Smelling, tracing out by scent.*

ODOS, ōris, m. The old form for odor; Sall.: Liv.

ODYSSEUS, æ, f. (Ὀδύσεια, sc. μούσα) *A poem of Homer on the wanderings of Ulysses.*

ŌCŌNŌMICUS, a, um. (ὀκονομικός)

I. *Of or relating to household economy.*

II. *Fig. Of oratorical method or arrangement.*

ŌCŌNŌPHŌRUM, i, n. sc. vas. (ὀκονοφόρον, sc. αἰνός) *A vessel in which wine was carried, a wine-vessel.*

ŌCŌNŌPLIUM, i, n. (ὀκονοπλίον) *A place where wine is sold, a vintry, a tavern.*

ŌCŌNUS, a, um. Said by the ancients for unus; Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.

ŌCŌTRUS, i, m. (ὀκτρέω) I. *The gadfly, horse-fly.* 11. *Frenzy or enthusiasm of poets and diviners.*

ŌCŌS, Said by the ancients for usus; Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.

ŌCŌPŌNUS, i, n. (ὀκῶπιος) *The filth adhering to sheep.* An extract of it was used as a remedy against several complaints; and also in the toilette of Roman ladies as a cosmetic.

ŌPELLA, æ, f. (dimin. of offa, as mamilla from mamma) *A bit, mouthful, small piece.*

ŌPFA, æ, f. I. *Any small piece or bit, a mouthful; especially, a small round cake made from flour or the like, a roll, bun, &c.* II. *Any piece or bit.* III. *A lump, round bit, ball; hence, a swelling.*

IV. *A lump, shapeless mass.*

ŌPFĀTĪM, adv. *By bits or pieces.*

ŌPFECTUS, a, um. Part. of OFFICIO.

ŌPFENDO, di, sum, ēre. (ob and fendo) I. *Intrans. To dash or strike against any thing; hence, fig. 1. To commit a blunder or fault, to make a mistake.* 2. *To find fault with, be displeased with.*

To displease, offend, annoy. 4. To be unfortunate. II. Trans. 1. To dash or strike one thing against another, to strike one thing with another. The particle, Offensus, a, um, is used figuratively, At which one stumbles or is offended, offensive. 2. To light upon, find. III. To hurt, injure.

IV. To offend, displease: hence, offendi, to be displeased, take offence: hence, Offensus, a, um, Offendâ, displeas'd, incens'd, embittered.

OFFENSA, æ, f. (offendo) 1. A dashing or striking against any thing: hence, fig. II. Ill-will, hatred, enmity. III. Injury, wrong. IV. Injury, hurt, inconvenience.

OFFENSATIO, ðnis, f. (offenso) A striking against any thing.

OFFENSIO, ðnis, f. (offendo) I. A striking against. II. A stumbling-block, projection. III. An attack of a disease, indisposition. IV. Hatred, abhorrence, aversion, dislike. V. Offence, scandal.

VI. Disappointment, accident, misfortune, mishap. VII. A fault, trespass.

OFFENSIVELA, æ, f. (dimin. of offensus) I. A slight offence or disgust. II. Adversity, calamity.

OFFENSO, ære. (freq. of offendo) To dash or strike against any thing.

OFFENSUS, a, um. Part. of OFFENDO.

OFFENSUS, us, m. (offendo) I. A striking against: hence, a lighting upon, meeting with. II. Fig. A stumbling-block, obstacle.

OFFERO, obtûli, oblâtum, offerre. (ob and fero) I. To bring before, present, offer: also, to meet: also, to meet in a hostile manner, to oppose, resist: hence, offerri, to show one's self, appear. II. To expose. III. To bring forward against any one. IV. To offer, tender, present. V. To give or bestow any thing upon a person from one's self, or simply, to bestow, give: hence, I. To occasion, bring upon any one. 2. To occasion, cause. VI. To carry with itself.

OFFERMENTA, æ, f. (offerro) A present, gift: hence, offermentâ, for, stripes, blows, Plaut.

OFFICINA, æ, f. (perhaps for officina, from opifex) I. A workshop, workhouse: hence, fig., a workhouse, workshop. II. A making, forming.

OFFICIO, ðci, ectum. 3. (ob and facio) I. To act against, be contrary to, be in the way of, hinder. II. To be detrimental or hurtful to.

OFFICIOSE, adv. Courteously, obligingly, officiously.

OFFICIOSUS, a, um. (officium) I. Full of courteousness or complaisance, officious, ready to serve a person, whether from a sense of duty or not, dutious, dutiful, friendly. II. Dutiful, in accordance with duty.

OFFICIUM, i, n. (either for officium, or from officio, i. e. officio) Any thing that one does for another, whether by way of duty or otherwise. 1. A favour, service done to any one: hence, kindness, service, courteousness. II. Duty: hence, officium signifies, a sense of duty, regard to duty, dutifulness, conscientiousness, integrity: hence, of conquered people, subjection, obedience: hence, 1. That which is needful to a thing or person, a requisite. 2. A service which one is required to perform to a friend on certain special occasions. 3. An office, employment, business: hence, the officers or attendants upon a judge or magistrate, servans.

OFFIRMATE, adv. Inflexibly, firmly, resolutely.

OFFIRMATUS, a, um. (offirmo) Inflexible, resolute, very firm.

OFFIRMO, or OB-FIRMO, avi, âtum, âre. To render firm, lasting, or stable.

OFFLECTO, xi, xum, êre. (ob and flecto) To turn about.

OFFŪCO, âre. (ob and faux) To choke, suffocate.

OFFRENATUS, a, um. (part. of offreno) Bridled, tamed.

OFFŪCIA, æ, f. (ob and fucus) I. Paint, wash. II. Fig. Paint, a deceit, cheat.

OFFULGEO, si, êre. (ob and fulgeo) To shine against or upon, to appear.

OFFULTUS, a, um. Part. of OFFULCEO.

OFFUNDO, ûdi, ûsum, êre. (ob and fundo) I. To pour against, before, or upon: hence, offundi, to be poured upon: to pour upon, spread over; and so, offundi, to pour itself, spread, extend: especially, to occasion, bring on. II. To pour upon any thing: hence, fig., to cover.

OFFŪSUS, a, um. Part. of OFFUNDO.

OH! interj. A! oh! ah!

OH! interj. O! or oh!

OH! interj. An interjection denoting admiration, Oh! so so! ah ah!

OH! interj. Sound of a person weeping; Ter.

OLEA, æ, f. (ελαια) I. An olive.

II. An olive tree.

OLEAGINEUS, and OLEAGINUS, or OLEAGINUS, a, um. (olea) I. Of olive trees.

II. Resembling an olive tree or an olive. III. Olive-coloured.

OLEARIUS, a, um. (oleum) Of or belonging to oil.

OLEASTER, tri. m. (olea) A wild olive tree.

OLEO, ui. 2. (for oleo, from oleo) I. To emit a smell, to smell: hence, Olenus, Emitting a smell, smelling. 1. Sweet-smelling, odoriferous. 2. Smelling badly, stinking: hence, fig., to smell of any thing.

II. To smell, to become noticed through its smell, to betray itself by its smell.

N. B. 1. We find also olere, Plaut. 2. Oleo, to grow is another root, allied to oleo, whence the compounds aboleo, adoleo, &c.

OLESCO, êre. 3. (from oleo) To grow.

OLETUM, i, n. (from oleo) A stinking substance or place; as, a dung-heap, &c., Pers.

OLEUM, i, n. (ελαιον) The expressed juice of olives, olive oil.

OLFACIO, ðci, actum, êre. (oleo, and facio) To smell, smell at any thing: hence, Olfactus, a, um, Smell: fig., to smell any thing, to observe, perceive.

OLFACTO, avi, âtum, âre. (freq. of olfacio) I. To smell, smell at any thing.

II. To remark, perceive.

OLFACŪRIUS, a, um. (olfacio) That serves for or belongs to smelling: hence, Olfactorium, A noscay.

OLFATRIX, icis, f. (olfacio) She that smells or observes.

OLFRACTUS, a, um. Part. of OLFACIO.

OLFRACTUS, us, m. (olfacio) I. A scent, odour. II. The sense of smelling.

OLIFICUS, a, um. Perhaps for oliaciens; Mart.

OLDUS, a, um. (oleo) I. Smelling, emitting a smell. II. Stinking, smelling badly or rankly.

OLIM, adv. (from ollus, i. e. ille) I. Once, some time ago, formerly: also, not long ago, a little before. II. Hereafter, in time to come, in future.

III. At any time, ever. IV. At times, often, frequently, sometimes. V. A long time ago. VI. Before, sooner.

OLITOR, êris, m. (olus) A gardener, a kitchen-gardener.

OLITŪRIUS, a, um. (olitor) Of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables; for, Liv., a green-market.

OLIVA, æ, f. i. q. olea. I. An olive. II. An olive tree: also, a staff of olive wood. III. An olive branch.

OLIVETUM, i, n. (oliva) A place planted with olive trees, an olive-yard.

OLIVIFER, a, um. (oliva and fero) That bears olives.

to apply one's self to, to be taken up with, to pay attention to; especially, to serve God, perform sacred rites, sacrifice, &c.; also, to submit to, devote one's self to.

OPERŌSE, adv. I. With great pains, with difficulty, laboriously. II. Strictly, carefully.

OPERŌSITAS, ātis, f. (operosus) Great trouble or pains about a thing.

OPERŌSUS, a, um. (opera) I. Full of pains or endeavor, busy, industrious. II. Full of trouble, hard, laborious, troublesome, difficult. III. Operative, efficacious.

OPERTŪRIUM, i. n. (operio) A cover.

OPERTUS, a, um. Part. of OPERIO.

OPES, um. See OFS.

OPHICHUS, i. m. (Ὠφίχους) The constellation Serpentiarius.

OPHTHALMIAS, æ. m. (ὀφθαλμίας) A kind of fish, i. q. ocellata.

OPTIALLICUS, a, um. (ὀφθαλμικός) Of or relating to the eyes.

OPITER, a, um. (ops and fero) Rendering assistance, bringing aid.

OPIFEX, icis, c. (opus and facio) I. A master workman, artificer, composer, framer. II. Especially, A workman, handicraftsman, mechanic, artist.

OPILICINA, æ. f. (opifex) i. q. officina; Plaut.

OPILIO, ōnis, m. (for ovilio, from ovis) A shepherd.

OPIME, adv. Sumptuously, splendidly, plentifully.

OPIMITAS, ātis, f. (opulus) Abundance, plentifulness.

OPIMUS, a, um. Agreeably to its derivation from ops, opis, it is used properly of the earth and fruits of the field, nourishing; ager, Cic.: hence, I. Activè, Nourishing, fertile, fruitful, rich. II. Passive, Fattened, fat, in good condition: hence, I. Fig., in a bad sense, of style; opimum genus dictionis, Cic., i. e. somewhat coarse. II. Rich, wealthy, plentiful, abundant, copious.

OPINABILIS, c. (opinor) That consists only in thought or conjecture, probable, imaginary.

OPINATIO, ōnis, f. (opinor) A conjecturing, imagining.

OPINATOR, ōris, m. (opinor) One that conjectures or imagines any thing.

OPINATUS, a, um. I. Part. of opinor; see OPINOR. II. Adj. I. Supposed, fancied, imaginary. II. In good credit with others, renowned, famous. N. B. See opinatus, Unexpected; see NECOPINATUS.

OPINATUS, us. m. (opinor) i. q. opinio; Lucr.

OPINIO, ōnis, f. (allied to opinor) An opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief; hence, I. A good opinion.

II. Report, rumour, fame.

OPINIOSUS, a, um. (opinio) Full of conjectures or opinions.

OPINO, are, i. q. opinor; Plaut.

OPINOR, ātus sum, āri. (from opinor, opinor, to suppose, think, have an opinion, bc of opinion, believe, judge.

OPINUS, a, um. See NECOPINUS.

OPIPARE, adv. Splendidly, richly, sumptuously.

OPIPARUS, a, um. (opes and paro, Splendid, rich, sumptuous.

OPITULO, ātus sum, āri. (ops and tulo, i. e. fero) To help, aid, assist.

OPŪBALSAMUM, i. n. (ὀπὺβάλσαμον) The juice or gum of the balsam tree or balm tree; balsam, balm.

OPORTET, uit. 2. verb. imperson. I. It is necessary, it must be; it is needful, useful, highly creditable; it should be so, it behoves, &c.; it ought or should. II. It is absolutely necessary, it must, we cannot imagine it to be otherwise. III. It is good, beneficial, useful.

OPORGĀ, ēgi, actum. 3. (ob and pango) To join, fasten, or fix to; savium, so. ord.

Plaut., to kiss.

OPPECTO, ēre. 3. (ob and pecto) To comb; hence, fig., of a kind of food, to pull to pieces, to chew, to eat.

OPPERIOR, peritus and pertus sum. (from ob and perior) I. Intrans. To wait, tarry. II. Trans. To wait or tarry for, to expect.

OPPETO, ivi and ii, itum. 3. (ob and peto) To go towards, to encounter; mortem, Cic.; and without mortem, Virg., to suffer or undergo death, to die.

OPPIDANUS, a, um. (oppidum) Of or in a town out of Rome, and sometimes, of a small town: Oppidani, Townsmen, inhabitants of a town.

OPPIDIUM, adv. Town by town, in every town.

OPPIDO, adv. I. Very, very much. II. Really, indeed.

OPPIDULUM, i. n. (dimin. of oppidum, A small town.

OPPIUM, i. n. I. A town, especially, any town besides Rome. II. An entrenched wood.

OPPIGNERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ob and pignero) To pledge, give as a pledge.

OPPILO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ob and pilo) To stop or shut up.

OPPINGO, ēre. See OPPANGO.

OPPILO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. (ob and pilo) To fill.

OPPILORO, āre. (ob and ploro) To weep at or to any thing.

OPPOŪNO, sui, situm, ēre. (ob and pono) I. To set or place against; opponi, to be opposed to, to oppose one's self to: hence, I. To expose. 2. To set against by way of proof, defence, exculpation, comparison, &c. 3. To place before. 4. To place one thing before another. II. To lay one thing at or to another.

III. To lay down as a pledge, to stake, pledge, mortgage, pawn. IV. To shut, close.

OPPORTUNE, adv. Fitly or seasonably.

OPPORTUNITAS, ātis, f. (opportunus) I. Fitness or adaptation of one thing to another: hence, a fit time, opportunity, the right or proper moment, by using which one can derive some advantage to himself. II. Fitness, advantage, benefit. III. Convenience, materials.

OPPORTUNUS, a, um. (from ob and pono, porto, whence portus) Prop. Convenient for sailing: hence, I. Suitable, fit, commodious. II. Fit, serviceable, useful. III. Suitable, adapted to any thing.

OPPOSITIO, ōnis, f. (oppono) An opposing.

OPPOSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of oppono; see OPPONO. II. Adj. 1. Placed or standing against or opposite: also of geographical position or situation, lying or situate opposite. 2. Opposed, contradictory, contrary.

OPPOSITUS, us. m. (oppono) A setting against, opposing.

OPPRESSIO, ōnis, f. (opprimo) I. A pressing or pressing down: hence, II. Force, a using of force, violence. III. A taking forcible possession of a place.

IV. A crushing, quashing.

OPPRESSIVŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of oppressio) A slight pressing, gentle pressure.

OPPRESSOR, ōris, m. (opprimo) A destroyer.

OPPRESSUS, a, um. Part. of OPPRIMO.

OPPRESSUS, us. m. (opprimo) A pressure, pressing down.

OPPRIMO, cessi, cessum, ēre. (ob and premo) I. To press down, press low: hence, I. Fig. To oppress, fetter. 2. To overpower, throw to the ground, force to submit, conquer, subdue. 3. To oppress, by depriving one of his freedom or of other advantages, to overpower. 4. To sink:

hence, to hide, render obscure or invisible.

II. To catch, take unawares, fall upon, surprise, seize. III. To press together, close, shut: hence, fig., to conceal, hide, dissemble, cover, cloak. IV. To press upon, harass.

OPPROBRIUM, *i. n.* (opprobrio) *A reproach, disgrace.*

OPPROBRIUM, *i. n.* (ob and probrum) *1. Reproach, shame, disgrace, infamy; hence, a dishonour, reproach, that which is dishonourable.*

OPRABUO, *äre.* (ob and primum) *To reproach, taunt, upbraid with.*

OPUGNATIO, *önis. f.* (opugnatio) *1. A storming, assaulting, besieging. II. A storming or attacking.*

OPUGNATOR, *öris. m.* (opugnatio) *A besieger, attacker.*

OPUGNO, *ävli, ätum, äre.* I. (Ob and pugno, from pugna) *To fight against a person or thing, attack, assail: hence, fig., to assail, attack, assault.* II. (From pugnus) *To beat with the fists, to buffet, cuff.*

OPS, *öpis. f.* I. *Power, might, influence, anything that enables us to do great things: hence, 1. Riches, wealth, possessions: magnificence, splendour.* 2. *Forces, i. e. troops, an army.* 3. *The resources, power, might of a king or nation.* 4. *Influence, power of a private person.*

II. *Physical strength, power, might.* III. *Might, strength, employed in the assistance of others: aid, support, help, assistance, succour: thus also, in the plural, aids, supports.* In the above significations we find of the singular only genit. *öpis*, acc. *öpm*, and abl. *öpe*; but the plural entire.

OPTABILIS, *e. (opto)* *To be wished or desired, desirable.*

OPTATIO, *önis. f.* (opto) *A wishing, a wish; a choosing, choice, liberty to choose.*

OPTATO, *abli. of optatum; see OPTO.*

OPTATUS, *a, um.* I. *Part. of opto; see OPTO.* II. *Adj. Wished, desired, pleasant: hence, Optatum, subst., A wish: hence, Optato (abl.), According to wish.*

OPTIMAS, *ätis. f.* (optimus) *One of the best or noblest: especially, one of the patriots. Optimates, Those who were of the party of the senate and the nobles at Rome.*

OPTIME, or OPTUMUS, *adv.* See *BENE.* OPTIMUS, or OPTUMUS, *a, um.* See *BONUS, a, um.*

OPTIO, *önis. f.* (opto) I. *Ferm. Free will, choice, option, power to do or not to do any thing, freedom to choose between several things.* II. *Masc. A helper whom one chooses, an assistant, substitute.*

OPTIVUS, *a, um.* (opto) *Chosen, desired, wished.*

OPTO, *ävli, ätum, äre.* (from *öps*, *öpsæ*) *To look out for anything: hence,*

I. *To wish: hence, 1. To appreciate.*

2. *To desire, demand.* II. *To choose.*

OPTUMUS (Optim.). See *ILUSTUS.*

OPULENS, *tis.* and OPULENTUS, *a, um.* (ops) *Prop. Rich or abounding in means that promote or further any thing: hence,*

I. *Mighty, powerful, having influence or weight of character.* II. *Gen. Rich, opulent, wealthy: rich.* III. *Of the soil and its fruits, Rich, fertile.* IV. *Fine, splendid.*

OPULENTER, and OPULENTE, *adv.* *Richly, expensively, sumptuously, magnificently.*

OPULENTIA, *æ. f.* (opulens) I. *Power, might, such as is furnished by external means, as money, friends, troops, &c.* II. *Riches, wealth.*

OPULENTITAS, *ätis. f.* (opulens) *i. q. opulentia; Plaut.*

OPULENTO, *äre.* (opulens) *To make rich, enrich.*

OPUS, *öris. n.* I. *Work, labour, a working or preparing a thing; opus facere, to perform or do work, to work.*

II. *A work, any thing that is or has been made or fabricated.* 1. *A building.* 2. *A statue or other work of art.* 3. *A book.* 4. *Honey.* 5. *Opus oratorum, Cic., i. e. speaking.* 6. *Agriculture, tillage.* 7. *The labour of war, military service: especially,* 1. *A military work by which soldiers defend themselves, a fortification.* 2. *A work of besiegers, machine for besieging.* III. *Work, labour, any action, deed, performance, business.* IV. *Labour, art, the work of the hands.* V. *Labour, pains, trouble, exertion.* VI. *Effect.*

OPUS, *adj.* *With which one has to do, with which one is concerned: hence,* 1. *Necessary, needful, indispensable.* II. *Proper, good, useful, serviceable, suitable.*

OPUSCULUM, *i. n.* (dimin. of opus, eris) *A little work or labour.*

ORA, *æ. f.* (from os) *The extremity of any thing, an edge, border, margin, coast, end, bounds, &c.: hence,* 1. *A sea-coast, shore.* II. *A country, region, climate: a zone.*

ORA, *æ. f.* *In nautical language, A cable*

or rope by which a ship is fastened to the shore.

ORACULUM, *i. n.* (oro) *An oracle.*

I. *A place in which a prophetic reply was given.* II. *A reply through an oracle, an oracle, response: hence,* 1. *Any inspired prophetic enunciation, a prophecy, prophetic declaration.* 2. *Fig. An oracle, a remarkable thought, rule, or saying.*

ORACIUS, *a, um.* (from ora) *Of or belonging to the coast.*

ORATA, *æ. f. i. q. aurata.* *A kind of fish.*

ORATIO, *önis. f.* (oro) I. *Any thing which one speaks or writes, speech, language, discourse.* 1. *Language or expression, oratorical expression.* 2. *A speech, tongue, language.* II. *A speech, harangue, oration.* In *Cæsar, oratio*, by virtue of the context, is sometimes equivalent to, *A speech by way of excuse or apology, an excuse, apology; oratione accepta, Cæs. B. G. 5. 1.* III. *Materials or subject for a speech.* IV. *Speech, ability or capacity to speak, eloquence; a style of speaking.* V. *Under the emperors, A letter of the emperor.*

ORATIONICULA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of oratio) *A short speech.*

ORATOR, *öris. m.* (oro) I. *One that speaks or ought to speak: hence,* 1. *A speaker belonging to an embassy, an ambassador.* 2. *An orator.* II. *One that preys or supplicates.*

ORATORICUS, *adv.* *Oratorically.*

ORATORIUS, *a, um.* (orator) *Of or belonging to an orator, oratorical: hence, Oratoria, sc. ars, Rhetoric.*

ORATRIX, *icis. f.* (orator) I. *A female orator or speaker; rhetoric.* II. *A female suppliant.*

ORATUS, *i. n.* *That which is spoken, words, a prayer.*

ORATUS, *us. m.* (oro) *A praying, supplicating.*

ORATIO, *önis. f.* (orbo) *Privation.*

ORATOR, *öris. m.* (orbo) *A depriver, bereaver, one that deprives others of children, parents, or other beloved persons.*

ORBITULUS, *i. m.* (dimin. of orbis) *Any small circle, round wheel, disk, &c.*

ORBIS, *is. m.* *Any thing of a circular shape, a circle, round: hence,* 1. *That which turns round a fixed point, a circle, orb, round: also, an orb or wreath formed by a serpent.* II. *A circular surface, disk, whether real or only apparent: thus also simply, orbis, a round table: hence,* 1. *The round form of the discus.* 2. *A scale of a balance.* 3. *A mirror.* 4. *A*

shield. 5. A wheel. 6. The socket of the eye; also, the eye. 7. The disk of the sun. 8. The heavens. 9. Especially, orbis terrarum, or terra. Cic., *The circle of the world or earth*; also, with the poets, orbis, a country or region of the earth. 10. A kind of timber (tympanium). III. Fig. A round, circle. 1. That which resembles a circle. 2. That which as it were runs round in a circle, begins or happens anew at certain times, as, the course of a year, a year. IV. For globus, A globe, ball, sphere.

ORBITA, æ. f. (orbis) *The track or rut made in the ground by a wheel*; hence, 1. *The mark left by the ligature on a vine*. II. *A track, course, path*.

ORBITAS, atis. f. (orbis) *Bereavement of children and parents*; hence, fig., *privation of a person or thing valuable to us*.

ORBUS, avi, atum, are. (orbis) -I. *To deprive of parents or children*. II. *Gen.* *To deprive of any thing valuable to one*.

ORBUS, a, um. (ὄρβος, whence ὄρβωτός) 1. *Bereft or deprived of parents or children*; *parentless, without father or mother, orphan, childless*; hence, *Orbus, orba, subst., An orphan*. II. *Fig.* 1. *Orphan, bereft, destitute*. 2. *Childless*. 3. *Bereft or deprived of a husband*. 4. *Deprived or destitute of any thing*.

ORCA, æ. f. 1. *A kind of large fish, perhaps, the orc, or, grampus (Delphinus Orca, L.)*. II. *A large vessel, a tun*. III. *Perhaps, A dice-box*; *Pers.*

ORCHESTRA, atis. f. (ὄρχηστρα) *The place in the theatre where the Roman senate sat*; hence, *the senate*.

ORCHIS, is. f. (ὄρχις) *A kind of olive, of an oval shape and excellent quality*.

ORCINIUS, a, um. i. q. orcinus; e. g. sponda, Mart., a beer.

ORCINUS, or ORCIVUS, a, um. (orcus) *Belonging or relating to the infernal regions*.

ORCUS, i. m. I. *The infernal regions*. II. *The god of the infernal regions, otherwise called Pluto to hence, Death*; *cremum morari, not to die, Hor.*

OBEDIA PRIMA, for primordia; *Lucr.*

ORDINARIUS, a, um. (ordo) 1. *Conformable to order and custom, orderly, made and arranged according to usual order, ordinary*; *usual, customary*. II. *Regular, regularly made, superior of its kind*. III. *In proper succession and order*.

ORDINATE, adv. *In order*.

ORDINĀTĪM, adv. I. *According to order or succession*. II. *According to order or parts*. III. *Orderly, properly, duly, agreeably to order*.

ORDINĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (ordino) 1. *A setting in order, regulating, arranging*; *order, arrangement*. II. *An imperial order or direction*.

ORDINĀTOR, ōris. m. (ordino) *One that arranges or regulates any thing*.

ORDĪNO, avi, atum, are. (ordo) 1. *To arrange*. II. *To order, regulate, bring into proper order, direct properly or in order*. III. *To order, ordain, fix, appoint, constitute*.

ORDĪOR, orsus sum, iri. (ὄρδιω, whence ὄρδιωμαι) 1. *Trans.* 1. *Prop.* of weaving, *To fix the woft or woof*; hence, 2. *Gen.* *To begin, make a beginning*; also, *to begin, commence, set about, undertake*. 3. *To begin to speak, to speak*. II. *Intrans.* *To begin, to have a beginning*.

ORDO, inis. m. 1. *A row, order, series, succession*; hence, *ordo, 1. A row, bench, or seat*. 2. *A rank or file of soldiers in military array*; hence, *a band, troop, company*; *ordinem ducere, Cæs.*; *Liv.*; *to command a company, be a centurion*; *ordines duxisse, i. e.* to have been centurion more than once; *Cic.*: *ordo* means also, *a centurionship*; also, *a centurion*. 3. *An order, fig., a class, rank, degree*. 1. In the time of Cicero there were three principal orders, *ordo senatorius, equester, and plebeius*: in the earliest times there were only two orders, the senate and the people. 2. *Gen.* *A class, order, condition, rank, state, degree*. II. *Order in things, the regular course*

of nature; hence, 1. *Suitableness, becomingness*; hence, 2. *Condition, state*. ORCĪAS, atis. f. (ὄρκιας) sc. nympha. *A mountain nymph*.

OREXIS, is. f. (ὄρεξις) *Desire, appetite*.

ORGANĪCUS, a, um. (ὄργανικός) I. *Relating to instruments, organic*. II. *Of or belonging to musical instruments, musical*; hence, *Organicus, subst., One that makes or plays upon musical instruments*.

ORGĀNUM, i. n. (ὄργανον) *Any instrument, machine, implement*; especially, *a musical instrument*; and particularly, *an organ, water-organ*.

ORGĪA, ōrum. n. sc. sacra. (*ὄργια, τὰ) 1. *The feast of Bacchus*. II. *Any secret or enthusiastic revel or feast*.

ORICALCUM, or AURICALCUM, i. n. (ὄρχηκαλκος) *Prop.* *mountain brass*; hence, 1. *Brass*; also, *any thing made*

of this metal. II. *A metal prepared from gold, but more precious*.

ORIENS, tis. I. *Part. of orior*; see ORIOR. II. *Subst. sc. sol.* 1. *The rising sun*. 2. *The quarter of the heavens where the sun rises, the orient, east*.

ORIGĀNUM (-on), i. n. or ORĪGĀNUS, i. f. (ὄριγανον and ὄριγανος, ὄριγανον and ὄριγανος) *Organy, wild marjoram*.

ORIGO, inis. f. (orior) 1. *An origin, beginning*; *originem trahere ab aliquo, Liv.*; or, *habere, Plin.*, to descend, proceed, or spring from; thus also, *ducere, Hor.* II. *A race, lineage, family*.

III. *Birth, descent*. IV. *An origin, that from which any thing proceeds, a source, head, fount*.

ORION, ōnis and ōnis. m. (Ὀρίων) *A constellation represented with a belt and three swords, the setting of which late in the autumn is followed by stormy weather*.

ORIOR, ortus sum, oriturus, iri. (from ὄρω, ὄρσμαι) *To become visible, appear*.

1. *Of the sun and stars, To rise, appear, become visible*; hence, *oriens sol, the east, oriental*. II. *Gen.* *To become visible, to arise, proceed, spring, or come forth*; hence, 1. *To be born, to descend from*. 2. *To grow, grow forth*. 3. *To begin, commence, take a beginning*. III. *To rise, get up*. N. B. This verb belongs, partly to the third conjugation, partly to the fourth. After the third, is the present orris, oritur, orimur; but the second person has also orris: after the fourth, are the infinitive oriri, and imperf. conj. orirer. Part. fut. oriturus, a, um, Hor.

ORIUNDUS, a, um. (orior) *Born or descended, having one's origin or birth from any thing*.

ORNĀMENTUM, i. n. (orno) I. *That which serves to adorn, an ornament, decoration, embellishment*. II. *That with which any person is clothed, especially, in a superior manner, array, dress, robes, attire*. III. *Accoutrements, armour, arms*. IV. *That which obtains honour for a person*; *honour, badge, mark or title of honour*. V. *Ornament, cle-gance*.

ORNĀTE, adv. *With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly*.

ORNĀTRIX, icis. f. (ornator) *She that decks or adorns, especially, she that dresses the hair*.

ORNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of orno*; see ORNO. II. *Adj.* 1. *Provided with*

necessaries, furnished, equipped. 2. Ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome, elegant; hence, ornatus, and more frequently ornatussimus, prop., adorned with all excellencies; a title of honour, as with us, honourable, right honourable, most excellent, &c. 3. Honourable, causing honour, famous, respectable. 4. Honoured.

ORNATUS, us. m. (orno) I. An ornament, decoration, embellishment. II. Attire, habit, robes, dress, garb, vesture, especially, splendid dress; also, accoutrement, equipment. III. Preparation, provision.

ORNO, avi, âtum, âre. I. To provide with necessities, furnish, equip, fit out, supply, prepare, get ready; hence, II. In respect of clothing, To put on attire, to dress. III. To ornament, adorn, embellish; hence, I. To adorn, embellish: to commend, praise. 2. To honour with any thing.

ORNU, i. f. A wild ash, mountain ash (Fraxinus Ornus, L.); also, with the poets, a lance made of the wood of this tree.

ORO, avi, âtum, âre. (os, oris) I. Intrans. To speak; hence, to pray, beg, beseech, entreat. II. Trans. I. To say, speak; especially, to plead, as an orator at the bar. 2. To ask, pray, beseech, entreat; also, oro te is a simple form to excite attention, I pray you; part. Oratus, a, um; hence, Oratum, plur. orata, That which is spoken, words, a prayer. N. B. Orassis, for oraveris, Plaut.

ORPHUS, i. m. (ὄρφος) A fish called the dorado or gilt-head; called also Orphas, Or.

OROPHYGIUM, i. n. (ὄροφυγιον) The projecting part of the feathers on the rump of a bird, the feathers of a bird's tail, or, a bird's tail, also perhaps, the rump itself; Mart. 3, 93.

ORSUM, i. n. (ordior) A commencement, beginning, undertaking.

OSTUS, a, um. Part. of ORDIOR.

OSTUS, us. m. (ordior) A commencement, beginning, undertaking.

ORTHOGRAFIA, æ. f. (ὀρθογραφία) Correct manner of writing, orthography.

ORTUS, a, um. Part. of ORIOR.

ORTUS, us. m. (orior) I. A rising, II. An origin, rise, beginning, cause. III. Birth, nativity; a growing, growing up, or forth.

ORYZA, æ. f. (ὄρυζα) Rice.

OS, oris, n. I. The face, countenance; presence; hence, I. The countenance, as

sur as it shows bashfulness or assurance, or not; hence os signifies, assurance, offrontery, shamelessness. 2. A head. 3. A vizor, mask. II. The mouth; hence, I. Language, speech. 2. An opening, mouth, entrance. 3. Ora, Ships' beaks; Ilor.

Os, genit. ossis. n. (ὄσσιον, ὄσσιον, whence ossum, and by contraction, os) I. A bone; hence, fig., of style, poverty, leanness, meagreness, where there are bones but no flesh. II. The hardest or inmost part of trees or fruits.

OSCEIN, inis. m. (from obscen, from oecino) A singing bird; especially as a term used in augury of those birds from whose singing, chirping, &c. omens were taken.

OSCELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of os) A little mouth; hence, I. A little aperture in the middle of pulse, from which the sprout springs forth. 2. A small inage.

OSCLANTER, adv. In a gaping, yawning manner; hence, carelessly, negligently.

OSCLATIO, onis. f. (osclito) An opening of the mouth; a gaping, yawning.

OSCLIO, ære, and OSCILOR, ari. (perhaps from os and cieo, i. e. moveo) I. To open the mouth. II. To open the mouth out of weariness, veration, disease, &c., to gape, yawn.

OSCULABUNDUS, a, um. (osculator) Kissing repeatedly.

OSCULATIO, onis. f. (osculator) A kissing.

OSCULOR, âtus sum, âri. (osculator) To kiss.

OSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of os) I. A little mouth, or, as an expression of tenderness, a pretty mouth, a sweet mouth. II. A kiss.

OSOR, oris. m. (odi) A hater, one who hates.

OSSEUS, a, um. (os) I. Of bone, bony. II. Bony, like bones.

OSSEFRAGUS, a, um. (os and frango) That breaks bones to pieces; hence, Ossifragus, or, ossifraga, A species of eagle, the ospray or sea eagle (Falco Ossifragus, L.).

OSSUM, i. n. i. q. os, ossis.

OSTENDO, di, sum and tum, Ære. (for ostendo) Prop. To stretch or spread over against; hence, I. To show, make to appear; thus also, se, to show one's self, appear, prop. and fig.: ostendi, I show one's self, appear. II. To show, expose, point out, discover, manifest.

III. To show, give to understand, say, inform, declare, make known; it may some-

times be rendered, to promise, also, to narrate, represent, &c.: In this sense of oral explanation it is common in Cæsar.

OSTENSUS, a, um. Part. of OSTENDO. OSTENTATIO, onis. f. (ostento) I. A showing, exhibiting; hence, I. A promising. 2. A showing or exhibiting to one's person. II. A showing with vanity or boasting; vain show, pageantry, parade, boast. III. Show, appearance. Also, A pretending, a doing any thing not in earnest but only in appearance.

OSTENTATOR, oris. m. (ostento) One that shows or exhibits any thing; especially, a bragger, vaunter, boaster.

OSTENTO, avi, âtum, âre. (freq. of ostendo) I. To show, exhibit. II. To show, hold out, promise. III. To show, threaten, menace. IV. To show or exhibit with joy, vanity, or boasting; to vaunt, boast, brag of. V. To show, exhibit, to display, make known, discover, say. VI. To offer, proffer, present.

OSTENTUS, a, um. Part. of OSTENDO.

OSTENTUS, us. m. (ostendo) I. A showing, exhibiting. II. An exhibition, show, parade, appearance. III. A sign, proof.

OSTIARUS, a, um. (ostium) Of or concerned with doors; hence, Ostiarum, sc. tributum, A tax upon doors, a doortax.

OSTIATIM, adv. From door to door, from house to house.

OSTIUM, i. o. I. A door. II. Fig. Any entrance.

OSTRACISMUS, i. m. (ὄστρακισμός) A mode of banishment practised at Athens, by which a citizen, supposed to possess a dangerous influence, was banished for a term of years, usually ten; to effect this at least 6000 votes were necessary, which were written on billets or shells, whence the name of this mode of condemnation; Ostracism.

OSTREA, æ. f. and OSTREUM, i. n. (ὄστρα) An oyster.

OSTREATUS, a, um. (ostrea) Covered with oyster-shells, and so, rough, hard, as, with blows; tergum, Plaut.

OSTREOSUS, a, um. (ostrea) Abounding in oysters.

OSTRIFERA, a, um. (ostrum and fero) Producing oysters, abounding in oysters.

OSTRINUS, a, um. (ostrum) Of a purple colour.

OSTRUM, i. n. (ὄστρα) The juice of a kind of shell-fish, purple; hence, purple, lichen or cloth dyed with purple, a purple dress, purple covering.

OSUS. See OBI.

Ostis, a, um, adj. (odio) *That hates, hating; annoyed, out of humour.*

OTIOLUM, l. n. Dimin. of otium; Col. in Cic. Ep.

OTIUM, ātus sum. ārl. (otium) *To have or enjoy leisure, to be at leisure.*OTIŪS, adv. I. *At leisure, at ease, without business.* II. *Slowly, leisurely, without hurry.* III. *Quietly, without fear.*

OTIŪS, a, um, (otium) I. *At ease, at leisure.* 1. *Unoccupied, free from business whether public or private, disengaged;* hence, fig., *at leisure, unoccupied.* 2. *Useless, unprofitable, superfluous.* 3. *Quiet, at rest, calm, tranquil.* 4. *Living in retirement, free from public offices and from state affairs.* 2. *Tranquil, free from grief or sorrow.* 3. *Quiet, peaceful, with which quietness and tranquillity are connected.* 4. *Calm, free from passion.* 5. *Unconcerned, neutral.* 6. *Quiet, making no disturbance.*

OTIUM, i. n. I. *Ease, leisure, i. e. either, a being entirely unoccupied, a quiet retired life, or a temporary cessation from one's ordinary business, recreation,* and it may sometimes be rendered, *time for any thing*: libros, quum est otium, legere soleo, Cic.: hence, otium, fig., *that which one makes or composes of his leisure.*

II. *Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet, as, in respect of enemies, &c., when it is sometimes equivalent to, peace.*

OVATIO, ōtis, f. (ovo) *An ovation, i. e. an inferior kind of triumph, in which the victorious general entered the city not on a chariot, as in the triumph, but only on horseback or on foot, with a myrtle garland upon his head;* Gell.

OVĀTUS, a, um. Part. of Ovo.

OVILIS, e. (ovile) *Of or belonging to sheep;* hence, Ovile, sc. stabulum, I. *A sheep-cote, sheep-fold; also, a fold for goats.* II. *An inclosed place in the Campus Martius, in which the people voted at their comitia.*

OVILIS, a, um, i. q. ovilis; grex, Liv., a flock of sheep.

OVIS, is, f. (from ōvis) I. *A sheep.*

II. *Wool.*

OVO, āri, ātum, āre. I. *To rejoice, exult, express joy by the voice and gestures.*

II. *To triumph with the ovation* (see OVATIO): ovatum aurum, Pers., i. e. (probably) carried in triumph, and so, taken as spoil.

OVUM, i. n. (from ōvis) *An egg.*

N. B. In the circus were seven wooden ova,

corresponding in number to the courses which were to be run, and used for counting the same, one being taken away at the completion of each course; Liv.

OXYGARUM, i. n. (ὄξυζαρον) *A sauce composed of vinegar and garum.*

P.

PĀBŪLLATIO, ōnis, f. (pabulor) *Forage, pasture; especially of an army, a foraging.*

PĀBŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (pabulor) *One that fetches fodder for cattle; hence, a forager.*

PĀBŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. (pabulum) *To provide fodder, to forage: to seek for food, seek for a subsistence.*

PĀBŪLUM, i. n. (pasco) *That by which any thing is fed, or which it feeds upon.*

I. *Of persons, Food.* II. *Of cattle, Fodder: forage.* III. *Fig. Food, nourishment, support.*

PĀCĀLIS, e. (pax) *Pacific, of or belonging to peace,*

PĀCĀTOR, ōris, m. (paco) *One who causes peace and tranquillity any where, a pacificator, peacemaker.*

PĀCĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of paco; see PACO.* II. *Adj. Quiet, living in peace and tranquillity, peaceable, tranquil, undisturbed.*

PĀCIFER, a, um. (pax and fero) *That brings peace.*

PĀCIFICATIO, ōnis, f. (pacifico) *A making peace.*

PĀCIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (pacifico) *A peacemaker.*

PĀCIFICĀTORIUS, a, um. (pacificator) *Relating to the making of peace, pacificatory.*

PĀCIFICO, āvi, ātum, āre, and PĀCIFICOR, ātus sum, āri. (pacificus) I. *To make or conclude a peace.* II. *To appease, pacify.* III. *To soothe, still, charm.*

PĀCIFICUS, a, um. (pax and facio) *That makes or concludes peace, pacific, peaceable.*

PĀCISCOR, pactus sum, i. (pacio) I. *Intrans. To make a bargain, contract, or agreement with any one, to covenant, engage, stipulate, bargain, contract.* II.

Trans. To stipulate, contract, make an agreement respecting, &c. N. B. Part. Pactus, a, um, is frequently used passivē, *Agreed, engaged, covenanted, stipulated, promised, &c.:* hence, Pacto (abl. absol.), *By agreement.*

PĀCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pax) *To bring*

into a state of peace, to occasion peace and tranquillity, to make peaceable and tranquil whether by force or otherwise.

PACTA, æ, f. (paciscor) *She that has been espoused, a bride.*

PACTIO, ōnis, f. (paciscor) *Prop. The closing a contract or agreement, any covenant, contract, bargain, stipulation, agreement, in war, a capitulation, or in a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy.* It may often be rendered, *A promise; especially, a covenant, contract, agreement.*

PACTOR, ōris, m. (paciscor) *One who makes a contract, a negotiator.*

PACTUM, i. n. (paciscor) *An agreement, contract, covenant, stipulation, compact:* the ablative pacto is also frequently used for *ratione, manner, way, means.*

PACTUS, a, um. part. I. *OF PACISCOR.* II. *OF PANGO.*

PACTUS, i. m. (paciscor) *A bridegroom.*

PĒAN, ōnis, m. (Παιάν) *A song or hymn in honour of Apollo or some other god, a pæan.*

PĒDĀGGIUM, or -EUM, i. n. (παιδαγωγία) I. *A place in which boys were educated, especially such as were intended for pages; an apartment for pages; also as a gentle expression for, an enticing, alluring, leading astray.* II. *The said boys or pages.*

PĒDĀGGUS, i. m. (παιδαγωγός) *Prop. Child-leader; a slave who had the charge of youth, was always with them, kept them from excesses, admonished and governed them.* It may be rendered, *Tutor, school-master; hence, I. Fig. A tutor, a conductor or guide to any thing, a mentor.*

II. *A pedagogue, pedant, in contempt; one who acts the schoolmaster in every thing, is never satisfied with any thing.*

PĒDOR, ōris, m. *Squalor, filth, nastiness occasioned by want of proper attention.*

PĒNE, OF PENE, adv. I. *Nearly, almost.* II. *Entirely, quite; superl., pānissime, Plaut.*

PĒNSULA, æ, f. (pæne and insula) *A peninsula.*

PĒNSULUS. See PENE.

PĒŪLA, æ, f. I. *A thick upper garment worn by the Romans, both men and women, in winter or cold weather, and also in travelling and with the army.* II. *Any covering, curtain, veil.*

PĒŪLUS, a, um. *Wearing a panula.*

PĒŪTUS, ōnis, m. (Παιών) *A poetical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, which may be in any part of the foot.*

PÆTILUS, a, um. Dimin. of pætus; Cic.

PÆTUS, a, um. *Spurling; leering.*
PÆGANICTUS, a, um. (paganus) *relating to villages or to country people.*

PÆGASUS, a, um. (pagus) *1. Of or belonging to villages; hence, Paganus, A countryman, a peasant, doer. 11. One that is not a soldier.*

PÆGATIM, adv. *By or in villages or districts.*

PÆGELLA, æ, f. Dimin. of pagina; Cic.

PÆGINA, æ, f. (pagus or pagina) *A page of a paper, letter, or book; pagina may frequently be rendered, leaf; because the ancient usually wrote on only one side of the paper; so that the number of pages and leaves was the same; a paper, writing, any thing written.*

PÆGINELA, æ, f. (dimin. of pagina) *A little leaf or page.*

PÆGUS, m. *A kind of fish.*

PAGUS, i, m. *1. A number of houses together, a village; hence, with the poets, for, the inhabitants of a village, or, villagers. 2. A circuit or number of villages and towns which belong together, a district, community, canton with its inhabitants; omnis civitas Helvetie in quatuor pagos divisa, Cæs.*

PÅLA, æ, f. (for pagella, from pango) *1. An instrument for digging with, a spade, shovel. 11. The bezil of a ring.*

PÆLÆSTRA, æ, f. (παλαστρα) *1. A school for wrestling; also, i. q. gymnasium, a place of exercise, the place in which youth practised wrestling and other bodily exercises, as running, throwing the quoit, &c. 11. The exercise of wrestling, wrestling; hence, fig., 1. A place for exercise in speaking. 2. Exercise in a thing of which one afterwards makes a public show. 3. Art, address in any thing. 4. Carriage, grace.*

PÆLÆSTICE, adv. *According to the rules of the palæstra.*

PÆLÆSTICUS, a, um. (παλαστεικός) *Of or belonging to the palæstra, athletic.*

PÆLÆSTRITA, æ, m. (παλαστειτής) *One who attends the palæstra, a wrestler.*

PÆLAM, i. Adv. *1. Openly, publicly. 2. Publicly, well known. 11. Prep. Before, in the presence of.*

PÆLAGIUM, i, n. *1. One of the seven hills of Rome, the first that was built upon: the emperor Augustus dwelt on this hill, and many fine palaces were consequently built there; hence, perhaps, 11. A palace or dwelling of an emperor or other distinguished person.*

N. B. The first syllable is also long, Mart., Stat., &c.

PÆLÅTUM, i, n. *1. The palate. 1. As an organ of taste. 2. As an organ of speech. 11. Cæli, Linn. ap. Cic., i. e. the arch or cope of Heaven.*

PÆLÅTUS, a, um. part. *1. Of PALO.*
II. OF PALOR.

PÆLE, æ, f. (παλα) *A wrestling.*

PÆLEA, æ, f. (Chuff) *short or broken strave.*

PÆLEAR, æris, n. (for paleare, from palea) *The skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dewlap.*

PÆLIMPSTESUS, i, m. (παλιμψηστος) *Parchment, asses' skin that can be frequently written upon.*

PÆLINDIDA, æ, f. (παλινωδια) *The repetition of a song, a repeated song. Hence, a recantation.*

PÆLITROS, æri, (freq. of palor) *To wander about.*

PÆLIREUS, i, m. (παλιρευος) *A thorny shrub, Christ's thorn (Rhamnus Paliurus, L.).*

PALLA, æ, f. *1. An upper garment, mantle, or cloak, usually long and broad, worn, 1. By women. 2. By others. But pallia, especially by the poets, was used also for the shorter under-garment, the toga or stola. 11. A curtain.*

PALLÅCA, æ, f. (παλλακη) *A concubine.*

PÆLLÅDIUS, a, um. *1. Of or belonging to the goddess Pallas. 11. Scientific, skilful.*

PALLEO, ui, 2. *1. To be pale; hence, Pallens, Pale, wan; also, pale, that renders or makes pale. Pallio is also used of any weak dark colour, when it means, sometimes, To be yellow, sometimes, to be green or black; hence, Pallens, Yellow (yellowish), green (greenish), dark or black. 1. Yellow (yellowish). 2. Green (greenish). 3. Black, dark-coloured. 11. To grow pale, to be in fear or anxiety, to be much afraid. 111. To change colour, lose its natural colour.*

PALLESCO, ui, 3. (paleo) *To grow or become pale, to turn pale; to grow yellow or yellowish, dark-coloured, &c.*

PÆLLÅTUS, a, um. (pallium) *Wearing a pallium, mantle, or cloak, usually said of the Greeks, since they wore pallia; especially of their philosophers, dressed in a Grecian upper garment or pallium.*

PÆLLIBETUS, a, um. Dimin. of pallidus; Catull.

PÆLLIDUS, a, um. (paleo) *1. Pale, wan, pallid. 11. That makes or renders*

pale. 111. Muddy, musty. IV. That has not its right or proper colour, unsightly, that looks ill.

PÆLLIOLÅTUM, adv. e. g. amictus, i. e. clothed with a mantle, Plaut.

PÆLLIOLÅTUS, a, um. (palliolum) *1. Wrapped up in or wearing a mantle. 11. Furnished with a hood.*

PÆLLIOLUM, i, n. (dimin. of pallium) *1. A mantle or upper garment. 11. A covering for the head, a hood.*

PÆLLIUM, i, n. (from pæleo) *1. Any covering. 11. Especially, A kind of broad, loose, upper garment. 1. For men, A mantle, cloak. 2. For Roman ladies; O. v.*

PÆLLIUS, æris, m. (paleo) *1. Pale colour, paleness, wanness, pallor; hence, 1. Solicitudine, great fear. 2. Aurora, Stat., at the first dawn. 11. Multitudo, multitudes. 111. Disagreeable colour or shape.*

PALLICA, æ, f. Dimin. of palla; Plaut.

PALMA, æ, f. (παλαμ) *1. The palm of the hand; also, the whole hand. 11. The palm tree (Phoenix dactylifera, L.); also, the fruit of a palm tree, a date; also, a broom made of twigs of the palm tree; especially, the palm, a palm branch, as a token of victory; hence, 1. A prize which is fought for, a token of victory, victory, when equivalent to, prize; hence, a prize, fig., i. e. preference; palmam ferre, to have or receive the preference or preeminence; also, fame, glory. 2. Victory, conquest; hence, fig., a murder. 3. A victor, conqueror, or, one that has obtained a prize. 4. A person to be overcome, one with whom there is a contest.*

III. A shoot or branch. IV. For palma, A shield; Tibull.

PÆLMÅRIS, æ, (from palma) *1. Relating to palms, full of palms. 11. That deserves the palm or preference, excellent.*

PÆLMÅRIUS, a, um. i. q. palmarius. That deserves the prize, excellent.

PÆLMÅTUS, a, um. (palma) *1. Palmæd. 1. Containing the figure of a palm. 2. Adorned with palm-branches, having palms worked in or embroidered, 11. Having the figure of the palm of a hand.*

PÆLMES, IGIS, m. (palma) *A young branch or shoot of a vine, a twig, sprout of a vine; hence, for, a vine, vineyard.*

PÆLMETEM, i, n. (palma) *A palm grove.*

PÆLMIFER, a, um. (palma and fero) *That produces or abounds in palms or dates.*

PÆLMOSUS, a, um. (palma) *Full of or abounding in palm trees.*

PALMŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of palma) *The palm of the hand, the hand*; hence, the broad part or blade of an oar, also perhaps, an our itself.

PALOR, ātus sum, āri. *To wander hither and thither, to wander to and fro, wander about, not to keep together in one body.* Part. Palans, and Palatus, a, um. *Wandering about, not remaining in one place.*

PALFĀTIO, ōnis. f. (palpo) *A caressing, flattering.*

PALPĀTOR, ōris. m. (palpo) *A caresser, flatterer.*

PALPĒBRA, æ. f. I. *An eyelid*; plur. palpabræ, the eyelids. II. *Palpebræ* means also, *The hair on the eyelids.*

PALPHIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To move itself frequently and quickly, to tremble, throb, pant, palpitate*; to be convulsed.

II. *Fig.* Ignis palpitat; Stat.

PALPO, āvi, ātum, āre, and **PALPOR**, ātus sum, āri. I. *To stroke, touch softly.* II. *To coax, wheedle, caress.*

PALPO, ōnis. m. (palpo, āre) *A coaxer, wheedler, flatterer.*

PALPUM, i. n. or **PALPUS**, i. m. (the nominative does not occur) *A coaxing, flattering, caressing*; aliquem palpo percutere, *Plaut.*, to caress, flatter: palpusa obtudere alicui, *id.*, to flatter, i. e. to deceive by flattery.

PALŪDAMENTUM, i. n. *An upper garment, cloak, mantle*: especially of soldiers, a military mantle or cloak; Liv.; it is said more particularly of a general's cloak.

PALUDĀTIS, a, um. *Wearing an upper garment (paludamentum).*

PALŪDŌSUS, a, um. (palus, udis) *Boggy, marshy.*

PĀLUMBES, is. c. (apparently formed from πάλια) *A kind of wild pigeon, wood pigeon, ring dove.*

PĀLUS, i. m. *A pale.*

PĀLUS, ūdis. f. I. *Standing water, a bog, marsh, morass, pool, swamp, fen.* II. *A reed growing in bogs or marshes, sedge.*

PĀLUSTER, tris, tre. (palus, udis) *Boggy, marshy, fenny*: Palustria, *Boggy places, a marshy country.*

PAMPĪNEUS, a, um. (pampinus) *Full or consisting of tendrils or vine leaves.*

PAMPĪNUS, i. c. I. *A tendril or young shoot of a vine.* II. *A cluster, of beans and other vegetables, by which they support themselves.* III. *The foliage of a vine, vine leaves.*

PĀNĀCEA, æ. f. *A herb said to cure all diseases.*

PĀNĀRĪUS JM, i. n. (dimin. of panarium) *A small bread-basket.*

PĀNĀTHĒNĀLĪCUS, a, um. (Παναθηναϊκός) *Of, belonging to, or used in the festival at Athens called Panathenæa*: hence, Panathenæicus, sc. liber. *A work by Isocrates in praise of Athens, recited at this festival*: Panathenæica, sc. sollemnia, *this festival.*

PANCHRESTUS, a, um. (πᾶνχρηστος) *Generally or universally useful, very useful.*

PANCRRĪTICE, adv. *After the manner of pancratists.*

PANCRĪCŪLOR, āri. (pandus, or pando, ere) *To yawn or stretch one's self.*

PANDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pandus) *To bend, bow, curve.*

PANDO, pandi, pansum and passum. 3. I. *To open, spread abroad, extend.*

II. *To dry.* N. B. Lac passum, Ov., boiled, or curdled.

III. *To open*: hence, *fig., to open, to show, present, exhibit*: also, *to open, show, to publish, relate, explain.*

PANDUS, a, um. *Curved, crooked, bent.*

PANGO, nxi, nctum, and (from pago) pēgi, and, more frequently, pēpigi, pactum.

3. (πάγω, the lengthened form of πάγο, pago) I. *To fasten, drive in, fix or sink in*: hence, *to plant or set any thing*: also, *to plant or set with any thing*: hence, *to compose or to make (poetry), or, to write*: also, *to describe, sing, celebrate.* II. *To fix, settle, appoint*: hence, *to fix or settle by agreement, to contract, agree upon, conclude close*: it is frequently rendered, *to promise, engage*; to stipulate, covenant.

PANICEUS, a, um. (panis) *Made of bread.*

PANIFICIUM, i. n. (panis and facio)

I. *A making of bread.* II. *Any thing baked, as, bread, cakes, &c.*: cakes used at sacrifices.

PANIS, is. m. I. *Bread, a loaf.*

II. *Fig.* A loaf, a mass in the shape of a loaf.

PANNĀRIUS, a, um.; e. g. pannaria, Stat., presents of cloth.

PANNŌSUS, a, um. (pannus) I. *Ragged, tattered.* II. *Like rags.*

PANNŌCCUS or -IUS, a, um. (pannus) I. *Ragged, tattered.* II. *Wrinkled.*

PANNUS, i. m. (πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος) Prop. *The thread of the wool*: hence, I. *Cloth, or, a garment.* II. *A small piece of cloth, a rag, tatter*: hence, I. *Any cloth or small piece of cloth*; a towel, napkin: also, a band, bandage. 2. *A*

rag, tatter: hence, panui, rags, tatters, a tattered garment; pannis obstitus, Ter.; Suet. i. c. with an old torn garment.

PANSA, æ. m. *Broad-footed, one that has broad feet.*

PANSUS, a, um. Part. of PANDO.

PANTEX, icis. m.; plur. pantices. *The paunch, the bowels.*

PANTHERA, æ. f. (πανθήρα) *A panther.*

PANTŌMĪMA, æ. f. (pantomimus) *A female pantomime.*

PANTŌMĪCŪS, a, um. (παντομιμικός) *Pantomimic.*

PANTŌMĪMUS, i. n. (παντομιμικός) I. *A pantomime, an actor who expresses every thing by gestures.* II. *A piece or play expressed only by gestures.*

PĀPĒ I interj. (παῖα) *An interjection denoting admiration or astonishment, Wonderful! strange! marvellous!*

PĀPĀVER, ēris. n. *The poppy.*

PĀPILLA, æ. f. *The nipple of a breast*: also, for the breast (mamma) itself; Virg.: papillæ auratæ, Juv. of a small green chain, laid about the breast.

PAPPĀRIUS, a, um. (pappa) *That is for pap or food*: hence, Papparium, *A kind of pap.*

PAPPAS, æ. m. *A father, one that supports or educates a person.*

PAPPO, or PAPO, āre. *To eat (children's food).*

PĀPŪLA, æ. f. *A pustule, pimple, tubercle on the skin.*

PĀPŪFERE, a, um. (papyrus and fero) *That produces or bears the papyrus.*

PĀPŪRŪS, i. c. and PĀPŪRUM, i. n. (πάπυρος) *The papyrus, an Egyptian plant or reed (Cyperus Papyrus, L.)*: hence, I. *A garment made from it.* II. *Paper made from it.*

PĀR, genit. paris. I. Adj. I. *Equal, even, like, that has the same power, size, or nature*: hence, Pares, Equals. N. B. 1. *Par* par respondere, *Plaut.*, or, *paria paribus respondere.* Cic., to return like for like, retaliate, requite: hence, *par* par respondere, *id.*, for, to pay. 2. *Ex* par, equally, in an equal manner, on an equal footing. 3. *Par* impar ludere, *Hor.*, to play at odd and even. 2. *Equal to one's self in several respects, equally strong therein, equally great, not different.* 3. *Equal to any one in respect of strength, a match for any one.* 4. *Fit, proper, meet, suitable, convenient.* II. Subst. 1. m. *An opponent, adversary, antagonist.* 2. m. and f. *A companion*: hence, a husband wife 3. n. *A pair, couple*; gladiatorum

Cic. : tria paria amicorum ld. : par noble fratrum, Hor.

PĀRĀBLUS, e. (paro) *Easy to be proved.*

PĀRĀDOXUS, a. um. (παράδοξος) *Contrary to usual opinion* and so, *marvellous, strange* : Paradox, Cic., *Apparently contrary tenets* (of the Stoics).

PĀRĀRIUS, i. m. (paro) *A factor, broker.*

PĀRĀSITA, æ. f. (parasitus) *A female parasite.*

PĀRĀSITASTER, tri. m. (parasitus) *A despicable parasite, a mean, sorry parasite.*

PĀRĀSITĀTIO, ōnis. f. (parasitor) *An acting the parasite.*

PĀRĀSTOR, ari. (parasitus) *To act the parasite.*

PĀRĀSTUS, i. m. (παράστος) 1. *One who eats or is accustomed to eat with any one, a fellow boarder, guest.* 2. *A parasite, sponger, smell-fest.*

PĀRĀSTICHIS, Idis. f. (παράστιχίς) *A row of letters at the beginning or end of the verses, which afford a particular sense.*

PĀRĀTE, adv. 1. *Preparedly, with preparation.* 2. *Carefully, strictly.*

III. *Quickly, readily.*

PĀRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (pario) *A procuring, preparing*; regni, Sall., *a striving after the supreme power.*

PĀRĀTRĀGĒDIO, ære. (παράτραγῆδιον, ũ) *To speak or express one's self in a tragic style.*

PĀRĀTUS, a. um. 1. Part. of paro; see PARO. II. Adj. 1. *Prepared, ready, and sometimes, fit*: also, *that is in readiness, ready at hand.* 2. *Well furnished, fitted out, equipped*: hence, *skilled or well versed in any thing, experienced.*

PĀRĀTUS, us. m. (paro) *A preparing, fitting out, making ready.*

PĀRĀZŌNIUM, i. d. (παράζώνιον) *A small sword, a dagger.*

PARCE, adv. *Sparingly, with sparingness, parsimoniously*: hence, 1. Fig. *Sparingly, a little moderately, slightly.*

II. *Seldom.*

PARCIPROBUS, i. m. (parcus and promo) *One that gives sparingly, a niggard.*

PARCILAS, ōtis. f. (parcus) *Sparingness, parsimoniousness.*

PARCO, pēperi, pāritum and partum, ære. (parcus) 1. *To spare, favour, endeavour to preserve free from injury, &c.*: also, *to spare, to cease or leave off from, abstain from, let alone, not to use, not to weary one's self*

with, &c. 2. *To spare, not to hurt or injure.* 3. *To refrain, moderate one's self*: parce metu, be not afraid, i. e. moderate yourself in respect of fear, Virg.

PARCUS, a. um. 1. *Sparing, parsimonious, frugal.* 2. *Small, little, scanty, stingy.* 3. *Small, little, scanty.*

PĀREAS, or PĀRIAS, æ. m. (παρίας) *A kind of serpent.*

PĀRELION, i. n. (παρήλιος) *A parhelion, mock sun.*

PĀRENS, tis. 1. Part. of pareo; see PAREO. II. Adj. *Obedient*: parentior, Cic. 3. Subst. *Parentes, Subjects*; Sall.

PĀRENS, tis. c. (from pario, in the signification of gigno) 1. *A father or mother, a parent*: parentes (masc.), parentes. Hence, fig., *Parents, One who is as a father or mother; a preserver, protector, defender, benefactor.* 2. Under parentes are sometimes comprehended, 1. *Grand-parents, great-grand-parents, and ancestors.* 2. *Gen. Relatives, kinsfolk.*

N. B. Genit. parentum and parentium, Cic.

PĀRENTĀLIS, e. (parens, parentes) 1. *Of parents.* 2. *That is performed in honour or in remembrance of parents (or relatives after their death).* Parentalia, *Funerel obseques, a festival in honour of the dead, a funeral feast in honour of parents or those whom one regards as parents.*

PĀRENTO, avi, ōtum, ære. (parens) 1. *To perform funeral obsequies at the graves of parents and relatives.* 2. Fig. *To offer a funeral sacrifice to any one, to revenge his death by the death of another*: and gen., *as it were to bring an offering by way of satisfaction, to satisfy, appease.*

PĀREO, ui, ltum, ære. (from parlo) Prop. *To appear, come into sight*: hence,

1. *To appear, be visible, show one's self.* 2. *To appear at the command of a person, to wait upon*: hence, 1. *To obey, to conform or be obedient to*: hence, *to behave conformably to, to accommodate one's self to, to comply with.* 2. *To obey, to be subject to.* 3. *To be clear or evident*: hence, *to be manifest*; si parēt, Cic.

PĀRENTIALIS, æ. f. (pareo) *Obedience.*

PĀRETES, ētis. m. 1. *A wall.* 2. Fig. *Ero paries* (inter vos), *a partition-wall, Plant.*

PĀRETIUS, a. um. (paries) *Relating to walls or the walls of a house*: Parietine, ōrum, *Old ruinous walls.*

PĀRLIS, e. (par) *Equal, like, of the same form.*

PĀRO, pēperi, pāritum and partum, ære. 1. *To bring forth (children or young), to hatch* (eggs): also of fishes, *to spawn.*

II. Fig. i. e. *To bring forth or bear fruit.* 3. Fig. i. e. *To procure, occasion, get, acquire.* 4. *To bring forth, invent.* 5. B. Part. Partus, a. um; e. g. bona, Cic.: also Parta (plur.), subst. : e. g. patris mei bene parta, Ter., well-earned property.

PĀRTER, adv. 1. *Equally, in like manner, just so.* 2. *At the same time.*

III. *Likewise, too, also.* 4. *Collectively, together.*

PĀRITO, ære. Freq. of paro; Plant.

PARMA, æ. f. (πάριον) *A kind of small round shield, carried by the light infantry and the cavalry*: Liv.: with the poets, gen., *a shield*; Virg.

PĀRMATUS, a, um. *Furnished with the shield parma.*

PĀRMŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of parma; Hor. PĀRMŪCLĀRIUS, i. m. (parmula) i. q. Threx. *A gladiator, who in fighting after the Thracian manner used a parma*: hence, *one who follows the party of a Thracian gladiator* (Threx).

PĀRO, avi, ōtum, ære. (from pario) 1. *To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish*: hence, Paratus, a, um. *Prepared, ready, also, adapted, suited, fit*: also, *in readiness, ready at hand.* 2. *To prepare or make one's self ready for any thing.* Also absolute. *To prepare, make one's self ready.* 3. *To intend, determine, resolve, be on the point of.* 4. *To furnish, equip, fit out*: hence, Paratus, a, um, *Well furnished, fitted out*: hence, *well versed, experienced in any thing.*

V. *To manage, regulate, direct*: hence, Paratus, a, um, *Regulated.* VI. *To procure, acquire*: also, *to procure, buy.*

VII. *To value or esteem.* VIII. *To compare one's self with any one.*

PĀRO, ōnis. m. (παρών) *A kind of ship.*

PĀRŌCHUS, i. m. (παρόχος) *One that presents with or gives any thing*: hence, 1. *An officer placed at every station in Italy and in the provinces, who, in consideration of a sum of money fixed by the state, engaged to entertain magistrates, ambassadors, &c. on their journeys, and to furnish them with necessaries, as hay, wood, salt, and beds.* 2. *He that entertains others as guests, a host, landlord* (of a house).

PĀRŌDIA, æ. f. (παρόδια) *A song composed in imitation of another*: hence, a reply, especially, such as retains all or

the greater part of the words which it answers.

PAROPSIS, or **PARAPHSIS**, *Idis*. f. (παροψίς) *A dish, platter.* *A bird, the cry of which was esteemed an ill omen, perhaps, a jay.*

PATERCIDA, *a. c.* (for patricida, from pater and cado) *I. A murderer of a father or parents; hence, one that murders any person who is as it were a father (pater patric).* *II. The murderer of a near relative.* *III. The murderer of any free-born person.* *IV. As a term of reproach, A cut-throat; Cic. e Legg. XII Tab. especially, one who rebels against his native country or the sovereignty of his native country, a rebel, traitor.*

PARRICIDIALIS, or **PARRICIDĀLIS**, *e.* (parricidium) *Of or relating to parricide or murder, or gen., cursed, wicked.*

PARRICIDIUM, *i. n.* (parricidium) *I. A murdering of a father or parents, parricide.* *II. The murder of any free person.* *III. A cursed or atrocious crime.*

PARS, *tis. f.* *I. A part, piece, portion: pars is also, a portion of food which any one receives to eat, a mess.* *N. B. 1. Pars, A part, i. e. some: hence, pars — pars, i. e. alii — alii, Liv. 2. Parte — parte, On one side — on another. 3. Observe particularly the accusative partim; it is sometimes used for partem, a part; partim copiarum mitti, Liv.: but more frequently for ex parte, In part, or, partly; partim me amici deseruerunt, partim prodiderunt, Cic. 4. Multis partibus, means also, By much, by many times, far, very, much: omnibus partibus, on all sides, completely, entirely, in every respect. 5. In eam partem, On that side, on that part; also, in such a manner: also, on this account, with this view: it also means, on both sides, bad and good. 6. Per partes, By little and little, piecemeal. 7. In omnes partes, In every case, look at it on which side you will. 8. In partem venire; e. g. rei, to partake of, Cic.: in partem vocare, Cic.; Liv.; or, revocare, Liv., to give a share of, cause to partake of. 9. In parte, Partly, in part: in partem, you for your part. *II. A species, as part of a genus.* *III. Pars and partes: A party, faction, side.* *IV. Partes, The part or character played by an actor: hence, fig., a part, any thing which one has to speak or to do, an obligation, office, duty.* *V. Partes, Places, regions, countries.* *N. B. Parti, for parte, Lucr. : Varr.**

PARSIMŌNIA, *a. f.* (parco) *Frugality; parsimony, niggardliness.*

PARTIENSIS, *es. f.* (partiensis) *A kind of herb.*

PARTICIPES, *IPIS*. (pars and catio) *Adj. Participating, partaking.* *N. B. Particeps regno, for regni, Sen. II. Subst. A sharer, partaker, companion, comrade.*

PARTICIPŌ, *āvi, ātum, āre.* (particeps) *I. To make partaker of, cause to partake of; hence, 1. To impart, make in common, share with any person. 2. To send word to, to acquaint. II. To participate or partake of.*

PARTICŪLA, *a. f.* (dimin. of pars) *A small part or piece, a bit, a little.*

PARTICŪLĀTIM, *adv.* *By parts or pieces.*

PARTIM, *Partly, &c.; see Pars.*

PARTIO, *ivi, itum, ire* *I. q. partior.*

I. Trans. To divide, part, share: hence, Partitus, a, um, Divided, parted, shared: hence, 1. Fig. Caritatem in liberos, Phaedr. 2. To divide, distribute, digest.

II. Intrans. To agree, compose a difference.

PARTIO, *ōnis. f.* (pario, ere) *A bearing, bringing forth.*

PARTIOR, *itus sum, iri.* (pars) *I. To divide, distribute. II. To mark out.*

PARTITĒ, *adv.* *Distributively, with proper division.*

PARTITIO, *ōnis. f.* (partior) *I. A parting, dividing, distributing. II. A rhetorical figure, by which a whole is distributed into its parts, Order, distribution, arrangement.*

PARTITŪDO, *inis. f.* (pario, ere) *A bearing young.*

PARTUS, *a, um.* *Part of PARTIO, ire.*

PARTUMĒUS, *a, um.* *That easily brings forth children; Hor. Epod. 17, 50: but modern edd. read Pactumeius (Nom. propr.).*

PARTURIO, *ivi and ii, itum, ire.* (desider. of pario) *I. To desire to bring forth, to be in labour or travail: hence, fig. 1. As it were to be pregnant with any thing: especially, to design, purpose, intend. 2. Fig. To be in labour, to be distressed or anxious. II. For pario, To bring forth: hence, fig.: Notus parturit imbres, Hor.: arbor parturit, Virg., puts forth: parturit arbor, id., i. e. blooms, begins to bear fruit, &c.*

PARTUS, *a, um.* *Part of PARTIO.*

PARTUS, *us. m.* (pario) *I. Birth, a bringing forth: hence, the time of birth.*

II. The infant, young animal, whether

brought forth or not. *N. B. Partu, iou partui, Propert.*

PĀRUM, *adv.* (pāreus) *Compar. minus; Superl. minime. 1. Parum, with and without a genitive. 1. A little, not much: also, little, not very, not particularly. 2. Too little, not enough. 3. Not rightly, not properly, not as it ought to be.* *N. B. Parum, in classical Latin, never signifies little, but always has the signification of, Less than enough, less than one wishes, not enough, too little. II. Compar. Minus.*

1. Less. N. B. Minus is followed by quam, ac, or, atque, i. e. than: we also find the ablative. 2. Not rightly, not properly, not as it ought to be, which we express by, not so, not very; minus diligenter, Nep. 3. Not so, not so much. 4. Not. 1. After quo, that, or, whereby; prohibuisse, quo minus, &c., Cic. 2. In the phrases, si minus, unless, if not, sin minus, but if not, otherwise, which are usually followed by at, tamen, &c.; e. g. si assensus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolator, Cic., i. e. but if not. 5. Too little, without, or usually with, plus, which then means, too much: plus minusve faxit, Ter., too much or too little. III. Superl. Minime. 1. Least, least of all: hence, minime, not at all, by no means. 2. At least. N. B. It is also written minime; Plaut.: Ter.: Sall.

PĀRUMPER, *adv.* (pāreus πει) *A little while, a short time.*

PĀRUNCŪLUS, *i. m.* (dimin. of paro.) *A small boat or bark.*

PĀRVIPENDO, or **PARVĪ PENDO**, *ēre.* *To value or esteem at a low rate.*

PARVITAS, *ātis. f.* (parvus) *Littleness, smallness.*

PARVŪLUS, *a, um.* (dimin. of parvus) *I. Small, not great or large, petty.*

II. Little, young. III. Not a match for.

PARVUS, *a, um.* (from pāreus) *Compar. minor; Superl. minimus. 1. Parvus, a, um. 1. Small, not large: also, small, trifling, mean, weak: hence, Parvum, A trifle, a little thing, bagatelle: parvi aestimo, or, pendo, at little: parvi esse, to be of little value, to be worth little: hence, fig., small: also, parvus, little, small in quantity: hence, Parvum, A little. 2. Small, little, young: hence, Parvus, A little boy; parva, a little girl: parvi, little children.*

N. B. Superl. Parvissimus, a, um, Lucr. II. Compar. Minor. 1. Smaller, less, shorter: hence, 1. Minoris, At a lower price, cheaper, for less, at less. 2. Inferior, in respect of strength, reputation, &c.: hence also, conquered, over-

PAS

come, inferior. ³. Less, usually in the neuter gender; minus prædæ. Liv.; also, too little. ². Less, inferior in respect of years, younger, and, the younger of two; hence, gen. minor, (one who is under five and twenty years of age, a minor; Minoret. ¹. Younger persons, young persons, in respect of elder; children. ². Descendants, posterity. III. Superl. Minimus (minimus), a, um. ¹. The smallest, or, very small. ². Least, very little or trifling. ³. The least, in respect of age, the youngest. ⁴. The least, very little; the neuter minimum, the least, very little, is more frequent; hence, Minium, A very little thing, a trifle; hence, Minimum, adv. ¹. The least, very little. ². At the least, most seldom.

PASCŒLUS, i. u. (πάσκαλος, for which also πασκαλος was in use) A money-bag, purse.

PASCO, pâli, pastum, 3. (πάω, whence παρω) ¹. Trans. ¹. To graze, feed, keep (cattle), to supply with pasture; also absolutely, pascere, to graze cattle; also, to tend cattle, drive to pasture; hence, ¹. Gen. To feed, nourish, maintain, support, fatten. ². To graze. ³. To nourish, maintain, allot to grow. ⁴. To feast upon, to give nourishment or entertainment, to delight, gratify; thus also, pasci, to feed one's self. ². To cause to be grazed by cattle, to pasture cattle upon; fig., to consume, lay waste; hence, Pastus, a, um, Eaten, consumed. II. The passive form, Pascor, pastus sum, pasci, To be pastured, or, to graze, browse upon, feed, eat, is frequently, particularly by the poets, used as a deponent; ire pastum, Plaut.; mula pastum missa, Hor.; pasci per herbas, Virg.

PASCUS, a, um, (pasco) That serves for pasture; hence, plur., Pascua, Cic., A pasture.

PASSER, êris, m. ¹. A sparrow. II. A kind of sea-fish. III. Passer marinus, Plaut., i. q. struthio-camelus.

PASSERŒLUS, i. m. (dimin. of passer) A little sparrow.

PASSIM, adv. ¹. Here and there, in different places. II. Hither and thither, to different places.

PASSUM, i. n. (pando) sc. vinum. Wine made from dried grapes or raisins, raisin wine.

PASSUS, a, um. ¹. Part. of PANDO. II. Part. of PATIOR.

PASSUS, us, m. (pando) ¹. A step, pace; hence, ¹. Fig. A step. ². A foot-step, impression made by a foot. II. A

PAS

pace, as a measure of length, containing five Roman feet.

PASTILLUS, i. m. A small round ball of flour. Fig.: Pastilli, A powder for sprinkling on or between things, especially for the purpose of imparting an agreeable smell. Also, A kind of odoriferous preparation, which was chewed in order to give an agreeable smell to the breath.

PASTIO, unis, f. (pasco) A pasture, place where cattle feed.

PASTOR, êris, m. (pasco) ¹. One that pastures cattle, a herdsman. II. A feeder, fattener. N. B. Pastorum domina, i. e. Pales. Ov.: pastor Œnæus, i. e. Polyphemus, id.: pastorum duo geminus, id., i. e. Romulus and Remus.

PASTORĀLIS, e. (pastor) Of, belonging, proper to, ßc. herdsmen or shepherds.

PASTORĒICIUS (Pastoritis), a, um, i. q. pastoralis.

PASTORĒIUS, a, um, i. q. pastoralis.

PASTUS, a, um. Part. of PASCO.

PASTUS, us, m. (pasco) ¹. A pasture, place where cattle graze. II. A feeding.

III. Food. ¹. Of cattle, Pasture, fodder. ². Of persons, Food, sustenance, victuals.

PĀTĀGIĀRIUS, i. m. One that makes patagia.

PĀTĀGIĀTUS, a, um. Furnished or bordered with a patagium.

PĀTĀGIUM, i. n. (πατάγιον) A broad border on a Roman lady's garment, answering to the clavus on the tunic in a man's dress.

PĀTĀGUS, i. m. (πάταγος) Plaut.: it was a kind of disease, according to Festus.

PĀTĀLIS, e. (pateo) Open, spread abroad; bos, Plaut., with spreading horns.

PĀTĒFĀCIO, êci, actum, êre.; Pass. Patefio, actus sum. (pateo and facio) ¹. To throw open, to open. II. To open, render passable. III. To open, render visible. IV. To discover, manifest, make known, lay open, bring to light. V. To make by opening. N. B. The syllable te is sometimes long; Lucr.

PĀTĒFĀCIO, ônis, f. (patefacio) An opening, laying open, discovering, making known.

PĀTĒFĀCTUS, a, um. Part. of PĀTĒFĀCIO.

PĀTĒFĒO, actus sum. See PĀTĒFĀCIO.

PĀTĒLLA, æ, f. (dimin. of patera) A flat vessel, in which food was dressed and served up, a dish, plate.

PĀTĒNS, tis, i. Part. of pateo; see PATEO, II. Adj. ¹. Open, passable.

PAT

². Open, uncovered. ³. Evident, clear, manifest.

PĀTĒTER, adv. Openly.

PĀTEO, ul, êre. (prob. from pando) ¹. To be or stand open, not to be closed; hence, Patens, Open; hence, ¹. To be open or passable. ². To be open or free, to be allowed or unprohibited, to be at one's command. ³. To stand open, to be exposed to, to expose one's self; thus also, to be exposed, liable, or subject to. II. To be open, to be visible, appear; hence, gen., to be visible, manifest, well known; hence, patet, it is evident, it is clear. III. To extend, stretch; to extend, be of a certain extent.

PĀTEN, tris, m. (πατήρ) ¹. A father; pater familias, Clc.; or, familia, Liv., the master of a house. N. B. ¹. Pater, for amor paternus, Ov. ². The resemblance or likeness of a father. ³. A foster-father. ⁴. A step-father; Tac. Ann. i, 59. II. A father, the author of a thing. III. Father, as a title of honour and respect; hence, ¹. Pater patriæ, the father of his country, a title. ². Pater conscriptus, a senator, Cic.; pater, the senate, Liv. ³. The gods are called patres. ⁴. Pater patratus, Cic., the chief of the Fetiales, who made treaties. ⁵. Pater conæ, Hor., he that gives a feast or entertainment. ⁶. An old man; Virg. ⁷. Pater esuritionum, Catull., of a very poor man.

PĀTĒRA, æ, f. (pateo) A flat vessel for drinking and making libations out of, a bowl.

PĀTERFAMILIAS. See PATER.

PĀTERNUS, a, um, (pater) ¹. Fatherly, paternal. II. Of one's native or paternal country.

PĀTESCO, tui, 3. (pateo) ¹. To become open, open itself. II. Fig. To become manifest or evident, to become visible, come to light. III. To stretch, extend.

PĀTĒBĒLIS, e. (pater) ¹. Endurable, tolerable. II. Able to feel any thing, passible.

PĀTĒBĒLĒTUS, a, um, (patibulum) Fastened to a patibulum or gallows.

PĀTĒBĒLUS, a, um, (pateo) Spread, extended; hence, ¹. Patibulum. ¹. A gallows; also, a cross. ². A kind of prop for vines. II. Patibulum, A person fastened to a gallows, whether only to carry it about by way of punishment, or to suffer death upon it; Plaut.

PĀTIENS, tis, i. Part. of patior; see PATIOR, II. Adj. ¹. Bearing, enduring. ². Patient; also, hard, unyielding.

PĀTĒTER, adv. Patiently.

PÄTIENTIA, æ. f. (patiens) 1. With a genitive of the object. *An enduring, bearing, suffering.* 2. Without this genitive. 1. *An enduring of fatigue.* 2. *Contentment.* 3. *Compliance, submission; forbearance, lenity.* 4. *Patience.* 5. *Obedience.*

PÄTINA, æ. f. (from παθῶν or πάτην, for πάτην) *A pan, dish, plate, porringer.*
PÄPINÄRIUS, a. um. (patina); e. g. struices, Plaut., heaps of dishes; piscis, id., served up in a dish; patinarius, se homo, Suet., a gormandizer.

PÄTIO, Ære. for patior; Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.
PÄTIOR, passus sum, i. (from παθῶν, i. e. πασχω) 1. *To undergo, endure, suffer, to be obliged to do so; hence, to receive, experience, when equivalent to, to endure, suffer; repulsam, Ov.; vulnera, Cic.* 2. *To endure, undergo, suffer, bear, to be content with, comply with, yield to; hence, to last, endure; also without an accusative, to live, stay, continue.* 3. *To suffer, to let come to pass, to allow, permit, let; especially, to be so hard or unwilling as to let any thing happen.*

PÄTITOR, oris, m. (patro) *One that effects or accomplishes.*
PÄTRATUS, i. m. Pater patratus, *The chief Fetialis, who concluded treaties.*

PÄTRIA, æ. f. *A native country, &c.; see PATRIUS.*
PÄTRARCHA and -ES, æ. m. (πατριάρχης) *A patriarch. 1. The founder or progenitor of a family.* 2. *One of the chief bishops.*

PÄTRICE, adv. *Paternally, fatherly.*
PÄTRICIÄTUS, us, m. *The dignity of a patrician at Rome.*
PÄTRICIDA, æ. c. (pater and cædo) *A patrician, murderer of a father.*

PÄTRICIUS, a, um. (pater) *Descended from the old Roman senators; patrician; Patricii, The Patricians were a high ancient nobility at Rome, and their families were the oldest and most respectable; they were called patricii because descended from the senators (patres) in the times of the kings.*

PÄTRIMONIUM, i. n. (pater) *An estate bequeathed by a father, a patrimony, hereditary property.*
PÄTRIMUS, a, um. (pater) *That has a father alive.*

PÄTRISSE, Ære. (πατριζω, i. q. πατρίζω) *To resemble, act like, or take after, one's father.*

PÄTRUS, a, um. (pater) 1. *Paternal,*

fatherly; hence, Patria, sc. terra, One's native country, native place; hence, 1. Patrus, a, um, (Of one's native country, native.

PÄTRO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (pater) Prop. *To be a father, to act or play the father; hence, 1. To cast a paternal or affectionate glance at any one.* 2. *To acquire any thing from one by means of such a glance; hence, to effect, perform, accomplish, achieve, make, bring to pass.*

PÄTRÖCIINIUM, i. n. (for patronocinium, from patronus) *Protection, defence; pleading (in court); hence, for, a person to be defended, a client.*

PÄTRÖCINOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (patronus) *To defend, protect, support.*
PÄTRÖNA, æ. f. (patronus) 1. *A patroness, a protectress, she that defends or supports.* 2. *She that manumits a slave.*

PÄTRÖNUS, i. m. (pater) 1. *A patron, he that defends, protects, or assists a person, town, province, &c. on any occasion; a protector, defender, supporter, &c.; hence, 1. An advocate, pleader.* 2. *The master of a freedman who remains in his service and enjoys his protection.*

PÄTRÖUS, a, um. (πατέρος) i. q. patris.
PÄTRÖULIS, e. (patruus) 1. *Descended or proceeding from a father's brother; frater patruelis; and simply, Patruelis, A father's brother's son, i. e. a cousin; a father's sister's son, cousin.* 2. *Belonging to or common with a father's brother's child.*

PÄTRUS, (pater) 1. *Subst. Patrus, i. m. 1. A father's brother, paternal uncle.* 2. *Fig. One who is fond of blaming the faults of others, especially of youth, a blamer, reprover, chider.* Hence, 2. *Adj. Patrus, a, um, Of or belonging to a paternal uncle.*

PÄTRÜS, a, um. (pateo) 1. *Open, standing open.* 2. *Extended, spreading, broad.*

PÄCILLÖQUIUM, i. n. (paucus and loquor) *Fewness of words in speaking; a speaking but seldom.*
PAUCITAS, Ætis. f. (paucus) *Fewness, smallness of number, paucity.*

PAUCÜS, a, um. (dimin. of paucus) Plur. **PAUCULI**, æ, a. *Very few.*
PAUCUS, a, um, and more frequently, plur., **PAUCI**, æ, a. (allied to paulus) 1. *Few; hence, pauci, few (persons); pauciores, fewer (persons).* N. B. **Pauca**, plur., *Few words, a little; ut in pauca*

conferam, Cic., to be brief; paucis te volo Ter., I should like to speak a word or two with you. 2. *Some.*

PAULÄTIN, or **PAULLÄTIN**. 1. *Gradually, by degrees, by little and little.*

2. *A little.* 3. *Singly, by parts.*
PAULISPER, or **PAULLISPER**. adv. *A little time, a little while, a short time.*

PAULO, or **PAULLO**. See **PAULUS**.
PAULÖS. See **PAULLUS**.

PAULÖLUS, or **PAULLÖLUS**, a, um. (dimin. of paulus) *A little; hence, Paululum, subst., A trifle, a little; hence, paululo; also, Paululum, adv., A little.*

PAULUS, or **PAULLUS**, a, um. (παῦλος, i. q. πᾶσις) *Little, small.* Paulum, i. Subst. *A little, a trifle; hence, paulo, by a little, a little, little.* 11. Adv. *A little.*

PAUPER, Æris. *Poor, needy, indigent.*
PAUPERCÜS, a, um. (dimin. of pauper) *Poor, indigent, needy.*

PAUPERIES, Æi. f. (pauper) 1. *Poverty, want of riches.* 2. *Loss, injury, detriment.*

PAUPERÖ, Ære. (pauper) 1. *To render poor.* 11. Aliquam re, to make poor in any matter, i. e. to deprive of.

PAUFERTAS, Ætis. f. (pauper) 1. *Poverty, i. Want of riches.* 2. *Want, neediness.* 3. *Poverty.*

PAUSA, æ. f. (παῦσις) *A pause, stop, halt, cessation, Ære: pausam facere, to cease, stop, plaut.*

PAUSÄRIUS, i. m. (pauza) *The director or commander of the rowers, to whom he gave a signal with a hammer when to stop.*

PAUSEA, or **PAUSIA**, æ. f. *Oliva, A kind of olive.*

PAUSILLÖUM. adv. *A little.*
PAUXILLÄTIN. adv. i. q. paulatim; Plaut.
PAUXILLISIM. adv. i. q. paulisper; Plaut.

PAUXILLÖLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pauxillus) *Little, small; hence, Pauxillum, A small thing, a trifle; hence, adv., A little.*

PAUXILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of paulus) *Little, small; Pauxillum, subst., A little; hence, pauxillo, abl., a little, by a little.*

PÄVÆFÄCIO, Æci, actum. 3.; Pass. **Pävæfio**. actus, sum. (paveo and facio) *To frighten, alarm, terrify; hence, Pävæfactus, a, um, Frightened, terrified, alarmed.*

PÄVÖ, pävi. 2. (from pavo, pavio, to strike) *To be struck; hence, to be struck with fear, to fear, dread, quake with*

fear: hence, Pavens, afraid intimidated, alarmed.

PÁVECO, ére. 3. (paveo) To begin to be afraid or alarmed.

PÁVIDE, adv. Fearfully.
PÁVIDES, a, um. (paveo) I. Trembling, shaking, fearful, full of solicitude and anxiety, afraid: hence, I. Timid. II. Fearful, timorous. 2. Sturdied. III. Anxious, connected with anxiety and trouble.

PÁVIMENTO, ávi, átum, áre. (pavimentum) I. To pave, floor. II. To make a pavement.

PÁVIMENTUM, i. n. (pavio) A pavement, floor; a footpath beaten or made dense with stones, earth, or chalk.

PÁVIO, víi, ítum. (from παύω, παύω) To strike, beat: to strike, make close or dense by striking.

PÁVITO, áre. (freq. of paveo) I. To tremble with fear, to be afraid, to fear greatly. II. To shake or tremble with cold, &c. to have a fever, to be ill.

PÁVITCS, a, um. Part. of PÁVIO.

PÁVIO, óris. m. A peacock.

PÁVOR, óris. m. (paveo) I. A shaking, trembling: hence, a beating, throbbing, or panting of the heart. II. Anxiety, fear, terror, dread, fright, alarm. III. Reluctious awe or dread.

PAX, pácis. f. (allied to pacio, paciscor, pango) I. An agreement, contract, covenant. II. Peace: hence, I. Fig. Peace, tranquility: also, public tranquillity. 2. Pax! as an exclamation, Peace! silence! not another word!

III. Permission, good leave. IV. Of the gods, Grace, favour, assistance.

PÉCCÁTUM, i. n. (pecco) That which is done wrong; a fault, trespass, sin, error.

PÉCCÁTUS, us. m. (pecco) A fault.

PÉCCO, ávi, átum, áre. Prop. To do any thing wrongly. I. To do wrong, make a mistake; to commit a fault, transgress, sin: also, aliquid, to err, make a mistake in any thing. II. To err, commit one's self, offend.

PÉCCÓNDISTCS, a, um. (pecus, oris) Rich in cattle.

PÉCTEN, ínis. m. (pecto) I. A comb for the hair. II. Any thing resembling a comb. I. A weaver's lay or stay; the stay or of a weaver's loom: hence, the art of a weaver, weaving. 2. An instrument for pilling or rifling flax, or for carding wool; a comb, card. 3. A rake, harrow. 4. A clasping together of the hands or fingers. 5. A stripe or vein

running along or across wood. 6. A kind of dance in which the dancers are as it were interwoven. 7. The quill or instrument with which they played on a lute: hence, fig., a lute, lyre. 8. A scallop.

PÉCTILCS, a, um. Part. of PÉCTO.

PÉCTO, pexi, pexul or pectivi, pexum and pectulum, ére. (pexerim, ẽ) I. To comb. II. Fig. To prepare, work well, purify. III. To hackle or heckle, to card. Part. I. Pexus, a, um. 1. Combed. 2. Woolly. 2. Pectitus, a, um. 1. Combed. 2. Well worked, dug.

PÉCTUS, óris. u. I. The breast, of men and animals: also, the breast-bone. II. Fig. The breast, heart, in respect of courage, inclination, affections, &c.: hence, for, a person. III. The understanding, the soul, the mind. IV. The stomach.

PÉCU, u. n. (allied to pecus) Plur. pecua. Cattle: pecu squamosum, Plaut., i. e. fishes.

PÉCCÁRIUS, a, um. (pecu) Of, belonging to, or concerned with cattle: Pecuaría, orum, Herds of cattle: hence, Pecuaríus (sc. homo), A breeder and feeder of cattle, a grazer; especially, a possessor of whole herds.

PÉCCÁTOR, óris. m. (peculor) A robber, thief; especially, one who in the manner of a thief appropriates to himself any thing which belongs to the community.

PÉCCÁTUS, us. m. (peculor) A depriving of property, robbery, theft: especially, peculation, e.

PÉCCÁRIUS, e. (peculium) I. Relating to one's private property. II. One's own, belonging to one's private property, to which no one else has a claim.

III. One's own, not common with others, peculiar, particular, proper.

IV. Singular in its kind, especial, extraordinary.

PÉCCÓLTO, ávi, átum, áre. (peculium) To furnish with a peculium or private property: Peculatus, a, um, Furnished with or having a peculium or private property: enriched.

PÉCCÓNDISTCS, a, um. (peculium) Having a large private property or peculium.

PÉCCŪM, i. n. (from pecus, as also pecunia) Prop. Property in cattle: hence, gen., property: especially, one's own private property, no part of which can be claimed by another. I. That which the master of a house spares and lays by, a private purse, savings, ready money. II. The private property of a woman, which

cannot be disposed of by her husband.

III. The private property of a son or slave, gained or possessed with the permission of his father or master.

PÉCCŪLOR, ári. (peculium); e. g. remp., Flor., to appropriate to one's self that which belongs to the state.

PÉCCŪLIA, æ. f. (from pecus, because the riches of the ancients consisted in herds of cattle) I. Property. II. Money: hence, pecunie, money, sums of money.

PÉCCŪNARIUS, a, um. (pecunia) Of, concerning, or belonging to money. inopia rei pecuniarie, Cic., want of money: pramía rei pecuniarie, Cæs., a reward in money.

PÉCCŪNŌSUS, a, um. (pecunia) I. That has much money, rich. II. That enriches or makes rich.

PÉCCUS, óris. n. (from πᾶω, to shear) I. Prop. A sheep; or as a collective, sheep. II. Small cattle; cattle, so far as they feed in herds, or are considered as domestic. N. B. In the poets, also, a single head of cattle; pecus magna parentis, i. e. leo, Ov. III. Cattle, herd, of persons, as a term of reproach; imitatorum servum pecus, Hor.

PÉCCUS, údis. f. (allied to pecus, oris) I. A sheep. II. A head of small cattle. III. A head of cattle, gen., or, an animal of any species. IV. Sheep, calf, as a term of reproach.

PÉDĪLS, e. (pes) I. Pertaining to the foot. II. Containing the measure of a foot, a foot in length, breadth, thickness, &c. Of the sun, A foot in diameter.

PÉDĀRIUS, a, um. (pes); e. g. senatores; and simply, pedarií, sc. senatores, an inferior order of senators, who had not the privilege of giving their own vote to the senate.

PÉDĀTUS, us. m. (pedo, are) A drawing near; as, to an enemy, an attack; Plaut.

PÉDES ÍTIS. m. (pes) That is or goes on foot: especially in the army, a foot soldier: also, pedes for pediatús, the infantry.

PÉDESTER, tris, tre. (pes) I. On foot that goes, is done, &c. on foot. II. By land, in opposition to 'by sea.' III. In prose, prosaic. IV. Low, not sublime in style.

PÉDĒSTĒM, adv. (pes and teno, i. e. retineo) I. Foot by foot, step by step. II. Step by step, gradually, by degrees.

PÉDĪCA, æ. f. (pes) That by which the foot is caught or detained, a spring, snare, gin, noose.

ΠΕΔΙΚΛΟΣΤΗΣ, a, um. (pediculus) *Full of lice, lousy.*
 ΠΕΔΙΚΛΟΣ, i. m. (dimin. of pes) 1. *A small foot.* II. *The stalk or pedicle of fruit.* III. *A louse, vermin.*

ΠΕΔΙΣ, is. c. *A louse.*
 ΠΕΔΙΣΕΥΟΣ, or ΠΕΔΙΣΕΥΟΣ, a, um. (pes and scutor) *That follows on foot: hence, Pedisequus, and pedisequa, A lucky, footman, attendant, page, waiting-woman.*

ΠΕΔΙΤΑΤΟΣ, us. m. (pedes, itis) *Foot soldiers, infantry.*
 ΠΕΠΟ, avi, ātum, āre. (pes) *To furnish with feet.*

ΠΕΠΟ, πεπέδι, peditum. 3. *Crepitum ventris emittit:* Hor.: hence, *Peditum, i. n. i. e. eropit ventris; Catull.*

ΠΕΦΟΜ, i. n. *A shepherd's staff or crook.*
 ΠΕΓΑΝΟΝ, i. n. (πέγασον) 1. *Ruc, garden rue* (Ruta graveolens, L.). II. *P. orion (ζέγιον), Mountain rue* (Pegannum harmala, L.).

ΠΕΓΕ, es. f. (πέγγω) *A fountain.*
 ΠΕΓΜΑ, ātis. n. (πέγμα) *Any thing composed of boards joined together, a wooden machine: hence, I. Perhaps, A repository, case, or shelves for holding books, a bookcase.* II. *A wooden machine used in the theatre, which was raised and lowered imperceptibly, or that opened quickly.*

ΠΕΓΜΑΡΙΣ, e. (pegma) *That is publicly exhibited on a pegma.*

ΠΕΙΘΕΡΟ, avi, ātum, āre. (per and juro) *To swear falsely, perjure or forswear one's self, not to keep an oath.*

ΠΕΙΘΩΡ. *Worse, &c.; see MALUS.*

ΠΕΛΑΓΙΟΣ, a, um. *Of the sea.*

ΠΕΛΑΓΟΣ, i. n. (πέλαγος) 1. *The sea.* II. *Of a river; pelago premit arva, Virg., with its sea, i. e. waters that equal a sea.* N. B. Plur. pelage (πέλαγη), *Luce.*

ΠΕΛΛΑΧΙΑ, a. f. (pellax) *An alluring, enticing, attracting by flattery, enchantment, &c.*

ΠΕΛΛΑΧ, ſels. (pellicio) *Deceitful, artful, cunning.*

ΠΕΛΛΕΒΡΑ, a. f. (pellicio) *A bait, she that entices or seduces.*

ΠΕΛΛΕΚΤΟ, ōnis. f. (pellego) *A reading through.*

ΠΕΛΛΕΚΤΟΣ, a, um. part. I. Of PELLEGO. II. Of PELLICIO.

ΠΕΛΛΗΓΟ, ēre. for perlego. *To read through.*

ΠΕΛΛΗΣ, icis. f. (πέλλαξ) *A concubine, mistress.*

ΠΕΛΛΙΚΑΤΟΣ, us. m. (pellex) *Concubinage, a cohabiting with the husband of another woman.*

ΠΕΛΛΙΟ, exi, octum. 3. (per and lacio) *To allure, entice, draw or endeavour to draw to itself, to inveigle, decoy.*

ΠΕΛΛΙΛΑ, a. f. (dimin. of pellis) *A small skin or hide.*

ΠΕΛΛΙΟ, ōnis. m. (pellis) *One who prepares skins and makes various articles from them, a furrier.*

ΠΕΛΛΙΣ, is. f. I. *A hide, skin.* II. *Any thing made from hides or skins.*

ΠΕΛΛΙΤΟΣ, a, um. (pellis) *Covered with a skin (fur).*

ΠΕΛΛΟ, πεπέλλι, pulsum. 3. (from πάλω, πάλω) 1. *To drive, especially in order to remove from a place, to drive or thrust forth or away, to remove forcibly, expel.*

II. *To put in motion.* III. *To strike violently, to beat: hence, I. To beat or strike against any thing: also, to beat, whip, flog. 2. To hit, strike, reach: hence, fig., to befall, happen to. 3. Fig. Of the mind and affections, To make an impression, to affect, move, touch, impress.*

ΠΕΛΛΩΟ, or PERLUCEO, xi. 2. (per and luceo) 1. *To shine or glitter through, to glitter or shine forth: hence, fig., to shine or glitter through, to be visible, shine forth.* II. *To be transparent or pellucid: Perlucent, transparent, pellucid: hence, fig., clear, plain.*

ΠΕΛΛΕΙΟΦΙΛΟΣ, a, um. Dimin. of pellucidus; *Catull.*

ΠΕΛΛΩΙΟΣ, or PER-LUCIDUS, a, um. I. *Transparent, pellucid.* II. *Very bright.*

ΠΕΛΩΡΙΣ, Idis. f. (Πελαγίς) *se. concha, Hor., the Pelorian muscle, or shell-fish, i. e. found at the promontory Pelorus.*

ΠΕΛΤΑ, a. f. (πέλτη) *A small light shield in the shape of a half moon.*

ΠΕΛΤΑΣΤΗΣ -A, a. m. (πέλταστος) *A soldier armed with the light shield pelta, a peltast.*

ΠΕΛΤΑΤΟΣ, a, um. *Armed with the pelta.*

ΠΕΛΤΙΓΕΡ, a, um. (pelta and gero) *That bears a pelta.*

ΠΕΝΑΡΙΟΣ (Penuar.) a, um. (penus) *Relating to or concerned with provisions.*

ΠΕΝΑΣ, ātis. (allied to penitus, penetrō, &c.) occurs only in the plural: namely, dii penates, and simply, penates, *sc. dii, the tutelary deities of a state and of single families: hence, Penates, both with and without dii, for, A dwelling-house*

ΠΕΝΑΤΙΓΕΡ, a, um. (penates and gero) *That bears or carries the tutelary deities.*

ΠΕΝΔΟ, πέπενδι, ēre. (from pendo, as jacio from jacio) 1. *To hang, hang down, be suspended: hence, 1. To hang, seem to be suspended.* 2. *To hang, to be hung.* 3. *To hang, not to be firm or stationary, to be moveable.* 4. *To hang one's self.* 5. *To impend, hang over.* 6. *Ab ore alicuius, Virg.;* Ov., *to listen to very attentively.* 7. *Heus pender, Suet., i. e. his cause is still undecided.* 8. *To be at a stand, to be suspended, interrupted, or discontinued.* 9. *To totter, be ready to fall: hence, fig., to be near a fall.* 10. *To be or tarry in a place for some time.* 11. *To be flaccid, weak, without strength.*

II. *Fig. To hang, rest, or depend upon a person or thing.* III. *To be uncertain, doubtful, or perplexed, to be in embarrassment or suspense, to be without hope.*

ΠΕΝΔΟ, πέπενδι, pensum. 3. Prop. *To cause to hang down.* 1. *Trans. To weigh: hence, 1. To pay: hence, 1. Fig. To pay or give any thing due.* 2. *To suffer, endure, undergo (what one has deserved).* 2. *Fig. To weigh, judge, ponder, consider, decide: hence, to value, esteem, with a genitive.* II. *Intrans. To weigh, be heavy, have weight.*

ΠΕΝΔΥΛΟΣ, a, um. (pendeo) 1. *Hanging, hanging down: also, hanging, not standing or being straight or upright.* II. *Doubtful, uncertain.*

PENE. *See PENE.*

ΠΕΝΕΣ. prep. *With, at, by.* I. *Of place.* II. *With, denoting possession, property, power, &c.*

ΠΕΝΕΤΡΑΒΙΛΙΣ, e. (penetro) 1. *Penetrable.* II. *Penetrating.*

ΠΕΝΕΤΡΑΛΙΣ, e. (allied to penetrō and penitus) 1. *Penetrating.* II. *Inner, interior, internal: hence, Penetrals, 1. Any interior place or part of a place, temple, house, &c., an inner room, &c.* 2. *Secrecy.* 3. *Penetrals, for penates, Sil. 1, 608.* N. B. *Penetrat, for penetrare, Tropt.*

ΠΕΝΤΕΡΟ, avi, ātum, āre. (penitus) 1. *Trans. 1. To put, place, or set into: se, to go to a place, betake one's self to: hence, Penetratus, a, um, That has come or penetrated into.* 2. *To go or pass through to a place, to penetrate.* II. *Intrans. To come or penetrate to a place, to pass through, to come into, enter.*

ΠΕΝΙΛΛΙΟΝ, i. n. or ΠΕΝΙΛΛΙΟΝ, i. m. (dimin. of peniculus) *A painter's pencil.*

PEN

PENICILLUS, i. m. (dimlu. of penis) *A little tail; hence, a brush; a sponge.*
PENIS, ls. m. (from πῆξ, πῆ) *Membrum virile.*
PENISIME, adv. See **PENE**.
PENITE, adv. *Inwardly, internally.*
PENITUS, a, um. *Inward, internal.*
PENITUS, a, um. (penis) *Furnished with or having a tail.*
PENITUS, adv. I. *Inwardly, internally.* II. *Deeply, deeply in, in the inmost part, far within.* III. *Accurately, thoroughly.* IV. *Completely, wholly, entirely.* V. *Heartily, from the heart.*
VI. Far.
PENNA, av. f. I. *A feather of a winged animal; hence, 1. A wing, usually in the plural. 2. A flying, flight.* II. *The feather (or feathers) on an arrow; an arrow.*
PENNATUS, a, um. (penna) *Winged, feathered.*
PENNIGER, a, um. (penna and gero) *Having feathers or wings, feathered, winged.*
PENNIPES, édis. (penna and pes) *Having wings or feathers on the feet.*
PENNIPOTENS, tis. (penna and potens) *Winged.*
PENŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of penna) *A little wing.*
PENŪLIS, e. (pendeo) I. *Hanging, hanging down.* II. *Suspended, pensile, not resting on the ground; also gen., moving to and fro.*
PENSIO, ónis. f. (pendo) I. *A weighing; a weight.* II. *A paying, payment, and sometimes, a term of payment; hence, house rent.*
PENSIO, avi, átum, ére. (freq. of penso) I. *To weigh.* II. *Fig. To weigh, compare.* III. *To weigh, to ponder, meditate upon, consider.* IV. *To pay.*
PENSO, avi, átum, ére. (freq. of penso) I. *To weigh, weigh out.* II. *Fig. To weigh, to judge of, estimate.* III. *Fig. To weigh, to ponder, consider; to weigh, to have respect to.* IV. *To weigh one thing against another, to reckon against, to compare; hence, to make amends for, compensate, retrieve, restore, requite.* V. *To pay; hence, 1. To suffer, undergo (what one deserves).* 2. *To purchase.*
PENSUM, i. n. (pendo) *That which is weighed, as, a day's work for female slaves in spinning, because the wool was weighed out to them; hence, fig., any performance that falls to a person's lot, an office, duty, charge.*

PEN

PENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of pendio; see PENDO.* II. *Adj. Heavy, weighty, having weight; hence, fig., weighty, valuable, estimable, precious, excellent; hence, Pensum, Any thing of consequence or importance, or worthy of consideration.*
PENTAMETER, tra, trum. (πενταμετρος) *Having five poetical members.*
PENTATHLUM, i. n. (πενταθλος) *A five-fold exercise, consisting of the discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio.*
PENTETHRONCUS, a, um. *A fictitious word; Plaut. Pen. 2, 25.*
PENŪRIA, æ. f. (from πῆξ, hunger) *Want.*

PENUS, us and i. c. **PENUM**, i. n. **PENUS**, ónis. n. (from πέπος, or πέσις) *Provision of victuals, store of food, provisions.*

PEPLUM, i. n. also **PEPLUS**, i. m. (πέπλος, πέπλος) *A richly embroidered wide upper garment of Minerva at Athens, with which she was clothed every five years at the ludii Panathenæici.*

PÉR, prep. (from πέρω, to pass through)
 I. *Through.* I. When it denotes a passing through. In such instances we frequently say in English, *Over, down, along, &c.* 2. *Of time, During, throughout, in, at, for.* 3. *By, through, denoting an instrument or means, by means of.* 4. *Under pretext or pretence of, under colour or appearance of.* II. *On account of, through, for the sake of, out of;* hence, 1. *In beseeching, when it is also rendered, By, or, for the sake of, through.* 2. *With words expressing hinderance, opposition, permission, power or inability; For, on account of, for the sake of, in respect of.* III. *In swearing, affirming, assuring, commanding. By; jurare per deos, Cic.* IV. *For in.* 5. *To the question, where? 2. To the question, whether? 3. To the question, when?*

V. *For inter, Among.* VI. *For post, After.* VII. *Before, or by.* VIII. It frequently expresses a way or manner, and may be rendered, *In, to, by, with, out of, according to.* N. B. In composition, especially with an adjective or an adverb, it commonly denotes, *Very; over and over; through and through; entirely around.*

PÉRA, æ. f. (πέρα) *A bag, wallet, knapsack.*

PÉR-ABSURDUS, a, um. *Very absurd, very silly.*

PÉR-ACCOMMODATUS, a, um. *Very fit, very convenient.*

PÉR-ACER, cris, cre. *Very sharp.*

PÉR-ACERBUS, a, um. *Very harsh or sour.*

PÉR-ACESCO, cul. 3. *To grow quite*

PER

sour. 1. *To bite, vex, provoke.* II. *To become angry.*

PÉRACCTUS, ónis. f. (perago) *A completing.*

PÉRACCTUS, a, um. *Part. of PERAGO.*

PÉRACCTE, adv. *Very sharply, very acutely.*

PÉR-ACUTUS, a, um. I. *Very sharp.*

II. *Fig. 1. Very acute, shrewd.* 2. *Very clear or penetrating.*

PÉR-ADOLESCENS, tis. *Very young.*

PÉR-ADOLESCENTULUS, i. m. *A very young man.*

PÉRÆQUE, adv. *Very equally, in an equal manner, without difference.*

PÉR-AGITO, avi, átum, áre. *To drive or hunt about, to disturb;* hence, 1. *To stir up.* II. *To put in motion.*

PÉR-AGO, égi, átum, ére. *Prop. To lead or conduct through;* hence, 1. *To continue, pursue, go on with;* hence, 1. *To complete, perfect, accomplish, finish, end.* 2. *To accomplish, perform, do, make; especially, to speak, declare, utter.*

II. *To hunt about, harass, disturb;* hence, 1. *To work, labour upon.* 2. *To enfeble, weary.* 3. *To kill.* 4. *To think or meditate upon, to ponder, consider.*

III. *To go, travel, or wander through;* hence, 1. *Fig. To spend, pass (time).* 2. *To describe.* IV. *To pierce, transir.*

PÉR-AGATIO, ónis. f. (perago) *A wandering or travelling through.*

PÉR-AGRO, avi, átum, áre. (per and ager)

1. *To wander, rove, go, or travel through.* II. *Fig. To wander or go through, to penetrate.* N. B. **PERAGRATUS**, a, um, *Wandered through;* terra, Cic.

PÉR-AMANS, tis. *Very loving, very fond of.*

PÉR-AMANTER, adv. *Very lovingly, in a very loving manner.*

PÉR-AMBULO, avi, átum, áre. *To go or walk through, to perambulate, traverse, wander through.*

PÉR-AMENUS, a, um. *Very pleasant or agreeable.*

PÉR-AMPLUS, a, um. *Very large, of great extent.*

PÉR-ANGUSTE, adv. *Very narrowly.*

PÉR-ANGUSTUS, a, um. *Very narrow.*

PÉR-ANNO, avi, átum, áre. *To live or last a year.*

PÉR-ANTIQUUS, a, um. *Very old.*

PÉR-APPÓSITUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very apposite, very proper.*

PÉR-ARDUS, a, um. *Very high, very difficult to do.*

PÉR-ARGŪTUS, a, um. *Very acute, very witty.*

PER-ARO, avi, átum, áre. *To plough through*; hence. I. Fig. *To furrow*.

II. *To write*, because the ancients made furrows, as it were, on a wax tablet with the style; *litteram*, Ov. III. *To sail through*.

PER-ÁTUM, adv. *By bags or purses*.

PER-ATTENTE, adv. *Very attentively*.

PER-ATTENSUS, a, um. *Very attentive*.

PER-ACHINENDUS, a, um. *That one ought to hear distinctly, or by all means*.

PER-BACCOR, átus sum, ári. *To carouse, revel, or, to revel through*.

PER-BEATUS, a, um. *Very fortunate*.

PERBELLE, adv. *Very finely, very well*.

PERBENE, adv. *Very well*.

PER-BENÉVÓLUS, a, um. *Very kind or well-disposed*.

PERBÉNIGNE, adv. *Very kindly*.

PERBIBESIA, æ, f. (perbibō) A fictitious word, *Drink-country*.

PER-BIBO, bi, 3. Prop. *To drink much or entirely*; hence, I. *To suck up*.

II. Fig. *To drink in, imbibe*.

PER-BITO, ére, 3. I. *To fall to the ground, perish*. II. *To go to a place*.

PER-BLANDUS, a, um. *Very courteous, very engaging*.

PER-BONUS, a, um. *Very good*.

PER-BREVIS, e. *Very short*.

PERBRÉVITER, adv. *Very shortly or briefly*.

PER-CÆDO, cæcidi, cæsum, 3. *To cut down entirely*.

PER-CÆLESKO, lui, 3. *To become thoroughly warm*.

PER-CALLESKO, lui, 3. I. *To grow callous, hardened and without feeling*.

II. *To gain a thorough knowledge of any thing*.

PER-CÆRUS, a, um. *Very dear, very expensive, that costs much*.

PER-CAUTUS, a, um. *Very cautious*.

PER-CÉLEBRO, ávi, átum, áre. *To speak of any thing frequently, to have any thing often in one's mouth*.

PER-CÉLER, is, e. *Very quick or swift*.

PERCÉLÉRITER, adv. *Very quickly, very soon*.

PERCELLO, cūli, culsum, 3. (from per cello, *ξύλον*, to move). I. *To overthrow, overturn, upset, throw down*;

PERCULSUS, a, um. *Beaten (in battle)*.

II. *To shake violently*; hence, to overthrow, beat down, dash to the ground, to ruin, destroy; hence, of the mind and spirits, to cast down, render fainthearted or discouraged; to *deject, daunt, dishearten*, strike with consternation. III.

To strike, beat with violence; also, to strike or beat against any thing, to reach, arrive at; also, to excite, urge on, impel.

PER-CENSEO, ui, ére. I. *To go through any thing*. I. *To number, count*; hence, to name in succession. 2. *To see, survey, examine*. II. *To go or travel over or through*.

PERCEPTIO, ónis, f. (percipio) A receiving, obtaining. I. With the body.

II. With the mind, i. e. *Perception, knowledge, intelligence*.

PERCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of PERCIPIO.

PERCIDO, di, sum, ére. (per and cædo) *To cut or strike severely or to pieces*.

PER-CIEO, ivi and ii, itum, ére. and PERCIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. *To stir, put in motion, excite*; hence, *Percitus*, a, um. I. *Roused, excited, moved, stimulated, prompted, &c.* 2. *That can easily be excited, passionate, irritable*. II. *To name, call*.

PERCIPIO, épi, eptum, ére. (per and capio) I. *To take possession of, seize, occupy*. II. *To take to one's self*.

III. *To get, obtain, receive*; hence: I. *To perceive, observe, feel*. 2. *To learn*. 3. *To comprehend, conceive, understand*;

hence, *Percepta artis*, Principles, rules, or theorems of an art or science.

PERCIPIUS, a, um. Part. of PERCIDO.

PERCIVILIS, e. *Very civil, courteous, or condescending*.

PERCOCUS, a, um. Part. of PERCOQUO.

PERCOGNITUS, a, um. Part. of PERCOGNOSCO.

PERCOGNOSCO, óvi, Itum, ére. *To become well acquainted with*; *percognovi*, I am well acquainted with.

PER-COLO, ávi, átum, áre. *To filter, strain through*.

PER-COLO, olui, ultum, ére. I. *To perfect, finish, complete*. II. *To honour, to honour much (constantly)*; also, to honour with any thing.

PER-COMIS, e. *Very friendly, very courteous*.

PERCOMMODE, adv. *Very conveniently, very suitably, very well, very opportunely*.

PER-COMMODUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very convenient, very opportune*.

PERCONTATIO, ónis, f. (percontor) An inquiring, asking a question.

PERCONTATOR, óris, m. (percontor) An asker, inquirer.

PER-CONTOR, átus sum, ári. originally

PER-CONCTOR, átus sum, ári. (from cunc-

tus) *To inquire into every thing*; hence to ask, inquire.

PER-CONTUMAX, ácis. *Very obstinate very contumacious*.

PER-COQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *To boil thoroughly, to boil soft*; hence, I. *Mor-*

percoquit uvas, Ov.; ripens. II. *Hum-*

morem, Lucr., to warm, make warm.

III. *To parch or roast, to dry or make black by the heat of the sun*; *secla virum* procreta, Lucr., i. e. the Moors.

PER-CREBESCIO, brui, or PERCREBESCO; hui, 3. I. *To become very frequent or prevalent*. II. *To become very notorious or celebrated any where*.

PER-CREPO, ui, Itum, áre. I. *Intrans.* *To sound or resound much*. II. *Trans.* *To resound with, speak of any thing*.

PER-CRUCIO, áre. *To vex, torment or harass much*; *percrucior*, Plaut., I vex myself, grieve.

PERCULSUS, a, um. Part. of PERCELLO.

PERCULSUS, a, um. Part. of PERCOLO, ére.

PER-CUPIDUS, a, um. I. *Very desirous*.

II. *Very much inclined to any person, very fond of*.

PER-CURIO, ére, 3. *To wish earnestly, to desire greatly, long for*.

PER-CURIOSUS, a, um. *Very diligent in searching into things, very curious or inquisitive*.

PER-CURO, ávi, átum, áre. *To heal or cure thoroughly, or simply, to heal, cure*.

PER-CURRO, cūcurri, cūcurri, cursum, ére, 3. I. *Intrans.* *To run through or over any thing, to go or travel quickly through or over*. 2. *To run to a place*.

II. *Trans.* *To run through, go or travel through quickly*; hence, fig., *to run through*. I. *Honores*, Suet., i. e. to receive one post of honour after another. 2. *To run through with words, to relate, mention in order*. 3. *With the mind or thoughts*; *multa animo*, Cic., to think upon. 4. *With the eyes, To read through*;

pagina, Liv.

PERCURSATIO, ónis, f. (percurso) A running or travelling through.

PERCURSIO, ónis, f. (percurro) A running through. I. *With the thoughts, A thinking upon*. II. *With words, A passing rapidly over a subject*.

PERCURSO, áre. (percurro) *To run through, run about*.

PERCURSUS, a, um. Part. of PERCURRO.

PERCUSSIO, ónis, f. (percutio) A beating, striking; in music, a beating time.

PERCUSSOR, óris, m. (percutio) I

One that strikes or shoots at a person.

II. A murderer, highnessman, assassin.

PER-CESSUS, a, um. Part. of PERCUSIO.

PER-CUSSO, ussi, ussum, Ære. (per and quæ) 1. To strike through and

through, to cut, pierce, or bore through;

hence, 1. To kill, slay. 2. To render

unfortunate, ruin. II. To strike, hit,

cut, slash, sting, smite, beat, knock, stab;

hence, fig. 1. To strike, smite; also, to touch,

hit; hence, 1. Nummum, Suet. to stamp

or coin money. 2. To wound. 3. To

strike, smite, put in motion. I. Fig. Of

the mind, To strike, smite, shock, wound,

make an impression on, move, affect, as-

surprish, &c. 5. To deceive, cozen, cheat,

mislead.

PER-DELIUS, a, um. Very silly, very

foolish.

PER-DEO, Ære. for perco; Plant.

PER-DIFFICILIS, e. Very difficult.

PER-DIFFICILITER, adv. With very great

difficulty.

PER-DIGNUS, a, um. Very worthy.

PER-DILIGENS, tis. Very diligent.

PER-DILIGENTER, adv. Very diligently

or exactly.

PER-DIS-IO, didici, Ære. To warn any

thing well, thoroughly, or completely.

PER-DISE, Ære. Very eloquently.

PER-DITE, adv. Prop. In such a manner

as to have no hope of improvement.

I. Extremely ill, very badly. II.

Extremely, exceedingly.

PER-DITOR, Æris, m. (perdo) A ruiner,

destroyer.

PER-DITUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdo;

see PERDIO. II. Adj. 1. Lost, helpless,

perished, or destroyed without hope, past

hope. 2. Perverse, immoderate. 3. In-

curable, abandoned, flagitious, extremely

bad, incorrigible. 4. Lost, unfortunate,

wretched, miserable.

PER-DITUS, adv. Very long, for a long time.

PER-DURANS, a, um. That endures

for a very long time, very lingering or

protracted.

PER-DIVES, Æris. Very rich.

PER-DIXO, didici, e. (per-dico) A partridge.

PER-DIO, didi, itum, Ære. 1. To destroy,

ruin, render unfortunate; to ruin, undo,

destroy; hence, 1. To squander, spend,

dispute (property); fig., to be lavish of,

use or apply unprofitably, lose. 2. To kill.

II. To lose; hence, 1. To spend or be-

stow unskillfully. 2. To lose in play. 3. To

be defeated. 2. Trained, disciplined.

II. To teach any thing.

PER-DOCTE, adv. Very learnedly, very

skillfully.

PER-DOCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of per-

doctus; see PERDOCO. II. Adj. Very

learned, skilful, or prudent.

PER-DOLEO, ui, itum. 2. 1. To cause

pain, to pain. II. To feel pain.

PER-DOMITAS, a, um. Part. of PER-

DOMO, ui, tum, Ære. To tame, sub-

due, subjugate.

PER-DORMISCO, Ære. 3. (perdormio) To

sleep through the night.

PER-DUCO, xi, ctum. 3. Prop. To lead

or bring through; hence, 1. To pro-

longe, continue, prosecute; perduci, to

prolonge, to continue, last. II. To lead

or bring to a place; hence, 1. To bring

or lead to a place. 2. To bring or conduct

to. 3. To bring to, fig.; especially, to

bring to, draw or bring over, persuade,

incline. III. To anoint, besmear, be-

smear, cover with any thing.

PER-DUCTO, Ære. (freq. of perduco) To

bring to a place.

PER-DECTOR, Æris, m. (perduco) He that

leads to a place.

PER-DUCTUS, a, um. Part. of PERDUCO.

PER-DÛMUM, Ære. Long ago, a very

long time since.

PER-DUELLIO, Ænis, f. (perduellis) 1.

Hostility, hostile conduct. II. Especially,

A crime against the state or civil magis-

trate, high treason. III. The crime of a

general who deserts or betrays his army.

PER-DUCELLIS, is. (per and duellum, i. e.

bellum) A public enemy.

PER-DUM, is, it, &c.; for perdam, as, at;

Plant.

PER-DÛRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. 1. Trans.

To make hard, harden. II. Intrans. 1.

To remain, continue (in a place). 2. To

last, hold out, endure.

PEREDIA, Æ, f. A fictitious word, Land

or country of eating, gormandizing coun-

try.

PER-EDO, edi, Æsum, Ære. To eat up,

consume.

PEREGRE, adv. From or out of the city,

in or to the country. I. To the ques-

tion, where? Abroad. II. To the ques-

tion, whence? From abroad, from

foreign parts. III. To the question,

whither? Abroad, to foreign parts.

PER-EGRI, i. q. peregre; Plant.

PER-EGRI-ABUNDUS, a, um. (peregrinor)

Travelling about.

PER-EGRINATIO, Ænis, f. (peregrinor) A

travelling in foreign countries, a being or

living abroad.

PER-EGRINATOR, Æris, m. (peregrinor);

One who travels in foreign countries, a

traveller.

PER-EGRINITAS, Ænis, f. (peregrinus)

I. The condition of a peregrinus or fo-

reigner. II. The habits or manners of

foreigners, foreign fashions.

PER-EGRINOR, Ætusum, Æri. (peregrinus);

I. To be a foreigner in a place, to

dwell any where as a foreigner. II. To

travel in foreign countries.

PER-EGRINUS, a, um. (peregre) 1. Fo-

reign, exotic; hence, Peregrinus (homo),

and Peregrina (femina); 1. One who

lives in a place as a foreigner, a stranger

2. One who dwells in a place without

the right of citizenship, an alien. II.

Strange, rare, unexperienced.

PER-ELEGANS, tis. Very neat or eleg-

ant.

PER-ELEGANTER, adv. Very neatly or

elegantly.

PER-ÉLOQUENS, tis. Very eloquent.

PER-ÉMPITUS, Ænis. (peremptus); e. g.

fulmina, Senl. i. e. which destroy the

effect or traces of former lightning.

PER-ÉMPTOR, Æris, m. (perimô) A di-

stricter, slayer.

PER-ÉMPTUS, a, um. Part. of PERIMO.

PER-ÉNDIS, adv. (perire and dies) The

day after to-morrow.

PER-ÉNDIS, a, um. (perendie) (The

day after to-morrow.

PER-ENNIS, e. (per and annus) 1.

That lasts throughout the whole year.

II. That lasts or continues for mar-

ty years or constantly, everlasting, peren-

nal, constant; hence, lasting. N. b.

Perenne (abl.), for perenni.

PER-ENNISERVUS, l. m. One that is al-

ways a slave.

PER-ENNITAS, Ænis, f. (perennis) The

continuance or duration of a thing throug-

hout one or several years, lastingness, dura-

bility.

PER-ENNO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (perennis)

To last or continue throughout several

years, to be lasting or durable.

PER-ENTICIDA, Æ, m. for perentida. (from

per and cædo) A cut-purse.

PER-EO, ii (ivi), tum, Ære. 4. 1. To

go or run through. Hence, 1. To be

lost, cast away. 2. To perish, be lost

come to nothing, fall to the ground, come

to an end, vanish, disappear. 3. To

perish, lose one's life, die; hence, of

lovers, to be desperately in love, to

be ready to die with love. 4. To be lost, to

be

be spent in vain or to no advantage, to be of no use. 5. *To be ruined, fall to decay, come to nothing; hence, periri, as expressing despair, I am ruined, lost, utterly undone;* also as an expression of astonishment or indignation, *I am struck dead, beside myself with astonishment, confounded, utterly amazed; perire, may I die! may I perish!* followed by *si*: hence, of an army, *to be unsuccessful, to be beaten, to be cut up or destroyed.* 11. *To go or pass over any thing.*

PER-EXULTO, *āvī, ātum, āre.* I. *To ride through.* 11. *To ride about, to ride hither and thither; also, to drive about.*

PER-ERRO, *āvī, ātum, āre.* *To wander or pass over or through.*

PER-ERUDITES, *a, um.* *Very learned.*

PERESTUS, *a, um.* Part. of PERENO.

PEREXIGUE, *adv.* (perexiguus) *In very small measure, very niggardly.*

PER-EXIGUS, *a, um.* I. *Very small.* 11. *Very little.*

PER-EXPOSITUS, *a, um.* *Very easy, very free from difficulties.*

PER-FABRICO, *adv.* *To work well; fig. to cheat.*

PERFACETE, *adv.* *Very wittily.*

PER-FACETUS, *a, um.* *Very wittily.*

PERFACILE, *adv.* *Very easily; very willingly.*

PER-FACILIS, *e.* I. *Very easy.* 11. *Very courteous; very compliant.*

PER-FAMILIARIS, *e.* *Very familiar or intimate; subst., a very intimate or familiar friend.*

PER-FATUUS, *a, um.* *Very foolish or silly.*

PERFECTE, *adv.* *Fully, perfectly, completely, entirely.*

PERFECTIO, *ōnis, f.* (perficio) *A finishing, perfecting, completing; perfection, completeness.*

PERFECTOR, *ōris, m.* (perficio) *One who finishes, perfects, or completes.*

PERFECTUS, *a, um.* I. Part. of perficio; see PERFICIO. 11. Adj. *Perfect, complete.*

PERPENSUS, *tis.* I. Part. of perfero; see PERFERO. 11. Adj. *Patient.*

PER-PTERO, *tūli, lātum, ferre.* I. *To carry or bring to a certain place or to an end; hence, fig. 1. To bear or suffer to the end, to stand out. 2. To bring to an end, finish, complete.* 11. *To carry, bring, convey; perferri, to be brought, to come; hence, to convey news, to bring a message, or account.* 111. *To carry through, to persevere with a thing until it be accomplished.* 1V. *For ferre, to*

carry; also, to carry or bring to or towards; hence, fig., to endure, suffer, undergo.

PERFICIO, *ēci, ectum, ēre.* (per and facio) I. *To bring to an end, finish, complete.* 11. *To bring to pass, bring about; also, to earn money, gain.* 111. *To do, perform, fulfil, accomplish.* 1V. *To bring a thing to its proper form or condition, to finish.* V. *Fig. To finish, polish.*

PERFICUS, *a, um.* (perficio) *That finishes or completes.*

PER-FIDELIS, *e.* *Very faithful or trusty.*

PERFIDIA, *ōe, f.* (perfidus) *Faithlessness, perfidy, dishonesty, treachery.*

PERFIDIOSE, *adv.* *Treacherously, perfidiously, dishonestly.*

PERFIDIOSUS, *a, um.* (perfidia) *Treachorous, perfidious, dishonest.*

PERFIDUS, *a, um.* (per and fides) I. *That breaks his promise or abuses confidence placed in him, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.* *Faithless* is not always used in this strong sense, but rather *facētē; Perfide, You rogue!* 11. *Fig. Not to be trusted or depended on, treacherous.* N. B. *Perlidum, for perfide, liar.*

PER-FIGO, *xī, xum.* 3. *To bore through, pierce through.*

PER-FINIO, *ire.* 4. *To end.*

PERFLABILIS, *e.* (perflo) *That can be blown through, exposed to the open air.*

PER-FLAGITIOSUS, *a, um.* *Very wicked, very vicious.*

PER-FLO, *āvī, ātum, āre.* I. *Intrans. To blow through, to blow.* 11. *Trans. 1. To blow through. 2. To make a sound by blowing.*

PER-FLUCTO, *āre.* *To cover in the manner of waves.*

PERFLUO, *xī, xum.* 3. I. *To flow through; also of a vessel, to run out, not to hold a liquid in itself.* 11. *To flow.*

PER-FODIO, *ōdi, ōssum.* 3. I. *To dig through.* 11. *To bore or pierce through.* 111. *To dig, make by digging.*

PER-FORMIDATUS, *a, um.* *Greatly feared.*

PER-FRANGO, *āvī, ātum, āre.* I. *To bore through, perforate.* 11. *To bore, make any thing by boring or digging; to make that through which any thing else can pass.*

PER-FORTITER, *adv.* *Very boldly, bravely, or courageously.*

PERFOSSOR, *ōris, m.* (perfordio) *One that digs through.*

PERFOSSUS, *a, um.* Part. of PERFODIO.

PERFRANGO, *a, um.* Part. of PERFRINGO.

PER-FRĒMO, *ui.* 3. *To sound, make a noise.*

PER-FRĒQUENS, *tis.* *Very crowded.*

PER-FRICO, *cti, cātum and ctum, āre.* *To rub.*

PERFRIGĒFACIO, *ēre.* (per and frige-facio, from frigeo and facio.) *To make very cold.*

PER-FRIGIDUS, *a, um.* *Very cold.*

PERFRINGO, *ēgi, actum, ēre.* (per and frango). I. *To break through, break in pieces, shiver; also, to suffer a fracture, to break (part of itself); hence, fig., to nullify, frustrate, infringe, and sometimes, to destroy with violence.* 11. *To break or rush through, to force a way through.*

PER-FRAUS, *ctus sum, i.* I. *To enjoy.* 11. *To perform, fulfil.*

PERFRĒGA, *ōe, m.* (perfrugio) *A runaway, deserter; a false friend, one who in heart favours the opposite party.*

PER-FUGIO, *ūgi, ūgitum, ēre.* *To flee to a place.* I. *For refuge, to take refuge, to flee for shelter or protection.* 11. *To go over (to the enemy).*

PER-FUGIUS, *i, n.* (perfrugio) *A place of refuge, a shelter, refuge.*

PER-FULGĒO, *āre.* *To lighten.*

PERFUNCTIO, *ōnis, f.* (perfungor) *A discharging (of an office), a going through, enduring.*

PERFUNCTO, *a, um.* Part. of PERFUNGOR.

PER-FUNDO, *ūdī, ūsum, ēre* I. *To pour or sprinkle over, to wet, besprinkle; perfundi, to be wetted, to wet, or besprinkle one's self; hence, of rivers which wash a place, i. e. to flow through of past; also, to bestrew, scatter over; hence, 1. To disturb, disquiet. 2. To cover. 3. To fill; especially, to imbue, tincture, inspire (the mind) with any passion or sentiment.* 4. *Fig. To besprinkle.*

PER-FUNGOR, *nctus sum, i.* I. *To discharge, perform, do, fulfil.* 11. *To go through, endure, sustain; Perfunctus sum, I have endured it; I am ready.*

111. *To enjoy.*

PER-FURIO, *ēre.* I. *Intrans. To rage furiously.* 11. *Trans. To rage or rave through.*

PERFURIOSUS, *a, um.* (perfundio) *That merely besprinkles; hence, superficial, slight.*

PERFUSUS, *a, um.* Part. of PERFUNDO.

PER-GAUDEO, *ēre.* 2. *To rejoice greatly.*

PER

PERAGO, perōm, perfectum. 3. (Co. perigo.) I. Intrans. 1. To go. 2. To come. 3. To continue, proceed, go on. II. Trans. To continue, proceed, or go on with any thing: to do, undertake.

PER-GRACOR, ārī. To live after the manner of the Greeks; to carouse, revel. PER-GRANDIS, e. 1. Very large or great. II. Natu, Liv., very old or aged. PER-GRAPHICUS, a, um. Very finished or accomplished.

PER-GRATUS, a, um. Very agreeable or pleasant; hence, Pergratum, Something very agreeable, a great pleasure.

PER-GRAVIS, e. Very heavy. I. Very great, very grievous. II. Very weighty. PERGRÁVITER, adv. Very greatly, exceedingly.

PERGLA, ŕe. f. (from pergo) I. A booth, which is fastened to the outer wall of a house. II. A bower or arbour formed by vines, a warm wall for training vines to. III. A school, place of instruction. IV. An upper chamber in a house, principally for astronomical purposes: an observatory.

PERHABEO, ul, tum. 2. (per and habeo) I. To give from one's self: hence, to say, speak; it may also in some passages be rendered, to suppose, consider, fancy, account, reckon; hence, 1. To call, name. 2. To ascribe, attribute. II. To bestow.

III. To procure, furnish, provide. PER-ILLUM, i. n. A very little. PERHONÓRIFICUS, adv. In a very honourable manner.

PERHONÓRIFICUS, a, um. I. That causes much honour, honourable. II. That shows much respect, that honours much.

PER-HORRESCO, rui. 3. To feel a trembling or great trembling; hence, 1. To shake or tremble at any thing, to be afraid of, to fear greatly. II. To shake, tremble.

PER-HORRINUS, a, um. Dreadful, horrid, or very rough.

PER-HOSPITĀLIS, e. Very hospitable.

PER-HOSPITUS, a, um. Very hospitable.

PERHONÓRIFERA, adv. Very kindly, very courteously.

PER-HUMĀNUS, a, um. Very humane or courteous.

PERICLITATIO, ónis. f. (periclitor) A trial, experiment.

PERICLITOR, átus sum, ārī. (periculum) I. Intrans. 1. To make a trial or experiment. 2. To be bold or enterprising, to venture, risk, run a risk. 3. To be exposed to danger, to be in danger or peril.

PER

II. Trans. 1. To make proof of, to prove, try. 2. To expose to danger.

PERICLŪSE, adv. With danger or risk. PERICLŪSUS, a, um. (periculum) I. Dangerous, hazardous, attended with danger or risk. II. In se, In danger, that causes danger to itself.

PERICLUM, i. n. (from peritor, to experience, whence peritus, experior, &c.) Prop. That by which we gain knowledge or experience; hence, 1. An instruction, admonition, warning. II. A trial, proof, experiment; hence, a trial of soul.

III. Risk, danger; periculum facere, to risk; hence, 1. A process, act, suit at law. 2. Sickness, disease. IV. An inventory, list, minutes; in suo periculo inscriberent, Nep. N. B. Periculum, for periculum; Ter.: Luer.

PER-IDŪSUS, a, um. Very useful, convenient, or well adapted.

PER-IGNŪSUS, a, um. Very ignorant or inexperienced.

PER-ILLUSTRIS, e. Very light, bright, or clear; hence, 1. Very plain or visible. II. Greatly respected, in high estimation.

PER-IMBECILLUS, a, um. Very weak.

PERIMO, emi, eum. 3. (per and eimo) I. To take away entirely, to destroy.

II. To destroy, break off, hinder. III. To destroy, level with the ground, overthrow; hence, 1. Fig. To destroy utterly. 2. To hurt, injure. IV. To kill.

PER-INCONMŌDE, adv. Very inconveniently, very inopportunately.

PER-INCONMŌDUS, a, um. Very inconvenient or inopportunately.

PER-INDE, I. Just so, in the same manner. II. So, in such manner.

PER-INDIGNE, adv. Very indignantly.

PER-INDULGENS, tis. Very indulgent or tender.

PER-INFĀMIS, e. Very infamous.

PER-INFIRMUS, a, um. Very weak.

PER-INGENIOSUS, a, um. Very ingenious, very witty.

PER-INGRATUS, a, um. Very ungrateful.

PER-INIQUUS, a, um. I. Very unjust. II. Very discentented.

PER-INISIGNIS, e. Very remarkable, very extraordinary.

PER-INIVISUS, a, um. Very much hated.

PER-INIVITUS, a, um. Very unwilling.

PERIODUS, i. f. (περίοδος) A period, a sentence consisting of several members duly connected with each other.

PERIPALTIUS, a, um. (περιπαλτιός)

PER

(Belonging to the school of Aristotle, peripatetic; hence, Peripateticus, The Peripatetics, followers of the school of Aristotle.)

PERIPETASMA, átis. n. (περιπέτασμα) Tapestry, arras.

PERIPHRÁSIS, is. f. (περιφράσις) Circumlocution.

PER-IRATUS, a, um. Very angry.

PERISCÉLIS, idis. f. (περισκέλις) A band round the leg, a garter.

PERISTRŌMA, átis. n. (περιστρώμα) A covering of tapestry or arras.

PERISTĪLUM, i. n. (περιστύλιον) A peristyle.

PERITE, adv. Skillfully, expertly.

PERITIA, ō. f. (peritius) Skill, especially, practical knowledge.

PERITO, ŕe. (freq. of perero) To perish.

PERITUS, a, um. (part. of obsolete peritor) Well versed or skilled in any thing, skillful, expert, able, knowing.

PERIVISO, ŕe. (freq. of perero); Plaut.

PERJECUNDE, adv. Very agreeably or pleasantly.

PER-JECUNDES, a, um. Very agreeable or pleasant.

PERJURATIŪNŪCLA, ŕe. f. (dimin. of perjuro, from perjury) A perjury.

PERJURIOSUS, a, um. (perjurius) That swears falsely, or that violates his oath, perjured.

PERJURIUM, i. n. (perjurus) A false oath, or violation of an oath, perjury.

PER-JERO, ŕei, átus, ŕe. I. To swear falsely, to violate an oath, commit perjury. II. To lie, say any thing falsely.

PER-JURUS, a, um. (per and jus) I. That violates his oath, perjured. II. Lying, speaking falsely, especially, with oaths and asserations.

PER-LĀBOR, psus sum, i. I. To come or go through rapidly or unobserably, to glide through. II. To come to or arrive at rapidly.

PER-LĀSUS, a, um. Very joyful or glad.

PER-LAPSUS, a, um. Part. of PERLABOR.

PER-LĀTE, adv. Very widely or extensively.

PER-LĀTEO, ui, ĕre. To lie always concealed.

PERLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of PERFERO.

PER-LĒGO, ĕgi, eum. 3. I. To read through; hence, to go through any thing, to consider piece by piece. II. To recite (when the whole is read over).

PERLŪCIDE, adv. Very elegantly very prettily.

PER-LÉPIDUS, a, um. *Very pretty.*
 PER-LÉVIS, e. *Very light, very small.*
 PER-LEVITER, adv. *Very lightly, very little.*
 PER-LIBENTER (Perlub.) adv. *Very willingly, with great pleasure.*
 PER-LIBÉRALIS, e. *Of good education.*
 PER-LIBÉRALITER, adv. *I. Very kindly. II. Very liberally or bountifully.*
 PER-LIHO, avi, áctum, áre. *I. To level, make even. II. Fig. To poison; to hurt, throw.*
 PER-LINO, lévl, litum, 3. *To besmear, to besmear all over.*
 PER-LITO, ávi, áctum, áre. *To sacrifice propitiously, to find a good omen in sacrifice, to appease the gods by sacrifice.*
 PER-LITUS, a, um. Part. of PERLINO.
 PER-LONGE, adv. *Very far.*
 PER-LONGINGUS, a, um. *Lasting very long.*
 PER-LONGUS, a, um. *I. Very long. II. Very tedious.*
 PER-LUBENS, tis. (perlubet) *Very much pleased.*
 PER-LÉBET, uti, 2. *I desire greatly.*
 PER-LUCTÓSGUS, a, um. *Very lamentable or mournful.*
 PER-LEO, ul, úctum, 3. *To wash, bathe, wet:* Pass. Perlui, *To be washed, wetted, bathed, to wash, wet, bathe one's self.*
 PER-LUSTRO, ávi, áctum, áre. *I. To go or wander through, to go all through. II. To go through, to contemplate, survey, search into.*
 PER-MÉDÉFACIO, éci, áctum, 3. *To become thoroughly, to drench.*
 PER-MÉDSCIO, dúl, 3. *I. To become wet or moist, to be wetted. II. To grow weak or effeminate.*
 PER-MAGNUS, a, um. *Very great: Permagnum, A very great thing, something very great.*
 PER-MÁLE, adv. *Very badly, in a very bad manner.*
 PER-MÁNTER, adv. *By flowing through, thoroughly.*
 PER-MÁNASCIO, ére, 3. (permano) *To flow to; to come to a place.*
 PER-MÁNEO, nsi, nsum, ére. *To remain, continue, persevere.*
 PER-MANO, ávi, áctum, áre. *I. To flow through. II. To flow to: fig., to come to, to penetrate, reach, extend.*
 PER-MANSIO, ónis, f. (permaneo) *A remaining, persevering.*
 PER-MÁRINUS, a, um. *Marine, found at sea, that accompanies another at sea.*
 PER-MÁTRESCO, rui, ére. *To become quite ripe.*

PER-MÉDICRIS, e. *Very moderate.*
 PER-MÉDITATUS, a, um. *Well studied or prepared.*
 PER-MENUS, a, um. Part. of PERMETIOR.
 PER-MEHO, ávi, áctum, áre. *To go or pass through.*
 PER-MÉREO, ui, itum, ére. *To merit, earn; to serve as a soldier, for a long time.*
 PER-METIOR, mensus sum, iri. *I. To measure entirely. II. Fig. To traverse, measure, or pass over.*
 PER-MÉTUO, ére. *To be very much afraid.*
 PER-MINGO, inxi, ictum, ére. *To make water upon.*
 PER-MÍRUS, a, um. *Very wonderful.*
 PER-MISCO, scui, stum or xtum, ére. *I. To mingle, mix together. II. To throw into confusion or disorder.*
 PERMISSIO, ónis, f. (permitto) *I. A giving up, yielding: hence, in oratory, a yielding or conceding a point to an adversary. II. Permission, license, leave.*
 PERMISSUS, a, um. Part. of PERMITTO.
 PERMISSUS, us, m. (permitto) *Permission, leave.*
 PERMISSUS, a, um. Part. of PERMISCO.
 PER-MITTO, isi, issum, ére. *I. To suffer to go or pass through, to let through. II. To let go: hence, permittit, to reach, extend. III. To send, send away. IV. To throw, hurl, cast. V. To give up, yield, commit, entrust with, surrender: also without an accusative, to leave at liberty, to give opportunity or power: hence, I. To concede, give up (on account of another). 2. To allow, permit: hence, permittitur, it is allowed: also, permittor, I am allowed, I can, I may.*
 PERMIXTE, or PERMISTE, adv. *Mixedly, confusedly.*
 PERMIXTIO, or PERMISTIO, ónis, f. (permisco) *A mixing: the ingredients in a mixture: a mixture.*
 PERMIXTUS, a, um. Part. of PERMISSIO.
 PER-MÓDESTUS, a, um. *Very moderate in behaviour, very modest.*
 PER-MÓDICUS, a, um. *Very moderate, very small.*
 PER-MÓLESTE, adv. *With great trouble or vexation.*
 PER-MÓLESTUS, a, um. *Very troublesome: or vexatious.*
 PERMÓTIO, ónis, f. (permovo) *A moving, exciting, excitement.*
 PERMÓTUS, a, um. Part. of PERMOVO.
 PER-MÓVCO, óvi, óctum, 2. *I. To move, put in motion, stir up. II. Of*

the mind, *To make an impression on, to convince: permoveri, to receive an impression, to be convinced, to be inclined; also, to move, touch, affect, rouse, prevail upon, &c.: permoveri, to be moved, touched, affected, persuaded, prevailed upon, ver'd, sorrowful, alarmed, &c. III. To excite, occasion.*
 PER-MULCO, si, sum and etum, 2. *To stroke or touch softly: also fig. I. To fondle, caress. II. To soothe, appease, assuage, to endeavour to pacify or appease. III. To touch gently, or gen., to touch, to feel.*
 PERMULCUS, a, um. Part. of PERMULCO.
 PERMULCUS, a, um. Part. of PERMULCO.
 PER-MULTUS, a, um. *Very much; plur., very many: Permultum, subst., Very much: hence, Permulto, By much, by far: also, Permultum, adverbialiter, Very much, very greatly.*
 PER-MUNIO, lvi, itum, ire. *I. To fortify thoroughly, to finish a fortification. II. To fortify.*
 PERMUTATIO, ónis, f. (permuto) *I. An altering, changing. II. An exchanging, exchange: hence, I. An interchanging of words. 2. Payment by bills of exchange.*
 PERMUTO, avi, áctum, áre. *I. To alter or change thoroughly. II. To exchange, interchange: especially, to exchange merchandise, to barter: hence, I. Pecuniam, To exchange money: hence, permutare, to pay money by bills of exchange. 2. To purchase, buy. III. To turn round.*
 PERNA, æ, f. (πῆνα) *The hip together with the leg. I. Of men. II. Of animals, The fore leg or shoulder.*
 PER-NECESSARIUS, a, um. *I. Very necessary. II. Very closely connected by the ties of relationship, friendship, or the like.*
 PER-NEGO, ávi, áctum, áre. *I. To deny utterly or entirely. II. To refuse absolutely or altogether.*
 PER-NEO, évi, éctum, ére. *To spin, to spin out.*
 PERNICIÓBILIS, e. (pernicies) *Destructive, pernicious, ruinous.*
 PERNICIÓBILIS, e. (pernicies) *Destructive, fatal, ruinous.*
 PERNICIUS, íi, f. (perneco) *I. Destruction, ruin, misfortune, calamity. II. A destroyer, one who occasions destruction or calamity. N. B. I. Gmlt. pernicie: Cic. 2. Dativ. pernicii, Nep. PERNICIÓSE, adv. Destructively, ruin-*

ously, in a destructive or ruinous manner.

PERNEIOSUS, a, um. (perneles) *Deceitful, treacherous, hurtful, pernicious.*

PERNEITAS, ſtis, f. (pernix) *Stoicness, feceress, celerity.*

PERNITITER, adv. *Swiftly, fleetly, quickly.*

PERNIGER, gra, grum. *Very black.*

PER-NIMIS, a, um. *Exceedingly great; too great; hence, Perinium (neut. f. Tro wash.*

PERNIO, ōnis, m. (perna) *A hibe on the foot, a chilblain.*

PERNIX, icis, (pernor) *That endeavours; hence, I. Nimble, swift, active, fleet. II. Lively, vigorous.*

PER-NOLLIS, e. *Very celebrat'd.*

PERNOTO, are. (pernox) *To pass the night away entire.*

PERNONIUS, n. m. (perna) f. e. perne filius; e. g. laridum pernodum, Plaut., facit, for laridum de perna praesectum.

PER-NOVUS, ōvi, ōtum, 3. I. *To learn accurately, to become thoroughly acquainted with; hence, pernovi, I know, am well acquainted with. II. To see, examine.*

PER-NITESCO, tul. 3. *To become well known; hence, pernotat, imperson., It is become known.*

PER-NOTES, a, um. *Very well known.*

PER-NOX, cētis. *Throughout the night.*

PER-NOMERO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. *To reckon out.*

PERO, ōnis, m. *A kind of shoe.*

PER-OBSCURUS, a, um. *Very obscure.*

PER-ORI, ſſe, adi. *To hate; to hate much: Part. Perus, a, um. Hating, hating much: with esse, to hate.*

PER-ODIOSUS, a, um. *Very much hated, very contrary to.*

PEROFFICIOSUS, adv. *Very kindly or courteously.*

PER-OLEO, ōre, 2. *To smell, stink.*

PERONATUS, a, um. (perō) *Having on perones; Pers.*

PEROPORTUNE, adv. *Very conveniently or opportunely, at the right time.*

PER-OPORTUNUS, a, um. *Very convenient or opportune.*

PER-OPTATUS, a, um. *Very much wished for: Peroptat (abl. neut.), Very much after one's wish.*

PER-OPUS, adi. *Very necessary.*

PERORATIO, ōnis, f. (peroro) i. q. epilogus, conclusio. *The last part of a speech, the winding up of an oration; the epilogue, conclusion, &c.*

PER-OPNATUS, a, um. *Very much adorned.*

PER-ORNO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. *To ornament or adorn very much or constantly.*

PER-ORO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. I. *To speak from beginning to end, to make a formal speech; especially, to defend in a speech, to discuss boldly. II. To bring a speech to an end, to finish speaking; hence, to finish any thing, cease to speak of any thing; also simply, to end, conclude, finish.*

PER-OSCELO, ōri. *To kiss, or to kiss much.*

PER-OSUS, a, um. (perodi) *That hates, that hates very much.*

PER-PACO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. *To render calm or peaceable; hence, Perpacatus, a, um. Calm.*

PER-PARCE, adv. *Very sparingly.*

PER-PARUM, adv. *Very little.*

PER-PARVUS, a, um. *Very small.*

PER-PARVUS, a, um. *Very small; Perparvum, Very little.*

PER-PASCO, ōvi, astum, 3. i. q. pasco; hence, Perpastus, a, um. *Part. Pastus.*

PER-PASTUS, a, um. *Part. of PERPASCO.*

PER-PACILLUS, a, um. *Very few.*

PER-PALCUS, a, um. *Very few; Perpalca, plur., a very few things.*

PER-PALILLUS, a, um. *Very little indeed; Perpalulum, subst., a very little indeed.*

PER-PALULUS, a, um. *Very little; Perpalulum, adv., a very little.*

PER-PALUX, ōris. *Very poor.*

PER-PACILLUS, a, um. *Very little; Perpacillum, a very little.*

PER-PAVEſCIO, ōre. *To frighten very much.*

PER-PELLO, pūli, pulsum, ōre. *To move, constrain, compel: also absolute, to bring to a certain point.*

PERPENDICULUM, i. n. (perpendo) *A plumbline.*

PER-PENDO, di, sum, ōre. I. *To weigh. II. Fig. To weigh, examine, ponder, consider.*

PERPENSUS, a, um. *Part. of PERPENDO.*

PERPERAM, adv. I. *Wrongly, not rightly or correctly. II. Falsely.*

PERPEN, ōtis, i. q. perpetuus. I. *Uninterrupted, continuous. II. Entire, unbroken.*

PERPESCENTES, a, um. (perpessus) *That has endured or can endure much, patient, enduring.*

PERPESIO, ōnis, f. (perpotior) *An enduring or suffering.*

PERPESUS, a, um. *Part. of PERPESIOR.*

PERPILITER, ōnis, sum, i. (per and path) I. *To endure patiently or with*

firmness. II. *Gen. To endure, suffer, undergo; to permit, allow.*

PERPERO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (per and patro) *To carry through, fulfil, finish, end, complete.*

PERPETUATUS, a, um. (perpetuus) *That is constantly occupied about something.*

PERPETUITAS, ōtis, f. (perpetuus) *Uninterrupted or continual duration, perpetuity.*

PERPETUO, adv. *See PERPETUUS.*

PERPETUO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (perpetuus) *To cause any thing to be uninterrupted or to continue in one manner, to perpetuate, continue.*

PERPETUUS, a, um. (per and peto) I. *Uninterrupted, without pause or intermission, continued. II. Whole, entire.*

III. *Perpetual, continuing without interruption; in perpetuum (sc. tempus), Perpetually, for ever; Perpetuo (sc. tempore), Perpetually, uninterruptedly, eternally, without intermission, always; hence, common, universal.*

PER-PLACEO, ōre, 2. *To please very much.*

PERPLEXABILIS, e. (perplexor) *Perplexing.*

PERPLEXABILITER, adv. *In such a manner as may lead to mistake.*

PERPLEXUS, adv. *Perplexedly, not clearly, confusedly.*

PERPLEXIM, adv. i. q. perplexe; Plaut.

PERPLEXIO, ōnis, f. (perplexo) *A perplexing, confusedness, obscurity, intricacy.*

PERPLEXOR, ōri. (perplexus) *To cause perplexity.*

PERPLEXUS, a, um. (part. of perplexo) I. *Entangled, involved. II. Intricate, perplexed, that cannot be understood, investigated, or seen into, ambiguous, dark, obscure.*

PER-PLICO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. *To entangle; hence, Perplicatus, a, um, Entangled, perplexed.*

PER-PLUO, ōre, 3. I. *Intrans. I. To rain through or into. 2. To let the rain through, to be wetted through by the rain.*

3. *For pluo, To rain; fig. II. Trans. To cause to rain through or into.*

PER-POL, Said to be for per Pollucem; but it is two words; per pol scitus, for polius scitus Ter., truly.

PER-POLIO, iri, itum, 4. I. *To polish, file, make smooth. II. Fig. To polish, to cleanse from every thing unnecessary, to perfect, finish, polish, refine; hence Perpolitus, a, um, Polished, refined.*

PERPOLITE, adv. *Polish, polish, ornament, &c.*

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without ceasing. 2. To persist in any thing, to maintain constantly.

PER-SEVERUS, a, um. Very severe.

PER-SIBEO, ūi, essum. 2. I. q. persedeo.
PER-SIBO, ūi, essum. 3. To sit down or settle in a place.

PER-SIGNO, āre. To note down.

PER-SIMILIS, e. Very like or similar.

PER-SIMPLEX, icls. Very simple or plain.

PER-SISTO, stitd. 3. To remain standing; hence, 1. To continue. 11. To persist, persevere.

PER-SOLBO, āre. To render thick, to thicken.

PER-SOLLA, ō. f. (dimin. of persona) A little mask; as a term of reproach, Plaut. you fright!

PER-SŪLUS, a, um. Quite alone.

PER-SŪLCTUS, a, um. Part. of PER-SOLVO.

PER-SOLVO, olvi, ōlūtum. 3. 1. To loosen, unravel, solve, explain. 11. To pay; hence, fig., to pay, to give what one owes.

PER-SŪNA, ō. f. (from persona, are) 1. A mask; viz: hence, 11. The person, part, or character played by an actor. Personæ, The characters on the stage.

111. The part or character sustained by any one in the world; also, a person who sustains a character. IV. A person, personage, individual. V. An image of clay, &c. representing a person.

PER-SŪNĀTUS, a, um. (persona) Wearing a mask, masked; fig., appearing different from what one is in reality.

PER-SŪNO, ūi, itum, āre. 1. Intrans. 1. To resound, ring. 2. To make one's self heard by playing upon an instrument, to play. 11. Trans. 1. To resound through, to fill with a sound. 2. To cry or call out loudly.

PER-SPECTE, adv. With penetration or discernment.

PER-SPECTO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (freq. of perspicio) 1. To look at or consider attentively, to look all around. 11. To look at until the end (as a spectator).

PER-SPECTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of perspicio; see PER-SPICIO. 11. Adj. Well known.

PER-SPECŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. To examine or reconnoitre carefully.

PER-SPERGO, ēre. (per and spargo) To besprike.

PER-SPICĀCITAS, ātis. f. (perspicax) Penetration, discernment, sharp-sightedness.

PER-SPICĀX, ācis. (perspicio) Sharp-sighted, acute.

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PER-SPICĪLIA, ō. f. (perspicio) Acquired insight into or knowledge of a thing.

PER-SPICIO, exi, ōctum, ēre. (per and specio) 1. To see through or into; also simply, to see, look. 11. To look at or consider carefully, to view with attention. 111. To understand or ascertain fully, to examine thoroughly.

PER-SPICUUS, adv. 1. Evidently, manifestly. 11. Clearly, plainly.

PER-SPICŪTAS, ātis. f. (perspicuus) 1. Transparency, clearness. 11. Evidence, clearness, perspicuity.

PER-SPICUUS, a, um. (perspicio) 1. Transparent, clear. 11. Evident, clear, manifest.

PER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, ēre. To make even or level (by strewn any thing over).

PER-STĪMŪLO, āre. To excite, stimulate.

PER-STO, iti, ātūm, āre. 1. To stand firmly or continue standing. 11. To persist, persevere, or continue in any thing. 111. To remain, continue, last.

PER-STRĀTUS, a, um. Part. of PER-STERNO.

PER-STRENUĒ, adv. Very actively or vigorously, very hastily, very quickly.

PER-STREPO, ul, itum, ēre. 1. Intrans. To sound or sound much, to make a noise; to resound, echo, ring. 11. Trans. To sound through.

PER-STRICTUS, a, um. Part. of PER-STINGO.

PER-STINGO, inxi, itum, ēre. 1. To bind, bind on. 11. To graze, touch lightly by beating, throwing, &c., especially lengthwise; hence, fig., to lay hold on, attack, seize; hence, 1. To wound slightly, fig., to censure, injure by speaking acrimoniously, &c. 2. To go or run through, to relate briefly. 3. Oculos, or aciem oculorum, to blind, blunt.

PER-STĪDIOSE, adv. Very eagerly or desirously.

PER-STĪDIOŪS, a, um. Very eager or desirous.

PER-SŪADEO, si, sum. 2. 1. To cause one to believe any thing, to convince, talk one into; thus also, sibi, to persuade or convince one's self, to believe, or, to believe for certain, to be convinced; hence, Persuasus, a, um. Of which one is persuaded.

11. To persuade to do any thing, to induce, prevail upon; hence, persuasum est facere, Plaut., I have been induced or tempted to do.

PER-SŪASŪO, ōnis, f. (persuadeo) 1. A

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persuading, prevailing upon, persuasio.
11. An opinion, belief; superstitionum persuasio, from a superstitious conviction, from motives of superstition, Tac. Agr. 11.

PER-SUASTRIX, icls. f. (persuadeo) She that convinces or persuades.

PER-SŪASTAS, a, um. Part. of PERSUADEO.

PER-SŪASUS, us, um. (persuadeo) A persuading, persuasion.

PER-SUBTILIS, e. 1. Very fine, subtle, or thin. 11. Very fine or beautiful.

PER-SULCO, āvi, ātūm, āre. To make furrows through.

PER-SULTO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (per and salto) 1. Intrans. To bound and frisk to and fro, and sometimes, to bound, frisk, caper.

11. Trans. To bound or frisk through a place.

PER-TÆDESCO, dul. 3. (pertædeo) To grow wearied or disgusted with any thing.

PERTÆDET, sum, est, ēre. v. Impers. To be tired of any thing, to feel disgust or weariness.

PERTÆSUS, a, um. (pertædet) Wearied, tired.

PERTĒGO, ēre. 3. To cover.

PERTENDO, di, sum. (tum). 3. To spread out, extend; hence, 1. Trans. 1. To carry through, go on with, maintain. 2. To compare. 11. Intrans. 1. To go to a place. 2. To persevere, persist in a thing, not to give up.

PERTENTO, āvi, ātūm, āre. 1. To prove, examine, try, put to the test. 11. To think or meditate upon. 111. To attack, jall upon, seize, persuade.

PERTĒNIS, icls. 1. Very small, very thin. 11. Very small, very trifling, very weak.

PER-TĒREBRO, āvi, ātūm, āre. To bore through.

PER-TERGO, si, sum, ēre. (also, perhaps, Per-TERGO, si, sum, ēre) To wipe, dry up.

PER-TERO, trivi, tritum, ēre. To press, rub, crush, pound to pieces.

PERTERRĒFĀCO, ēre. (perterreo and facio) To terrify, put in fear.

PER-TERREO, ul, itum, ēre. 1. To terrify, alarm, put in fear; hence, Perterritus, a, um. Terrified, alarmed, in fear. 11. To frighten away.

PERTERRĒPUS, a, um. (perterreo and crepo) That sounds or roars terribly.

PERTERRĒTUS, a, um. Part. of PERTERRĒO.

PER-TEXO, xul, xtum, ēre. 1. To

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weave throughout, to increase with any thing. II. To weave through, to weave to the end or completely; hence, 1. To complete with any thing. 2. To accomplish, perfect.

PERTEXTUS, a, um. Part. of PERTEXO.
PERTICA, æ, f. 1. Any pole or long staff. II. A perch, pole for measuring; land measured and divided by this pertica.

PERTICATUS, a, um. (pertica) That has or carries a staff.
PERTIMÉFACIO, cæi, actum, Ære. (per-timeo and facio) To put in fear.

PERTIMESCO, mui, Ære. (per-timeo) To fear greatly, be much afraid of.

PERTINÁCIA, æ, f. (pertinax) Perseverance, firmness, constancy, obstinacy, resoluteness.

PERTINÁCITER, adv. 1. Firmly, tenaciously. II. Constantly, unswervingly, obstinately, incessantly, pertinaciously, in good or bad sense. III. Lastingly, durably, constantly.

PERTINAX, acis. (per and tenax) 1. That holds or clings to firmly or very firmly; hence, II. Very saggardly.
III. Firm, constant, persevering in any thing, obstinate, in good or bad sense; unceasing.

PERTINENTER, adv. In a manner belonging or suitable to any thing.

PERTINEO, nui, Ære. (per and teneo) 1. To extend to a place, Ære, to reach, go, spread, attain to. II. Fig. To stretch or extend itself, fall to the share of. III. Fig. To extend or reach to, to concern, have an influence upon. IV. To extend to a person or thing, to have reference to; hence, 1. To suit, to pertain, be applicable to. 2. To have an influence or effect upon, to profit or to hurt. 3. To concern, belong or have relation to.

PERTINGO, Ære. (per and tango) i. q. pertinere.

PER-TÖLÉRO, Ære. To bear, suffer, endure.

PER-TORQUEO, Ære. 2. To distort, put awry.

PERTRACTATE, adv. Easily, badly; Plaut. Capt. Prol. 55; si lectio certa.

PERTRACTATIO, onis, f. (pertracto) 1. A handling, feeling. II. A handling, a being concerned with any thing.

PER-TRACTO, ávi, átum, Ære. 1. To touch with the hands, to handle. II. To touch, fig., i. e. to handle, concern one's self with any thing, whether in word or thought. N. B. Res pertractatas ha-

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bere, for pertractasse, Cic., to have learnt.

PERTRACTUS, a, um. Part. of PERTRACTO.

PER-TRÁHO, xi, ctum, 3. 1. To draw to a place, to drag, bring or lead forcibly to a place. II. To draw to a place, to cut, allure.

PER-TRANSEO, ire, 4. 1. To go through. II. To pass by.

PER-TRICÓSUS, a, um. Very complicated, very busy.

PER-TRISTIS, e. 1. Very mournful. II. Very severe.

PERTRÍTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of pertero; see PERTERO. II. Adj. Worn out, common, every-day.

PER-TRÚLCŪSE, adv. With much bustle; with great disturbance.

PERTUNDO, túdi, túsum, 3. To thrust or bore through any thing, to perforate; hence, Pertusus, a, um, Thrust through or perforated, having an opening or hole.

PERTURBATE, adv. Confusedly, with disorder.

PERTURBATIO, onis, f. (perturbo) 1. Confusion, disorder, disturbance; a changing, altering. II. Especially, Disturbance, disorder, or perturbation of mind, passion.

PERTURBATRIX, icis, f. (perturbator) She that confuses or disturbs.

PERTURBATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of perturbare; see PERTURBO. II. Adj. 1. Confused, troubled. 2. Disconcerted, embarrassed.

PER-TURBO, ávi, átum, Ære. 1. To disturb, throw into confusion or disorder. II. Fig. To confuse, throw into disorder, perplex; hence, 1. To disturb, disconcert, embarrass. 2. To interrupt, destroy.

PER-TURPIS, e. Very base.

PERTUSUS, a, um. Part. of PERTUNDO.

PERŪLA, æ, f. Dimin. of pera; Sen.

PERVENCUS, a, um. Part. of PERVINGO.

PERVINGO, nxi, ctum, Ære. To avoid, bescare, or budaub.

PER-VRBÁNUS, a, um. Very elegant, polite, fine, in behaviour, speech, wit, &c.

PER-VRGEO, ssi, Ære. To press or urge greatly.

PERVRO, ussi, ustum, Ære. 1. To burn through and through; hence, to burn up, scorch; hence, Perustus, a, um, Burnt up. II. To burn, heat, kindle, inflame; especially, 1. Of love and other affections. 2. To inflame, kindle, to make angry. 3. To gull, brutise. 4. To pinch, nip.

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PERUSTUS, a, um. Part. of PERURO.
PER-ŪTÍLIS, e. Very profitable or useful.

PERVÁDO, si, sum, Ære. 1. To go, come, or pass through. II. To go, come, or pass to a place.

PERVÁGATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of pervagor; see PERVAGOR. II. Adj. 1. Sprcad abroad. 2. Very common, very well known. 3. Common to many.

PER-VÁGOR, átus sum, ári. 1. To wander, ramble, rove through or about. II. To spread itself abroad in public. III. To become common or attributed to many, to fall to the lot of many.

PER-VÁGUS, a, um. Wandering about.

PER-VÁLEO, ui, Ære. To be very able, to be very strong.

PER-VÁRIE, adv. Very variously.

PER-VASTO, ávi, átum, Ære. To lay waste.

PERVÁVSUS, a, um. Part. of Pervado.

PERVECTUS, a, um. Part. of PERVEHO.

PER-VEHO, xi, ctum, Ære. 1. To carry, bear, convey, conduct through; hence, pervehi, to pass through, navigate (the sea). II. To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place; hence, pervehi, to ride, also, to come; also, to come to any place on foot.

PER-VELLO, clli, Ære. 1. To pull or tug any thing or at any thing. II. To incite, sharpen. III. To afflict, grieve, vex; hence, to censure in a scornful manner.

PER-VÉNIO, éni, entum, ire. 1. To come to, arrive at, reach. II. To come forth, arise, proceed. N. B. Perveniunt, for perveniunt; Plaut.

PER-VENOR, ári. To hunt or drive through; fig.; defessus sum urbem totam perveniar, Plaut., of running through the town, in order to look for him.

PERVERSE, adv. Perversely, crossly, wrongly.

PERVERSIO, onis, f. (perverto) A perverting, distorting, wresting.

PERVERSITAS, átis, f. (perversus) Perverseness, peevishness, unkindness.

PERVERSUS, a, um. 1. Part. of perverto; see PERVERTO. II. Adj. 1. Turned the wrong way, askew, awry. 2. Fig. Perverse, wrong; hence, Perversum, Evil, wrong.

PER-VERTO, or PER-VORTO, ti, sum, 3. 1. To invert, turn upside down; hence, to overthrow, overturn, subvert, destroy. II. Fig. To overthrow. 1. To abolish, annihilate, destroy. 2. To ruin,

corrupt, render unfortunate: also, *to overthrow, to defat, silence*.

PER-VENERI, adv. *Very late in the evening*.

PER-VENIATIO, ōnis, f. (pervenio) *An examining, inquiring, or searching into*.

PER-VENIO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To trace or track out*. II. *fig. To trace or search out, to examine, investigate*.

PER-VETUS, ēris. *Very old, of long time or duration*.

PER-VETUSTAS, a, um. *Very old or ancient*.

PER-VIAM, adv.; e. g. angulus adium perviam facitis, Plaut., i. e. pervios, make every corner accessible, and so, empty.

PERVICACIA, æ, f. (pervicax) *Perseverance, obstinacy*: also simply, *perseverance, firmness, constancy*.

PERVICACITER, adv. (pervicax) *Perseveringly, obstinately*.

PERVICAX, acis. (pervico for pervinco) *Persevering, obstinate, stubborn*.

PERVICIUS, a, um. Part. of PER-VINCO.

PERVICUS, a, um. i. q. pervicax; Plaut.

PER-VIDEO, idi, isum. 2. 1. *To overlook, view, see*: hence, 1. *To view, behold, contemplate*. 2. *To contemplate, examine*. II. *To see, to see into*.

PER-VIGEO, ui. 2. *To continue to bloom*.

PER-VIGIL, is. *Very watchful, always watchful*: also, subst., *One that watches*.

PERVIGILATIO, ōnis, f. (pervigilo) *A watching, a continuing to watch*.

PERVIGILIUM, i. n. (pervigil) *A watching all night long*: especially, *a religious exercise in which one sits up all night long, a watching, a wake*.

PERVIGILO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To watch through, to watch or be awake all night*.

PER-VILIS, c. *Very low, very cheap*.

PER-VINCO, icl, ictum, ēre. 1. *Intrans. To conquer, obtain the victory*: hence, *fig. to conquer, to carry a point in debate, to prevail*. II. *Trans.* 1. *To conquer, overpower, overcome*: hence, *fig., to conquer, overcome*. 2. *To exceed, excel, outstrip, surpass, outdo*. 2. *To bring or move a person to do any thing after great exertion or trouble*: also, without an accusative of the person, *to effect or bring about by much labour and exertion*.

3. *To prove, demonstrate*.

PER-VIVO, xi, etum, ēre. *To live to a certain time*.

PERVIUS, a, um. (per aud via) 1. *That may be passed through or over, passable, pervious*: hence, *Pervium, A*

passage, thoroughfare. II. *That passes through, penetrating*.

PERVOLIIO, se, (freq. of pervolo) *To fly through, round, or about*.

PER-VOLO, avi, atum, are. 1. *To fly through, round, or about*. II. *To fly, to fly to a place*.

PER-VOLO, vōlul, velle. *To be very willing, to desire very much, to wish greatly*.

PERVOLDIO, are. (freq. of pervolve) *To roll round or about*: hence, of books, to open, and so, to read.

PERVOLDIUS, a, um. Part. of PERVOLVO.

PERVOLVO, volvi, vōlutum, ēre. *To roll round or about*: *pervolvi, to roll one's self*: and *fig., to be very busy in, to concern one's self greatly with any thing*: hence, *pervolvere, of books, to open, and so, to read, for the books of the ancients were rolled together*; *Smyrnam (a book), Catull.*

PERVORSE, PERVORTO, et. i. q. perverse, perverto, &c.

PERVULGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of Pervulgo; see Pervulgo. II. Adj. 1. *Common to several, very usual, very common*. 2. *Very well known*.

PER-VULGO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To impart or make common to the public or to all persons without distinction*: hence, *to publish or make known any thing to the public, to divulge*: hence, *Pervulgatus, a, um, Published, made known*. II. *To be in a place frequently, to wander or run through frequently*.

PES, pēdis, m. (πῶς, ποδός) 1. *A foot*.

II. *Fig.* 1. *The foot of a stool, table, couch, &c.* 2. *Pes veli, is the rope used in trimming sails, A halser.* 3. *A metrical foot*: hence, *for, a poem, or, a kind of poetry*: a time. 4. *A foot, as a measure*: and hence, *gen., a measure*. 5. *Navales pedes, Plaut., rowers or sailors*.

PESSIME, adv. See MALÉ.

PESSIMUS, a, um. See MALUS.

PESSULUS, i. m. (πῆσσυλλός) *The bolt or bar of a door*: *peessulum obdo ostio, Ter., i. e. I bolt the door*.

PESSUMDO, or PESSUNDO, ēdi, ātum, āre. *To level with the ground, destroy*; see PESSUS.

PESSUS, i. m. or PESSUM (for the nominative does not occur). *The ground or bottom, as, of a river, cask, &c.*: hence, *accus., pessum, sc. ad, to the ground, to the bottom*; *pessum ire, to fall to the ground, go, fall, or sink to the bottom*: hence, *fig., to go or fall to the ground, go to ruin, perish, be unfortunate*. Observe

particularly, *pessum do* (for which we find also *pessundo* or *pessundo*), *To cause to go or fall to the bottom, to throw to the bottom*. *fig., to level with the ground, destroy, ruin, undo*.

PESSIVER, and PESSIVENTUS, a, um. (pestis and ferō) *Causing or bringing destruction, harmful, injurious, pestilent, deadly*.

PESSIFERE, adv. *Destructively, injuriously*.

PESSILENS, tis. (pestis) 1. *Pestilential, injurious to health, unwholesome, infectious*. II. *Hurful, destructive*.

PESSILENTIA, æ, f. (pestilens) 1. *Any plague or pestilence, any spreading disease, an infection, contagion*; also *gen., an unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or country*. II. *A plague, pestilence, fig., ruin, destruction*.

PESSILLAS, atis, f. (pestilis) i. q. pestilentia; Lucr.

PESSIS, is, f. 1. *A plague or pestilence, contagion, infection*, and by this word is frequently understood, *any contagious or infectious disease or sickness, unhealthily weather*. II. *A plague or pestilence, destruction, ruin*: hence, *fig., ruin, destruction, any thing that occasions ruin or destruction, a destructive person or thing*.

PETASATUS, a, um. (petasus) *Having on or wearing a travelling-cap, ready for a journey*.

PETASO, ōnis, f. (πτεσῶ) *A ham or gammon of bacon*.

PETASUCULLUS, i. m. (dimin. of petaso) *A small ham or gammon of bacon*.

PETASTAS, i. m. (πταστος) *A travelling-hat or cap*.

PETACURUM, i. n. (πτακῆρον) *The apparatus used by rope-dancers, &c.*

PETISSO, or PETISSO, ēre. (peto) *To strive after or aim at any thing*.

PETILUS, a, um. *Thin, lean*.

PETITIO, ōnis, f. (peto) *A seeking to reach to or attain*: hence, 1. *An attack upon any one, a thrust, stab, blow*: hence, *fig., an attack with words in a court of justice, a thrust*. II. *A desiring or demanding from any one*. 1. *A praying, soliciting for any thing, an endeavouring after any thing, a demanding, desiring, requesting*: especially, *a soliciting or applying for an office or place*. 2. *Judicially, A laying claim to a thing, a bringing of an actor to make good a title*: also, *a right to make a claim, a title*.

PETITOR, ōris, m. (peto) *One who seeks to obtain any thing*. 1. *By entreaty*;

as, *A candidate for an office.* II. In a court of justice, *A claimant.* III. Famæ, Lucan., i. e. that strives after.

PETITIO, Æ. A. (desider. of peto)

I. *To desire to solicit.* II. *To solicit.*

PETITUS, a. um. Part. of PETO.

PETITES, us. m. (peto) I. *A desiring, requesting.* II. Terra petitus stavis, Lucr., a sinking to the ground, weakness, faintness.

PETRO, Æ. I. and ii. itum. 3. (πιτω, i. e. πιτω) Prop. *To fall, fall upon, then, to endeavour to reach to or attain any thing:* hence, I. *To fall upon in a hostile manner, to attack, rush upon any thing, make a thrust at any one.* II. *To go, journey, or travel to a place.* III. *To desire.* I. Gen. Quantum res petit, Cic., desires, claims, demands. 2. *To lay claim to any thing in a court of justice, to sue for the recovery of a right.* 3. By way of supplication. *To desire, request, beg:* hence, geu., to pray, supplicate: we also find, aliquem, to beg of any one: hence, Petition, i. n. *A prayer, desire, request:* also, petere, simply, to apply or solicit for an office or place: also, feminam, to make suit to, woo, court, pay one's addresses to.

IV. *To endeavour to obtain or procure any thing:* hence, 1. *To aim at, to strive or endeavour after any thing.* 2. *To fetch.* 3. *To take, make use of.*

PETORITUM, or PETORITUM, i. n. (from the Celtic petor, four, and rit, a wheel) *A kind of four-wheeled carriage.*

PETRA, Æ. f. (πέτρα) *A stone;* Plaut.: or, a rock; Plin.

PETROCŒSUS, a. um. (petra) *Rocky, stony;* hence, troublesome, difficult.

PETRO, Æ. m. (petra) *An old weather sheep, the flesh of which is as hard as a stone.*

PETULANS, tis. (from petulo, and this from peto) I. *Wanton, frolicsh, mischievous.* II. *Wanton, lascivious.*

PETULANTER, adv. *Wantonly, impudently, saucily.*

PETULANTIA, Æ. f. (petulans) I. *Wantonness, frolicshness, insolence, impudence, sauciness.* II. *Carelessness, heedlessness.*

PETULCUS, a. um. (peto) *That butts with the horns, head, &c.*

PEXATUS, a. um. (pexus) *That wears a woolly, and so, a new garment.*

PEXUS, a. um. Part. of PECTO.

PHÆCASIANS, a. um. i. q. phæcasiatus: see PHÆCASIUM.

PHÆCASIUM, i. n. (φακασίον) *A kind of white shoe worn at Athens by priests:*

hence, Phæcasiatus, a. um, *That wears such shoes.*

PHALANGA, or PALANGA, Æ. f. (φάλαγγ, φάλαγγ) *A pole, long staff, for carrying burdens with;* Plin.; especially for moving forward ships and engines, a roller; Cæs.

PHALANGITE, Æ. um. (φάλαγγίται) *Soldiers of a phalanx.*

PHALANX, gener. f. (φάλαγγ) I. At first denoted generally, *A rank of soldiers engaged in battle:* then, with the Macedonians, a kind of battle-array, in which the soldiers stood in close dense masses of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep, and, holding their shields close together, attacked the enemy. II. *A body of soldiers drawn up in this array, usually, eight thousand men strong.* III. Also, *Any body or close company of soldiers or troops.*

PHALÈRE, Æ. um. f. (φέλαξα, τὴ) I. *An ornament for a horse's head, consisting of small shields, with which the forehead was adorned; also, an ornament worn by men and women.* II. *An extraordinary ornament.*

PHALÈRATUS, a. um. (phalera) *Adorned, ornamented.*

PHANTASIA, Æ. f. (φαντασία) *A thought, idea.*

PHANTASMA, Æ. m. (φάντασμα) *An apparition, spectre, ghost;* Plin. Ep.

PHARETRA, Æ. f. (φαρέτρα) *A quiver.*

PHARETRATUS, a. um. (pharetra) *Having a quiver.*

PHARETRIGER, a. um. (pharetra and gero) *Carrying a quiver.*

PHARMACEUTRIA, Æ. f. (φαρμακείτρια) *A witch, enchantress;* Virg. Ecl. 8, in the title.

PHARMACŒPUS, Æ. m. (φαρμακοπέπλος) *A seller, or dealer in medicines, a quack.*

PHASIANUS, a. um. (φασιανός) *Avis, and simply, phasian, or, phasianus, A pheasant (Phasianus colchicus, L.).*

PHENIGTES, Æ. m. (φηνίγτις) *A kind of brilliant and transparent gem.*

PHIALA, Æ. f. (φιάλη) *A kind of drinking-vessel, with a broad bottom, a suncer.*

PHILITIA, Æ. um. n. (φιλιτία) *Love-feast, friendship-feast, the name of the public meals of the Lacedæmonians in which all the citizens partook of a frugal repast;* Cic., another reading is philidia (φιλιδία).

PHILOLOGIA, Æ. f. (φιλολογία) I. *A love of learned inquiry and debate, in which sense the word comprehended philosophy and the whole extent of learning;*

Cic. II. In a later and more limited sense, *The study and explaining of the learned works of others.*

PHILOLOGUS, i. m. (φιλόλογος) I. *One that is fond of learned investigation, a friend of the sciences, a scholar, learned man.* II. In later times, *A learned man, who from his acquaintance with antiquities and history explains the works of others, a critic.*

PHILOMÉLA, Æ. f. (φιλομήλα) *The nightingale.*

PHILOROMÆUS, i. m. *A friend to the Romans.*

PHILOSOPHIA, Æ. f. (φιλοσοφία) *Philosophy; also, a philosophical subject or question.* Plur. Philosophiæ, Sects of philosophers.

PHILOSOPHICUS, a. um. (φιλοσοφικός) *Philosophic, of or belonging to philosophy.*

PHILOSOPHER, Æ. m. sũm, Æ. l. (φιλόσοφος, ὦ) *To study philosophy.*

PHILOSOPHUS, a. um. (φιλόσοφος) *Philosophic; hence, Philosophus, A philosopher: Philosophia, A female philosopher.*

PHILTRUM, i. n. (φίλτρον) *An artificial means of exciting love, a charm love potion.*

PHLYRA, or PHLYŒRA, Æ. f. (φίλυρα) I. *The linden tree.* II. *The last or inner bark of the linden tree, of which the ancients used to make bands or chaplets.*

PHIMUS, i. m. (φίμιος) i. q. fritillus. *A dice-bor.*

PHŒCA, Æ. and PHŒCE, es. f. (φῶνα) *A sea calf, seal (Phoca vitulina, L.).*

PHŒNICUS, or PHŒNICUS, a. um. (φαινικός) *Red, of a purple red colour.*

PHŒNICUS, a. um. (φαινικός) *Red, of a purple red colour.*

PHENIX, Æ. m. (φῆνιξ) *A fabulous bird, said to live above five hundred years, and afterwards to burn itself, or to be consumed by fire in its nest, upon which a young bird was said to spring forth from its ashes;* Tac.

PHŒNASCUS, i. m. (φαινῶσος) *A teacher of music and elocution.*

PHOSPHŒRUS, i. m. (φωσφῆρος) *A bringer of light:* hence, the morning star.

PHRÆSIS, is. f. (φρᾶσις) *Style, expression.*

PHRŒNESIS, is. f. (φρῆνις) *Phrensy, madness, craziness.*

PHRŒNETICUS, a. um. (φρῆνιτικός) *Phrenetic, mad, frantic, crazed.*

PHRŒNESIS, is. f. (φρῆνις) *Understanding, prudence.*

PHRYGIO, Æ. m. *An embroiderer in*

gold, for the Phrygians were famous in this art.

PHTHISIS, is. f. (φθίσις) *A phthisic, consumption.*

PHYI Interj. An interjection denoting aversion, *Foh! fugh!*

PHYI Interj. An interjection denoting astonishment mixed with rancour, *Phoo!*

PHYLACA, æ. f. (φυλακα) *A gaol, prison.*

PHYLACISTA, æ. n. (φυλακιστης) 1. *A gaoler.* II. Fig. *One who is always in the house of a debtor demanding payment of the debt, a creditor who, like a gaoler, is always watching the house of his debtor, a dun; a Plant.*

PHYLARCHUS, i. m. (φυλαρχος) *The chief of a tribe.*

PHYSICA, æ. or **PHYSICÆ**, æ. f. (φυσική) *Physics, the science or study of nature.*

PHYSICÆ, adv. *Physically.*

PHYSICUS, a, um. (φυσικός) *Physical, relating to nature or the study of nature; hence, I. Physica, orum, a, Physics, natural philosophy. II. Physicus, a, naturalist, inquirer into nature.*

PHYSIOGNOMON, onis, m. (φυσιογνώμων) *One who judges of the character and dispositions of men by their features.*

PHYSIOLOGIA, æ. f. (φυσιολογία) *The science of natural philosophy.*

PIABILIS, e. (pio) *That may be appeased or expiated.*

PIACULARIS, e. (piaculum) *Expiatory, piacular; also simply, piacular, sc. sacrificium, a sin-offering.*

PIACULUM, i. n. (pio) 1. *Any means of reconciling or appeasing a god or of atoning for a transgression; hence, I. A sacrifice, offering; hence, fig., a sacrifice, offering, any expiation or atonement; hence, a means of restoring anything to a remedy.* 2. *Punishment; Liv. 29, §8.* II. *Any wickedness that requires expiation or atonement; hence, any thing wicked, a wicked action, sin, trespass, crime; hence, guilt, imputation of a crime.*

PIAMEN, inis, n. (pio) i. q. piamentum; *Or.*

PIAMENTUM, i. n. (pio) *That by which one reconciles or appeases the gods or a deity, an expiation, atonement, offering.*

PIATRIX, icis, f. (pio) *She that appeases the gods.*

PICA, æ. f. *A pie, magpie.*

PICARIA, æ. f. (pix) = officina. *A place where pitch is made.*

PICATUS, a, um. Part of **PICO**.

PICCATUS, a, um. (pix) *Daubed or besmear'd with pitch.*

PICUS, a, um. (pix) 1. *Consisting of pitch.* II. *Black as pitch.*

PICO, avi, atum, ære. (pix) 1. *To be daub'd with pitch, to pitch.* II. *To season with pitch; Vinum picatum, wine that has a flavour of pitch; Mart.*

PICTOR, oris, m. (pingo) *A painter.*

PICTURA, æ. f. (pingo) 1. *Painting, whether with the pencil or in embroidery; hence, I. An adorning.* 2. *A depicting with colours.* II. *A painting, picture, whether in colours or embroidery.*

PICTRATUS, a, um. (pictura) 1. *Painted; variegated, speckled.* II. *Embroidered.*

PINGEDUS, a, um. I. Part of **PINGO**; see **PINGO**. II. *Adj. Embellished, adorned, set off with trades or figures.*

PICUS, i. m. I. *A woodpecker.* II. *The griffin, a fabulous bird.*

PIE, adv. *Piously, dutifully; filially, as a son, as a parent, tenderly, &c.*

PIETAS, atis, f. (pius) *Duty, any dutiful behaviour or conduct; sense of duty.*

1. *Towards God, Piety, religion; also, conscientiousness, integrity, a hesitating to do a wicked action, a making it one's practice to avoid any thing wicked.* II. *Towards parents, or other relatives, one's country, the magistrates, or benefactors, when it may be rendered, Duty, dutifulness, affection, love, kindness, &c., or, patriotism, gratitude, thankfulness, or in any other manner as occasion may require, only let the original force of the word, duty, dutiful conduct, be carefully retained.* III. *Justice.* IV. *Kindness, tenderness, pity, mercy, compassion.*

PIGO, ui, Ære. 1. *Person. To feel trouble or sorrow.* II. *Imperson. Piget, uit and Itum est.* 1. *To grieve, be irksome, occasion trouble, vex.* 2. *To cause grief or repentance, to repent.* 3. *To occasion shame, to make ashamed.*

PIGER, gra, grum. 1. *That goes unwillingly or with reluctance to any thing; hence, lazy, dull, slothful, idle, indolent, sluggish, inactive; hence, I. Fig. Inactive, slow, dull.* 2. *Inactive, slow, dull, that renders such.* II. *Dejected, disappointed, sad, troubled.*

PIGET. See **PIGO**.

PIGMENTARIUS, a, um. (pigmentum) *Concerned with or belonging to paints, unguents, washes, &c.; Pigmentarius, A dealer in paints or unguents, a perfumer.*

PIGMENTUM, i. n. (pingo) *A means of*

colouring, a paint, colour; hence, figurative or colouring in a speech, ornaments used in it.

PIGNERATOR, oris, m. (pignero) *One that takes a pledge, a distrainer.*

PIGNERO, avi, atum, ære. (pignus) 1. *To pawn, pledge, to give any thing as a pledge.* II. *To take as a pledge; hence, fig., to secure any thing to one's self as by a pledge, to bind, obligate.*

PIGNEROR, atus sum, Ærl. (pignus) *To take or seize any thing as a pledge; hence, fig.* 1. *To make any thing one's own, to bind, obligate.* II. *To assume any thing as certain, to assume.*

PIGNUS, oris and eris, n. 1. *Any person or thing given or received as a surety; hence, a hostage, and, any thing which in a similar manner forms a security or supports certainty.* II. *That which one bets, a wager, stake.* III. *Fig. A pledge, mark, token, proof, assurance, testimony.* IV. *Also children are called pignora, i. e. pledges of matrimonial love, Or.*

PIGRE, adv. *Lazily, slowly.*

PIGRIATA, æ. and **PIGRIETAS**, Æl. f. (piger) *Laziness, slowness, dullness.*

PIGRO, avi, atum, ære. (piger) *To be slow or loath to do a thing.*

PIGROB, Æri. (piger) *To be slow or loath to do a thing.*

PILA, æ. f. 1. *A mortar for pounding any thing in.* II. *A pillar; hence, a dam or pier.*

PILA, æ. f. 1. *A ball for playing with.* II. *Any round thing, a ball, whether of a hard or soft substance; hence, a small ball used in voting; also, a stuffed figure of a man, which for the purpose of amusement they used to let balls pass into the air.*

PILARIS, i. m. i. q. **Trilaris**; *Or.*

PILARIS, c; e. q. **Insulo**, a playing at ball, *Stat.*

PILATUS, a, um. (pilum) *Furnished or armed with javelins.*

PILEATUS, a, um. (pileus) *Furnished with or wearing a hat.*

PILENTUM, i. n. *A kind of suspended carriage in which ladies and others rode, an easy chariot or car.*

PILEOLUS, i. m. and **PILEOLUM**, i. n. (dimin. of pileus) *A little hat or cap.*

PILEUS, i. m. and **PILEUM**, i. n. (from πῖλος, felt, a hat) 1. *A hat, felt hat, cap; the pileus was a token of freedom, and hence was received and worn by freedmen; hence, for, liberty, freedom.* II. *A protector.*

PILICRĒPUS, i. m. (pila and crepo) Probably, *One that plays a game in which balls are used.*

PILŌ, āre. (pilus) *To deprive of hair, pluck off the hair.*

PILŌSUS, a. um. (pilus) *Hairy.*

PILŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pila) *I. A little ball.* II. In medicine, *A pill.*

PILUM, i. n. *I. A pestle or pounder for a mortar.* II. *The pilum, a dart or javelin of the Roman infantry, which they hurled at the enemy, and then immediately fought with the sword.* III. *lavo latum in Pilum, Plaut., seems to be without sense: Lambinus reads, in Pyculum, i. e. in the bath.*

PILUS, i. m. *A company of Triarii (see TRIARIUS), called also Pilani (see PILANUS): hence, primus pilus, for which we find also primipilius. I. The first company of the Triarii. II. The centurion of this company. III. The rank or post of this centurion, the first centurionship.*

PILUS, i. m. *A hair, commonly, a short hair: hence, fig., a hair, a trifle, a little: non facti pili cohortem, Catull., values it not as straw.*

PINETUM, i. n. (pinus) *A wood or grove of pines.*

PINEUS, a. um. (pinus) *Of pines.*

PINGŌ, ōxi, etum. 3. *I. To paint, as a painter.* II. *Fig. To paint, i. e. 1. To give another on an extraordinary appearance or shape to things: especially, to variegate. 2. To ornament, adorn, embellish, set off. III. To adorn with the needle, to embroider.*

PINGESCO, ēre. 3. (pinguis) *To grow fat: hence, 1. To grow oily. II. To increase, grow more violent.*

PINGUIARIUS, i. m. (pinguis) *That is fond of eating fat.*

PINGUIS, e. *I. Fat: Pingue, Fat: also, fruitful, well furnished. II. Unointed, besmeared, debauched. III. Thick, dense, close: hence, fig. 1. Of the understanding, Gross, stupid, rude, unpolished, dull: pingui Minerva, stupidly.*

IV. That renders fat, fattening: hence, I. Fertilising, that renders fertile or fruitful. 2. Calm, tranquil, undisturbed.

PINFIFER, a. um (pinus and fero) *That bears pines.*

PINIGER, a. um. (pinus and gero) *That bears pines.*

PINNA, æ. f. *I. A feather: pinnae, the feathers, especially, the stronger feathers in the wings and tails of birds: also, a wing. II. A fin. III. A turret,*

pinnae: plur. pinnae, in a military sense, notched battlements, pinnaeels. IV. A kind of shell-fish, called a pinna or naker.

PINNĀTUS, a. um. (pinna) *Feathered, fledge, winged.*

PINNIGER, a. um. (pinna and gero) *Feathered, fledge, winged.*

PINNIRĀPUS, i. m. (pinna and rapio) *One who endeavours to steal the point of a helmet, i. e. a gladiator that fought with the Samnite (a kind of gladiator) who wore a helmet with a point: Juv.*

PINNŌTERES, æ. m. (πιννοτέρης) *Pinna-watcher: a watcher or guardian of the shell-fish pinna, a small species of crab.*

PINŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pinna) *A small feather: also, a small wing.*

PINŌ, pinsi and pinsui, pinsum, pinstum and pistum, ēre. (from πινω) *To pound, stamp, bray, beat, in order to make small.*

PINUS, PINSITUS, a. um. Part. of PINŌ.

PINUS, us and i. f. (πίνυς) *I. The fir tree (Pinus silvestris, L.). II. The pine tree (Pinus Pinna, L.). III. Fig. Any thing made from the wood of the pine. 1. A ship. 2. A torch. 3. A dart, javelin. 4. An or. 5. A garland of pine.*

PINŌ, āvi, ātūm, āre. (pius) *I. To appease, satisfy, propitiate, or to endeavour to do so, by sacrifice. II. To exercise, practise, or perform in a religious manner. III. To purify in a religious manner, to free from guilt, atone for, expiate. IV. To make good, repair, to endeavour to do so. 1. Damna, Ov., to retrieve. 2. Fulmen, Ov., i. e. to sacrifice on account of lightning, i. e. in order to avert its omen.*

PIPER, ēris, n. (πίπερι) *Pepper.*

PIPILO, āre. (pipilo) *To pip or chirp, as chickens.*

PIPIŪM, i. n. or PIPŪLUS, i. m. (pipilo) *A pipping or chirping: hence, a whimpering, whining (of children)*

PITHĀTA, æ. m. (πιθῆταίς) *A pirate, sea robber, corsair.*

PITHĀTICUS, a. um. (πιθηταίος) *Of or belonging to pirates, piratical: Piratica, sc. ars, or res, Piracy: pithaticam facere, to practise.*

PĪRUM, i. n. *A pear.*

PĪRUS, i. f. *A pear tree.*

PISCARIUS, a. um. (piscis) *Of or belonging to fish.*

PISCĀTOR, ōris, m. (piscator) *A fisherman.*

PISCĀTORIUS, a. um. (piscator) *Of, belonging or proper to fishers.*

PISCĀTRIX, icis, f. (piscator) *She that fishes.*

PISCĀTUS, us, m. (piscor) *I. A fishing, catching fish. II. Fish.*

PISCĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of piscis) *A small fish.*

PISCINA, æ. f. (piscis) *I. A fish-pond. II. Gen. A pond or collection of water.*

III. Any large vessel for holding water, a trough, tank, &c.

PISCINARIUS, i. m. (piscina) *One that keeps or is fond of fish-ponds.*

PISCIS, is, m. *A fish.*

PISCOR, ātus um, āri. (piscis) *To fish.*

PISCĪSTUS, a. um. (piscis) *Full of or abounding in fish.*

PISCULENTUS, a. um. (piscis) i. q. piscosus: *Pisculentum, Something made from fish.*

PISINUS, i. m. *A boy, little boy: also, Pisinna, Mart. II, 73, 2, in some edd., A little girl.*

PISTILLUM, i. n. or **PISTILLUS**, i. m. (piso) *A pestle to pound with.*

PĪSTOR, ōris, m. (piso) *I. One that pounds, especially, one that pounds corn in a mortar, or grinds it in a handmill, with us, a miller. II. A baker.*

PĪSTRĪŪLUS, c. (pistrinum) *Belonging to or found at a mill or bakehouse.*

PĪSTRĪNENSIS, e. i. q. pistrinalis.

PĪSTRĪNUM, i. n. (piso) *I. A place in which, before the invention of mills, corn was pounded in hollow mortars. In later times such mills were worked by horses or asses, and bad slaves were harnessed to them by way of punishment, that they might turn them, instead of a horse or an ass, and so were obliged to grind: dare aliquem in pistrinum, Ter. II. A difficult business or place.*

PĪSTRIS, or **PĪSTRIS**, is. also **PĪSTRIX**, or **PĪSTRIX**, icis, f. *Any large sea monster, a whale, &c.: hence, 1. The Whale, a constellation. II. A kind of fast-sailing vessel.*

PĪSTRĪX, **PĪSTRIS**, or **PĪSTRIS**, **PĪSTRIX**, icis, f. (πίστρις, πίστρις) *Any large fish, as, a whale: hence, 1. The Whale, a constellation. II. A kind of ship.*

PĪSTUS, a. um. Part. of PINŌ.

PĪTRĒCUM, i. n. (πίτρεον) *A little ape.*

PĪTRĒCUS, ei and eos. (πίτρεος) **PĪTHUS**, i. (πίθος) and **PĪTHIAS**, æ. m. (πίθιας) *A kind of comet or meteor in the shape of a cask.*

PĪTŪTA, æ. f. *A clammy humour; phlegm, rheum.*

PĪTŪTŪS, a. um. (pituita) *Full of phlegm.*

PĪTUS, a. um. *I. Pious, of good bc*

haviour, well disposed, righteous, religious, fearing God, virtuous, conscientious, dutiful, or acting conscientiously. II. That behaves dutifully towards all with whom he is connected by nature, by birth, or by benefits: it may be rendered sometimes, dutiful, sometimes, patriotic, fond, tender, loving, affectionate, kind, obedient, grateful, thankful, &c. III. Just, honest, right. IV. Kind.

PIX, pleis, f. (πῖσις) I. *Pitch*. II. *Pix liquida*; also simply, *pix*, Virg. *Tar*.

PLACABILIS, e. (placo) I. *Easy to be appeased or pacified, placable*. II. *That serves to appease or pacify, that renders propitious*.

PLACABILITAS, atis, f. (placabilis) *Placability*.

PLACAMEN, inis, n. (placo) *A means of pacifying or appeasing*.

PLACAMENTUM, i, n. (placo) i. q. placamen; Tac.

PLACĪDE, adv. *Mildly, gently, placably*.

PLACĪTIO, ōnis, f. (placo) *An appeasing, pacifying, propitiating*.

PLACĪTUS, a, um, i. Part. of Placo; see PLACO. II. Adj. 1. *Appeased, pacified, well disposed towards*. 2. *Peaceful, calm, quiet, gentle*.

PLACĪNTA, æ, f. (πλάσσειν) *A cake*.

PLACĪO, ui, Rum, ĩre. *To please, be pleasing or agreeable to*: hence, Placens, *Pleasing, agreeable, fond, dear*: also, res mihi placet, *I am content with the thing*, I consider it right, serviceable, good, desirable: placere sibi, *to please one's self, for*, to be satisfied with one's self, to think something of one's self, to be proud or vain of one's self: also, placet mihi, tibi, &c., *I am of opinion, consider best, come to a decision, my opinion is, &c.*: it may frequently be rendered, to order, appoint, decree, determine. N. B. I. Part. Placitus, a, um, *That has been pleasing, has pleased, has been found good*. II. Part. Placendus, a, um; e. g. dos placenda est, *Plaut*, for, placere debet.

PLACĪDE, adv. *Safely, calmly, gently, peaceably, placidly*.

PLACĪDUS, a, um, (placido) *Gentle, soft, most peaceable, placid*.

PLACITEM, i. See PLACITUS.

PLACĪTUS, a, um, (placido) I. Part. of placido; see PLACIDO. II. Adj. *Pleasing, pleasant*: hence, Placitum, subst. 1. *That which pleases a person*. 2. *A decree, maxim, opinion*.

PLACO, ōvi, ātum, āre. I. *To appease,*

pacify, make quiet. II. *To endeavour to appease or effect a reconciliation*.

PLĀGA, æ, f. (πλάγη) I. *A blow, stripe, thrust, stroke*. II. Especially, *A strike, thrust, blow, by which a wound is occasioned, or a wound itself*.

PLĀGĀ, æ, f. (from πλάγη) I. *A climate, region, quarter*: hence, a country, district, the inhabitants thereof, a canton.

II. *A kind of hunter's net or toil, used in hunting wild animals, whereas retia are nets for catching birds and fishes*.

PLĀGĀRICUS, i, m. (plagium) *One that knowingly sells free persons for slaves*: hence, fig., a literary thief, a plagiarist, one that gives himself out as the author of a work which was written by another, and so, as it were, steals from the latter.

PLĀGĀGER, a, um, (plago and gero) *That receives stripes*.

PLĀGĪGĒRULUS, a, um, (plago and Gerulus) i. q. plagifer.

PLĀGĪPĀTĪDA, æ, m. (plaga and patior) *One that endures stripes*.

PLĀGIUM, i, n. *The crime of knowingly buying and selling free men for slaves, or of keeping or selling slaves which are the property of another master*.

PLĀGĪOSUS, a, um, (plaga) *That inflicts many blows; flogging*.

PLĀGŪLA, æ, t. (dimin. of plaga) I. *A curtain or hanging*. II. *A sheet of paper*.

PLĀGŪSIA, æ, f. *A kind of fish*.

PLANGĪTUS, us, m. (plango) *A striking or beating, especially when attended with a loud noise or rattling*: hence, a striking or beating on the breast, arms, and face, as a sign of grief.

PLĀNE, adv. I. *Plainly, evenly, without circumlocution or ambiguity, in its proper sense*. II. *Clearly, openly, plainly*. III. *Entirely, completely, perfectly, quite*: hence, in replies, plane, completely, truly, at all events: plainissime, certainly, quite truly.

PLANGĪO, ōni, ōtum, ĩre. (from πλάγη, πλάγῃ, i. e. πλάσσειν) *To beat or strike, especially with a noise*: especially, as an indication of sorrow, to strike or beat on the breast or any other part of the body: hence, plangi, and plangere, sc. se, to beat the breast, &c. in a fit of grief, or, as we say, to wring the hands: hence, plangere aliquem, to berail.

PLANGOR, ōris, m. (plango) *A beating or striking attended with noise*: especially, a striking or beating on the breast in token of sorrow, with us, a wringing of the hands, a wailing.

PLANGŪCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of πλάγῃ) *A war dull, small wazen measure*.

PLĀNĪLOQUUS, a, um, (plane and loquor) *That speaks plainly or clearly*.

PLĀNĪTES, ēdis, im. (planus and pes) *A kind of pantomime or stage dancer*.

PLĀNĪTAS, atis, f. (planus) *Evenness, smoothness*.

PLĀNĪTĀ, æ, f. (planus) *A plain level ground, flat surface*.

PLĀNĪTES, ēi, f. i. q. planitiā.

PLĀNTA, æ, f. I. *Any vegetable production which serves for propagation of the species, whether a twig, tree, or plant*. 1. *A young green twig, a sprout, shoot*. 2. *A very young tree which is transplanted, a set*. 3. *A plant*. II. *The sole of the foot*.

PLĀNTĀRIS, e. (planto) I. *Of or belonging to the soles of the feet*. II. *Of or belonging to sets (plantæ)*: hence, *Plantaria, A nursery, the sets or young trees themselves*: hence, fig., plantaria, hair.

PLĀNTĀRĪUM, i, n. (planta) *A nursery*.

PLĀNUS, a, um, i. *Plain, flat, level, even*: hence, *Planum, subst., A plain or flat surface*: de plano, or e plano, on the ground, on level ground. II. *Clear, plain, intelligible*.

PLĀNUS, i, n. (plānos) I. *A vagrant, vagabond*. II. *An impostor, deceiver*.

PLĀTALEA, æ, f. *The spoonbill or shoeller*.

PLĀTĀNUS, i, f. (πλάτανος) *The plane or plane tree (Platanus orientalis, L.)*. N. B. *Platanus, us*, after the fourth declension, Virg.

PLĀTEA, æ, f. (πλατεία) *A street in a town*; Ter.: *Cæs.* also, *Hort.*, with a short penult.

PLAUDO, si, sum, 3. I. *Intrans. To clap, make a noise by clapping*: hence, fig., to signify one's approbation. II. *Trans. 1. To beat or strike a thing as to produce a noise*. 2. *To strike together with a noise*.

PLAUDĪTUS, e. (plaudo) *That describes a clapping of hands, worthy of applause or plaudits*.

PLAUDOR, ōris, m. (plaudo) *One that claps with his hands*: especially, in order to express approbation.

PLĀSTRUM, i, n. I. *A cart, wagon, or wagon, for carrying loads*. II. *Charles's Wain, a constellation, the Greater Bear*. N. B. For *plaustrum*, we find also *plostrum*.

PLĀUSUS, a, um. Part. of PLAUDO.

PLAUSUS, *us. m.* (plaudo) I. *A clapping or sound made by striking two things together.* II. *A striking of two things together especially, a clapping of hands in token of joy, approbation, applause, &c.:* hence, *gen., approbation, applause.*

PLEBECTLA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of plebs) *The common people, the rabble.*

PLEBEIUS, *a. um.* (plebs) I. *Of the common people, plebeian, ignoble.* II. *Plebeian, of, belonging to, proper to, or usual with, the people; vulgar, low, mean, common.*

PLEBES, *ei.* (contr. *i.*) *f.* *The old form of plebs.*

PLEBICOLA, *æ. m.* (plebs and colo) *One that courts the favour of the people.*

PLEBISCITUM, *i. n.* (plebs and scitum) *A decree or ordinance of the commons.*

PLEBS, *gen. plebsis. f.* (from πλεῖος) *The great crowd or bulk of the people; hence, I. The common people, commons, the ignoble, vulgar, commonalty.* N. B. Plebsis, *cris. i. e.* unus de plebsis. Hor.

II. *Fig. The lower class or order.*

PLECTILIS, *e. (plecto)* *Platted, plaited.* PLECTO, *xi and xui, xum, ære.* (with a short or acutely pronounced penult from πλέκω) *To plait, braid; hence, to bend.*

PLECTO, *ère. 3.* (with the penult long, as if it were plento, from πλέσσω, or πλέττω) *To punish; hence, to blame.*

PLECTRUM, *i. n.* (πλέκτρον) *That by which any thing is struck, an instrument for striking; hence, I. An instrument used for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill; also poetically, 1. For, A lyre. 2. For, Lyric poetry. II. A helm or rudder.*

PLENE, *adv.* I. *To the full.* II. *Fully, completely, entirely; copiously, abundantly.*

PLENTIFERO, *Inis. f.* (plenus) *Fulness. I. Perfectness, completeness. II. Thickness, stoutness.*

PLENUS, *a. um.* (from pleo, ère, or from πλεῖος) I. *Full, filled with any thing; hence, Plenum, The full, fulness.* II. *Fat, plump, corpulent, thick-set; also gen., thick, close, dense; hence, pregnant, with young.* III. *Full, satisfied; also, satiated, sated, cloyed.* IV. *Full, having every thing in abundance, rich.* V. *Full, numerous.* VI. *Full, loaded; gen., having every thing in abundance.*

VII. *Full, perfect, complete, entire; hence, complete, perfect.*

PLERIQUE, PLERIQUE, &c. See PLERIQUE.

PLERIQUE, *subst. et. adv.* See PLERIQUE.

PLERIQUE, *æque, umque.* *Most, the most, is of constant occurrence in the plural, but is also frequently found in the singular. 1. Plur. Plerique credebant, Ter., the most, most; it frequently denotes, Many, very many. II. Sing.; juvenus, Sall.; nobilitas, id.; exercitum plerumque opperiri jubet, i. e. maximam partem exercitus, id.; hence, neut., Plerumque, 1. Subst. The most, greatest part. 2. Adv. Mostly, for the most part, commonly; also, sometimes; also, very often, very frequently.*

PLEXUS, *a. um.* Part. of PLECO.

PLICO, *âvi, âtum, âre.* (πλέκω) *To fold, lay, or twine together.*

PLODO, *ère. 3.* See PLAUDO.

PLORABILIS, *e. (ploro)* *Lamentable, mournful, deplorable.*

PLORABUNDUS, *a. um.* (ploro) *Weeping.*

PLORATOR, *ôris. m.* (ploro) *One that weeps.*

PLORATUS, *us. m.* (ploro) *A weeping.*

PLORO, *âvi, âtum, âre.* I. *Intrans. 1. To cry, cry out. 2. To weep or wail aloud, to bewail; also, aliquid, to weep before or in presence of any one. II. Trans. To weep at any thing, to bewail any thing; hence, Ploratus, a. um, Bewailed, lamented.*

POSTELLUM, *i. n.* (dimin. of plostrum) *A little cart or waggon.*

POSTRARIUS, *a. um.* (plostrum) *Of or belonging to a cart or waggon.*

PLOSTRUM, *i. n.* See PLAUSTRUM.

PLOXEMUM, PLOXEMUS, PLOXIUM, or PLOXENUS, *i. n.* Said to mean, *A box for a carriage.*

PLUT, See PLUO.

PLUMA, *æ. f.* Davon: plumæ, down, and perhaps gen., any soft tender feathers, or, feathers, when spoken of those which are soft and tender; hence, fig. I. *The first down upon the cheek.* II. *Said of the scales on a coat of mail, which lie like feathers; in plumam, Virg., i. e. after the manner of down; also these scales themselves are called pluma, Stat.*

PLUMATILIS, *e. (pluma)* *Embroidered with figures in the form of down or feathers; Plumatile, sc. vestimentum, An embroidered garment.*

PLUMBAGO, *Inis. f.* (plumbum) *Lead ore.*

PLUMBEUS, *a. um.* (plumbum) I. *Of lead, leaden.* II. *Fig. Leaden, heavy,*

oppressive, incommoding. III. *Fig. Leaden, blunt, obtuse; hence, fig., blunt, dull, stupid.* IV. *Bad.*

PLUMBO, *âvi, âtum, âre.* (plumbum) I. *To solder or fasten with lead.* II. *To make any thing out of lead, make any leaden thing; Plumbata, sc. glasis, or pila, A leaden bullet.*

PLUMBUM, *i. n.* I. *Lead.* II. *Fig. Lead, any thing made of lead.*

PLUMBUS, *a. um.* (pluma) I. *Downy, consisting of, filled or furnished with, down or soft feathers.* II. *Resembling down (soft feathers), light or tender.*

PLUMIPES, *edis.* (pluma and pes) *Feathered or having feathers on the feet.*

PLUMO, *âvi, âtum, âre.* (pluma) I. *Trans. 1. To cover with feathers, to feather. 2. To embroider.* II. *Intrans. To begin to have feathers, to become feathered.*

PLUMOSUS, *a. um.* (pluma) *Full of or covered with down or feathers.*

PLUO, *plui and pluvi, ère.* (from πλώω, πλώω) *To rain; pluendo, through the rain, Cic.; pluit, it rains; hence, res, re, or rem pluit, it rains something, something rains; lacte pluisse, Liv., it rained milk.*

PLURES. See PLUS.

PLURIES, *adv.* *Often, frequently, several times.*

PLURIFARIAM, *adv.* *On many sides, in many places.*

PLURIMUS, *a. um.* See MULTUS.

PLUS, See MULTUS.

PLUSCULUS, *a. um.* (dimin. of plus) *Somewhat more, a little more, rather more; Plusculum, neut., Subst. and adv., A little more.*

PLUTEUS, *i. m.* and PLUTEUM, *i. n.* Said to be, *Any thing made of boards or other things joined together, in order to cover or to rest on any thing; hence, I. A wooden shed, by which besiegers, when at work, were protected from the missiles of the enemy.* II. *A kind of breastwork or parapet.* III. *The back of a sofa or other seat.* IV. *A board at the side of a bed to prevent a person from falling out; thus perhaps, Mart. 3, 91, 10.*

V. *A bier, dead-board; Mart. 8, 44, 13.* VI. *A book-shelf or book-case; Juv.; Pers.*

PLUVIA, *æ. f.* (pluvius) *sc. aqua. Rain; Virg.; also, rain-water; Plui.*

PLUVIALIS, *e. (pluvia)* *Of or belonging to rain, rainy.*

PLUVIUS, *a. um.* (pluo) *Of, belonging to, or that occasions rain, rainy.*

ΠΝΕΜΑΤΙCΙC, a, um. (πνευματικὸς) *Of or belonging to the air.*

POCILLUM, l. n. (dimin. of poculum) *A little cup.*

POCULUM, l. n. (from πῶς, l. e. πῶς) *I. A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet, drink.*

II. That which is drunk, a drink, poison; also, poison, a poisonous draught.

PODAGRA, æ. f. (ποδάγρα) *The gout in the feet.*

PODAGRUS, a, um. (podagra) *That has the podagra, gouty.*

PODEA, icis. m. *The fundament.*

PODIUM, i. n. (πόδιον) Prop. perhaps, *A step, elevated place to step upon; hence, a balcony.*

POEMA, átis. n. (ποίημα) *A poem.*

POENA, æ. f. (ποινή) *I. Money paid as satisfaction for a murder, and, in a wider sense, satisfaction given or received for a crime or any injury committed or sustained; hence, it may be rendered sometimes, revenge, sometimes, punishment.*

II. Vengeance, as a goddess; o Poena! o Furia socolorum! Cic. III. Any trouble, pain, plague, evil, adversity, calamity. Also, II. treatment, misusage.

IV. Payment of any thing.

PONIO, ire. (pœna) *The old form for poeno. Also, poenor, as a deponent, Cic. Tusc. l. 4.*

PENITENTIA, æ. f. (penitenti) *Repentance, penitence.*

PENITERE, ui. Ære. (pena) *I. To repent, to be grieved or sorry for. Penitens, That repents, repentant; Penitendus, a, um, To be repented of. II. To repent, cause repentance. III. Impers., PENITET ME REL, I repent of, or regret, a thing; a thing displeases me.*

POESIS, is. f. (ποίησις) *I. The art of poetry. II. A poem, or, poems.*

POETA, æ. m. (ποιητής) *I. A poet. II. One who can do any thing well, a fit man (for any thing).*

POETICA, æ. or POËTICE, es. f. (ποιητικὴ), sc. τέχνη *The art of poetry.*

POËTICE, adv. *Poetically, after the manner of poets.*

POËTICUS, a, um. (ποιητικὸς) *Poetic.*

POËTILLA, æ. m. (dimin. of poeta) *A poetaster, petty poet.*

POËTRIA, æ. f. (ποίησις) *A poetess.*

POËTRIS, idis or idos. f. (ποιητρίς) *A poetess.*

POL interj. *By Pollux! truly.*

N. B. Per pol scitus, for pol perscitus, Ter.

POLËMONIA, *A kind of herb, wild sage, horse-mint.*

POLËNTA, æ. (apparently formed from πᾶλν, l. e. pollen) *A kind of food made from prepared barley; pearl barley.*

POLËNTARICUS, a, um. (polenta) *Of or belonging to polenta.*

POLËMENTUM, l. n. (polio) Plur., pollementa porcina, Plaut., i. e. the toilettes.

POLINDRUM, i. n. *A seditious name of a snice.*

POLIO, ivi. Itum. 4. *To polish, file, make smooth; hence, gen., to decorate, adorn, set off; embellish.*

POLITE, adv. *Elegantly, neatly, beautifully, in a polished manner.*

POLITIA, æ. f. (πολιτεια) *The state, the government and constitution of a state.*

POLITICUS, a, um. (πολιτικὸς) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the state or the government.*

POLITULUS, a, um. Dimin. of politus; Cic.

POLITURA, æ. f. (polio, ire) *A polishing, furbishing, smoothing, refining, preparing.*

POLITUS, a, um. *I. Part. of polio; see POLIO. II. Adj. Refined, polished, well prepared or formed, adorned.*

POLLEX, inis. n. and POLLIS, inis. c. (from πᾶλν) *Any thing which is as fine as dust; hence, very fine meal or flour.*

POLLENS, tis. *I. Part. of polleo; see POLLEO. II. Adj. Able, powerful, strong.*

POLLENTIA, æ. f. (polleo) *Power, might.*

POLLEO, Ære. (for po-valeo) *I. To be able, to have power or strength, to be strong; to be able to effect any thing.*

II. To be worth, to have a value or repute.

POLLEX, icis. m. (polleo) *I. The thumb. N. B. Pollex, for digitus, Virg. Æn. II, 68: Ov. Am. 3, 6, 71. II. The great toe.*

POLLICEOR, itus sum, Æri. (po and liceor) Prop. *To profess a readiness to do any thing, to offer; then gen., to promise; sibi polliceri aliquid, to promise one's self any thing, to hope for any thing, reckon upon it. Pollicitus, a, um, is frequently used passivè, Promised; hence, Pollicitum, subst., A promise.*

POLLICITATIO, onis. f. (pollicitor) *A promising.*

POLLICITATOR, atus sum, Æri. (freq. of pollicor) *To promise.*

POLLICITUS, a, um. Part. of POLLICEOR. *Promising.*

POLLINANTUS, a, um. (pollen) *Of or pertaining to fine flour.*

POLLINCTOR, Æri. in. (pollingo) *One that washes corpses and prepares them for the funeral pile.*

POLLINGO, Æri, actum, Ære. *To wash corpses and prepare them for the funeral pile.*

POLLICEO, xl, etum. 2. I. Phrasæ. *To offer in sacrifice. II. To screw up at table; also perhaps, to entertain, treat; hence, Pollicitum, subst., A banquet, feast, entertainment.*

POLLICITATE, adv. *Magnificently, in a costly manner.*

POLLUCTE, adv. *Magnificently, with expense.*

POLLUCTUM, l. n. See POLLUCEO.

POLLUCTURA, æ. f. (polluceo) *A feast, expensive meal.*

POLLUCTUS, a, um. Part. of POLLUCEO.

POLLUO, ui, atum. 3. (po and luo) *To defile, contaminate, pollute; hence, fig., to defile, pollute, contaminate, injure, dishonour.*

POLLUTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of polluo; see POLLUO. II. Adj. Unchaste, vicious.*

POLUS, i. m. (πῶλος) *I. Prop. The end of the axle, wheel which the wheel turns; hence, of the heavens, a pole; also, the North Pole. II. The whole heavens; hence, a celestial globe.*

POLYMNOS, i. f. (πολύμνος) sc. lucerna. *Having many wicks.*

POLYPHAGUS, i. m. (πολυφάγος) *A gourmandizer, glutton.*

POLYPODUS, a, um. *Having a polypus in the nose.*

POLYPSUS, i. m. (πολύψους) *I. An aquatic animal having eight feet or fangs (cirri), a polypus (Sepia octopodia, L.).*

II. A swelling or excrescence in the nose, which extends as it were its arms and feet like a polypus.

POMANUS, a, um. (pomum or pomus) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with fruit or fruit trees; hence, I. omarius, subst., A fruiterer, dealer in fruit; and Pomarium, subst., A fruit garden.*

POMERIDIANUS, and POSTMERIDIANUS, a, um. (post and meridianus) *In the afternoon.*

POMERIUM, i. n. See POMERIUM.

POMIFER, a, um. (pomum and fero) *That bears or brings fruit.*

POMERUM, i. n. (post and mærus, for murus) *The void space both inside and outside the walls of a town.*

POMUS, a, um. (pomum) *Full of or abounding in fruit.*

POMPA, æ. f. (πομπή) *I. A public procession; especially, the solemn pro-*

cession in the ludæ Circenses, when the images of the gods, &c., were carried: also, any procession or train of persons, suite, retinue. II. Gen. Any row of things placed one after another. III. Fig. Pomp, show, ostentation, parade, ostentatious display.

PŌMŪ, i. n. 1. Any fruit that grows on a tree: hence, Poma, Fruit. II. For, A fruit tree.

PŌMUS, i. f. A fruit tree.
PONDĒNO, āvī, ātūm, āre. (pondus)
1. To weigh. II. Fig. To weigh, ponder, consider, revolve, reflect upon.

PONDĒRŌSUS, a, um. (pondus)
1. Of great weight, weighty, heavy. II. Fig. Epistolæ, Cic., i. e. containing much.

PONDŌ, (from pendo) I. This seems to be an ablativè of Pondus, i. (weight), and so, In weight: corona libram pondus, i. v. a crown of a pound in weight.

II. We more frequently find pondo without libra, and it signifies, Pounds or pound with numbers, as, one pound, two, three pounds, &c.; and it is then used as an indeclinable substantive; auri quinque pondo, Cic., five pounds of gold: unciæ pondo, an ounce.

PONDUS, ēris, n. (pendo) I. A weight, as in English. 1. A weight used in the scale: also, the weight of a thing, that which a thing weighs. 2. A weight, a heavy thing, a thing of great weight. 3. Weight, heaviness, gravity: hence, a burden, load: also, constancy, firmness; Propert. 2, 25, 22. 4. Weight, authority, consequence, importance, influence, consideration: also, seriousness, gravity.
II. Equilibrium, perpendicularity. III. A quantity, sum.

PŌNE, i. Adv. 1. After, or without a case, After, behind. II. Prep., with an accusative, Behind.

PŌNO, pŏsui (also posui), pŏsitum, ēre. (for pŏsino, from po and sino) I. To set, lay, place, put: hence, Positus, a, um, Sct, laid; and so, lying or situate, that is: also simply, lying: hence, buried, dead: hence, 1. To set, to sow, plant. 2. To set up, erect, build: hence, to form, represent, design, make: hence, genu., to make. 3. To reckon, value, consider, esteem, account. 4. To place, cause to rest: thus also, Positus, a, um, Depending on. 5. To lay down, mention, say, quote, cite. 6. In disputations, To lay down as a truth, to support for argument's sake. 7. To ally, cause to abate or settle. 8. To set over, appoint (as a

watch or guard). II. To set on (food), serve up: also, to lay down, propose: hence, fig., to propose, bring forward (a subject for discussion). III. To set or lay in order, to adjust. IV. To put off, put away: hence, fig., to put away, leave off, dismiss; forego, lay aside. V. To give, attribute, assign, or impose (a name).

VI. To spend, lay out, apply. VII. To expose. VIII. To give; oscula in labellīs, Propert., to kiss. IX. To give as a pledge, to pledge. X. To have. XI. To make, hold, appoint, institute. N. B. Posivi, for posui, Plaut.; Pustus, a, um, for positus, Lucr.

PONS, tis, m. I. A bridge across a river, morass, &c. II. A bridge from a ship to the shore. III. A bridge, way made of boards on the walls of a town from one tower to another. IV. A draw-bridge on the wooden towers used by besiegers, which was dropped on the walls of the besieged town in order to afford a passage. During the comitia, raised pathways by which the people went to the septum, in order to give their votes.

VI. The deck of a ship on which military engines, &c., were placed: also, a floor of a tower.
PONTICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pons) A small bridge.

PONTIFEX, icis, m. A pontifex. The pontifexes were a kind of chief priests, who had the superintendance of religion and its ceremonies; their head or president was called Pontifex Maximus, Cic.

PONTIFĪCĀLIS, e. Of or belonging to the pontifex or pontifexes, pontifical.

PONTIFĪCĀTUS, us, m. The office and dignity of the pontifex or pontifexes, the pontificate.

PONTIFĪCIUS, a, um. Pontifical, of, belonging or relating to the pontifex or pontifexes.

PŌNTU, ōnis, m. (pons) A kind of Gallic vessel, perhaps, a transport-ship.

PŌNTUS, i, m. (πόντος) I. The deep. II. The sea.

PŌPA, ōe, m. A sacrificer, he that had the care of the fire, incense, water, wine, salt cakes, and utensils, brought the victim to the altar, and gave it the blow.

PŌPĀNUM, i. n. (πῶπᾶνον) A kind of cake used at sacrifices.

PŌPĒLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of populus) The common people, populace, rabble.

PŌPĪNA, ōe, f. (from πῶπῶν, πῶπῶν, to cook) I. A place where cooked meat, &c. was sold, a cook's shop, victualling house. II. The meat sold at such places.

PŌPĪNO, ōnis, m. (popina) One that frequents victualling houses, a glutton.

PŌPĪLES, itis, m. The lamæ of the knee; and sometimes, the knee.

PŌPĪLUS, i, m. for populus; Plaut.

PŌPĪPSMA, ātis, n. (πῶπῆσμα) A noise made by smacking the tongue and lips together, or by clapping the hands.

PŌPĒLABĪLIS, e. (popular) That may be laid waste or destroyed.

PŌPĒLABUNDUS, a, um, i. q. populans. Laying waste, destroying.

PŌPŪLĀRIS, e. (populus) I. Of, belonging to, or proceeding from the people or inhabitants (especially the common people) of a town or country: also, common, usual with the people. II. Of the same people or town, of the country, native, indigenous: hence, Popularis, subst., A fellow countryman: hence, fig., belonging to the same company, sect, or gang.

III. That favours or seeks the favour of the (common) people, and willingly accommodates himself to them.

Pleasant or agreeable to the people, beloved by them, popular. V. Resembling or like the people. I. Common, mean, bad. 2. Uncertain, changeable, not established on sure grounds.

VI. That moves or makes an impression on the people.

PŌPŪLĀRĪTĀS, ātis, f. (popularis) 1. The relation which subsists between persons belonging to the same country. II. A courting of popular favour.

PŌPŪLĀRĪTER, adv. (popularis) 1. After the manner of the people, in a common or usual manner, vulgarly. II. In a manner devoted to or pleasing the people, with the approbation of the people, in a manner that makes an (agreeable) impression on the people, popularly, in a popular manner: hence, for the sake of pleasing the people, to humour the populace.

PŌPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, (popular) A laying waste, devastating, depopulating, pillaging, plundering: also, booty gained in this manner.

PŌPŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (popular) A destroyer, waster, ravager, depopulator, pillager, plunderer.

PŌPŪLĀTRĪX, icis, f. (populator) She that lays waste, destroys, or pillages.

PŌPŪLĀTUS, us, m. i. q. populatio

Lucan

PŌPŪLEUS, a, um. (populus) Of poplar.

PŌPŪLĒRIS, a, um. (populus and fero) That bears poplar trees.

PŌPŪLICĪTUM, i. n. A decree of the people.

POPULINUS, a. m. i. q. populace; *Plant.*
POPULO, avi, atum, are, and **POPULON**,
 atus sum, arl. (populus) *To lay waste,*
to ravage, plunder, pillage, desolate, de-
populate; hence, fig., *to mutilate, deprive*
of its parts, to deprive of any thing; also,
to rob, tear away.

POPULUS, i. m. (for *pubulus*, from
 pubes) *Prop. The population that is fit*
for service; hence. I. *A people, in-*
habitants of a town, state, or country,
without the supreme magistracy. II.

The people, as distinguished from the
senate and the knights, the common peo-
ple, commonly; hence, *populus*, for,
a street; hence *populum spectat*, Ov.

III. *A people, all the inhabitants of a*
town, state, or country, comprehending
both magistrates and subjects; it may fre-
quently be rendered, state, or city. IV.

Populus frequently denotes a part of a
 nation (which is called gens); thus the
 Germans are a gens, of which the Aus-
 trians, Saxons, &c. are *populi*; hence,
 non ex hisdem populis (towns, commu-
 nities), quamquam eadem semper gens
 (nation, country), Liv. V. Fig. *Peo-*
ple, number, crowd, multitude.

POPULUS, i. f. *A poplar;* alba, Hor.,
 the silver poplar, white poplar.

PORCA, æ. f. (porcus) *A female swine,*
a sow.

PORCELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of porculus)
A little pig.

PORCINARIUS, i. m. (porcus) *A dealer*
in swine.

PORCINUS, a. um. (porcus) *Of swine.*

PORCULA, æ. f. Dimin. of porca;
Plaut.

PORCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of porcus) *A*
little pig.

PORCUS, i. m. (from the old Attic πορκος)
A hog; also gen., a pig, usually, a young
pig, such as is offered in sacrifice, a pork-
ling, pycker; hence, as a term of re-
 proach applied to a person fond of
 good living, a *gormandizer, glutton.*

PORCO, Ære. I. For *porrigo*; *Virg.:*
Cic. in Arat. II. For *pergo*; *Luc.*

PORPHYRETICUS, a. um. (Of a purple
 colour, or of resembling porphyry.)

PORRECTIO, Ænis. f. (porrigo) *A stretch-*
ing, extending.

PORRECTUS, a. um. I. Part. of *porri-*
go; see **PORRIGO**. II. Adj. I. *Stretch-*
ed out, extended, long; fig. I. For *mor-*
tuus; *Catull.* 2. *Joyous.* 2. Of time,
Lengthened, protracted, long.

PORRATIO (eci or exi), ectum, Ære. An
 old word retained in the forms used at

sacrifices, for *prociio*, *To throw forth,*
to consecrate or offer to the gods; extra in
 mare *porricit*, Liv.

PORRIGIO, Ænis. f. *A cutaneous disease*
on the head between the hair; scurf; the
dandruff.

PORRIGO, rexi, rectum. 3. (porro, or
 pro and regi) I. *To stretch or spread*
out before one's self, to put forward, ex-
tend; thus also, *porrigi*, *to be stretched*
out or forth, to be spread out or extended,
to stretch itself forth or out, to extend it-
self; hence, *porrigi*, *to stretch itself, as*
it were to extend towards, to lie or extend
longitudinally; thus also, *Porrectus*, a,
 um, *Stretching, extending;* hence, fig., *to*
extend, stretch out, lengthen, enlarge, in-
crease. I. *To lay at full length, lay on*
the ground; hence, *Porrectus*, *Stretched*
out at length. II. *To present, offer,*
hold forth, or give.

PORRO, adv. (porripo) I. *At a distance,*
far off, far. II. *Farther, farther on.*

III. *Farther, or, again.* IV. *And*
so on, in enumerations, when several
things are passed over; exigua et porro
 minima, Cic., and so on to the least.

V. *Again, moreover, besides, also.* VI.
 Denoting opposition or exception, *On the*
contrary, on the other hand; but now, but
farther.

PORRUM, i. n. and **PORRUS**, i. m. (por-
 ros) *A leek, scallion;* scitile porrum,
 Mart., i. e. which was chopped up before
 it was eaten.

PORTA, æ. f. (from an old form poro, of
 which porto is an intensive form) I. *A*
gate, entrance into a place. II. *Any*
place of egress, approach, or entrance;
 hence, *porta*, *a narrow pass, a defile.*

III. Fig. *Quibus e portis occurri cuique*
decret. Liv. I. i. e. by what means.

PORTEATIO, Ænis. f. (porto) *A carrying,*
conveying.

PORTEANDO, dl, tum, Ære. i. q. *protendo*.
Prop. To stretch forth; hence, *to show,*
point out; hence, *to point out or show any*
thing beforehand, to prophesy, predict,
foretell, announce.

PORTEFITER, a. um. (portentum and
 fero) *That carries miracles with itself;*
that occasions strange things.

PORTEOSTUS, a. um. (portentum) *Ex-*
traordinary, unnatural, strange, singu-
lar.

PORTENTUM, i. n. (portendo) *Any ex-*
traordinary appearance, or appearance
contrary to the usual course of nature, by
which it was believed that the gods fore-
showed things to come, a prophetic sign, a

token, omen, portent; hence, *any thing*
rare or unusual. I. *A singular fiction,*
unnatural or singular occurrence or ap-
pearance. II. *Any singular or un-*
natural animal or birth, a monster,
hence, fig., a monster (of a person).

PORTRAHENS, et eos. m. (portrahere)
A ferryman; thus *Chiron* is called, *Juv.*

PORTRICLA, æ. f. (dimin. of porticus) *A*
small gallery or covered walk.

PORTRICUS, us. f. (from porta) I. *A*
covered walk, the roof of which is sup-
ported by columns, a colonnade, portico,
piazza. Zeno taught in such a covered
walk or portico, and hence porticus is
used of his philosophy or sect; Cic.

II. *An engine used at sieges, by which*
soldiers were defended from the missile
weapons of the enemy, otherwise called
vinca. III. Perhaps, *A tent;* Cic.
 Tusc. 2, 16, e. poeta.

PORTIO, Ænis. f. (from portus, to impart,
 part) I. *A part, portion, share.* II.

Proportion.

PORTITOR, Æris. m. (from portus) *A*
toll-gatherer, receiver of customs, custom-
house officer that received the customs in
a port, searched the goods, &c.

PORTITOR, Æris. m. (from poro, whence
 porto) I. *One that conveys any person*
or thing. I. In a boat or ship, *A boat-*
man, mariner, sailor. II. *By land, A*
carrier, porter. II. *One that carries*
or bears, a carrier, bearer.

PORTO, avi, atum, are. (from poro,
 poro, whence poro; æ. f. I. *To carry, bear,*
convey. II. *To bring.*

PORTEORIUM, i. n. (from poro, i. e. por-
 to) *A tax, toll, tribute, custom on goods*
imported.

PORTÆ, æ. f. (dimin. of porta) *A*
small door or gate.

PORTUSÆS, a. um. (portus) *Full of*
harbours, well supplied with harbours.

PORTRUS, us. m. (hæc porta, from poro)

I. *A port, haven, harbour;* also, *a*
port, in respect of customs, a place for the
receipt of customs. II. *A haven, port;*
 fig. i. e. *refuge, shelter, safety; a place of*
refuge, shelter, or safety, a place of rest.

III. *The mouth of a river.*

POSCA, æ. f. *A mixture of vinegar,*
water, and eggs.

POSCO, poposci. 3. I. *To desire to*
have any thing from one, whether by en-
treaty or by violence, &c., to ask for,
demand, beg, request, desire; also, *alignem,*
to demand for punishment; hence, *Pos-*
cor. It is demanded or desired of me, with
 an accusative: *poscor meum Melpala*, i. e.

Leclaps meus positur a me, Ov. 11. To ask a price for any thing. 111. To ask, demand, desire to know. IV. To call; also, to invoke, call upon.

POSITIO, ōnis. f. (pono) 1. A placing, putting, setting. II. An affirmation.

111. A theme or proposition, subject.

IV. A lowering, letting down. V. A termination or ending in grammar.

VI. Posture, situation, position: hence, fig., posture, state.

POSITOR, ōris. m. (pono) A builder, erecter, founder.

POSITURA, æ. f. (pono) A posture, position.

POSITUS, a, um. Part. of PONO.

POSITUS, us. m. (pono) A position, situation.

POSSESSIO, ōnis. f. (possideo) 1.

Possession. II. A possession, the thing possessed, property, an estate.

POSSESSIVŪCLA, æ. f. (dimin. of possessio) A small possession, property, or estate.

POSSESSOR, ōris. m. (possideo) I. A possessor. 11. The defendant in a suit (as petitioner is the plaintiff).

POSSESSUS, a, um. part. I. Of POSSEDERE. 11. Of POSSEDERE.

POSSEDERE, ēdi, essum, ēre. (from po and sedeo) I. To possess, have in possession. 11. Fig. To possess, contain, have in itself or as its own, or simply, to have: also, to possess, occupy. 111. To keep in possession.

POSSIDIO, ēdi, essum, ēre. (from po and sidio) To possess one's self of, to take into possession: Possessus, a, um, Taken into possession, possessed.

POSSUM, pōti, posse. (from potis and sum) I. To be able, to have power: potest is also used absolūtē, it is possible, it may happen or be: qui potest? how is it possible? 11. To have weight or influence. N. B. Potesse, for posse, Ter.: potestis, for possit, Plaut.: possiem, es, et, for possim, &c., id.: potestur, for potest, seq. infin. pass., Lucr.

POST. (for post, from pone) I. Adv. Afterwards. N. B. I. It is frequently followed by quam; e. g. post quam, or postquam, after that; Cic. 2. Also, deinde or inde is used with it, pleonastically; post deinde, Ter.: it also signifies, Behind, after. 11. Prep., with an accusative. 1. After or since. 2. Behind. 3. After, or, next in order.

POSTEA, adv. (from post and the ablative ea) 1. Afterwards, after: also, later: it is frequently followed by quam,

with which it forms one word, postquam, after that. 11. Further, besides.

POSTEQUAM. adv. After that, later than; see POSTEA.

POSTERI, grum. m. See POSTERUS.

POSTERIOR. See POSTERUS.

POSTERITAS, ātis. f. (posterus) Future time, futurity, also, future generations, posterity.

POSTERUS. See POSTERUS.

POSTERUS, or POSTER, a, um. (from post) Compar., posterior; Superl., postremus and postumus. 1. Posit. Postērus, or poster (for perhaps neither occurs), a, um, That follows or comes after; posterior die, on the following day: hence, Posterior, Posteriority. 11. Compar. Posterior, posterius, i. That follows after, the latter, of two things: hence, Posterior, adv., Afterwards, at a later period. 2. Fig. That comes after; inferior, worse.

3. 111. Superl. Postremus, and also postumus. 1. Postremus, a, um. 1. The last, hindmost; hence, Postremum, subst., The last, the end: Postremo (abl.), In fine, at last: ad postremum, lastly, at last: postremum (sc. ad), for the last time. 2. The worst, meanest, vilest, most wretched; extreme, excessive. 2. Postumus, a, um, The last; especially of the last or youngest child of a father; proles, Virg.: also simply, postumus, sc. filius, Cic. But it is usual to understand by it a child born after his father's death or after he has made his will; and hence some would write posthumus, i. e. post humatum patrem natus.

POSTFACTUS, or POST FACTUS, a, um. That is done afterwards.

POST-FERO, ferre, irreg. To set or put after or behind, to esteem inferior or less.

POSTGENITUS, or POST GENITUS, a, um. Born after; Post geniti (postgeniti), Posterior, descendants.

POST-HABEO, ui, tum, ēre. To set or put after or behind, to esteem less or inferior.

POSTHAC. adv. (from post and the ablative hac) 1. Afterwards. 11. After, in future, hereafter.

POSTHINC, or POST HINC. adv. Afterwards, hereupon.

POSTHŪMUS. See Postumus, in POSTERUS.

POST-IBI. adv. Afterwards, hereupon.

POSTICŪCLUM, i. n. (dimin. of posticum) A small back building.

POSTICUM, i. n. See POSTICUS.

POSTICUS, a, um. (post) That is behind: hence, Posticum, sc. ostium, A back door.

POSTIDEA. adv. for postea; Plaut.

POSTILENA, æ. f. (post) The crupper of a saddle.

POSTILLA. adv. i. q. postea.

POSTIS, is. m. 1. A door-post. 11. A door. N. B. Posti, for poste, Ov.

POSTLIMINIUM, i. n. (post and limen) A return to behind one's threshold, a return home, and so, to one's old rank or former rights and privileges, the right of returning home or to one's former rights and privileges: hence, Postliminio (abl.), By the law of return.

POST-MODO. adv. for post, postea; Liv.

POSTMODUM. adv. i. q. postmodo; Ter.: Liv.

POST-PARTOR, ōris. m. One who inherits any thing after us.

POST-PONO, sui, situm. 3. To set or place behind or after, to esteem less or inferior.

POST-PRŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To set or place after or behind.

POSTQUAM, or POST QUAM. conj. 1. After that, as soon as. 11. Whereas, forasmuch as.

POSTREMUS, and POSTREMUS, a, um. See POSTERUS.

POSTRIDIE. adv. (for postero die) On the day following, on the day after, on the next day.

POSTRIDUUM, i. n. (posterus and dies) The following day: hence, postriduo, on the following day.

POSTSCENIUM, i. n. (post and scena) The part of the theatre behind the scene, in which actors do many things unseen by the people: hence, postscena vitæ, Lucr., the secret actions of mankind.

POST-SCRIBO, psi, ptum. 3. To write after or under, to add in writing.

POST-SUM, sui, esse. 1. To be after or future. 11. To be after or behind.

POSTULATICIUS, a, um. (postulo) That is demanded or requested.

POSTULATIO, ōnis. f. (postulo) 1. A demanding, desiring, requesting: hence, the demand or request of a deity to men, that a forgotten offering should be made, &c. 11. A complaint. 1. Not judicial; Ter. 2. In a court of justice, A demanding of redress: also, a demanding from the prætor leave to prosecute.

POSTULATOR, ōris. m. (postulo) 1. One who demands. 11. A plaintiff.

POSTULATUM, i. n. (postulo) A demand.

POSTULATUS, us. m. (postulo) A suit at law.

POSTULO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for postulo,

from posco) 1. *To desire to have, whether by prayer or command, lawfully or not, to desire, wish to have, ask, demand, request; also, to pray; also of things without life, to demand, require; quin tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic.*; hence, *Postulor, I am desired or requested, it is desired or requested of me; hence, Postulatum, subst., and plur. Postulata, Demands.* 11. *To ask or inquire after or concerning any thing.* 111. *To wish, will, seek, endeavour, attempt.* 1V. *To complain.* V. *To accuse, prosecute, sue at law.*

POSTŪMUS, a, um. See POSTERUS.
 POSTUS, a, um. for postus. See PONO.
 PŌTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (poto) *A drinking.*
 PŌTĀTOR, ōris m. (poto) *A drinker.*
 PŌTENS, tis. (part. of possum) 1. *Able, having power to perform a thing, capable.* 11. *Powerful, effective, efficacious, strong.* 111. *Potent, mighty, having great resources or influence.* 1V. *Master (of a thing); with a genitive; dum potens mei sum, Liv.*; hence, gen., *having power over, ruling over any thing, master over any thing; Diva potens Cyprī, Hor.*, ruling over Cyprus, i. e. Venus; also, *desirous of power or power; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15.* V. *Fit for a thing, capable of.* VI. *That has attained an object of desire.* VII. *Fortunate, successful.* VIII. *Potens jussi, Ov.*, that has performed a command.

PŌTENTĀTUS, us. m. (potens) *Power, dominion, or command in a state.*
 PŌTENTER, adv. 1. *Mightily, powerfully, effectually.* 11. *According to one's power or strength.*

PŌTENTĪA, ōis. f. (potens) 1. *Power, strength.* 11. *Power, virtue, efficacy.* 111. *Power, influence, authority; reputation, credit.* 1V. *Power or authority over a person or thing, dominion.*

PŌTĒRIUM or -ŌN, i. n. (potis) *A drinking-vessel, goblet.*

PŌTESSE, pōtessem, &c. for posse, &c. See POSSUM.

PŌTESTAS, ātis. f. (possum) 1. *The power of doing any thing, power over any thing; power, ability; hence, 1. Magisterial power, whether of a people, dominion, rule, empire; or of belonging to single magistrates, authority; when it may be rendered, the power or office of a magistrate, or simply, office; it is also used for the person who fills this office.* 2. *Power, virtue, effect, efficacy, operation; hence, 1. The meaning of a word, signification, import.* 2. *Nature, natural virtue or*

quality; hence, the nature of circumstances, state of things. 11. *Power or ability, opportunity; facere sui potestatem alicui, to give an opportunity of approach.* 111. *Power, permission.*

PŌTESTĒR, See POSSUM.
 PŌTINUS, 1. *For potins; e. g. potines? can you? Ter.* 11. *For potinsse est; e. g. potin' ut desinas? can you leave off (speaking)? I. e. leave off; Ter.*

PŌTIŌ, ivl, itum. 4. (potis) *To make partaker of, to subject to.* We more frequently find Potior, itus sum, (whether passive or deponent) 1. *To become partaker of, to participate in; to take possession of, obtain, get, acquire, receive.* 11. *To partake of, participate in a thing, to have in possession, to possess or have, and sometimes, to enjoy.* N. B. 1. Potiendus (potiundus), a, um; e. g. spem potiendorum castrorum, Cæs. 2. We also find potior, in the third conjugation; potiuri, with a short penult, Virg.; thus also, potiter, Catull.

PŌTIŌ, onis. f. (poto) *A drinking; a drink, draught.* 1. *A poisonous draught.* 11. *A potion or draught given by physicians.* 111. *A love-potion.*

PŌTIŌNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (potio, onis) *To administer a drink or potion; Potionatus, a, um, That has taken a potion, Suet.*

PŌTIŌR, itus sum, iri. See POTIO, ire.
 PŌTIŌR, neut. POTIUS, adj. (from potis) 1. *Compar. Potior; neut. Potius. 1. Preferable, better.* 2. *More worthy.*

11. *Superl. Potissimum (potissimus), a, um. Chief, principal, best, of most weight.*

PŌTIS, an adverb, like satis and magis. (from pos, whence compos and impos) compar. potius; Superl. potissime. 1. *Potis, Able, having power to do any thing, capable.* 1. *With esse; e. g. potis est, for potest.* 2. *Without esse; e. g. nec potis aquare, Virg. for potest; hence, in interrogations, potin', for potinsse; e. g. potin' es dicere? for potes, Ter.* 11. *Potius, compar., Rather, more.* 111. *The superlative is, 1. Potissime, Chiefly, especially, principally, most of all.* 2. *Potissimum (prop. neuter of Potissimus, a, um), Chiefly, especially, most of all.*

PŌTISSIME, See POTIS.

PŌTISSIMUM, 1. *Adj.; see POTIOR.*

11. *Adv.; see POTIS.*

PŌTISSUM, or PŌTIS SUM. i. e. possum; Plaut.

PŌTIŌ, āre. (freq. of poto) *To drink, to drink frequently.*

PŌTIŪS, a, um. See POTIO, ire.
 PŌTIŪNCŪLA, ōis. f. (dimin. of potio) *A small draught or potion.*

PŌTIUS, 1. *Adj.; see POTIOR.* 11. *Adv.; see POTIS.*

PŌTO, potāvi, potātum, and contr. potum, āre. (from πῶν, i. e. πῶσι) 1. *Intrans. 1. To drink.* 2. *To tipple, drink hard, carouse, tope.* 11. *Traus. 1. To drink; hence, fig. 1. To drink, to suck or draw in.* 2. *Also, the poets said of persons that dwell on the banks of a river, potant flumen, Sen.* 2. *To get or contract by drinking.* N. B. 1. *Part. Potatui, a, um, That has been drunk; vina, Cic.* 2. *Part. Potus, a, um.* 1. *Passive, That has been drunk.* 2. *Active, That has drunk; also, drunk, intoxicated; bene potus, very drunk.*

PŌTOR, ōris. m. (poto) 1. *A drinker, he that drinks.* 11. *A drinker, tippler, drunkard.*

PŌTRIX, icis. f. (potor) *She that drinks or tipsles.*

PŌTULENTUS, a, um. (potus) 1. *Drinkable; that may be drunk; Potulenta, Drinkables.* 11. *Intoxicated, drunken.*

PŌTUS, a, um. Part. of POTO.

PŌTUS, us. m. (poto) *A drinking, draught.*

PŌE, prap. 1. *Before; hence, prae se ferre, fig., to publish, make known, manifest, discover, exhibit; also without a case, before; 1 prae, Ter.; also, before, fig., i. e. denoting preference; prae ceteris flourisse, Cic., before others.* 11. *On account of, by reason of, for.* 111. *In comparison with; usually followed by quam or ut; but often written as one word, praequam, præut, in comparison with.*

PŌE-ACCŪ, ui, ātum. 3. *To sharpen or make pointed before or at one end; hence, Praecutus, a, um, adj., Pointed at one end.* PŌE-ACCŪS, a, um. Part. of PŌE-ACCŪ.

PŌE-ALTUS, a, um. 1. *Very high.*

PŌE, Rer. deep.
 PŌE-BO, ui, itum. 2. (for praebo, from prae and habeo) 1. *To hold out, proffer, offer.* 11. *To give up, yield.* 111. *To show; hence, to show, exhibit, bestow; hence, se, to carry or show one's self as,*

1V. *To give, furnish, supply; hence, 1. To make, cause, occasion, for which we frequently say, to give.* 2. *To do or perform.* 3. *To allow, permit, kt.* N. B. Praebita, plur., *That which is given to one for support, allowance for necessities.*

PRÆ-ILBO, bi. 3. *To drink beforehand; hence, to drink to, drink to one's health.*

PRÆITOR, ōris. m. (prætor) *A purveyor, provider.*

PRÆBITUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆBEO.

PRÆ-CALIDUS, a, um. *Very warm or very hot.*

PRÆ-CALVUS, a, um. *Bald before; very bald.*

PRÆCANTATOR, ōris. m. (præcantor) *An enchanter, charmer.*

PRÆCANTATHIN, icis. f. (præcantator) *An enchantress, witch.*

PRÆ-CANTO, are. I. *To predict, foretell, prophesy.* II. *To bewitch, enchant.*

PRÆ-CANUS, a, um. *Grey-headed before the time.*

PRÆCAUTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCAVEO.

PRÆ-CAVEO, āvi, autum, ēre. I. Intrans. I. *To beware, take care or heed, to be on one's guard, to use foresight.* 2. *To care or provide for the safety of any one.* II. Trans. *To endeavour to avoid any thing, to beware of, guard against; hence, Præcautus, a, um, That one has endeavoured to guard against, in which one has exercised all foresight that it may not happen.*

PRÆ-CEDO, essi, essum, ēre. I. *To go before, precede.* II. Fig. *To go before, to outdo, surpass, excel.*

PRÆ-CELLER, is, e. *Very swift.*

PRÆ-CELLERO, āre. I. Intrans. *To hasten very much, snake much haste.*

II. Trans. *To get before in one's haste.*

PRÆCELLENS, tis. I. Part. of præcello. II. Adj. *Excellent, surpassing.*

PRÆCELLO, ēre. For præcello; *Plaut.*

PRÆCELLO, ēre. (præ and cello) I. *To distinguish one's self, surpass, excel, exceed in any thing.* II. *To outdo or surpass others.* III. *To rule or preside over.*

PRÆ-CELSUS, a, um. *Very high, very lofty.*

PRÆCENTIO, ōnis. f. (præcino) *A prelude, a singing or playing on an instrument before any thing.*

PRÆCEPS, ipſis. (præ and caput) I. *Headlong, with the head foremost; hence it is used, 1. Of those who fall or are thrown down; when it may frequently be rendered, Down; aliquem præcipientem dare, Ter. c. or, deicere, Cic., to throw down. 2. Of those who run quickly or are pursued, Headlong, hasty, swift, precipitate: præceps fertur, i. e. runs, Hor.:*

præcipites columbæ, Virg., flying; hence, II. Gen. *Swift, rapid.* III. *Drawing to an end or close, declining.*

IV. *Sloping, steep; hence, overarching, bending down, leaning towards; also fig., critical, dangerous, hazardous; hence, Præceps, subst., A steep or precipitous place, a precipice; and fig., critical circumstances, great danger, an extremity, extreme danger; also, the highest, uppermost.* V. Fig. i. e. *Rash, hasty, inconsiderate, precipitate.* N. B. The ancients also declined it thus; nomin. præcipos, genit. præcipis, &c.; e. g. præcipem, Plaut.

PRÆCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (præcipio) I. *A taking beforehand.* II. *An instruction, injunction, precept.* III. *A notion, preconception.*

PRÆCEPTIVUS, a, um. (præcipio) *Preceptive, containing rules or precepts.*

PRÆCEPTOR, ōris. m. I. *One that takes beforehand.* II. *A teacher, instructor, preceptor.*

PRÆCEPTRIX, icis. f. (præceptor) *An instructress.*

PRÆCEPTUM, i. n. (præcipio) *Any rule, lesson, advice, admonition, precept, command.*

PRÆCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCIPIO.

PRÆCERPO, psi, ptum. 3. (præ and carpo) I. *To break off before, or before the time.* II. *To pluck off before.*

PRÆCERTATIO, ōnis. f. (præcerto, from præ and certo, are) *A contest (for preference).*

PRÆCĪDO, Idi, isum. 3. (præ and cædo) Prop. *To cut off from before; hence, I. Gen., To cut off; hence, Præcisus, a, um, Cut off.* II. *To cut off, make short, abridge; hence, to break short one's words, to break off or finish abruptly.*

III. *To omit, pass by.* IV. *To cut off, to take away, deprive of.* V. *To refuse flatly, reject (a proposal) entirely.* VI. *To cut up, cut to pieces.* VII. *To beat, strike.*

PRÆCINCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCINGO.

PRÆ-CINGO, nxi, nctum. 3. I. *To gird, gird about; præcingi, to gird one's self; Præcinctus, a, um, Girded, girt about.* II. *To surround with any thing.*

PRÆCINO, cini, centum, ēre. (præ and cano) I. Intrans. I. *To sing before, or to play on an instrument before.* 2. *To repeat a form of enchantment, to bewitch, enchant, charm.* II. Trans. *To foretell, predict, prophesy.*

PRÆCIPES, PRÆCĪPEM. See PRÆCEPS.

PRÆCĪPIO, ēpi, eptum ēre. (præ and capio) I. *To take or receive before.*

II. *To give rules or precepts to any one whether by advice, command, &c. 1. To give rules or precepts, to say or deliver any thing as a rule or precept, when it is sometimes rendered, to admonish, advise, warn, inform; also, to say; also, to arrange, dispose, or order; hence of instructors, to give instruction, instruct, teach, &c.; hence, præcipere, simply, to be a teacher, teach, give instruction.* 2. *To give rules or prescriptions, &c. as a superior, physician, &c., to command, order, prescribe, say what must be done.*

PRÆCĪPĪTANTER, adv. *Precipitately, hastily, inconsiderately.*

PRÆCĪPĪTATIO, ōnis. f. (præcipito) *A falling down.*

PRÆCĪPĪTUM, i. n. (præceps) *A steep or abrupt place, precipice.*

PRÆCĪPIO, āvi, autum, āre. (præceps) I. Trans. *To throw or cast down, precipitate; precipitare se, absolute, to throw one's self into a deep place; also, to go down, run down, descend.* Hence, I. Fig. *To depress, ruin.* 2. *To hurry; hence, to do any thing quickly, to hasten; also, to press or urge on to any thing.* 3. *To throw, cast, to throw into; fig., to cast, or, to cast down.* 4. *To cause to come to an end; hence, Præcipitatus, a, um, Drawing to a close, coming to an end.*

II. Intrans. *To fall down; hence, 1. To fall or light upon.* 2. Fig. *To be too hasty.* 3. *To come to an end; nox celo præcipit, Virg., sc. in oceanum, i. e. draws to a close; where celo is for in celo.*

PRÆCĪPE, adv. *Principally, chiefly.*

PRÆCĪPIUS, a, um. (præcipio) I. *That is not common, peculiar, singular, especial, chief, principal.* II. *That distinguishes itself by its peculiar excellence from other things of the same kind, superior, excellent, extraordinary.*

PRÆCISE, adv. *Concisely; hence, I. Briefly, with few words.* II. *Positively, peremptorily.*

PRÆCĪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of præcideo; see PRÆCĪDO. II. Adj. *Steep, abrupt, precipitous.*

PRÆCLARE, adv. I. *Very plainly, very clearly.* II. *Excellently, very well.*

PRÆCLĀRUS, a, um. I. *Very bright or clear.* II. *Very famous or celebrated.* III. *Excellent, noble, beautiful, distinguished, remarkable.*

PRÆCLŪDO, si, sum. 3. (præ and claudo)

I. To shut up, close: *fig.*, to shut up, deprive of an entrance to any thing.
II. To shut up, hinder, stop, impede.

PRÆCŪDŪS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCŪDO.

PRÆCO, ōnis. m. I. A herald, crier; a public servant. 1. In a court of justice. 2. In the comitia. 3. At actions. 4. At public games, plays, &c. 5. At funerals.

II. Fig. A herald, proclaimer, a praiser, commender.

PRÆCŪCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCŪCO.

PRÆCŪGITO, āvi, ātum, āre. To think beforehand, premeditate.

PRÆCŪGNŪS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCŪGNOSCO.

PRÆCŪGNOSCO, ōvi, itum, 3. To know beforehand.

PRÆCŪLO, cōlūi, cultum, 3. I. To prepare previously. II. To esteem beforehand, to value or esteem before, to prefer.

PRÆCOMMŪVO, ēre, 2. To move greatly or before.

PRÆCOMPŪNO, sul, situm, 3. To prepare, bring into order beforehand.

PRÆCŪNIUM, i. n. See PRÆCŪNICUS.

PRÆCŪNIUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to a praeo or public crier: hence, subst., praeconium. I. The office of a praeo; praeconium facere, Cic., to be a praeo; hence, gen., the office of a crier, a crying out in public; a publishing, making known, proclaiming. II. A publishing, celebrating, praising, commending.

PRÆCONSCŪMO, impi or msi, inptum or intum, ēre. To consume beforehand.

PRÆCONSTRŪTO, āre. To feel or handle beforehand.

PRÆCORDIA, ōrum, n. (præ adi cor) I. The membrane or skin that separates the heart and lungs from the intestines, the diaphragm or midriff. II. The intestines, bowels, or, more especially, the stomach. III. The heart, breast, and other parts of the body which are separated by the diaphragm from the lower intestines; coit in praeordia sanguis, Virg. IV. Fig. The breast or heart, i. e. feelings, affections, desires, &c.

PRÆCORRŪMPO, ūpi, uptum, ēre. To corrupt or bribe beforehand.

PRÆCOX, ōcis or ōquis, or PRÆCŪQUIS, e. PRÆCŪQUIS, a, um. (præcoquo) I. Precocious. 1. That ripens, blossoms, or grows before the usual time, premature. 2. That bears fruit before the usual time.

II. Premature, that happens or is done before the proper time, untimely.

PRÆCULTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCŪLO. PRÆCŪPIDUS, a, um. Very desirous.

PRÆCŪRRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, cre. I. To run before, or go before quickly: hence, Præcurrentia, Things that go before. II. To come before, to prevent, to come before another: hence, fig., i. e. to precede, take the lead of.

III. To excel, exceed, surpass. PRÆCURSIO, ōnis. f. (præcurro) I. A running or coming before. II. In war, A skirmish before the regular contest commences. III. A preparation, that which may prepare the hearers for a case, an occasion.

PRÆCURSOR, ōris. m. (præcurro) One that runs or goes before: especially in war, one that marches before the standards; a scout.

PRÆCURSUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCURRO.

PRÆCŪTIO, ussi, ussum, ēre. (præ and quatio) To shake, wave, or brandish before or at.

PRÆDA, æ. f. (from præ) Property gained or acquired: hence, I. Booty, spoil, plunder taken in war, whether cattle, slaves, money, or other things; cattle: also, any thing that a person obtains from another in an unlawful manner. II. Prey, game, an animal taken, in the chase. III. Fig. Booty, any gain: hence also, any thing that has been found.

PRÆDĀBUNDUS, a, um. (prædor) Making booty, plundering.

PRÆDAMNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To condemn or pass sentence on beforehand. II. To reject or renounce beforehand.

PRÆDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (prædor) A taking booty, a plundering, robbing.

PRÆDĀTOR, ōris. m. (prædor) I. One that takes booty, a robber, plunderer. II. A hunter or killer of wild beasts. III. One who is greedy of gain or avaricious.

PRÆDĀTRĪS, a, um. (prædor) Making booty, robbing, predatory.

PRÆDĀTRIX, icis. f. (prædor) She that makes booty or robs.

PRÆDĀTUS, a, um. See PRÆDO, and PRÆDOR.

PRÆDELASSO, āre. To tire or fatigue beforehand.

PRÆDESTINO, āvi, ātum, āre. To appoint beforehand: hence, to resolve or decide upon beforehand.

PRÆDIĀTOR, ōris. m. (prædium) One who purchases or has purchased lands

mortgaged to the state and forfeited; and so, one who has invested his money in landed property.

PRÆDIĀTORĪCUS, a, um. (prædiator) Relating to estates or to the mortgaging of estates.

PRÆDĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (prædico) Praiseworthy, glorious.

PRÆDIĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (prædico) I. A saying in public, making known, publishing. II. A saying that tends to praise, a praising, lauding.

PRÆDIĀTOR, ōris. m. (prædico) I. One that makes any thing publicly known, a crier. II. Especially, A praiser, commender.

PRÆDĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cry in public, publish, proclaim, make known by crying in public. II. Gen. To make any thing known, to say. III. To celebrate, make renowned, commend, extol, speak in praise of.

PRÆDĪCO, xī, ctum, ēre. I. To say beforehand: hence, to say or tell beforehand any thing future, to predict, prophesy, foretell. II. Gen. To make known, say; especially, to give warning of, give notice of: hence, to recommend, say what one should do, warn, advise, counsel, admonish.

PRÆDĪCTIO, ōnis. f. (prædico) I. A saying beforehand. II. A predicting, foretelling, prophesying.

PRÆDĪCTUM, i. n. (prædico) I. That which is said beforehand, a prediction, prophesy. II. An agreement, concert.

III. An order, command.

PRÆDĪCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆDĪCO.

PRÆDĪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of prædium) A small landed estate.

PRÆDISCO, didici, ēre. To learn beforehand, make one's self acquainted with beforehand.

PRÆDISPŪNO, sui, situm, ēre. To station beforehand at different places, to predispose.

PRÆDĪTUS, a, um. (præ and datus) Furnished or endowed with any thing.

PRÆDIUM, i. n. (præs) An estate, whether in the country or in town.

PRÆDĪVES, itis. Very rich.

PRÆDO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. prædor; Plaut.

PRÆDO, ōnis. m. (præda) I. One that makes booty, a plunderer, robber. II. Fig. A robber.

PRÆDŪCEO, cui, ctum, ēre. To teach or instruct beforehand.

PRÆDOMO, ūi, itum, āre. To come beforehand.

PRÆDOR, ātus sum, āri. (præda) 1. Intrans. To make booty, plunder, rob: also gen., to possess one's self by unfair means of that which belongs to another.

II. Trans. To rob, pillage, plunder. N. B. Prædatus, a, um, That has made booty; Tac.: hence, furnished with or having booty; Plaut.

PRÆDUCO, xi, ctum, ěre. To bring, draw, or lead in front of or before any thing.

PRÆDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆDUCO.

PRÆDULCIS, e. Very sweet: Prædulcia, Very sweet things or meats: hence, fig., very pleasant.

PRÆDERUS, a, um. I. Very hard.

II. Fig. Very hard, very strong, very severe. PRÆ-EMINEO, or PRÆ-MINEO, ui, ěre. To project: fig., to be preminent among others, to be distinguished, to be superior.

PRÆEO, ivi and ii, itum, ěre. 1. To go before, precede, also, to be carried or borne before. II. Fig. Praire alicui, To recite or sing a thing to a person, to play to another upon a musical instrument, that he may recite or sing after, or not.

III. To order any thing to be done, to prescribe. PRÆFARI, PRÆFĀRIS. See PRÆFOR.

PRÆFATIO, ōnis, f. (præfor) That which is said beforehand, a preface, poem, introduction: the preface or introduction of a writing or speech.

PRÆFAUS, a, um. See PRÆFORUS.

PRÆFECTĀRA, æ, f. (præforus) I. The office of any overseer or superintendent: especially, the command of the knights, the allies, and engineers (fabri), whose commanders were called præfecti.

II. The government of a country or town: hence, 1. A district, province. 2. A town in Italy not governed by its own laws and magistrates, but immediately by Rome, or by a magistrate sent to it.

PRÆFECTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆFICIO.

PRÆFECTUS, i, m. (præficio) Any overseer, superintendent, president, chief, commander. Especially in the army, I. Of the Romans. The commanders of the cavalry, of the allies, and engineers (fabri), were called præfecti, and corresponded to the tribuni militum of the infantry.

II. Of foreign nations, A commander, general. N. B. Præfectus legionis (under the emperors), Tac., seems to be the officer otherwise called legatus legionis, i. e. commander of a legion.

PRÆFERO, tūli and itum, ferre. 3. 1. To bear or carry before, or before one's

self: hence, 1. To show, manifest, exhibit, betray, make known. 2. To prefer, give a preference to: præferre alicui aliquid, means also, to cause any thing to be preferred, to gain a preference for: we also find præfero with an infinitive, to prefer, have rather. II. To bear or carry by: præferri, to run by, pass by. III. To anticipate, take beforehand.

PRÆ-FEROSUS, ōcis. Very fierce or bold.

PRÆ-FERRATUS, a, um. Tipped with iron: tribunus, Plaut., bound with iron chains.

PRÆ-FERVĪDUS, a, um. Very warm, very hot.

PRÆ-FESTĪNO, āre. I. To hasten too much, make too much haste, to hurry: hence, Præfestinatus, a, um, llasty, precipitate. II. To hasten by.

PRÆFICA, æ, f. A woman at funerals whose office it was to make lamentation.

PRÆFICIO, ěci, ectum, ěre. (præ and facio) To put or set any one over a thing or person, as head, director, &c.: also without a dative, to make governor or commander. Part. Præfectus, a, um, Set over, with a dative, when it may also be rendered by the substantives, Overseer, superintendent, president, chief, commander; præfectus prætorio, commander of the imperial body-guards.

PRÆ-FIDO, sus sum, ěre. To confide or trust too much.

PRÆFICO, xi, xum, ěre. I. To fix or fasten before. II. To furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head. III. To shut close up. IV. To pierce through, perforate.

PRÆ-FINIO, ivi and ii, itum, ěre. To determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe.

PRÆFISCINE, or PRÆFISCI. adv. (præ and fascinum) This word was used when a person praised himself, said any thing good of himself, &c., in order thereby, as the ancients supposed, to avert the effects of envy or enchantment; it therefore corresponds to our, Be it said in good hour, or, give me leave to say; with dixerim, Plaut.

PRÆFIXUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆFICO.

PRÆFLORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (præ and flos) To deprive of the blossom before the time.

PRÆ-FLUO, ěre. To flow by.

PRÆ-FŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (præ and faux) To choke, suffocate.

PRÆ-FŪDIO, ōdi, ōssum, ěre. I. To dig before or in front of. II. To dig previously or beforehand: also, to bury or conceal beforehand.

PRÆFOR, ātus sum, āri. 1. To say or speak beforehand, before one says or does any thing. II. To predict, foretell, prophesy.

PRÆFRACTE. adv. Resolutely, without yielding, rigidly, inflexibly.

PRÆFRACTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of præfringo; see PRÆFRINGO. II. Adj. 1. In style, Broken, abrupt, not flowing, not well connected. 2. Hard, inflexible, unyielding, severe.

PRÆ-FRIGĪDUS, a, um. Very cold.

PRÆFRINGO, ōgi, actum. 3. (præ and frango) To break off before or above; to break off, break to pieces: Præfractus, a, um, Broken off, broken to pieces.

PRÆ-FULCĪO, si, tum. 4. I. To put any thing under as a prop or support. II. To underprop, underbuild.

PRÆ-FULGEO, si. 2. I. To shine forth or very much, to glitter. II. To shine or glitter too much.

PRÆ-FULGĪRO, āre. To flash, shine, or glitter forth.

PRÆFULTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆFULCĪO.

PRÆ-FŪRO, ěre. 3. To rage before or very much.

PRÆ-GAUBDO, ěre. To be very glad, rejoice greatly.

PRÆ-GELĪDUS, a, um. Very cold.

PRÆGESTIO, ěre. 4. To be very desirous.

PRÆ-GIGNO, ěre. 3. To bring forth first; morem prægigni, i. e. oriri, Plaut.

PRÆ-GIGNO, tis. 1. Big with young, with child, pregnant. II. Fig. Pregnant, full. III. Plagus prægnantes, Plaut., a sound beating.

PRÆGNAS, ātis, i, q. prægnans; Plaut.

PRÆ-GRĀCILIS, e. Very slender.

PRÆ-GRANDIS, e. I. Very large, colossal. II. Very old.

PRÆ-GRĀVIDUS, a, um. Very heavy.

PRÆ-GRĀVIS, e. Very heavy: fig., very heavy or oppressive.

PRÆ-GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To load, press or incommode much: also, to weigh down. II. To be heavier than any thing, to weigh down.

PRÆGRĒDIO, ěssus sum, i. (præ and gradior) I. To go before. II. To go or pass by. III. To surpass, excel.

PRÆGRESSIO, ōnis, f. (prægredior) A going before, precedence.

PRÆGRESSUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆGRĒDIO.

PRÆGUSTĀTOR, ōris, m. (prægusto) One that tastes the meats and drinks placed on the tables of princes, a foretaster, cup-bearer.

PRÆ-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To taste beforehand*; hence, *to take beforehand, to cat or drink beforehand.*

PRÆ-IBUO, ūi, Itum, ĩre. (præ and habeo) *To offer, furnish, supply.*

PRÆ-IBOCO, ūi, ĩre. *To lie before any thing.*

PRÆ-IUDICIUM, i. n. I. *Any judgment or sentiment formed beforehand, a prepossession*; especially, *a judgment which precedes another judgment*; hence, I. *A precedent.* 2. *An example, so far as it incites or may incite others to imitate it.* 3. *A prejudice.* II. *An inquiry or examination previous to a trial*: it may also sometimes be rendered, *a previous decision.*

PRÆ-IUDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To judge, give sentence, or decide beforehand*; hence, *Preiudicatum*, subst. I. *That which is decided beforehand.* II. *A prepossession, prejudice.*

PRÆ-IBUO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To help beforehand.*

PRÆ-LABOR, psus sum. 3. I. *To pass by quickly, to glide, flow, fly, swim, or run by.* II. *To fly, glide, swim, or otherwise move quickly beforehand.*

PRÆ-LABO, bi. 3. *To lick beforehand.*

PRÆ-LARGUS, a, um. *Very abundant, abounding very much in any thing.*

PRÆ-LĀTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆFERO.*

PRÆ-LAUTUS, a, um. *Very elegant or polite.*

PRÆLECTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆLEGO.*

PRÆ-LĒGO, ĩgi, ĩctum. 3. I. *To read before that which another is to repeat, or for the purpose of explanation.* II. *To sail by.*

PRÆ-LĪBO, āre. *To taste beforehand.*

PRÆ-LĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bind on before, or gen., to bind on.* II. *To bind one thing about with another, to bind up; to cover.* III. *To bind.*

PRÆLITUS, a, um. *Smeared over.*

PRÆLŪCIŪTO, ōnis. f. (præloquor) *A speaking before*; a *preface, introduction.*

PRÆ-LONGUS, a, um. *Very long.*

PRÆ-LŪQUON, cūtus (quonius) sum. 3. *To speak previously or beforehand.*

PRÆ-LŪCEO, xi. 2. I. *To light before.*

II. *To shine more brightly than another, to outshine*: fig.; nullus sinus præluet Balis. Hor. i. e. excels. III. *To shine forth or very much.*

PRÆ-LŪCĪDUS, a, um. *Shining greatly, very bright or clear.*

PRÆ-LŪLO, si, sum, ĩre. *To play beforehand (for practice or trial)*; hence, fig., *to make an essay or trial beforehand.*

PRÆLUSTRIS, e. (præ anū lustrō) *Very illustrious, eminent.*

PRÆ-MANDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To command beforehand*; also, *to provide or make ready beforehand.*

PRÆMATŪRE. adv. *Prematurely, too early.*

PRÆ-MĀTŪRUS, a, um. I. *Very early.*

II. *Premature, too early, untimely.*

PRÆ-MĒDICĀTUS, a, um. *Prescribed or guarded by medicines or charms.*

PRÆMĒDĪTĀTO, ōnis. f. (præmeditor) *A premeditating, thinking beforehand.*

PRÆ-MĒDĪTOR, ātus sum, āri. *To think upon or study any thing beforehand.*

PRÆMENSUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMITTOR.*

PRÆ-MERCOR, ātus sum, āri. *To purchase before another.*

PRÆ-MĒTOR, mensus sum, ĩri. *To measure beforehand.*

PRÆMĒTIENS, tis. I. *Part. of præmetuo*; see PRÆMETUO. II. *Adj. Fearing beforehand.*

PRÆ-MĒTUO, ĩre. I. *Intrans. To fear beforehand, be in fear beforehand.* II. *Trans. To fear beforehand.*

PRÆMIOR, āri. (præmium) *To stipulate for a reward.*

PRÆMISUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMITTO.*

PRÆMISTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMISCO.*

PRÆ-MITTO, ĩsi, ĩssum, ĩre. I. *To send forward or before.* II. *To set before or in front.*

PRÆMIUM, i. n. I. *A reward, recompense*; also, ironically, *punishment.*

II. *Profit, advantage.* Also, *Riches, wealth*; privilege, prerogative. III. *Prey, booty*: in the chase, *game killed.*

IV. *A deed worthy of reward, heroic exploit.*

PRÆMITTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMISCO.*

PRÆ-MŌLESTIA, æ. f. *Trouble beforehand, fear.*

PRÆ-MŌLIOR, ĩtus sum, ĩri. *To prepare beforehand.*

PRÆ-MŪNEO, ūi, Itum, ĩre. *To forewarn, admonish beforehand*; also, *to predict, foretell, foreshow.*

PRÆMŪNĪTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMONEO.*

PRÆMŪNĪTUS, us. m. (præmoneo) *A forewarning, foreshowing, foretelling.*

PRÆMŪSTRĀTOR, ōnis. m. (præmonstro) *One who shows or points out beforehand*; a *guide, director.*

PRÆ-MONSTRŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To show or point out beforehand, to guide,*

direct. II. *To predict, foretell, prognosticate.*

PRÆ-MORDEO, di, sum, ĩre. *To bite in front, to bite.* N. B. Perf. præmorserit, Plaut.

PRÆ-MŌRIOR, tuus sum, i. I. *To die prematurely, to die.* II. *Fig. To die, fail.*

PRÆ-MOROSUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆ-MORDEO.*

PRÆ-MORTUUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆ-MORIOR.*

PRÆ-MUNIO, ĩvi, Itum, ĩre. I. *To fortify in front, or gen., to fortify.* II. *To place one thing before another for defence or fortification.*

PRÆMUNITIO, ōnis. f. (præmunio) *A fortifying or strengthening beforehand, a primumunio.*

PRÆMUNITUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMUNIO.*

PRÆ-NARRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To say or narrate beforehand.*

PRÆ-NĀTO, āre. I. *To swim before or in front.* II. *To swim or flow by.*

PRÆ-NEXUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆNECTO.*

PRÆ-NŪTO, ūi, ĩre. *To shine before*; also seq. dat., *to outshine.*

PRÆ-NŪMEN, ĩnis. n. I. *The pronomen, the name which stands before the family name*; thus M. is the prænomen in M. Tullius Cicero. II. *Any appellation or title which is put before the name of a person*; thus, Imp., or Imperator, in the sense of, Emperor, was prefixed to the name.

PRÆ-NOSCO, ōvi, ōtum, ĩre. I. *To learn beforehand.* II. *To know beforehand.*

PRÆNŌTIŪ, ōnis. f. (prænosco) *The preconception of a thing*; deorum, Cic., innate idea.

PRÆ-NŪBĪLUS, a, um. *Very cloudy, dark, obscure.*

PRÆ-NUNCIŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To announce or make known beforehand, to foreshow, foretell.*

PRÆ-NUNCIUS, a, um. *That announces beforehand*; heicce, subst., *Any person or thing which announces or makes known beforehand, a foreteller, harbinger, forerunner.*

PRÆ-ŌCCŪPĀTIŪ, ōnis. f. (præoccupo) *A seizing before.*

PRÆ-ŌCCŪPO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To seize or occupy beforehand.* II. *To anticipate, to be beforehand.*

PRÆ-ŌPTŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To wish or choose rather*; also, aliquid aliquid rei, *to prefer.*

PRÆCANDO, Ære. *To open before; to spread or set open, to lay open, show.*

PRÆPARATIO, Ænis. *i. (præparo) A making ready for any thing beforehand; a preparing the hearers for what is afterwards to be said.*

PRÆPÄRO, Ävi, Ätum, Äre. **I.** *To make ready beforehand, to prepare; to aliquid, to prepare one's self for any thing.*

II. *To provide* **III.** *To make ready; also of food, to prepare for eating, to dress; cx præparatio, Liv., with preparation.*

PRÆPÄDIMENTUM, *i. n. (præpedio) A hinderance, impediment.*

PRÆPÄDIO, ivi, itum, Ære. *(præ and pes)*

I. *To fetter or entangle the feet or other parts of the body, to shackle, bind.*

II. *Gen. To hinder, stop, check.*

PRÆPENDEO, di, Ære. *To hang before, hang down before or in front.*

PRÆPES, Ætis. *(præ and peto) I. That flies quickly, swift of flight; hence, a kind of bird used in divination, from the flight of which something favourable was predicted.* **II.** *Gen. Winged; hence, subst. 1. A bird. 2. Medæusæ, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. 3. Also Perseus is so called, Lucan., because he had wings himself and rode on the winged horse Pegasus.*

PRÆPILÄTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆPILO.*

PRÆPILO, Ävi, Ätum, Äre. *(præ and pila, a ball) To furnish in front with a ball; hence, præpilata missilia, darts or missiles with blunt points rounded after the manner of a ball, in order that they may not inflict wounds.*

PRÆPINGUIS, e. *Very fat.*

PRÆPOLLENS, tis. **I.** *Part. of præpollere; see PRÆPOLLEO.* **II.** *Adj. Very powerful, surpassing in power.*

PRÆPOLLEO, Ære. **2.** *To be more powerful or stronger than others, to be very powerful or strong, to have great influence.*

PRÆPONDËRO, Ävi, Ätum, Äre. **I.** *Intrans. To be of greater weight, to outweigh, preponderate, sink down; hence, 1. To preponderate, to have a superiority or preeminence. 2. To give the preponderance to. II.* *Trans. To weigh down.*

PRÆPÖNO, sui, situm. **3.** **I.** *To put or set before; hence, to set over as chief, commander, or superintendent.* **II.** *To prefer.*

PRÆPORTO, Äre. *To carry before.*

PRÆPÖSITO, Ænis. *f. (præpono) I. A setting before, a preferring, preference given to one thing over another.* **II.** *In grammar, A preposition.*

PRÆPÖSITUS, a, um. **I.** *Part. of præpono; see PRÆPONO.* **II.** *Adj. Preferable; hence the Stoics gave the term Præposita (orum), Preferable things, to such things as they would not call good, as riches, beauty, &c.; Cic.*

PRÆPÖSITUS, *i. m. (præpono) An officer, chief, commander, præsiçud.*

PRÆPOSSUM, potui, posse. *To be very powerful or more powerful.*

PRÆPOSTËRE, adv. *Invertedly, in a reversed order.*

PRÆ-POSTËRSUS, a, um. **I.** *Reversed, inverted, perverted, preposterous, not right.* **II.** *That acts preposterously, absurd.*

PRÆPÖTENS, tis. *Very able, mighty, or powerful, that can effect much by money, wisdom, &c.*

PRÆPRÆRANFER, adv. *Very hastily, very swiftly.*

PRÆPRÆRE, adv. **I.** *Very hastily, very swiftly.* **II.** *Too hastily, with precipitation.*

PRÆPRÆRUS, a, um. **I.** *Too swift or hasty, precipitate, sudden.* **II.** *Very hasty or swift, sudden.*

PRÆPÛTUM, *i. n. The prepuce, foreskin.*

PRÆQUAM, or PRÆ QUAM. *In comparison with; see PRÆ.*

PRÆQUËROR, estus sum, *i. To complain before.*

PRÆRÄDIO, Äre. *To beam or glitter forth; also with an accusative; to beam forth before any thing.*

PRÆRÄPIDUS, a, um. *Very rapid, very swift; hence, very eager, very ardent.*

PRÆRÄSUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆRADO.*

PRÆREPTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆRIPIO.*

PRÆRIGESCO, gui, Ære. *To stiffen before.*

PRÆRIPIO, ipui, eptum, Ære. *(præ and rapio) I. To take away any thing before another receives it; as it were, to snatch out of one's mouth, to snatch away; and then gen., to take away, tear from; also, to take away before the time.* **II.** *To take away quickly.* **III.** *To do any thing beforehand.* **IV.** *To take possession of any thing early.* **V.** *To perceive any thing beforehand or prematurely.*

PRÆRÖDO, si, sum. **3.** **I.** *To gnaw before or in front, to gnaw.* **II.** *To gnaw or bite off or through.*

PRÆRÖGÄTIVUS, a, um. *(prærogo) I. That is asked before others for his opinion, that votes previously or first; centuria, and simply, prærogativa (sc. tribus, or*

centuria), i. e. the tribe or century which, by virtue of their lot, voted first in the comitia; hence, Prærogativa means, **1.** *An election, choice, so far as it is right or afterwards confirmed. 2. A sure token, prognostic, previous proof. 3. Preference.* **II.** *Of or belonging to the above-mentioned century or tribe (prærogativa).*

PRÆRÖCO, Ävi, Ätum, Äre. *To ask before; to propose or make a motion for any thing before.*

PRÆRÖSUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆRÖDO.*

PRÆRUMPO, öpi, uptum. **3.** *To break or tear off from before, or gen., to break or tear off.*

PRÆRUPTUS, a, um. **I.** *Part. of prærumpe; see PRÆRUMPO.* **II.** *Adj. 1. Steep, abrupt, rugged. 2. Fig. Hasty, rash, precipitous.*

PRÆRUS, *i. m. A bondsman, surety, especially in money matters.*

PRÆS, adv. *i. q. præsto. There, at hand; ibi præ est, i. e. adest, Plaut.*

PRÆSÄGIO, ivi, itum, Äre. **I.** *To observe or perceive any thing beforehand, to feel a foreboding, to presage.* **II.** *To foretell, prophesy, show any thing beforehand.* **III.** *To show, discover, prove, be a proof of.* **N. B.** We find also, præsaçior (depon.), Plaut.

PRÆSÄGITIO, Ænis. *f. (præsagio) A perceiving beforehand, a foreboding, power of prophesying.*

PRÆSÄGIUM, *i. n. (præsagio) A perceiving beforehand, foreboding, presaging, prophesying.*

PRÆSÄGUS, a, um. *Perceiving beforehand, prophesying, foretelling, presaging, having a presentiment.*

PRÆSCIO, ivi, itum, Ære. *To foreknow.*

PRÆSCISCO, ivi, itum, Ære. *To know or learn beforehand.*

PRÆSCIUS, a, um. *That knows beforehand, prescient.*

PRÆSCRIPTIO, psi, ptum, Ære. *To write before, prefix in writing; also, to mark out; and fig., to mark out with words; hence, 1. To bring forward as an excuse or reason, to use as a pretext.* **II.** *To prescribe what another shall imitate or learn by heart; hence, 1. To prescribe, order, appoint beforehand. 2. To make any thing known to one by way of precept or for his imitation or by way of advice, to admonish, advise, say. 3. To bring an exception against any thing in law, to except or object to. 4. To dictate.*

PRÆSCRIPTIO, Ænis. *f. (prescribo) I. That which is written before; hence, that*

which is prefixed in writing to the principal thing: hence, fig., a pretext, excuse, colour, alleged reason. II. A pattern or copy imitated by a pupil learning to write: hence, I. Fig. A precept, prescription, order, rule. 2. An objecting or excepting to any thing in law.

PRÆSCRIPTUM, i. n. (præscribo) 1. A pattern, copy. II. A precept, rule. PRÆSCRIPSI, a, um. Part. of PRÆSCRIBO.

PRÆSECO, cui, cātum and ctum, āre. To cut off from before, or gen., to cut off. PRÆSECTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSECO.

PRÆSEGMENTUM, Inls. n. (præseco) That which is cut off, a poring.

PRÆSENS, tis, adj. (from præ, i. e. præ, and ens) I. Present; in person. II. That happens or is done immediately and is not delayed. III. Affectual, efficient. IV. Certain, apparent. V. Lively.

VI. Present, resolute, decided. VII. Present, assistant, favouring.

PRÆSENSIO, ōnis, f. (præsensio) I. A perceiving beforehand, a foreboding, prognosticating. II. A preconception, previous idea.

PRÆSENSUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSENSIO.

PRÆSENTARIUS, a, um. (præsens) Present, that happens immediately.

PRÆSENTIA, æ, f. (præsens) I. Presence. II. Operation, effect.

PRÆSENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4. To feel, notice, or perceive any thing beforehand.

PRÆSEPE, or PRÆSEPI, is, n. f. also PRÆSEPIA, æ, f. and PRÆSEPE, is, n. and PRÆSEPIUM, i. n. (præsepio) I. A crib, manger, rack. II. A stall or stable. III. Fig. A house, dwelling, habitation.

PRÆSEPIO, psi, ptum, 4. To guard before with a hedge, to hedge before, to guard or fence in any similar manner.

PRÆSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSEPIO.

PRÆSENTIM, adv. Especially, particularly.

PRÆSERVIO, Ire. 4. To serve (as a slave).

PRÆSES, Idis, c. (præsideo) That sits before things or persons in order to guard, direct, or take care of them. Hence, I. Protecting, guarding: hence, subst., He or she that guards, protects, or defends; a protector, defender. II. Directing, caring for: hence, subst., He or she that presides or directs, a president, superintendent.

PRÆSEDEO, cūdi, essum, 2. (præ and se-

deo) I. To sit before: hence, II. To guard, protect, defend, be a protection.

III. To preside over, direct, command.

PRÆSIDĀRIUS, a, um. (from præsidium) That serves for defence or protection.

PRÆSIDĪUM, i. n. (præsideo) A sitting before: hence, I. Defence, assistance, protection. II. A defence, assistance, protection, that which defends, assists, or protects: especially, soldiers or persons who by their presence defend a place, transport, camp, &c., which we usually call, a guard, convoy, escort, garrison; it may also frequently be rendered, troops, or posts. Also, præsidium, A reserve; Cæs. B. G. 7, 65. III. Any spot or place occupied with troops, as, a hill, camp, &c.: it may usually be rendered, post, station, sometimes, fort, or, camp. IV. Any means of assistance.

PRÆSIGNIFICŪ, āre. To signify any thing beforehand.

PRÆSIGNUM, c. (præ and signum) That distinguishes itself before others by any thing, illustrious.

PRÆSILIO, Ire. (præ and salio) To spring forth.

PRÆSŌNO, ui, Itum, āre. To sound before.

PRÆSPERO, ěre. (præ and spargo) To strew or scatter before.

PRÆSTĀBĪLIS, e. (præsto, are) Excellent, distinguished, preeminent.

PRÆSTANS, tis, I. Part. of præsto; see PLESTO, are. II. Adj. Superior, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished.

PRÆSTANTIA, æ, f. (præstans) Excellence, preeminence, superiority.

PRÆSTAT, It is better; see PRÆSTO, āre.

PRÆSTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (præsto, are) Guaranty, warranty.

PRÆSTEGUS, a, um. An old form for præstersus; Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 32.

PRÆSTERNO, ěre. To strew or prepare before.

PRÆSTES, Itis, c. (præsto) i. q. præses. He or she that defends or protects.

PRÆSTĪCIA, æ, f. and commonly plur.

PRÆSTĪGLE, ārum, f. (probably from præstringo) Any thing that deceives the eye, ocular illusion, deceptive appearance, cunning sleight: hence, tricks, deceptions.

PRÆSTIGĪATOR, ōris, m. (præstigiæ) One who practises sleight of hand, a juggler, impostor.

PRÆSTIGĪATRIX, icis, f. (præstigiator) She that practises sleight of hand, a female juggler.

PRÆSTINGUO, ixi, netum, ěre. To distinguish, obscure: to destroy.

PRÆSTĪNO, avi, ātum, āre. (from præstus, and this from præst) To purchase, buy.

PRÆSTĪTO, ui, ōtum, ěre (præstus status) To appoint or fix beforehand; to prescribe; nulla præstĪtuta die, Cic. without any appointed day.

PRÆSTĪTŪS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSTĪTO.

PRÆSTO, adv. (from præstus, for præstitus) Present, here, at hand, usually with esse, to be here, to be present or at hand, also, to appear, make its appearance, also sometimes, to be at one's service, to be in waiting: hence, fig., to serve, be of service.

PRÆSTRO, Iti, Itum, and ātum, āre. I. Intra. 1. To stand before. 2. To stand before, fig., to be superior to, to distinguish one's self above others; to exceed, excel, surpass: hence, Præstat (impers.), It is preferable or better. II. Trans. To stand for a person or thing, to be bail for, to answer or be responsible for; thus also, to take any thing upon one's self, to undertake, undergo, incur: hence, I. To make, do, accomplish, perform, execute, &c. 2. To keep, perform, observe, abide by. 3. To maintain, keep preserve. 4. To prove, show, evince, demonstrate: hence, se, to show, prove, or behave one's self as. 5. To maintain, observe, continue. 6. To bestow, show. 7. To give. 8. To assure. 9. To make safe, place in safety. N. B. Præstaturus, a, um, Cic.: Liv.

PRÆSTOLOR (perhaps with long penult), ātus sum, āri. To wait, attend upon.

PRÆSTRENUE, adv. Very nimbly, actively, or hastily.

PRÆSTRICUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSTRINGO.

PRÆSTRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. I. To tie, lace, or bind up. II. To bind or wind round. III. To check. IV. To graze, touch. V. To weaken, blunt, render obtuse.

PRÆSTRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSTRUO.

PRÆSTRUCO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. To build before, to lay a foundation: hence, fig., to make a kind of preparation. II. To build before in order to hinder or obstruct; to block or stop up, render impassable. III. To build beforehand, hence, to prepare or make ready beforehand.

PRÆSTUDO, āre. To sweet before:

hence, to exercise one's self with pains beforehand.

PRÆSUM, ūlls. c. (præsilio) One that leaps or dances before others.

PRÆSULTATOR, ōris. m. (præsulto) One that leaps or dances before others.

PRÆSULTO, āre. (præ and salto) To leap before.

PRÆSUM, ful, esse. Prop. To be before: hence, I. To preside over, be set over, command, direct: hence, I. To be a principal person in any thing, to take a great part in. 2. To defend. II. To conduct a business or trade.

PRÆSUMO, impsi or nisi, mptum or mtum, ċre. To take before, or, to take to one's self: hence, fig. 1. To do any thing beforehand. II. To spend or pass beforehand. III. To imagine or think beforehand. IV. To see beforehand.

V. To consider, believe, suppose. PRESUMPTIO, or PRESUMPTIO, ōnis. f. (presumo) A taking before, that which is taken before: hence, previous use or enjoyment of a thing.

PRESUMPTUS, or PRESUMTUS, a, um. Part. of PRESUMIO.

PRÆSEO, ul, ūtum. 3. To set before or in front, to set any thing: hence, to cover.

PRÆTECTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTEGO. PRÆTEGO, exi, ectum. 3. To cover previously, or in front, or gen., to cover.

PRÆTENDO, di, tum. 3. I. To stretch forth or forward. II. To spread or stretch one thing before another: hence, I. To set, put, lay, place, or hold one thing before another: hence, pretendi, of places, to lie before. 2. Fig. To use or allege as a pretext or excuse, to pretend: also, to exhibit, to wear the appearance of.

PRÆTENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To search or examine previously or beforehand. II. To try previously or beforehand.

PRÆTENTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTENDO.

PRÆTĒPO, ul. 2. To be lukewarm previously or beforehand.

PRÆTER, præp. and adv. (from præ and the suffix ter) I. Before, along; with an accusative. II. Before (ante), and above. III. Besides, together with, over, and over. IV. Besides, except, save; without an accusative. V. Contrary to or beyond. VI. Beyond, more than; with or without an accusative.

PRÆTER-ĀGO, ēgi, actum, ċre. To drive beyond.

PRÆTER-ĪTO, ċre. To go by, pass.

PRÆTER-DŪCO, xi, ctum, ċre. To lead by.

PRÆTERĒĀ, adv. (from præter and the ablative ea) I. Besides, moreover: again, moreover. II. Again, afterwards, hereafter.

PRÆTER-ĒO, ivi, and more frequently ii, ltum, ċre. I. To go or pass by or over before: hence, of time, to pass by, elapse.

II. Trans. I. To go or pass by, pass over: hence, in the passive form, PRÆTERITUS, a, um, Over which one has gone or passed; past, elapsed, gone: PRÆTERITA, orum. Past things, the past. 2. To escape one's knowledge, be unknown. 3. To pass by, pass over, to take no notice of. 4. To pass over in silence, not to mention, to omit, leave out; silentio, and without silentio, Cic., also, præterite, to pass over or omit, to make no use of: PRÆTERITA, orum, Things that are passed over: hence, to omit the name of (in a list). 2. To pass over, omit (in reading): hence, gen., to omit, leave out: or, to neglect: hence, to forget, with an infinitive. 3. To pass over any one, reject, exclude. 4. To escape. 5. To go or run before, outstrip: hence, to surpass, excel: also, to exceed.

PRÆTER-EQUITO, āre. To ride past or by.

PRÆTER-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. To carry by: hence, PRÆTERFERRI, To come, run, sail, fly, &c. by. I. To flow by.

II. Fig. To flow or pass by.

PRÆTERGRĒDIO, essus sum, i. (præter and gradi) To pass by.

PRÆTERHAC, adv. (from præter and the ablative hac) Further, moreover.

PRÆTERITUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTEREO.

PRÆTER-LĀBOR, psus sum, i. I. To glide, flow, fly, run, &c. by. II. Fig. To glide by.

PRÆTERLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTERFERO.

PRÆTER-MEO, āre. To go by.

PRÆTERMISSIO, ōnis. f. (prætermitto) I. A passing over, neglecting. II. An omitting, not seeking for any thing.

PRÆTERMISSUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTERMITTO.

PRÆTER-MITTO, isi, issum. 3. I. To let pass by. II. To omit, neglect.

III. In reading or writing. To pass over, leave out, omit. IV. To pass by or over, overlook, omit to notice. V. To let or bring over.

PRÆTER-NĀVIGO, āre. To sail by or over.

PRÆTERQUAM, or PRÆTER QUAM. I. Besides, except: except that. II. Besides that.

PRÆTER-RĀDO, ċre. 3. To scrape or scratch in passing by, or simply, to pass by.

PRÆTERVECTIO, ōnis. f. (præterveho) A riding, sailing, or passing by.

PRÆTERVECTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTERVEHO.

PRÆTER-VĒHO, xi, ctum. 3. To carry or convey over, by, or along: but we usually find, I. Præterveho, ctus sum, as a deponent. To ride, sail, or pass over. N. B. Prætervehi, to pass by, of foot soldiers; Tac.

PRÆTER-VŪLO, āre. To fly or pass by.

PRÆ-TEXO, xui, xtum. 3. I. To weave or work before or in front of any thing: hence, I. Gen. To set before or in front. 2. To pretend, allege, or assign as a reason. II. To adorn any thing with something else in the front of it, to border, fringe: hence, toga prætexa (sc. purpura), and simply, prætexa (sc. toga), Cic., a toga bordered with purple: such were worn by the higher magistrates, as consuls, prætors, ædiles, also by various kinds of priests: hence, Prætexa, sc. fabula, Tragedy, because in it magistrates and principal persons are introduced: hence, I. Fig. To border. 2. Gen. To cover in front, or simply, to cover: hence, fig., to cover with any thing, hide, cloak, conceal. 3. To adorn.

PRÆTEXTA, æ. f. See PRÆTEXO.

PRÆTEXTĀTUS, a, um. I. Having on or wearing a toga prætexa, or toga bordered with purple. II. Unchaste.

PRÆTEXTUM, i. n. (prætexo) I. An ornament. II. A pretext, pretence.

PRÆTEXTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTEXO.

PRÆTEXTUS, us. m. (prætexo) I. Ornament. II. Outward appearance.

III. A pretext, pretence, colour.

PRÆ-TĒMO, ul, ċre. To fear beforehand, to be in fear.

PRÆTINCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTINCIO.

PRÆ-TINGO, nxi, nctum, ċre. To dip in or moisten beforehand.

PRÆTOR, ōris. m. (for prætor, from præ) Prop. Any leader, head, chief: hence the consul or chief officer of state was formerly called prætor maximus, Liv. 7, 3; especially, I. Of military rank, Commander, general, &c., prætorius. II. In civil life, A principal, chief, director, master, head, superintendent. Prætor is particularly the title of, A chief

magistrate at Rome, who administered justice, and ranked next to the consuls. In the time of Cicero there were eight prætors at Rome.

PRÆTORIĀNUS, a, um. (from prætorium) Of or belonging to the body-guard.

PRÆTORIUS (-tus), a, um. Prætorian; corona, Mart., i. e. received from a prætor at the public shows.

PRÆTORIUM, i. n. See PRÆTORIUS.

PRÆTORIUS, a, um. (prætor) 1. Of or belonging to a general or commander in war; cohorts, Cæs., the body-guard which every general had. 11. Of, belonging or relating to, the prætor or prætors at Rome: vir prætorius, or simply, Prætorius, sc. vir, a prætorian man, one that has been prætor; also, a man of prætorian rank. 111. Of, belonging or relating to, a prætor. N. B. Prætorium, subst. i. Sc. tentorium¹ and tabernaculum. A general's tent; and since councils of war were held therein, hence, a council of war. 2. Sc. domicilium or ædificium. The house or palace of the governor of a province: hence, perhaps, 1. A princely building, palace of a prince or king. 2. Any splendid building or country house (villa). 3. The emperor's body-guard.

PRÆTORQUE, sĭ, tum. 2. To twist forward or round.

PRÆTORIUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTORIUS.

PRÆTRĒPIDO, ÆRE. To tremble greatly, to be very hasty.

PRÆTRĒPIDUS, a, um. 1. Trembling very much, very quick, panting. 11. Trembling very much, very anxious.

PRÆTRĒSCO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. To heave or cut off from before, to heave, cut off.

PRÆTRĒMIDUS, a, um. Very much swollen, inflated.

PRÆTRĒRA, Æ. F. The dignity and office of a prætor, the prætorship.

PRÆTRĒMBO, ÆRE. To cast a shade, darken, obscure.

PRÆTRĒO, USSI, USTUM. 3. To burn too much, or too soon.

PRÆTRĒUT, or PRÆTRĒUT. See PRÆTRĒVALDO, vi. 2. 1. To be more able or powerful, to have greater worth or influence. 11. In medicine, To have a superior virtue or efficacy.

PRÆTRĒVALDUS, a, um. Very strong; also, very mighty or powerful.

PRÆTRĒVALCĀTO, ÆNIS. F. (prævaricor) A transgressing the line of duty, especially of a pleader who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party.

PRÆTRĒVALCĀTOR, ÆNIS. M. (prævaricor) An advocate or pleader who collusively favours his opponent.

PRÆTRĒVALCĀTO, ÆTUS, ÆRI. (præ and varico) Prop. perhaps, To side in a crooked direction: to act wrongly, to overstep one's duty.

PRÆTRĒVĒTUS, a, um. Very crooked.

PRÆTRĒVENO, XI, CTUM, ÆRE. 1. To carry or convey forth or before: hence, prævehĭ (pass.), to ride, go, fly, flow forth or before. 11. To carry or convey by or past: hence, prævehĭ (pass.), to go, fly, flow, or ride by or past.

PRÆTRĒVELO, ÆRE. To veil or cover before, to veil, cover.

PRÆTRĒVENO, ÆNI, ENTUM, ÆRE. To come before to present; also seq. accus., to present or anticipate a person or thing.

PRÆTRĒVENTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTRĒVENO.

PRÆTRĒVERRO, ÆRE. To sweep or brush before or off.

PRÆTRĒVERTO, OR PRÆTRĒVORTO, II, SUM, ÆRE, and, in several instances, PRÆTRĒVORTO, SUS, UM, I. 1. To prefer. 11. To outstrip, outrun, get before: hence, 1. To prevent, anticipate. 2. To preoccupy, captivate beforehand. 3. To take before another. 4. To obviate, hinder. 5. To surpass, excel, outdo. 6. Fig. To be preferred, to have more influence or credit, to be of greater importance than. 111. To apply or give one's self beforehand or principally to anything: also with a dative or accusative, when it may be rendered, to do first or in preference; rei mandata præverti deest, Plaut.

PRÆTRĒVĒTO, VI, UTUM, ÆRE. To forbid beforehand.

PRÆTRĒVĒDO, I, DI, USUM, ÆRE. 1. To see before, foresee. 11. To take care of beforehand. 111. To overlook, not to see.

PRÆTRĒVINCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTRĒVINCIO.

PRÆTRĒVISTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTRĒVĒDO.

PRÆTRĒVITIO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. To corrupt or infect previously or beforehand.

PRÆTRĒVIUS, a, um. (præ and via) Going before.

PRÆTRĒVĒLO, ÆRE. To fly before.

PRÆTRĒGNĀTICUS, a, um. (πρᾶγματικὸς) 1. Experienced in state business, that has a knowledge of business or of the world, political. 11. With the Greeks, and afterwards with the Romans, Prægnateli meant, Men experienced in the law, and in the management of lawsuits, who, for money, assisted by their knowledge orators and advocates. 111. Relating

to civil affairs: hence, pragmatica sanctio, a kind of imperial edict or ordinance.

PRÆTRĒDO, DI, SUM. 2. (prandium) To eat before the cena or principal meal, to breakfast, eat in the morning: also with an accusative, to breakfast upon or eat anything before the principal meal, eat.

PRÆTRĒNDIUM, I. N. (from the Dor. πρᾶνδον for πρᾶν, in the morning) With the Romans, what we call, A breakfast, or luncheon: also, any meal.

PRÆTRĒNSITO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (freq. of prandeo) To eat in the morning; also gen. to eat.

PRÆTRĒNSOR, ÆNIS. M. (prandeo) One that eats before noon or partakes of a meal in the forenoon.

PRÆTRĒNSUS, a, um. (prandeo) That has eaten at noon or before the principal meal of the day, that has breakfasted, also perhaps (sometimes), gen., that has eaten.

PRÆTRĒNSUS, a, um. (πρᾶνδον) Leek-green, greenish.

PRÆTRĒNSIS, E. (pratium) That grows in the meadows.

PRÆTRĒLUM, I. N. (dimin. of pratium) A little meadow.

PRÆTRĒMUM, I. N. 1. A meadow. 11. Fig. The grass that grows in the meadows.

PRÆTRĒV. adv. Crookedly: hence, wrongly, amiss, badly.

PRÆTRĒVITAS, ÆTIS. F. (pravus) 1. Crookedness, inequality, deformity. 11. Fig. Irregularity, perverseness, untowardness.

PRÆTRĒVUS, a, um. (from πρᾶνδον) 1. Crooked, not straight, misshapen, deformed.

2. Depraved, wrong, wicked, bad, vicious; irregular, not suitable, improper. N. B. Pravum. Crookedness:

hence, in pravum clapsi artus, Tac.

PRÆTRĒCĀTUS, a, um. (precēs) That one obtains or has obtained by praying, obtained by entreaty: hence, Precarium, That which is impetrated or obtained by begging: Precario (abl.), By praying, by entreaty.

PRÆTRĒCĀTO, ÆNIS. F. (precor) A praying, a prayer.

PRÆTRĒCĀTOR, ÆNIS. M. (precor) One that prays; a mediator, intercessor.

PRÆTRĒCĀTUS, US. M. (precor) A prayer, request.

PRÆTRĒCES, UM. F. See PRÆX.

PRÆTRĒCIUS, OR PRÆTRĒTUS, a, um. Præcæ, Virg.; or, prætia, Colum., sc. vites, a kind of vine.

PRÆTRĒCOR, ÆTUS, ÆRI. (præx) 1. To pray: also, to invoke, call upon. 11.

PRE

To pray, supplicate. III. To wish one well or ill: to curse, imprecate.

PREHENDO, or PREHENDI, d. sum. ēre. I. To lay hold of, catch, seize, take. II. To catch, get hold of, fall in with (in common conversational style). III. To catch, surprise, take in the act. IV. Fig. To seize, take. 1. Oculis, to see; Lucr. 2. Animus naturam prehendit, i. e., look into, notice, observe. 3. To touch, gain.

PREHENSIO, or PRENSIO, ōnis. f. (prehendo) 1. A laying hold of, a seizing; a right to lay hold of or arrest. II. A machine for taking hold of any thing and raising it, perhaps, a windlass.

PREHENSIO, and more frequently PRENSO, āvi, atum, are. (freq. of prehendō) 1. To lay or take hold of, seize. II. To take or catch hold of a person, in order to talk with or to entreat him: hence it is frequently rendered, to solicit, canvass.

PREHENSUS, and PRENSUS, a, um. Part. of PREHENDO.

PRELIUM, i. n. (premo) An instrument or beam by which grapes, olives, and other things were pressed, a press.

PREMO, pressi, pressum. 3. (from *pre*, i. e. *pro*) 1. To press: hence, 1. To keep close to, press upon, grace. 2. To hold. 3. Locum, To be in a place often, to press a place: also gen., to press any thing with one's body, to sit, stand, lie, fall, try or place one's self upon. 4. To cover: hence, 1. To cover, hide, conceal. 2. To hide, conceal, dissemble. 5. To make or form any thing by pressing. 6. To press, to pursue, harass, incommode, torment, vex: to pursue, follow hard upon, chase: also gen., to pursue, urge, or ply a person (with words, questions, &c.). 7. To load, lade, freight. II. To press into: also, to press upon: hence, to mark. III. To press or squeeze out. IV. To press down: hence, 1. To set or plant. 2. To make or form any thing by pressing down, to make any thing deep. 3. Fig. To press down by words, to lower, disparage, to despise, contemn. 4. To strike to the ground. 5. To surpass. 6. To rule over.

V. To press together, close: hence, PRESSUS, a, um. Joined or strictly united, close: hence, 1. To tighten, draw in. 2. To prune, lop: fig., to compress, abridge. 3. To hold in, check, stop.

PREMO, ēre. See PREHENDO.

PRENSATIO, ōnis. f. (prensio) A soliciting, canvassing.

PRENSO, arc. See PREHENSIO.

PRENSUS, a, um. See PREHENSUS.

PRE

PRESSO, adv. I. With pressure. II. Shortly, closely. III. Of the pronunciation of letters, Clearly. IV. Of rhetorical style, Briefly, not diffusely, concisely: hence, without ornament. V. Correctly, accurately, exactly.

PRESSO, are. (freq. of premo) To press.

PRESSURA, æ. f. (premo) Pressure, a pressing: also, that which is pressed out or pressed, juice.

PRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of premo; see PREMO. II. Adj. 1. Brief, concise, without ornament. 2. Repressed, obscure. 3. Close, exact, pithy.

PRESSUS, us. m. (premo) Pressure, a pressing.

PRETIŒSE, adv. Expensively, at a great expense.

PRETIUM, a, um. (pretium) I. Costly, of great value: especially, costly, expensive, causing much expense. II. That bestows much expense on any thing.

PRETIUM, i. n. (from pre; see PRÆ) 1. Worth, value, price: hence, II. Money spent for any thing. III. A reward; operæ pretium est, the trouble rewards itself, it is worth the trouble: facere operæ pretium, Liv., to do any thing worth the trouble: habere operæ pretium, a reward of service. IV. Money, gold. V. A reward, price, or that which is given or hoped for as a reward or price.

PRÆX, præcis. f. (The nom. sing. does not occur.) Pl. PRÆCES, &c., is common. I. Prayer, a praying. II. A prayer, petition. III. An imprecation, curse. IV. An intercession. V. A wish.

PRÆDIUM, adv. I. Long ago, long since, a long time ago. II. Formerly.

PRÆDIŒNCUS, a, um. (pridie) Of the day before, that happened, was used, enjoyed, eaten, &c. the day before.

PRÆDIE, adv. On the day before.

PRÆMIÆVS, a, um. (primus and ævum) That is in his first years, young, youthful.

PRIMĀNIUS, a, um. (primus) Of the first class, legion, &c.: hence, sc. miles, A soldier of the first legion.

PRIMARIUS, a, um. (primus) One of the first rank, excellent, primary.

PRIMIGENUS, a, um. (primus and geno, or gigno) Original, first of all.

PRIMIPILARIS, e. (primipilus) Belonging to the first company of the triarii; Primipilaris, sc. centurio, The captain of this company.

PRI

PRIMIPILĀNIUS, i. m. (primipilus) sc. centurio, i. q. primipilaris; Sem.

PRIMIPILUS, or PRIMIPILUS, i. m. The chief centurio of the triarii.

PRIMITIVĀ, arum. f. See PRIMITIVUS. PRIMIVUS, a, um. (primus) 1. First of its kind: hence, Primitiva (sc. partes), The firstlings, firstfruits. II. Fig. First in its kind, most considerable, very considerable.

PRIMITIVUS, adv. At first, for the first time.

PRIMO, adv. (primus) Firstly, at first.

PRIMOPILUS, i. m. See PRIMIPILUS.

PRIMORDIUM, i. n. (primus and ordior) A first beginning, or simply, a beginning, original, origin.

PRIMORIS, e. (primus) I. The first: also, the first, foremost, or front: also for prima pars, when it may frequently be rendered, the forefront, the foremost or first of any thing. II. Fig. The first or foremost, the most eminent or distinguished: Primores, subst., The nobles.

PRIMULUS, a, um. Dimin. of primus; e. g. primulo diluculo, Plaut., at the beginning of dawn: hence, Primulum, adv., First, firstly.

PRIMUM, adv. (primus) First, firstly, at first: also, for the first time.

PRINUS, a, um. See PRIOR.

PRINCIPES, ipis. c. (primus and capto) 1. The first in time or order; principes in prelium ibat, went first. II. The most distinguished or noble, or, one of the most distinguished and noble, and so, the first in rank: hence, Principes, subst., The most distinguished men, leading men, the most influential or powerful. In Cæsar and Nepos, Principes are often, The petty chiefs of single tribes or towns.

III. An author, promoter, leader, head, one who is the first in doing any thing, in which he is followed by others, a pattern, exemplar. IV. A superior, chief, director. V. A prince, ruler, governor. VI. Also, Principes, A class of soldiers, who in battle formed the second line; their place was behind the hastati and before the triarii. N. B. Principes means also, 1. Sc. ordor, A company or troop of these soldiers. 2. Sc. centurio, A centurion or captain of principes. 3. Sc. ordor, The place or rank of a captain or centurion of principes. N. B. Genit. principium, for principium, Liv.

PRINCIPĀLIS, e. (principes) 1. The first, original. II. Fig. The first, principal, chief. III. Of a prince or ruler of a country, princely, imperial. IV. Of

the place in the Roman camp which was called Principia: hence, porte principales, two gates contiguous to the broad open space of the Roman camp called Principia.

PRINCIPATUS, *us. m.* (princeps) I. The first or principal place, preeminence.

II. The chief place or office in a state, the place of commander-in-chief: in the time of the emperors, the imperial dignity; principatum alium deferre Tac. also, the emperor himself. III. That on which a thing principally depends, the chief point: hence, in philosophy, the leading principle of actions; Cic. N. D. 2, II. IV. A beginning, origin.

PRINCIPALIS, *e.* (principium) Original.

PRINCIPUM, *n.* (princeps) I. A beginning, commencement, origin: hence, I. Principia, The first in any kind, the elements. 2. One that makes a beginning: hence, a founder, beginner, progenitor, &c. 3. The groundwork, foundation. 4. Principia, The front line of an army, the van. 5. The chief place. II. Principia, A large open place in a camp in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, and also the standards, and where speeches were made and assemblies called; it may be rendered, headquarters.

PRIMO, *oris.* Superl. primus. I. Comp. Prior, prius, I. Former, in respect of time and order: hence, Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep.: Priores, Those who lived in past times, ancestors. 2. The foremost or first of two. 3. Superior, more excellent. II. Superl. Primus, a, um. I. The first in order, time, or place: also, the first or foremost. N. B. (1.)

Primum, *subst.*, The first, foremost, beginning: hence, a primo, from the beginning, in primo, at the beginning, at first: ex primo, from the beginning: thus also, Prima (plur.), The first, the beginning: also, the first of things, the elements, first principles: hence, in primis, in or at the beginning: also, first or before all.

(2.) Quisque is frequently used after primo, to express 'the first as possible': primo quoque tempore, Cic., as soon as possible. (3.) Primus, a, um, for primum (adv.): viz. prima imperat estas, Virg. (4.)

Primus, a, um, for prima (adj.), when it is frequently rendered, The front of, or the like. 2. The first in rank, station, or any other manner; the chief, principal, most excellent, illustrious, &c., one of the chief, principal, &c.: hence, I. Ad prima,

Chiefly, especially. 2. In primis, Chiefly, especially.

PRISCE, *adv.* In the old-fashioned manner; in a plain, straightforward way.

PRISCIUS, a, um. (prisci pri, the Greek πρῆξι) I. Old, ancient, that long or was in use a long time ago. II. In the old manner, old-fashioned, severe.

PRISTINUS, a, um. (pristin pri, the Greek πρῆστιν) I. Former, ancient, old: hence, Pristinum, *subst.*, A former state, condition, or footing. II. Former, just past, of yesterday.

PRISTUS, and PRISTRIX, *f.* See PISTRIS.

PRISUS, *adv.* (prior) I. Sooner, before. II. Sooner, rather. III. Formerly, heretofore.

PRISUAM, *adv.* Before that.

PRIVATIM, *adv.* I. Without reference to the state, as a private individual, in a private capacity, in one's own name, for one's self. II. Especially, particularly, in particular. III. Privatim se tenere, Liv., to keep himself at home.

PRIVATUS, a, um. I. Part. of privo; see PRIVO. II. Adj. (from privus) I. Of a person, That lives for himself and has nothing to do with officers of the state: vir privatus, also simply, Privatus, A private person. 2. Of or belonging to a private person. N. B. Under the emperors it was also opposed to 'imperial'; spectacula, Suet., private games, i. e. not perpetrated by the emperors. Hence, Privatium, *subst.*, The house of a private person, also, private expenses, from a person's own purse; in privato, Liv., at home.

PRIVIGNUS, *i. m.* (from privus and gigno) A step-son; Privigna, *æ. f.* A step-daughter; Privigni, Step-children.

PRIVILEGIUM, *i. n.* (privus and lex) I. A law or statute against an individual person, or, the bill for such a law; ferre privilegium de aliquo, Cic. II. An ordinance in favour or for the benefit of one or more persons, to the detriment of others, a privilege, prerogative; privilegium eripere, Suet.

PRIVO, *avi, âtum, âre.* (privus) I. To deprive of any thing. II. To free, deliver from any thing: thus also, Privatus, a, um, Cic.

PRIVUS, a, um. (perhaps from præ) Existing for itself: hence, I. Single; privi homines, i. q. singuli, Cic. II. Every: hence, distributive, One each; privos lapides ferret, Liv., i. e. each a stone. III. Proper, peculiar, private, one's own.

PRŪI or PRŪI: Interj. expressing admiration or lamentation. Oh! ah! it may sometimes be rendered, alius! tantum, pro, degenamus, &c., Liv.

PRŪI, *prep.* I. Before, in front of II. For, m. In, on. III. According to, after, fit, suitably to; also, in comparison of, when the value of two things is compared. IV. For. I. On account of, by reason of. 2. Instead of. 3. As, as good as. 4. To the advantage of, in favour of.

PRŪI, *through, by.*

PROAGORS, *i. m.* (πρωαγορς, πρωαγορς) The title of The chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily.

PROACTOR, *oris. m.* The founder of a family.

PROAVIA, *æ. f.* The mother of a grandfather or grandmother, a great-grandmother.

PROAVITUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a great-grandfather or great-grandmother: also gen., belonging to or concerning one's ancestors: hence, received or proceeding from them.

PROAVUS, *i. m.* A great-grandfather, father of a grandfather or grandmother: also, for, an ancestor; proavi vestri, Hor., i. e. ancestors.

PROBABILIS, *e.* (probo) I. Likely, probable, credible. II. Agreeable, pleasant, plausible.

PROBABILITAS, *âtis. f.* (probabilis) Probability, credibility.

PROBABILITER, *adv.* Probably, credibly.

PROBATIO, *onis. f.* (probo) I. An approving. II. Proof, demonstration.

PROBARE, *oris. m.* (probo) One that approves any thing, an approver.

PROBATUS, a, um. I. Part. of probo, see PROBO. II. Adj. I. Agreeable, pleasant. 2. Proved, tried, of approved goodness, good, excellent: hence, proved, of tried worth and honesty.

PROBE, *adv.* I. Well, properly, excellently. II. Very much, exceedingly.

PROBITAS, *âtis. f.* (probus) The goodness of a thing: hence, of persons, probity, honesty, integrity; modesty.

PROBLEMA, *âtis. n.* (πρωβλημα) A question proposed for solution, a problem.

PRŪBO, *avi, âtum, âre.* (probus) I. To esteem any thing as good, to approve, be satisfied with. II. To see whether any thing is good or proper, to try, examine, inspect. III. To make any thing pleasant or agreeable to one, to cause one to be pleased or gratified with any thing.

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IV. To cause any thing to appear right and good by means of proof, to make any thing credible, to prove, demonstrate, make good, evince: it may also be referred, to ascertain, know, prove: hence, *probatu*, a, um. Ascertained, verified: *probari*, to be esteemed or regarded as: hence, *probare*, gen., to prove, exhibit, show.

PROBOSCIS, *Idis* f. (πρόβοσκις) The snout of an animal: especially, the trunk of an elephant.

PROBROSUS, a, um. (*probrum*) I. That causes reproach or shame, ignominious, disgraceful, reproachful. II. That acts shamefully or makes itself a reproach, infamous.

PROBRUM, i. n. I. A shameful or reproachful act. II. Disgrace, dishonour, infamy. III. A term of reproach, reproachful language, contumely, insult.

PROBUS, a, um. I. That is as it ought to be, good and proper in its kind; good, proper, fit, excellent. II. Morally good, upright, well disposed, honourable, honest, virtuous; modest, content.

PROBUSTAS, *âtis* f. (*prociac*) Boldness or shamelessness in making demands, pertness, petulance, sauciness.

PROCIACITER adv. Pertly, petulantly. *PROCIAC*, *âtis* (*prociac*) Very covetous, extravagant in demand: hence, gen., *petulant*, wanton, forward, pert.

PRO-CEDO, *essi*, *essum* 3. I. To go before, go forth: hence, 1. To come forth, to grow forth, spring forth, appear. 2. To go forth. 3. To occur, happen. 4. To originate or proceed from. 5. To go forth, project, extend. II. To proceed, advance, go forward: hence, 1. Fig. To advance, make progress. 2. Fig. To advance, proceed in good fortune, to be fortunate or successful. 3. Fig. To advance, proceed, appear: also gen., to show one's self, appear in public. 4. To proceed, pass, elapse. 5. To continue, last, endure. 6. To proceed in reckoning, to be reckoned in: hence, to be worth or to be reckoned equal to. 7. To succeed, issue, turn out till or well: also, to succeed well, prosper, speed: also without a nominative; *procedit*, it succeeds, prospers, turns out well. 8. To contribute to the good of, to benefit, profit.

PROCELLA, *e* f. (*procello*) A storm, violent wind with or without rain.

PROCELLO, *êre* (*pro* and *cello*) To throw down, throw to the ground.

PROCELLÔSUS, a, um. (*procella*) I. Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, bois-

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terous. II. Stormy, raising or causing storms.

PROCIER, *êris* m. One of the nobles: we usually find the plural, *Proceres*, The nobles, chief or leading men.

PROCIERE adv. In length.

PROCIERES, *âtis* m. See *PROCIER*.

PROCIERITAS, *âtis* f. (*procierus*) I. Length. II. Height: especially of stature, tallness.

PROCIERUS, a, um. I. Long. II. High, tall.

PROCISSIO, *ônis* f. (*prociado*) A going forward, proceeding, advancing, marching forward.

PROCISSUS, a, um. Part. of *PROCISSO*.

PROCISSUS, *us* m. (*prociado*) A progress, course: hence, 1. A good or fortunate progress in any thing, growth, increase. 2. Progress, success, fortune.

PROCISSO *idi*, *êre* (*pro* and *ciado*) I. To fall before, fall down. II. To fall forward.

PROCIINCTUS, a, um. Part. of *PROCIINGO*.

PROCIINCTUS, *us* m. (*prociingo*) A girding; hence, an equipping or preparing for fighting; hence, the point of commencing an engagement; in *prociinctu*, on the point of, &c., ready to engage, *Plin.*: testamentum in *prociinctu* *facere*, *Cic.*, i. e. just as one is going into battle: hence gen., in *prociinctu*, in readiness, *Sen.*

PROCIINGO, *nxî*, *netum*, *êre* 3. To gird, equip: *Prociinctus*, a, um. Girded: hence, equipped or ready for battle.

PROCIGLAMO, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*. To call out, cry out.

PROCIINGO, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*. To incline or bend any thing forwards, or gen., to incline or bend: hence, *prociinari*, to incline itself forwards, or gen., to incline itself, to lean towards a place.

PROCIIVIS, *e* (*pro* and *clivus*) Sloping, steep, going downwards: also, *Proclive*, sub. going: e. g. per *proclive*, downwards: also, *Proclive*, adv., Downward.

II. Inclined or disposed to any thing; ready, willing. III. Easy.

PROCIIVITAS, *âtis* f. (*proclivis*) I. A descent, declivity. II. An inclination, or disposition to any thing.

PROCIIVITER adv. Easily.

PROCIIVUS, a, um. i. q. *proclivis*; *Lucr.*

PROCI, *âre*, and *PROCIOR*, *âri*. To ask, demand, request.

PROCICONSUL, *ulîs* m. I. In the time of the republic, One who after the expiration of his consulship at Rome (and sometimes without having been consul)

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was governor in a province where there was an army (which he commanded), or who (without a province) commanded an army; a *proconsul*; *Cic.* II. Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the senate, A deputy governor in the provinces of the senate; *Suet.*

PROCICONSULÂRIS, *e*. *Proconsularis*: vir, or without vir, i. e. *proconsul*, *Tac.*

PROCICONSULÂTUS, *us* m. The dignity or office of a *proconsul*, a *proconsulship*: also for, the *propretorship*.

PROCICRASTINATIO, *ônis* f. A delaying to the morrow or from one morning to another.

PROCICRASTINO, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre* (*pro* and *crastinus*) To delay or put off to the morrow or from one morning to another.

PROCIORAXE for *prociarixis*, i. e. *classe* (from *πρόραξις*); *Lucr.*

PROCIORATIO, *ônis* f. (*procioreo*) A procreating, begetting; a bringing forth.

PROCIORATOR, *ôrîs* m. (*procioreo*) One who brings forth, a creator: hence, a father.

PROCIORATRIX, *icis* f. (*procioreator*) She that brings forth, a mother.

PRO-CREO, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*. I. To beget. II. To bring forth, to make, cause, occasion.

PRO-CRESCO, *êre*. I. To grow or come forth, to spring up. II. To grow up, grow larger.

PRO-CREDO, *ul*, *itum*, *âre*. To lie.

PRO-CUBO, *di*, *sum*, *êre*. To forge, hammer, prepare by forging: also fig., to forge, bring forth, produce.

PROCIUL adv. (from *procello*, to drive forward) I. At a distance, whether great or small, far, afar off, from far, from a distance, far away, distant; also, at some distance, not very near. II. Fig., when it is rendered, sometimes, far, distant, &c., sometimes, without; homines *procul* errant, er widely or very much, *Sall.*: *procul* *dubio*, *Liv.*, without doubt.

PROCIULCATIO, *ônis* f. (*prociulco*) A treading down.

PROCIULCO, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre* (*pro* and *calco*) To tread down: *Prociulcatus*, a, um, *Trodden* down; *prociulcata* *republica*, *Suet.*, trodden under foot, i. e. in a bad state or condition.

PROCIUMBO, *cûbul*, *cûbitum*, *êre* (*pro* and *cumbo*) I. To fall forwards, fall down, lay one's self down, sink. II. To lean forward. III. To fall, fig., to perish, be ruined.

IV. To rush to, fall upon, take hold of.

PROCURATIO, ōnis. f. (procuro) 1. *An administering, doing, or discharging; also, the office or post of a procurator.*

II. Especially, *Expiation by sacrifice, an endeavouring to avert any thing by an offering or sacrifice.*

PROCURATIOŒCLA, æ. f. (dimin. of procuratio) *A small or trifling administration.*

PROCURATOR, ōris. m. (procuro) 1. *One who manages or superintends any thing, a manager, agent, overseer, superintendent.* II. Especially, *over an estate, A steward, haulg; or manager.*

III. In the provinces of the emperors, and latterly also in those of the senate, in which there were imperial domains, *An officer who superintended the imperial revenue, and sometimes, in small provinces, administered justice, an officer of the revenue, director of finance.* N. B. The first syllable is short. Ov.

PROCURATORIS, icis. f. (procurator) *She that manages or superintends.*

PROCURO, ari, ōtis, āre. 1. *To take care of, attend to, look after any thing; especially, II. To take care of the affairs of a person in his absence, to be any one's agent or proxy.* III. *To perform a divine service, in order that certain bad omens may not have effect.* N. B. The first syllable is sometimes short; Tibull.: Ov.

PROCUROR, curri, ōtis, cursum. 3. 1. *To run forth to a place.* II.

To run forth to project or run forth to a place, to extend. III. Fig. *To run forth.*

PROCURATIO, ōnis. f. (procuro) 1. *A running forth; also, a riding forth.*

II. *An attack, skirmish.*

PROCURATOR, ōris. m. (procuro) *One who runs before; a skirmisher.*

PROCUROR, ære. (freq. of procuro) *To run forth in order to skirmish; and so, to skirmish.*

PROCURSOR, us. m. (procuro) *A running before or forward, or simply, a running.*

PROCURVO, are. *To curve or bend forwards.*

PROCURVUS, a, um. *Curved or bent forwards.*

PROCUS, i. m. *One that desires a woman in marriage, a suitor, wooer.*

PROCYON, ōnis. m. (εἰσαίων) Sometimes means, *The smaller Dog, a constellation, otherwise called Antecanem, or Antecanis, because it rises before the (larger) Dog; sometimes, the brightest star in the same.*

PRODUCTUS, a, um. Part. of **PRODIGO**.

PRODROMO, are. *To go or walk forth.*

PROFEO (for Pro-eo), II, itum. 4. (anom.) 1. *To go or come forth; also simply, to go, or, to go to a place; also, to go out (into the street), to show one's self in public; hence, I. To go or step forth, to come forward. 2. To appear, show itself; thus also, to come forth, to project.*

II. *To go forward, advance, proceed.*

PROFESSE, See **PROBUS**.

PROFICIO, xi, itum. 3. I. *To say beforehand; hence, to determine beforehand, to fix, appoint.* II. *To put off, defer, protract.*

PROFICTOR, ōris. m. *A vice-dictator; Liv.; i. e. one who had the power of the dictator, but not the title.*

PROFICUS, a, um. Part. of **PROFICIO**.

PRODIGE, adv. *Prodigally.*

PRODIGENTIA, æ. f. (prodigo) *Prodigality.*

PRODIGIUM, e. (prodigium) 1. *Unnatural, monstrous, prodigious.* II. *Jupiter, That averts bad omens.*

PRODIGIALITER, adv. *Unnaturally, monstrously, prodigiously.*

PRODIGISE, adv. *In a strange or unnatural manner.*

PRODIGIOSUS, a, um. (prodigium) *Unnatural, strange, monstrous, prodigious.*

PRODIGIUM, i. n. (for prodicium, from procuro) 1. *A prophetic omen, a sign by which any thing is forewarned; hence, II. Any thing strange or unnatural; sometimes, a strange unnatural circumstance or thing, a prodigy, omen, portent, sometimes, a monster, &c.*

PRODIGO, egi, actum, ere. (pro and ago) *To drive away; hence, to lavish, waste, squander.*

PRODIGUS, a, um. (prodigo) *Wasteful, prodigal; hence, I. Rich or abounding in any thing, having in abundance. II. Copious, rich, abundant, strong.*

PRODITIO, ōnis. f. (from prodo) *A discovering, betraying, treachery.*

PRODITOR, ōris. m. *A betrayer, traitor, one that acts treacherously and faithlessly towards another, forsakes him, or exposes him to danger.*

PRODOTUS, a, um. Part. of **PRODO**.

PRODO, idi, itum, ere. 1. *To give or bring forth; hence, I. To make known, publish, narrate, relate, note. 2. To publish or declare any one as nominated or appointed to an office, to nominate, appoint. 3. To make known, betray, discover. 4. Prodere aliquem, or aliquid,*

To act traitorously or faithlessly towards any person or thing, to render unsuccessful or unfortunate through failure in one's duty; hence, 1. To betray, expose to danger through one's own fault. 2. To betray, give over treacherously into the hands of an enemy, yield profitlessly. 3. To desert, leave, forsake, abandon in a treacherous way. 4. Fig. To set or place in bad circumstances. II. To go farther or to suffer to go farther; hence, 1. To delay, defer, put off; to protract, lengthen, prolong. 2. To give over, give or surrender to; to leave behind, to bequeath. 3. To put out of place. 4. To propagate.

PRODOCERO, ere. *To teach openly, or profusively.*

PRODOMUS, i. m. (εἰσδομῶν) 1. *One that runs before, a forerunner.* II. *Prodromi, Certain winds which blow from the north-east eight days before the rising of the Dog-star.*

PRODOCIO, xi, itum. 3. 1. *To lead or bring forth; thus also, aliquem, to bring forward as an actor; also, to bring forward or expose to sale; hence, I. To draw forth, fig., i. e. to raise, advance, promote, make celebrated; hence, Producta, with the Stoics, *Preferable things, things which are not properly good in themselves, but are to be preferred to others; Cic. 2. To bring forth or forward, to discover, make known, disclose. 4. To entice forth, allure forth; hence, gen., to entice. II. To draw one thing before another. III. To draw out in length, stretch, extend; hence, fig., to draw out in length, to prolong, continue; hence, 1. To lengthen in pronunciation, pronounce long, lengthen, produce. 2. To delay, procrastinate. 3. To put off, defer. 4. To pass tediously, or simply, to pass, spend (time).* IV. *To lead to a place; hence, to entice, incite, allure, lead on to any thing. V. To lead or conduct; hence, to instruct, educate, form.**

PRODUCTUS, adv. *In a long or lengthened manner.*

PRODUCTIO, ōnis. f. (produco) *A stretching out, prolonging; hence, a lengthening, in pronunciation.*

PRODUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of **PRODUCO**; see **PRODUCO**. II. Adj. *Long, lengthened, protracted.*

PROELIARIS, e. (prælium) *Of or belonging to a battle.*

PROELIATOR, ōris. m. (prælior) *A combatant, warrior.*

PROELIOR, ātus sum, āri. (praelium) *To engage in battle, fight.*

PROELIUM, i. n. I. *A combat, contest, engagement, battle, fight, between two armies: it also means simply, a fight, combat (otherwise than between armies).*

II. *Fig. A fight, contest.* III. *Proelia, for proeliantes, Combatants; Property.*

PROFĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (profanus)
I. *To dedicate or offer any thing to a god.* II. *To deprive of its sanctity, to profane.*

PROFĀNCUS, a. um. (pro and fanum)
I. *That is not dedicated to God or religion, that has no sacredness, not holy or sacred, profane.* II. *Profane, unholy, not sacred, not belonging or appropriated to the service of a deity, uninitiated: hence, profane, impious, wicked: Profanum, Impiety, wickedness.* III. *Odious, despicable, ill-boding.*

PROFĀRIS, PROFĀRI. See PROFOR.

PROFĀTUM. See PROFOR.
PROFĀTUS, us. m. (profor) *A speaking out, saying.*

PROFECTIO, ōnis. f. (proficiscor) I. *A going away or to a place, a setting out, departure, journey.* II. *Fig. Pecunia, Cic., i. e. the source from which it is obtained.*

PROFECTO. adv. *Truly, indeed, certainly.*

PROFECTUS, a. um. part. I. *OF PROFICIO.* II. *OF PROFICISOR.*

PROFECTUS, us. m. (proficio) *A proceeding or advancing in a thing, increase, growth, advancement, progress.*

PROFECTUS, us. m. (proficiscor) *An arising, beginning; Liv. l. 15.*

PROFĒRO, ūtil, lātum, ferre. I. *To bring forth; hence, I. To discover, disclose, reveal, make known.* 2. *To cite, quote, allege, bring forward, mention, say.* 3. *To pronounce, utter.* 4. *To bring forward, show.* 5. *To make, produce, let grow, occasion.* 6. *To spread abroad, publish.* II. *To bring to a place, or simply, to bring; hence, to incite, provoke.* III. *To continue.* IV. *To set or bring farther forward; hence, I. To enlarge, extend.* 2. *To put off, delay, defer.*

PROFESSIO, ōnis. f. (profiteor) I. *A publishing, public declaration or profession.* II. *A public declaration or specification of one's person or name; Liv.: of one's property; Cic.: also, the register of persons or property thus officially returned; Cic. III. A declaration or*

public acknowledgment of one's profession or business, or, a business or profession which one publicly avows; bene dicendi, Cic.: Grammatica, Suct.

PROFESSOR, ōris. un. (profiteor) *A public teacher, a professor.*

PROFESSORĪUS, a. um. (professor) *Professorial.*

PROFESSUS, a. um. Part. of PROFITEOR.

PROFĒSTUS, a. um. *Not kept as a holiday, common; dies, Liv.; or, lux, Hor., a working-day.*

PROFICĪO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (pro and facio) I. *To make forward, advance, proceed.* II. *To make progress, advance, proceed, profit by, grow or increase in a thing.* III. *To profit, be serviceable to, effect, accomplish.*

PROFICISCO, ēre. for proficiscor; Plaut.
PROFICISCO, factus sum, i. (from pro and facio, facesso, facisor) Prop. *To make one's self forward, make one's self on the way; hence, I. To go, go to a place; also, to go, travel, march, journey; to set out or make for; also, to set out, depart, go.* II. *Fig. I. To go or come.* 2. *To set out, to begin, commence.* 3. *To proceed, arise, originate from or in any thing.* III. *To be about to go, to wish or desire to go.*

PROFĒSORE, fessus sum. 2. (prō and fa-tor) I. *To declare publicly, profess openly, acknowledge, own, avow; also, to profess, with an accusative, i. e. to own or declare that one is or applies himself to any thing; hence, profiteri, to be a teacher or professor.* II. *To offer freely, to promise.* III. *To make an official return of one's name, property, &c.: nomen, also without nomen, Cic., to give in one's name, for an office, &c. N. B. I. e. Professus, a. um, is also used passivē, i. e. Known, declared, public: ex professo, openly, professedly, avowdly.*

PROPLĀTUS, us. m. (proflō) *A snoring; Stat.*

PROPLICTUS, a. um. Part. of PROFICIO.

PROPLĪGĀTOR, ōris. m. (profligare) *A spendthrift, prodigal.*

PROPLĪGĀTUS, a. um. I. Part. of profligo; see PROFILIGO.

PROPLĪGĀTUS, a. um. II. Adj. *Ruined, undone, in bad circumstances, miserable, wretched; especially, morally bad, wicked, profligate, dissolute, abandoned.*

PROPLĪGO, āvi, ātum, ēre. I. *To throw to the ground, overcome, overthrow, conquer.* II. *To throw to the ground, fig., to overthrow, overthrow, ruin, de-*

stroy. III. *To cause a thing to come to its end; hence, I. To bring towards a conclusion; hence, to do much in any thing.* 2. *To end, terminate.*

PRO-FLŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To blow forth.*

PROFLŪENS, tis. I. Part. of profluo; see PROFLUO.

PROFLŪENTĒR. adv. *Fluently, fluently; fig.; omnia profluentem, Cic., i. e. after one's wish, abundantly.*

PROFLŪENTĪA, ō. f. (profluo) *A flowing forth; fig.; loquendi, Cic., fluency of expression.*

PRO-FLŪO, xl, xum. 3. I. *To flow forth; also, to flow to a place; also simply, to flow.* II. *Fig. To flow forth or to a place, to flow.*

PROFLŪVIUM, i. n. (profluo) *A flowing, flowing forth.*

PRO-FŪR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To say or speak out, or simply, to speak, say; hence, Profatum, A proposition, saying, axiom.*

II. *To predict, foretell, prophesy.*

PROFRINGO, ēre. (pro and frango) *To break up.*

PRO-FŪGIO, ūgi, ūtum, ēre. I. *Intrans. To flee or run away, or simply, to flee, escape.* II. *Trans. To flee before or from any thing; also, carefully to avoid any thing.*

PROFUGĪUM, i. n. (profugio) *A refuge, retreat. Most odd, read perfugium.*

PROFŪGUS, a. um. (profugio) *Fugitive, fleeing.* I. *That flees or has escaped by flight.* II. *Put to flight, in flight.*

III. *Fleeing hither and thither, wandering about, not fixed, unsettled.* IV. *Banished, exiled, or, that has fled his native country; hence, Profugus, An exile, banished person.*

PRO-FUNDO, ūdi, fūsum, ēre. I. *To pour forth, shed.* II. *Fig., i. e. To throw away, spend uselessly; hence, to dissipate, squander; also, to consume, spend, bestow upon; hence, aliquid, to be excessive in any thing, to do too much in it or more than usual.* III. *To shed forth; hence, I. To bring forth, produce.*

2. *Se. To gush forth, pour itself forth, rush forth; thus also, profundū, to pour itself forth, rush forth.* IV. *To stretch or spread forth; to extend, spread.* N. B. The first syllable is usually short: it is long in Catullus.

PRO-FUNDUS, a. um. I. *Deep; hence, of the infernal regions, lower, below, infernal, in the infernal regions; Profundum, subst., Depth; hence, the depth of the sea, or simply, the sea; also the stomach; Plaut.: hence, I. Fig. Deep,*

bottomless, unfathomable, immeasurable, immoderate very great. 2. Secret, unknown. 11. High.

PROFŪSĒS, adv. 1. Immoderately, without restraint, profusely, lavishly. 11. With immoderate expense.

PROFŪSIO, ōnis, f. (profundo) 1. A pouring out, shedding. 11. Fig. Profusion, extravagance; hence, prodigality.

PROFŪSĒS, a, um. 1. Part of profundo; see PROFUNDO. 11. Adj. 1. Hanging down. 2. Immoderate, unbridled, unrestrained. 3. Especially. Immoderate in expense, extravagant, lavish, profuse. 4. Immoderate in respect of expense and cost, too costly, expensive.

PRO-GENER, i, m. The husband of a grand-daughter.

PRO-GENĒRO, āre. To generate, beget, bring forth.

PROGENĒS, ēi, f. (progigno) 1. A family, race, lineage. 11. All that are descended from any one, offspring, progeny; hence it is sometimes rendered, child, children, sometimes, descendants, posterity, race, lineage, family. N. B. Plur. progenies, ſen.

PROGENĒTOR, ōris, m. (progigno) The founder or progenitor of a family.

PROGENĒTĒS, a, um. Part of PROGENIO.

PRO-GIGNO, gēnui, gēnĭtum. 3. To bring forth, beget, generate, bear.

PROGNĀTER, adv. Briskly, quickly.

PROGNĀTĒS, a, um. (part. of prognoscere) 1. Born, sprung from; hence, Prognati, Children. 11. Descended from ancestors. hence, subst., A descendant.

PROGNOSTICUM or -ON, i, n. (προγνωστικόν) A sign or token of any thing future, a prognostic.

PROGRĒDIOR, essus sum. 3. (pro and gradior) 1. To go forth or forward, to advance, proceed; it may also be rendered, to depart; also, to go out, sc. from home; hence, to go from, depart. 11. Fig. To advance, proceed, go forward.

PROGRĒSIO, ōnis, f. (progreddior) A going forth or forward, an advancing; hence, fig., an advancement, progress, growth, increase.

PROGRĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of PROGRĒDIO.

PROGRĒSSUS, us, m. (progreddior) 1. A going before, preceding. 11. A going forward, advance, progress; hence, fig. 1. Advancement, increase, growth. 2. Causarum progressus, Cic. Off. 1, 4, a

development of causes one from another.

PROGYMNASTĒS, æ, m. (προγυμναστής) One who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics.

PROH! Interj. See PRO!

PROHIBĒRO, ui, itum, ere. (pro and habeo) To keep off or back, to check, restrain, hinder, prohibit. N. B. Prohibessum, is, it, for prohiibuerim, &c.

PROHIBĒTĒS, a, um. Part. of PROHIBĒRO.

PROIN, adv. Hence, therefore.

PROINDE, adv. 1. Hence, therefore. 11. For perinde, Just so, in like manner.

PROJECTĒTUS or -ITUS, a; um. (projicio) Exposed.

PROJECTIO, ōnis, f. (projicio) A throwing forward.

PROJECTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of projicio; see PROJICIO. 11. Adj. 1. Jutting out, projecting, prominent; fig., projecting, prominent, very manifest or apparent, immoderate. 2. Thrown to, lying, also, situate. 3. Thrown away, bad, low, mean, contemptible. 4. Downcast.

PROJECTUS, us, m. (projicio) A projecting, stretching out.

PROJĒCIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (pro and jacio) 1. To throw forth, throw or cast one thing before another; hence, 1. To throw forth or forward, stretch out; extend: projici, to project. 2. To put forth or forward. 3. To hold forth or before. 4. To cast or drive out, expel; hence, 1. To banish, exile. 2. To put to flight. 5. To pour out. 11. To throw towards or to a place: se projicere, to throw one's self at or down, to rush to; hence, 1. To throw away; or, to lay down, lay aside; or, to expose (a child which one does not intend to bring up); hence, to throw away, fig., i. e. to expose to danger; hence, 1. Se projicere, To throw one's self away, to lower one's self too much, to act beneath one's dignity or worth. Se projicere signifies also, to be over hasty, to form too hasty a resolution; Cic. Att. 9, 6. 2. To throw away, fig., to dismiss, reject, slight, disdain. 3. To despise, disdain, esteem lightly. 2. To throw or cast down, throw to the ground. 3. To put off, defer, delay.

PROJĒTOR, ōris, m. (projicio) 1. To glide, run, or move self forward; hence, 1. To come, fall into (a certain state). 2. To drop, fall, or slip out. 3. To slide forward. 11. To fall down, or simply, to

fall; also, to fall to a place; hence, 1. To err, make a mistake. 2. To fall, to come to nothing, go to ruin.

PROLABĒS, ōnis, f. (prolabor) 1. A falling, shipping. 11. A falling in.

PROLABĒS, a, um. Part. of PROLABOR.

PROLĒTIO, ōnis, f. (profero) 1. A bringing forth or forward. 1. Of a thing, A quoting, mentioning, citing. 2. Of a word, A pronouncing. 11. A putting forward; hence, 1. A widening, extending. 2. A delaying, deferring, protracting. 3. A prolonging.

PROLĒTĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (profero) 1. To extend, enlarge. 11. To delay, defer, put off.

PROLĒCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of prolicio) 1. To extend, allure, amuse, incite. 11. To mock at.

PROLĒS, is, f. (pro and oleo, olesco) That which grows forth or has grown forth; hence, 1. Child, children, grandchild; also, descendants, race, family, posterity, offspring. 11. Of animals, Young. 111. Of plants, offshoots.

PROLĒCIO, ēre, 3. (pro and laicio) To allure or entice forth, to allure, entice.

PROLIXĒ, adv. 1. Largely, copiously. 11. Courtously, willingly, kindly.

PROLIXĒS, a, um. (pro and latus) 1. Long. 11. Inclined to kindness, kind, good, complaisant. 111. Fortunate, favourable, good.

PROLOGŪS, i, m. (προλογός) 1. The prologue of a play. 11. One that recites the prologue.

PROLONGO, āre. (pro and longus) To lengthen, prolong.

PROLONGOR, cūtus (quintus) sum, i. 1. Intrans. To say any thing beforehand, make a prologue. 11. Trans. To say or speak out, or simply, to say.

PROLUBĒM, i, n. (pro and lubet) Desire, inclination, appetite.

PROLŪCEO, ēre. To shine forth.

PROLŪCĒO, si, sum, ēre. To practise before a game; fig., ad pugnam, to make trial beforehand, to essay.

PROLŪO, lūi, utum, ēre. 1. To wash out. 11. To wash away. 111. To wash or throw up. 11. To wet, wash.

PROLŪSIO, ōnis, f. (proludo) A prelude, an essay or trial beforehand.

PROLŪTUS, a, um. Part. of PROLŪO.

PROLŪVĒS, ēi, f. (proluo) 1. An inundation. 11. Filth cast forth.

PRO-NĒRO, ui, itum, ēre. and **PRŌMĒRO**-RE, itus sum, eri. 1. To desert; hence, Promeritus, a, um. That is me

PRO

rited or deserved: Promeritum, subst., Merit, desert. II. To gain, acquire.

III. To render one's self deserving.

PROMÉRITUM, i. n. See PROMERO.

PROMĪNĒNS, tis. n. (promineo) *That which projects, a prominence, projection, proecture.*

PROMĪNEO, ūi. 2. I. To project; hence, to bend or lean forwards. II. To extend.

PROMISCAM. adv. *Promiscuously, in common.*

PROMISCUE. adv. *Promiscuously, in common, without distinction, one with another.*

PROMISCUS, a, um. (promisceo) *Mixed; hence, 1. In common, of which one partakes as well as another. II. One and the same, or, in which there is no difference*: hence, common, usual.

PROMISSIO, ōnis. f. (promitto) *A promising.*

PROMISSOR, ōris. m. (promitto) *One who promises, a promiser.*

PROMISSUM, i. n. (promitto) *A promise.*

PROMISSUS, a, um. I. Part. of promitto; see PROMITTO. II. Adj. I. Long, hanging down. 2. Of which one makes great promises.

PROMITTO, isi, issus. 3. I. To suffer to go forward: hence, to suffer to hang down, to let grow, to lengthen or make long, to extend. II. To suffer or cause to go before, to send before.

III. To suffer to go forth: hence, promitti, to project or extend: hence, I. To say, assure, engage. 2. To promise: also, to vow, promise to a deity. 3. To cause or suffer to be expected. 4. To say beforehand, to predict. 5. To show beforehand, to vend. 6. To bid or offer a price. 7. To liberate.

N. B. Promisti, for promissisti, Ter.

PROMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ēre. (for promeo, from pro and emo)

I. To take, give, or bring out or forth: also gen., to bring or send forth, to show forth, utter. II. Fig. To take or give forth. III. To make known, bring to light, discover, disclose, say, explain, relate.

IV. To draw to light, to raise, make prominent or distinguished.

PROMONTĪRICUM, i. n. (pro and mons)

I. A promontory, the projecting part of a mountain or chain of mountains, although not stretching into the sea. II.

A promontory, a part of a mountain that stretches forth into the sea, a cape.

PROMŌTUS, a, um. Part. of PROMOVEO.

PRO

PROMŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. I. To move forth or forward, to advance, bring or convey farther: hence, I. Fig. To advance, move forward, to spread, enlarge, increase. 2. To promote, accomplish, turn to profit, do good. 3. To go forward, to increase, advance. 4. To delay, protract, defer, put off. 5. To promote, advance, prefer to a post of honour. II. To move forth: hence, I. To set or put forth. 2. To bring forth.

PROMPTE, or PROMTE. adv. I. Without delay, expeditiously, quickly. II. Easily. III. Willingly, resolutely.

PROMPTO, āre. (freq. of promo) To take or give out; thesauros Jovis, Plaut., to be Jupiter's steward or treasurer.

PROMPTUARIUS, or PROMTUARIUS, a, um. (promo) *That serves for giving out and for keeping in store.*

PROMPTUS, or PROMTUS, a, um. I. Part. of promo; see PROMO. II. Adj.

I. Visible, apparent. 2. Prepared, ready at hand. I. Of things. 2. Of persons, Prepared, ready, active, prompt, vigorous, quick, expeditious, &c.: also, courageous, bold. III. Easy. IV. Favourably or affectionately inclined.

PROMPTUS, or PROMTUS, us. m. (promo) *A taking forth*: hence, I. An crossing to public view, public view; in promptu, before the eyes, manifest, visible. II. Readiness, a being at hand. III. Easiness.

PROMULGATIO, ōnis. f. (promulgo) *A proclaiming in public.*

PROMULGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To proclaim in public, publish, promulge.

PROMULSUS, idis. f. (pro and mulsu) *That which is eaten or drunk before a meal, to whet the appetite; an antepast.*

PROMULSUS, a, um. Part. of PROMULCEO.

PROMUS, a, um. (promo) *That draws, brings, or gives forth*: hence, Promus, *One who gives out provisions in a house, a house-steward, butler.*

PROMUTUUS, a, um. i. e. mutuus. *That is advanced or furnished as a loan.*

PROMNECTO, ēre. 3. To knit forth or further: hence, to lengthen.

PROMNEPOS, ōtis. m. *A great grandson, son of a grandchild.*

PROMNEPTIS, is. f. *The daughter of a grandchild, great grand-daughter.*

PROMNITAS, ātis. f. (promus) *Proneness, inclination.*

PROMŌEA, æ. f. (πρόνοια) i. q. prudentia, providentia.

PROMŌNTUS, a, um. (pro and nubo) I.

PRO

That directs or presides over marriage.

II. *Of or belonging to marriage.*

PROMŪNCIATIO (Pronunt.) ōnis. f. (pronuncio) I. *A publishing by words.*

II. *A sentence.* III. *A crying out, proclaiming.* IV. *A proposition (in logic).*

V. *Delivery, pronunciation, including the regulation of the voice, attitude, and motions of body.*

PROMŪNCIATOR (Pronunt.), ōris. m. (pronuncio) *One that makes known, a narrator, relater.*

PROMŪNCIATUM (Pronunt.), i. n. *A proposition (in logic).*

PROMŪNCIO, or PRO-NUNTIŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make publicly known, publish, proclaim.* II. *To make known, discover, reveal, disclose.* III. *To say, narrate, relate.* IV. *To promise.* V.

To proclaim, publish, cry. VI. *To nominate to an office.* VII. *To pronounce*: hence, I. *To recite, rehearse, and sometimes, to deliver*: also of actors, to act. 2. *To pronounce, give sentence, of judges and other such persons*: hence, Pronunciatus, a, um, *Adjudged.*

PROMŪNER, adv. *Lately.*

PROMŪNER, us. f. *A grandson's wife, grand-daughter-in-law.*

PROMUS, a, um. (προμύς) I. *Bent, inclined, or hanging forward.* II. *Running forward.* III. *Going or inclining downward*: hence, of stars, setting, or, about to set. IV. *Situate or lying towards.* V. *Inclined to any thing.* VI. *Inclined, favourable.*

VII. *Easy, without difficulty or hindrance.*

PROMŪMIUM, i. n. (προμύμιον) I. *An introduction, preface, proem, exordium.*

II. *Gen. A beginning.*

PROMŪGATIO, ōnis. f. (propago, are)

I. *A transplanting, propagating of vines and trees*: hence, fig., a propagating.

II. *Fig. An extending, enlarging.*

PROMŪGATOR, ōtis. m. (propago, are)

A propagator: hence, an extender, enlarger of boundaries.

PROMŪGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (pro and pago or pango) I. *To propagate.* II. *Fig. To propagate, to enlarge, extend, lengthen, widen.* III. *To prolong, protract, extend the duration of.*

PROMŪGŌ, Inis. f. (propago, are) *A set, layer*: also, any branch that may be used as a layer: hence, of men and animals, a descendant, child: family, children, race, breed.

PROMŪPALAM. adv. I. *Openly, publicly, before the people.* II. *Openly, manifestly.*

PRO-PĀTŪLUS, a, um. *That is open for inspection or entrance, open, free: Propatulum, An open or uncovered place: hence, In propatulo, 1. In a court. 2. In an open, uncovered place, openly, publicly. 3. Gen. Openly.*

PROPE, adv. (from pro and the affix pe)
1. Near, *nigh: propius, nearer: proxime, nearest, very near: hence, Proxime, 1. A little before, next before. 2. Next time. 3. Next in order, rank, or value, next after, immediately afterwards, immediately hereupon. 4. Next to in point of resemblance, nearly as. 5. As closely or as well as possible: propius, more closely. 6. Near to, close or hard by, followed sometimes by a, sometimes by an accusative or dative: prope Sicilia, Cic. III. Nearly, almost.*

IV. In the same manner, just so.

PROPEDIEM, adv. (prope and dies) *On the next day, shortly, very soon.*

PRO-PELLO, pŭll, pulsum, 3. I. *To drive before one's self, drive forth: hence, 1. To drive forth, drive further, push forward, impel: also simply, to put in motion, move. 2. To drive forth, drive away: hence, to drive away, keep off, remove, keep away. 3. To hurl, throw. 4. To drive, to urge, impel, incite. 5. To throw down: hence, to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow.*

PROPEMODO, adr. (prope and modus) *Nearly, almost.*

PROPEMODUM, adv. (prope and modus)
1. *Nearly, almost. II. In the same manner, almost in the same manner.*

PROPEMPTICUS, a, um. (προεπιμνηστικός)
Accompanying, attending: relating to accompanying or attending: Propempticum or -on, sc. carmen, A poem in which a prosperous journey is wished to any one.

PRO-PENDEO, di, sum, 2. I. *To hang down, hang forth. II. To incline one's self to any thing, to lean towards: also, to be inclined or favourable.*

PRO-PENDO, ēre, 3. for propendeo.

PRO-PENSE, adv. *Readily, willingly, favourably, with inclination.*

PRO-PENSIO, ōnis, f. (propendeo) *Inclination, propensity.*

PRO-PENSUS, a, um. (propendeo)
1. *Inclined or disposed to any thing. II. Heavy, weighty. III. That comes or approaches nearer.*

PRO-PRĀXTER, adr. (propero) *Hastily, quickly, speedily.*

PRO-PRĀNTIA, ō, ī. (propero) *Haste, quickness, speed.*

PRO-PRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (propero) *A hastening, haste, speed, quickness.*

PRO-PRĀTO, adv. (propero) *Hastily.*

PRO-PRĀTUS, adr. (properus) *In haste, quickly, speedily.*

PRO-PRĀVES, ēdis. (properus and pes) *Swift-footed, hastening, nimble, quick.*

PRO-PRĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre, (properus)
I. *Intrans. To hasten, make haste. II. Trans. To do, make, or prepare any thing in haste or quickly, to hasten, accelerate, forward.*

PRO-PRĀVUS, a, um. *Quick, speedy.*

PRO-PRĒXUS, a, um. (part. of propecto) *Combed down or forward, hanging down, of hair.*

PRO-PRĒNATIO, ōnis, f. (propino) *A drinking before or to a person.*

PRO-PRINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (προπίνω)
I. *To drink to, drink before any one.*

II. *To give to drink. III. To give or deliver to. N. B. The first syllable is also long, Mart.*

PRO-PRINGE, adv. *Near, not far off.*

PRO-PRINGITAS, ātis, f. (propinguus)
I. *Nearness. II. Relationship.*

PRO-PRINGUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (propinguus)
I. *Intrans. To draw near, approach, come near to. II. Trans. To bring near, hasten, accelerate.*

PRO-PRINGUS, a, um. (prope)
I. *Near, of place or situation: Propinguum, Nearness, the neighbourhood. II. Near of time. III. Near, in resemblance, nearly resembling, similar, like. IV. Near, in relationship or connection, related or allied to: hence, subst., A relative.*

PRO-PRIOR, ōris. Superl. proximus. I. *Compar. Proprior. I. Nearer, in respect of place or situation. 2. Nearer, of time. 3. Nearer, in respect of relationship. 4. Nearer, in respect of resemblance, more nearly resembling, more like. 5. More nearly related, more closely connected: also, more nearly allied or friendly, more akin. 6. More inclined or favourable. 7. More suitable or fit, better, preferable.*

II. Superl. Proximus, a, um, *Very near, the next. 1. Of place, distance, or situation: hence, Proximum, 1. The neighbourhood. 2. The most convenient place. 3. That which follows next, the next in succession. 2. The next, of time. 1. Next ensuing, that follows next. 2. Next, of time last, for which we frequently say, last, latest, just past: Proximo (abl.), Most lately, last of all. 3. Next, in respect of likeness, nearest, most like, most nearly resembling. 4. The next, in re-*

spect of relationship, friendship, or any other connection, order, age, rank, love, &c. N. B. Compar. proximalior.

PRO-PRŌTUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (proptius)
To appear, render gracious, propitiate.

PRO-PRŌTUS, a, um. (pro and pŕo, Gr. προτις) *Favourably inclined or disposed, propitious.*

PRO-PRŪS, adv. See PROPE.

PRO-PRŪLA, ē, m. (προφύλαξ) *One that deals in any thing, a dealer, chapman.*

PRO-PRŪNO, sul, ūtum, 3. I. *To place, put, lay, set, hang, &c. in public; to set before, set forth, set up (to view), present, propose: hence, 1. To propose, state, say, tell: to say, assert, maintain. 2. To report, declare, represent, tell, say. 3. To publish, make known, declare: hence, 1. Of any thing good, To promise, offer. 2. Of any thing bad, To threaten, denounce. 3. To prescribe. 4. To cite, name, mention. 5. To suggest, prompt. 6. To give or propose for an answer. 7. To design, intend, resolve on: hence, Propositus, a, um, Proposed, undertaken.*

II. *To set before (one thing before another): to state the first premis of a syllogism.*

PRO-PRŪRO, adv. I. *Again, further. II. Entirely, altogether.*

PRO-PRŪTIO, ōnis, f. *Proportion, symmetry, analogy, likeness.*

PRO-PRŪTIO, ōnis, f. (propono) I. *A setting forth to view, displaying. II. The first proposition of a syllogism. III. A principal subject, theme. IV. Gen. A subject. V. A narrative of a fact.*

VI. *Animi, A resolution, intention, determination.*

PRO-PRŪSTUM, l. n. (propono) I. *A design, project, intention, purpose. II. A theme, principal subject. III. An assertion. IV. A way, manner, course of life. V. The first proposition of a syllogism.*

PRO-PRŪSTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of propono; see PRO-PRŪNO. II. Adj. 1. Expedient. 2. Impending, threatening. 3. Fixed, appointed, definite.*

PRO-PRŪTOR, ōris, m. *A praetor, a governor in a province in which there was no army, who therefore only presided over the administration of justice, and so had the same powers as the praetors at Rome.*

PRO-PRŪR, adv. I. *Each for himself, singly. II. Properly, correctly, strictly speaking. III. Particularly, principally, especially.*

PRO-PRŪRIETAS, ātis, f. (proprius) I. *Pe-*

cularity in respect of property, nature, or quality; property, quality. II. Property, the right of property. III. Proper or peculiar signification.

PROPRĪM. adv. Properly.

PROPRĪUS, a. um. I. Proper, not common, belonging to one only, peculiar, one's own; also, Proprium, subst., Property, that of which one has peculiar possession, and sometimes, nature, quality; also, proprium, substantive, a continual action or mode of procedure. II. Lasting, permanent, constant. III. Sure, certain.

IV. Proper, especial, peculiar, singular, extraordinary. V. Separate, apart.

PROPTER. (from prope, for propiter)

I. Adv. Near, hard by. II. Prep., seq. accus. I. Nigh, near, or close to. 2. On account of, through; also, on account of, in order to avoid. 3. Through, denoting an efficient cause. 4. Out of, through, on account of.

PROPTĒRA. adv. (formed from propter and the accusative plural ea) Therefore.

PROPRĪDIŪSUS, a. um. (propudium) Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, base.

PROPRĪDIUM, i. n. (pro and pudet) I. A shameful action. II. Shameful person, evil fellow, rascal, villain.

PROPRUGNĀCILUM, i. n. (propugno) I. That by which one is protected from an enemy, a protection, fence, barricade, bulwark, bastion, &c. II. Fig. A protection, defence, bulwark.

PROPRUGNATIO, ōnis. f. (propugno) A defending, a contending for a thing.

PROPRUGNATOR, ōris. m. (propugno) I. A defender, a soldier for the defence of any thing. II. Fig. A defender, champion.

PROPRUGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. To fight for any thing, to fight for the sake of defence; also, to fight or contend for, to defend.

PROPRŪSUS, ōnis. f. (propulso) A driving back, keeping off, averting, repelling, warding off.

PROPRŪSUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of propulso) To drive back, keep or ward off, repel, repulse.

PROPRŪSUS, a. um. Part. of PROPELLO. PROPRŪSUS, us. m. (propello) A driving forth, force, impulse.

PROPRŪLEON or -UM, i. n. (προϋλεων) A place before a door or porch, especially of a temple, a vestibule.

PROQUESTOR, ōris. m. A proquestor, etc.—questor, the questor who collected and superintended the revenue of a pro-

vince, and, when there was an army there, paid it.

PROQUAM, conj. or PRŪ QUAM. According-as.

PRŪA, ō. f. (πρῶτα) The forepart of a ship, the prow; with the poets also generally, for a ship.

PRŪ-REPO, psi, ptum. 3. I. To creep forth, come forth or forward in an unobserved manner. II. To creep forth, creep to a place.

PRŪRETA, ō. m. (πρωρέτης) He that watches at the prow of a ship, a boatswain.

PRŪREUS, ei and eos. m. (πρωρεύς) i. q. proteta; Ov.

PRŪRIPIO, i, piui, eptum, ēre. (pro and rapio) I. To snatch forth; se propiere, to hasten forth. II. To snatch or hurry away; hence, se, to take one's self away in haste, to run away or to a place.

PRŪRITO, āre. (pio and rito, are, whence also irritio) I. To provoke, irritate. II. To incite, allure, entice.

PRŪRĪGATIO, ōnis. f. (prorogo) An asking of the people that any thing may be prolonged; hence, I. A prolonging. II. A delaying, protracting, deferring, postponing. III. Application to a present case. IV. An enticing, enlarging.

PRŪRĪGATĪVUS, a. um. (prorogo) Relating to or suffering delay.

PRŪRĪSCO, āvi, ātum, āre. To ask the people that something may be prolonged; hence, I. To prolong, lengthen; hence, to preserve or keep for a long time. II. To put off, defer, protract.

PRŪRSUM. adv. i. q. prorsus. I. Forwards; hence, straight before or straight on. II. Wholly, entirely.

PRŪRSUS, adv. (for pro-versus) I. Forwards, before one's self; hence, straight before one's self, straight on, right onward; hence, I. Fig. Straightway, without hesitation, without ceremony, by all means, certainly, truly. 2. Exactly, precisely. II. Entirely, completely, quite. III. Generally, in short, in one word.

PRŪRSUS, a. um. (for pro-versus) Straight forward, right onward; hence, in prose, not in verse; from this word seems to be formed, Prosus, a. um. Prosa, in prose; or oratio prosa, or simply, prosa, sc. oratio, Quint., i. e. prose.

PRŪRUMPPO, rūpi, ruptum, ēre. I. Trans. To thrust forth, cause to break or burst forth; se prorumpere, to break forth,

rush forward; thus also, prorumpi, to break or rush forth. II. Intrans. To rush or break forth, burst out.

PRŪ-RUO, ui, ūtum, ēre. I. Intrans. I. To rush forward to, to rush upon, fall upon. 2. To fall down, fall in. II. Trans. 1. To cast any thing forward, to cast or throw forth. 2. To throw or cast down, tear down, overthrow.

PRŪRŪPTUS, a. um. I. Part. of prorumpo; see PRORUMPPO. II. Adj. Bold, unrestrained.

PRŪRŪTUS, a. um. Part. of PRORUO. PRŪSĀPIA, ō. f. An old word for genus, stirps, a race or family from which one is descended.

PROSCENIUM, i. n. (προσκήνιον) The place before the scene, on which the actors performed and spoke, the stage.

PRŪ-SCINDO, scidi, scissum. 3. I. To split, cleave, or cut to pieces. II. To plough. III. Fig. To cut through, cleave, or make furrows in. IV. Fig. To cut up with words, to censure, taunt, revile, defame.

PROSCISSUS, a. um. Part. of PROSCINDO.

PRŪ-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. I. To make any thing publicly known by writing, to publish by writing, advertise, give notice of; also, publicly to declare or announce (under a certain character). II. To offer or post up in writing any thing to be let, or sold by auction; to advertise, publish, declare. III. To declare or publish by writing that the lands, houses, &c. of any person are forfeited, with us, to sequester (to the public treasury), to confiscate; especially, IV. To prescribe, outlaw, to publish in writing (by hanging up a tablet, &c.) that one's life and property are forfeited.

PRŪ-SCRĪPTIO, ōnis. f. (proscribo) A publishing in writing. I. An advertising. II. A proscribing, making an outlaw.

PRŪ-SCRĪPTOR, ōris. m. (proscribo) One that proscribes or outlaws.

PRŪ-SCRĪPTŪRIO, ire. 4. (desider. of proscribo) To desire to proscribe or outlaw.

PRŪ-SCRĪPTUS, a. um. Part. of PROSCRIBO.

PRŪ-SCĪCO, cui, ctum, āre. I. To cut off; to cut off from before; especially, to cut off in sacrifice; hence it is also rendered, to offer; hence, Prosectum, and plur. prosecta, That which is cut off for offering. II. To cut up, cut off pieces.

PRO

PROSMETA, grum. n. See PROSECO.
 PROSTETUS, a, um. Part of PROSCIO.
 PROSŒDA, æ. f. (pro and sedeo) *A common prostitute, harlot.*
 PRO-SŒMINO, avi, átum, ære. *To sow about, disseminate, to sow: to propagate.*
 PRO-SŒNTIO, si, sum. 4. *To observe or perceive beforehand.*

PRO-SŒQUOR, ctus, or qudtus sum. 1. *To follow, accompany, attend, especially of such as accompany a person on his travels out of respect and friendship: hence, as it were, to accompany with any thing a person that is going further.* II. *Fig. To honour, present, adorn one with any thing, to bestow any thing on one, or in any other manner to cause to experience any thing.* III. *To continue any thing (in speaking), to treat or discourse further on, or to proceed with a subject.* IV. *To pursue.*

PRO-SŒNO, sēvi, átum, ære. *To bring forth or produce by sowing.*

PRO-SERPO, ære. 1. *To creep forth.*

II. *To creep, to creep forward.*

PRO-SŒCHA, æ. f. (προσχη) 1. *A prayer.* II. *With the Jews, a sacred place set apart for prayer and other religious duties, on mountains, rivers, &c. (not a synagogue);* Juv.

PRO-SŒLIO, ui (rarely ivi or ii), ire. (pro and salio) 1. *To leap or spring forth, spring up: also simply, to leap or spring to a place.* II. *Fig. To spring forth.*

PRO-SŒCER, cri. m. *A wife's grandfather.*

PRO-SŒCRUS, us. f. *A wife's grandmother.*

PRO-SPECTO, avi, átum, ære. (freq. of prospicio) 1. *To look forth: hence, 1. To look at, take a view of any thing at a distance: hence, fig., of place and situation, i. e. to lie towards, look towards.* 2. *To look around or about: hence, to await, impend.* II. *To see.*

PRO-SPECTUS, a, um. Part of PRO-SPECTIO.

PRO-SPECTUS, us. m. (prospicio) *A looking forward; a look-out, prospect: hence, 1. Sight, view: also, poetical, for, eyes.* II. *Appearance.* III. *Fig. Regard, respect.*

PRO-SPECŒLOR, ãri. 1. Intrans. 1. *To look out, explore.* 2. *To look down or to a place.* II. Trans. *To watch for.*

PROSPER, or PROSPĒRUS, a, um. 1. *Prosperous, fortunate, favourable, agreeable to one's wishes: hence, Prospera, (plur.), subet., Prosperity, good fortune.* II. *Favourable, propitious.*

PROSPĒRE, adv. *Fortunately, prosperously, after one's wish.*
 PROSPERO, si, sum. 3. (pro and spargo) *To besprinkle.*

PROSPĒRITAS, átis. f. (prosper) *Good fortune, success, prosperity.*

PROSPĒRO, avi, átum, ære. (prosper) 1. *Of things, To prosper, make fortunate, give a favourable result to: Prosperatus, a, um, Prosperous, fortunate, successful.*

II. *Of persons, To bless, render fortunate.* N. B. Ilaac tibi veniam prospéro, Plaut., for largior, I bless you with this, give you this, &c.

PROSPĒRUS, a, um. Part of PROSPERO.

PROSPĒRUS, a, um. See PROSPER.

PROSPICIENTIA, æ. f. (prospicio) *Foresight, forethought, care.*

PROSPICIO, exi, ectum. 3. (pro and specio) 1. *Intrans. 1. To look forward or before one's self: also, to look at from a distance: hence, 1. Fig. To look towards, to lie or be situate towards, of places.* 2. *To watch, pay attention to.* 2. *To take care of or attend to any thing, to provide or consult for beforehand.* II. *Trans. 1. To see or perceive before one, or simply, to see, any thing that is at a distance.* 2. *To observe attentively.* 3. *To foresee, see or perceive beforehand.* 4. *To provide, supply, procure.*

PROSPICUUS, a, um. (prospicio) *That may be seen from far, high.*

PRO-STERNO, strãvi, strátum, ære.

1. *To stretch forth: hence, to strew under: hence, fig., to lay under, lay as a foundation.* II. *To overthrow, overturn, dash or throw to the ground, prostrate: hence, fig., to overthrow.* 1. *To throw away, abuse too much.* 2. *Fig. To dash to the ground, destroy.*

PROSTIBILIS, e. (prostô) *That publicly exposes itself for hire.*

PROSTIBŒLA, æ. f. (prostô) *A lewd woman.*

PROSTIBŒLUM, i. n. (prostô) *A lewd woman.*

PROSTITO, ui, ítum, ære. (pro and statuo) *To put up or expose publicly.*

PRO-STO, iti, átum, ære. *To stand in front or before: hence, 1. To project.*

II. *To stand any where in public.* 1. *As a dealer: hence, To carry on a trade, deal.* 2. *As goods set out for sale, To be for sale or hire.*

PROSTRATUS, a, um. Part of PRO-STERNO.

PRO-SUBIGO, ære. *To dig or cast up.*

PRO-SUM, profũl, prœdesse. *To be serviceable or advantageous, to profit.*

PRO

PRO-SUMO, mpsi or nisi, mptum or matum, ære. *To confer or bestow upon.*

PROTECTUS, a, um. 1. Part of protecto; see PROTEGO. II. Adj. *Covered, protected, defended, guarded, safe.*

PRO-TĒGO, xi, ctum. 3. 1. *To cover, before or in front, or geo., to cover: especially, for the purpose of protection or defence: hence, 1. Fig. To cover, defend, protect.* 2. *To keep off.* II. *To make a projecting roof to any thing.*

PRO-TĒLO, avi, átum, ære. (pro and tēli, longe) *To respond, drive away.*

PRO-TĒLUM, i. n. *A line, row, or continued succession of equal or similar things.*

PRO-TENDO, di, sum and tum. 3. *To stretch forth, stretch out, extend, hold out before one's self: hence, Proteni, To be stretched forth or out, or extended: to extend, stretch itself forth or out.*

PRO-TENSUS, a, um. 1. Part of protendo; see PROTENDO. II. Adj. *Stretched out, lengthened, extended.*

PRO-TENSUS, or PROTENSUS, adv. 1. *Forth, further or further on: hence, 1. Immediately after, hereupon.* 2. *Immediately, instantly, forthwith.* III. *Continuously, uninterruptedly, of place and time.* III. *At the same time.*

PRO-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. *To crush bruise, trample upon, tread under foot: hence, fig. 1. As it were to tread under foot: hence, to overthrow beat, overcome.*

II. *To destroy; ver proterit astas, HOR., drives away.*

PRO-TĒRĒVO, ui, ítum. 2. *To frighten one away, to drive one away by terror and threats.*

PRO-TĒRĒTUS, a, um. Part of PRO-TĒRĒVO.

PRO-TĒRĒVE, adv. *Without shame, with out being ashamed, boldly.* I. In a good sense. II. In a bad sense, Shamelessly, impudently, insolently, wantonly.

PRO-TĒRĒVIO, ire. 4. *To be without shame, to be impertinent or wanton.*

PRO-TĒRĒVITAS, átis. f. (protervus) *Shamelessness, impertinence, impudence, insolence, wantonness.*

PRO-TĒRĒVUS, a, um. (protero) *Shameless, without shame; insolent, peccant, impudent, bold, wanton, &c.*

PRO-TĒRYME, adv. (προθυμως) *Willingly with pleasure.*

PRO-TĒRYMIA, æ. f. (προθυμία) *Inclination, willingness.*

PRO-TĒRYMAM (Protēnam). adv. 1. q. pro tenus. 1. *Forth.* II. *Immediately, forthwith.*

PRO

PRŌ-TOLLO, ēre. I. To stretch forth.
II. To delay, defer, put off, protract.

PRŌTŌMŪS, a, um. (προτόμιος) That is cut off first, of the first cutting.

PRŌTRACTUS, a, um. Part. of PROTRACTO.

PRŌTRĀBO, xi, etum, ēre. I. To draw forth: also, to draw or bring forth: hence, 1. To bring to light, disclose, disclose, betray. 2. To draw to a place: hence, fig., to bring to, reduce to. II. To draw forward or further: hence, to defer, protract, put off.

PROTRĪTUS, a, um. Part. of PROTRŌ.

PRŌTRŪDO, si, sum, 3. To thrust or push forward: hence, to put off, defer.

PRŌTURBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To drive or push forth, repel, repulse: hence, 1. To drive back, repel, not listen to. 2. To push, thrust, or throw down. II. To impel or drive from a place.

PRŌUT, conj. According as.

PROVECTUS, a, um. Part. of PROVEHO.

PRŌVĒHO, xi, ctum, 3. I. To convey or carry forth or forward: hence, pass, provehi, to be carried or to ride forth: fig., to bring forth, advance, promote. II. To bear, carry, or convey further: hence, fig., to lead or bring further. The passive provehi is commonly used as a deponent; 1. To move or ride forth or further. 2. Fig. To proceed in any thing, go further in than before, or, to go too far in: hence, provehi, to advance, go further, or increase in any thing.

PRŌVENIO, ēni, entum, 4. I. To come forth or forward: hence, 1. To come forth, be born, grow or grow forth, to spring forth or become. 2. To come to pass, occur, happen, fall out. II. To come forth, of plants, i. e. to thrive, take root, grow: hence, fig., to turn out (well or ill), to come to an issue (whether good or bad), to succeed (well or ill): especially, to succeed well, to prosper. III. To meet with good or bad success, to come off well or ill.

PROVENTUS, us, m. (proventus) I. A coming or growing forth: hence, 1. Growth, increase, improvement. 2. That which comes forth, grows forth, &c.; store, stock, supply: especially, a good supply, great plenty; great number. II. An event, issue: especially, a fortunate event or issue, success.

PROVERBIUM, i. n. (pro and verbum) A proverb, adage, old saying, saw.

PRO

PRŌVIDENS, tis. I. Part. of provideo; see PROVIDEO. II. Adj. Provident, prudent.

PROVIDENTER, adv. Providently, prudently, with foresight.

PRŌVIDENTIA, æ, f. (provideo) I. A foresight, foreknowledge. II. Foresight, providence, precaution.

PRŌVIDEO, idi, isum, ēre. I. Intrans. 1. To see before one, to see at distance, to see. 2. To be provident or cautious, to act with foresight, be on one's guard, take care. 3. To concern one's self beforehand, to care or concern one's self for any thing. II. Trans. 1. To see beforehand, foresee: also, to see at a distance: fig., to foresee, see beforehand. 2. To take care of any thing, have a care for any thing, to provide for: especially, to superintend, provide, procure, get, obtain. 3. To hinder, obviate, prevent, to endeavour to prevent. N. B. Provideo (abl.), Tac., with foresight or caution.

PRŌVIDENS, a, um. (provideo) I. That foresees. II. Cautious, provident. III. Providing for, careful for any thing. IV. That happens through divine Providence.

PRŌVINCIA, æ, f. (pro-vincio) I. A province, a country acquired by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, or any other manner, and added to their empire, being subject to them, paying them tribute, and ruled by a governor (Proconsul or Proprætor) sent from Rome every year: hence, II. Any office, charge, or business, whether public or private; hence, the office of carrying on a war, command; and Venientes provincaeventi, Liv. i. e. he received the chief command against the Venientes.

PRŌVINCIALIS, e. I. Provincial, of, belonging or relating to, a province: hence, Provincialis, One in or of a province, a provincial. II. Usual or customary in a province, provincial.

PRŌVINCĪTIUM, adv. By provinces, province by province.

PRŌVISIO, onis, f. (provideo) I. A foreseeing. II. A preventing, obviating, hindering. III. Foresight, caution.

PRŌVISOR, ēre, 3. To go to see or look at any thing or person.

PRŌVISOR, ōris, m. (provideo) I. One that sees any thing beforehand. II. One that prevents or provides for any thing, a provider.

PRŌVIDENS, a, um. Part. of PROVIDEO.

PRO

PRŌVISUS, us, m. (provideo) A foreseeing: hence, a providing for, precaution, foresight.

PRŌ-VIVISCO, vixi, 3. To revive, receive new life or spirits.

PRŌVOCATIO, ōnis, f. (provoco) An appealing from one tribunal to another.

PRŌVOCATOR, ōris, m. (provoco) A challenger: hence, a kind of gladiator.

PRŌ-VŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. 1. To call forth, call out. 2. To cite, summon. 3. To appeal. 4. To call out, challenge, invite: hence, 1. Fig. To challenge to excel, to contend with any one, to endeavour to excel, to vie with. 2. To incite. 3. Fig. To challenge, to excite by example, to stimulate. 5. To draw forth, occasion. II. Intrans. To appeal: hence, fig., to appeal to, call upon.

PRŌ-VŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fly forth. II. Fig. To fly forth, to come, run, &c. quickly.

PRŌVŪLTUS, a, um. Part. of PROVOLVO.

PRŌ-VOLVO, olvi, ōlŭtum, 3. I. To roll forward or before one's self, to roll along. II. To let down; se aliquid apedes, to fall down at the feet of any one. III. To roll away.

PRŌ-VŪMO, ēre, 3. To vomit forth, emit.

PRŌ-VULGO, or PRO-VOLGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To publish, make publicly known.

PROXĒNETA, æ, m. (προξεντής) A negotiator in making purchases, sales, loans, &c., a broker, factor.

PROXĪME, or PROXUME, adv. See PROPE.

PROXĪMITAS, ātis, f. (proximus) I. Nearness, proximity of a place. II. Closeness or nearness of relationship. III. Resemblance, likeness.

PROXIMO, āre. (proximus) To approach, draw, or come near to, approximate.

PROXIMO, (abl.) Nczt.

PROXIMUS, or PROXĪMUS, a, um. See PROPIOR.

PRŪDENS, tis. (for providens) I. That sees or knows beforehand, foreseeing, foreknowing. II. Knowing, not ignorant, aware. III. Cautious, considerate. IV. Prudent, discreet. V. Skilful, expert, or practised in any thing.

PRŪDENTER, adv. (for providenter) I. Cautiously, prudently, discreetly. II. Learnedly, skilfully.

PRŪDENTIA, æ, f. (prudens) I. A foreseeing. II. Prudence III. Fore

right, caution. IV. Penetration, discernment. V. Knowledge, science.

PRUNA, æ. f. I. *Huar frost, rime, frozen dew*; hence, for, *winter*. II. *Ice or frozen snout*.

PRUNUS, a. um. (pruina) *Full of hoar frost, frosty*.

PRUNUS, æ. f. A *burning coal*.

PRUNUS, a. um. e. g. torris, Ov.; either from pruina, i. e. turned into charcoal, or from prunus, i. e. of a plum tree.

PRUNUS, l. n. (prunus) *A plum*.

PRUNUS, i. f. (prunus) *A plum tree*.

PRURIO, inis. f. (prurio) I. *An itching*. II. *Fig. An itching, great desire*.

PRURIO, ire. I. *To itch*. II. *To be greedy or desirous of anything*. III. *To be wanton or lascivious*.

PRYTANIS, or PRYTANIS, is. m. (πρυτανίς) *(One of the chief magistrates in the states of Greece*.

PRYTANEUM, i. n. (πρυτανεῖον) *A public building in the towns of Greece, where the Prytanes assembled and took their meals together, and where those who had deserved well of their country were maintained during life*.

PSALLO, l. Ære. (ψάλλω) I. *To play on a stringed instrument*; hence, II. *To sing to the lyre or harp, to play upon and sing to the lyre or harp*.

PSALTERIUM, i. n. (ψαλτήριον) *A psalter, a kind of stringed instrument with which we are not exactly acquainted, something like our harp*.

PSALTRIA, æ. f. (ψάλτρα) *She that plays on a stringed instrument*.

PSAPHISMA, Ætis. n. (ψάψισμα) *With the Greeks what populiscum or plebiscum was with the Romans, a law or ordinance of the people*.

PSAUDOLUS, i. m. *The Liar, a comedy of Plauius*.

PSUDOMENOS, i. m. (ψευδομένος, i. e. mentiens) *A kind of captious or false syllogism*.

PSUDOTHYRMUS, l. n. (ψευδοθύρον) *A back door or secret door of a house*.

PSILOCTHARISTA, æ. m. (ψιλοκτιθάριστος) *One that plays upon the harp, but does not sing to it*.

PSILOTHRUM, i. n. (ψιλόθρον) *An argument by means of which the hair falls off and so the skin becomes smooth*.

PSITTACUS, i. m. (ψιττάκος) *A parrot*.

PSYCHOMANTUM, or -ECM, i. n. (ψυχομαντήριον) *A place where one inquires any thing of the dead*.

PSYCHROLÏTA, and PSYCHROLÏTES, æ.

m. (ψυχρολύτης) *One that bathes in cold water*.

PSITHIVUS, or PSITHIVUS, a, um. (ψιθίβος, or ψιθίβος) *The name of a kind of wine or wine growing in Greece*.

PTE is allixed to the pronouns, meus, tuus, &c., perhaps without any signification; although it may frequently be rendered *Self, or, own*.

PTISANARIUM, i. n. (ptisana) *A decoction of barley or rice*.

PUBE, ui. 2. (pubes) *To be pubescent, to be of the age of puberty*; hence, Pubens, *A youth at the age of puberty*; a youth.

PUBER, Æris. See PUBES, adj.

PUBERTAS, Ætis. f. (puber) I. *The age of manhood, puberty*. II. *Puberty, i. e. the signs thereof*; as, the beard, Cic.: III. *Manhood*.

PUBES, is. f. I. *Puberty, the beard, &c.*; hence, the middle of the body, the groin. II. *The youth, body of young men*; hence, gen., *men, people*.

PUBES, or PUBER, Æris. adj. *That is arrived at or grown to the age of puberty, ripe of age, grown up, adult*; hence, Puberes, *Grown up persons, adults*.

PUBESCO, bul. 3. (pubeo) I. *To begin to have a beard*; hence, *to arrive at the age of puberty or manhood, to come to man's estate*. II. *To grow up, of plants and other things*.

PUBLICANUS, a, um. (publicum) *Of, belonging to or concerned with the public revenue or the farming of the same*; hence, Publicanus, *A farmer of the Roman revenues (vectigalia), namely, of pasturage (scriptura), the tithe of corn (decime), and customs (portorium)*.

PUBLICATIO, Ætis. f. (publico) *A confiscating*.

PUBLICÆ, adv. (publicus) I. *In the name of the state, town, or community*.

II. *In respect of the state, town, or community*; with regard to the whole town, &c. III. *At the expense of the state, at the public expense*. IV. *Commonly, all together, in a body*. V. *Publicly, in or before the whole town, state, or community*; before or with every one.

PUBLICITES, adv. i. q. publice. I. *In the name, at the expense or order, of the state, &c.* II. *In public, publicly, before every one*.

PUBLICO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (publicus) *To give or impart any thing to the state or community*.

I. For public use. I. *To cause to be heard in public*. 2. *To cause to be publicly seen, to show to the public*.

II. For the information of all; To

make publicly known, to publish. III. *To make public property, to confiscate, appropriate to the state*.

PUBLICUS, a, um. (for populicus, from populus) I. *Of, belonging or relating to, or proceeding from, the whole state, city, or community, or the inhabitants of a state, city, &c.*; peculiar or common to a whole country, state, city, or community; hence, Publicum, subst. I. *Property or lands of the state*. 2. *The public revenue, revenue of the state, town, or community*. 3. *A contract with the state, contract for a public undertaking, public contract*. 4. *The public chest, treasury*.

5. *The public, the whole community of a state, city, &c., the state, the city, &c.* 6. *The public, any public place, street, forum, &c.* II. *General, common, universal*; hence, usual. III. *Common, bad, ordinary*.

PUDENS, a, um. See PUDEO.

PUDENS, tis. (pudeo) I. *Shamefaced, modest, bashful*. II. *Fond of honour, honourable*.

PUDENTER, adv. *Modestly, bashfully, shamefacedly*.

PUDEO, ul. Itum. 2. *To be ashamed*. It is more frequently used impersonally, when the person ashamed is put in the accusative, and that of or before which he is ashamed in the genitive; homines, quos infamia sua ueque pudeat, neque tædet, Cic.: pudeat me tui, Ter., I am ashamed before you. Part. Pudentus, a, um, of which one has to be ashamed, shameful; also, disgraceful, dishonourable, abominable.

PUDET, See PUDEO.

PUDENTUS, a, um. (pudeo) *Ashamed, shamefaced, covered with shame, as denoting a temporary state*.

PUDICE, adv. *With a sense of shame; honourably, decently, modestly, bashfully*.

PUDICITIA, æ. f. (pudicus) *Bashfulness, modesty; especially, chastity*.

PUDICUS, a, um. (pudeo) I. *That is ashamed, shamefaced*. II. *Modest, sober, bashful*; especially, virtuous, chaste.

PUDOR, oris. un. (pudeo) I. *A sense of shame, when one is ashamed to say or to do any thing improper or bad*. II. *Reverence, regard, respect*; hence, I. *Love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty*. 2. *Honour, reputation*; a woman's honour, chastity. 3. *A feeling of honour*. III. *A reason for being ashamed, shame, disgrace*. IV. *Redness of the skin*.

PUELLA, æ. f. (puellus) *Any young*

woman, whether married or single. I. A girl, female child. II. A girl, any young woman of twelve or sixteen years of age or older. III. In respect of her father, *A daughter*. N. B. Of a kitten; *Mart*.

PUELLĀIS, e. (puella) *Belonging or proper to one or more young women or girls, girlish, childish*; also, *childish, stilly*.

PUELLŪLA, æ. i. (dimin. of puella) *A little girl*.

PUELLUS, i. m. (contr. from puerulus) *A little boy*.

PUER, ær. m. (from the Laconian πῦρ, for πῦρις) I. *Any child, whether a boy or girl*. II. *A boy, as a distinction of sex, a male child*. III. *A boy, in respect of age, to his twelfth or eighteenth year, and perhaps older*; hence, 1. As a term of endearment, *Lad*. 2. In scolding, *Young rascal*. IV. *A little son* and gen., *a son*. V. *A boy, page, to attend on any one*; afterwards, *any servant or slave*. VI. *An unmarried man, a bachelor*. We find also *puerus*; e. g. vocat. *puere*, *Plaut*.

PUERASCUS, ære. (puer) *To attain the age of boyhood or youth*.

PUERILIS, e. (puer) I. *Of or belonging to a boy or child, childish, puerile*.

II. *Childish, boyish, puerile, trivial, trifling, silly*.

PUERILITAS, ætis. f. (puerilis) *Childishness, boyishness*.

PUERILITER, adv. (puerilis) I. *Childishly, as children or boys*. II. *Childishly, foolishly, triflingly, silyly*.

PUERTIA, æ. f. (puer) *The first years to the age of sixteen or eighteen or more, childhood, youth*.

PUERTERA, æ. f. (puer and pario) *A woman in childbed, that has lately been delivered*; also, *a woman in labour*.

PUERTERIUM, i. n. (puerpera) I. *Childbirth, childbed, a lying in, a being in labour*. II. *A new-born child*.

PUERTIA, æ. f. for puertia; *Hor*.

PUERTULUS, i. m. (dimin. of puer) *A little boy or slave*.

PUERTUS, i. m. for puer. See PUER.

PUGLI, ilis. m. (probably from pugnis) *One that fights with the cæstus, a boxer, pugilist*.

PUGLIATIO, ðnis. f. (pugilo) *A fighting with the cæstus*.

PUGLĀTORIUS, a, um. (puglator); e. g. iollis, *Plaut*., perhaps, a ball which is struck by the fist.

PUGLĀTUS, us. m. (pugilo) *A boxing, fighting with the cæstus*.

PUGLICE, adv. *After the manner of a boxer, like a boxer*; puglice *valet*, *Plaut*., he is as strong as a boxer.

PUGLĀIS, e. (pugilis) *That can be held in one's fist, that fills one's hand*. N. B. The first syllable is long, *Juv*.

PUGIO, ðnis. m. (pungo) I. *A kind of short sword, a dagger, poniard*. II. *Fig. Plumbeus pugio!* *Cic*, i. e. a weak proof.

PUGIUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of pugio) *A small dagger or poniard*.

PUGNA, æ. f. (pugnus) I. *A battle, fight, contest, engagement, conflict*. II. *Fig. A fighting, dispute, contest, debate*.

III. *Cunning, artfulness*.

PUGNACITER, adv. *Contentiously, impetuously, vehemently*.

PUGNACULUM, i. n. (pugno) *A fortified place from which men fight, a fort, fortress*.

PUGNATOR, ðris. m. (pugno) *A combatant, fighter*.

PUGNATORIUS, a, um. (pugnator) *Of or belonging to fighting*.

PUGNAX, æcis. (pugno) I. *Fond of fighting, contentious, warlike*; hence,

II. *Fig. Contentious, warlike*. III. *Refractory, obstinate, pertinacious*.

PUGNEUS, a, um. (pugnus) *Of the fist*.

PUGNO, avi, ætum, ære. (pugna) I. *To fight, combat, contend, whether with one person or with a whole army, to engage, join battle*. II. *To fight, contend, to be at variance, contradict, or contradict one's self*; thus also, *to contradict, maintain the contrary part*. III. *To fight, contend, to endeavour, to strive, take pains*. IV. *To make use of artifice*.

PUGNUM, i. m. *A fist*.

PUGCELLUS, or PULCELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pulcher) *Beautiful, somewhat beautiful, pretty*.

PULCHER, chra, chrum, or PULCHER, crum. (from πάλαιος, or παλαιοος) *Proper, Variegated, having many colours*; hence,

I. *Beautiful in shape and appearance*. II. *Beautiful to hear of or to consider, excellent*.

PULCHRE, or PULCRE, adv. I. *Beautifully, excellently, nobly*; well. II. *Well, copiously, abundantly*. III. *Finely, ironically, utterly, entirely*.

PULCHRITUDO (Pulcr.), imis. f. (pulcher) *Beauty, excellence*.

PULCIUM, and PULCIUM, i. n. *Pennyroyal mint, fiesawort* (*Mentha Pulgium*, L.).

PULEX, icis. m. i. *A flea*. II. *An insect that gnaws plants*.

PULLĀTIUS, a, um. (pullus) *Of or be-*

longing to young animals; hence, *Pullarius*, *One that fattens the sacred fowls, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting their food*.

PULLĀTUS, a, um. (pullus) I. *Clothed in black or in mourning*. II. *That has on a dirty toga: common, low, mean: Pullati, Common people, the vulgar*.

PULLŪLO, avi, ætum, ære. (pullulus) *To put forth (birds), sprout out, germinate*.

PULLŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pullus) *Young*; hence, *Pullulus*, subst., *A young animal, a chick, &c.*; also, *a young branch, shoot, sprout*.

PULLUS, a, um. (from puellus, dimin. of puer) *Young*; hence, *Pullus*, subst., *Any thing young*. I. *A young animal*; also absol., *Pullus, A young fowl, a chick*.

II. *A young branch*. III. *Of persons, but perhaps only in fondling or caresses, or in joke*. Thus *Caigula* was called *pullus et pupas*, *Suet*. And in *Horace* a father calls his diminutive son, *pullus*, i. e. a chick.

PULLUS, a, um. (from πῦλλός) *Black, blackish, or dark-coloured*; hence of clothing, *pulla vestis, toga, tunica, &c.*, i. e. *dirty and black through long wearing*; *Pullum*, and plur. *pulla*, are also used substantive, *A black colour, black clothing*. In a figurative sense, *pullus* means, *Miserable, sad*.

PULMENTARIUM, i. n. (pulmentum) *Any thing eaten with bread*; *pulmentaria* *quære sudando*, *Hor*., by labour give a relish to what you eat.

PULMENTUM, i. n. (contracted from pulmentum, from pulpa) I. *That which is eaten with bread*. II. *Victuals, food; a dish*.

PULMO, ðnis. m. (from πλάμων, for πνεύμων) *The lungs*.

PULMONES, a, um. (pulmo) *Of or belonging to the lungs*.

PULPA, æ. f. (answers to the Greek πῦλλος, which is allied to πῦλλος) *The flesh of animals without fat and bone*.

PULPĀMEN, imis. n. *Perhaps, Flesh for food, by-meal*.

PULPĀMENTUM, i. n. I. *The fleshy part of animals*. II. *A dainty bit, dainty food, tit-bit*. III. *That which is eaten with bread, by-meal*.

PULPITUM, i. n. *A stage or scaffold made of boards roughly joined together*.

PULS, tis. f. (pulsus) *A kind of gravel or poilage made from flour, pulse, &c.*

PULSATIO, onis. f. (pulso) *A beating or striking*.

PULSO, avi, ætum, ære. (freq. of pello)

I. *To push or strike forward, give an impulse to, propel*: also, *to beat, strike, or knock against any thing*: also gen., *to beat, strike*. II. *To move by beating or striking*: hence, fig. I. *To strike, to set in motion, move*. 2. *To put in motion, disturb*. III. *To injure, violate*. IV. *To stamp, bruise, pound*.

PULSUS, a, um. Part. of PELLO.
PULSUS, us, m. (pello) I. *A pushing, thrusting, impelling, stamping, beating*. II. Fig. *An impulse*.

PULTATIO, ōnis, f. (pulto) *A knocking, beating*.

PULPHIΛOΪDĒS, ō. m. (puls and φάτω)
PULPHIΛĪCŪS, i. m. (puls and φάτω)
An eater of puls, i. e. a Roman.

PULSO, āre, i. q. pulso. *To beat, strike, or knock at any thing*.

PULVERĒUS, a, um. (pulvis) I. *Consisting of dust*. II. *That raises the dust*. III. *Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty*.

PULVERĒNTUS, a, um. (pulvis) *Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty: acquired with difficulty*.

PULVILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pulvinus, for pulvinulus) *A small cushion or pillow*.

PULVINAR, or POLVINAR, āris, n. *A cushion, bolster, pillow, or a place covered with cushions or pillows for sitting or lying upon, like our couch or sofa*. Upon such the ancients used to recline at table. It is principally used of, *The couches on which the images of the gods were placed that they might partake of the food set before them*: hence, I. *A bed, marriage bed, but usually, of divinity or persons of the emperor's family*. II. *The places in which the couches of the gods were kept, a temple*. III. Also, *Any sacred entertainment at these couches of the gods*.

PULVINARIUM, i. n. I. i. q. pulvinar. *A cushion, bolster, pillow*. II. *A dock-yard, haven, port*.

PULVINUS, i. m. I. *A cushion, squab, for lying or sitting upon*: also, *a bolster, pillow*. II. Fig., *A heap of any thing in the shape of a cushion*.

PULVIS, ēris, m. and sometimes f. *Dust, powder*: hence, *hibernus, Virg.*, i. e. *a dry winter*: hence, fig. I. *The field in which they practised wrestling and other bodily exercises*. 2. *Earth, soil*: hence, *potter's earth, clay*. N. B. I. Genit. pulvis, Cautil. 2. Plur. pulverum.

PULVICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pulvis) *Very small dust*: rem auferre cum pulvisculo, entirely, Plaut.

PŪMEX, icis, m. I. *Pumice stone*.

II. Poetic, *Any soft stone or rock*.

PŪMICEUS, a, um. (pumex) *Of pumice and sometimes of other stone*.

PŪMICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pumex) *To rub or make smooth with pumice stone*.

PŪMILTO, ōnis, m. (pumilus) *A dwarf, pigmy, dandiprat*.

PŪMILTO, ōnis, m. *A dwarf, pigmy*.

PŪMILUS, i. m. *A dwarf, pigmy*.
PUNCTIM, adv. (pungo) *By piercing, with the point of a weapon*; petere hostem, Liv.

PUNCTINGŪLA, ō. f. (dimin. of punctio) *A slight stinging or pricking*.

PUNCTUM, i. n. (pungo) I. *That which is made by pricking, a small hole*: hence, *the prick of a needle, sting of an insect, adder, &c.* II. *Any point, spot, or dot*: a mathematical point: hence, *any small portion or part*; temporis, *a moment, second*: also, *a small part of any thing divided or measured off*: also, *a point on dice*. III. *A vote at the comitia, a suffrage, ballot*. IV. *A voice or vote*; approbation, applause.

PUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of PUNGO.

PUNGO, pŭgĭ, punctum, ēre. I. *To prick, sting*. II. *To penetrate, enter*.

III. *To touch sensibly*. IV. Fig., *To sting or bite*; *to grieve, afflict, mortify, trouble, vex*.

PŪNICEUS, a, um. (ποινίξος) *Red, somewhat red, approaching very near to purple, but not purple*.

PŪNICUS, a, um. *Red, somewhat red*. Punica, *A kind of sea fish*.

PŪNIO, ūi and ūi, itum, ire. (for penio, from poena) I. *To punish*. II. *To revenge*. We find also Punior, dep. I. *To punish*. 2. *To avenge*.

PŪNITOR, ōris, m. (punio) I. *A punisher*. II. *A revenger*.

PŪNITUS, a, um. Part. of PŪNIO.

PŪPA, ō. f. (pupus) *A girl*.

PŪPILLA, ō. f. (dimin. of pupa) Prop. *A little girl*: hence, I. *An orphan girl under age who has a guardian, a ward*. II. *The pupil or apple of the eye*.

PŪPILLARIS, e. (pupillus) *Of or belonging to wards or pupils*.

PŪPILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pupulus) Prop. *A little boy*: hence, *one that has no parents, a ward, pupil*.

PŪPPIS, is, f. I. *The hinder part of a ship, the stern, poop*. II. Fig. *The whole ship*.

PŪPŪLA, ō. f. (dimin. of pupa) I. *A girl*. II. *The apple or pupil of the eye*: the eye.

PŪPŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pupus) *A little boy*.

PŪPUS, i. m. *A boy or child*: also as a term of endearment, *Puppet*.

PŪRE, adv. I. *Purely, cleanly*.

II. *Purely, free from evil, unspotted*: especially, *purely, chastely*. III. *Purely, without fault, correctly*. IV. *Brightly*.

V. *Clearly, without covering or obscurity, naturally*.

PŪRGĀMEN, inis, n. (purgo) I. *Filth, dirt*. II. *A purgation, atonement, expiation*.

PŪRGĀMENTUM, i. n. (purgo) *Dirt, filth, obscuring, outcast, excrement*: as a term of reproach for bad persons, *dregs, offscouring, outcast*.

PŪRGATIO, ōnis, f. (purgo) *A making clean, scouring, cleansing*: hence, I. *Expiation, atonement*. II. *Justification, apology*.

PŪRGĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of purgo; see PŪRGO. II. Adj. I. *Purified*. 2. *Justified, cleared of a charge*.

PŪRGĀTUS, us, m. (purgo) *A purging*.
PŪRCLĒTO, āre. (freq. of purgo) I. *To purify*. II. *To justify, excuse*.

PŪRGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for purum ago)

I. *To render pure or clean, to purify, clean, cleanse*: also, *to cleanse or purge the body*: hence, I. *To set right, arrange, adjust*. 2. *To remove, put away*. II.

To clear from accusation: hence, *to justify, excuse, defend*: also seq. acus. cum infin., *to say in one's defence or justification, to plead as an excuse*: hence, *to refute, contradict, rebut*: it may also frequently be rendered, *to absolve, acquit*.

III. *To make expiation or atonement for, to purify by sacrifice*.

PŪRIFICUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (purificus)

I. *To purify*. II. From dirt, *To cleanse, make clean*.

PŪRITER, adv. (purus) *Cleanly, purely*.

PŪRPŪRA, ō. f. (πορφυρα) I. *A shell-fish which produces purple*. II. *Purple, purple colour or dye*. III. *Any thing purple or dyed with purple*. I. *A purple garment or garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by kings, magistrates, and emperors*. 2. *Purple hair*. 3. *Purple*.

4. *Purple cover*. 5. I. q. porphyrites; Stat.

PŪRPŪRĀSUS, ēre. (purpuro) *To grow or become purple*.

PŪRPŪRĀTUS, i. m. (purpuro) *One of the highest officers or chief courtiers of an eastern prince*.

PŪRPŪREUS, a, um. (πορφυρεα) I.

PUR

Purple, of a purple colour: it must frequently be rendered, *dark, violet-coloured, red, reddish*, &c.: hence, *shining, beautiful*. II. *Clothed or arrayed in purple, wearing a purple robe*; or, *having on any thing purple, or adorned with purple, covered with purple*.

PURPURISSATUS, a, um. (purpurissum) Painted with purpurissum, dyed red.

PURPURISSEM, i. n. (πορφυρέων) A kind of dark red purple colour used in painting; also, for reddening the complexion, rouge.

PURPUREO, avi, ātum, āre. (purpura) To purple, tinge with purple: hence, to clothe or array in purple.

PURUS, a, um. I. *Pure, clean, free from dirt, filth, crime, &c.*: hence, II. *That is in its natural state; pure, simple, unadorned, artificial, unsophisticated, natural*: hence, *Purum, The open air*: hence, I. *Bright or clear*. 2. *Holy, virtuous, pure, uncorrupt, faultless*: also, *pure, unstained*. 3. *Of gain, clear after all deductions*. 4. *That purifies*. 5. *Pure, unmixed*. III. *That is or is to be without any condition or exception, free from conditions or exceptions*.

PUS, puris. n. (πῦος, ὄ) I. *Matter*. II. *Fig. of, Bitter speech*.

PUSILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pusus) I. *Small, little, in size or circumference*: hence, *Pusillum, subst., A little*: *Pusillum, adv., A little*. II. *Fig. Small, little, mean, poor*.

PUSIO, ōnis. m. (pusus) *A little boy*.

PUSILLA, a, um. (pusilla) *A blister, pimple on the skin, a bladder, pustule*. II. *Any similar bladder or blister, a bubble of water, &c.*

PUSTULATUS, a, um. (pustulo) *Full of pustules, pimples*.

PUSTULO, avi, ātum, āre. (pustula) I. *Trans. To make pustules or bladders*.

II. *Intrans. To break out in pustules*.

PUSCUS, i. m. (puer) *A boy, little boy*.

PŪTA. (prop. an imperative) *For example, for instance, namely*.

PŪTAMEN, inis. n. (puto) *That which is out of use or useless: hence, a shell*.

PŪTATIO, ōnis. f. (puto) *A purifying, trimming, adorning: hence, a pruning of trees*.

PŪTEAL, ālis. d. See PUTEALIS.

PŪTELLIS, e. (puteus) *Of or belonging to well or wells: hence, Puteale (sc. operculum) and abbreviated, puteal, The cover of a well*.

PŪTEO, ui, ēre. (pūto, pūtoμαι) I. *To stink*. II. *To be foul, to be rotten with foulness*.

PUT

PŪTER, putris, putre. (putco) I. *Rotten, putrid, putrefied, stinking*. II. *Loose, friable, rotten: solum, rich, fertile, Virg.*

PŪTESCO, and PŪTISCO, ui, ēre. (puteo) *To rot, putrefy*.

PŪTEUS, i. m. I. *A (dug) well*. II. *A pit: also, a subterraneous place of confinement for slaves*.

PŪTIDE, adv. *Stinkingly: hence, disgusting, unpleasantly, forcibly, excessively, affectedly*.

PŪTIDUSCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of putidior) *Somewhat more stinking: hence, somewhat more disagreeable or disgusting*.

PŪTIDĒLUS, a, um. (dimin. of putidus) *Somewhat stinking: hence, unpleasant or disgusting in behaviour or speech, affected*.

PŪTĪDUS, a, um. (puteo) I. *Fetid, foul, stinking: hence*. II. *Disagreeable, disgusting, unpleasant: especially, disgusting or affected in speech*.

PŪTILLUS, i. m. Is found in Plautus among other terms of endearment, *Puppet*.

PŪTISCO. See PUTESCO.

PŪTO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To clean, cleanse: especially, to lop or prune trees or vines: to top off useless branches*.

II. *Fig. To arrange, settle, adjust*. III. *To reckon: hence, I. To estimate, value, esteem: also with in, pro, supra, and then it may be rendered, to hold, set, place*. 2. *To judge, suppose, believe, account, esteem, conjecture, think, imagine: we also find, putes, You would believe, think, imagine: ut puto, as I think, in my opinion: for this we find also, puto, as in English, I think, suppose, imagine, in my opinion*. 3. *To weigh or revolve in one's mind, to think upon, ponder, consider*. 4. *To reason, dispute*.

PŪTRĒFACIO, ēci, actum. 3.; Pass. *Putrefacio, factus sum, fieri. (putreo and facio)*

I. *To cause any thing to rot or corrupt, to make rotten, putrefy*. II. *To make loose or brittle*.

PŪTRESCO, ui. 3. (putreo) *To grow putrid or rotten, to putrefy, rot*.

PŪTRIDUS, a, um. (putreo) *Rotten, putrid*.

PŪTRIS, e. See PŪTER.

PŪTROR, ōris. m. (putreo) *Putridity, rottenness, corruption*.

PŪTUS, a, um. I. *Pure, clean*. II. *Clear, bright*. III. *Not artificial, natural, plain*. IV. *Pure, mere, not mixed with any thing, simple: hence,*

PUT

purus putus, *pure, nothing more than, mere*; purus putus hic sycophanta est, Plaut.

PŪTUS, i. m. *A boy*.

ΠΥCTA, or ΠΥCTES, æ. m. (πίκτης) *A boxer*.

ΠΥΓΑ, æ. f. (πυγή) *The buttocks*.

ΠΥΓΜΕΥΣ, a, um. (πυγμαίος) *Three spans in size: hence, dwarf, pigmy*.

ΠΥΛΕ, ārum. f. (πύλαι) *Gates: hence, a defile or narrow pass between mountains*.

ΠΥΛΑΙCUS, a, um. (πυλαϊκός) *At or in a narrow pass*.

ΠΥΡΑ, æ. f. (πυρ) *A pyre, funeral pile*.

ΠΥΡΑΜΙΣ, idis. f. (πυραμῖς) *A pyramid*.

ΠΥΡΩPUS, i. m. (πυρρός) *Fire-coloured: hence, a certain mixed metal composed of brass and gold*.

ΠΥΡΡΗCHÆ, æ. and ΠΥΡΡΗCHÆ, es. f. (πυρρῆχη) *A kind of dance in armour*.

ΠΥTHAULA, æ. and ΠΥTHAULES, æ. m. (πυθαυλαί) I. *One who plays a hymn to Apollo Pythius on the flute*. II. *One who plays in the theatre, one who plays an accompaniment to a soliloquy*.

ΠΥTHISSO, æ. (πυθῖω) *To spit out*.

ΠΥTHGĀTHUS or -OS, i. m. (πυθῖ γάθος, Hom.) *Good with the fist, a good boxer*.

ΠΥTHŪS, idis. f. (πυθῖς) *A box, a small box: any thing in the shape of a box*.

Q.

QUĀ. adv. (from the abl. of qui, quæ, quod) I. *Sc. parte. On the side or part on which: hence, I. For ubi, Where: hence, quæ—quæ, sometimes—sometimes, partly—partly, as well—as also*. 2. *As far as*. 3. *Whither, to which place*. II. *Sc. ratione, How, in what manner*.

QUĀCUNQUE, adv. (from quicunque, sc. parte) I. *Wherever, wheresoever, from what place soever, whencesoever*. II. *Whithersoever*. III. *However, in what manner soever*.

QUĀDANTĒNUS, or QUĀDAMTĒNUS. (prop. quadam tenus, sc. parte) I. *Up to a certain point*. II. *In some measure*.

QUĀDRĀGENĀRIUS, a, um. (quadrageni) I. *Of forty*. II. *Forty years old*.

QUĀDRĀGENĀRI, æ. a. (quadraginta) *Forty, in a distributive sense*.

QUĀDRĀGESĪMUS, a, um. (quadraginta) *The fortieth*.

QUĀDRĀGĪNTA. (εσσαράκοντα) *Forty*.

QUĀDRĀNS, tis. m. (quadro) *The fourth*

part, a quarter; hence, *2. Of an As, and so, three Unclæ.* II. *Of a whole.*
 III. *In weight, A quarter of a pound.*
 IV. *In the measure of liquids, The fourth part of a Sextarius, and so, three cyathi.*

QUADRANTĀRIUS, a, um. (quadrans) *Of or pertaining to the quarter of a thing; that may be had for the quarter of an As, that costs the quarter of an As.*

QUADRĀTES, a, um. (quadro) I. *Square, four-cornered, quadrangular.* Hence, *Quadratum, A square, quadrangle; quadratæ:* hence of stature, *neither too tall nor too short, middling.* II. *Fit, suitable.*

QUADRĒNNIUM, l. n. sc. spatium. *A space of four years.*

QUADRĒPĀRIAM. adv. *In four parts.*

QUADRĒPĒDUS, a, um. (quatuor and fido) *Cleft into four parts.*

QUADRĒGA, æ. f. Plur. quadrigæ. (for quadrigæ, from quatuor and jugum) I. *A set or team of four animals.* II. *A car drawn by four horses abreast.*

QUADRĒGĀRIUS, a, um. (quadriga) I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with a team of four horses, or a cur drawn by four horses abreast; hence, Quadrigrarus, One that drives such a chariot, especially, in the circus.* II. *Of or belonging to the driver of such a chariot.*

QUADRĒGĒTUS, a, um. *Marked or impressed with the figure of a quadriga.*

QUADRĒGĒLLA, æ. f. Dimin. of quadriga. QUADRĒGĒGIS, e. (quatuor and jugum) *Yoked four together.*

QUADRĒGĒGIS, a, um. i. q. quadrigugis. *Yoked four together.*

QUADRĒLIBĒRA, c. (quatuor and libra) *That weighs four pounds.*

QUADRĒMĒSTRIS, e. (quatuor and mensis) *Of four months.*

QUADRĒMĒLUS, a, um. (dimin. of quadrimus) *Of four years, four years old.*

QUADRĒNGĒNĒRIUS, a, um. (quadringeni) *Of four hundred, distrib.*

QUADRĒNGĒNTI, æ. a. (quadringenti) *Four hundred, distrib.*

QUADRĒNGĒNTĒSIMUS, a, um. (quadringenti) *The four hundredth.*

QUADRĒNGĒNTI, æ. a. (quatuor and centum) *Four hundred.*

QUADRĒNGĒNTĒS. *Four hundred times.* QUADRĒPARTĒTUS, a, um. (quatuor and partior) *Divided into four parts, quartered.*

QUADRĒREMĒSIS, e. (quatuor and remus)

Having four benches of oars; hence, sc. navis, A ship having four benches of oars.

QUADRĒVIUM, l. n. (quatuor and via) *A place where four roads meet, a cross-way.*

QUĀDRŌ, āvī, ātūm, āre. (quadrus) I. *Trans. To make square, to square; hence, fig., to bring into proper order, to arrange properly, perfect, complete.* II. *Intrans. To be square; hence, to suit, to fit; also, to agree, of accounts.*

QUADRĒPĒDĀNS, tis. (quatuor and pes) *That goes on four feet, four-footed, galloping; hence, subest, A horse.*

QUADRĒPĒS, ēdis. (quatuor and pes) I. *Of animals, Quadruped, four-footed; hence, subst., gen. fem. and neut., A four-footed animal, a quadruped.* II. *Of men, when their arms are considered as feet; quadrupes receptus, Suet., creeping on all four; quadrupedem constringito, Ter., bind him hand and foot; quadrupedes coercuit, Suet., standing on their hands and feet, like the beasts.*

QUADRĒPLĀTOR, ōris, m. (quadruplo) *One who quadruplicates or makes fourfold; hence, I. One who magnifies or exaggerates.* II. *One who seeks to get possession of the property of others by unfair artifice, a chicaneur, a public informer.*

QUADRĒPĒLEX, ūcis. (quatuor and plico) I. *Fourfold.* II. *Four.*

QUADRĒPĒLĒCO, āvī, ātūm, āre. (quadruplex) *To make fourfold.*

QUADRĒPĒLOR, āri. (quadruplus) *To be a quadruplator or public informer, to catch at other men's property.*

QUADRĒPĒLUS, a, um. (τετραπλῶς) *Fourfold; hence, neut., Quadruplum, Four times as much, fourfold.*

QUĀDRUS, a, um. (quatuor) *That has four corners, quadrangular, four-cornered; hence, I. Quadra, sc. res. 1. A thing that has four corners, a square. 2. A four-cornered piece, square piece; then gen., a piece, small piece, little bit.*

II. *Quadrum, sc. negotium, Any thing that has four corners, a square, quadrilateral, quadrate, &c.; in quadrum redigere, proverbially, to bring into proper order, to arrange.*

QUĀRĒTO, ōre. (freq. of quatuor) I. *To seek, search, or look for.* II. *To ask, inquire, desire to know.*

QUĀRO, ūvī, sītum. 3. I. *To seek.* II. *To seek, to seek to gain, procure, or obtain; hence, to raise, excite.* III. *To look about one in vain for any thing, to*

miss. IV. *To earn, gain, get, acquire; also gen., to acquire, get, obtain, procure.*

V. *To seek, to endeavour, think upon, or contrive how to do any thing, to aim at any thing.* VI. *To require, have need of.* VII. *To ask; hence, I. To propose a question. 2. To desire to know.*

3. *To inquire or examine into, investigate.*

QUĀESTĒIO, ōnis, f. (quæro) *An examining.*

QUĀESTĒTOR, ōris, m. (quæro) I. *One that seeks or searches after a thing.* II. *An examiner, investigator, inquisitor.*

QUĀESTĒTUM, l. n. (quæro) *A question.* QUĀESTĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part of quæro; see QUĀERO.* II. *Adj. 1. Sought for, far-fetched, affected. 2. Extraordinary, not common, exquisite.*

QUĀESO, ūvī, ēre. (the old manner of pronouncing quæro) I. *To seek.* II. *Usually, To ask, beg, pray.*

N. B. *Quæro* is also used without government, as an interjection, *I pray; it may often be rendered, do you hear? or, pray hear, or, I intrude you to hear.*

QUĀESTĒTĒLUS, i. m. (dimin. of quæstus) *Slight profit or gain.*

QUĀESTĒO, ōnis, f. (quæro) I. *A seeking, searching.* II. *An asking, inquiring of any one, a question; hence, I. Any public examination or investigation. 2. A judicial examination or trial. 3. An examiner, or, a judge.* III. *Any subject of inquiry and examination, a question; hence, especially, 1. A subject of debate with orators. 2. The chief point of debate.*

QUĀESTĒŌNĒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of quæstio) *A little or trifling question.*

QUĀESTOR, ōris, m. (for quæstor, from quæro) I. *A seeker, searcher.* II. *An examiner, inquirer into any thing, investigator.* III. *A quæstor (because he seems formerly to have conducted the trials in criminal cases), i. e. a magistrate who superintended the revenues of the state.*

QUĀESTŌRIUS, a, um. I. *Of or pertaining to the quæstor, quæstorial; hence, Quæstorium, sc. tentorium, The quæstor's tent in a camp; also, sc. ædificium, &c., the residence of the quæstor in a province.*

II. *Quæstorian, belonging to the quæstor, filling the office of quæstor; of quæstorian rank.*

QUĀESTŪARIUS, a, um. (quæstus) *That carries on a trade or profession by which money is gained.*

QUĀESTŪŌSE. adv. *Advantageously, with gain or profit.*

QUÆ

QUESTUOSUS, a, um. (questus) I. *Advantageous, profitable, gainful.* II. *Greedy or desirous of gain.* III. *That has much gain or advantage.*

QUESTŪRA, æ, f. (questor) I. *The office of questor, the questorship.* II. *For, The questor's chest.*

QUESTUS, us, m. (quero) I. *A seeking, gaining, acquiring.* II. *Profit, gain, advantage; also fig., profit, gain, advantage.* III. *Any employment, trade, or profession attended with profit or advantage.* N. B. Genit. *questi*, for *questus*. Ter.

QUÆLIBET. (abl. of *quilibet*) I. *Sc. parte, Wheresoever it pleases, any where.* II. *Sc. ratione, As it pleases, in any manner.*

QUÆLIS, e. *Of what kind or manner, what.* I. In a question or exclamation.

II. Without a question, when it is rendered, *Such as, or, as, whether followed by talis or not as:* N. B. I. *Qualis, for qualiter, As, just as, as a.* 2. *Quale, Having a quality, of what kind soever.*

QUÆLIS-CUNQUE, læcunqe. I. *Of what kind soever, such as may be; also followed by talis, such as — such.* II. *Whatesoever, any without distinction.*

QUÆLIS-LIBET, lælibet. *Whatesoever, without any distinction.*

QUÆLITAS, ætis, f. (qualis) *The quality of a thing.*

QUÆLITER, adv. (qualis) I. *After what manner, how.* II. *Just as, as.* *Qualiterqualiter, In what manner soever, however.*

QUÆLUM, i. n. and QUÆLUS, i. m. (from *ἄλλο*, a small staff) *A wicker basket for any use whatever.*

QUAM, adv. I. *How, as, when nearly equivalent to, how much, or, as much as;* in exclamations, interrogations, &c. II. *Than, as, in comparisons.* I. After *tam*: when *quam* is before *tam*, it is to be rendered simply, *as; quam audeas, tam, &c.* Cic.: If, at the same time, it has with it a superlative, or magis, *quam — tam* may be rendered, *the — the, in proportion as — so much, by how much — by as much: quam minima in me — tam, &c.* Ter. 2. After other words of comparison. III. *As if; utor tam bene, quam pararim, Catull.* IV. *Very. V. As much as, as very as, how very soever.*

QUAMDE, for *quam.* As; Lucr. 1, 641.

QUAMDIU, or QUAM DIU. I. *As long as, how long.* II. *How long since.*

QUAM-LIBET, or QUAM-LÆBET, adv. 308

QUA

I. *As it pleases, at pleasure; hence, How much soever, ever so; it may also frequently be rendered, although.*

QUAMOBREM, or QUAM OB REM. I. *Why, wherefore.* II. *Therefore, hence.*

QUAMPLŪRES, a, or QUAM PLURES, a. *Very many: thus also, superl., Quamplurimus (quam plur.), a, um, Very many, very much.*

QUAMPLŪRIMUS, a, um. See QUAMPLURES.

QUAMPŪRIMEM, or QUAM PRIDEM. *How long since.*

QUAMPŪRIMUM, or QUAM PRIMUM. *At the soonest or earliest, as soon as possible.*

QUAMQUAM, or QUANQUAM. I. *Although, though.* II. *Although, when equivalent to, but, yet, certainly.*

QUAM-VIS, adv. I. *As you will, as much as you will or like.* II. Without a verb. *How much soever, ever so much.*

III. *Very, or, very much.* IV. *Although never so, or, although never so much, with a conjunctive.* V. *Although, though, with an indicative.*

QUANAM. (abl. of *quisnam*) I. *Sc. parte, Where possibly, by what way.*

II. *Sc. ratione, How, in what manner.*

QUANDŌ, adv. I. *When, both interrogatively and otherwise.* II. *As, or, when.* III. *Since.* IV. For *aliquando*, after *num, ne, si; e. g. si quando auditum sit, Cic.*, if ever, if at any time.

QUANDŌ-CUNQUE, adv. I. *At what time soever, at whatever time, whensoever, whenever.* II. *Once, sometime or other.*

N. B. Separated; quando consumet cunque, Hor.

QUANDŌQUE, adv. I. For *quando-cunque.* I. *Whenever, at what time soever, as often as, how often soever.* 2. *Once, some time or other.* 3. *Sometimes.* 4. *Since.* II. For *et quando; Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 60.*

QUANDŌQUĪDEM, or QUANDO QUĪDEM. *Since.*

QUANQUAM. See QUAMQUAM.

QUANTILUS, a, um. (dimin. of *quantulus*) I. *How great, in a diminutive sense, i. e. how small.* II. *How much, how many, in a diminutive sense, how little, how few: Quantillum, How much, how little.*

QUANTITAS, ætis, f. (quantus) *Extent, greatness, quantity, number.*

QUANTO, See QUANTUS.

QUANTŪPERE. (for *quanto opere*) *How much, how very much; also after tantopere, when it is rendered simply, as;*

QUA

tantopere desiderabam, quantopere delector, Cic.

QUANTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of *quantus*) I. *How great, in a diminutive sense, how small, how trifling, how little; hence, Quantulum, How much, diminutively, or of a trifle.* II. *As great as, as little as; hence, Quantulum, As much as, as little as.*

QUANTŪLUS-CUNQUE, læcunqe, umcunqe. *How great soever, however great, when speaking of a trifle, however small, how small soever; hence, Quantulumcunque (naut.), How much soever, diminutively, how little soever.*

QUANTUM. See QUANTUS.

QUANTUM-VIS, adv. I. *As much as you will.* II. *Very, very much.* III. *Although.* IV. *However, never so.*

QUANTUS, a, um. I. *How great; it may also be rendered, I. As great as, as great; whether followed by tantus or not.* 2. *As, such as, after tantus either expressed or implied.* 3. We find also, *quantus quantus, for quantuscunque, However great, how great soever.* II. *How great, ironically, how little; thus also, quantum, how few; Lucan. 3, 392.* III. *How many, or, as many as; quantum ad, as far as much, as much as; quantum ad, in respect of; in quantum, how far; so far as, as much as; hence, quantum quantum, how much soever, however much: the genitive quantus is used with words of valuing, buying, selling, at how much? at what rate? how high? or, at as much as, as high as, or simply, as, when equivalent to, 'at as much as', or when tanti or tantus precedes; quanti emit? Ter.: emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, Cic., i. e. as the ablative quanto is frequently used with magis and comparatives, by how much, or by as much as, the.*

QUANTUS-CUNQUE, læcunqe, umcunqe. I. *How great soever.* II. *How much soever.*

QUANTUS-LIBET, lælibet, umlibet. I. *How great soever, never so great, the greatest.* II. *Neut. quantumlibet, How much soever.*

QUANTUS-VIS, ævis, umvis. I. *How great soever, never so great, however great.* II. *Great.*

QUÆPROPTER. I. *Why, wherefore.* II. *Hence.*

QUÆQUÆ. (abl. of *quisquis*, sc. parte) *Wheresoever, whithersoever.*

QUÆQUAM. (abl. of *quisquam*, sc. parte) *To any place.*

QUARE, or QUA RE. I. *Whereby, through which.* II. *Why, wherefore,* both in Interrogation and otherwise; Cic.

II. *In order that, to the end that.*

IV. *How, by what means, in what way.* V. *Hence.*

QUARTADECIMANUS, or QUARTADECIMANUS, a, um. (quartus decimus) *Of the fourteenth class, legion, &c.*

QUARTANUS, a, um. (quartus) I. *Febris quartana, and simply, quartana, The quartan ague.* II. *Of the fourth legion.*

QUARTARIUS, i, m. (quartus) *The fourth part of a measure, especially, the quarter of a Sextarius, a quart.*

QUARTUS, a, um. (quartus) *The fourth; Quartusdecimus, or quartus decimus, The fourteenth. Quartum, The fourth grain, fourfold. Quartum, adv., For the fourth time: abl. quarto, for the fourth time.*

QUARTUSDECIMUS. See QUARTUS.

QUASI, (for quams) I. *As if; perinde quasi, just as if, Cic.* II. *As, just as.* III. *As it were.* IV. *About, almost, nearly.* N. B. Quasi has the last syllable both short and long in Lucretius.

QUASSILLUS, i, m. or QUASSILLUM, i, n. (dimin. of qualus) *A small basket for any purpose; especially for wool used in spinning, a wool-basket; inter quassilla, Cic., in the spinning-room.*

QUASSABILIS, e. (quasso) *That can be shaken.*

QUASSATIO, ōnis, f. (quasso) *A shaking.*

QUASSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of quatio) I. *Trans. 1. To shake frequently; also simply, to shake. 2. To shake to pieces, to smash, shatter, batter, shiver; to disorder, disturb, agitate; hence, fig., to ruin, impair, enfeeble, weaken. 3. To strike.* II. *Intrans. To shake, shake itself.*

QUASSUS, a, um. Part. of QUATIO.

QUATĒPĀCIO, fēci, fere. (quatio and fario) *To shake, to cause to waver or totter.*

QUATĒNUS, prop. qua tenus, sc. parte. I. *How far.* II. *Where.* III. *How long.* IV. *How far forth, to what extent.* V. *Since, seeing that.* VI. *How.*

QUATER. (quator) *Four times; quater decies, fourteen times; quater deni, forty, &c.*

QUATĒRDECIES. See QUATER.

QUATĒRNI, ōe, a. (quator) *Four, distrib., or, four each time; quaternæ centesimæ, i. e. 48 per cent interest.*

QUATIO, quassi, quassum, fere. I. *To shake, move violently.* II. *Fig. To move, touch, affect.* III. *To harass.*

IV. *To strike, beat; to hunt, drive. V. To shake to pieces, shatter, batter; hence,*

QUASSUS, i, Fig. *Broken. 2. Ruined.*

QUATĒRNIUM, i, n. (sc. spatium) *The space of four days, four days.*

QUĀTOR, or QUATTOR. (quatuor, or quattuor) *Four.*

QUĀTORDECIM. (quator and decem) *Fourteen.*

QUĀTOR-VIRI, ōrum, m. *Four men associated in one office, a board of four laws, commissioners, or delegates.*

QUĒ. (the Greek τι) I. *And; also, que, both—and, as well—as also: also, que—et, or et—que, i. e. both—and, as well—as also.* II. *Also.* III. *Or; præcipitare subjectisque urere flammis, Virg.*

QUEIS, for quibus. See QUI.

QUEMADMODUM, for QUEM AD MODUM. I. *In what manner, how; both in Interrogation and otherwise.* II. *As, just as.*

QUEO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (anom.) I. *Can, I am able; we also find the passive, followed by an infinitive passive; forma nosci non quita est, Ter.*

QUERCUS, a, um. (quercus) *Of oak, oaken.*

QUERCILLUS, a, um. (quercus) *Of oak, oaken.*

QUERCUS, us, f. *An oak. I. Any thing made of oak; especially, a civic crown, a crown or garland given to one who had saved a citizen in war. II. For, An acorn.*

QUĒRELA, ōe, f. (queror) *A complaint, lamentation; a lamenting or bewailing any thing; hence, I. Of animals and things. II. A complaint, indisposition.*

QUĒRIBUNDUS, a, um. (queror) *Complaining.*

QUĒRIMŌNIA, ōe, f. (queror) i. q. quere-la. *A complaint, lamentation.*

QUĒRITOR, āri. (freq. of queror) *To complain, lament.*

QUĒRUS, a, um. (for quercinus, from quercus) *Of oak, oaken.*

QUĒROR, questus sum, i. I. *To complain, lament, bewail. II. Also of animals and things that utter a plaintive or mournful sound; and gen., of birds, To warble, sing.*

QUĒRQUĒRS, or QUĒRĒRS, a, um. (from *querere*, to tremble, shake) *Used only of a fever, So cold as to make one shiver.*

QUĒRQUĒRĒLĀNUS, a, um. (from querquetum, for quereetum) *Concerned with or named from a forest of oaks.*

QUĒRĒCLUS, a, um. (queror) I. *Complaining. 1. Full of complaints, ever complaining, querulous. 2. Plaintive, mournful.* II. *Of animals and things, Plaintively warbling, gently sounding, chirping, creaking, &c.*

QUESTUS, a, um. Part. of QUĒROR.

QUESTUS, us, m. (queror) *A complaining.*

QUĒ, qua, quod. I. *Who, which, interrogative or referring to is, ea, id, or some other antecedent; in interrogations it may frequently be rendered, what? and then we usually find quis, qui, and a new neuter, quid? what? and so, qui, or quis, que, quod, and quid, are used both in exclamatory interrogation, and without interrogation and exclamation, with a conjunctive. Especially observe quid. I. It frequently takes a genitive after it, *What? what kind of how many? quid causa est, for, quæ causa est, Ter. 2. Quid? What? how? quid? eundem destituit?* Cic. 3. *Quid? quod, i. e. What shall I say of. 4. Quid, Why? wherefore? quid venisti?* and for this we find, in quid? *for what purpose? why? quidni, why not? II. One, any one, for aliquis. III. Who, which, referring to is, ea, id, or some other word; in this use quis, quid, do not occur. N. B. I. It agrees with its substantive if standing with it, in gender, number, and case; but if not standing with it, in gender and number only; coloniam, quam Fregellas appellat: *By virtue of. 2. Also, in interrogations, the particle ne is affixed; quæne ego vidi? whom have I seen? 3. Qui, for utinam. 4. Quo (abl. neut.). The, with comparatives; quo satiores, eo, &c., in order that. 5. Qua, Where, whether, how, partly. IV. N. B. Genit. quous, for quous, Plaut.: quoi, dat., for cui, id.; queis, or quis, for quibus, Hor.: Virg.: observe especially the ablative qui, for quo, qua, quibus; e. g. quibus, for quocum, Cic.; and for quacum, Virg.: for quibusque, Plaut.; hence, I. In order that, 2. Whereby, whereof, wherein, by or in which. 3. For utinam; Ter.: Cic. 4. How, in what manner; also, how, why, or wherefore. 5. That, hence, Qui, How, &c.; see QUI, qua, quod.***

QUĒA, conj. (the old plural of quid) I. *Because; quiane, in interrogations, Virg. N. B. Quianam, Why, wherefore. II. That, because.*

QUIANAM, QUIANE. See QUIA.
 QUICQUAM, or QUIDQUAM. See QUISQUAM.

QUICQUE, or QUICQUE. See QUISQUE.
 QUICQUID, or QUIDQUID. See QUISQUIS.

QUICUM, i. e. quocum. See QUI.
 QUI-CUNQUE, quæcunque, quodcunque (or QUICUMQUE, &c.). I. Whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, every thing that. II. Any that may be, whosoever it be, any possible, any, all. N. B. Quocunque, Whithersoever; see QUOCUNQUE.
 QUID. See QUI.

QUI-DAM, quædam, quoddam, and quiddam. I. A certain one, one, of persons and things, which either are no further known, or which one will not speak of exactly: hence, quiddam, something. II. Some, tolerable. III. As aliquid, for, Many a one. IV. Plur. Quiddam, quædam, quoddam, Some, several.

QUIDEM. conj. I. Indeed, truly, in concessions. II. Indeed, in explanations. III. Si quidem, if indeed, Cic. IV. At least, certainly, truly. V. But, however. VI. Also, too: for instance or example. VII. Ne quidem, Not even.

QUIDNAM. See QUISNAM.
 QUIDNI. See QUI.
 QUIDPIAM, QUIDQUAM. See QUISPIAM, QUISQUAM.

QUIDQUID. See QUISQUIS.
 QUIES, ætis, f. I. Rest. II. Quiet rest, calm peaceful life; neutrality, peacefulness: hence, pæce. III. Rest, sleep: hence, I. The place of death, death. 2. A dream. 3. The time of sleep, night. IV. A place of rest: hence, the covert or den of a wild beast, a lair.

QUIESCO, evi, etum, ère. (quies) I. Intrans. To rest, be at rest, be quiet: also, to come to rest, find rest: hence, I. To rest, to be at rest or inactive, to be quiet: hence, to keep one's self quiet, to remain neutral, to take no part in: also, not to be engaged in public business, to lead a private or retired life. 2. To be silent or still. 3. To rest, to sleep. 4. Peaceably or quietly to suffer or allow. 5. To cease from, to leave off. 6. To omit, to have nothing to do with. 7. To remain undisturbed or uninvolved. II. Trans. To render quiet, to cause to cease, to interrupt.

QUIÈTE. adv. Quietly, at rest.
 QUIÈTUS, a, um. (quies) I. Quiet, at rest, having or enjoying rest or tran-

quillity: quiet, calm. II. Peaceable, that keeps or preserves quiet: especially, quiet, private, retired, that takes no part in wars, disturbances, or state affairs.

QUI-LIBET, quælibet, quodlibet, and quilibet. Whom you please, whosoever, any without distinction, all. N. B. Quolibet, adv., Every where, where you please.

QUIN. conj. (from qui and ne, i. e. non) I. That not; facere non possum, quin, i. e. I must, cannot do otherwise than.

II. For qui (quæ, quod) non; nemo venire, quin videret. III. That not, as if not. IV. Indeed. I. Truly, really. 2. Yea, even, ay. V. Rather, yea rather. VI. It is especially a particle denoting impatience, exhortation, or haste, and is used with an imperative, indicative, or conjunctive; quin jam habeo, ah! now I have it; quin concensidimus equos, come, let us mount!

QUINAM. See QUISNAM.
 QUINUNCX, cis. (quinque and uncia) Of the value of or containing five twelfths: hence, subst., m. I. Five twelfths. II. The five eyes or points on dice (tesseræ).

QUINCUPÉDAL, alis. n. (quinque and pes) An instrument five feet in length.

QUINDECIES. adv. Fifteen times.

QUINDECIM. num. (quinque and decem) Fifteen.

QUINDECIM-VIR, i. m. Plur. Quindecimviri. A college, board, or bench of fifteen delegates or commissioners who jointly held an office or transacted some public business. Hence, Quindecimviralis.

QUINÉTIAM (properly two words, quin etiam), conj. Moreover, and besides.

QUINGENI, æ, a. num. (from quingenti) Five hundred, distrib.

QUINGENTESIMUS, a, um. (quingenti) The five hundredth.

QUINGENTI, æ, a. num. (quinque and centum) Five hundred.

QUINGENTESIES. adv. (quingenti) Five hundred times.

QUINI, æ, a. num. (quinque) I. Five, distrib. II. Gen. Five.

QUINIDENI, or QUINI DENI, or QUINDENI, æ, a. num. I. Fifteen, distrib. II. Gen. Fifteen.

QUINIVICENI, or QUINI VICENI, æ, a. num. Twenty-five, distrib.

QUINQUAGÉNARIUS, a, um. (quinquageni) Consisting of or containing fifty.

QUINQUAGÉNI, æ, a. num. (quinquaginta) Fifty, distrib.

QUINQUAGÉSIES. adv. for quinquagies;

Plaut., sc. Sestert. (sing. neut.) Fifty hundred thousand Sestertii, i. e. five millions.

QUINQUAGÉSIMUS, a, um. num. (quinquaginta) The fiftieth: hence, Quinquagesima, sc. pars, The fiftieth part, as a tax.

QUINQUAGIES. adv. Fifty times.

QUINQUAGINTA. num. (quínquaginta) Fifty.

QUINQUATRIA, um or orum. n. sc. solemnitas, i. q. Quinquatrus: Suet.

QUINQUATRUS, uum. f. (quinque) A festival in honour of Minerva: it lasted five days.

QUINQUE. num. (from πέντε) Five.

QUINQUENNÁLIS, e. (quinquennis) I. Quinquennial, that happens every five years. II. That lasts five years.

QUINQUENNIS, e. (quinque and annus) Of five years, five years old.

QUINQUENNium, i. n. (quinquennis) A space or period of five years, five years.

QUINQUE-PARTITUS, or QUINQUEPERTITUS, a, um. Fivefold.

QUINQUEPRIMI, or QUINQUE PRIMI. (πεντάπρωτοι) The five chief or principal men of a town, next to the magistrates.

QUINQUEREMIS, e. (quinque and remus) Having five benches of oars: navis, and simply, Quinqueremis, sc. navis, A galley with five benches of oars.

QUINQUE-VIR, i. m. Plur. Quinqueviri. A college, bench, or board of five persons who jointly held office or transacted any public business, five delegates or commissioners.

QUINQUEVIRATUS, us. m. The office, dignity, or rank of a Quinquevir.

QUINQUES, adv. Five times.

QUINQUEPLICÓ, ære. (quinque and plico) To make fivefold.

QUINTADÉCIMÁNUS, or QUINTADÉCUMANUS (miles). One of the fifteenth legion.

QUINTANUS, a, um. (quintus) I. One of the fifth legion. II. The fifth in order: porta quintana, a gate in the Roman camp where provisions were sold: hence, quintana, Liv. 41, 2, i. e. forum.

QUINTILIS (Quint.), is. m. The name of The month July.

QUINTO, QUINTUM. See QUINTUS.

QUINTUS, a, um. (quinque) The fifth: hence, Quinto, and quintum, For the fifth time.

QUINTUSDECIMUS, or QUINTUS DECIMUS, a, um. The fifteenth.

QUINUS, a, um. See QUINI.

QUIPPE. conj. I. Certainly, surely, by all means, yea, in fact. Quippe is also

used absolutely, *Well! Well then!* when one would answer or affirm any thing. II. *For, since, because.* III. *As, before qui, quæ, quod.* IV. *Why? wherefore?* hence, quippeni, *why not?* N. B. Quippe ubi means, 1. *For since.* 2. *Namely where, namely since.*

QUIPIAM. See QUIPIAM.
QUIPINI. I. *Why not? certainly, by all means.* II. *Why? wherefore?*
QUIQUE. See QUIQUE.
QUIQUI. See QUIQUIS.

QUIRES, Itis. m. I. Prop. *An inhabitant of the city Cures:* hence, II. *A Roman, a citizen:* hence plural, Quirites, Romans, citizens. N. B. Fig. Parvi Quirites, of bees; Virg. Quiritatio, onis. f. (quirito) *A plaintive cry.*

QUIRITES, um. m. See QUIRES.
QUIRITO, are. and QUIRITOR, ari. (usually derived from Quirites) Prop. *To call for the aid of the Quirites or citizens of Rome:* then, to raise a plaintive cry.

QUIS, quæ, quod and quid. See QUI.
QUIS-NAM and QUI-NAM, quenam, quodnam and quidnam. *Who, which, what.*

I. Interrogatively. II. Without interrogation. N. B. Quodnam is used as an adjective; quidnam, as a substantive. Hence, Quonam, adv., *Whither.*

QUIS-PIAM, quæpiam, quodpiam and quidpiam. I. q. quisquam. I. *Any one, some one:* also, Quidpiam, adv., *Some-what, in something, a little.* II. *Many a one.* N. B. I. For quidpiam, we find also quippiam. 2. Quidpiam impudicior, for paulo, &c., Plaut. 3. Quidpiam is used as a substantive; quodpiam, as an adjective. 5. Quopiam, adv., *Any whither.*

QUIS-QUAM, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam. *Any one, any:* thus also, Quidquam (as a substantive), *Any thing:* Quoquam, adv., *Any whither.*

QUIS-QUE, quæque, quodque, and quidque. I. *Whoever he be:* hence, *every one, each (without exception).* N. B. I. Quidque is used as a substantive; quodque, as an adjective. 2. For aliquis, with a comparative; quo quisque est sollicitior, &c., Cic., i. e. one, or each. 3. It is frequently used with a superlative, to express universality; doctissimus quisque, the most learned, i. e. men of the greatest learning: also with ordinals, to express, *Every, or universality;* tertio quoque verbo, at every third word: also, with primus, when it expresses, *the first of all,*

the first possible; primo quoque tempore, as soon as possible. II. For quicunque, *Whoever, every one, who.* III. Also, for quisquam, *Any one.*

QUISQUILÆ, ærum. f. (perhaps from quisque, i. e. all sorts) *Any thing that is bad:* that which is usually thrown away, fallen leaves, any refuse, ofscouring, sweepings.

QUIS-QUIS, quæquæ, quodquod and quidquid. I. *Whoever, whatever, whatsoever, whatsoever.* N. B. Quidquid is used as a substantive; quodquod as an adjective; hence, quidquid frequently has a genitive; deorum quidquid regit terras, Hor., all the gods who. II. *Any one, every one.* Quoquo, adv., *Whithersoever.*

QUITUS, a, um. See QUO.
QUI-VIS, quævis, quodvis and quidvis. *Any you please, who or whatever it may be; whoever, whatever, any without distinction.* N. B. I. Quidvis is used substantive, *Any thing whatsoever, every thing in the world, every thing without exception.* 2. Quovis, adv., *Whithersoever, to every place.*

QUO, adv. (from the ablative neuter of qui, quæ, quod) I. *Where.* II. *Hence, wherefore, for which reason.* III. *Since, as if.* IV. *Whither, to which or whom:* also, *to what purpose?*

V. *In order that, that:* after causa, quo may be rendered, *that, why, wherefore:* in causa esse, quo serius, &c.: hence, quo minus, that not, after verbs of hindering, deterring, &c. VI. *As, how.*

VII. *Why, wherefore.* VIII. *Si quo, If perchance.*

QUO-AD, adv. I. *How long:* also, *as long as.* II. *Until.* III. *How far:* also, *as far as:* hence, fig., *so far as, as much as:* also, *as much as.* IV. *In respect of, as relates to, as to.* N. B. Quoad is used by poets as a monosyllable; Lucr.: Hor.

QUO-CIRCA, conj. *Hence, therefore, wherefore:* it is sometimes separated; quo, bone, circa, Hor.

QUO-CUNQUE, adv. *Whithersoever, to whatever place, in any direction whatsoever, in every direction.* We sometimes find this word separated; quo te cunque, &c., Cic.

QUOD, conj. (from the neuter of qui, quæ, quod, for propter quod, and sometimes for ad quod) I. *That, or, why, wherefore.* II. *That, since, because.*

III. *That, as to that, with regard to that:* hence, *though, although, albeit.*

IV. *Hence, wherefore.* V. *That, since that.* VI. *That, where the accusative and infinitive are otherwise used.* VII. *What, or, as much as, as far as.* VIII. *That, wherein.*

QUODAMMODO, or QUODAM MODO. *In a certain way, in a manner.*

QUOI, for cui; Plaut.
QUOIAS, or QUOIATIS, e. for cujas or cuijatis.

QUOIS, a, um, for cujas, a, um; Plaut
QUOJUS, genit. for cujus.

QUOLIBET, adv. See QUILIBET.
QUOM, for quom.

QUOMINUS, or QUO MINUS. *That — not See Qui, and Minus in PARUM.*

QUOMODO, or QUO MODO. *In what manner; how.* I. In interrogation. II. Without interrogation: also, *as, or, like as.* N. B. I. Nam is joined to it; quomodonom. 2. For quomodo modo. 3. The last syllable is short, Hor.: Mart.

QUOMODO-CUNQUE. I. *Howsoever, in whatever manner.* II. *In some manner or other.*

QUOMODO-NAM. *In what manner? how?*

QUO-NAM. I. *To what place, whither.* II. *To what end or result.* III. Quonam usque, *How far? to what length?*

QUONDAM, (for quumdam) I. *At a certain time, once, formerly, heretofore:* it also expresses the English, *some time, for some time:* also, *at a certain time or times, sometimes.* II. *At a certain time, or at its own time, in time to come, some time.* III. *At a particular time, once.*

QUONIAM, (from quum and jam) I. *After that, now that.* II. *Since, because, whereas.*

QUO-PIAM, *Any whither.*
QUO-QUAM, *Any whither.*

QUOQUE, Also. N. B. Quoque. I. From quisque; see QUIQUE. 2. For et quo; Liv.

QUOVO, adv. See QUIQUIS.

QUOVO-VERSUS (-um), or QUOVO-VORSUS (-um). *Every way, in all directions.*

QUORSUS, or QUORSUM, (for quo versus or -um) I. *Whitherward, whither.* II. *Fig. Whither, to what.* III. *To what purpose? to what end? with what view?*

QUOT, dum. indecl. I. *How many? also, how many, as many as.* II. *Every each.*

QUOTANNIS, *Every year, yearly.*

QUO

QUOT-CUNQUE. *How many soever.*
 QUOTĒNI, æ, a. (quot) *How many.*
 QUOTĪDIANUS, a, um. (quotidie) I. *Daily, of every day, that is, happens, or is used every day.* II. *Of every day, common, usual.* N. B. The first syllable is short, and the second long; Mart.: on the other hand, the first is long and the second short, Catull.: hence some would write *quotidiana*.
 QUOTĪDIE, adv. (quot and dies) *Daily.*
 QUOTĪES, or QUOTĪENS, adv. (quot) *How often? how many times? also, as often as, as.*
 QUOTĪES-CUNQUE, adv. *How often soever.*
 QUOT-QUOT, num. indecl. *How many soever.*
 QUOTĒMUS, a, um. (quotus) *Of what number? how many?*
 QUOTUS, a, um. (quot) *Of what number? what in number? how many?*
 QUOTUS-CUNQUE, æcunque, umcunque. *How many or how few soever.*
 QUOTUSQUE, adv. I. *How long.*
 II. *How far.*
 QUOTĪS, adv. See QUIVIS.
 QUUM, or CUM, and anciently QUOM, adv. and conj. I. Adv. of time. I. *When, whenever.* 1. With an indicative: hence *quum—tum, when—then.* 2. With a conjunctive, when uncertainty is implied. 2. *When, at the time that;* with an indicative, or, especially in the imperfect and plusquamperfect, a conjunctive, and sometimes an infinitive, or accusative and infinitive. *Quum maxime* denotes, besides its usual significations (see *Maxime* in MAGIS), 1. *Especially, chiefly.* 2. *Just now, just at this time.* 3. *Since, from the time that.* II. Conj. 1. *Since, seeing that,* denoting a cause or consequence, usually with a conjunctive. 2. *Although, though.* 3. I. *q. quod, That, because, in that,* with an indicative. 4. *Quum—tum. As well—as, not only—but also,* connecting single words or whole clauses, in which latter case *quum* is usually followed by an indicative, but sometimes by a conjunctive: particularly, *quum—tum*, in passing from general to particular statements, *both—and especially.*
 QUANCUNQUE, or CUMCUNQUE, i. e. quancūcunque.

RAB

R.

RABĪDE, adv. (rabidus) *Ravingly, madly.*
 RABĪDUS, a, um. (rabies) I. *Raving, mad.* II. Fig. *Raging, mad, too violent in temper, anger, desire, &c.*
 RABĪES, æi, f. *Madness, phrensy.* I. Of animals. II. Fig. *Great violence: fury, rage, phrensy.* N. B. Rabies, for rabiel (genit.), Lucr.
 RABĪOSE, adv. (rabiosus) *Ravingly, madly.*
 RABĪOSŪS, a, um. (dimin. of rabiosus) *Somewhat mad or raving.*
 RABĪOSUS, a, um. (rabies) *Mad, raving: raving, raging.*
 RABO, facete, for arrhabo; Plaut.
 RABŪLA, æ, m. *A bad advocate that can only utter abuse, or make a noise, a bawler.*
 RACĒMIFER, a, um. (racemus and fero) may mean, *Bearing clusters: also, bearing grapes.*
 RACĒMUS, i, m. I. *The stalk of grapes.* II. *A cluster of grapes, a small bunch forming part of a cluster of grapes.* III. *A grape, berry: hence, the juice of the grape, must, wine.*
 RADIĀTUS, a, um. Part. of RADIO.
 RADIĒSCO, Ære. (radix) *To take root.*
 RADIĒTUS, adv. (radix) I. *With the roots, by the roots.* II. Fig., i. e. *Radically, wholly, altogether.*
 RADĪCLA, æ, f. (dimin. of radix) *A small root.*
 RADIO, avi, ātum, āre. (from radius, a beam) I. Trans. *To furnish with beams or rays, to irradiate, illuminate: hence, radiari, to be furnished with beams or rays, and so, to radiate: Radiatus, a, um, Furnished with rays, radiated: also, to illumine, to strike or touch with rays: hence, Radiatus, Irradiated.* II. Intrans. *To beam, emit rays, shine, glitter: hence, Radians, Beaming, shining.*
 RADIŌSUS, a, um. (radius) *Full of rays, radiant, resplendent, shining.*
 RĀDIUS, i, m. I. Prop. *Any rod or staff: especially, a staff, rod, or instrument of mathematicians, with which they made figures in sand, a staff or wand of geometers.* II. *A radius in mathematics, a line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, a scutidiameter: hence, 1. A spoke of a wheel. 2.*

RAD

A beam, ray: of lightning, a flash, a sparkling, shining. III. *A weaver's shuttle.* IV. *A bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist, the radius.* V. *A kind of oblong olive.*
 RĀDIX, icis, f. I. *A root.* II. *A root, fig., that upon which any thing is fixed or grows.* III. *A root, fig., the lower part or foot.* IV. *A root, fig., an origin, source, fountain.* V. *A root, fig., firm foundation.* VI. *A root, a kitchen-plant or other eatable root: especially, a radish.*
 RĀDO, si, sum, ěre. I. *To scrape, shave, scratch: hence, 1. To make smooth by shaving or scraping: to polish.* 2. Fig. *To grate upon.* 3. *To graze: especially, to pass or sail by: thus also of rivers, when they touch a place, to flow by.* II. *To scrape or shave out or off: hence, fig., to go to task, abuse.*
 RĀLUS, a, um. (perhaps for rarulus, from rarus); e. g. *tunica, Plaut., a thin garment.*
 RĀMALE, is, n. (ramus) *A bough, twig, brushwood consisting of boughs and twigs.*
 RĀMENTA, æ, f. for ramentum.
 RĀMENTUM, i, n. (for radimentum, from rado) I. *Any small bit that comes off metal, ivory, or wood, in scraping, cutting, &c.: a scraping, chip, shaving, filing, &c.* II. *Any small piece or bit: aurum cum ramento, i. e. all the money without the least deduction, every farthing of the money, Plaut.*
 RĀMUS, a, um. (ramus) *Of or consisting of boughs or branches; fragmenta, Vig., brushwood.*
 RĀMEX, icis, m. (ramus) *The lungs, the vessels of the lungs.*
 RĀMENES (the Tuscan form), ium, or RAMENSES (the Latin form), ium, m. I. *One of the three original tribes of Rome.* II. For, *Knights.*
 RĀMŌSUS, a, um. (ramus) I. *Having many branches, boughs, or twigs.* II. Fig. *As if having many branches.*
 RĀMŪSUS, i, m. (dimin. of ramus) *A small branch, bough, twig.*
 RĀMUS, i, m. I. *A branch, bough, twig: the branch of a root: a tree.* II. *Rami, The tips or points of a horn.* III. *Line of consanguinity.* IV. *Ramos Sanius (i. e. Pythagoræ), Pers., i. e. the two ends of the letter Y.* V. *A cudgel or club.*
 RĀNA, æ, f. I. *A Frog: also, a pad-dock, green frog.* II. *A kind of sea-fish the frog-fish (Lophius piscatorius, L.).*

RANCO, ēre. *To be rancid or stinking*: *Rancens*, *Stinking*.

RANCIOSUS, a, um. (dimin. of rancidus) *I. Slightly rancid or stinking*. II. *Fig. Nauseous, disgusting*.

RANCOUS, a, um. (ranco) *I. Rancid, stinking*. II. *Fig. Nauseous, loathsome*.

RANENSUS, i. m. (dimin. of rana) *A little frog, a tadpole*.

RAPACIDA, a, m. (rapax) *A robber*.

RAPACITAS, ātis. f. (rapax) *Rapacity, greediness of plunder*.

RAPAX, ācis. (rapio) *I. Rapacious, ravenous, greedy of plunder*. II. *That seizes quickly or greedily, that snatches away or draws to itself*.

RAPIDE, adv. (rapidus) *Rapidly, swiftly*.

RAPIDITAS, ātis. f. (rapidus) *Rapidity, swiftness, velocity*.

RAPIDUS, a, um. (rapio) *Rapacious*: also *fig., quick, swift, rapid*; *that carries every thing before it*.

RAPINA, a, f. (rapio) *I. Rapine, a robbery, plundering*. II. *Booty, plunder*.

RAPIO, pul, ptum, ēre. (from *ῥάπτω, ῥάπτεω*) *I. To rob, steal, plunder*: hence, *Rapturn*, *That which is robbed or stolen, booty, prey, plunder*: hence, *I. To rob, to take away, withdraw*. 2. *To pillage, plunder*. 3. *To carry away*. II. *Of any thing done in haste*. 1. *To snatch, pull, drag, or carry off or away, to hurry away*: hence, of persons that die young; *rapit*, *to be carried off, snatched away*: hence, *fig., to bear or hurry away*. 2. *To attract, draw to*. 3. *To take quickly*. 4. *To occupy quickly*. 5. *To bring quickly*. 6. *To hurry on, lead quickly*. 7. *To accelerate, hasten*. 8. *To read quickly or hastily*.

RAPINUM, adv. *I. By robbery, rapaciously*. II. *Quickly, hastily*.

RAPTIO, ōnis. f. (rapio) *A plundering, a carrying off*.

RAPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of rapio) *I. To rob, pillage, plunder*. II. *To drag or carry away, to drag, pull along with violence*. III. *To upbraid, reproach*.

RAPTOR, ōris. m. (rapio) *A robber, one who deprives another of any thing*.

RAPTUS, a, um. Part. of RAPIO.

RAPTUS, us. m. (rapio) *I. A robbing*. II. *A carrying or taking away*.

RAPULUM, i. n. (dimin. of rapum) *A small rare or turnip*.

RAPUM, i. n. (*ῥάπυς*) *A rape, navet, turnip* (*Brassica rapa*, L.).

RARE, adv. *I. Thinly, not closely together, far apart*. II. *Rarely, seldom, not frequently*: *rarius*, Cic.: *rarissime*, Suet.

RAREFICĪO, ōci, actum, ēre. (rarus and facio) *To loosen, cause the parts of any thing to separate, to deprive of density, rarficy*: thus also, *Rareto*, actus sum, *To lose its density, become loose, be rarified*.

RARESCO, ēre. (rarus) *I. To lose its density, grow loose, part asunder, not to keep close together*. II. *To grow thin, to cease to be close together*. III. *To become less, decrease*.

RARITAS, ātis. f. (rarus) *I. A not being close together, looseness*. II. *Fewness, small number, rarity*.

RARO, adv. See **RARS**.

RARS, a, um. *I. Not thick or close together, thin, rare, loose, and sometimes it may be rendered, singly, here and there*. II. *Rare, uncommon, infrequent, few*: seldom: also, *few, scarcely one, rarely one*: also, *that does any thing seldom or rarely (not frequently)*: hence, *fig., rare or unusual in its kind, extraordinary, superior, excellent*: hence, *raro* (abl.), sc. tempore. *I. Not frequently, seldom, rarely*. 2. *Now and then, sometimes*. N.B. Compar. *rarius*, superl. *rarissime*, belong to rare.

RASLIS, e. (rado) *I. That is made smooth, and so, smooth, polished*. II. *That is or may be made smooth*.

RASĪO, āre. (freq. of rado) *To shave off, smooth*.

RASTER, or **RASTAUS**, i. m. i. q. *rastrum*.

RASTRUM (with long a), i. n. Plur. *rastra*, and more frequently *rastri* (from *rastra*, from *rado*. *A rake, harrow, a mattock*: *milhi* rec. ad *rastris* redi, Ter., *I must take to the harrow, i. e. I am reduced to poverty, or to beggary*).

RĀSTAS, a, um. Part. of **RADO**.

RĀTIO, ōnis. f. (reor) *I. A reckoning, account, calculation*; a *ratiōnibus*, sc. *seruus*, an accountant: especially, an account by which one person is connected with another, as, between partners in trade, between creditor and debtor: hence, *a quantity, sum, amount*. II. *Respect, care*. III. *Interest, advantage*.

IV. *An opinion, especially, one supported by arguments*: hence, *I. A design, resolution, intention, purpose*. 2. *A proposal, proposition*. 3. *Contents, purport, meaning*. 4. *A system (of philosophers, &c.)*. V. *Reason, reasonable conduct, prudence, good sense*: ratio

means especially, *reason, the rational faculty*: hence, *I. A deed or action in which reason is employed, a matter, affair*: hence, *a thing spoken of or about to be spoken of, a subject, matter*. 2. *An examination, inquiry*. 3. *A thing done with prudence or understanding*. 4. *A manner of proceeding, measure, plan*. 5. *A rule*. 6. *A fundamental position, principle, maxim*: hence, *1. Regularly, a regular manner*. 2. *Gen. A way, manner, condition, kind, sort*. 3. *The method, manner, conduct, or behaviour of a person*. 4. *Order, disposition, method, course*. 7. *A means, manner, way*. 8. *Theoretical knowledge, art, science*. 9. *A reason, ground*: hence, *a reason, a pretext, an appearance*. 10. *A conclusion so far as it is supported by proof, a proof, argument*.

RĀTĪCĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (ratiocinor) *I. A reasoning upon a thing*. II. *A syllogism*.

RĀTĪCĪNĀTĪVUS, a, um. (ratiocinor) *Argumentative*.

RĀTĪCĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. (ratiocinor) *reckoner, accountant*.

RĀTĪCĪNOR, ātus sum, āri. (ratio) *I. To reckon, calculate*. II. *To draw a conclusion, argue*. III. *To reason, consider, reflect upon*.

RĀTĪCĪNĀLIS, e. (ratio) *I. Concerned with accounts*. II. *Rational, endowed with reason*. III. *Of or belonging to reason*.

RĀTĪCĪNĀLĪTER, adv. *Reasonably*.

RĀTĪCĪNĀBĪS, a, um. (ratio) *Belonging or relating to accounts*: hence, *Ratiōnarium*, subst., *A statistical sketch, statistical tables*.

RĀTIS, is. f. *I. A bark, float, raft, pieces of timber joined together for floating*. II. *A vessel, ship, boat, &c.* III. *A bridge of boats, pontoon*.

RĀTĪCŪCLĀ, a, f. (dimin. of ratio) *I. A small reckoning or account*. II. *A slight ground, reason, or argument*. III. *A syllogism*.

RĀTO, *Certainly*: see **RATUS**.

RĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of reor*; see **REOR**. II. *Adj. I. Reckoned, calculated, according to calculation*. 2. *Established, fixed, settled, determined*. 3. *Certain, sure*.

RAUCUSŌNUS, a, um. (raucus and sonus) *That sounds hoarsely*.

RAUCUS, a, um. (for *raucius*, from *rauus*) *Hoarse, that speaks or sounds hoarsely*; and it may sometimes be rendered, *rough, deep, bass, hollow or coarse in sound*.

RAUDUS, or RODEUS, or REDUS, *grīs. n.* Brass, a small piece of brass, or, perhaps, a brass or copper coin.

RAUDUSCULUM, RODUSCULUM, or RUDUSCULUM, *i. n.* (dimin. of raudus) A small piece of brass or copper: hence, a little money, a small sum.

RAVIO, *frē. (ravus)* To speak one's self hoarse, to speak till one is hoarse.

RAVIS, *is. f.* (allied to ravis and rauceus) Hoarseness; ad ravinum, to hoarseness, fluorsness.

RAVUS, *a. um.* Grey, greyish, dark-coloured, yellowish.

RE, *prep. insep.* Signifies in composition, Back again, in return.

REA, *æ. f.* See REUS, *a. um.*

REAPSĒ. (from re and the Æolic ῥᾶψῃ, for ῥᾶψ) Indeed, in very fact, in reality.

REATUS, *us. m. (reus)* The state or condition of a person accused, a being accused.

REBELLATIO, *ōnis. f.* (rebello) The renewing of a war; a rebelling, revolting.

REBELLATRIX, *icis. f.* (rebello) She that renews or frequently renews a war, especially against her conquerors.

REBELLIO, *ōnis. f.* (rebellis) A renewal of war; a war itself that has been renewed: a revolt, rebellion.

REBELLIS, *e. (re and bellum)* That renews a war, the renewer of a war, especially against a conqueror, rebellious.

RE-BELLO, *āvi, ātum, āre.* To begin war again, to renew a war, especially, against conquerors, to revolt, rebel; also, to desert, or, to rise: also, to renew a contest, begin fighting again; hence, fig.

I. To oppose, resist, to struggle against.

II. To break out again, to reappear.

RE-BO, *ōre. i. q.* redeo; *Plaut.*

RE-BOO, *āre. i.* To return an echo, to re-echo. II. To resound, ring, sound.

RE-CALCITRO, *āre.* To strike with the heel, to kick.

RE-CALĒFICĀO, and RE-CALPACIO, *ōci, actum ēre.*; Pass. Recalefio, or Recalfio, actus sum. To warm again.

RE-CALĒO, *ui, ēre.* To be warm again, or simply, to be warm.

RE-CALĒSCO, *lui, ēre.* (recaleo) To grow warm again.

RE-CALVASTER, *tri. m.* (recalvus) Perhaps, Partly bald, bald-headed in part.

RE-CALVUS, *a. um.* Bald-headed.

RE-CANDESCO, *ui, ēre.* I. To grow white again, or simply, to grow white.

II. To grow warm again, to grow warm.

RE-CANTO, *āre. i.* Intrans. To sing back, give back a sound, re-echo. II. Trans. I. To charm away, remove by enchantment. 2. To recal, recant, unsay, revoke.

RE-CĒDO, *essi, essum, ēre.* I. To go back, recede, retire, retreat: hence, *i.* Of places, which to a person travelling from them seem to recede; terraque urbesque recedunt, Virg. 2. Of places situate at a distance; domus Anchisæ recessit, was far off, Virg. II. To depart, go away, remove, withdraw, prop. and fig. N. B. Recessit, for recessisset; Plaut.; recessit, for recessisse; Lucr.

RECELLO, *ōre. (re and cello)* To move or hasten back.

RECENS, *tis.* Fresh, recent, new, lately done, made, suffered, &c.: thus also, Recentiores, The moderns; recens in re or re, *novi, rari,* fresh, inexperienced in anything. Recens, adverbialiter, Freshly, lately, newly, recently, not long ago.

RE-CENSEO, *sui, situm and sum, ēre.*

To go through or over any thing in order to consider it; to survey, examine, count, enumerate, muster, review, &c.

II. To go, pass, or run through. III. To recount, relate.

RE-CĒNSIO, *ōnis. f.* (recenseo) An examining, reviewing, examination, muster, review.

RE-CĒNSIUS, *a. um.* Part. of RECENSEO.

RE-CĒNSUS, *a. um.* Part. of RECENSEO.

RE-CĒNSUS, *us. m.* (recenseo) *i. q.* recensio. A review of the citizens, at which they were obliged to give in an account of their property, &c.

RE-CEPTACULUM, *i. n.* (recepto) I. That in which any thing is kept, a receptacle, place for keeping any thing in, a conservatory, magazine, &c. II. A place of refuge, a retreat, shelter.

RE-CEPTATOR, *ōris. m.* (recepto) One that receives, a receiver.

RE-CEPTIO, *ōnis. f.* (receptio) A receiving, reception.

RE-CEPTO, *āre.* (freq. of receptio) I. To take or receive again, to recover, retake.

II. To entertain, receive: hence, to harbour, conceal, protect. III. To take or draw back.

RE-CEPTOR, *ōris. m.* (receptio) A receiver, harbourer, concealer.

RE-CEPTRIX, *icis. f.* (receptor) She that receives: hence, in a bad sense, she that harbours or conceals.

RE-CEPIUS, *a. um.* I. Part. of RECIPIO; see RECIPIO. II. Adj. Usual, current, received, customary.

RE-CEPTUS, *us. m.* (receptio) I. A taking or drawing back, a withdrawing.

II. A withdrawal or retiring, a retreat.

III. An opportunity or means of retreat, resource.

IV. A place of refuge, a refuge, retreat.

RE-CĒSSUS, *a. um.* Part. of RE-CĒDO.

RE-CĒSSUS, *us. m.* (recedo) I. A going back, retiring, retreat. II. A remote or retired place, a retreat, recess, corner.

RE-CHARMĪDO, *āre.* Facētē, To deprive one of the name Charmīdes; prōin tu rursum recharmīda, Plaut., i. e. lay aside the joy which you feel at mention of the money; with allusion to the word χαῖρον, joy.

RE-CĪDIVUS, *a. um.* (recido) I. That returns, returning. II. That comes forth again, that is restored or re-established.

RE-CĪDO, *clidi, cāsium, ēre.* (re and cado)

I. To fall back; hence, I. To rebound, recoil. 2. To come again, return. II. To fall: hence, I. Fig. To fall, to decrease, lessen. 2. Fig. To fall or come to, to light upon. 3. To fall upon (as a punishment). N. B. The first syllable is long in Lucr. and Ov.

RE-CĪO, *idi, isum, ēre.* (re and cado) To cut off, cut away: also, to cut up, cut to pieces: hence, fig., to cut or lop off, retrench, prune, to abridge, lessen.

RE-CĪNCTUS, *a. um.* Part. of RE-CĪNO.

RE-CĪNGO, *ngi, nctum, ēre.* I. To ungrind, to loosen that which was grinded.

II. To gr̄d back, fasten behind by gr̄ding.

RE-CĪNO, *inui, entum, ēre.* (re and cano)

I. Intrans. 1. To sing. 2. To ring, resound, sound. II. Trans. 1. To recite, rehearse. 2. To repeat.

RE-CĪPIO, *ēpi, eptum, ēre.* (re and capio)

I. To take back or again. II. To take or receive again, get back: hence, 1. To retake, recover. 2. To receive again, recover. 3. To place in its former condition, to restore, repair. 2. To take or draw back: hence, 1. To bring into a state of safety, to deliver. 2. To exempt, r̄scv̄re to one's self, retain. 3. Se. To return, come back: of an army, to retreat. II. To receive, get, take upon one's self, assume.

1. To take, receive, admit. 2. To undertake, take upon one's self: also, to adopt: also, aliquem, i. e. to take up, patronize.

3. To undertake, to be surety for, pledge one's self, engage, promise. 4. To admit, receive or take into: also, to take, lead, or conduct to a place. 5. To permit, suffer,

REC

allow, admit of. 6. To comprehend, contain. 7. To free, deliver. N. B. Recipro, for recipro, Catull.

RECIPRO, avi, âtum, âre. (reciprosus) I. To bring back by the same way, to fetch back. II. Fig. To repeat backwards.

RECIPROUS, a, um. I. That returns by the same way. II. Reciprocal, alternate.

RECISUS, a, um. Part. of RECIPRO.

RECITATIO, ònis. f. (recito) A reciting, rehearsing.

RECITATOR, òris. m. (recito) One who recites or rehearses.

RECITO, avi, âtum, âre. I. To recite, rehearse: also, to read over one's composition to his friends in order to hear their judgment. II. To repeat from memory, to say by heart.

RECLAMATIO, ònis. f. (reclamo) A crying out against, an expression of disapprobation.

RECLAMTRO, âre. (freq. of reclamo) To cry out against, to contradict.

RECLAMO, avi, âtum, âre. I. To cry out against, to express disapprobation or refusal by crying out. II. To cry out, exclaim. III. To re-echo, resound.

RECLINIS, e. (reclino) Bent backwards.

RECLINO, avi, âtum, âre. To bend backwards; and, gen., to bend, recline, lean upon: Reclinatus, a, um, Bent backwards, leaning; hence, I. Fig. To lean or support one's self upon. II. To render overse, to alienate.

RECLUDO, si, sum, âre. (re and claudo) To open (that which was shut), to unclose; hence, fig. I. To open, bring to light, bring forward. II. To lay open (with a weapon), to pierce. III. To alter, cause to retrograde.

RECLUSUS, a, um. Part. of RECLUDO.

RECOCUS, a, um. Part. of RECOQUO.

RECOGITO, âre. I. To think or consider again. II. To weigh, ponder, reflect.

RECOGNITO, ònis. f. (recognosco) I. A reconsidering, or simply, a considering, reflecting. II. An inspecting, reviewing. RECOGNOSCO, avi, âtum, âre. I. To learn again or anew, call to remembrance, recollect. II. To look over, examine or observe again, to review. III. To judge, decide. IV. To review, examine, inspect.

RECOLLIGO, ògi, ectum, âre. I. To collect again or simply, to collect, gather together. II. To receive again. III. Sô. To recover one's self, take heart or courage.

REC

RECULO, cûli, cultum, âre. I. To cultivate or work again; fig., to cultivate again, to cultivate, improve. II. To inhabit again. III. To honour again.

IV. To restore, repair. V. To revive, renew. VI. To think or reflect upon. VII. To remember, recollect.

RECOMMISSOR, i. To remember or recollect again.

RECOMPONO, sul, stum, âre. To put together again, to reunite.

RECONCILIATIO, ònis. f. (reconcillo) I. A restoring, re-establishing. II. A reconciling, reconciliation. III. A means of reconciliation or of promoting friendship.

RECONCILIATOR, òris. m. (reconcillo) A restorer.

RECONCILIO, avi, âtum, âre. I. To bring again, bring back, reinstate. II. To restore, re-establish. III. To reunite, reconcile.

RECONDINO, âre. I. To make again.

II. To repair, refit, mend.

RECONDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of recondo; see RECONDO. II. Adj. Concealed, hidden, retired; also, secret, not for every one, not common: in recondito, in secret, secretly.

RECONDO, didi, ditum, âre. I. To put together again; hence, to lay up, store up. II. To hide, conceal; hence, I. Fig. To hide, conceal, to bury in silence. 2. To close, shut. III. To bury, inter.

IV. To give forth; aquam ore, Proport.

RECONFO, âre. To blow upon again; fig., sensum, to arouse.

RECONSUESCO, evi, âre. To come into use again.

RECOQUO, xi, ctum, âre. I. To boil again. II. To melt or forge again.

RECORDATIO, ònis. f. (recordor) A recollecting, remembering.

RECORDOR, âtus sum, âri. (re and cor) I. To call to remembrance, to remember, recollect. II. Gen. To think or reflect upon, to consider.

RECORRICO, eci, ectum, âre. To improve again, to improve.

RECREO, avi, âtum, âre. I. To make or create again, to renew. II. To cause to recover, to revive, refresh. III. To re-elect, reappoint (magistratus).

RECREPO, âre. To re-echo, resound, ring.

RECRESCO, evi, âtum, âre. To grow or grow forth again.

RECURDESCO, dul, âre. I. To become raw again; of wounds, &c., to break out

REC

again. II. To renew itself, break forth again.

RECTA, Straightway; see RECTUS.

RECTA, adv. I. Directly, straightly, in a straight line. II. Rightly, properly, duly, uprightly, honourably, hence, I. Safely, securely. 2. Lightly, well; hence, recte, in replies, denoting approbation, well, very well; also in the sense of no, or, nothing; also, well, prosperously, fortunately. 3. Right, very. 4. Lightly, fully. 5. With justice. 6. Straightway, hence, directly, in a straight-forward manner.

RECTIO, ònis. f. (rego) A governing. RECTOR, òris. m. (rego) One who guides, rules, or governs, a ruler, governor; navis, Cíc., a pilot: equi, Tac., a rider: relp., i. e. dictator, Liv. 4, 14; Olympi, or superum, or deum, Ov., i. e. Jupiter: maris, id., i. e. Neptune.

RECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of rego; see REGO.

II. Adj. I. Straight, not crooked; hence, ablat., recta via, or simply, recta, sc. via, straightway; hence, fig., recta via narrare, in a straightforward manner. Ter.: also, correctly, properly. 2. Plain, simple, without ornament, but not vulgar; it may sometimes be rendered, natural, artless. 3. Lightly constituted, regular, right, proper, correct, good, and sometimes, virtuous; hence, Rectum, Virtus.

RECUBO, ui, âtum, âre. To lie on the back, to lie, recline.

RECULA, or RESCULA, æ. f. Dimin. of res; Plaut.

RECULTE, a, um. Part. of RECULO.

RECUMBO, cûbi, cûbitum, âre. (re and cumbo) I. To lie down again. II. To lie down on the back, or simply, to lie down. III. To fall down. IV. To lie. V. To sink or fall down, to settle.

RECUPERATIO (Recip.), ònis. f. (recupero) A recovering, an obtaining again.

RECUPERATOR (Recip.), òris. m. (recupero) One that obtains again or recovers; hence, Recuperatores, A kind of judges.

RECUPERATORIS (Recip.), a, um. (recupero) Of or belonging to the judges or commissioners called Recuperatores.

RECUPERO (Recip.), avi, âtum, âre. I. To obtain again, recover, regain.

II. To resume, take any thing again. N. B. Reciperare is found in Cicero and Livy.

RECURO, avi, âtum, âre. To heal or cure again, or simply, to heal or cure.

RECURRO, cûcuri, âtum, âre, cursum,

REC

ère. I. To return back: hence, I. To come back, *turn back*: also fig., to return, revert. 2. To have recourse to. II. To run.

RÉCURSO, ÆRE. (freq. of recurro) To run or come back: to recur, occur again (to the mind).

RÉCURSUS, us. m. (recurro) I. A running back. II. A return.

RÉCURVO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (recurvus) To bend backwards or back.

RÉCURVUS, a, um. Bent backwards, curved.

RÉCUSATIO, ÆNIS. f. (recuso) I. A refusing. II. An objecting, objection; reply, defence.

RÉCUSO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (re and causa) To oppose one thing to another: hence, to refuse, decline, except against.

RÉCUSUS, a, um. Part. of RECUSO.

RÉCUTIO, USSI, USSUM, ÈRE. (re and cuto) To shake.

RÉCUTIUS, a, um. (re and cutis) I. Circumsised. II. Fig. Smooth.

RÉDACTUS, a, um. Part. of REDDIO.

RÉDAMBŪLO, ÆRE. (re and ambulo) To walk back.

RÉDAMO, ÆRE. (re and amo) To love again or in return.

RÉDARDESCO, ÈRE. (re and ardesco) To burn again.

RÉDARGUO, UÌ, ÆTUM, ÈRE. (re and arguo) I. To confute, to maintain the contrary. II. To blame, chide. III. To prove any thing against one, or simply, to prove, show, demonstrate.

RÉDAUSPICIO, ÆRE. (re and auspicio) To return: in catenas, Plaut., facete.

REDDITUS, a, um. Part. of REDDO.

RENDO, IDI, ITUM, ÈRE. (re and do) I. To give back, restore, return: hence, reddere se, or reddi, to return: hence, I. To give up: hence, of things which pass from the body, to make, render. 2. To give, deliver, hand over, render: hence, 2. Fig. To present, to concede, grant. 3. To make a present of, not to require. 4. To pay. 5. To bring in, yield, produce. 6. To repeat. 7. To pronounce. 8. To rehearse, recite. 9. To be like, to resemble, represent. 10. To set in opposition or over against. 11. To give in return or exchange, to return: hence, I. To return, recompense, requite, repay. 2. To translate, render. III. To make again, or simply, to make: hence, of public games, &c., to give, hold, celebrate.

N. B. Reddibo, reddibitur, for reddam, reddetur, Plaut.

RED

RÉDEMPTIO, or RÉDEMPTIO, ÆNIS. f. (redimo) I. A purchasing. II. A ransoming: a farming.

RÉDEMPTIO, or REDEMPTIO, ÆRE. (freq. of redemptio) To purchase.

RÉDEMPTUS, or REDEMPTUS, ÆRE. (freq. of redimo) To ransom.

RÉDEMPTOR, or REDEMPATOR, ÆNIS. m. (redimo) I. A purchaser, buyer.

II. One who undertakes any thing for money or profit, a contractor.

RÉDEMPTRĀ, or REDEMPTĀ, Æ. f. (redimo) i. q. redemptio. An undertaking of a thing, whether to build or to farm, a contracting.

RÉDEMPTUS, or REDEMPTUS, a, um. Part. of REDIMO.

RÉDEO, IVI, and more frequently it, ITUM, IRE. anom. (re and eo) I. To come back or again, to return. II. To come in, arise, proceed, of revenues, profits, and the like. III. In speaking, To return to the subject of discourse. IV. To come, and so for eo, venio, when it may often be rendered, to be brought to, come to.

RÉDIBĒO, UI, ITUM, ÈRE. (re and habeo) I. To take back any thing sold, when it is faulty. II. To return a thing bought to the seller, as being faulty.

RÉDIGO, ÈGI, ACTUM, ÈRE. (re and ago) I. To drive back. II. To bring again or back: also simply, to bring, prop. and fig. III. In writers of the later ages, To lower, degrade. IV. To bring together, collect, assemble. V. To get in (money). VI. To make; facilia ex difficillimis.

RÉDIMEŪLUM, I. n. (redimo) A band; as, a necklace, chaplet, Cic.: a frontlet, Juv.: fig., a bond of union between two persons; Plaut.

RÉDIMIO, IVI, ITUM, IRE. To bind or wind round or about, to surround, encircle, crown.

RÉDIMIUS, a, um. Part. of REDIMO.

RÉDIMUS, ÈMI, ÈMPTUM or ÈMUM, ÈRE. (re and emo) Prop. To take again or in return: hence, I. To buy again, re-purchase. II. To buy, purchase: hence, fig., to purchase, to procure or obtain at a price. III. To ransom, redeem, buy off: hence, fig. 1. To ransom, to set free or deliver by a certain price. 2. Fig. To ransom, buy off, to avert by money or some other consideration.

IV. To farm. V. To hire. VI. To undertake any thing with the hope of advantage, to contract for.

RÉDINTĒGIO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (re and

RED

integro) Trans. 1. To make good repair, restore completely. II. To renew, refresh. III. To repeat. IV. To restore, revive.

RÉDINSCOR, I. (re and apiscor) To get or obtain again.

RÉDIRIO, ÆNIS. f. (redeo) A returning, return.

RÉDITUS, us. m. (redeo) I. A return. II. Income, revenue.

RÉDIVIVUS, a, um. (re and vivus) That lives again, restored to life: hence, fig., that is restored again.

RÉDŪLEO, UI, ÈRE. (re and oleo) To emit a scent, to smell.

RÉDŪMITUS, a, um. Tamed.

RÉDŪNO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. To give or present again.

RÉDŪCO, XI, CTUM, ÈRE. 1. To lead or bring back again: hence, I. To take to one's self again. 2. To bring up again, revive, renew. 3. To bring to. 4. To bring out again, to bring out. II. To draw back, se, to draw back, withdraw: hence, 1. Fig. To withdraw, remove. 2. To set behind or after, to postpone.

N. B. The first syllable is long in Lucretius, and therefore some write redd.

RÉDUCTIO, ÆNIS. f. (reduco) A leading or bringing back or again.

RÉDUCTOR, ÆNIS. m. (reduco) One who brings back.

RÉDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of REDUCO.

RÉDUNCUS, a, um. (re and uncus) I. Bowed or bent backwards. II. Bowed or bent inwards.

RÉDUNDANS, TIS. Part. of REDUNDO.

RÉDUNDANTIA, Æ. f. (redundo) An overflowing of water, or overflowing water: fig., redundancy.

RÉDUNDO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (re and undo) I. Intrans. To run over, overflow. I. Fig. To overflow, to redound to, extend to, fall upon. 2. To come forth, become visible, appear. 3. Fig. 1. To have a redundancy. 2. To be redundant: also, to be left or remain over and above: Redundans, Ricidantem, having a redundancy: that has well eaten and drunk. II. Trans. To cause to overflow or be redundant.

RÉDŪVIA, or REDIVIA, Æ. f. (from reduco) A whitlow, agnail.

RÉDUX, ICIS. (reduco) I. That leads or brings back. II. That is or has been brought back, come back, returned.

RÉ-FACIO, ÈRE, for reficio.

RÉFECTIO, ÆNIS. f. (reficio) I. A restoring, repairing. II. A recovering, reviving.

REF

REFECTOR, *ōris*, m. (reficō) *A restorer, repairer.*

REFECTOR, a, um. Part. of REFICIO.

REFFELLO, *i*, ēre. (re and fallo) *To remove deception; to refuse, contradict.*

REFERRERE, *fersi*, *fertum*, *ire*, (re and fero) 1. *To stuff full, to fill up; fig., to fill or stuff with any thing.* 11. *To stuff or cram into.*

REFERRIO, *iro*. 1. *To strike again or in return.* 11. *To strike back.*

REFERO, *tūll*, *lātum*, *ferre*, *onom.*

1. *To carry or bring back or again; se referre, or referri, to come back; return;*

also, *to give again;* hence, 1. *To drive back;* hence, *to refuse, contradict.* 2. *To cause to rebound; referri, to rebound, recho, resound.* 3. *To draw back.* 4. *To bring back word, report.* 5. *To bring forth or forward again;* hence, 1. *To re-establish, restore, renew.* 2. *To repeat, to renew;* also, *to repeat by word of mouth;* also, *to repeat in thought, to call to mind, think upon again.* 3. *To be like, to resemble, imitate.* 4. *To give forth.* 6. *To bring forward again (for discussion).*

7. *To change, alter.* 8. *To carry off, acquire.* 11. *To bring in return, or on the contrary;* hence, 1. *To say in return, to answer, reply.* 2. *To return, requite, recompense.* 3. *To compare.* 4. *To cause one thing to have reference to another, to refer to any thing;* hence, 1. *To make one thing accord with another, to adapt.* 2. *Referri, To have reference, belong, or relate to, to concern.* 111. *To bear, bring, carry;* hence, 1. *To bend, apply, turn, direct to any thing.* 2. *To deliver, give in;* hence, 1. *To convey, report.* 2. *To give an (official) report or account.* 3. *To relate, say, report, narrate.* 3. *To bring or lay before, to consult;* ad senatum referre, or simply, referre, *to bring before the senate, to make a motion in the senate.* 4. *To enter (in a list or register);* hence, 1. *Acceptum alicui referre, to enter to one's credit in an account-book.* 2. *To reckon, number, or count among.* IV. *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass.* N. B. Refert, impers. see REFERT.

REFERT, *impers.* *It is conducive to one's interest (res);* hence, *it concerns, imports, &c.* How much any thing concerns or imports is expressed by the adverbs magnopere, nihil, &c., and especially by the genitives magni, parvi, quanti; but the thing or person whom a matter concerns is sometimes found with ad-

tarely in a simple accusative or genitive:

hence, we frequently find the feminine ablatives mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra (with long a in the comedians), and cuja (for genitive cujus); e. g. magnopere referit id ipsum, that very thing is of great importance, Cic.: parvi refert, abs te justid, id.

REFERTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of refero; see REFICIO. 11. Adj. *Filled up, quite full;* also fig., *well provided, richly supplied with any thing; rich, full, well supplied.*

REFERTVE, ēre. *To ferment or bubble back, to be very hot, to boil up.*

REFERVESCO, *vi* or *buli*, ēre. (refervo) 1. *To ferment or bubble back, to boil up, to grow very hot.* 11. *To use its heat, cool, grow cold.*

REFICULO, ēre. *To unbuckle.*

REFICIO, *ēci*, *ectum*, ēre. (re and facio) 1. *To make again, make anew;* hence, *to restore to its former condition;* also, *to restore to one's former authority;* hence, 1. *To rebuild.* 2. *To repair, re-fit.* 3. *To rekindle.* 4. *To restore to its proper number;* hence, *to fill up, recruit.* 5. *To restore to health or soundness, to heal, cure.* 6. *To restore, refresh, revive.* 11. *To re-elect, reappoint (to an office).* 111. *To receive again or in return.* IV. *To make, effect, bring to pass;* to collect, get in (money).

REFIGO, *xi*, *xum*, ēre. I. *To loosen any thing that was fastened, to unfix; hence, 1. To abolish, annul, abrogate (laws or ordinances).* 2. *To pack up.*

11. *To make firm again, to make firm.*

REFINGO, ēre. *To form again, to remake.*

REFIXUS, a, um. Part. of REFICIO.

REFLAGRO, ēre. *To demand again.*

REFLATUS, *us*, m. (reflo) *A blowing back;* hence, *a contrary wind.*

REFLECTO, *xi*, *xum*, ēre. I. *To bend back or backwards;* hence, reflecti, *to bend itself back;* hence, 1. Fig. *To bend, guide, move, touch.* 2. *To turn back.* 11. *To turn away, avert.*

REFLEXUS, a, um. Part. of REFLECTO.

REFLO, *āvī*, *ātum*, āre. 1. Intrans. *To blow back or against.* 11. Trans. 1. *To blow back or again from itself.* 2. *To inflate, puff up by blowing.*

REFLORESCO, *ruī*, ēre. *To begin to blossom again, to blossom.*

REFLUO, *xi*, *xum*, ēre. *To flow back.*

REFLUUS, a, um. (reflūo) *Flowing back.*

REFRIGILLO, *āvī*, *ātum*, āre. *To bring*

REF

to life again, bring to itself again, by means of heat.

REFORMIDATIO, *ōnis*, f. (reformido) *Fear.*

REFORMIDO, āre. *To be afraid of, to dread.*

REFORMO, *āvī*, *ātum*, āre. *To give another shape to, to transform, remodel;* hence, fig., *to alter, change, reform.*

REFORSUS, a, um. Part. of REFORSO.

REFORTIS, a, um. Part. of REFORSO.

REFORVO, *ōvī*, *ōtum*, ēre. *To warm again, make alive again, revive, refresh.*

REFRACTARIUS, a, um. (dimin. of refractarius) *Somewhat stubborn, obstinate, or refractory;* hence, quarrelling about trifles.

REFRACTARIUS, a, um. (refringo) *Obstinate, stubborn, refractory.*

REFRAGOR, *ātus* *sum*, āri. *To be against, to oppose or resist.*

REFRENATIO, *ōnis*, f. (refreno) *A restraining.*

REFRENO, *āvī*, *ātum*, āre. *To hold in with a bridle;* hence, gen., *to hold in, restrain, keep back.*

REFRICO, *ui*, *ātum*, āre. I. Trans. 1. *To rub again, 2. To open afresh by rubbing.* 1. *To renew, excite afresh.* 2. *To move or disturb anew.* 11. Intrans. *To break out afresh.*

REFRIGERATIO, *ōnis*, f. (refrigero) *A cooling.*

REFRIGERO, *āvī*, *ātum*, āre. I. *To deprive of warmth or heat, to make cool or cold, to cool, refrigerate;* hence, of food and medicine, *to cool (the body).* 11. Fig. *To deprive of fire or violence, to render languid;* hence, refrigerari, *to grow cool or languid.* 111. Aliquem, fig., *To cause to relax or leave off.*

REFRIGESCO, *frīxi*, *ēre*. I. *To lose fire or heat, to cool, grow cold.* 11. Fig. *To cool, to lose vigour or liveliness, to become a dead letter, grow stale.*

REFRINGO, *ēgi*, *atum*, ēre. (re and frango) 1. *To break open or to pieces;* hence, fig., *to break to pieces, to destroy, impair, weaken.* 11. *To break;* hence, of rays of light, refringi, *to be refracted.*

REFUGIO, *ōgl*, *ūgitum*, ēre. 1. Intrans. 1. *To draw back;* hence, 1. Fig. *To recede, withdraw, retire.* 2. *Of places, To be remote, to retire.* 2. *To flee, to flee to a place; especially, to flee for succour or refuge.* 11. Trans. *To flee; any thing, to retire from or before any thing;* hence, 1. Fig. *To escape, to be unknown.*

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REF

afraid of, to shun, decline, desire not to have, do, &c. N. B. The first syllable is long in *Lucr.* 3, 69.

REFUGIUM, i. n. (refugio) *A place of refuge.*

REFUGUS, a, um. (refugio) *I. That flees back. II. Fig. That withdraws or retreats.*

REFULGEO, ulsi, ère. *I. To lighten back; hence, fig., to reflect light, to shine, glitter, glisten. II. Fig. To shine or gleam forth, to be conspicuous or illustrious.*

REFUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, ère. *I. To pour back; hence, I. To give back, restore. 2. To reject with disdain. II. To cause to overflow; hence, refundi, to overflow; hence, fig., to spread abroad.*

REFUSUS, a, um. Part. of REFUNDO.

REFUTATIO, ōnis. f. (refuto) *A refuting, refutation.*

REFUTATUS, us. m. (refuto) *Refutation.*

REF-ŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To damp boiling water by pouring cold water upon it; hence, fig., to damp, cool, check, repress; hence, to refute, confute; hence, to maintain that a thing is not, to deny.*

REGALIŪLUS (from regalis), or REGĀ-ŪLUS, i. m. (from rex avium) *A small bird, perhaps, a wren.*

REGĀLS, e. (rex) *I. Kingly, princely, royal, usual with or becoming kings.*

II. *Regal, royal, of or belonging to kings.*

III. *Of or relating to kings, treating of kings.*

REGĀLITER, adv. (regalis) *Royally, in a kingly manner.*

RE-GELO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To free from ice or cold, to thaw any thing, to warn again.*

RE-GEMO, ère. *To emit sighs, to sigh.*

RE-GERO, essi, estum, ère. *I. To bear or carry back; also, to bring again or in return; hence, 1. To bring back. 2. To turn back. 3. To let boil away. 4. To dig out. 5. Fig. To throw or give back, to return. II. To bring, bring to a place; hence, fig., to enter, inscribe.*

REGESTUS, a, um. Part. of REGERO.

REGIA, æ. f. *A court, &c.; see REGIUS.*

REGIE, adv. *I. Royally. II. Despotically, tyrannically.*

REGIFICE, adv. *Royally.*

REGIFICUS, a, um. (rex and facio) *Royal, kingly.*

RE-GIGNO, ère. *To beget or bear again, to restore.*

REG

REGILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of regius) *Royal, regal.*

REGIMEN, inis. n. (rego) *I. That with which one guides or rules any thing.*

II. *A guiding, ruling, directing; fig., governance, administration. III. He who rules or governs, a director, governor.*

REGINA, æ. f. (rex) *I. A queen; hence, fig., 1. A mistress. 2. A chief person or thing, a leader, or that which exalts others. 3. A noble lady, a lady of distinction. II. A royal princess.*

REGIO, ōnis. f. (rego) *I. A direction, line; hence, e regione, 1. In a straight line. 2. Over against, opposite. II. A boundary line; hence, 1. A boundary, limit; plur., limits, bounds. 2. A path, track. 3. A country, tract of land, region, district.*

REGIŌNĀTIM, adv. *By districts.*

REGIUS, a, um. (rex) *I. Kingly, royal, of or belonging to a king, suitable to or becoming a king; also, fig., princely, splendid, magnificent; hence, Regia, see REGES, or domus. 1. A royal residence, a palace; hence, 1. The residence of a king, the town in which he resides. 2. The king's tent in a camp. 3. The royal family. 4. The court, the king and his officers. 2. A public building at Rome, in which the Pontifices assembled. II. Morbus regius, the jaundice, Hor.*

RE-GLŪTINO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To unglue, or gen., to separate, loosen.*

REGNĀTOR, ōris. m. (regno) *I. A ruler, sovereign. II. A lord, possessor, owner.*

REGNĀTRIX, icis. f. (regnator) *Kingly, imperial.*

REGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (regnum) *I. Intrans. 1. To be a king, to have kingly authority or power, to rule, govern (as a king). 2. Fig. To reign, to have absolute power, to dominate, lord it over, master. 3. Fig. To be a king, to be able to live as one chooses, to be one's own master. 4. Fig. To be powerful, to have great power or influence, to have the mastery. II. Trans. To rule over.*

REGNUM, i. n. (rex) *I. Royal dignity, sovereignty; hence, fig. 1. Great power or influence. This word was frequently used in a bad sense, as denoting, Tyranny, despotic power. 2. Also, of other offices of command; regnum vini, Hor., presidency at a banquet. II. A kingdom; also fig., any place in which one is completely master. III. Regnum, for rex, Lucan. 4, 692; and regna, for reges, Stat. REGO, rexi, rectum, ère. (regō) *I.**

To direct in a straight line. II. To regulate, settle. III. To guide, govern, direct; also, to manage; hence, 1. Fig. To guide, rule, govern. 2. To set right, correct.

REGREDIOR, essus sum, i. (re and gradior) *To go or come back to return.*

REGRESSUS, a, um. Part. of REGREDIOR.

REGRESSUS, us. m. (regredior) *A return; hence, a last resource.*

REGŪLA, æ. f. (rego) *Any straight piece of wood; especially, a piece of wood fixed in making straight lines, or for proving their straightness, a ruler; hence, fig., a rule by which one regulates or directs any thing.*

REGŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of rex) *I. A petty king or prince. II. A prince royal; a member of a royal family.*

RE-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To taste again. II. To taste, eat.*

RE-GYRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To turn round in a circle.*

RE-HĀLO, ère. *To breathe back, exhale. REICIO, or rejicio. See REICIO.*

REJECTĀNEUS, a, um. (rejicio) *That ought to be rejected.*

REJECTIO, ōnis. f. (rejicio) *A throwing back; hence, fig., a rejecting.*

REJECTO, are. (freq. of rejicio) *To throw back; to throw away again.*

REJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of rejicio; see REICIO. II. Adj. *That deserves to be rejected.*

REICIO, celi, ectum, ère. (re and iacio) *I. To throw back, to throw in return that which has been thrown by another. II. To throw back, to throw behind; also, to throw back, to throw into its former place; hence, 1. To drive or chase back; fig., to drive back, repel. 2. To set behind. 3. To throw away, lay aside, cast off. 4. To remove, avert. 5. To keep off or away, to keep back. 6. To cast up, spit forth, vomit. 7. To turn over to another, to refer, remand. 8. To reject, disdain, neglect, despise; to elect, choose. 9. To put off, defer. III. To throw or cast, or, to throw or cast to a place; to enter into. N. B. The poets sometimes contract this word for the sake of the metre; e. g. reice or rejice (dissyll.), for rejice, Virg.*

REICŪLUS, a, um. (rejicio) *That deserves to be rejected, bad, of little value.*

RE-LĀBOR, psus sum, i. *To glide back. 1. To flow back. II. To sail back.*

RE-LANGUESCO, gūi, ère. *To grow lan- guid again, to grow faint or feeble again*

or, to grow languid, faint, or feeble; to slacken, abate.

RELATIO, ōnis, f. (refero) I. A hearing or bringing back; hence, I. A re-quiring, recompensing. 2. Criminis, Cic., a retorting upon another. 3. Repetition. II. A motion (in the senate).

RELATOR, ōris, m. (refero) I. One who relates, a narrator. II. One who makes a motion (in the senate).

RELATUS, a, um. Part. of REFERO.

RELATUS, us, m. (refero) A mentioning, relating.

RELAXATIO, ōnis, f. (relaxo) An extending; hence, a lightening, easing.

RELAXO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To extend again, or simply, to extend (what was narrow or close). II. Fig. To lighten, ease, relieve; hence, to moderate. III. To open; hence, to loosen. IV. To slacken.

RELICTUS, a, um. Part. of RELEGO.

RELEGATIO, ōnis, f. (relego) A sending away, a banishing, exiling, relegating.

RELEGO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To send away, remove, especially, by way of punishment, to banish, relegate, send into exile; hence, I. Fig. To remove to a distance. II. To refer (to a book or author). III. To impute, attribute, ascribe (as a fault).

RELEGO, or RELEGO, ēgi, ectum, ēre. I. Prop. To take back piece by piece; hence, I. To draw back. 2. To go back; to traverse again. II. To read again; to read. III. Of the mind, To reflect upon anew, to go over again in thought.

RELENTESCO, ēre. To grow slack again, to relax, abate.

RELERIVIMUS, for releverimus; Plaut. See RELEVO.

RELEVO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To lighten again, or simply, to lighten, to render lighter, more tolerable, or smaller; also, to relieve, refresh, revive; hence, relevari, to be refreshed or revived, to recover one's self. 2. To relieve from a burden; hence, relevari, to be delivered (of a child). II. To lift up, raise.

RELICTIO, ōnis, f. (relinquo) A leaving behind, forsaking.

RELICTUS, a, um. Part. of RELINQUO.

RELICUUS, a, um. I. q. reliquus.

RELIGATIO, ōnis, f. (religo) A binding.

RELIGIO, ōnis, f. (relego, ēre) I. Religion; plur., religiones, religious customs, religious system. II. Conscientiousness; hence, I. A religious scruple, or gea., scruple, hesitation. 2. That which may occasion a scruple, a doubtful point,

difficulty. III. The sacredness of a place, thing, or duty; also, a sacred thing.

IV. A religious obligation. V. Superstition.

RELIGIOSE, adv. I. Sacredly, religiously. II. Conscientiously, accurately, punctually.

RELIGIOSUS, a, um. (religio) I. Sacred, holy, of things and places; also, holy, pious, conformable to religion; adapted to divine worship. II. Full of religious scruples, scrupulous; hence, religious, conscientious; fig., accurate, exact.

RELIGO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To bind back, or gen., to bind, bind on, fasten, tie. II. To unbind.

RELIGO, ēre. See RELEGO, ēre.

RELINO, lēvi, litum, ēre. To open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, or the like, to unseal.

RELINQUO, liqui, lictum, ēre. I. To leave behind, to leave; also, to leave, suffer to remain, not to take away; also, to leave behind one. II. To give up, abandon; hence, to allow, permit, suffer.

III. To leave, forsake, quit, desert a person or thing; also, to forsake, abandon, not to assist. IV. To give up, neglect, slight, take no pains about. V. To leave remaining, leave behind; hence, relinqui, to remain; Relictus, a, um, Left, remaining; Relictum, The remainder, the rest.

RELICUATRIX, icis, f. (reliquo) She that is in arrears.

RELINQUIS, ōrum, f. (reliquo) The remains of any thing, residue, remnant, rest; hence, the remains of a corpse, the ashes, &c.

RELINQUO, a, um. (relinquo) I. Left behind, remaining; hence, Reliquum, and plur., reliqua, The rest, residue, remainder; especially, the remainder of a debt, a balance due, arrears. II. Remaining, future. III. Other, another.

RELISUS, a, um. Part. of RELIDO.

RELIDO, luxi, ēre. To shine back, to shine, to be bright, to glitter.

RELIESCO, luxi, ēre. (inchoat. of reluceo) To become bright again, to become bright, to shine brightly, to glitter.

RELUCTOR, ōtus sum, āri. To struggle against or in return; to struggle against, oppose, resist.

RELUDO, si, sum, ēre. To play or jest upon, to mock.

REMAESCRO, crui, ēre. To grow lean again, to grow lean.

REMALEDICO, ēre. To return reproachful language.

RE-MANDO, avi, ātum, āre. To send word again (in return).

RE-MANEO, ansi, ansum, ēre. To remain behind, or simply, to remain; fig., to remain, be left, continue.

RE-MANO, āre. To flow back or again, to flow.

RE-MANSIO, ōnis, f. (remaneo) A remaining behind or in its former place.

REMEABILIS, e. (remeo) That goes back, returning.

REMEDIALIS, e. (remedio) That may be cured.

RE-MEDITOR, āri. To think upon again, to reconsider.

REMEDIUM, i, n. (re and medeor) I. A remedy, means of healing or cure.

II. Fig. A means against any thing.

REMENSUS, a, um. Part. of REMETIOR.

RE-MIO, avi, ātum, āre. To turn or come back, to return.

RE-METIOR, mensus sum, iri. To measure again. I. To go over again. II.

To reflect upon again. III. To repeat, relate again. IV. To give forth again.

RE-MEX, igitis, m. (remus and ago) A rower.

REMIGATIO, ōnis, f. (remigo) A rowing.

REMIGIUM, i, n. (remex) I. The oars of a galley. II. A rowing. III. The rowers. N. B. Meo remigio rem gero, Plaut., i. e. according to my own ideas.

REMIGO, avi, ātum, āre. (remex) To row.

RE-MIGRO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To return to a place in order to dwell there. II. Fig. To come back, return.

REMINSOR, i. (re and mensior or minuscor, from the old verb meno, memin, mentum, whence mens, mentio, &c. are derived) I. To call to mind, recollect, remember. II. To think upon, reflect upon. III. To invent, imagine, conceive.

REMISIO, scui, stum and xtum, ēre. I. To mix again. II. To mix, mingle.

REMISSE, adv. I. Gently, not violently. II. Merrily, facetiously, jocosely.

REMISSTIO, ōnis, f. (remitto) I. A throwing back. II. A letting down, lowering. III. A lessening, abating, remitting; also, a cessation, an end, abatement. IV. A remission of any thing.

V. Intermission, cessation. VI. Especially, I. Relaxation, recreation. 2. Abject tranquillity. 3. Mildness, lenity.

REMISSTUS, a, um. I. Part. of remitto:

REM

see REMITTO. II. Adj. 1. Relaxed. 2. Gentle, not violent. 3. Slack, remiss, not lively or vigorous. 4. Negligently guarded. 5. Cheerful, merry, good-humoured, gay. 6. Slight, mean. 7. Mild, moderate.

REMISTUS, a, um. Part. of REMISCO.
 RÉ-MITTO, misit, missum, ére. I. To let go back, to send back. Hence, 1. To throw back. 2. To send forth again, or simply, to send forth, give forth: hence, to bring forth, occasion, cause. 3. To draw back. 4. To refer to a person or thing. II. To slacken or relax what was strained: hence, 1. To let down, to suffer to drop or fall. 2. To loosen. 3. To cause to remit or abate, to keep back: also, se remittere, or simply, remittere, sc. se, to remit, abate, slacken, cease: also, remitti, to slacken, cease. 4. To give a thing its free course. 5. To give again or in return, to repay, restore: hence, to return (a favour). 6. To concede, grant, allow. 7. To remit, dispense with: also, to abate, to make an abatement. 8. To leave off, intermit.

REMIXTUS, a, um. Part. of REMISCO.
 RÉ-MOLIOR, itus, sum, iri. I. To move or push back or away. II. To set in motion again, to work again.

REMOLITUS, a, um. Part. of REMOLIOR.
 RÉ-MOLLESCO, ére. To become soft again, to become soft: hence, fig. I. To be softened or mollified. II. To grow effeminate.

RÉMOLLIO, ivi, itum, ire. To make soft again, or simply, to make soft. I. To weaken, debilitate. II. To soften or mollify (the mind or disposition).

RÉMORA, æ, f. I. Delay, hindrance. II. That which occasions delay, a hindrance, impediment. III. A kind of fish, l. q. Echenids.

REMORAMEN, inis, n. (remoror) That which hinders or detains, a hindrance, impediment.

RÉMORDEO, di, sum, ére. To bite again: hence, fig. I. To attack again.

II. To disturb again, or simply to disturb.

RÉMOROR, átus, sum, éri. I. Intrans. To loiter, tarry. II. Trans. To keep back, delay, detain, hinder.

RÉMÓTE, adv. At a distance.

RÉMÓTIO, ónis, f. (removeo) A removing, putting away.

RÉMÓTUS, a, um. I. Part. of removeo; see REMOVEO. II. Adj. 1. Remote, distant. 2. Fig. Remote from any thing. 1. Having nothing to do with, not concerned with, not partaker in. 2.

REM

Disinclined, averse. 3. That ought to be rejected or postponed.

RÉMÓVEO, óvi, ótum, ére. Prop. To move back: hence, gen., to remove, send away.

RÉMÓVIO, ire. I. To bellow again or in return, or simply, to bellow. II. To bellow back, to bellow: hence, to re-echo, resound back, or simply, to resound, ring.

RÉMULCEO, si, sum, ére. I. To stroke back. II. Fig. To soothe.

RÉMULCUM, i, n. or RÉMULCUS, i, m. (from *ρῆμαλκίον*, for *ρῆμαλ δῆλον*) The cable or rope by which a ship is towed, a towing-rope.

RÉMUNERATIO, ónis, f. (remuneror) A repaying.

RÉMUNÉRO, áre, i. q. remuneror.

RÉMUNÉROR, átus, sum, ári. To repay, recompense, remunerate: also in a bad sense, to recompense, repay.

RÉMURMÚRO, áre. To murmur back, to murmur.

REMUS, i, m. (*ῥήμυς*) An oar. N. B. I. Remis velisque, or ventis remis, or velis remisque, prop. with sails and oars, i. e. with all one's might. 2. Remi, of the hands and feet of a swimmer, from analogy: also of the wings of a bird.

REN, renis, n. (from *ῥήν*) A kidney: we usually find the plural, renes, the kidneys, reins.

RÉ-NARRO, áre. To narrate again, to narrate.

RÉ-NASCOR, nátus, sum, i. To be born again, to grow or spring up again.

RENÁTUS, a, um, part. I. Of RENASCOR. II. Of RENO.

RÉ-NÁVIGO, áre. To sail back or again. RÉ-NEO, évi, ótum, ére. To spin back, to undo the texture of a web, to alter the destinies of a man.

RENES, um, m. See REN.

RÉ-NDIDO, ére. (re and obsol. ndeo) I. To laugh or smile. II. To shine, glister, glitter.

RÉ-NDESCO, ére. (renideo) To grow bright, to shine.

RÉNISUS, a, um. Part. of RENITOR.

RÉ-NÍTEO, ére. To reflect light, to shine, to be bright.

RÉ-NITOR, nisus or nixus, sum, i. To struggle against, resist, withstand.

RÉNIXUS, a, um. Part. of RENITOR.

RÉ-NO, ávi, átum, áre. To swim back. RENO, or RENUO, ónis, m. (a Celtic word) A kind of garment worn by the ancient Germans, which covered only the breast and shoulders, made of skin.

REN

RÉ-NÓDO, ávi, átum, áre. To untie, loosen from a knot.

RENÓVAMEN, inis, n. (renovo) A renewing, changing.

RENÓVATIO, ónis, f. (renovo) I. A renewing, renovating. II. A repeating.

RÉ-NÓVO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To renew, to repeat, restore. II. To cause one to recover himself, to refresh, revive, recover, recreate. III. To repeat with words.

RÉ-NÚMERO, áre. I. To reckon or count again. II. To reckon, number.

RENUNCIATIO, or RENUNTIATIO, ónis, f. (renuncio) A bringing word, reporting.

RÉ-NUNTIO, or RENUNTIO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To bring back word, to report.

II. Gen. To make known, to tell, mention: hence, 1. To proclaim in public, to publish, proclaim. 2. To declare or give out publicly. III. To renounce, give up, break off: hence, fig. to give up, renounce, retire from.

RÉ-NUNCIUS, a, um. That brings back intelligence: hence, Renuncius, subst., One who brings back intelligence.

RÉ-NUO, ivi, itum, ére. To signify refusal or disapprobation by a nod or by shaking the head: hence, 1. To refuse, deny, disapprove. II. To decline (an invitation).

RÉ-NUO, áre. (freq. of renuo) I. To be against, not to have a desire for any thing, to be unwilling. II. To deny, not to assent.

REOR, rátus, sum, éri. (from *ῥέω*) I. Properly, perhaps, To reckon: hence, Ratus, a, um, passivè; see RATUS. II. To think, judge, suppose, imagine, believe. We find also, reor, absolutè, As I suppose, according to my opinion: also ior, to hope; ut potius reor, Virg.

RÉ-REPÁLEUM, i, n. (repages) A bar or bolt for fastening a door.

RÉ-REPÁDUS, a, um. Bent backwards or upwards.

RÉ-REPÁRABILIS, e. (reparo) I. That may be repaired, repairable. II. Repeating.

RÉ-REPÁTOR, óris, m. (reparo) One who restores or renews.

RÉ-PARCO, ére. I. To be sparing, to spare; saviis, Plaut. II. Not to be sparing, not to spare: reparco facere, I spare not the deed, i. e. I do it.

RÉ-REPÁRO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To get or acquire again, to repair, recover, renew: hence, 1. To restore, refit, repair,

omend. 2. To restore, refresh, revive. 3. To *revela*, repeat. 11. To get or procure in return, to purchase in return or exchange.

RE-FASTINO, ávi, átum, áre. To dig round or grub again, or simply, to dig round, grub.

RE-FECTO, xi, xum, ére. To comb again, to comb.

RE-FELLO, púll, pulsum, ére. 1. To drive back; hence, 1. To drive back, drive away. 2. Fig. To keep off, remove, hinder. 11. To thrust or push back; hence, 1. To refuse. 2. To reject, repel, disdain: thus also, Repulsus, a, um, Repulsus. 3. To drive or compel to what is mean. 111. To beat, strike.

RE-FENDO, di, sum, ére. 1. To weigh back or again, to restore in the same weight. 11. To weigh in return, to pay in the same weight; hence, to ransom, redeem (a captive); hence, 1. To give or pay as a recompense, to return. 2. To set one thing against another: to restore, repair. 111. To weigh.

RE-FENS, tis. Part. of REFO.
RE-FENS, tis. (from *fer*, i. e. vergo) Sudden, hasty, unexpected; hence, Repente, adv., Suddenly, quickly.

RE-FENSUS, a, um. Part. of REPFENDO.

RE-FENTE, adv. See REFENS.

RE-FENTINUS, a, um. (repens) Sudden; hence, Repentino, Suddenly.

RE-FERCUSSIO, ónis, f. (repercussio) A striking or beating back.

RE-FERCUSSUS, a, um. Part. of REPERCUTIO.

RE-FERCUSSUS, us, m. (repercussio) i. q. repercusso.

RE-FERCUSSIO, ussi, ussum, ére. To strike back, cause to rebound, thrust or drive back; hence, especially, 1. Of the rebounding or re-echoing of the voice, sound, &c.; voces repercussæ montis anfractu, Tac. re-echoed. 11. Of the reflection of light; lumen aquæ sole repercussum, Virg., reflected.

RE-FERRO, pèri, pertum, iri. (probably from *re* and *pario*) 1. To find again, or simply, to find, meet with, whether by searching or accidentally. 11. To find, to observe, discover, perceive. 111. To find or discover to be. 1V. To find, to get, obtain, acquire. 1V. To invent, find out, devise; hence, Reperitum, An invention. VI. To find, raise, procure. Reperitur, for reperitur; Plaut. The first syllable is often lengthened, whence some write reperitri.

RE-FERTOR, óris, m. (reperio) 1. An

inventor, discoverer. 11. A former, creator, one that brings forth.

RE-FERTUS, a, um. Part. of REPERIO.

RE-FERTENTIA, ð. f. (repeto) A remembering, recollecting.

RE-FERTITIO, ónis, f. (repeto) A repeating, repetition.

RE-FERTITOR, óris, m. (repeto) One who demands again or back.

RE-FERTITUS, a, um. Part. of REPETO.

RE-FETO, ivi and ii, itum, ére. Prop. To seek to get again; hence, 1. To ask or demand back again, or in return.

1. To ask again or once more; hence, in a judicial sense, to accuse again. 2. To ask or demand back; hence it may often be rendered, to demand satisfaction; hence, pecunia repetundæ (for repetendæ), and simply, *Repetundæ* (sc. pecunia or res), money or other property to be restored, which has been taken or extorted by unlawful means, as, by a governor from his subjects, Extortions. 3. To demand or require in return. 4. Simply, To demand, require. 11. To fetch back; hence, 1. To undertake again, recommence, renew; hence, to go over again in thought, to think upon again, reflect upon, remember; or, to say or write again, to repeat. N. B. Repetitus may often be rendered adverbially, Again, anew, repeatedly, oftentimes; *repetitaque pectora percussit*, Ov. 2. To trace back, to trace or derive from the very beginning.

3. To take or get again; or, to seek to get again. 4. To make amends for, make up. 111. To fall upon or attack again; hence, 1. To go back, return. 2. To strike again. 3. To attack or seize again with any thing.

RE-FETUNDE, árum, f. See REPETO.

RE-FEXUS, a, um. Part. of REPECTO.

RE-FLECTO, xi, xum, ére. To bend or twist back.

RE-PLEO, évi, étum, ére. (re and pleo) 1. To fill again; hence, to make whole or complete again, to replenish, fill up; hence, to restore, revive, refresh. 11. To make full, to fill; and sometimes it may be rendered, to satisfy, satiate; hence, Repletus, a, um. Full, replete.

111. To infect. N. B. Replesti, for replevisti; Stat.: repleerat, for repleverat; Lucr.

RE-PLETUS, a, um. Part. of REPLEO.

RE-PLETUS, a, um. Part. of REPLETO.

RE-PLICATIO, ónis, f. (replico) A folding or rolling back.

RE-PLICIO, ui and ávi, átum, áre. 1. To fold or roll back; hence, of a book,

to open, unclose, because the ancients rolled back their books in order to read them. 11. To bend back.

RE-PLUMBO, ð. f. To unsholder.

REPO, psi, ptum, ére. (from *repono*) To creep, crawl.

RE-PONO, sui, stum, ére. 1. To lay, place, set or put back, backwards, or behind one's self; hence, 1. To lay any thing back in order to preserve it; hence, to lay by, preserve, store up. 2. To lay by, lay down, put away, lay aside; hence, to inter, bury. 3. To remove. 11. To set, lay, put or place down again or anew, or in its former place, to replace; hence, to serve up (food) again; hence, 1. To restore to its former state, to repair. 2. To bring forward again, to renew, repeat. 3. To restore, give again. 111. To put or set down again. 11V. To set, lay, place, or put in return, to put in the place of any thing; hence, 1. To reply, say in return. 2. To retaliate, repay, return. 1V. To set, lay, place, put;

hence, fig. to place, set, or cause to rest; hence, repositum esse, to rest upon. N. B. Reposivi, for reposui; Plaut.

RE-PORTO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To carry or bring back; hence, fig. 11. To bring back (word), to report; also, to repeat; hence, to relate, mention. 111. To carry off, obtain, get, acquire.

RE-POSTO, ére. 1. To demand back or again; to ask for or claim again. 11. To ask for, demand, claim, especially, to ask repeatedly or with earnestness. 111. To demand again or in return.

RE-POSITOR, or RE-POSTOR, óris, m. (repono) A restorer.

RE-POSITUS, or RE-POSTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of repono; see REPONO 11. Adj. Remote, distant.

RE-POSTUS, a, um. See REPOSITUS.

RE-PTÓIA, órum, n. (repto) A drinking or courting after a banquet; hence, an after-banquet.

RE-PRESENTATIO, ónis, f. (represento) A making present; hence, 1. A placing before the eyes, a representing. 11. Payment in ready money.

RE-PRESENTO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To make present again, to restore, renew; hence, to repeat by memory what one has heard or read. 11. To make present, to present; hence, 1. To make visible, to set before the eyes; especially of painters, statuary, and orators, to express, portray. 2. To represent, express, imitate. 3. To do, execute, perform, say, give, &c. immediately, and so, not to delay

or defer, *to hasten*: hence, of payment, *to pay ready money, to pay immediately.*

RĒ-PRĒHENDO, or RĒ-PRĒNDO, *d*, *um*, *ĕre*. I. *To take or seize again.* II. *To draw or hold back*: also, *to hold back, keep, retain.* III. *To refuse, convince.*

IV. *To retrieve, make amends for (that which has been neglected or forgotten).* V. *To blame, censure, reprehend, reprove.*

RĒ-PRĒHĒNSIO, *ŏnis*, *f*. (reprehendo) *A draving or holding back*: hence, I. *Fig. A repressing, restraining, checking.*

II. *A reŕtating.* III. *Blame, reŕhuke, reproach, reprehension.*

RĒ-PRĒHĒNSO, *ĕre*. (freq. of reprehendo) *To draw or hold back.*

RĒ-PRĒHĒNSOR, *ŏris*, *m*. (reprehendo) *I. One who blames or censures.* II. *One who improves or alters.*

RĒ-PRĒHĒNSUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of RĒ-PRĒHĒNSO.

REPRENDO. See RĒ-PRĒHENDO.

RĒ-PRĒSSOR, *ŏris*, *m*. (reprimio) *One who represses or restrains.*

RĒ-PRĒSSUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of RĒ-PRĒMIO.

RĒ-PRĒMO, *ĕssi*, *ĕssum*, *ĕre*. (re and prĕmo) Prop. *To press back*: hence, I. *To keep back, repress, restrain, check, limit*: hence, *se, to restrain one's self, to refrain.* II. *To drive back.*

RĒ-PRŔBO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. *To reject, reprobate, disapprove.*

RĒ-PRŔMISSIO, *ŏnis*, *f*. (repromitto) *A promising in return.*

RĒ-PRŔMITTO, *isi*, *issum*, *ĕre*. I. *To promise in return.* II. *To promise.*

III. *To promise anew or afresh.*

RĒ-PRĒBUNDUS, *a*, *um*. (repto) *Creeping, crawling.*

RĒ-PTO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. (freq. of repto) I. *Intrans. I. To creep, crawl.* II. *To go along slowly, to creep, crawl.* III. *Trans. To creep or crawl over any thing.*

RĒ-PRŔDIĀTIO, *ŏnis*, *f*. (repudio) *A rejecting.*

RĒ-PRŔDIO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. (repudium) Prop. (perhaps) *To push or thrust back*: hence, *fig., to reject, refuse, cast off*: hence, I. *To remove.* II. *To put away, repudiate, divorce.*

RĒ-PRŔDISTS, *a*, *um*. (repudium) *That ought to be rejected.*

RĒ-PRŔDICIUM, *l*, *n*. (either from re and pudet, or from pavio) *Divorce.*

RĒ-PRŔRASCIO, *o*, *is*, *ĕre*. I. *To become a boy again, to grow young again.* II. *Fig. To grow childish: to act like a child, to play the child.*

RĒ-PUGNANTER. adv. *With repugnance or resistance.*

RĒ-PUGNANTIA, *ĕe*, *f*. (repugno) I. *A struggling or fighting with any one.* II. *Fig. Contradiction or contrariety between two things, incompatibility.*

RĒ-PUGNO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. I. *To fight or contend against, to defend one's self against an attack, to resist.* II. *Fig. Of things, To be contrary or against, to be inconsistent, incompatible, or repugnant.* III. *To oppose, resist, be against, withstand.*

RĒ-PŔLSA, *ĕe*. (repello) *A failing in one's endeavours or pursuits: a refusal, denial, refusal.*

RĒ-PŔLSO, *ĕre*. (freq. of repello) *To drive or beat back.*

RĒ-PŔLSUS, *a*, *um*. I. Part. of repello; see REPĒLLO. II. Adj. 1. *Remote, distant.* 2. *Refused, repulsed.*

RĒ-PŔLSUS, *us*, *m*. (repello) *A driving or striking back.*

RĒ-PUNGO, *ĕre*. *To sting again; to vex in return.*

RĒ-PURGO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. I. *To clean again, or simply, to clean, cleanse, purify.* II. *To make clear again.*

III. *To remove for the sake of cleansing.* RĒ-PŔPĀTIO, *ŏnis*, *f*. (reputo) I. *A reckoning, counting.* II. *A considering, thinking upon.*

RĒ-PŔTO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. I. *To reckon, count.* II. *To reckon or count out.* III. *To meditate, reflect, or ponder upon, to consider.*

RĒ-ŔQUES, *ĕtis* and *ĕi*, *f*. I. *Rest, repose, recreation.* II. Sometimes, *Pleasure, enjoyment.*

RĒ-ŔQUESCO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. *To rest, repose*: hence, I. *To take rest, to sleep.* II. *To find rest or recreation in any thing.*

RĒ-ŔQUĒTUS, *a*, *um*. (requeisco) *That has taken rest.*

RĒ-ŔQUIRO, *ĕre*. (requiro) *To ask after any thing.*

RĒ-ŔQUIRO, *sivi*, *situm*, *ĕre*. (re and quĕro) I. *To seek again*: also, *to seek, inquire for*: hence, I. *To miss, to discover a thing to be missing or wanting.* 2. *To desire, demand, require, consider necessary.* II. *To ask again*: also simply, *to ask, demand, inquire*: hence, I. *To examine.* 2. *To obtain information.*

RĒ-ŔQUISITUM, *z*, *o*. (requiro) I. *A question, inquiry.* II. *Demand, need, necessity.*

RĒ-ŔQUISITUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of RĒ-ŔQUIRO.

RES, *rei*, *f*. I. *A matter or thing, in the widest sense.* 1. *Any thing in the world*: especially, *seq. genit., a thing or matter which belongs or relates to another*: hence, *plur., res, the things in the world, the people of the world, the world*: *pro re, Liv.*; *or, pro re nata, Cic.*; *or, e re nata, Ter.*, according to the nature of a matter, according to circumstances: *sing., res, a fact, circumstance*: hence, *mala res, misfortune*; *in malam rĕm, Ter.*, *go to destruction I go and be hanged!* 2. *An action, exploit, performance, deed*: *rom gerere*, to perform an action or deed, to do any thing; especially, *to conduct or carry on a war, to fight*: hence, *res, or res gesta, actions or deeds*; sometimes, *military exploits*: hence, *Res, plur., Annals, history.* 3. *Experience.* 4. *A thing or fact, a reality, truth, as opposed to mere words or appearance.* 5. *An event or issue of a matter, a result.* 6. *Res, plur., Affairs, circumstances.* 7. *A matter, i. e. a concern, business, affair.* 8. *A matter, a cause, reason.* 9. *A purpose, end.* 10. *An action at law, process, suit.* 11. *An affair or business which one person has to transact with another.* 12. *A means.* 13. *The thing or matter, where it may be rendered, it; sic se res habet, Cic.*, thus it stands. 11. *An argument.* III. *Property, effect, substance, estate*: *res familiaris, property.* IV. *Advantage, profit, wealth, good, interest*: *dum ob rem, provided it be advantageous*: *e re, advantageous, profitable*: *ab re, contrary to the good of, Plaut.*: *but ab re means also, 1. From the thing or circumstance*; *Plaut. 2. In respect of property*; *Ter. 3. Unserviceable, unsuitable*; *Liv. Hence, Respublica, The good or advantage of the state, the common wealth.* V. *Power, might*: especially, *res, plur., power, might*: hence, *summa rerum, the chief command*: *potiri rerum, to obtain power in a state.*

VI. *A state*: hence, *res publica, a state, especially, a free state, a republic.* N. B. *The penult in rei is short*; but it is lengthened by *Lucretius*; whence some write *rei*.

RĒ-SĀCRO, *ĕre*. *To free from a curse.* RĒ-SĒVIO, *ĕre*. *To rage again.*

RĒ-SĒLŔTATIO, *ŏnis*, *f*. (resaluto) *A saluting again or in return.*

RĒ-SĒLŔTO, *ĕvi*, *ĕtum*, *ĕre*. *To salute again, to return a salutation or compliment.*

RĒ-SĀNESCO, *nui*, *ĕre*. *To grow sound or to heal again.*

RĒ-SĀRCIO, *sarsi*, *sartum*, *ĕre*. *To re-*

pair or mend again: hence, fig., to *restore, repair, make good*.

RE-SCINDO, *lidi, issum, Ære*. I. To *break or cut to pieces, to break in*: especially, of a wound, to *tear open, to tear open again*. II. To *sever, separate*. III. To *open*. IV. To *destroy, annul, nullify*.

RE-SCISCO, *lvi or li, itum, Ære*. To *learn again, or simply, to learn, to gain information or intelligence*.

RESCISSUS, a, um. Part. of RESCINDO.

RESCINDO, *psi, ntum, Ære*. I. To *write again, to write anew or once more*. II. To *write back or in return*: hence, to *write back, to answer or reply in writing*: hence, RESCRIPTUM, A *written answer of the governor of a country, a rescript*: also, to *write in reply or against*.

III. To *write back, from one account-book into another*: hence, I. To *pay back or again*. 2. Ad equum, Cæs., to *transfer from the infantry to the cavalry*. 3. To *write the remainder*. IV. For scribo, To *write*.

RESCRIPTUS, a, um. Part. of RESCIBO.

RE-SĒCO, *cui, etum, catum, Ære*. I. To *cut off*. II. Fig. To *cut off, curtail, check*. III. To *abridge, shorten*.

RESĒCRO, or RESĀCRO, *āvi, ātum, Ære*. (re and sacro) I. To *pray again or repeatedly*. II. To *recall one's prayer*.

III. To *free from a curse*, Nep. Alcib. 6; but here most odd. have *resacrare*.

RESĒCTUS, a, um. Part. of RESĒCO.

RESĒCŪTUS, a, um. Part. of RESŒQUOR.

RE-SEMĪNO, *Āre*. To *sow again, to begot or bring forth again*.

RE-SĒQUOR, *cŭtus, or quŭtus, sum, i, Aliquem, To answer*.

RE-SĒRO, *āvi, ātum, Ære*. I. To *unclose, open*: fig., to *open, to lay or throw open*. II. To *open, to discover, reveal*.

III. To *open, to begin, commence*.

RE-SĒRVO, *āvi, ātum, Ære*. I. To *save, keep, reserve*. II. To *preserve, deliver, save from destruction*: also, to *retain*.

RĒSES, *Idis, (resideo)* I. That *sit or remains sitting in a place, that stays behind or does not move from the spot*. II. *Stolful, inactive, unoccupied*.

RESĪDEO, *ſedſi, ſessum, Ære*. (re and sedeo) I. To *sit*. II. To *remain behind, or simply, to remain*. III. To *rest, to be inactive or idle*. N. B. The perfect and the tenses derived from it are usually referred to resideo.

RE-SĪDO, *ſedſi, ſessum, Ære*. I. To

scat one's self, to sit down: hence, I. To *settle any where in order to dwell*. 2. To *stay any where in order to rest*. II. To *sink or settle down*: hence, I. To *settle as a sediment*. 2. Fig. To *settle, calm, abate, subside*: thus also, to *grow weary or faint, to abate*. III. To *withdraw, retire*: hence, to *end, terminate*.

RESĪDUUS, a, um. (resolvo) That *remains behind or is left over and above, remaining, residuary*: ResĪduum, A *residual, remainder, rest*.

RE-SĪGNO, *āvi, ātum, Ære*. I. To *unscald*: hence, I. To *open*: hence, fig., to *open, discover, reveal, make known*. 2. To *destroy, annul, cancel, invalidate*. 3. To *alter, change*. II. For rescribere, To *transfer from one account-book to another*: hence, to *give back*. III. To *assign*. IV. For signare et resignare: a, g. *lumina morte resignat* (Mercurius), Virg., *shuts and opens the eyes at his pleasure*.

RESĪLIO, *ſilui, and sometimes ſilii, ſultum, ire*. (re and salio) To *leap or spring back, to rebound*: hence, I. Fig. To *rebound, re-echo*. II. To *withdraw*. III. To *shrink from, desist from*.

RE-SĪMUS, a, um. Bent back or upwards.

RESĪNĀTUS, a, um. (resina) *Furnished or provided with resin*: hence, I. *Besmeared with resin*. II. *Mixed, seasoned, or flavoured with resin*.

RESĪPIO, *ivi and ii, also ui, Ære*. (re and sapio) To *have the flavour of any thing, to taste of any thing*.

RESĪPISCO, *ſipul, also ſipivi, ſipili and ſipi, Ære*. (resipio) To *receive a flavour again, to become savoury again*: hence,

I. To *come to one's self again, to recover, revive*. II. To *recover one's self, to take heart or courage again*. III. To *recover one's senses, to return to a right understanding*.

RESĪSTO, *ſtiti, ſtĭtum, Ære*. I. To *step back*: hence, to *stand still, halt, stop*: hence, I. Fig. To *stop or pause* (in speaking). 2. To *recover one's footing*. 3. To *remain, remain behind*. II. To *oppose, resist, withstand*.

RESĪLŪTO, *ōnis, f. (resolvo)* I. A *loosening*. II. Fig. An *explaining*.

III. A *relaxing, slackening, slowness, weakness*.

RESĪLŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *resolvo*: see RESOLVO. II. Adj. *Free, unrestrained, licentious*.

RE-SOLVO, *ſolvi, ſolŭtum, Ære*. I. To

loosen again, or simply, to loosen, unbind: hence, I. To *open*. 2. To *mel, dissolve*. 3. To *disperse, dissipate*: also, to *end, terminate*. 4. To *relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble, weaken (the body)*. 5. To *render null or void, to annul, destroy*. 6. To *free, liberate*. 7. To *free from difficulties, to resolve, explain*: hence, to *refute*. 8. To *throw down, demolish*. II. To *pay back*: and simply, to *pay*.

RESŒNĀBLIS, c. (resono) *Resounding*.

RE-SŒNO, *āvi, Ære*. I. Intrans. I. To *return a sound, to re-echo*. 2. To *sound, resound*. II. Trans. To *resound with any thing*: hence, I. To *make or occasion an echo*. 2. To *cause to resound, to fill with sound*.

RESŒNUS, a, um. (resono) *Resounding, re-echoing*.

RE-SŒPIO, *ire*. To *tull to sleep*.

RE-SŒMBO, *Ære*. To *swallow or suck up again or back*.

RESPECTO, *āvi, ātum, Ære*. (freq. of respicio) intrans. and trans. To *look back, look round, or simply, to look at any thing*: hence, fig. I. To *have respect to, to regard, respect*. II. To *expect or wait for a person or thing*.

RESPECTUS, a, um. Part. of RESPICIO. RESPECTUS, *us, m.* (respicio) I. A *looking back, a looking round*. II. *Respect, regard, consideration*. III. A *refuge, place of refuge, retreat*.

RESPERGO, *si, sun, Ære*. (re and spargo)

I. To *sprinkle back*. II. To *besprinkle, sprinkle with any thing*: also, to *bestrew*.

RESPERSO, *ōnis, f. (respergo, Ære)* A *besprinkling*.

RESPICTUS, a, um. Part. of RESPERGO.

RESPICTO, *exi, ectum, Ære*. (re and spicio) intrans. and trans. I. To *look back, to look behind one's self*: also, with the mind, to *reflect upon, consider*: hence, I. To *observe behind one's self*. 2. To *have respect to any thing, to regard, consider, respect*. 3. To *have respect to, to care for, regard*. 4. To *belong or pertain to*. 5. To *look at any thing with longing or ardent desire*: to *look anxiously for, to expect*. II. To *see, perceive, observe*: hence, to *view, look at*.

N. B. Respexis, for respexeris; *Plaut.*

RESPIRĀMEN, *nis, n. (respiro)* The *windpipe*; or the *passage of the breath*.

RESPIRĀTO, *ōnis, f. (respiro)* I. The *act of fetching breath*: hence, a *pause in speaking, when one stops in order to fetch breath*. II. An *exhaling*. III. A *resting, pausing, intermitting*.

RESPIRĪTUS, us. m. (respiro) *A breathing back or out*; Cic. N. D. 2, 35.

RE-SPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To breathe back, respire; hence, I. To fetch breath. 2. To exhale. II. To fetch breath again, to recover breath; hence, fig. 1. To recover one's self, revive, be refreshed. 2. To abate, relax.

RE-SPLENDO, ēre. To reflect light.

RE-SPONDEO, di, sum, ēre. I. To promise in reply. II. To answer, reply, by word of mouth: also gen., to answer or reply, to give a reply, whether by word of mouth or in writing; especially of lawyers, to give a formal reply or decision; hence, 1. To answer to one's name when it is read or called over; hence it may often be rendered, to appear, or be present. 2. To answer, agree, harmonize, suit. 3. To return regularly at its time, to observe a stated period. 4. To answer expectation, to be conformable to expectation: also, of plants, to bear or bring forth, to yield. 5. To require, repay. 6. To answer or correspond in situation, to lie over against. 7. To abide by or keep to one's promise or time of payment. 8. To answer or correspond in strength, to be a match for.

RESPONSO, ōnis. f. (respondeo) I. An answer, reply. II. A refutation. III. RESPŌNSŌ, āre. (freq. of respondeo) To give an answer or reply.

RESPONSO, āre. (freq. of respondeo) I. To answer, reply; also, to accompany the voice on a musical instrument. II. To resist, oppose. III. To answer to, agree with, suit.

RESPONSOR, ōris. m. (respondeo) One who answers or replies; also, one that gives answers to clients, a counsel.

RESPONSUM, i. n. (respondeo) An answer, reply.

RES PUBLICA, or RES PUBLICA. See RES, and PUBLICA.

RE-SPŪO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. I. To spit out, spit up. II. To reject, cast from itself, reject. III. To reject, disapprove, dislike, be averse from.

RE-STAGNO, āre. To overflow, run over.

RE-STAURO, āvi, ātum, āre. To restore, repair.

RE-STABILIS, e. (restituo) I. That is restored. II. That is restored or renewed every year.

RE-STILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. To drop back or again, to let flow by drops.

RE-STRINCTO, ōnis. f. (restringuo) A quenching (of thirst).

RE-STRINCTUS, a, um. Part. of RE-STRINGUO.

RE-STRINGO, nxi, nctum, ēre. I. To extinguish, quench. II. Fig. To quench any thing that rages like fire, to assuage, still, pacify, appease. III. Gen. To destroy, bring to nothing; to kill.

RESTRIO, ōnis. m. (restris) A rope maker or seller.

RESTRIPULATIO, ōnis. f. (restipulor) The demanding of a counter engagement, a counter engagement.

RE-STRIPULOR, āri. To demand a counter engagement or stipulation; also, to make a counter engagement, to stipulate in return.

RESTRIS, is. f. I. A rope, cord: for hanging, a halter. N. B. Young persons used to dance in a circle, each taking hold of a rope; Liv. 27, 34; hence, ductare restrim, Ter., to dance in a circle. II. Restes allii, the leaves of garlic, Plin.: thus also, of onions, Mart.

RESTRITO, āre. (freq. of resto) I. To remain, stand still. II. To oppose, resist. III. To delay, tarry.

RESTRITRIX, icis. f. (restrito or resto) She that remains behind.

RESTRITUS, ūi, ūtum, ēre. (re and statuo) I. To restore to its former place.

II. To restore to its former state or condition; thus also, to restore to health or soundness, to heal, cure; also, to make good, repair. III. To bring back.

IV. To give back, restore. V. To deliver to any one that which belongs to him.

RESTRITUSIO, ōnis. f. (restituo) I. A restoring. Also, A receiving again (into the senate), re-admission; Suet. Oth. 2.

II. A restoring or recalling from exile; also, a pardoning (of one condemned).

RESTITUTOR, ōris. m. (restituo) One who restores; templorum, Liv., i. e. a builder.

RESTITUTUS, a, um. Part. of RESTITUO.

RE-STO, iti, āre. I. To stay or remain behind, or simply, to stay or remain; hence, to remain, to be left. II. To oppose, resist; hence, fig., to stand firm, hold out, persist.

RESTRICTE, adv. I. Closely, sparingly. II. Exactly, precisely, strictly.

RESTRICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of restringo; see RESTRINGO. II. Adj. 1. Drawn on tightly. 2. Restricted, confined.

3. Sparing, niggardly, stingy. 4. Strict, severe.

RE-STRINGO, nxi, ictum, ēre. I. To draw back or to one's self. II. To bind or draw back. 1. To draw back, unbind, in order to open; hence, 1. To part, open. 2. To relax, weaken. 2. To bend back in order to bind any thing tight; hence, 1. To bind, fetter, shackle. 2. To restrain, confine, restrict, check.

RE-STRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of RE-STRUO.

RE-SULTO, āre. To sweat. RE-SULTUS, āre. (freq. of resilio) To spring or leap back, to rebound; hence, of places and things, to repeat, give an echo: and gen., to resound, sound, ring.

RE-SŪMO, nipsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ēre. I. To take again or to one's self; hence, 1. To resume the use of any thing. 2. To resume or renew an interrupted work. 3. To renew, repeat. II. To receive again, recover.

RE-SUO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. To unstitch, rip.

RĒSŪPINĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of resupino; see RESUPINO. II. Adj. 1. Lying on the back; idle, supine, lazy, effeminate; leaning back. 2. Curved, bent.

RE-SŪPIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To bend back or backwards. II. To turn back, turn round. III. To make proud, puff up.

RE-SŪPINUS, a, um. I. Bent back or backwards. II. Effeminate. III. Negligent, careless, lazy, supine.

RE-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, ēre. I. To rise or lift one's self up again; hence, II. Fig. To rouse one's self again.

III. To arise again, to break forth again.

IV. To come forth again. V. To be built again.

RESETUS, a, um. Part. of RESUO.

RETARDATIO, ōnis. f. (retardo) A delaying, retarding.

RE-TARDO, āvi, ātum, āre. To keep back, delay, retard, impede, hinder; hence, retardari, to be detained or impeded, to tarry, proceed slowly.

RE-TAXO, āre. To blame again or in return.

RETE, is. n. A net, especially, a fishing-net. N. B. We find also, retis, is. f.; retem, Plaut.; the ablative is not only reti, but also rete.

RETECTUS, a, um. Part. of RETEGO.

RE-TEGO, xi, ctum, ēre. To uncover, open; hence, 1. To make naked or bare. II. To make visible. III. To discover, reveal, disclose.

RET

RE-TENDO, di, sum and tum, Ære. To slacken that which has been strained.

RETENTUS, a, um. Part. of RETENDO.
RETENTIO, ðnis. f. (retineo) A keeping back, detaining.

RETENTIO, avi, ðtum, Ære. (from retineo) To keep back, hold back: hence, to maintain, preserve.

RETENTIO, avi, ðtum, Ære. (from re and tento) To attempt or try again.

RETENTUS, a, um, part. I. Of RETENDO. II. Of RETINEO.

RE-TEXO, xui, ðtum, Ære. I. To unweave, to unravel what has been woven: hence, 1. To invalidate, cancel, annul, destroy, reverse. 2. To alter, change. 3. To lessen or diminish by degrees. II. To weave again or anew: hence, to renew, repeat.

RETENTUS, a, um. Part. of RETEXO.

RETILIARIUS, i. m. (rete) sc. gladiator. A net-fighter, a fighter in the public shows, who used a three-forked spear (fuscina) and a net, and sought to entangle his antagonist (Mirmillo, or Suctor) with the latter by throwing it over his head: hence, ferula contra retiliarium, proverbially, of weak arms against a person well equipped, Mart.

RETICENTER, adv. Silently, in silence.

RETICENTIA, a, f. (reticeo) A being silent, silence.

RETICEO, ui, Ære. (re and taceo) I. Intrans. To be silent, to keep silence: also, to be silent to a question, to refrain from giving an answer. II. Trans. To keep secret.

RETICULUM, i. n. (dimin. of rete) A little net, reticulate: also, any thing in the form of a net, or reticulated, network: hence, 1. A net for keeping any thing in. II. For carrying any thing in, A network bag or sack. III. For keeping the hair together, A kind of fillet or band. IV. A net used in playing with balls.

RETINACULUM, i. n. (retineo) That which holds back any thing, a stay, tie.

RETINEO, vis, i. Part. of retineo; see RETINEO. II. Adj. That holds fast, clings or cleaves to any thing.

RETINENTIA, æ. f. (retineo) A holding back or detaining: hence, a retaining (in memory), a remembering.

RETINEO, tinui, tentum, Ære. (re and teneo) I. To hold or keep back, so as to prevent from going, falling, &c. II. To detain one's attention. III. To keep, preserve, maintain: hence, to observe, maintain. IV. To preserve, to save

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from destruction. V. To preserve in any thing, to cause to remain in: also, to keep in check or order. VI. To keep or retain with one's self: also, to keep to one's self, keep secret or in silence: also, to keep, hold, that which is afterwards to be restored. VII. To hold, to have.

VIII. To occupy, possess (a country).

RETIS, is. f. for rete; see RETE.

RE-TONO, Ære. To thunder or resound back again, or simply, to thunder, resound.

RETONSUS, a, um. Part. of RETONDEO.

RE-TORQUEO, si, sum, Ære. To turn, twist, or bend back, or simply, to turn, twist, bend: hence, 1. Of a garment, To cast or throw back. II. Of the mind; mentem, Virg., to change one's mind. III. To drive back, repulse.

RE-TORRUBUS, a, um. Dry, parched, burnt up.

RETORTUS, a, um. Part. of RETOARGUO.

RETRACTATIO, ðnis. f. (retracto) I. A taking of a thing in hand again. II. *Verbal, hesitation.*

RETRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of retracto; see RETRACTO. II. Adj. Revised, corrected.

RE-TRACTO, avi, ðtum, Ære. I. To touch or handle again: hence, 1. To seize again. 2. To take in hand again, to undertake anew. 3. To inspect or take a view of again. 4. To think or reflect upon again, to reconsider. II. To draw back: hence, 1. Fig. To retract, recall, revoke. 2. To hesitate, decline.

RETRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of retraho; see RETRAHO. II. Adj. Retired, remote, concealed.

RE-TRAHO, ui, ðtum, Ære. I. To draw back: especially of fugitives, to bring or fetch back: hence, 1. To draw back, withdraw, to keep from: also, to save, deliver. 2. To keep secret, conceal, hush up. 4. To withdraw, remove: also fig., i. e. to refuse assistance, to desert. II. To draw or drag again: hence, 1. To bring forward again, to make known again. 2. To restore, reinstate. III. For traho, To draw: hence, to bring.

RE-TRAHO, ui, ðtum, Ære. I. To give back or again, to restore: hence, to give one his due. II. To give again, to give anew or in return.

RETRIBUTUS, a, um. Part. of RETRIBUO.

RETRITUS, a, um. Part. of RETERO.

RETRO, adv. 1. To the question, where? Behind, in the hinder part:

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hence, 1. *Reversely, in an inverted manner.* 2. *On the other hand, on the contrary, conversely.* 3. *Formerly, in former times.* II. To the question, whither? *Backwards, back.*

RETROAGO, or RETRO AGO, ðgi, actum, Ære. To drive back: hence, to reverse, invert, change.

RETROCEDO, or RETRO CEDO, Ære. To go back.

RETRO-CITUS, a, um. Bent backwards.

RETROEO, or RETRO EO, Ære. anom. To go backwards or back.

RETROGRADUS, a, um. (retrogradior) That goes backwards or back, retrograde.

RETRORSUM, or RETRORSUS, adv. See RETRORSUS, a, um.

RETRORSUS, a, um. (for retro versus or versus) Turned backwards: fig., of time ancient, of time past: hence, Retrorsus or Retrorsum, adv., Backwards, back: hence, on the contrary.

RETROVERSUS, RETROVERSUS, See RETROVERSO.

RETROVERTO, or RETRO VERTO, ti, sum, Ære. To turn backwards or back: hence, Retroversus, a, um, Turned about, turned back, inverted: hence, Retroversus, and Retroversum, adv., Backwards, behind one's self.

RE-TRUDO, si, sum, Ære. To thrust back: to remove, hide, conceal: hence, Ietrusus, a, um, Ilemote, hidden, concealed.

RE-TUNDO, tidii, tûsum and tunsum, Ære. L. To thrust, push, or drive back: hence, Retusus, a, um, fig., Rebounding, resounding, re-echoing. II. To hold back, keep in check. III. To make blunt, to blunt.

RETÛSUS, or RETUNSUS, a, um. I. Part. of retundo; see RETUNDO. II. Adj. 1. Blunt, prop. and fig. 2. Without feeling.

REUS, i. m. and REA, æ. f. (from res)

I. A person accused or impeached in a court of justice, whether in a civil or a criminal suit, a defendant; the crime of which the party is accused is put in the genitive, and sometimes, though rarely, in the ablative, with de; reum facere aliquem, to accuse, impeach, cite. Also, Rei, The parties in a lawsuit, both plaintiff and defendant. II. One who is bound to do any thing by reason of a promise, vow, or the like.

RE-VALESCO, lui, Ære. To recover from sickness, to grow well again: hence, I. Fig. To recover one's self, to regain one's former strength, state, or condition.

II. To regain former power or reputation.

RE-VANESCO, nut, ěre. To vanish again.

RE-VĚHO, xi, ctum, ěre. To bring or carry back: hence, revchi, to come back.

RE-VELLO, velli, vulsum, ěre. 1. To pull or tear away, out, or off. II. To tear open. III. Fig. To extirpate, destroy, remove.

RE-VELO, avi, atum, are. I. To uncover, make bare. II. Fig. To discover, manifest, reveal.

RE-VĚNO, veni, ventum, ire. To come again, come back.

REVERA, or RE VERA. In fact, actually.

RE-VERBERO, avi, atum, are. To strike back, cause to rebound.

REVERENDUS, a, um. I. Part. of reverer; see REVERER. II. Adj. Reverent, deserting of respect.

REVERENS, tis. I. Part. of reverer; see REVERER. II. Adj. Reverent, respectful: also, modest, bashful: reverend, honourable.

REVERENTER, adv. Reverently, respectfully.

REVERENTIA, æ. f. (reverer) I. Reverent fear, awe: hence, respect, regard. II. Respect, reverence, regard, honour.

REVERER, itus sum, ěri. I. To stand in awe of, to fear. II. To respect, reverence, regard, honour. III. To spare (expense).

RE-VERRO, ěre. To sweep back; to scatter abroad that which has been swept together.

REVERSIO, or REVERSIO, onis. f. (revertor) I. A turning round or about (activè). II. A turning back (on a journey), a returning before one arrives at the place of destination: also gen., a return.

REVERTUS, a, um. See REVERTO.

RE-VERTO, or RE-VORTO, ti, sum, ěre, and REVERTOR, sus sum, i. I. To turn or come back, to return. II. Simply, To go, come.

REVICIUS, a, um. Part. of REVINCIO.

RE-VISCO, ěre. To go to see again.

RE-VILESCO, ěre. To become contemptible or vile, to lose its value.

RE-VINCIO, vinci, victum, ire. I. To bind back or backward. II. Gen. To bind, bind on, fasten.

RE-VINCO, vici, victum, ěre. I. To conquer. II. To refute.

REVINCTUS, a, um. Part. of REVINCIO.

REVINUS, rui, ěre. (Inclinat. of revireo) To become green again: hence, fig., to recover its former vigour, strength, youth, &c., to revive.

RE-VISO, si, sum, ěre. To look back at any thing, to go back to see: hence, to go to see again, to visit again.

RE-VIVISCO (also, REVIVESCO), vixi, ctum, ěre. To come to life again, to live again: hence, fig. 1. To grow again.

II. To recover itself, revive.

REVOCABILIS, e. (revoco) That may be recalled.

REVOCAMEN, inis. n. (revoco) A recalling: hence, a keeping off, preventing.

REVOCATIO, onis. f. (revoco) 1. A recalling. II. A calling or alluring to any thing.

REVOCO, avi, atum, are. 1. To call again. 1. To call again or once more. 2. To call again or in return: hence, to invite again or in return. 3. To call back, to recall: hence, fig. 1. To entice back, to entice or draw forth again. 2. To renew, repeat. 3. To revive, restore. 4. To call back, to draw, sct, bring, or fetch back: hence, se, to return: se ad se revocare, or, se revocare, to recollect one's self: hence, fig., (a) To keep back, prevent, hinder. (b) To keep back, keep short. (c) To recall, retract, revoke. 5. To call upon any one to repeat what he has said, read, or sung. 6. To call upon to appear again. 11. To call, especially, to call repeatedly: hence, 1. To refer or apply to. 2. To bring or draw to. 3. To refer, reduce, arrange, adapt.

REVOLVO, avi, atum, are. To fly back: to fly back, to return quickly.

REVOLVUS, a, um. Part. of REVELLO.

REVOLVIBILIS, e. (revollo) That may be rolled or wound back.

REVOLUTUS, a, um. Part. of REVOLVO.

RE-VOLVO, volvi, vólutum, ěre. 1. To roll or wind back: hence, se revolvère, or revolvì, to roll round, return in order, revolve: also, revolvì, gen., to turn or go back, to return: also, revolvì, to come to, fall into. II. Of a book or manuscript, To open, unroll, because the books of the ancients were kept rolled up, and so were unrolled in order to be read. III. To repeat. 1. To read again. 2. To think upon again, to reconsider. 3. With words, To repeat. 4. In travelling, To go over again. 5. By action or experience; iterum revolvère causas, 'ring, i. e. demum subire.

RE-VOMO, vi, itum, ěre. To vomit again, disgorge, throw up again.

REVULSUS, a, um. Part. of REVELLO.

REX, regis. m. (rego) Prop. A ruler: hence, 1. One who has the supreme power in a state, a king, prince, sovereign, monarch, governor. N. B. 1. After the expulsion of the kings from Rome, the title rex was understood in the sense of, Tyrant, despot, unmitigated monarch.

2. Rex sacrorum, Cic.; or, rex sacrificis, Liv.; or, rex sacrificus, id., a certain priest, under the Pontifex, whose office it was to make certain sacrifices, which were formerly offered by the kings. 3. Parasitis called their patrons, reges. 4. Any powerful or fortunate person. 5. Rex, for, The dignity, character, duty, or sentiments of a king. II. Gen. One who rules, governs, or has kingly power. III. The governor of a youth, preceptor.

RHAPSODIA, æ. f. (ῥαψῳδία) A series of verses sung or repeated together: used as a name for each book of Homer.

RHEDA, æ. f. (a Gallic word) A travelling chariot or coach with four wheels.

RHEDARIUS, a, um. (rheda) Of or belonging to a rheda or coach: hence, Rhodarius, subst., A coachman, driver of a rheda.

RHETOR, ōris. m. (ῥήτωρ) 1. An orator. II. A teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician.

RHETORICE, adv. Oratorically.

RHETORICUS, a, um. (ῥητορικός) Of or belonging to oratory; ars, Cic., rhetoric; for which we find simply, Rhetorica, æ, or Rhetorice, es. N. B. Rhetorica, orum. n., Rhetoric; Cic.

RHINOCEROS, otis. m. (ῥινόκερος) A rhinoceros. From its horn were made vessels for washing in: hence, magno cum rhinocerote lavari.

RHOMBUS, i. m. (ῥόμβος) 1. A rhomb, a square figure, with equal sides but acute angles: hence, from the resemblance, II. A reel or whirl; to whirl in enchantment. III. A kind of flat sea-fish.

RHOMPHAIA, or ROPHIAIA, æ. f. (ῥομφαία) also, RUMPIA, æ. f. A kind of missile weapon; a kind of large two-edged sword.

RHONCHIOS, æ. f. (ῥογχίωσα) To snort, snore.

RHONCHIUS, i. m. (ῥόγχιος) A snorting, snoring; a sneer, jeer.

RHOIUS, genit. rhois. c. (ῥῶς, genit. ῥῶος) Sumach.

RHYTHMICUS, a, um. (ῥυθμικός) Of or belonging to rhythm, rhythmical.

RHYTHMUS, i. m. (ῥυθμός) 1. In music, Equal distribution in respect of

rime. II. In speaking, i. q. numerus, *Rhyth.*

RHYTHUM, i. n. (*poiesis*) *A drinking-vorn, drinking-vessel, narrow at bottom and broad at top.*

RICA, æ. f. *A veil worn by Roman ladies.*

RICLUM, or **RECLINUM**, i. n. **RICLUS**, or **RECLISUS**, i. m. *A kind of small garment worn by Roman ladies in mourning, a small mantle.*

RICRUM, i. n. i. q. **RICRUS**.

RICRUS, us. m. (*ringor*) *The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open, the mouth, the jaws.*

RIBDO, risi, risum, Ære. I. Intrans. *To laugh*: hence, fig., *to laugh, to have a pleasant or joyful appearance*: also, *to be pleasing or agreeable in one's eyes*. II. Trans. I. *To laugh at or deride a person or thing, to ridicule, to mock or scoff at*. 2. *To say merrily or with a laugh.*

RIBRIDUS, n. um. (*rideo*) *Laughing.*

RIBRUM, æ. f. *A vine-prop made of cleft wood, and of an angular shape.*

RIDICŒLA, or **HECICŒLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of *ridica*) *A plug, peg, or pin.*

RIDICŒLARIUS, a, um. (*ridiculus*) *Laughable*: **RIDICULARIA**, *Laughable things, trifles.*

RIDICŒLUS, adv. (*ridiculus*) *Ridiculously, in a laughable manner, in good or bad sense.*

RIDICŒLOSUS, a, um. (*ridiculus*) *Laughable, ridiculous, worthy of being laughed at.*

RIDICŒTUS, a, um. (*rideo*) I. *Laughable, that excites laughter, or is worthy of being laughed at*: **RIDICULUS** (*homo*) *A buffoon, droll, jester*: hence, **RIDICULUM**, *A jest, joke, a witty saying, any thing laughable.* II. *Ridiculous.*

RIGENS, is. I. Part. of *rigeo*: see **RIGEO**. II. Adj. *Stiff, hard, inflexible.*

RIGEO, ui, Ære. (*ryim*) I. *To be stiff*: hence, II. *To be stiff*: to be straight, bald, or without ornament. III. Fig. *To be stiff, obstinate, or unyielding.*

RIGESUS, gui, Ære. (freq. of *rigeo*) I. *To grow stiff*: to stiffen: hence, II. *To stand erect, bristle (of hair).*

RIGIDUS, arve. I. *Stiffly, inflexibly.*

II. *In a straight line.* III. *Severely, rigorously, rigidly.*

RIGIDO, Ære. (*rigidus*) *To make stiff or hard.*

RIGIDUS, a, um. (*rigeo*) I. *Stiff*. II. *Erect, upright.* III. Fig. *Inflexible, unyielding, firm.* IV. *Stiff, rough, coarse, unamannerly.* V. *Severe, harsh,*

rigorous. VI. *Hardy, laborious.*

VII. *Rough, wild, cruel, fierce.*

RIGOR, avi, atum, Ære. I. *To convey water or any other fluid to a place; hence, sc. se, to spread itself abroad.* II. *To water, as a river, canal, &c.*: hence, *to wet, moisten.*

RIGOR, oris. m. (*ryes*) I. *Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness.* II. Fig. *Harshness, severity, rigour.* III. *Rudeness, unpolished manners.* IV. *Stiffness occasioned by cold, cold itself.*

RIGORUS, a, um. (*rigeo*) I. *Watered, that is watered*: hence, **RIGUA**, plur., *Places that are watered.* II. *Watering, that waters.*

RIMA, æ. f. *A chink, fissure, cleft, chap*: hence, **IGNEA RIMA**, *Virg.*, a flash of lightning.

RIMOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (*rima*) I. Prop. *To make chinks or chaps*: hence, *to dig or throw up (the soil)*: hence, II. *To search or inquire into, to search, explore, investigate.* III. *To seek*: quod cuique repetunt rimanti, *Virg.*

RIMORUS, a, um. (*rima*) *Full of clefts or chinks.*

RINGOR, rictus sum, i. Prop. I. *To open the mouth wide, to show the teeth*: hence, II. *To be in an ill humour, to fret, fume.*

RIPA, æ. f. Prop. *A projection*: hence, *the bank of a river.*

RIPULA, æ. f. (dimin. of *ripa*) *A little bank.*

RISCUS, i. m. (*ryes*) *A repository for clothes, ornaments, &c., a wardrobe, chest of drawers, trunk, or the like.*

RISIO, Ænis. f. (*rideo*) *A laughing.*

RISOR, Æris. m. (*rideo*) *A laugher, decider, mocker.*

RISUS, us. m. (*rideo*) I. *A laughing, laughter.* II. *Ridicule*: *Cic. N. D. 2, 3.*

RITŒ, adv. I. *With due ceremony, according to form.* II. *In a proper or customary manner.* III. *Correctly, rightly, well.* IV. *Fortunately.*

RITUS, us. m. I. *A religious rite or ceremony.* II. *Any usage or custom, a manner, mode*: especially, **RITU**, *In the manner of, like, as.*

RIVALIS, e. (*rivus*) I. *Of or belonging to a brook.* II. *Having the same brook in common with another person*: plur. **RIVALES**, *Neighbours who have the same brook in common*: hence, III. **RIVALIS**, *A rival, competitor*: plur. **RIVALES**, *rivals or competitors in love.*

RIVALITAS, atis. f. (*rivalis*) *Rivalry, rivalry (in love)*: *jealously.*

RIVŒRUS, i. m. (dimin. of *rivus*) *A little brook.*

RIVULUS, i. m. *Any small stream of water, a brook*: hence, I. *A watercourse or channel.* II. Fig. *A stream of other liquids.*

RIXA, æ. f. I. *A quarrel, dispute, contest, strife.* II. Fig. *A dispute, debate.*

RIXOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (*rixa*) I. *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle.* II. Fig. *To dispute, contend.*

RUBIGINOSUS, or **RUBIGINOSUS**, a, um. (*rubigo*) *Rusted, rusty*: fig.: *dentes, Mart.*, i. e. *envious, spiteful.*

RŒHGO, or **RŒHGO**, itiner. f. (from *robis*, or *rubus*, i. e. *ruber*) I. *Rust*: hence,

II. *Any thing like rust.* 1. *Dirt contracted on any thing.* 2. Especially, *Blight (on corn), mildew.*

RŒBŒRUS, a, um. (*robur*) *Of oak or other hard wood.*

RŒHRO, avi, atum, Ære. (*robur*) *To make strong, strengthen, confirm.*

RŒHUR, oris. n. I. *A very hard kind of oak, probably, the red or scarlet oak*: hence, II. *Any thing made of oak, or of strong, hard wood*: *robur* denotes also, a kind of prison, or a certain place in a prison. III. *Any thing that is strong.*

IV. Fig. *The strongest, best, or bravest of its kind, the flower.* V. *Hardness*: a stiffness of the joints (of animals).

VI. *Strength, power, vigour.*

RŒRUS, oris. n. for *robur*: see **ROBUR**.

RŒRUSTUS, a, um. (*robur*) I. *Of oak or other hard wood.* II. *Hardy, strong*: especially, *robust, powerful.*

RŒDO, si, sum, Ære. I. *To gnaw.*

II. *To eat away, consume, corrode.*

III. *To wear or wash away (of a river).*

RŒGŒTUS, e. (*rogus*) *Of or belonging to a funeral pile.*

RŒGŒTIO, Ænis. f. (*rogus*) I. *A question, interrogation*: hence, a proposal to the people for the passing of a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill.

II. *A bill passed by the people, a law, decree.* III. *A prayer, entreaty, request.*

RŒGŒTIŒNCŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *rogatio*)

I. *A little or trifling question.* II. *A trifling or paltry bill or law.*

RŒGŒTOR, Æris. m. (*rogus*) I. *One who asks.* 1. *One who proposes a law, brings a bill before the people, and demands their assent or dissent.* 2. *The holder of the comitia.* 3. *He that formerly, when votes were given by word of mouth, asked each person for his vote, and noted*

ROG

it down; afterwards, he who stood at the urn into which the tablets were thrown.

II. One who prays or entreats: hence, a beggar.

RŌGĀTUS, us. m. (rogo) I. A prayer, entreaty, request. II. A question.

RŌGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (rogatio) A question: a proposed law, a bill.

RŌGĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of rogo) I. To ask. II. To pray, entreat.

RŌGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To ask, inquire: hence, pass., Rogor, I am asked: hence, Rogatum, A question. I. Rogare populum, or, plebem, to ask the assent of the people to a proposed law, or their acceptance of a candidate: also of the people, To choose, elect, create (officers), appoint. 2. Milites sacramento rogare, Cæs., to administer an oath to the soldiers, to bind them by an oath; because they were first asked whether or not they were willing to take it. II. To pray, supplicate, entreat. Rogatus, a, um, Entreated. III. To take (hence, ergo, derogo, &c.), also, to fetch.

RŌGĒS, i. m. A funeral pile.

RŌGĀRĪUS, a, um. (res) e. g. rorari, &c. milites. A kind of young, inexperienced, light-armed soldiers, who stood behind the Triarii in battle.

RŌĀTUS, a, um. Part. of RORO.

RŌRESCO, ěre. (ros) To dissolve into dew, to drop like dew.

RŌRIDUS, a, um. for roscidus; Propert.

RŌNIFER, a, um. (ros and fero) That brings dew.

RŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ros) I. Intrans. I. To cause dew to fall, to drop dew. 2. To be dewed: hence, to drop or trickle, to be moist; also, fig., to be filled with a liquid. 3. To fall in drops.

II. Trans. I. To bedew: or, gen., to moisten, wet. 2. To drop, to cause to drop or fall in drops.

RŌS, rŏris. m. I. Dew. II. Any liquid that drops. III. Any fluid.

N. B. Ros maris, Or.; or, Ros marinus, Hor., Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis, L.).

RŌSA, æ. f. (ῥόδον) I. A rose. II. The colour of the red rose. III. As a term of endearment; mea rosa, my sweet, Plaut.

RŌSĀRĪUS, a, um. (rosa) Of roses: hence, Rosarium, A place planted with roses, a bed or garden of roses.

RŌSCIDUS, a, um. (ros) Full of dew, dewy.

RŌSETUM, i. n. (rosa) A place planted with roses, a garden of roses

ROS

RŌSEUS, a, um. (rosa) I. Of roses, covered or filled with roses. II. Rose-coloured, rose-red, rosy.

RŌSTRĀTUS, a, um. (rostrum) Having a beak, snout, or the like, beaked, pointed.

RŌSTRUM, i. n. (rodo) Prop. An instrument for gnawing: hence, in birds, a bill, beak; in other animals, a trunk, snout, muzzle, mouth: also of men, the mouth, but perhaps only contemptuously, or in familiar discourse: hence, fig., any thing like a bill or beak, and so, any thing that projects or terminates in a point: especially, the beak of a ship. N. B. The Romans having captured many galleys belonging to the inhabitants of Antium, employed the beaks of these galleys in adorning a place before the senate house, where the orator's pulpit stood, Liv.; hence, Kostra, The orator's pulpit.

RŌSUS, a, um. Part. of RORO.

RŌTA, æ. f. I. The wheel of a carriage: hence, poetically, a carriage itself, chariot: also for, the horses in a chariot. II. Any round body. III. A circuit, circle. IV. The wheel or rack, as a kind of torture used by the Greeks.

V. The wheel (inconstancy) of fortune. VI. A potter's wheel.

RŌTĀTOR, ōris. m. (roto) One who turns round in a circle.

RŌTĀTUS, us. m. (roto) A turning round in a circle.

RŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (roto) I. Trans. To turn round like a wheel or to turn (itself), to whirl: rotari, to turn (itself) rotund in a circle. II. Intrans. To turn (itself) round in a circle.

RŌTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of rota) A little wheel.

RŌTUNDE, adv. (rotundus) Roundly: hence, with orators, well connected, neatly or elegantly expressed.

RŌTUNDITAS, ātis. f. (rotundus) The round form of a thing, rotundity, roundness.

RŌTUNDUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (rotundus) I. To make round or circular, to round. II. Fig. To heap together.

RŌTUNDUS, a, um. (rota) I. Prop. Round like a wheel: hence, gen., round, spherical. II. Of a wise man; teres atque rotundus, Hor., i. e. who does not cleave to earthly objects. III. Of style, found, polished, flowing.

RŌTŪFACTO, ōci, actum, ěre.; Pass. Rubefacto, factus sum (rubeo and facio) To redden, make red.

RUB

RŪBĒFACTUS, a, um. Part. of RUBĒFACTUS.

RŪBĒO, ul. ěre. (ruber) I. To be red: hence, Rubens, Red. II. To grow red, to blush.

RŪBER, bra, brum. Red. N. B. I. Sol oceanii rubro lavit aquore chirrum, Virg.; here aquore rubrum oceanii denotes the sea reddened with the beams of the sun. II. Rubræ leges, Juv., with red tides.

RŪBESCO, bui, ěre. (rubeo) I. To grow red, to redden. II. To blush.

RŪBĒTA, æ. f. (rubus) A kind of venomous frog found among brambles.

RŪBĒTUM, i. n. (rubus) A place where brambles grow together, a thicket of brambles.

RŪBĒUS, a, um. (from rubus) Of the twigs of brambles.

RŪBĒUNCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of rubicundus) Somewhat red.

RŪBĒCUNDUS, a, um. (rubeo) Red.

RŪBIDUS, a, um. (rubor) Red, reddish.

RUBIGO, &c. See ROMGO, &c.

RŪBOR, ōris. m. (rubeo) Redness: hence, a blush: ruhori est mihi, I am ashamed: hence, bashfulness, modesty: also, shame, disgrace.

RŪBBICA, æ. f. sc. terra. (for rubrica, from ruber) I. Any red earth. II. Any red colour dug from the earth. The titles of laws were made or painted red: hence, III. The title of a law or ordinance, a rubric. IV. A law.

RŪBUS, i. m. (allied to ruber, rubeo) I. A bramble or blackberry bush.

RŪCTĀTĪX, icis. f. (ructo) She that belches; belching.

RŪCTO, āvi, ātum, āre, and RŪCTOR, ātus sum, āri. (freq. of rugo, ěre) I. To belch: also, to void any thing by belching. II. To belch forth, give forth.

RŪCTUS, us. m. (from rugo, ěre; see RUCTO) A belch, the act of belching.

RŪDENS, tis. m. I. Subst. (seems to be the participle of rudo, sc. funis, restis, &c.) A strong rope: especially, the rope of a ship, a cable: hence, fig., for, a ship, navigation. N. B. Fern. gen.; Plaut.

II. Part. of RUDO.

RŪDĒRA, um. n. See RUPUS.

RŪDĪRĪUS, i. m. A gladiator, discharged from service, and presented with a foil (rudis) in token of his discharge.

RŪDĪMENTUM, i. n. (from rudo, ire.) A first trial or essay, a beginning.

RŪDĪS, e. I. Rough, unworked, unpolished, in the state of nature. II.

ignorant, inexperienced, unskilled in any thing: also absolute, ignorant, without experience.

III. Unsuitable, improper, unfit.
IV. Rough, disagreeable, unpleasant.
V. Hard or unripe.
VI. Unadorned.
VII. Inartificial, natural, simple.
VIII. Young, new: hence, new in any thing, inexperienced in or unaccustomed to any thing. Sometimes it may be rendered, *innocent*.

RŪDIS, is. f. I. A ladle or like instrument used for stirring liquids when boiling.
II. A kind of foil, with which soldiers or gladiators fought for exercise or pleasure: such a foil was presented to gladiators when they were discharged from service: hence, fig., of any one who has honourably obtained a discharge from a duty or office; donatum jam rude, Hor.

RŪDO, rudī and rudivī, ruditum, ēre. To raise a loud or disagreeable cry, to roar, below: especially of asses, to bray.

RŪBUS, ōris. n. I. That which consists of many small or broken pieces, rubbish: especially, rubbish consisting of small broken stones, lime, &c.
II. A small piece of brass: a small copper coin; Liv. 26, 11.

RŪFĒDUS, a, um. (dimin. of rufus) I. Reddish, somewhat red: rufulus (homo), red-headed, having red hair, Plaut.

II. Rufuli, The tribum militum appointed by the general, whereas those chosen by the people were called Comitati: Liv. 7, 5.

RŪFUS, a, um. Red, reddish: of persons, red-headed, red-haired.

RŪGA, æ. f. (from *gūa*, to contract) I. A wrinkle.
II. A fold, wrinkle, plait.

RŪGO, ōvī, ōtūm, āre. (ruga) I. Trans. To wrinkle, to draw into wrinkles.
II. Intrans. To wrinkle, to fall into wrinkles.

RŪGŌSUS, a, um. (ruga) Full of wrinkles or folds, wrinkled.

RŪINA, æ. f. (ruo) I. A fall, downfall: hence, II. An overthrow or defeat of an army.
III. Destruction, ruin.
IV. Death, destruction: also, a fault, false step.
V. That which falls or falls down, a ruin, ruins.
VI. A falling upon, attack.

RŪINŌSUS, a, um. (ruina) I. That is about to fall in, ruinous.
II. That has fallen in, in ruins.

RŪMA, æ. f. RUMIS, is. f. and RUMEN, inis. n. I. A breast at which young are suckled, a teat, pap.
II. The throat, gullet, swallow.

RŪMEX, leis. c. Sorrel, sour dock.

RŪMIFICO, āre. (rumor and factio) To make a report: hence, to speak of among one another, to rumour.

RŪMINANS, s. (rumena) I. Cheering again, ruminating.
II. Ruminansibus, Liv. (also, Rūmina, Ov.), the light tree under which Romulus and Remus were suckled, formerly called Romularis, or Romula.

RŪMINATIO, ōnis. f. (rumino) I. A cheering again, ruminating: hence, II. A return or repetition.
III. A thinking upon a thing again, a reconsidering.
IV. A curving, bending.

RŪMINO, āre, and RŪMINOR, āri. (rumen) To chew again, ruminates: fig., to reconsider, to ruminate upon.

RŪMOR, ōris. m. Prop. A sound, noise: especially, a soft or gentle sound, a murmuring, whistling.
I. Of the wind; rumore secundo; Virg., with a favourable wind.
II. Of persons; sometimes, The sound or noise made by people when they assemble: sometimes, the murmuring or talking of people about any thing, a rumour which spreads abroad: hence, I.

A rumour, report, which one hears but knows not whence it proceeds.
2. A speaking well of, approbation, applause.

RŪMPO, rūpī, ruptum, ēre. I. To break or burst asunder, to separate by force: hence, rumpi, to burst: Ruptum, A cleft: also, to tear off or away: also, to cause to burst: hence, rumpere se, and rumpi, to burst: the ancients also used rumpere and rumpi, active and neuter, for to be ready to burst; ruperunt horrea messes, Virg., i. e. the barns are loaded: hence, II. Fig. To destroy, annul, bring to nothing.
III. To hurt, injure, corrupt, spoil.
IV. To open by force or by leaving: hence, to force a way into or through.
V. To cause to break forth.
VI. Rumpere se, or rumpi, To break forth, to come forth with force.
VII. To interrupt.
VIII. To separate, part: hence, to tear off, to cut off.
IX. To weary, weaken, enfeeble.

RŪMPCS, i. m. (rumpo) i. q. tradux. A layer of a vine, when the shoots are carried on from tree to tree.

RŪMUSCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of rumor) A slight rumour or report.

RŪNA, æ. f. A kind of weapon, a kind of missile or dart.

RŪNO, rūl, ruitum, and contr. rūtum, ēre. (from *ruo*) I. Intrans. I. To fall down, fall in, fall to the ground; gō., to perish, come to nothing.
2. To rush

out or forth.
3. To rush in or into, to throw one's self into.
4. To rush on or to a place, to run or hasten towards: hence, fig. 1. To talk or act at random or inconsiderately.
2. To pass away, draw to a close.
II. Trans. 1. To throw down with violence, to throw to the ground: hence, Rutui, a, um, Toru down, that may be torn down; ruta cæsa, not fixtures, moveables.
2. To throw out or forth.

RŪPES, is. f. A rock, especially, a precipitous rock: also, a rock in the sea.

RŪPTOR, ōris. m. (rumpo) One who breaks or destroys.

RŪPTUS, a, um. Part. of RŪMPO.

RŪRICŌLA, æ. c. (rus and colo) That cultivates or dwells in the country, rustic, rural.

RŪRIGENA, æ. c. (rus and gigno) Born or living in the country: hence, Rurigenæ, Countrymen, rustics.

RŪRO, æ. c. and RŪRO, ārī. (rus) To live in the country, to practise husbandry.

RŪRSUM, and RŪRSUM, adv. (contracted for reversus, reversum, i. e. reversus, reversum) I. Backwards, back.
II. On the other hand, on the contrary, again.

III. Again, anew.

RŪS, genit. rūris. n. I. The country, considered as cultivated, lands, fields.

II. The country, as opposed to town or city, comprehending land and houses, and therefore, i. q. a country seat, an estate in the country.
N. B. To the question, whither? we find the accusative; and to the question, where? or, whence? the ablative.

III. Fig. Rustic manners, rusticity.

RŪSCUM, i. n. or RŪSETUS, i. f. Butcher's broom (Ruscus aculeatus, L.).

RŪSŪTUS, a, um. (russus) Dyed red: hence, clothed in red.

RŪSUS, a, um. Red.

RŪSTICŪS, a, um. Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural: hence, Rusticus, subst., A rustic, clown.

RŪSTICĀRIO, ōnis. f. (rusticor) A residing in the country, a country life.

RŪSTICE, adv. In a rustic manner: hence, clownishly, boorishly.

RŪSTICITAS, ātis. f. (rusticus) I. In a good sense, The manners of the country or of country people.
II. In a bad sense, Rusticity, clownishness. I. Unmannersness, awkwardness, rudeness, whether in words or actions.
2. Clownish bashfulness.

RŪSTICOR, āri. (rusticus) To reside in the country.

RUSTICŪS, a, um. (dimin. of rusticus) *1. Living in the country.* II. *Clowish, rude, unmanly.*

RUSTICUS, a, um. (rus) *1. Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural; homo, or simply, Rusticus, A countryman, any one who resides in the country and pursues rural occupations, so that it denotes, sometimes, a country gentleman, sometimes, a peasant, clown, boor.* II. *Clowish, unmanly, rude, awkward, coarse; hence, Rusticus, and Rustica, A boor, clown, unmanly person.* III. *Simple, unadorned, artless.*

RUTUM, adv. for rursum.

RUTA, æ. f. (ῥῦτη, or ῥύτη) *Rue, a kind of bitter herb.*

RUTACESA. See RTO.

RUTĀBŪLUM, i. n. (ruo) *An instrument for raking; hence, 1. An instrument for drawing fire forward in an oven, a coal rake.* II. *An instrument for stirring liquids, a ladle.*

RŪTĀTUS, a, um. (ruta) *Furnished with rue.*

RŪTĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (rutillus) *1. Intrans. To be red or reddish, to be of a gold colour, to shine like gold.* II. *Trans. To make red or reddish, or of a gold colour.*

RŪTILUS, a, um. *Red, of a deep red.*

RŪTRUM, i. n. (ruo) *An instrument for scraping or digging.*

RŪTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ruta) *Small rue, a little bit of rue.*

RŪTUS, a, um. Part. of RTO.

S.

SABĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (sabbatum) *Of or belonging to the sabbath; hence, Sabatarius, One who observes the sabbath, a sabbatarian, a Jew.*

SABBĀTUM, i. n. (σάββατον, from Hebr. שַׁבָּת, rest) *1. The Jewish sabbath; tricesima sabbata, Hor., i. e. according to some, the thirtieth day of the month; according to others, the passover, which fell in the thirtieth week of the year, reckoning from September.* II. *Sabbata means sometimes, The Jewish festivals.*

SĀBINA, æ. f. (Sabīnus) *Sabine or sabin.*

SĀBŪLUM, i. n. and SĀBŪLO, ōnis, m. *Coarse sand.*

SĀBURBA (Sabūra), æ. f. (sabulum) 339

Sand, usually, that sort with which ships are laden, ballast.

SĀBURRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (saborra) *To fill or lade with sand or ballast; fig., for, to fill with victuals and drink; ubi saporate sumus, Plaut.*

SĀCĀRIUS, a, um. (sacrus) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with saks.*

SACCHARUM or -ōN, i. n. (σάκχαρον) *Sugar collected from reeds; Plin. H. N. 12, 8, 17. N. B. Our sugar was not known in Europe before the time of the crusades.*

SACCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sacrus) *To sift or strain through coarse linen.*

SACCŪS, i. n. (dimin. of sacrus) *A little sack or bag.*

SACCUS, i. m. (σάκος) *A sack or bag for any purpose.*

SĀCELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of sacrum) *Any small place or apartment, consecrated to a deity, and containing an altar or image, a chapel.*

SĀCER, cra, crum. *1. Sacred, consecrated or dedicated to a deity; hence, gen. sacer, holy, religious, inviolable, reverend; also, sacred or honourable in the esteem of any one.* II. *Devoted as an offering to the infernal deities, and so to death; hence, 1. Accused; hence, 2. Execrable, horrible, infamous, wicked.*

N. B. The ancients said also, Sacer, cris, cre: e. g. sacres porci, Plaut.

SĀCERDOS, ōtis. e. (sacer) *A priest or priestess.*

SĀCERDŌTĀLIS, e. (sacerdos) *Priestly, sacerdotial.*

SĀCRĀMENTUM, i. n. (sacro) *That by which a person solemnly binds himself or another to any thing; hence, 1. A formal deposit of a certain sum of money with the Pontifex in civil suits, so that the losing party was to forfeit the said sum; hence, a civil process or suit.* II. *An oath; especially, a military oath.*

SĀCRĀRIUM, i. n. (from sacrum or sacra) *1. A place in which sacred things are kept, a sacristy.* II. *A place of religious worship, a chapel, temple; thus also, a private chapel in one's house.*

SĀCRĀTUS, a, um. *1. Part. of sacro; see SACRO.* II. *Adj. Consecrated, sacred, holy.*

SĀCRĪCŪLA, æ. c. (sacrum and colo) *A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest or priestess.*

SĀCRĪFER, a, um. (sacro and fero) *That carries sacred things.*

SĀCRĪFĪCĪLIS, e. (sacrificium) *Of or belonging to sacrifice.*

SĀCRĪFĪCĪTIO, ōnis. f. (sacrificio) *A sacrificer.*

SĀCRĪFĪCIUM, i. n. (sacrificio) *A sacrifice, offering.*

SĀCRĪFĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sacrificus) *To sacrifice, offer a sacrifice.* N. B. Sacrificus, for sacrificio; Plaut.

SĀCRĪFĪCŪS, a, um. (dimin. of sacrificio) *Sacrificing, offering or performing sacrifice; hence, subst., Sacrificulus, A sacrificer, sacrificing priest.*

SĀCRUM, a, um. (sacrum and facio) *1. Sacrificing, offering.* II. *Of or belonging to sacrifices.*

SĀCRĪLĒGIUM, i. n. (sacrilegus) *1. A stealing the sacred things belonging to a temple, or otherwise consecrated to a deity, sacrilege.* II. *A violation of religious duties or customs, an irreligious or impious action.*

SĀCRĪLĒGUS, a, um. (sacra and lego) *1. That steals the sacred things belonging to a temple or otherwise consecrated to the gods, sacrilegious.* II. *That violates religious duties or customs, irreligious, impious.* III. *Gen. Wicked, cursed, impious, profane.*

SĀCRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sacer) *1. To consecrate or dedicate to a deity; hence, 2. To dedicate, destine, appoint.*

III. *To render sacred or inviolable; Sacratu, Sacred, holy.*

SĀCROSANCTUS, a, um. (sacer and sanctus) *1. Inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty, very sacred.*

II. *Gen. Sacred, honourable, reverend.*

SĀCRUPĪCO, āre. See SACRIFICIO.

SACRUM, i. n. *1. A sacred thing.*

II. *Any holy rite or act of religious worship, especially, a sacrifice; hence, any thing sacred.*

SĀPE (for s̄ap̄i π̄) *Often, frequently.*

N. B. 1. Sapius is often put for saepe. 2. Numero is often appended to saepe without increasing the signification, as in English, *Oftenness.*

SĀPENUMĒRO, adv. See SĀPE.

SĀPELŪLE, adv. (dimin. of saepe) *Often.*

SĀTA, æ. f. *A bristle; see SETA.*

SĀVE, adv. *Cruelly, fiercely.*

SĀVIO, īvi or īi, itum, ire. (sāvius) *1. To rage, to act fiercely or cruelly, to vent one's rage; hence, 1. To roar, bellow. 2. To behave boldly or courageously.*

II. *To be angry, to fume or be in a passion.*

SĀVITER, adv. i. q. s̄ave; Plaut.

SĀVITIA, æ. f. (sāvius) *1. Cruelly, rage, fierceness, violence.* II. *Intense-ness, severity.*

SĀVITRIS, cl. f. i. q. s̄avītra; Tac.

SÆVIFROD, inis. f. i. q. sævita; Plaut. SÆVUS, a, um. I. *Cruel, raging, fierce, savage.* II. *Terrible, or, powerful, mighty.*

SÆGA, æ. f. See SÆGUS.

SÆGA, æ. f. See SÆGUS.

SÆGACITAS, ætis. f. (sagax) *The power of perceiving or observing any thing easily, or of tracing out.* I. *Quickness of scent, sagacity.* II. *Acuteness, sagacity, penetration, subtlety.*

SÆGACITER. adv. I. *Of the senses, especially the sense of smelling, quickly.* II. *Of the understanding, sagaciously, shrewdly, acutely.*

SÆGANA, æ. f. i. q. saga. *An enchantress, witch:* it is used by Horace as the proper name of a certain enchantress.

SÆGATUS, a, um. (sagum) *Clothed with or having on a sagum.*

SÆGAX, æcis. (sagto) *That traces out or perceives anything easily.* I. *Quick-scented.* II. *Sagacious, penetrating, acute, ingenious, shrewd.*

SÆGNA, æ. f. (σάγω, i. e. to fill, cram) I. *A fattening.* II. *Of animals; also, food with which animals are fattened.* 2. *Of men, for, Nourishment, support.* II. *A fattened animal.* III. *Gen. Food, fodder, feed.*

SÆGNO, æri, ætum, ære. (sagina) I. *To fatten, feed.* II. *To feed, to give to eat.* III. *Fig. To fatten.*

SÆGIO, ire. (sagus) *To trace or perceive any thing easily, to have a quick scent.*

SÆGITTA, æ. f. I. *An arrow.* II. *A constellation called the Arrow.*

SÆGITTIARIUS, a, um. (sagitta) *Of or belonging to an arrow:* hence, Sagittarius, subst. I. *An archer.* 2. *The constellation Sagittarius, otherwise called Arcteneus.*

SÆGITTIÆFER, a, um. (sagitta and fero) *Carrying arrows:* hence, armed with arrows, an archer.

SÆGITTIÆGER, a, um. (sagitta and gero) *Carrying arrows:* Sagittiger, subst., *The constellation Sagittarius.*

SÆGITTIOPŒTENS, tis. (sagitta and potens) *Powerful with the arrow:* hence, subst., *The constellation Sagittarius.*

SÆGITTO, avi, ætum, ære. (sagitta) I. *To strike or pierce with arrows.* II. *To furnish with arrows.*

SÆGMEN, inis. n. (sancio) *That by which any thing is rendered inviolable:* hence, the grass torn up with the earth which a fœdalis had with him when he made a league with an enemy. By this his person was rendered sacred.

SAGŒLATUS, a, um. *Wearing a sagulum.* SAGŒTUM, i. n. (dimin. of sagum) *A thick, short, upper garment or mantle, thrown over the shoulders, and fastened on the side with a buckle, worn in travelling, in war, &c.*

SAGUM, i. m. *A military cloak;* see SÆGUS.

SAGUS, a, um. Perhaps prop. *Thick, made thick by manual labour;* from σάγω, hence, Sagum (sc. vestimentum, pallium), subst. (and sometimes sagus or saga, fem.). *A thick woollen cloth or mantle worn in rough weather, in travelling, in war, &c.*

SÆGUS, a, um. *That traces out or discovers any thing, and so, prophetic, presaging:* hence, Sæga, sc. mulier, *An enchantress, witch, sorceress.*

SAL, genit. sallis. m. and n. and plur. Sals, masc. (Gr. ἅλα) I. *Salt.* II. *Fig. Wit, facetiousness.* III. *Understanding; sense, shrewdness, cunning.* IV. *Elegance, taste, neatness.* V. *An incentive, provocative.* VI. *Poetically, Salt water, the sea, the brine.*

SALACON, or SALACO, onis. m. (σαλάκων) *An impertinent and haughty fellow who has nothing to be proud of, a braggart.*

SALÆPŒTIUM, i. n. *A mannikin, Tom Thumb.*

SALÆRIUS, a, um. (sal) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with salt:* hence, I. *Salarius, subst., A seller of salt or salt fish.* II. *Salarium, sc. argentum, prop., A present given to the governor of a province for salt:* hence, I. *An allowance of necessities for a journey.* 2. *A salary, pension, stipend.*

SALAX, æcis. (from salio) *Wanton, lustful.*

SALÆBRA, æ. f. *A rugged or uneven place:* hence, fig., in speaking, *roughness, unevenness.*

SALÆBRŒSUS, a, um. (salebra) *Rugged, uneven, rough.*

SALÆRIUS, e. I. *Salian, of or belonging to the Salii or priests of Mars:* hence, II. *Sumptuous in eating or drinking.*

SALICTUM, i. n. (from salicetum, from salix) *A willow bed, willow ground.*

SALIGNEUS, and SALIGNUS, a, um. (salix) *Of willows or the wood of the willow.*

SALII, ōrum. m. See SALIUS.

SALLILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of salidum) *A little saltcellar.*

SALLIÆ, æ. f. (sc. officina, from salinis, a, um) I. *A salt-work, salt-pit.* II. *Fig. Witty speech, a bon mot.*

SALLINUM, i. n. (sc. vas, from salinus, a, um) *A saltcellar, used sometimes for serving up salt in at table, sometimes at sacrifices.*

SALINUS, a, um. (sal) *Of or belonging to salt.*

SALIO, salivi or salij and salul, saltum, ire. (σάλλωμαι) I. *To leap, spring, hop.* II. *To spring or leap, forth, to come forth quickly:* hence, salientes (sc. aquæ), *Pipes from which water rushes forth and expands itself, a fountain.* III. *To move quickly, to tremble, palpitate, pant, beat, throbb.* N. B. Salul is the most common form of the perfect; salii is also used.

SALLISUBSILIUS, i. m. (Salius and subsilio, for Sallius subilliens) *A dancing Sallus or priest of Mars.*

SALLIUS, i. m. (sallio) Prop. *A leaper:* hence, plur., Salli, originally a common name for all *Præsts*, who danced in the performance of religious ceremonies. But, from the time of Numa, the title was appropriated to *The Priests of Mars*, who danced in procession through the city on the first of March yearly: hence, Sallius, a, um, *Salian;* in moreen Sallium, Hor.: where, however, Sallium may be the genitive for Sallorum.

SALLIUA, æ. f. (perhaps from *salax*.) I. *Spittle:* hence, II. *Appetite, desire.*

SALLIX, icis. f. *A willow.*

SALSAMENTARIUS, a, um. (salsamentum) *Of or relating to salted fish or its pickle.*

SALSAMENTUM, i. n. (from salso, ære.) I. *Fish-pickle, brine.* II. *Salted or pickled fish.*

SALSE, adv. *With salt:* fig., *with wit, wittily, acutely, sharply.*

SALSIPŒTENS, tis. (salsus and potens) *Lord of the sea;* an epithet of Neptune; Plaut.

SALSŒRA, æ. f. (sallo, ære) *A salting, pickling;* pickle, brine: hence, fig.; *mea animæ salsura evenit*, Plaut., i. e. I am not in good humour.

SALSUS, a, um. I. *Salted, salt:* hence, Salsum, *Any thing salted.* II. *Fig. Salt, tasting like salt, brackish.* III. *Fig. Tasteful.* IV. *Witty, sharp, acute, facetious.* V. *Fine, pleasant, agreeable.*

SALTATIO, ōnis. f. (salto) *A dancing, dance.*

SALTATOR, ōris. m. (salto) I. *At banquets and entertainments.* II. *On the stage, A pantomime.*

SALTATORIUS, a, um. (saltator) *Of or belonging to dancing.*

SAL.

SALTATRIX, icis. f. (saltator) *A female dancer or pantomime.*

SALTATUS, us. m. (salto) *A dancing.*

SALTEM, adv. I. *At least, at all events.* II. *Otherwise, else.* III. *Non saltem. Not even.*

SALPIN. adv. i. q. saltem.

SALTO, avi, ōnum, are. (freq. of salio)

I. *Intrans. To dance, to make gestures and gesticulations, not only with the feet, but with the whole body, and especially with the hands.* II. *Trans. To express any thing by dancing or gesticulation.*

SALUOSUS, a, um. (salvus) *Fall of woods or forests, woody.*

SALTUS, us. m. (salio) *A leap, spring, bound: hence, a dancing, dance.*

SALTUS, us. m. (from saltus) *I. A wooded chain of mountains: hence, II. A pasture for cattle, a walk: and sometimes, an estate containing such pastures.*

III. *An entrance of a forest, a narrow pass.* IV. *Fig. A difficult or dangerous business.*

SALUBER, bris, bre, and SALUBRIS (masc. and fem.), e. (from salus) I. *Wholesome, healthful, salubrious, conducive to health: hence, wholesome, useful, advantageous, profitable.* II. *Sound, healthy, not diseased: hence, good, serviceable, proper.*

SALUBRITAS, atis. f. (saluber) *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity: hence, fig., soundness, healthiness.*

SALUBRITER, adv. I. *Wholesomely, healthfully, salubriously.* II. *Profitably, advantageously.*

SALUM, i. n. (φάλος) Prop. *The restless motion of the sea: hence, I. The open or high sea, the sea at a considerable distance from the shore: the sea at a small distance from the shore, where ships can lie at anchor, a road: with the poets, for the sea, generally: also for, the waves of a river.* II. *A sailing upon the sea, a voyage, the tossing and rolling of a ship in a voyage.*

SALUS, otis. f. (from salvus, a um, or at least allied to it) I. *Uninjured condition, freedom from hurt: hence, I. Soundness, health.* II. *Welfare, fortune, prosperity: hence, civil welfare or prosperity of a Roman, when he is not in exile.*

II. *Deliverance, preservation, from death, danger, &c.: hence, a means of deliverance.* III. *Safety, security.* IV. *A salutation, compliment, greeting: salutum nunciare, to carry one's compliments.*

SALUTARIS, e. (salus) I. *Wholesome,*

SAL

healthy, salubrious. II. *Advantageous, profitable, serviceable, salutary.*

SALUTÄRITER, adv. *Salutarily, beneficially.*

SALUTATIO, ōnis. f. (saluto) I. *A greeting, saluting, salutation, compliment.*

II. *Court, visit: dare se salutationi amicorum, Cic., i. e. to receive visits.*

SALUTATOR, ōris. m. (saluto) I. *One who salutes or greets.* II. *Especially, One who pays a formal visit, or makes court to a person of distinction.*

SALUTATRIX, icis. f. (saluator) *She that salutes.*

SALUTIFER, a, um. (salus and fero) *That brings health, fortune, or deliverance.*

SALUTIFICÄULUS, a, um. (salus and gerulus) *That conveys a salutation or compliment: pueri, Plaut., whose office was to carry compliments, and so to go on errands.*

SALUTO, avi, ätum, äre. (salus) *To say salve to any one, to pay one's respects to any one: hence, I. To greet, salute: hence, I. To salute by a title: aliquem imperatorem, Tac., to salute as emperor.* 2. *To pay one's respects to, to visit: especially, to pay a complimentary visit at the house of a principal man, to pay one's court.* II. *To take leave.*

SALVATOR, ōris. m. (salvo) *A saviour, deliverer: the word used by ecclesiastical writers to denote THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD. The classical word is servator.*

SALVE, adv. (from salvus, a, um) *In good condition, in good circumstances.*

SALVE, imperat. of salveo. See SALVEO.

SALVEO, ěre. (salvus) *To be well or in good health: we find it for the most part in the imperative, salve, salvete, salveto: also, salvebis, and salvere (jubeo), I hope you are well.* I. *In greeting, saluting, paying or returning a compliment, salve and salveto express our, Good day to you! how are you? how do you do? your humble servant.* II. *In taking leave, Farewell! adieu! God bless you!*

SALVUS, a, um. (salus, ōis) I. *Unhurt, uninjured.* II. *Safe, not lost.*

III. *In good condition.* IV. *Delivered, saved.* V. *Well, in good health.*

SAMBUCA, æ. f. (σαμβούκη) I. *A triangular stringed instrument, perhaps, a kind of harp.* II. *A military machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could mount the walls.*

SAMBUCINA, æ. f. (sambuca and cano) *A female player on the sambuca.*

SAM

SAMBUCISTRIA, æ. f. (σαμβούκιστρια) i. q. sambucina.

SAMNUS, a, um. (dimin. of Samius, Samian) *Earthen.*

SANABĪLIS, e. (sano) *That may be cured, curable.*

SANATIO, ōnis. f. (sano) *A curing, healing.*

SANCAPTIS, idis. f. *A fictitious spice: Plant. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.*

SANCTO, ivi or ii, but more commonly xii, citum and ctum, ire. (from ἅγιος, ἅγιος, ἅγιος) I. *To consecrate, dedicate.*

II. *To render sacred or inviolable, to appoint as sacred or inviolable: it may often be rendered, to appoint, decree, ordain, establish, fix.* III. *To make any thing irrevocable, unalterable, or inviolable, to establish, settle, confirm, ratify.* IV. *To forbid any thing under pain of punishment.* V. *To punish.* N. B. *Sanxi is the most common form of the perfect.*

SANCTE, adv. *Sacredly.* I. *Inviolably, without intending to violate: hence, under a severe penalty.* II. *Piously, religiously, conscientiously.* III. *Chastely, honourably.* IV. *Exactly, scrupulously.*

SANCTIMONIA, æ. f. (sanctus) i. q. sanctitas. *Conscientiousness, upright and virtuous behaviour, virtue: also, holiness, sanctity: also, scrupulousness, exactness.*

SANCTIO, ōnis. f. (sanctio) *An establishing or ordaining strictly: fœderis, a clause, provision, article: hence, an ordinance, law.*

SANCTITAS, atis. f. (sanctus) I. *Sacredness, inviolableness.* II. *Holiness, sanctity, uprightness, virtue: hence, modesty, chastity: also, piety.*

SANCTO, ěris. m. (for sanctior, from sanctio) *One who establishes, appoints, or ordains.*

SANCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of sanctio: see SANCTIO.* II. *Adj. I. Sacred, inviolable.* 2. *Divine, sacred, venerable.* 3. *Holy, pious, virtuous, righteous, just.*

SANDALIGÆÄULUS, a, um. (sandalium and gerulus) *That carries slippers.*

SANDALIUM, i. n. (σενδάλιον) *A kind of shoe with a high sole, made of light wood, cork, or leather, which was fastened with straps round the foot, a sandal.*

SANDÄPILA, æ. f. *A beer, perhaps only for poor persons and makers.*

SANDEX, icis, or SANDYX, ōis. c. (σάνδης) *A kind of mineral red colour: it was compounded with vermilion and red ochre, or perhaps was vermilion itself.*

SINE adv. I. Reasonably, with reason. II. Truly, indeed, verily, assuredly, of a truth: hence, in answers, it is equivalent to, yes: in concessions, for my part, as far as I am concerned. III. Very right: sane quam, very, very much.

IV. With an imperative, when it may be rendered, Then, but, only, or be omitted altogether; age sane, Ter. V. Ironically, Indeed, truly.

SANGUALIS, or **SANQUALIS**, Is. f. (avis) A kind of bird, which some call an osprag (Ossifraga), sea-eagle.

SANGUEN, Inis. n. l. q. sanguis. Blood. **SANGUINARIUS**, a. u. m. (sanguis) I. Of or belonging to blood. II. Blood-thirsty, sanguinary.

SANGUINEUS, a. um. (sanguis) I. Consisting of blood. II. Bloody. III. Blood-coloured, red. IV. Blood-thirsty.

SANGUIOLENTUS, a. um. (sanguis) I. Full of blood, bloody. II. Blood-thirsty: hence, cruel.

SANGUIS, Inis. m. (allied to sanies) I. Blood in the body. II. Fig. Blood, a violent death. III. Fig. Blood, fierceness, vigour.

IV. Fig. Blood, property, money. V. Blood, natural moisture, juice, sap. VI. Blood, i. e. consanguinity, relationship, race, family: hence, a descendant, child.

SANIES, Æi. f. I. Bloody matter, corrupted blood and other humours of the body not yet formed into good matter (pus), gore. Also, Blood, especially, old or corrupt blood. II. Any thing resembling matter, humour, moisture. With the poets also for, Fenom, poison.

SANITAS, Ætis. f. (sanus) I. Soundness of body. II. Fig. Soundness of mind: hence, sound judgment, right reason. III. Of style, Purity, propriety, regularity, correctness.

SANNA, Æi. f. An opening of the mouth and showing of the teeth: a kind of mockery or jeering with grimaces and very mouths.

SANNIO, Ænis. m. (sanna) One who opens the mouth and shows the teeth in mockery; afterwards, any mimic, jester, buffoon.

SANO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (sanus) To heal, cure, make sound: hence, fig., to heal, cure, to improve, restore, repair, correct.

SANUS, a. um. I. Of the body, Sound, in good health, well. II. Fig. Sound, in good condition, in good state: hence, I. Of the understanding, Reasonable, dis-

creet, in his right mind, in his senses. 2. Of an orator, or the style of a speech, Correct, pure.

SAPA, Æ. f. Must, new wine boiled thick, new wine or must from which a certain part is boiled away.

SAPERDA, Æ. f. (σαπίδα) A kind of fish of small value, found in the Palus Mæotis.

SAPIENS, tis. I. Part. of sapio; see SAPIO. II. Adj. Wise, discreet, especially, acquainted with the true value of things, well advised, judicious. III. Subst. 1. An epicure, one of exquisite palate. 2. A wise man, sage.

SAPIENTER, adv. I. With taste, wisely, discreetly. II. Magnanimously.

SAPIENTIA, Æ. f. (sapienti) I. Wisdom, prudence, discretion, judgment. II. Knowledge, science. III. Understanding.

IV. Practical wisdom, good sense: hence, magnanimity, calmness, resignation.

SAPIO, ivi and ii or vi, Ære. I. To taste, to have a taste or flavour, of things which are eaten or drunk: also, to smell of any thing. II. To taste any thing, to relish: hence, fig., to be wise, to have understanding or good sense: also seq. accus., to understand.

SAPOR, Æris. m. (sapio) I. The taste or flavour of a thing: hence, I. Wit. 2. Food that has a good flavour, a luxury, delicacy: a smell, scent, odour: saporis, odoriferous things, odours. II. Taste or flavour of any thing in the mouth: taste, judgment, power of judging.

SAPROPRAGO, Ære. (σαπροσ and πάγω) To eat putrid food.

SARCASMUS, i. m. (σαρκασμός) A satirical jest, a sarcasm.

SARCINA, Æ. f. (sarcio) A burden, bundle, pack: hence, fig., a burden, load, difficulty.

SARCINARIUS, a. um. (sarcina) Of or belonging to a burden or baggage.

SARCINATOR, Æris. m. (sarcio) One who mends or patches clothes.

SARCINATUS, a. um. (sarcina) Having a burden, loaded.

SARCINULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of sarcina) A little bundle or burden; baggage: also, goods, property.

SARCIO, sarsi, sartum, Ære. I. To mend, repair. II. Fig. To restore, repair, make good. The participle sartus has all these meanings; they said especially, sartus et tectus, or, more commonly, sartus tectus, in good condition;

I. Prop. of buildings, In good repair, well

built or roofed. 2. Fig. In good condition.

SARCOPHAGUS, a. um. (σαρκόφαγος) That eats or consumes flesh; lapis, Plin., a kind of stone in which corpses are consumed and reduced to ashes within a few days: hence, Sarcophagus, subst., A grave, sepulchre.

SARCLUM, l. n. and **SARCLUS**, l. m. (sarro s. sarrio) A hoe, rake, weeding hook.

SARDONYCHATUS, a. um. Furnished or adorned with a sardonyx.

SARISSA, Æ. f. (σάρισα) A long lance used by the Macedonians: hence, Saris-sophorus (σαρυσσώφωρος), A Macedonian lancer.

SARMENTUM, l. n. for sarmentum; Plaut. SARMENTUM, l. m. A twig or thin branch of trees, plants, or vines, whether green or dry. Sarmenta, Fagots: fascies sarmentorum, Liv. bundles of fagots.

SARRACUM, l. n. A kind of waggon or cart: we find also, Soracum, Plaut.

SARRIO, or **SARIO**, ivi and ii, also, ul, itum, Ære. To hoe, to rake or weed with a hook.

SARRITUS, a. um. Part. of SARRIO.

SARTAGO, Inis. f. A kind of kitchen utensil, perhaps, a frying-pan: fig.: sartago loquendi, Pers., i. e. a motley mixture.

SARTOR, Æris. m. (from sarrio) One who rakes or hoes.

SAT, adv. for satis. Enough, sufficiently.

SATĀGEUS, a. um. (satago) That ceases himself with business.

SATĀGITO, or **SATĀGITO**, Ære. To have enough to do, to be fully occupied; agitas sat rerum tuarum, Plaut., you have enough to do if you mind your own business.

SATĀGŪO, Ægi, actum, Ære. I. To do enough; nunc satagit, Plaut., now he pays enough. II. To have enough to do, to have one's hands full of business, to be busy.

SĀTELLES, Itis. c. I. One who guards the person of a prince, a life-guard. II. A serwant, attendant. III. Especially in a bad sense, A partner in crime, accomplice.

SĀTIAS, Ætis. f. (satis) for satietas. I. Sufficiency, plentifulness. II. Satiety, disgust.

SĀTIĒTAS, Ætis. f. (satis) I. A being satisfied, satiety. II. Fulness, a glut; loathing, disgust.

SĀTIN', for satine. I. Not enough?

11. Enough? sufficiently? III. *Truly, in truth, indeed, in fact.*
 SATIO, avi, atum, are. (satis) 1. To satisfy with victuals and drink; to satiate, fill; fig.: to saturate, to fill sufficiently. 11. To satisfy, content. III. To fill too much, glut, cloy.

SATIO, onis, f. (sero) 1. A sowing. II. A planting.

SATIRA, æ. See SATYRA.

SATIUS, æ. See SATIS.
 SATIUS, adv. Compar. Satius. 1. Posit. Satis. (from *Satur*) 1. Enough, sufficiently. Observe especially its connection with certain verbs. 1. Satis agere, or satagere, To have one's hands full of business; see SATAGO. 2. Satis habere, To regard as enough, to consider sufficient; hence, to be content or satisfied. 3. Satis facere, or satisfacere, To satisfy, give satisfaction; see SATISFACIO. 4. Especially, with accipio, do, expro, offero, peto, &c., it denotes, *Sufficient assurance or security*; satis accipere, to receive or take securely. 2. Rightly, duly, properly; also, tolerably, pretty well. II. Comp. Satis. 1. Adj. Preferable, better. 2. Adv. Rather (for potius).

SATIATATIO, onis, f. (satisdo) A satisfying; hence, a giving security.
 SATIATATUM, i, n. See SATISDO.
 SATISDO, or SATIS DO, dedit, datum, dare. To give enough; hence, to give security or bail; hence, Satisdatum, subst., Security; satisdato debere, Cic., to owe on account of security given.

SATISFACIO, or SATIS FACIO, Æci, actum, Ære. To do enough, satisfy; hence, 1. To satisfy by payment, to pay. II. To satisfy by giving security, to give security. III. To satisfy by excupulating or justifying one's self, to justify or excupulate one's self. IV. To satisfy by suffering punishment.

SATISFACIO, onis, f. (satisfacio) A satisfying, whether by payment, excupulation, or suffering punishment; hence, 1. A paying, payment. II. Excupulation, justification, excuse. III. Satisfaction (by suffering punishment).

SATIUS, Better, rather; see SATIS.
 SATUR, onis, m. (from sero, sevi, &c.) 1. A sower, planter. II. A producer, father, creator, author.
 SATRAPÆ, æ or is, also, SATRAPA, æ, and SATRAPÆ, Æpis, m. (σατράπης) A Persian governor, satrap, bathaw, viceroys of a province.

SATUR, Æra, Ærum, (satis) 1. Full, sated, that has eaten enough, full of food.

11. Satisfied, that has enough. III. Rich, fruitful, fertile; hence, 1. Fig., of oratory; nec satura jejunæ dicat, Cic., fertile subjects. 2. Of colours, Full, strong, deep. IV. Saturated, of garments which are thoroughly dyed. V. Fat, fatted. VI. Various, consisting of various things; laxa satura, or usually, satura, when either laxa or res is understood. 1. A plate filled with various kinds of fruit, such as was annually offered to the gods. 2. A mixture of various things, a medley, olio. From this word (satura) the word satira is said to have been formed, 1. e. A satire.

SATÛNETA, æ, f. and SATÛNETUM, i, n. Savory, a kind of plant.

SATÛRITAS, atis, f. (satur) 1. Satiety, fulness. II. Copiousness, abundance.

SATIÛS, avi, atum, are. (satur) 1. To satisfy, satiate, fill, glut; hence, 1. Fig. To satisfy, content, satiate. 2. To fill, saturate. 11. To cloy, glut.

SATÛS, a, um. Part. of SERO.

SATÛS, us, m. (sero, sevi, &c.) 1. A sowing or planting. II. A bringing forth, or begotting; a race, stock, family.

SATÛRA, also SATIRA, and SATURA, æ, f. sc. pœsis. (from satur, mixed) A satire; 1. e. 1. A poem on several subjects, and in various metres, such as Varro and Ennius wrote. II. A sarcastic or satirical composition, such as Luellius, Horace, and Persius wrote.

SATÛRICUS, i, m. (σατυρικός) A little satire.

SATÛRUS, i, m. (Σάτυρος) 1. A kind of ape. II. A satyr: the satyri are represented by the poets as a kind of monsters or semi-devils, having two goats' feet, and of petulant and wanton disposition; hence, Satyri, Plays in which satyrs are introduced, satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

SATÛCÛITIO, onis, f. (saucio) A wounding.

SATÛCIO, avi, atum, are. (saucus) To wound, hurt; also, to wound mortally, to kill.

SATÛCIUS, a, um. 1. Wounded; fig., hurt, injured. II. Wounded in mind, feeling, path, troubled, vexed, sorrowful.

III. Smitten with love. IV. Sick, indisposed, ill; also gen., unwell or disordered in any respect.

SAVID, sc. See STAVIO, &c.

SAXÛTILIS, e. (saxum) That dwells or is found in rocks or stones.

SAXÛTUM, i, n. (saxum) A rocky place.

SAXÛS, a, um. (saxum) Of or from rocks or stones, rocky, stony.

SAXÛLICEUS, a, um. (saxum and facio) That changes into rock or stone, petrifying.

SAXÛPRAGÛS, a, um. (saxum and frango) That breaks rocks or stones.

SAXÛSUS, a, um. (saxum) 1. Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony. II. That is found in rocks or stones.

SAXÛLUM, i, n. (dimin. of saxum) A little rock or stone.

SAXUM, i, n. 1. A rock; hence, Saxa, Rocky or stony places. II. A stone, especially, a large stone or piece of rock, a crag; hence, a stone wall; also, a foundation of stone or masonry.

SCÛBELLUM (not Scõbillum), i, n. (dimin. of scamum) 1. A low bench, footstool. II. A kind of musical instrument, which by the pressure of the foot always produced the same tone.

SCÛBIA, bra, brum. (scabo) Rough, not smooth; hence, Scabra, i. q. rough, Rust.

SCÛBIÆ, Æi, f. (scabo) 1. Roughness of the skin accompanied with itching, the scab, itch, mange. II. Roughness. III. An itching, a strong impulse or desire.

SCÛDIGÛS, a, um. (scabies) 1. Scabby. II. Rough; far, Pers., 1. e. spoiled, worm-eaten.

SCÛBO, bi, Ære. (from *σάβω, κάτω, σκαῖρος*) To scratch, rub.

SCÛVUS, æ, f. (scœvus) An omen, whether lucky or unlucky.

SCÛVUS, a, um. (σκαῖος.) 1. Left.

11. Unfortunate, unlucky. III. Aftward.

SCÛLA, æ, f. (from scando) 1. A step, stair; it is usually found in the plural, scale, arum. 1. Several ladders or flights of steps. 2. A single ladder, flight of steps, stairs. N. B. Scalls habito tribus, Mart., in the third story. II. The step of a ladder, &c.

SCÛLUM, i, m. (σκαλωμός) The piece of wood on the side of a galley or boat in which the oar works, a thwart; hence, 1. An oar. II. A boat.

SCÛLPELLUM, i, n. and SCÛLPELLUS, i, m. (dimin. of scalprum or scalper) A small sharp instrument for cutting; especially, a surgical instrument for opening veins or cutting away flesh, a lancet.

SCÛLPO, pti, ptum, Ære. (σκάωω) 1. To cut, grave. II. To scratch, rub, scrape; hence, fig., to tickle.

SCÛLPRUM, i, n. (sculpo) A sharp in-

instrument for cutting, used by various artists and mechanics, a shoemaker's knife, a surgeon's knife or lancet, a penknife, a pruning-knife or hedge-bill, a chisel.

SCALPTOR, ōtis, m. (scalpo) One who works with a chisel, a carver, engraver.

SCALPTŌRIUM, i. n. (scalpo) An instrument for scratching or rubbing.

SCALPTŪRA, ō. f. (scalpo) I. A carving, graving; sculpture. II. A figure carved, carved work.

SCALPTŪRIUS, or SCALPTŪRIUS, ire. (desider. of scalpo) To scratch, rub.

SCALPTUS, a, um. Part of Scalpo.

SCAMBEA, a, um. (scambus) Cracked-legged, bow-legged.

SCAMMŌNIA, or SCAMMŌNES, a, m. f. (scammōnia) Scammōnia (Convulvulus Scammōnia, L.).

SCAMNEM, i. n. (scando) I. A bench, stool, footstool. II. Any seat or bench.

SCANDO, dī, sum, ēre. I. Intrans. To climb, mount; fig., to raise itself, to appear or be high; hence, Scandens, High. II. Trans. To ascend, climb up.

SCAPHŪS, m. f. (scapho) A small sailing-vessel, a boat, ship.

SCAPHŪM, i. n. (scapho) A round concave vessel or basin; especially, I. A drinking-cup. II. A night-stool, chamberpot.

SCAPŪLA, ō. f. The shoulder blade; usually found in the plural, scapulae, the shoulders.

SCAPŪS, i. m. (scāpax, Dor. for scāpax, from scāpax or scāpax, the root of scāpax) Any thing at, on, or with which another thing supports itself, a shaft, stem, &c. Hence, a weaver's instrument, by the strokes of which the web is compressed and thickened.

SCARĀBERUS, or SCARĀBERUS, i. m. (from scarāber, i. q. scarāber) A beetle.

SCARUS, i. m. (scarus) A very delicate kind of sea-fish (Labrus Scarus, L.).

SCATEBRA, ō. f. (scateo) A spring or gushing forth of water; also gen., water.

SCATEO, ēre, and SATEO, ēre. I. To gush or spring forth, to bubble forth; hence, fig. I. Gen. To come forth, to come forth in great numbers. II. To be plentiful, to abound.

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SCĒLERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of scelerato; see Scelerato. II. Adj. I. Injured by wickedness, wicked, impious, bad, flagitious; hence, Sceleratus, sc. humanus, Wicked or impious person. II. Injured, accused, infamous, wronged, as a term of reproach: sceleratus Proteus, Ilor., i. e. crafty.

SCĒLERŪS, i. v. (scelus) I. To pollute by wickedness or sinuous actions.

SCĒLERŪS, i. v. (scelus) I. To pollute by wickedness or sinuous actions.

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SCI

SCINTILLO, *ávil, ástum, áre.* (scintilla) *To sparkle.*

SCINTILLELA, *æ. f.* (dimln. of scintilla) *A little spark.*

SCIO, *ásk and áll, átum, áre.* I. *To know, to have knowledge of a thing.* *Haud scio ad,* a phrase. *Probably, perhaps, in my opinion.* II. *To know, understand (an art, language, &c.): also gen., to be able.* III. *To learn, or find by experience.* IV. *For scisco, To ordain, appoint: sciret plebs, ut, &c., Liv. N. B. Scio, is, áll, for sciam, es, et.*

SCIPIO, *ónis, m.* (scipio, *scipio*) *A staff used in walking, and, as occasion served, for beating, a walking-stick, cane.*

SCRIPUS, or SIRPUS, *a, um.* (scirpus) (*of rushes:* hence, Scirpea, a very common shrub, Sirpea, subst. (sc. res, or corbis), *A wicker basket for putting in waggons.*)

SCRIPICULUS, or SIRPICULUS, *a, um.* (scirpus) *Consisting of made of bulrushes:* hence, Scirpulus (sirp.), *A wicker basket.*

SCRIPUS, or SIRPUS, *i, m.* (scrípōs, or scrípōs) *A rush:* rushes have no knots; hence, *nodum in scirpo querere, to look for difficulties where none are.*

SCRIPTOR, *ónis, m.* (sciscitor) *One who asks or inquires.*

SCRISOR, *áre, i, q.* sciscitor; *Plaut.*

SCRISOR, *átus sum, ári.* (scisco) *To seek for information, to ask, inquire.*

SCRISCO, *sciri, scitum, ére.* (from scio) I. *To know, learn: also, to inquire.* II. *To approve by one's vote: hence, to ordain, appoint, make a law.*

SCRISUS, *a, um.* I. Part. of scindo; see SCINDO. II. Adj. *That may be easily cloven. 2. Fig. That seems as if it were torn.*

SCITAMENTUM, *i, b.* Plur. SCITAMENTA. *Dainties, delicate food.*

SCITE, *ad, i.* *Expertly, skilfully, cleverly.* II. *Tastefully, elegantly.*

SCITOR, *átus sum, ári.* (from scio) *To seek to know, to ask, inquire: sometimes it may be rendered, to learn.*

SCITUS, *a, um.* (dimln. of scitus) *Somewhat expert, elegant, or fine.*

SCITUM, *i, b.* (scisco) *An ordinance, law.*

SCITUS, *a, um.* (very probably, part. of scio, or scisco) I. *Knowing, wise, experienced, skilful, dexterous, expert: scitus, scitum est, i. e. 1. It is wise, it is best. 2. It is various: hence, Scitum, subst., A witty or acute saying, a shrewd remark, a clever thought.* II. *Elegant,*

SCI

fine, beautiful. III. *Fit, suitable, proper.*

SCIVUS, *us, m.* (scisco) *An ordinance, law.*

SCLOPUS, or SCLOPUS, *i, m.* *A sound made by striking on the cheeks when inflated.*

SCOBUS, *is, also, SCOBUS, bis, f.* (scabo) *Any thing fine or small that falls down in sifting, sawing, rasping, boring, &c.; fillings, sawdust.*

SCOPA, *æ, f.* *A thin twig: hence, SCOPA, A broom, besom.*

SCORUS, *árum, f.* See SCOPA.

SCORPIUM, *i, n.* *The stalk or pedicle of grapes.*

SCORPILUS, *a, um.* (scopulus) *Full of rocks or cliffs, rocky, craggy, cliffy.*

SCORPULUS, *i, m.* (scopulus) I. *Any projecting place from which one can look down, and to a distance, a peak, rock: a large stone, crag.* II. *Especially, A rock in the sea: also fig. of, a dangerous or difficult affair.*

SCORPUS, *i, m.* (scorpius) *A mark at which one shoots, a bull's fig., an end, aim, intention.*

SCORPULUS, *i, m.* *Probably, Contentious, quarrelsome, impudent.*

SCORPA, *æ, f.* (scorpius) I. *The dress or refuse of metal.* II. *Fig. Dirt, filth.*

SCORPIO, *ónis, m.* and SCORPIUS, *or -os, i, m.* (scorpius, scorpius) I. *A scorpion.*

II. *A scorpion, a military engine, from which stones and other missiles were discharged.* III. *A kind of prickly sea-fish (Cottus Scorpio, L.).*

SCORTATOR, *ónis, m.* (scortor) *A fornicator.*

SCORTEUS, *a, um.* (scortum) *Of hide or leather: Scortea, plur., Things made of hide or leather: Scortea, sc. vestis, A garment made of hide or leather.*

SCREATOR, *ónis, m.* (screo) *One that hawks or hems.*

SCREATUS, *us, m.* (screo) *A hawking or hemming.*

SCREO, *áre.* *To hawk, hem.*

SCRIBA, *æ, in.* (scribo) *One who writes; a writer by profession: hence, one employed in writing, recording, registering, copying, &c., a writer, clerk, secretary, registrar, amanuensis.*

SCRIBILITA, or SCRIBILITA, *æ, f.* *A kind of pastry.*

SCRIBO, *psal, ptum, ére.* (from scrípōs) *To engrave, mark any thing with a style or other pointed instrument: hence, to mark, draw: hence, to mark out, de-*

SCR

scribe, delineate: to write with a style or a pen: hence, I. *To write, to form letters or join them together.*

II. *Ad aliquid, and aliquid. To write to any one.* III. *To ask, command, &c. in writing.* IV. *To write, to compose in writing: also scribe, scribe, to write especially, to write poetry: also, scribere, to treat of any thing in writing: also, of advocates, to draw up a written formula.* V. *To appoint, nominate, designate by writing.* VI. *To write of or concerning any one.* VII. *To write in a list or catalogue: hence, to enlist, enrol.* VIII. *To write, entitle.*

SCRIBITUS, *i, n.* *Scriptum, for scripsit, Plaut.*

SCRINIUM, *i, n.* *A wooden case for keeping books, papers, unguents, &c. in, a chest, box.*

SCRIPITO, *ónis, f.* (scribo) I. *The act of writing.* II. *A writing for exercise, that which one writes for exercise.* III. *A writing, a thing written.*

SCRIPITO, *ávil, átum, áre.* (freq. of scribo) I. *To write often.* II. *To write.*

SCRIPTOR, *ónis, m.* (scribo) *One who writes, a writer: hence, a composer, compiler, author.*

SCRIPULUM, *i, n.* (dimln. of scriptum) *A little line.*

SCRIPTUM, *i, n.* (scribo) I. *Any thing written, a writing: also, a written ordinance.* II. *The act of writing.*

III. *A line.*

SCRIPTURA, *æ, f.* (scribo) I. *marking: a line or boundary.* II. *The act of writing: hence, 1. A writing, a thing written. 2. A style of writing, 3. The tax from public pastur-lands.*

SCRIPUS, *a, um.* Part. of SCRIBO.

SCRIPUS, *us, m.* (scribo) *The act of writing: the office of a scribe or secretary, secretaryship.*

SCRIPULUM, or SCRIFULUM, *i, n.* *A scruple, the smallest part of a weight or measure, the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of a pound.*

SCRÖBUS, and contr. SCROBUS, *is, c.* *A trench; a grave.*

SCRÖHIPASCUS, or SCRÖHIPASCUS, *a, um.* (scrofa and pasco) *That feeds or keeps sows: from SCROFA, m, f. A sow.*

SCRUPEDA, *æ, f.* Plur. SCRUPIDÆ. *Walking with difficulty or awkwardly, hobbling.*

SCRUPES, *a, um.* (scrupus) *Consisting of rough stones, stony, pebbly.*

SCRUPIDUS, *a, um.* (scrupus) *Full of rough stones, rough, rugged, pebbly.*

to pursue, *abst.* III. To look to with pleasure, to favour. *Pro.*; also *pass.* In a strict or commoner sense any thing is said to be also, to be or run towards with pleasure, to frequent, haunt; hence, to take great pleasure, to court.

SECURA, *adv.* (secure) I. One who is safe, quiet, free from care. II. One who has made use of a net, or is in the name of a net, in any other public manner, a hunter, a fisher.

SECURUS, *m. f.* (securus) The place in which any thing is cut, a ditch.

SECURUS, *m. f.* Part of Secus.

SECURUS, *m. f.* (surtubo) A sleeping or lying in bed alone.

SECURUS, *ul.* (surtubo, etc.) I. To sleep or lie in bed alone. II. To dwell alone or in solitude.

SECURUS, *ul.* (surtubo, etc.) (seculum) Referring to a century, happening once in a hundred years.

SECURUS, *ul.* (surtubo, etc.) (seculum) I. A race, generation.

II. An age, the period in which men of one generation live together, usually reckoned at about thirty-three years, an age, generation.

III. A century, the space of a hundred years; hence, I. Fig.

A century, the men who live during a century.

2. Also gen., Any long period of time, many years.

IV. An age, time, or the people of the age, the manners of the age in which we live.

SECTEM, *l. e.* (surtubo, etc.) See SEM, and SUT.

SECUNDANS, *m. f.* (secundus) Of the second class or division.

SECUNDARIUS, *m. f.* (secundus) That follows or is next to the first, the second in order, of the second sort or kind.

SECUNDO, *adv.* (secundus) To follow, attend, accompany; hence, I. To favour, second, prosper.

II. To adopt to any thing.

SECUNDO, *adv.* (secundus) In the second place.

SECUNDUM, *adv.* I. Ad, after, behind.

II. Prop. with accus. I. Near, nigh to, hard by, close to, *l. in.* 3. After, behind, *l. behind.* 5. After, in respect of time.

6. After, in order or rank, next, next to, 7. After, according to, 8. In favour of, for.

SECUNDUS, *m. f.* (secundus) I. Following.

II. That follows the first, second; hence, I. The following, next, or second in rank.

2. Inferior, worse, second.

III. Following up, going in the same direction, 1. To water, Down the stream.

2. Of wind, Fair, favourable;

hence, I. *Figuring, favourable, appointing.* 2. *Successful, prosperous*; also, Secundum, *subst.* Any thing fortunate, good luck, good fortune.

SECURUS, *adv.* Carelessly, without anxiety.

SECURUS, *adv.* (dimin. of securus) A small axe or hatchet.

SECURUS, *adv.* (securus and fero) Bearing an axe or hatchet.

SECURUS, *adv.* (securus and fero) Hearing an axe or hatchet.

SECURUS, *adv.* (securus) An axe, hatchet, used for various purposes: in war, it battle-axe; especially, an executioner's axe; hence, Securus, *The sovereignty or power of the Roman state or magistracy.*

SECURUS, *adv.* (securus) I. Quiet, peace of mind, composure.

II. Security, fearlessness, boldness.

III. Carelessness, negligence, remissness.

IV. Security, safety.

SECURUS, *adv.* (se and cura) I. Careless, unconcerned, negligent, remiss.

II. Secure, fearless, composed, undisturbed; also, bold, audacious.

III. Not to be feared, that does not occasion fear or anxiety.

SECUS, *subst. gen. neut. (seculi) l. q.* sexus. A sex, whether male or female.

SECUS, *adv.* (from sequor) Compar. secus (with first syllable long)

I. Secus, I. For aliter, Otherwise, not so; hence, badly, not rightly, not well; also sometimes, *nat. 2. l. ess. 3. More.*

II. I. q. secundum, Near by, with an accusative.

III. It is sometimes appended to other words; as, circumsecus, round about.

IV. Compar. Seculus, I. Differently, otherwise.

For seculus, we find also seculus, Otherwise, 2. For minus, *l. e.* Less, preceded by a negative, *non, nec, nihil, &c.*; e. g. nihil seculus, nevertheless.

3. Not, after quo, that.

4. Worse or badly, wrongly.

SECTIO, or SEQUITIO, *oris. m.* (sequor) A kind of gladiator, Cic.: he fought with the retiarius.

SECTI, *l. But, disjunctive*; hence, I. But, when a speaker corrects or augments what he had said before, when it may often be rendered, *yea*; *clavus*; *sed probas*, Plaut., *l. e.* *yes, good ones*; hence, *sed etiam, but also, ye also.*

2. When the context has been broken, *sed* restores the connection, when it may be variously rendered, *And, non, I say, &c.*

III. *But, adversative, Moreover.*

SEDAMEN, *inis. n.* (sedo) A means of allying or composing, a sedative.

SEDARE, *adv.* Softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, sedately.

SEDATIO, *onis. f.* (sedo) An allaying, stilling, assuaging, calming.

SEDATUS, *m. f.* I. Part. of sedo; see SEDO.

II. Adj. Calm, still, sedate, composed.

SEDICIM, (sex and decem) Fifteen.

SEDICULA, *m. f.* (dimin. of sedes) A little seat or stool.

SEDENTARIUS, *m. f.* (sedens) That works in a sitting posture.

SEDIO, *sedis, sedium, vte.* (from *sedo*, fut. *sedabo*, whence, *idoc*, a seat)

I. To sit; also transitively, to sit on (a horse).

II. To sit (as a judge), to sit in judgment, sit on the bench.

III. This word is used of all things which are firm or immovable, when it may be rendered, To sit, to be fixed or immovable, to lie or adhere closely or firmly; hence, to be resolved or determined.

IV. To remain in a place, continue, stay; to sit still, to be idle or inactive, to loiter, linger, tarry.

V. To dwell, have one's abode.

VI. To be or lie low, to be situated in a low place.

VII. To penetrate, pierce, as a weapon for stabbing or cutting.

SEDES, *is. f.* (sedeo) I. A seat, that upon which one sits, a bench, &c.

II. A seat, dwelling place, habitation, abode, residence.

III. That upon which anything rests, and so as it were sits, a place, foundation, ground, bottom.

SEDLIS, *is. n.* (sedeo) A seat, place to sit upon.

SEDLITIO, *onis. f.* (from sed-ro) I. A separation of persons united by a bond.

II. Gen. Dissension, discord, quarrel, civil commotion, insurrection, sedition.

SEDLITIOSE, *adv.* Seditiously.

SEDLITIOSUS, *m. f.* (seditio) I. Causing sedition or uproar, turbulent, factious, seditious.

II. Full of sedition, tumultuous, disturbed.

SEDO, *avi, atum, are.* (probably from sedo, for sedere factio) To cause anything to settle or sink; to still, calm, pacify, assuage, appease, check, end, stop, stay.

SE-DUCCO, *xi, atum, are.* I. To lead or take aside.

II. To set aside, lay apart for one's self.

III. To separate, divide.

IV. To remove or take away.

V. To withdraw.

VI. To turn away.

VII. To deceive, mislead, seduce.

SEDUCTIO, *onis. f.* (seduco) A taking aside.

SEDUCTUS, *m. f.* I. Part. of seduco; see SEDUCO.

II. Adj. Remote, distant.

SEM

in the world. III. Fig. To generate, bring forth.

SEM-ANUS, a, um. Half-anus f.

SEM

and *se*, a small unit, hence, the twenty-fourth part of any whole, of a pound, and so, half an ounce, hence, fig. a trifle (as we say, a grain).

SEMUCIUS, e (semula) (Of or containing the twenty-fourth part of an As, or of a half.)

SEMUSIUS, a, um (semula) (Of or containing the twenty-fourth part of an As, or of a half.)

SENARIUS, a, um (Senarius) (Of or containing ten sesterces.)

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SEN

SENARIUS, e (senilis) That can be perceived by the senses, sensible.

SENSIFER, a, um (senius and ferus) That occasions perception.

SENSILIS, e (senilis) That may be perceived by the senses, sensible.

SENSIM, adv. Gradually, by degrees, imperceptibly.

SENSUS, a, um. Part of SENTIO.

SENTIO, us, in (sentio) I. Feeling perception. II. The faculty or power of feeling, sense. III. Feeling, sympathy, sympathy. IV. Sense, understanding, comprehension. It was, 1. Used by Cicero to denote what we call, The moral sense; commonis hominum sensus. 2. Under Augustus, and afterwards, it denoted, Common sense or understanding; hence, 1. The apprehension of an object present, an idea, notion. 2. Reason, understanding. 3. The sense or meaning of a word. 4. Taste, correct judgment. 5. A thought, sentiment, in a sentence or period. V. Opinion, sentiment.

SENTENTIA, e, f. (sentio) I. An opinion, idea, thought in the mind. II. An opinion given, advice; hence, 1. The opinion or vote of a senator given in the senate-house. 2. Of Judas, A decision, sentence, decree. 3. Of the people in the Comitia, A vote. III. Prudence, understanding. IV. The sense or meaning of a word. V. Purpose or substance of what is said. VI. A thought, a sentence, period; hence, especially, a witty thought or saying, a wise saying or sentiment. VII. Purpose, design, resolution.

SENTENTIOLA, e, f. (dimin. of sententia) A short sentence or saying.

SENTENTIOSUS, adv. 1. Sententiously. II. In sentences or witty sayings.

SENTENTIOSUS, a, um. (sententia) Full of thoughts, especially, of witty thoughts or sentiments, sententious.

SENTETUS, I, n. (sentia) A place full of thorns, a brake.

SENTINA, e, f. 1. The filth which collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge water; hence, 1. Fig. The lowest of the people, the dregs of the people, vile and worthless persons, V. canalize. 2. The lowest part of a ship, in which bilge water collects. II. Water which makes its way into a ship.

SENTIO, SENTIENS, I, n. 1. To feel, perceive by the senses; hence, 1. To feel, experience, feel to one's hurt or loss. 2. Of things without life, To feel. 3. To

TRA. To follow, accompany, attend; to follow, pursue; hence, I. To follow, accompany, pursue. 2. To succeed, favour, prosper. 3. To follow, accompany one's self to any thing, *seruus seipsum*; hence, to follow, to be the party of any one, to hold any one. 4. To go to a place. 5. To follow after a thing, to seek, court, pursue. 6. To attend, to assist, to wait. 7. To fall to the lot of, to come to. 8. To continue or persevere in any thing, to follow up. 9. To go through, treat of, mention, explain.

SERUENS, a. um. Part. of SERUOR.

SERVA, æ f. A bar for fastening doors, a bolt.

SERVA, adv. Late, slowly; serius oculus, soon or later. Hor.

SERENITAS, ædis f. (serenus) Serenity, weight or clear weather.

SERENO, avi, ætum, Ære. (serenus) To be clear or serene, to clear up.

SERENUS, a. um. I. Clear, serene, without clouds, &c.; hence, Serenum, subst. Fair weather, a clear sky; hence, I. Bright, clear, shining. 2. Fig. Clear, calm, serene. 3. Fortunate, prosperous.

N. B. Serenus, as a title of the emperor, Serenus; Jovem serenum, Mart., i. e. the emperor Domitian. II. That clears the sky, that brings fair weather.

SERESCO, Ære. (from serenus) To grow dry.

SERES, æ f. A large vessel, wide and of long shape, for holding oil, wine, &c., a salt pipe.

SERICUS, a. um. (sericum) Clothed in silk.

SERICITAS, a. um. (sericum) Silken, of silk.

SERICUS, a. um. (Σηρικός) Of or belonging to the Seres, or their country;

SERICUS, plur., Silk, silken garments.

SERIES, Æ f. (sero, ul, &c.) A row, a number of things placed together in succession; a race of descendants, posterity.

SERIO, adv. See SERRIUS, a. um.

SERILLA, æ f. (dimin. of seria) A small butt or pipe.

SERIU, adv. See SERR.

SERIU, a. um. Seriuus, earnest; Serium, Any thing serious; hence, abl., Serio, In earnest, seriously; Seria, plur., Serious or weighty affairs.

SERMO, Æm. m. (sero, ul, &c.) I. Speech, discourse, any thing spoken; hence, II. The common talk of people about any thing, common report. III. Speaking, as opposed to bawling, a speaking in a moderate tone. IV. A speaking

with any one, conversation. V. A speech, oration. VI. A salter. VII. A treatise, writing. VIII. A language, speech, dialect.

SERMON, ærum, ætus, æm, ærl. (sermo) To speak with any one, to talk, discourse, converse.

SERO, rui, rtum, Ære. (from ser, ige) I. To join together in a row or series; and gen. II. To converse, speak. Part.

SERTUS, a. um, Join together, connected in a series or line; wreathed.

SERO, servi, sætum, Ære. I. To sow, plant; hence, Sata, orum, A crop sown; also, a plantation, trees planted; hence, fig. I. To beget, bring forth; Satus, a. um, Begotten, born, sprung. 2. To sow the seeds of any thing, to cause, occasion, originate.

II. To sow, set, or plant with any thing. Late; see SERUS.

SERTINES, a. um. (sero) I. Late, that comes, grows, or happens late. II. That hines forth or bears any thing late.

III. That does any thing late.

SERPENS, tis. c. (serpo) I. A creeping creature. II. A serpent.

SERPENTIGENA, æ. c. (serpens and gigno) Born or sprung from a serpent.

SERPENTIS, ædis. (serpens and pes) Serpent-footed, having serpents' feet.

SERPERASTRUM, l. n. (serpo) A bandage or splint which they bound on the crook'd knees of children, in order to make them straight.

SERPO, psi, ptum, Ære. (sero) I. To crawl, as reptiles; also, to creep upon, crawl over. II. Gen. To creep, crawl, to come, go, or move gradually or unobscuredly. III. To spread or extend itself unobscuredly; also fig., to spread abroad. IV. Fig. To creep, crawl.

SERVILLUM, l. n. (servillus) Wild thyme, wild running betony (Thymus Serpyllum, L.).

SERRA, æ. f. (for segra, from seco) A saw.

SERRATUS, a. um. (prop. part. of serro) In the shape of a saw, jagged like a saw.

SERULLA, æ. f. (dimin. of seria) A little saw.

SERVA, Ærum. n. and SERTA, æ. f. See SERTUS.

SERTUM, l. n. usually plur. SERTA, Ærum. also SERTA, æ. f. (sero, ul) A wreath, garland, or festoon of flowers.

Also, sarta, A trace or string of fruits.

SERTUS, a. um. Part. of SERO, ul.

SERUM, l. n. (probably, from sero s. sero) The watery part of curdled milk, whey.

SERUS, a. tun. I. Late; hence, Serum, subst., A late time; hence, sero, abl., late; also, late in the day, in the evening; hence, I. Late in accomplishment. 2. That does any thing late. 3. Aged, not young. 4. Slow, tedious, protracted. 5. Far removed, distant. II. Too late, delayed, deferred; hence, abl., sero, too late.

SERVA, æ. f. (servus) A female slave.

SERVAVILIS, e. (servo) That may be preserved or delivered.

SERVAVTOR, Ærl. m. (servo) I. An observer, spectator. II. A preserver, deliverer.

SERVATRIX, icis. f. (servator) I. She that preserves or delivers. II. She that protects or defends.

SERVILICOLA, æ. c. (servulus and colo) That shows respect or attention to slaves.

SERVILIS, e. (servus) Of, belonging or relating to slaves.

SERVILITER, adv. Servilely, in a servile or slavish manner.

SERVIO, vi and ii, tum, Ære. (servus) I. To serve, to be a slave; also of things, as houses, land, &c., to be subject to servitude, to be held in service, not by free tenure. II. To serve or be useful for any thing. III. To comply with, gratify, humour. IV. To have respect to any thing, to care for any thing, to bestow pains upon. V. To have respect to or accommodate one's self to. N. II. Servibus, for serviebas; Plaut.

SERVITUS, l. n. (servus) I. The condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. II. Slaves, the household, domestics.

SERVITRIX, icis. f. (servus) A female slave.

SERVITUDO, icis. f. (servus) Slavery, servitude.

SERVITUS, Otis. f. (servus) I. Of men, I. The condition of a slave; hence, slavery, servitude; also, service for hire. 2. Of a state, Servitude, thralldom. 3. Subjection to one whom one recognizes as a master, obedience. II. Of houses, lands, &c., Servitude, liability to certain burdens or duties. III. Slaves, the household.

SERVO, avi, ætum, Ære. (servo, servare) I. To observe, watch; hence, servare, to take care, take heed, be one's guard. II. To guard, watch, keep. III. To observe, keep, not to violate, to maintain.

IV. To preserve, save, activer from destruction. V. To preserve or maintain in due order or condition. VI. To keep, preserve (from decay). VII. To reside or dwell in a place, to inhabit.

his; It may sometimes be rendered, *to whistle*. II. *Trans.* *To hiss at, hiss down.*

SIBILUS, a. um. *Hissing.*
SIBULUS, i. m. *A hissing, also, a whistling.* N. B. The plural is sibilli and sibilli.

Sic. adv. I. *So, thus.* 1. *In this manner, in such manner; also, thus, in this shape or form.* 2. *Such, thus, for talis; also in affirmations, yes, just so.* 3. *So, just as desired, without impediment.* 4. *Thus, just as one is, lives, &c.* 5. *So, in familiar language; as when we say, it is so beautiful, so warm, &c.; iacentes sic temere, Hor.* 6. *So so, when we intimate that a thing is bad, but do not choose to speak out plainly.* In wishes and the like, where the wish is expressed in English by *May*; sic Diva potens Cyprî. II. *Wherefore, hence.* III. It is used in asseverations, *As truly as I wish that.* IV. Before an accusative and infinitive, it is used in such a manner that it appears to be redundant; but it serves for greater emphasis, and expresses *our, so much, thus much, this, that*; sic velum existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic. N. B. Sicce, for sic; Plaut.; siccine, in a question, for sicne; Ter.

SICA, æ. f. I. *A dagger, dirk.* II. *Assassination, secret murder.*

SICARIUS, i. m. (sica) *An assassin, bandit.*

SICCĒ, adv. I. *Dryly, in the dry.*

II. *For sic; Plaut.* Siccine, *So? Thus?*
SICELAS, âtis. f. (siccus) I. *Dryness, want of moisture; hence, dry weather, drought.* II. *Dryness, feyness; of the body, freedom from unhealthy humours, dryness.*

Siccō, âvi, âtum, âre. (siccus) *To dry, make dry; hence, I. To drain, drink up, empty.* II. *To milk; to suck.*

Siccōculus, a. um. (siccus and oculus) *Having dry eyes, dry-eyed.*

SICCUS, a. um. I. *Dry, without moisture; hence, Siccum, subst., Dry land; sicca, plur., dry places; also, dry land; hence, I. Dry, without tears.* 2. *Dry with thirst.* II. *That has not drunk, and so, thirsty, fasting.* III. *That does not drink or get intoxicated, sober.* IV. *Free from redundant or unhealthy humours; hence, fig., of oratorical style, without redundancy, nervous.*

SICULISITŌ, âre. *To imitate the manners, language, &c. of Sicily.*

SIELLĒLA, æ. f. *A little sword, sickle,* &c.; Plaut.

SICILLĒVS, or SICILLĒVS, i. m. *The fourth of the twelfth of an As or any whole, the forty-eighth part; two drachme.*

SICILĒM, for silicubii. *If any where.*

SICĒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sica) *A small dagger.*

SICUNDE, for si alicunde. *If from any place.*

SIC-UT, or SIC-ŪTI, conj. I. *So as, just as.* II. *As if, in like manner as;* hence, I. *As, for example.* 2. *For qualis; e. g. sicut est sic, Plaut.* 3. *As it were.*

IV. *As indeed.* V. *Just as if.*

VI. *Although.*

SICŪTI, See SICUT.

SIDERĒVS, a. um. (sidus) I. *Full of stars or constellations, starry.* II. *Heavenly, divine; hence, I. Fig. Heavently, divine, excellent.* 2. *Shining, bright, glittering.* III. *Of or belonging to a bright heavenly body.*

Sido, sidi and sedi, ãre. (sidus) I. *To let one's self down, whether by sitting, reclining, or otherwise, to sit, descend, settle, pitch; hence, to remain sitting or lying, to remain in a certain position.* II. *To sink, to go to the bottom.*

SIDUS, ãris. n. (sidus, forma, species) I. *Any luminous heavenly body.* 1. *The sun; the moon; a planet.* 2. *A constellation.* 3. *A star; sidera frequently denotes, the sky; ad sidera ferre, Virg., to extol to the skies; ad sidera, I cry high, also, upwards.* II. *The stars shine by night, are fiery, and the ornament of the heavens; hence, I. Sidus, for, Night.*

2. Sidus, for decus, 3. Sidus, for, Beauty.

4. Sidus, fig. of, Beautiful eyes. III. On account of the influence which was attributed to the stars, sidus denotes, 1. *The time of year; also, a day.* 2. *A region, clim.* 3. *Weather.* 4. It was supposed that the constellation under which a person was born had an influence upon his life and fortune; hence, sidus, Fate, fortune, destiny.

SIEM, æs, &c. for sim, sis, &c.; Ter.

SIGILLĀRIA, ãrum. n. (sigillum) *A place where images, books, and other things were sold.*

SIGILLĀTIM, adv. *Singlely.*

SIGILLĀTUS, a. um. (sigillum) *Adorned with images or little figures.*

SIGILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of signum) *A little image, or figure.* I. *Engraved in a signet, and so, a seal or figure, in a signet.*

II. *Embossed.* III. *Worked in the heavens.* IV. *Carved.* V. *A separate image, little statue or figure (of marble, wax, &c.).*

SIGNA, âtis. n. (signum) *The Greek σ , which when written, is a capital has the figure of C, and so of a semicircle; a semicircular couch or sofa, which could be drawn close to a round table.*

SIGNĀTOR, ãris. m. (signum) *One who sets his seal to any thing as a witness.*

SIGNĀTERA, æ. f. (signum) *A seat.*

SIGNĒFER, a. um. (signum and fero) I. *Bearing a mark, image, or images.*

II. *Carrying a standard; hence, subst. 1. One who carries a standard.* 2. *A standard-bearer, ensign; hence, 3. Fig. A leader.*

SIGNĒFICĀTER, adv. *Significantly, clearly, distinctly, expressly.*

SIGNĒFICĀTIO, ãtis. f. (significo) I. *A putting out, showing, discovering, intimating; hence, II. Public applause.*

III. *Sense, meaning, signification, the import, purport.* IV. *In oratory, The lively representation of a thing, energy, force, emphasis.* V. *A sign, mark, token.*

SIGNĒFICO, âvi, âtum, âre. (signum and facio) I. *To give a sign, give to understand, give notice or warning, signify, indicate, shew.* II. *To show things future, to foreshew.* III. *To mean, signify.*

SIGNŌ, âvi, âtum, âre. (signum) I. *To mark, set a mark upon, mark out, hence, to mark, to touch, make, cover.*

II. *To mark with a pen, stylus, pencil, &c.*

III. *To mark with a seal; hence, to seal up, to close by sealing; to seal.* IV. *To mark by words, gestures, &c., to point out, signify, intimate, express.* V. *To mark with a stamp, to stamp, coin.* VI. *To signalize, adorn.* VII. *To mark out, look out, select.* VIII. *To observe, remark.* IX. *To notice or point out in writing.*

SIGNUM, i. n. (from signis) I. *Any mark or sign; hence, II. Fig. A sign, a proof.* III. *A sign of any thing future, a prognostic, token, symptom.* IV. *A military signal for an attack or march, given by musical instruments or otherwise; also, a watchword, password, signal.* V. *An image, whether wrought, cast, made of marble or other materials, a statue, figure; also, a painting; signum pictum, Plaut.; hence, I. The image on a seal, a seal, signet; also, the impression of a seal.* 2. *A constellation, sign in the heavens.* 3. *A military standard.*

SILĀNUS, i. m. *A water-spring, fountain.*

SILENTIUM, i. n. (sileo) I. *Silence,*

when one does not speak: hence, II. Silence, when neither any one speaks nor any other noise is made: hence, Silentio, *in* silence, *attendit*. III. *Ueni, Silentio, in* silence, attend, *fig.*, *silens*, a silence of business, idleness.

SILIO, *ui, ere*, (from *silens*), to make silence. I. To be silent, to cease speaking.

II. To be silent, not to speak at all: also with an accusative, to be silent concerning any thing; hence, I. To be silent, to write nothing. 2. *Fig.* To be silent or still. 3. To be still or inactive.

N. B. *Silens*, *Stil*, prop. and *fig.*

SILER, *eris*, *u.* A kind of shrub, the seed of which was used as medicine, and its branches cut for staves, &c.

SILESCO, *lui, ere*. (Lichoiat, of sileo) I. To become silent. II. To grow still, to abate, grow calm.

SILEX, *icls. m. and*, in Virgil, *f.* A flint or flintstone; any small hard stone found in fields. II. A rock, crag, or large stone. III. Limestone. IV. The of. Hardness of heart.

SILICULA, *a, um, i.* e. e siligine.

SILIO, *inis, f.* I. A kind of very white wheat, of superior quality. II. Fine flour of wheat.

SILICA, *re, f.* A pod, shell, husk, of peas, beans, &c.: *Silicula*, *lur.*, pulse.

SILIBUS, *i. m.* (*silibus*) A strip of parchment appended to the rolled volumes of the ancients, on which the title of the book or the name of the author was written.

SILUS, *a, um.* (*silus*, or *silus*) *i. q.* *silinus*. Having a nose turned upwards, or a snub-nose.

SILVA, or SYLVA, *re, f.* (from *silva*, with the digamma *sol.*, *silva*) I. A forest, wood, thicket. also, I. A collection of shrubs or plants. 2. A number of trees planted together in a garden, an orchard. 3. With the poets it is often put for, A tree, trees. II. Any number of things upon which one works in making a thing, materials. N. B. *Silva*, *trisyll.* for *silva*; *llor.*

SILVESCO (Sylv.), *ere.* (*silva*) To become a forest: hence, of vines, to grow too thick and woody.

SILVESTER (Sylv.), *tris, tre.* (*silva*) I. Woody, full of woods. II. That grows or is found in a wood.

SILVICOLA (Sylv.), *re, c.* (*silva* and *collo*) That dwells in a wood, tenant of a wood.

SILVICULTUR (Sylv.), *icls. f.* (*silva* and *collo*) Dwelling in a wood.

SILVIVAGUS (Sylv.), *a, um.* (*silva* and *frango*) That breaks up trees a wood or trees.

SILVUS (Sylv.), *a, um.* (*silva*) Full of woods or trees, woody.

SIMIA, *ae, i.* (*simias*) An ape, properly, a female ape: hence, *i. fig.* An ape, an absurd imitator. II. As a term of contempt, *Jacksonayke*.

SIMILIS, *e.* (*similis*) Like, similar: hence, *Simile*, subst., A resemblance, any thing like.

SIMILITER, *adv.* Similarly, in like manner. N. B. *Simulus*, for *vermilinus*; *i. v.* 4, 33.

SIMILITUDO, *inis, f.* (*similis*) I. Likeness, resemblance, similitude. II. An image, whether painted or made of marble, &c. III. A simile, comparison, similitude. IV. An imitating or endeavouring to become like any one. V. Uniformity.

SIMIULUS, *i. m.* (dimin. of *simulus*) A little ape.

SIMUL, *i. q.* *simul*. Together, at once. SIMULUS, *i. m.* An ape.

SIMPLEX, *icls.* (from *semel*, for which they said also, *sem* or *sim*, and *plico*) I. Simple, not compounded. II. Simple, not mixed with any thing, pure, unmixed.

III. Simple, without ornament, &c., inartificial, natural. IV. Simple, unconnected. V. Single, one. VI. Without dissimulation, upright, honest, guileless, frank, candid, sincere, ingenuous.

VII. Simple, silly. VIII. Straight, without bendings. IX. Unconditioned, absolute. X. Not intricate or involved.

SIMPLICITAS, *atis, f.* (*simplex*) I. Simplicity, of that which is not compounded. II. The natural disposition: frankness, candour, integrity, honesty, sincerity.

SIMPLICITER, *adv.* Simply; hence, I. Plainly, without ornament. II. Absolutely, without limitation. III. Simply, independently, without respect of persons or things. IV. Simply, without reference to any other thing. V. Simply, in itself, without connection. VI. Without dissimulation or disguise, candidly, honestly, uprightly. VII. Straightly, without curve.

SIMPLUS, *a, um.* (*simplex*) Simple, single; hence, *Simplex*, That which is simple.

SIMULUM, *i. n.* A lullu used in purging out the libation at a sacrifice: hence, proverbially; *ductus excitare in simulo*, i. e. to make much ado about nothing; Angl., to raise a storm in a tea-pot.

SIMULUM, *i. n.* A vessel used at sacrifices, perhaps *i. q.* *simulacrum*.

SIMUL (simul) I. Together, in company: also, together, at once. II. At the same time, together with: hence, *simul*—*simul*, both—and, at once and.

III. *Simul* ac (*adque*, *ut*), as soon as: and *simul*, *simul*, as *simul* is (*simul*) I. A likeness, image. II. *Fig.* An image, resemblance, shadow, appearance of a thing. III. A description.

IV. A spectre, phantom, ghost, apparition.

SIMULAMEN, *inis, n.* (*simulo*) An imitation, image, resemblance.

SIMULANS, *i. Part.* of *simulo*; see *SIMULO*. II. Adj. Imitating.

SIMULARE, *adv.* In appearance, feignedly.

SIMULATIO, *onis, f.* (*simulo*) I. An appearance falsely assumed. II. Pretence, pretext, colour, hypocrisy, insincerity.

SIMULATOR, *oris, m.* (*simulo*) I. An imitator. II. A counterfeit, pretender. SIMULATOR, *icls. f.* (*simulator*) She that makes images or likenesses.

SIMULU, or SIMULO, *vis, utrum, are.* (*simul*) I. To make like. II. To portray, picture, express. III. To imitate: hence, *Simulatus*, *a, um*, *Content*, *feit*, in appearance, pretence. IV. To simulate, to pretend that which is not real, to act as though a thing were which is not, to counterfeit, feign.

SIMULTAS, *atis, f.* (for *similitas*); as *facultas*, for *facilitas*) *Grudge*, *enmity* against: one, properly, against an equal, jealousy; political hostility.

SIMUS, *a, um.* Dimin. of *simus*, *Lucr.*

SIMUS, *a, um.* (*simus*) I. Bent upwards, flat. II. That has a nose bent upwards or flat, snub-nosed.

SIN. *conj.* But if, if however. N. B. *Sin minus*, *sin aliter*, *sin secus*, often form a whole clause, *But if not*, on the contrary supposition.

SINCERE, *adv.* I. Without dissimulation, frankly, candidly, honestly. II. Well, rightly.

SINCERUS, *a, um.* (for *almercus*, from *semel* and *certus*) Simply mixed: hence, I. Not painted, genuine, natural, real: hence, *upright*, *honest*. II. Pure, without dirt or spots, undefiled, clean.

III. *Part.*, unmixed, simple; hence, *fig.* *free*, unmixed. IV. Uninjured, unhurt. V. Uncorrupt, sound.

SINGĀPT, lit. n. (perhaps for semi-caput, *σινεπιζαλον*) I. A half of the head. II. The head.

SINDON, *σινδων*, f. (*ενδων*) A kind of fine linen, muslin.

SINE, prep. c. abl. Without.

SINGŪLĀRIS, *ε*. (*σινγυλαρ*) I. Single. II. One alone, one of its kind, one and no more; hence, I. Unique, singular, extraordinary. 2. Belonging to one person. 3. Of or relating to one person or thing; in grammar, the singular number. III. Not common with others, separate, apart.

SINGŪLĀRITER, adv. Singly; hence, I. In the singular number. II. Singularly, extraordinarily.

SINGŪLĀRIS, a. um. i. q. singularis. I. Single. II. Simple. III. Singular, extraordinary.

SINGŪLĀTIM, or SINGŪLĀTIM, adv. Singly, one by one.

SINGŪLI, *ε*, a. or SINGŪLŪS.

SINGŪLITIM, adv. for singulatim; IIor. Sat. 1, 6, 46.

SINGULTO, *α*vi, *α*tum, *α*re, (*σινγυλτος*) To sob; also, of persons dying, to gasp, rattle in the throats.

SINGULTUS, *us*, m. (from *singuli*). I. A sobbing, a sob. II. A yez, hiccup. III. Of persons dying, A gasping, the rattles in the throat.

SINGŪLUS, a. um. and more often plural SINGŪLI, *ε*, a. (from *sim*, i. e. *scnel*)

I. Single, one alone; hence, distributive, one each. II. Each; especially distributive, each separately, every, several; centurionibus, quibus singula naves crant attributa, Cas., i. e. one ship to each. III. Alone, without company.

SINISTER, *τρα*trum, (from *sinō*, to let alone) I. Left, on or found at the left side, or on the left hand; hence, II. Unlucky, adverse, contrary, unfortunate.

III. Perverse, bad, wrong; hence, Sinistram, The wrong. N. B. Fidei sinister, That does not keep his word, faithless. IV. With respect to the auspices and divination from lightning, it means, Propitious, that gives favourable omens; because the Romans stood on those occasions with their faces toward the south, and the east was the lucky quarter of the heavens. N. B. I. When Greeks are speaking, it means, Unpropitious, unlucky; women, ov. 2. But it was sometimes used by the Romans also for, Unlucky; fulmen, Cic. Phil. 2, 34.

SINISTRE, adv. On the left hand; hence badly, wrongly, perversely.

SINISTRORSUS and -UM, (for sinistro-versus or -um) Towards the left hand.

SINO, *σινω*, solum, *ε*re. I. To allow, permit, suffer, let. N. B. Sino, let, may, in familiar language; sino herus adveniāt, Plaut., only let him come (in a threatening tone). II. With the omission of an infinitive, as the English 'let' is sometimes used; hence, I. To let any thing alone, to let it remain; or, to leave, forsake. 2. To suffer to be or remain in a place. 3. To leave any thing with one, not to take it away. 4. To leave or give up to any one. 5. To let go. 6. To let one work or do any thing. 7. To let one speak of a thing, or celebrate it in verse. N. B. I. Perf. Sini, for sivi; Ter., in some edd. 2. Sinit, for sinit; Plaut. 3. Sirit, contr. for siverit; Liv.: thus also, siris, siritus, Plaut.; sissus, for sissum; Liv. 4. Part. sissus, a. um. 1. Suffered, allowed, permitted. 2. Laid, buried. (a) Of corpses, Lying, laid, buried, interred. (b) Of places, Lying, situate. (c) Of persons and things, Placed, situate; hence, situm esse, to rest with, to depend upon. (d) Built, erected, founded.

SINUM, i. n. SINUS, *us*, m. and SINUS, i. m. (from *σινω*) A kind of large-bellied earthen vessel for wine or milk.

SINVO, *α*vi, *α*tum, *α*re, (*σινυς*) To bend, curve.

SINVOsus, a. um. (sinus) Full of folds, bendings, or hollows.

SINUS, *us*, m. Any surface bent inwards, or semicircular hollow; hence, I. The bosom, the folds of a garment which cover the breast; and it may sometimes be rendered, the lap; sinitus denotes also, the part of the body covered by this fold of the toga, the bosom, the breast; hence, I. Sinus, of that which is done in secret; gaudere in sinu, Cic., to rejoice secretly, Angl., to laugh in one's sleeve. 2. Of great love; in sinu est meo, Cic., i. e. he is tenderly beloved by me. 3. The most part of a thing. 4. A hiding place, lurking-hole. 5. Fig. A refuge, place of safety. 6. For, Power, might. II. Any bent surface or curvature, sometimes, a hollow, cavity. 1. Of a serpent, A fold, wrath, spine. 2. The bend of a pruning knife. 3. Of hair, A ringlet, or curl. 4. Of a garment, A fold or plait. Hence, sinus means, A garment, (but perhaps only, a folded or plaited garment). 5. Of a net, The hollow or aperture; hence, a net. 6. Of a sail when the wind fills it, A swelling sail;

sinus implere secundos, Virg. 7. Of the sea, A bay, gulf, frith, creek. 8. Terrō, A hollow, opening, abyss. N. B. Sinus, A kind of vessel; see SINUM.

SIPŪRAM, i. n. A small curtain in a theatre.

SIPHO, or SIPHON, *σινυς*, m. (*σινυων*) I. A pipe or tube from which water runs out, a water-cock, faucet. II. A pipe by which liquids are drawn from casks, a siphon. N. B. It is written also, sifo, sifon.

Siquā, or Si quā. If perhaps; see Siquis.

Siquando, or Si quando, for si aliquando. If ever, if at any time: it is found also without a verb, if ever a thing has happened, or is to happen, now especially; nunc mihi, si quando — favete, Ov.

Siquidem, or Si quidem. I. If indeed, II. Although. III. Since that, inasmuch as, since. N. B. With the poets, si in siquidem is short.

Siquis, or Siqui, Siqua, Siquum, Siquon, or properly, Si quis, Si qui, Si qua, Si quid, Si quon, for sialiquis, &c. If anyone, if any; see Si Qui, and Aliquis. N. B.

I. Si qui, or siqui, i. e. si qua ratione, if in any way, if by any means; Liv.: thus we find si qua (sc. ratione), Virg.: Liv.

II. Si quo, or Siquo, for si aliquo, If any whither; also, if for any purpose. III. Si qua, for si quae.

SIREMPS, and SIREMPE, i. q. similis. Like, one and the same.

SIRMI, is, &c., for siverim, &c. See Sino.

SIRPE, is, n. i. q. lacerpitium. SIS, *ε*, f. From Sino. II. For si vis. I. If you will, if you like, if you please. 2. It is usually employed as a phrase in common conversation, Do you hear? will you? plur. sultis, for si vultis, will you?

SISTO, *ε*sti and *ε*steti, *ε*statum, *ε*re. (from *ισστω*, *ισσω*, *ισστω*) I. Trans. To cause to stand; hence, 1. To bring or lead to a place; sistere se, or aliquem, to cause to appear (in court); also, gen., sistere se, to place one's self, appear, be found. 2. To cause to stand still, to stop, check, keep back, detain. 3. To make firm, fix, establish, settle. II. Intrans. I. To stand, to come to a stand. 2. To stand still, halt; hence, fig., to stand, to remain secure or in good condition. 3. To appear (in court). Part. Sstas, a. um, Ficti, appointed; also, gen., scilicet, determined, sure, certain.

SISTRATUS, a. um. (sistrum) Having a timbrel.

SISTRUM, i. n. (*σίστρον*) *A timbrel, especially such as was used by the Egyptians in the religious ceremonies of Isis, and on other occasions.*

SISYMBRIUM, i. n. (*σισυμβριον*) *A kind of herb, perhaps, water-cress.*
SISTRA, æ. f. (*δμιν*) of *sittula* *A vessel into which, after it had been filled with water, wooden balls were thrown, a ballot-box.*

SITICŌSUS, a. um. (*σῖτις*) *Thirsty; fig., dry, thirsty, without moisture, arid.*

SITIENTER adv. *With thirst, with desire.*

SITIO, *ivi*, *itum*, *ire*, (*sitis*) 1. *Intrans.* 1. *To thirst.* 2. *Fig.*, of land, trees, plants, &c., *To be dry, to want moisture.* 3. *Of countries and regions, To be in a hot climate, to be parched.* 4. *To thirst, to feel want, to have desire.*

II. *Trans.* 1. *To thirst after any thing.* 2. *To be eagerly desirous of any thing.*

SITIS, *is*, f. 1. *Thirst.* II. *Fig.* of the earth, plants, &c., when they want moisture, *Dryness, aridity.* III. *Fig.* *Thirst, eager desire.*

SITULA, æ. f. 1. *A bucket, pail, tub.*

SITUS, a. um. *Part.* of **SINO**.

SITUS, *us*, m. (*sine*) 1. *A situation, position, site; hence, 1. A building, that which is built.* 2. *A country, region.*

II. *Especially, A lying long in one place; hence, want of care or culture.* 2. *Age; especially, old age.* III. *Rust, mould, mustiness, or any other kind of filth which a thing acquires by lying too long in one place, want of use, &c.* hence, 1. *Dirt or filth on the body.* 2. *Of the mind when it is impaired by inactivity and idleness, Rust.* 3. *Of things forgotten by posterity, in æterno jacere sive, oblivion, Proport.*

SIT-VX conj. 1. *Ordf*; when *sive* is repeated, the former is rendered, *if, either, either, whether*; and the second, *or, if, or, simply, or.* II. *It is frequently used only once in the sentence, when it means, Or, Partus sive, Cædæ, Virg.*

SMAÏAGUS, (*σμάγδος*) This word denoted not merely, *An emerald, but almost any precious stone of a green colour*; hence, *fig.*, *the colour of a smaragdus.*

SMĀRIS, *idis*, f. (*σμάρις*) *A small sea-fish of inferior quality.*

SŌBRIE adv. 1. *Soberly, temperately.*

II. *Reasonably, prudently.*

SŌBRIETAS, *ætis*, f. (*sobrius*) *Sobriety, moderation in drinking.*

SŌBRĪNA, æ. f. (*sobrinus*) *A female cousin-german.*

SŌBRĪNUS, i. m. (for *sororius*, as is supposed, from *soror*) *A cousin-german, by the mother's side.*

SŌBRĪUS, a. um. (for *sobrius*) 1. *Sober, not drunk; hence, 11. Moderate, temperate, not given to pleasure.* III. *Reasonable, prudent, sensible.*

SŌCĀTUS, a. um. (*soccus*) *That wears light shoes or slippers.*

SŌCĒDUS, i. m. *Dimin.* of *soccus*.

SŌCĒUS, i. m. *A kind of low and light shoe worn by the Greeks and by comic actors; comedy.*

SŌCĒR, *er*, m. (*σῶκρς*) *A father-in-law.* N. B. 1. *Socer*, *Parents-in-law.*

II. *Ter. Hec. S, 2, 4, noxter socer venit, i. e. my son's father-in-law.* III. *Socerus*, for *socer*, *Plaut.*

SŌCIABILIS, e. (*socius*) 1. *That can be united, or united easily; hence, 11. Sociable, social.* III. *United, friendly.*

SŌCĪALIS, e. (*socius*) 1. *Social, of or belonging to society.* II. *Conjugal, nuptial.* III. *(Of or relating to allies.*

SŌCĪALITER adv. (*socialis*) *Sociably, in a social manner.*

SŌCĪENUS, i. m. *A companion, comrade.*

SŌCĪETAS, *ætis*, f. (*socius*) 1. *Any mutual connection, association, communion, conjunction, society.* Especially,

II. *In trade, A joint company, partnership.* III. *The company or society of the farmers of the public revenues.*

IV. *A league, alliance, confederacy between two states or princes.*

SŌCĪO, *āvī, ātum, āre*, (*socius*) *To unite, connect, associate.*

SŌCĪOPRAUDUS, a. um. (*socius* and *fraudo*) *That defrauds his partners.*

SŌCĪUS, a. um. *adj.* and *subst.* 1. *That partakes of or is connected with any thing, united, associated; an associate, companion, comrade, sharer, fellow.*

II. *Connected by ties of blood.* III. *United by marriage.* IV. *Allied, confederate; hence, Socius, subst., An ally.*

V. *Partner in trade.* VI. *That does or undertakes any thing in a company.* VII. *That is, in any way, a companion.* VIII. *Socii navales; see NAVĀLIS.* N. B. *Socium*, for *sociorum*; and *Liv.*

SŌCŪRDI, or **SŌCŪRDI**, æ. f. (*socors*) 1. *Stupidity, dullness.* II. *Carelessness, negligence.*

SŌCŪRDITER adv. *Carelessly, negligently.*

SŌCŪRS, *dis*, (*from se and cor*) 1. *Stupid, without understanding.* II. *Careless, negligent.*

SŌCŪRUS, *us*, f. (*σῶκρς*) *A mother-in-law.*

SŌDĀLĪTUS, or **SŌDĀLĪTUS**, a. um. (*socialis*) *Belongs to a fraternity; hence, Sodalicium (clium), what.* I. *The society or intercourse of friends, companionship, intimate friendship.* II. *Especially, A feasting or banqueting company.*

SŌDĀLIS, e. (perhaps from *sodes, amicus*) *Social; hence, Sodalis, subst.*

1. *A companion, intimate friend, comrade, crony; especially, wodes, friends who frequently eat or feast together, boon companions, pot companions.* II. *Fig.* *A companion, associate.* III. *One that resembles another in any thing.*

SŌDĀLITAS, *atlis*, f. (*socialis*) 1. *Companionship, intimate friendship.* II. *A feasting or banqueting club.*

SŌDES, (according to *Cicero*, from *si* *audes*, or rather from *si* *audis*) *A word used in familiar conversation, as we say, Do you hear? F pray, will you?*

SŌL, *ge*, *etis*, *sōlis*, m. 1. *The sun.*

II. *Sunshine, the light and heat of the sun; hence, sol is put for, labour or work done in the sun, or in public; hence, 1. The fatigue of war, military service.* 2. *Public speaking.* III. *The heat of the sun.* IV. *The sun, a sunny place; an upper room, garret.* V. *A day.*

SŌLĀMEN, *inis*, n. (*solor*) *A comfort, solace, consolation.*

SŌLĀRIS, e. (*sul*) *(Of or belonging to the sun.*

SŌLĀRĪUS, a. um. (from *sol*) *(Of or relating to the sun; hence, 1. Horologium, and simply, Solarium, Plaut., A sundial; afterwards, any clock or dial.*

II. *Solarium, The solar in a house, a terrace, gallery.*

SŌLĀTIŪM, i. n. (*dimin.* of *solatium*) *A trifling consolation.*

SŌLĀTIUM, i. n. (*solor*) 1. *Consolation, solace, comfort; hence, 11. Aid, assistance, resource in necessity.* III. *A compensation.* IV. *A means of solace or consolation.*

SŌLĀTUR, *eris*, m. (*solor*) *A comforter.*

SŌLĀTUR, a. um. *Part.* of **SOLOR**.

SOLDURĪCUS, i. n. *Plur.* *Soldurī*, in *Gaul*, *Persons who devoted themselves to the service of a noble, retainers, adherents.*

SOLDUS, a. um. *See SILVĪDUS.*

SŌLEA, æ. 1. *The side of the foot of animals.* II. *Soleæ, Slippers, sandals,*

or light shoes, which covered only the sole of the foot: hence, from the resemblance, I. A kind of fetter for the feet. 2. A kind of shoe for horses, &c. III. A kind of flat fish, the sole (Neuronectes Solea, L.).

IV. An implement used in pressing clothes.

SOLĒRIUS, i. m. (solea) A maker of slippers or sandals.

SOLĒTUS, a. um. (solea) Wearing slippers or sandals.

SOLENNIS, c. See SOLENNIS.

SOLENNIS, c. See SOLENNIS.

SŌLEO, itus sum, 3re. I. To be used, accustomed, or wont. Part. I. Solens, According to custom. 2. Solutus, a, um, activē, Cic.; passivē or adjectivē, Usual.

II. To have intercourse with any one. N. B. Soluterat, for solutus erat; Sall.

SŌLĒRS, SOLĒRTIA, &c. See SOLLERS, &c.

SŌLĒS, adv. I. Solidly, firmly.

II. Fully, completely, thoroughly, entirely.

SŌLĪDITAS, ātis, f. (solidus) Solidity, density.

SŌLIDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (solidus) I. To make solid or dense. II. To make firm or secure, to strengthen. III. To join together, make whole.

SŌLĪDUS, a. um. I. Solid, dense, not hollow or loose: hence, Solidum, Solid ground, firm land; also, any thing thick or solid: Solida, Solid bodies: hence, of metals, close, massy, solid. II. Fig. Solid, palpable, sensible. III. Of food, Solid. IV. Solid, firm, hard, not yielding: hence, fig., firm, constant: hence, Solidum, Firm ground. V. Full, whole, complete, entire: hence, I. Fig. Perfect, complete, not deficient. 2. Solidus (solidus), sc. nummus, a gold coin. VI. Real, actual, substantial, not imaginary, solid. VII. Strong, great, large.

SŌLĪFER, a. um. (sol and fero) That bears or brings forth the sun; plaga, i. e. the east, Sen.

SŌLĪFERREUS (Solif.) a. um. (sollius, i. e. totus and ferreus) Of solid iron; soliferreus, sc. telum, Liv.

SŌLĪSTĪMUS, a. um.; e. g. tripodum, Cic., i. e. when, at the auspices, the food fell from the mouths of the sacred fowls; this showed that they ate greedily, and was regarded as a favourable omen.

SŌLĪTĀRIUS, a. um. (solus) Solitary, lonely, without company.

SŌLĪTE, adv. Alone.

SŌLĪTUDO, Inis, f. (solus) I. A being alone, solitariness, loneliness. II. Fig. A being left without, or separated from, relations, friends, &c. III. A want of men, weakness in respect of numbers.

SŌLĪTUS, a. um. I. Part. of solus; see SOLEO. II. Adj. Usual, customary: hence, Solutum, That which is usual or customary.

SŌLĪTUS, i. n. I. A raised seat, throne: hence, fig., throne, royal dignity, kingdom. II. A tub: especially, a bathing-tub. III. A stone cistern.

SŌLĪVĀGUS, a. um. (solus and vagus)

I. That wanders about alone. II. That goes alone. III. Solitary, private, for itself.

SŌLLENNIS, SOLENNIS, or SOLENNIS, c. (from sollius, i. e. totus, and annus) I. Annual, yearly, that is done or performed every year: hence, II. Festive, solemn: hence, Sollemne, subst., Any festivity or solemnity: Sollemnia, A sacrifice. III. Usual, customary: hence, Sollemne, Any thing usual, a custom or practice: hence, sollemne est mihi, I have a custom, it is my practice.

SŌLLENNITER, SOLENNITER, or SOLENNITER, adv. I. In a usual or customary manner. II. Festively, solemnly.

SŌLLERS, or SŌLLĒRS, tis. (from sollius, i. e. totus, and ars) I. Expert, skilful. II. Inventive, ingenious, dexterous, clever, adroit. III. Crafty, cunning.

SŌLLERTER, or SŌLLERTER, adv. Skilfully, dexterously, cunningly.

SŌLLERTIA, or SŌLLERTIA, re, f. (solliers)

I. Cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness. II. Craft, cunning.

SŌLLĪCĪTĀO, ōnis, f. (sollicito) I. A troubling, disturbing. II. A soliciting, tempting, instigating.

SŌLLĪCITE, adv. I. With great anxiety or solicitude. II. Carefully, solicitously.

SŌLLĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from sollius, i. e. totus, and cito, i. e. moveo) I. To set in motion, or to endeavour to set in motion, to stir, move: hence, II. To trouble, to render busy. III. To endeavour to excite, to rouse, stir up.

IV. To rouse or incite to anger. V. To entice, allure, instigate. VI. To cause to totter or shake. VII. To incommode, disturb, trouble.

SŌLLĪCITUDO, Inis, f. (sollicitus) Anxiety, painful solicitude, trouble.

SŌLLĪCITUS, a. um. (sollius, i. e. totus, and cito) I. Excited, set in motion.

II. Troubled, disturbed, unquiet.

III. Busy: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21.

SŌLŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (solus) To make desolate or lonely.

SŌLŌCĪSMUS, i. m. (solōciv-uis) I. A fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism. II. Gen. A fault.

SŌLŌR, ātus sum, āri. I. To console, solace, comfort. II. To alleviate, to make or endeavour to make easy or light.

SŌLSTĪTĪALIS, e. (solstitium) I. Of or relating to the summer solstice. II. That happens about the time of the summer solstice. III. Pertaining to the solstice or the sun.

SŌLSTĪTIUM, i. n. (sol and sisto) I. The time when the sun seems to stand still, and then return, a solstice. II. Summer: hence, the heat of summer.

SŌLUM, adv. Only: see SOLUS.

SŌLUM, i. n. I. The lowest part of any thing, the bottom, ground, foundation: especially, II. The floor of a room. III. The sole of the foot. IV. The sole of a shoe or slipper. V. The ground or soil. I. Whether cultivated or sown, or not: thus also, solum, all kinds of immovable property. 2. A soil; a country. VI. That upon which any thing rests or lies, a bottom, ground.

SŌLUS, a, um. I. Alone, only, unaccompanied: also for, solum, only. II. Alone, without friends, relatives, &c., single. III. Alone, without protection, without friends, &c. IV. Solitary, lonely. N. B. Solum is often used adverbially, Only.

SŌLŪTE, adv. Loosely: hence, I. Freely, at pleasure. II. Carelessly, remissly, negligently. III. Without difficulty, easily.

SŌLŪTILIS, e. (solutus) That can be loosed or separated.

SŌLŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (solvo) I. A loosing, dissolving: hence, II. A solving, explaining. III. A weakening. IV. A paying, discharging. V. Linguae, Cic., i. e. readiness of speech.

SŌLŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of solvo; see SOLVO. II. Adj. I. Free, loose. 2. Loose, not close. 3. Cheerful, merry. 4. Free. 5. Unrestrained: hence, free from any thing. 6. In one's own power. 7. Without difficulty, easy. 8. That can do any thing easily. 9. Immoderate, unbounded, unlimited.

SOLVO, solvi, sŏlutum, 3re. I. To loosen, solve, unwind. II. To solve, explain, unravel. III. Aliquē, To kill:

solli, to die. IV. To *rise into its parts to dissolve, melt, break up.* V. *To reverse, to deprive of lustre, to turn into prose, Har.* VI. To *open.*

VII. To *arrive easily, do away with.*

VIII. To *confute, conquer, dislodge, vanquish.*

IX. To *render cheerful, excite to laughter.* X. To *evade, transgress, break.* XI. To *separate, part.*

XII. To *pay;* hence, Solutus, a, um, Paid: Solutus, Payment: in solutum, for payment: hence, fig. 1. Solvere pœnia, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty.

2. To *atone for.* 3. To *repay, restore, remunerate, make good again.* 4. Fidem, to keep one's word. 5. Fig. To *pay, to give or perform what is due or expected.*

XIII. To *d'spatch, dismiss.* XIV. To *free, exempt.* N. B. Soluti (for solvi), trasyll., Catull: soluisse, quadrissyll., Tibull.

SOMNĪATOR, ōris, m. (somnia) One who has faith in dreams.

SOMNICŪLOSE, adv. Sleepily, drowsily.

SOMNICŪLOSUS, a, um. (from somnulus, dimin. of somnus) Sleepy, drowsy.

SOMNIFER, or SOMNIFERUS, a, um. (somnia and fero) 1. That causes sleep, apothec.

2. That causes numbness or drowsy, deadly, mortal.

SOMNIFERUS, a, um. (somnia and facio) It causes sleep, apothec.

SOMNIUS, avi, atum, ōris. (somnia) 1. To dream. II. To dream, as it were to err, when one imagines, believes or supposes things without reason, or talks idly.

SOMNIUM, i, n. (somnia) 1. A dream: hence, fig., a dream, a vain thing, trifles, nonsense. II. Poetically, Sleep.

SOMNUS, i, m. (from somnus) 1. Sleep: hence, II. Sleepiness, sluggishness: lethargy. III. Of the sea, calm, rest.

IV. Night. V. The sleep of death, death. VI. A dream.

SOMNŪLUS, ō. (sono) Sounding, easily sounding.

SOMAX, ōcis. (sono) Sounding, loudly sounding.

SOMPES, ōdis. (sonus and pes) Sounding or making a noise with the feet: hence, subst., A horse, steed.

SOPORUS, us, m. (sopor) A sound, noise.

SOPORIVUS, a, um. (sopor) Sounding, making a noise.

SOPUS, ut, itum (āvi, ātina), ōris. (sonus) 1. Intrans. 1. To make a noise, sound, resound: hence, of persons and things, frequently with an adverbial ac-

comparative, ut, itum, etiam sciat, sounds like the voice of a man. 2. To resound, resound. II. Trans. 1. To speak of: hence, 1. To sing of. 2. To discover or betray by the mouth. 3. To mean, signify.

N. B. 1. Soporatum, Hor. 2. Sopor, ōre; e. g. sonare, Lucr.

SOPOR, ōris, m. (sono) A sound, noise.

SOPORŪS, ō, um. (sopor) Sounding, loud, noisy, sonorous.

SOPUS, tis. 1. Punishable, obnoxious to punishment, that has committed a crime. II. Hurtful, noxious.

SOSTILEUS, a, um. (sonus) Considerable, serious, weighty: non illi somilia causa est, Tibull., sufficient cause or reason, i. e. he is not unwell.

SŌNES, i, m. (allied to tonus) A sound, noise: hence, a word (which is heard), the sound of a word: also, language, speech.

SŌPHIA, ō. f. (σοφία) Wisdom.

SŌPHISMA, ōtis, n. (σοφισμα) A sophism, fallacy.

SŌPHISTA, ō. or, SOPHISTES, ō. m. (σοφιστής) A sophist, a learned man who professed philosophy and rhetoric, and instructed others therein for hire.

SŌPHUS, (σοφός) adv. i. e. sapienter, an exclamation denoting admiration or applause, Bravo!

SŌPHUS, i, m. (allied to tonus) A sound, noise: hence, a word (which is heard), the sound of a word: also, language, speech.

SŌPHUS, i, m. (σοφός) Wise.

SŌPIUS, i, v. and ii, itum, ire. (allied to sopor) To deprive of feeling or sense, as, by fainting, sleep, &c.: hence, 1. To put or lull in sleep: hence, Sopiatus, Lulled to sleep: hence, fig., to lay at rest, to calm, quiet, assuage. II. To kill.

III. To render senseless: hence, Sopiit, To faint away, swoon.

SOPOR, ōris, m. (perhaps from ōres) 1. The juice of the poppy. II. A soporific medicine, sleepy dose: also, a deadly potion. III. Deep sleep: hence, 1. Loss of sense or feeling. 2. Fig. Sleepiness, sluggishness, laziness. 3. The sleep of death, death. 4. The temple of the head.

SOPORĀTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of soporo: see SOPORO. II. Adj. (from sopor) Sleeping, asleep.

SOPORIFER, a, um. (sopor and fero) That causes sleep, apothec.

SOPORŪS, avi, atum, ōris. (sopor) To furnish with a soporific power.

SOPŌRUS, a, um. (sopor) Full of sleep, sleepy.

SORBEO, bōi, (ptum), ēre. (from sorbo, sorbu, the root of sorbu) 1. To suck down or suck in a fluid, to sup up: hence,

II. G. n. To suck in, absorb. III. Fig. To swallow, endure, brook.

SORBITULUS, ōre. (dimin. of sorbu) 7 sip.

SORBITUM, i, n. Pottage, soup; v. g. tantum sorbitu, Plaut., i. e. mostly Sordidum, Gnis. f. (sorbeo) A stipend, supping up; a drink, poison.

SORBUS, i, n. The fruit of the arbut or service tree, a service-berry.

SORDEO, ut, ēre. (sordes) 1. To be filthy, dirty, or sordid: hence, II. To be mean or low. III. To be despised or disesteemed.

SORDES, is, and more frequently plur. SORDES, ium, f. 1. Dirt, filth: hence, II. Especially, Dirt of clothing, dirty or soiled clothes, such as the Romans wore on sorrowful occasions: hence it may frequently be rendered, mourning.

III. Fig. of The meanest or worst of the people. IV. Lowness of station or quality. V. Fig. Baseness, villainy, meanness of spirit: especially, niggardliness, stinginess.

SORDESCO, ēre. (sordeo) To grow dirty or filthy.

SORDIDATUS, a, um. (from sordidus) Wearing or having on soiled clothes, in mourning.

SORDIDE, adv. Dirtily, in a dirty, filthy, sordid manner: hence, fig. 1. Lowly, in a low manner. II. Meanly, basely: especially, niggardly, penuriously.

SORDIDUS, ō, um. (dimin. of sorbus) 1. Dirty, foul. II. Bad, mean, base.

SORDIDUS, a, um. (sordes) 1. Dirty, filthy, foul, sordid. II. Low, mean. III. Base, abject, mean spirited: especially, niggardly, penurious. IV. Wearing a soiled garment.

SORDIDUSO, iuis, f. (sordes) Dirt, filth.

SOREX, icis, m. (σοῦξ) A shrew-mouse.

SORCULUS, a, um. (sorex) Cf. or belonging to the shrew-mouse.

SORITES, ō. m. (σοῦξ) In logic, An accumulated argument.

SOROR, ōris, f. 1. A sister. II. Sister, as a term of endearment for a friend. III. For soror patruelis, A cousin.

IV. Fig. Sister, of things which are like each other, or connected.

SORORCŪLA, ō. f. (dimin. of soror) A little sister.

SORORICIDA, ō. m. (soror and cædo) A murderer of a sister.

SORORIO, ōre. (soror) To grow together as sisters.

SŌRŌRIUS, a, um. (soror) *Of or belonging to a sister.*

SORS, tis. f. (from sero) 1. *A lot, that with which lots are drawn, as, a tablet, a billet, dice, &c.;* hence, 1. *Sors oracul*, the response of an oracle. 2. *Sortes*, *An oracle; the place in which oracular responses were given.* II. *A casting or drawing of lots.* III. *Fig. A lot, an office.* IV. *Any thing which happens by accident, chance, fortune, luck, hap.;* hence, 1. *A part, share, in any thing.* 2. *A child.* 3. *The lot or destiny of a person, fate, condition; especially, the station or rank of a person.* V. *Capital bearing interest, principal.* N. B. 1. *Sortis* (nomin.), for *sors*; *Plaut.* 2. *Sorti* (ablat.), for *sorte*; *Plaut.*; *Liv.*

SORSUM, adv. i. q. *seorsum*; *Catull.*
SORTICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *sors*) *A little billet or lot.*

SORTĪFER, a, um. (*sors* and *fero*) *That gives oracular responses.*

SORTĪGER, a, um. (*sors* and *gero*) i. q. *sortifer.*

SORTĪLEGUS, a, um. (*sors* and *lego*) *Prophetic, divining; Sortilegus, subst., A diviner.*

SORTIO, ivi, itum, ire. (*sors*) i. q. *sortior*; *Plaut.*; hence, *Sortitus*, a, um. *Decided by lot;* hence, *sortitio* (ablat.), 1. *By lot.* II. *By fate.*

SORTIOR, itus sum, iri, (*sors*) I. *Intrans.* *To draw lots.* II. *Trans.* I. *To draw lots concerning a thing, to fix, decide or appoint by lot;* hence, 1. *To choose, elect.* 2. *To distribute among ourselves or others, to share.* 2. *To obtain by lot;* hence *gen.*, *to obtain, get.*

SORTĪO, ōnis. f. (*sortior*) *A casting or drawing of lots, a determining by lot.*

SORTĪO, (ablat.) See **SORTĪO**.

SORTĪTOR, ōris. m. (*sortior*) *One who casts or draws lots.*

SORTĪTUS, a, um. Part. of **SORTIO**.

SORTĪTUS, us. m. (*sortior*) *A drawing or casting of lots.*

SOSPES, tis. (sōs, or, σωστος; i. e. salvus) 1. *Safe, unhurt.* II. *Fortunate, lucky;* also, that renders fortunate or lucky.

SOSPĪTĪO, c. (*sospes*) *Salutary.*

SOSPĪTO, āre. (*sospes*) *To save, deliver, protect.*

SŌTER, ēris. m. (σωτήρ) *A saviour, deliverer.*

SŌTERĪA, ōrum. n., sc. munera, (σωτήριαι) *Presents made on recovery from sickness.*

SPĀDIX, icis. m. (σπαθίξ) *A palm branch broken off together with its fruit;* hence, *adj.*, *Of a date-colour, reddish brown, chestnut brown.*

SPĀDO, ōnis. m. (σπάδων) *An cushion; of animals, a gelding.*

SPARGO, si, sum, ēre. (σπρίτω) I. *To streu, scatter, or throw about;* also, *to sprinkle;* hence, 1. *To scatter, streu, to sow.* 2. *To throw, hurl.* 3. *To spread abroad, extend.* 4. *To waste, squander.* 5. *To divide, distribute.* 6. *To part, rend or tear asunder.* 7. *To intersperse (words).* II. *To besprad, bestrew, besprinkle;* hence, 1. *Fig. To besprad, bestrew.* 2. *To moisten, wet.* 3. *Fig. To sprinkle, spot, variegate.*

SPARSIO, ōnis. f. (*spargo, ēre*) *A scattering, strewing, sprinkling.*

SPARSUS, a, um. I. Part. of *spargo*; see **SPARGO**. II. *Adj.* I. *Scattered, spread abroad.* 2. *Spotted, variegated.*

SPARTEUS, a, um. *Of spartum, i. e. Spanish broom.*

SPĀRULŪS, i. m. *The beam.*

SPĀRUS, i. m. and **SPĀRUM**, i. n. *A kind of lance.*

SPĀTHA, æ. f. (σπάθη) 1. *A long broad instrument for stirring and mixing medicines and other things, a spatula, spatle.* II. *The stay or reed of a weaver's loom.* III. *A kind of broad sword.*

SPĀTHĪLĪUM (Spatal.), i. n. (σπαθίλιον) *The branch of a palm-tree.*

SPĀTIOR, ātus sum, āri. (*spatium*) I. *To walk about.* II. *To go, proceed.* III. *To spread abroad.*

SPĀTIŌSE, adv. I. *At long intervals of time.* II. *In a large space, widely, extensively.* III. *Widely, greatly.*

SPĀTIŌSUS, a, um. (*spatium*) *Of great extent, spacious, wide, large; long;* hence, I. *Of time, Long, of long continuance.* II. *Great.*

SPĀTIUM, i. n. (probably from *pateo*) I. *A space or distance which one has to run or go through.* I. *A course or race-ground;* hence: 1. *Fig. A course or manner of life; a custom, practice.* 2. *A running in this course, a race, course, heat.* 2. *A space to go through;* hence, 1. *A toay, journey.* 2. *A walk, place for walking in.* 3. *A walking, taking a walk.* II. *Room, silent, place, space;* hence, 1. *Space, between, distance, interval.* 2. *Greatness, wide circumference, spaciousness, large size.* 3. *Length.* 4. *A space of time;* hence, 1. *Time in respect of any thing, when it is rendered sometimes, time, sometimes, space, leisure, or, respite,*

delay. 2. *An interval of time, intervening time.* 3. *Time, in respect of duration;* hence, (a) *Of a metrical foot, Time, measure, quantity.* (b) *A year.* (c) *Opportunity.*

SPĒCIĀTIM, adv. *Especially.*

SPĒCIŌS, ēi. f. (*specio*) I. *Activè, Sight, vision.* II. *Passivè.* I. *That which one sees, appearance.* 2. *Shape, form.* 3. *A beautiful shape or form, beauty.* 4. *A form which one discovers by the mind;* hence, 1. *Description or nature of a thing; optima specie et quasi figura dicendi, Cic., i. e. the beau ideal of oratory.* 2. *An idea, notion.* 3. *An appearance in sleep, a dream, vision.* 5. *Appearance, semblance; specie, under the appearance, with the pretence of, under colour of.* 6. *An image, statue, likeness.* 7. *A part of a genus, logical species, sort.* 8. *A single case, a case.*

SPĒCĪLLUM, i. n. (*specio*) *A surgical instrument for probing wounds, &c., a probe.*

SPĒCIMEN, īnis. n. (*specio*) I. *A proof.* II. *A token, mark.* III. *A pattern, specimen, sample.* IV. *An ornament.*

SPĒCIO, xi, cum, ēre. (επισπω) *To look (at an object).* N. B. *Spicit*, for *spicit*; *Plaut.*

SPĒCIŌSE, adv. *With good appearance, handsomely, splendidly.*

SPĒCIŌSUS, a, um. (*species*) I. *Having a good shape or appearance, beautiful, well shaped, handsome, strikingly handsome or beautiful;* hence, 1. *Well sounding.* 2. *Respectable.* II. *Having a good appearance, specious, plausible, showy.*

SPĒCTĀBĪLIS, c. (*specio*) I. *That can be seen, visible.* II. *That is worth seeing, splendid, beautiful.*

SPĒCTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (*specio*) I. *The place from which one sees any thing;* hence, 1. *A seat or bench in the theatre.* 2. *A theatre or amphitheatre.* II. *Any thing which one sees;* hence, 1. *A sight, spectacle.* 2. *A stage-play publicly exhibited.* 3. *A viewing, seeing, looking at.* III. *That which serves for a show or spectacle.* N. B. *Spectaculum*; *Propert.*

SPĒCTĀMEN, īnis. n. (*specio*) *A proof.*
SPĒCTĀTŪ, ōnis. f. (*specio*) I. *A seeing or looking at.* II. *An inspecting; hence, an examining, trying; respect, consideration.*

SPĒCTĀTOR, ōris. m. (*specio*) I. *A beholder, observer, looker on.* II. *A spectator (at a play, &c.).* III. *An examiner, judge, critic.*

SPECTATRIX, icls. f. (spectator) *She that sees or looks at any thing.*

SPECTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of *specto*; see **SPECTO**. II. Adj. *Proved, tried*; hence, I. *Of proved talent or worth, excellent, respectable*. 2. *Goodly, beautiful*.

SPECTILE, or **SPETILE**, is. n. *A belly of pork or bacon.*

SPECTIO, ónis. (specio, ére) I. *A looking at any thing, observing*. II. *The right of a consul or other magistrate to command the augurs to observe the auspices, or, of the magistrate were at the same time an augur, to observe them himself.*

SPECTO, ávi ántur, áre. (freq. of specio) I. *To see, look at, behold, view, eye, especially, with attention*; also *seq. accus.*, to see or look at any thing, to observe, mark, regard; especially, to be a spectator at public games, to witness; hence, II. *To look at any thing, to have an eye to, aim at*. III. *To look to or regard a person, to look up to*. IV. *To look at or have respect to any thing*. V. *To give attention, watch*. VI. *To look at in order to examine*; hence, to prove, examine, try. VII. *To judge of*. VIII. *To lie or be situate with a certain aspect*. IX. *To belong, pertain, or relate to*. X. *To expect, wait for*.

SPECTRUM, i. n. (specio) *A form or image, whether real or imaginary.*

SPECTULA, æ. f. (dimin. of spes) *A slight or little hope.*

SPECTULA, æ. f. (specio) *A high place from which one can see, far, a watch-tower*; the poets use this word to denote generally, a high place, height; also, the wall of a town.

SPECTULABILIS, e. (speculor) *Visible*.

SPECTABUNDUS, a, um. (speculor) *Watching*.

SPECTULARIS, is. n. See **SPECTULARIS**.

SPECTULARIS, e. (speculor) *Like a mirror, transparent*; hence, *Specularia*, um and *orum*, *Panics of glass* (as we should say), *a window*.

SPECTLATOR, óris. m. (speculor) I. *One who watches or observes*; in the army, *a scout, spy*; hence, *any searcher, observer, examiner*; a *harbinger*. II. *Speculatores*, *Aids-de-camp, adjutants*; guards.

SPECTLATORIS, a, um. (speculor) I. *Of or relating to espial or observation*. II. *Calligæ*, Suet., l. c. such as was worn by the speculatores or body-guards of the emperor.

SPECTLATRIX, icls. f. (speculator) I. *She that spies or watches*. II. *She that looks to or towards any place.*

SPECTLATUS, a, um. Part. of *speculor*.

SPECTLOR, átus sum, ári. (specula) I. *To look about, to look to or towards a place*. II. *To look out, watch, observe, explore*.

SPECTUM, i. n. (specio) I. *A mirror*. II. *Fig. An image or likeness of any one*. III. *Fig. A reflecting surface*.

SPECUS, us. m. f. and n. (species) I. *A cave, cavern*; also, *an artificial cave or pit*; also, *a covered water-course*. II. *Fig. A cavity*.

SPELUM, i. n. (σπηλαιον) *A cave, cavern*.

SPELUNCA, æ. f. (σπηλυγή, γρως) *A cave, cavern*; and sometimes, *a grove*.

SPERANLUS, e. (spero) *That may be hoped for*.

SPERNAX, ácis. (sperno) *Despising, showing contempt*.

SPERNO, spēvi, spētrum, ére. (from sperno, to fling away) I. *To separate, divide, sever, remove*. II. *To reject, despise, condemn, scorn*.

SPERO, ávi, átur, áre. I. *To hope, to expect something good*; hence, *Speratus*, a, um, *Hoped for*; especially of persons promised in marriage, *expected, intended, betrothed*. N. B. *Sperare aliquem*, for *de aliquo*, *To hope in any one*; *deos teque*, *Plaut.* II. *To expect or apprehend any thing evil, to fear*. III. *To intend doing any thing, to design, purpose*.

SPES, éi. f. (probably contracted from speres) I. *Hope*. II. *In the higher style of writing, Hope, the subject of hope, that on which one places hope*. III. *Expectation or apprehension of evil, fear*; also for, *thought, opinion*.

SPHERA, æ. f. (σφαίρα) *Any round body*; Cic. *the orbit of a heavenly body*; id.: also, *a glass sphere, in which the motions of the heavenly bodies were observed*; Cic. *Tusc.* I, 25.

SPHEROMACHIA, æ. f. (σφαιρομαχία) *A fighting (for pleasure) with balls*.

SPICA, æ. f. *Spicum*, i. n. and *Spicus*, i. m. Properly, *A point*; hence, *an ear of corn*; hence, I. *A bright star in the constellation Virgo*. II. *It is also used of Plants, the tops of which resemble ears of corn*; especially, *spica nardi, spikenard, lavender*.

SPICES, a, um. (spica) *Consisting of ears of corn*.

SPIFER, a, um. (spica and fero) *Running or producing ears of corn*.

SPLICIO, ére. for *specio*. See **SPECTIO**.

SPICULUM, i. n. for *spiculum*; *Lucr.*

SPLICULUM, i. n. (from spicum) *Any point or sting*; hence, with the poets, *for, a javelin, arrow*.

SPINA, æ. f. I. *A thorn, the prickle of a plant*; hence, *fig., sorrow, care*. II. *A thorn, a thorny shrub or plant*.

III. *Any prickle*. IV. *The backbone or spine of men and animals*. V. *A fishbone*. VI. *Spina, fig.*, in speaking and debating, *Nice points, difficulties, subtleties, intricacies*.

SPINETIUM, i. n. (spina) *A place full of thorns or briars, a thicket of thorn bushes*.

SPINEUS, a, um. (spina) *Of thorns, thorny*.

SPINIFER, a, um. (spina and fero) *Bearing thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly*.

SPINOSUS, a, um. (spina) I. *Full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly*. II. *Fig. That pierces like a thorn*. III. *Fig. Thorny, confused, intricate, difficult (in style, &c.)*.

SPINITER, éris. n. (σφιματις) *A kind of female ornament*.

SPINTURNICIUM, i. n. *A kind of ugly animal or, a bird of ill omen*.

SPINUS, i. f. (spina) *A thorny shrub or tree, blackthorn, dove-tree (Prunus spinosa, L.)*.

SPIRA, æ. f. *A circular body in several weaths or folds*; hence, I. *A kind of pastry, a cracker*. II. *A wreathed ornament for the hair*. III. *Of serpents*. IV. *The tie of a hat or cap by which it was fastened under the chin*.

SPIRABILIS, e. (spiro) I. *That can be breathed in, atmospheric*. II. *That contributes to life*. III. *That can breathe in or inhale*.

SPIRACULUM, i. n. (spiro) *A passage for air, tapowar, &c., an air-hole, spiracle*.

SPIRAMEN, inis. n. (spiro) I. *A passage for air, &c., a vent-hole, breathing-hole, spiracle*. II. *A blowing, breathing*.

SPIRAMENTUM, i. n. (spiro) I. *An aperture for blowing or breathing through, a vent-hole, spiracle, air-hole*. II. *Fig. Space, delay*.

SPIRITUS, us. m. (spiro) I. *The blowing of the wind*; hence, I. *Wind, air*. 2. *A breathing in of air, a fetching or drawing of breath*; also, *air, which is inhaled*. 3. *Breath*; hence, *spiritus*, for,

life: hence, 1. *A sighing.* 2. *The hissing of a serpent.* 3. *A division of time, marked by the breath.* 4. *Vapour, exhalation.*
 II. *The spirit, the soul's:* hence, 1. *A soul, a person.* 2. *Spirit, high spirit, elevation of mind.* III. *Exertion of voice.* IV. *Disposition, sentiment.*
 V. *Figure or activity of mind, energy, spirit.* VI. *Hostility or bitterness of heart.* VII. *The spirit of divination or of poetry, enthusiasm.* VIII. *A spirit.*
 SPĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. 1. *To blow, breathe.* 2. *To draw or fetch breath, to breathe:* hence, *for, to live:* hence, fig., 1. *To breathe, live.* 2. *In the imitative arts, To seem to live, to be painted or expressed to life.* 3. *With the poets, To be inspired.* 3. *To exhale.* 4. *To issue forth as an exhalation, to burst forth.* 5. *To foam.* 6. *To sound.* II. Trans. 1. *To breathe out, exhale:* hence, fig., *To breathe any thing, to show, indicate, to be intent upon, to be full of.* 2. *To cast forth a scent or smell.*
 SPĪSSĀMENTUM, i. n. (spisso) I. *Any thing made or pressed close together.* II. *A stopping up, thick plastering.*
 SPISSE, adv. I. *Thickly.* II. *Slowly.*
 SPISSESCO, ēre. (spissus) *To become thick.*
 SPISSEGRĀDUS, a, um. (spisse and gradior) *That steps slowly.*
 SPISSETRŪDO, inis. f. (spissus) i. q. spissitas.
 SPISSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spissus) *To make thick, thicken.*
 SPISSTUS, a, um. I. *Thick.* II. *Slow, tardy.*
 SPLEN, ēnis. m. (σπλήν) *The spleen, mill:* sum petulantī splene cachinno, I am inclined to laugh at the faults of others, Pers.
 SPLENDEO, ui, ēre. I. *To shine, to be bright or resplendent:* thus also, Splendens, *Glittering, bright.* II. Fig. *To shine, to be beautiful.*
 SPLENDESCO, ēre. (splendeo) *To grow shining or bright.*
 SPLENDEDE, adv. *Brightly, splendidly:* hence, I. Fig. *Nobly, magnificently, sumptuously, beautifully.* II. *Clearly, distinctly.*
 SPLENDĪDUS, a, um. (splendeo) I. *Bright, shining:* hence, II. *Bright, having a good appearance, sounding well.* III. *Splendid, magnificent.* IV. *Respectable, in repute, distinguished, illustrious.* V. *Clear, distinct.*
 SPLENDOR, ōris. m. (splendeo) I.

Brightness, lustre, splendour, sheen.

II. Fig. Of style of living, *Splendour, magnificence.* III. Fig. *Respectability, excellence, honour, dignity.* IV. *Ornament.* V. *Clearness of sound or voice.*

SPLENĪTUS, a, um. (splenium) *Plastered, having on a plaster.*

SPOLIĀRICUM, i. n. (spolium) I. *A place in which clothes are taken off, hence,* II. *A den of thieves, a slaughter-house, a place where any one is plundered or murdered.*

SPOLIĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (spolio) *A robbing, plundering.*

SPOLIĀTOR, ōris. m. (spolio) *A robber, plunderer.*

SPOLIĀTRIX, icis. f. (spoliator) *A female robber or plunderer.*

SPOLIĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of spolio; see SPOLIO. II. Adj. *Impoverished, poor.*

SPŌLIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spolium) I. *To strip any one, to take off his clothes in order to plunder him.* II. *To rob, plunder:* hence, gen., *to deprive of any thing.*

SPŌLIUM, i. n. (probably from σπύλον)

I. *The skin of an animal drawn or cast off:* hence, *that which a Roman soldier took from a slain enemy;* especially, *arms, spoils.* II. *Any thing taken from an enemy in war, plunder, spoil, booty.* III. *Any thing obtained by robbery or plunder.*

SPONDA, æ. f. I. *The foot of a bedstead, couch, or the like:* hence, II. *A bedstead:* afterwards, *the whole bed.*

III. *A long bench for lying or sitting upon, a sofa, settee.* IV. *A bier.*

SPONDEO, spērondi, sponsum, ēre. (from σπένδω) *To promise any thing regularly, sacredly, or for certain, to engage, bind one's self, pledge one's self, assure, make a promise:* hence, Sponsus, a, um, *Promised, betrothed:* Sponsum, *A thing promised:* hence, I. *Spondere sibi. To promise one's self any thing, to believe assuredly.* II. Fig., of things without life, *To promise well, to give reason for hope.* N. B. Spondere sponsionem, for facere; & Liv.

SPONDEUS, a, um. (σπονδῖος) *Of or belonging to libations:* Spondeus, sc. pes, *A metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables:* it was so called because it was frequently used in hymns sung at sacrifices.

SPONGĪA, æ. f. (σπογγία) *A sponge:* a ἰοσγάλλ.

SPONS, tis. f. (from spondeo) *Will, promise:* it is usually found only in the ablative; sponte aliquis, *With or agreed to, to the will of any one:* we more frequently find, sponte mea, tua, sua, &c., and simply, sponte. I. *Of (my, thy, his, your own free will, of one's self, spontaneously, willingly, of one's own accord, voluntarily, &c.)*

II. *Of one's self, of one's own head.*

III. *By one's self, without the aid of others.*

IV. *Of things without life, Of itself, in itself, simply, absolutely.* V. *For the first time, without precedent.*

SPONSA, æ. f. (spondeo) *A betrothed wife, a bride.*

SPONSALIS, e. (sponsus) *Of or belonging to nuptials, bridal:* hence, Sponsalia, um or orum, n. *Nuptials, espousals:* also a *bridal feast.*

SPONSO, ōnis. f. (spondeo) *A formal promise or engagement:* hence, I. *A promise by which a party, in a process at law, undertook to pay down a certain sum of money, in case he should lose the suit, or wager at law:* also, *the sum of money deposited.* II. *Suretyship, bail:* assurance.

SPONSOR, ōris. m. (spondeo) *A bondsman, surety, bail.*

SPONSUM, i. n. (spondeo) *A formal promise or engagement.*

SPONSUS, a, um. Part. of SPONDEO.

SPONSUS, i. m. (spondeo) *A betrothed husband, a bridegroom:* also, a *suitor.*

SPONSUS, us. m. (spondeo) *A promising, engaging.*

SPORTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sporta)

I. *A little basket.* II. Perhaps, *A dish of cold meat, cakes, &c.*

SPORTULA, æ. f. (dimin. of sporta) I.

I. *A little basket.* II. *A little basket of food, intended as a present for a client or some other person.*

SPREŪTO, ōnis. f. (sperno) *A despising.*

SPREŪTOR, ōris. m. (sperno) *A despiser.*

SPREŪTUS, a, um. Part. of SPERNO.

SPŪMA, æ. f. (spuo) *Foam, froth.*

SPŪMĀTUS, us. m. (spumo) *A foaming, foam.*

SPŪMESCO, ēre. (spuma) *To begin to foam.*

SPŪMEUS, a, um. (spuma) *Full of foam, frothy.*

SPŪMĪFER, a, um. (spuma and fero) *Producing foam, foaming.*

SPŪMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spuma) I. Intrans. *To foam.* II. Trans. I. *To cause to foam, to cover with foam:* hence, Spumatus, a, um, *Foamy, covered with foam.* 2. *To foam forth bring forth with foam.*

ΣΠΙΘΙΔΟΥ, a, um. (spuma) Full of foam, foaming.

ΣΠΥΟ, ul, ūtum, ēre. (σπῆω) I. Intrans. To spit. II. Trans. To spit up, spit out.

SPURCE, adv. I. Filthily, dirtily.

II. Basely, villainously.

SPURCIBUS, a, um. (spurce and dico) Obscene.

SPURCIFICUS, a, um. (spurcus and facio) That makes filthy or dirty.

SPURCITIA, æ, and SPURCITIES, ūi. f. (spurcus) Filthiness, dirtiness.

SPURCO, avi, ātum, āre. (spurcus) To befoul, defile, dirt.

SPURCUS, a, um. I. Unclean, dirty, foul; hence, II. Gen. Base, foul, villainous, rascally. III. End.

SPUTATOR, ōris. m. (spuito) One who spits.

SPUTO, āre. (freq. of spuo) I. To spit, spit out. II. To spit at.

SPUTUM, i. n. (spuo) Spitte.

SQUALCO, or SQUALCO, ul, ēre. (σqualω, to dry up) I. To be stiff, of hard and dried substances: especially, I. Of uncultivated land: also of other things, to be dry. 2. Of metals, when it may also be rendered, To shine, glitter, glisten. II. To be stiff, with some covering or coating. III. With scales. 2. Especially, with dirt, to be dirty, filthy, or foul. 3. Of persons, To have on soiled garments, such as were worn in mourning, to be in mourning.

SQUALIDUS, adv. Plainly, without ornament, uncouthly.

SQUALIDUS, or SQUALIDUS, a, um. (squalo) Dirty, foul, filthy; also, rough, not smooth; Lucr. 2, 465; hence, I. Clothed in soiled garments, in mourning. II. Rough, unadorned.

SQUALOR, or SQUALOR, ōris. m. (squalo) I. Dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor, filth. II. Soiled garments, such as were worn in mourning, &c.

III. Roughness.

SQUALUS, i. m. A kind of fish, the skate or ray.

SQUALIA, æ, f. I. A scale of a fish, serpent, &c.; hence, fig., a fish. II. Any thing in the form of a scale, a plate on a coat of mail.

SQUAMEUS, a, um. (squama) Full of scales, scaly.

SQUAMIFER, a, um. (squama and fero) Scaly; turba, Sen., i. e. serpents.

SQUAMIGER, a, um. (squama and gero) Covered with scales, scaly.

SQUAMOSUS, a, um. (squama) I. Full

of scales, scaly. II. Fig.; lingua, Lucan., i. e. rough.

ST! An interjection commanding silence, *Hut! Still!*

STABILĒNIS, inis. n. (stabilio) A stay, support, stabiliment.

STABILĒMENTUM, i. n. (stabilio) A stay, support, stabiliment.

STABILIO, ivi, ūm, ire. (stabilis) To cause any thing to stand firmly and not to totter, to stay, support, fix.

STABILIS, e. (sto) I. Firm, stable; hence, II. Fig. Firm, constant, lasting, durable, unchangeable, steadfast. III. Firmly resolved or determined. IV. Pes, a metrical foot consisting entirely of long syllables, and so standing firmly; spondei stables, Hor.

STABILITAS, ātis. f. (stabilis) I. Firmness, stability. II. Steadfastness, unchangeableness.

STABILITER, adv. Firmly, steadfastly, lastingly.

STABILITOR, ōris. m. (stabilio) One that causes any thing to stand firmly.

STABULĀRICUS, a, um. (stabulum) Belonging or relating to a stable or stall; hence, Stabularius, subst. I. A stable-keeper, ostler. II. An innkeeper, host.

STABŪLO, āre. (stabulum) To stand in a stable or stall, to have a standing place.

STABŪLOR, ātus ūm, āri. (stabulum) To stand, or have an abode.

STABŪLUM, i. n. (sto) Any standing place, abode, or habitation. I. For men; Plaut.; especially, A shepherd's hut; hence, an inn, public house. II. For cattle, &c., A stable, stall; a station; hence, I. With the poets, Cattle, a herd of cattle. 2. Stabula, with the poets, Posture ground. 3. Contemptuously, A resort, abode.

STACTA, æ, and STACTE, es. f. (στακτῆ) Myrrh oil.

STADIUM, i. n. (στάδιον) I. A Grecian measure of distance, namely, one hundred and twenty-five paces, or six hundred and twenty-five feet. II. A race-course.

STAGNO, avi, ātum, āre. (stagnum) I. Intrans. To become a lake or standing water, to stagnate; hence, to be under water, to be inundated. II. Trans. To make into a lake; hence, to overflow, inundate.

STAGNUM, i. n. (sto) I. Any standing or stagnant water, a lake, pond, pool. II. With the poets, gen., Water. III. Probably, A canal; Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 33.

IV. I. q. solum, A tub; calidæ aquæ, Tac.

STĀLAGNIUM, i. n. (στάλαγμα) Plur. Stalagma, A kind of pendants or carrings.

STĀMĒNIS, inis. u. (from stamum, supin. of sisto) I. The warp of a web; (the cross threads are called subtema). II. Any thread or string. I. On the spindle; hence, a spinning; also, the thread of fate or destiny. 2. Not on the spindle, A line, thread, string. III. Any thing made of threads.

STĀMĒNEUS, a, um. (stamen) Full of threads.

STĀTĀBĪLIS, a, um. (status) That acts or does any thing standing, or on one spot, stationary.

STĀTĀSSO, āre. To cause to stand, to fix, make firm.

STĀTERA, æ, f. (στατήρα) I. A balance with or without scales; hence, II. The value of a thing. III. The pole of a carriage.

STĀTĪCŪS, i. m. (status, subst.) A kind of gentle dance.

STĀTĪM, adv. I. On the spot where one stands; hence, immediately, instantly, forthwith. II. On one spot, without moving or giving way; hence, firmly immovably.

STĀTIO, ōnis. f. (sto) I. A standing, a standing still or firmly. II. A stay, residence. III. Any place where persons or things stay or abide, a station, abode. I. Of persons. 1. Of soldiers, A station, post; guard, sentry, picket. 2. A place where people sit or stand for conversation. 3. Gen. An abode, residence, quarters, lodgings. 4. Order, regular position. 2. A station for ships, a harbour, road, anchoring place.

STĀTĪVES, a, um. (sto) Standing still, stationary; hence, Stativa, sc. castra. I. A standing camp; travellers' quarters.

II. A station for ships.

STĀTUA, æ, f. (statuo) A statue, image.

STĀTŪMEN, inis. n. (statuo) That upon which any thing stands or supports itself; hence, I. A prop. II. Statumba. The ribs of a ship. III. Any groundwork or foundation.

STĀTŪO, ul, ūtum, ēre. (from statum, supin. of sisto) I. To cause any thing to stand. II. To set up, erect, rear, build; hence, fig., to found. III. To fix, appoint, assign, prescribe; hence, I. To determine, give sentence, pass judgment. 2. To fix, resolve, determine. 3. To judge, consider, be of opinion, maintain, hold.

STĀTŪRA, æ, f. (sto) Stature, size of body.

STĀTUS, a, um. Part. of SISTO.
 STATUS, ū. m. (sto) 1. A standing.
 II. *Stature, size of the body.* III. *A position, posture;* hence, fig., *a state, situation, circumstance:* status often denotes, settled condition or circumstances, flourishing or peaceful state (of a community). *Station in life, rank, the difference which is made by birth.* IV. *The point at issue, question.*
 STĀTŪTUS, a, um. Part. of STATUO.
 STĒGA, æ. f. (στῆγη) *The deck of a ship.*
 STELLA, æ. f. (for sterula, dimin. of ἀστὴρ) 1. *A star.* Hence, 1. Fulgentis stella, *Lightning.* 2. *A comet.*
 II. With the poets. 1. For sidus, *A constellation.* 2. *The sun.*
 STELLANS, tis. (stella) *Starry;* and fig., *shining, glittering.*
 STELLĀTUS, a, um. (stella) *Furnished with stars, starry;* hence, fig., *as it were set with stars.*
 STELLIFER, a, um. (stella and fero) *Bearing stars, starry.*
 STELLIO, onis. m. Γ. ἀστειλάτης. *A kind of lizard with shining spots on its back (Lacerta gecko, L.).*
 STEMMA, ætis. n. (στῆμα) 1. *A crown, garland, wreath;* especially, one with which the busts of ancestors were adorned; hence, *II. A genealogical tree;* and a pedigree, genealogy.
 STERCŌREUS, a, um. (stercus) *Of dung, dirty, filthy,* as a term of reproach.
 STERCŌRO, āre. (stercus) *To manure with dung.* STERCUS, ōris. n. *Dung.*
 STĒRILIS, e. (sterilus, dimin. of sterus, a, um, στειρός, στειρή) 1. *Unfruitful, barren;* hence, with the poets, that renders unfruitful. III. Fig. *Unfruitful, unprofitable.*
 STĒRILITAS, ætis. f. (sterilis) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness.*
 STĒRILUS, a, um. i. q. sterilis; Lucr. STĒRNAX, æcis. (sterno) *That throws to the ground.*
 STĒRNO, strāvi, strātum, ěre. (from στῆνω, στῆνω, also, στῆνάω, στῆνάω, whence the perfect and supine) 1. *To spread one thing on another so as to cover it;* hence, Stratus, a, um, *Spread abroad.*
 II. *To throw to the ground, throw down;* hence, Stratus, a, um, *Lying.* III. *To spread out, extend.* IV. *To make even or level;* hence, to render passable, to prepare (a road); especially, to pave (a road). V. *To cover by streuing, or gen., to cover;* hence, 1. *To cover a couch or bed with cushions, mattresses, &c.* 2. Equum sternere, i. e. to saddle, Liv.

STĒRNUO, ui, ūtum, ěre. (from στῆνω-νυμι) 1. *Intrans.* 1. *To sneeze.* 2. *Of a lamp, To sputter.* II. *Trans.* *To give by sneezing;* omnia alia, Propert.
 STĒRNŪTAMENTUM, i. n. (sternuto) *A sneezing.*
 STĒRTO, ui, ěre. (from διεθω, διαθῆνω) 1. *To snore.* II. *To sleep soundly, to sleep.*
 STIGMA, ætis. n. (στίγμα) *A mark made by puncture;* hence, 1. *A brand-mark, mark burnt in;* hence, fig., *infamy.*
 II. *A mark made in the face by an unskilful barber, a cut.*
 STIGMĀTIAS, æ. m. (στυγματίας) *A brand-marked slave.*
 STILLA, æ. f. (dimin. of stiria) 1. *A drop.* II. Fig. *A trifle, little.*
 STILICIDIUM, i. n. (stilla and cado) *A liquid which falls by drops.*
 STILLO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (stilla) 1. *Intrans.* *To drop, fall in drops.* II. *Trans.* *To cause to drop, to distil.*
 STILUS, or STYLUS, i. m. (στυλός) Properly, *A column, pillar;* hence, 1. *A pointed pale or iron spike, for fixing in the ground, a caltrop.* II. *A style for writing with, an iron instrument, broad at top and pointed below, with which the Romans wrote on wax-tablets;* hence, 1. *Writing.* 2. *A frequent writing, or writing for exercise.* 3. *A style or manner of writing.*
 STIMULĀTO, ōnis. f. (stimulo) *A stimulating, inciting.*
 STIMULĀTRIX, icis. f. (stimulator) *She that stimulates or incites.*
 STIMULEUS, a, um. (stimulus) *Consisting in prickles or goads.*
 STIMŪLO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (stimulus) 1. *To prick or pierce with a goad.* II. *To torture, torment, disturb, trouble.*
 III. *To incite, instigate, impel, arouse, stimulate.*
 STIMŪLUS, i. m. (στίλβω) 1. *A pointed staff or stake, as, a caltrop;* especially, a goad, used in driving cattle. II. Fig. *Torture, torment.* III. Fig. *An incitement, incentive, excitement.* N. B. Stimulum, i. neut.; Plaut.
 STINGUO, ěre. (στίλω) *To cringingish; Stingui, To be extinguished.*
 STIPĀTIO, ōnis. f. (stipio) *A stiffening, cramping, filling up close;* hence, a thick crowd of people: a crowd, throng, number: of attendants, a suite.
 STIPĀTOR, ōris. m. (stipio) *One of a suite, an attendant.*
 STIPĒNDĀRIUS, a, um. (stipendium) 1. *Relating to tribute;* hence, bound to pay tribute, tributary. Vetical stipen-

darium, Cic., a fixed annual tribute or contribution of money. II. *Relating to pay, serving for pay, stipendiary.*
 STIPĒNDIOR, ātus sum, āri. (stipendium) *To receive pay, and so, to serve for pay.*
 STIPĒNDIUM, i. n. (for stipendium, from stips and pendo) *That which is paid to individuals;* hence, 1. *Pay, stipend;* hence, 1. *Military service.* 2. Fig. *Service.* II. *A tax, tribute, contribution;* hence, 1. *That which any one is obliged to pay or suffer, punishment.*
 STIPES, litis. m. (from στῆσις) 1. *Any piece of wood standing in the ground.* 1. *The trunk of a tree;* also, a tree: a branch. 2. *A pale, stake.* II. *Proverbially, A stock, a blockhead.*
 STĪPO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (from στῆσω, στῆσω, στῆσις) 1. *To cram, stuff, press, or make close, to press or pack together;* hence, Stipatus, a, um, *Pressed together, close together;* hence, II. *To stuff full;* hence, Stipatus, a, um, *Full of any thing.*
 III. *To join closely to.* IV. Stipari, *To stand closely together.* V. *To surround, encompass (with a large number).*
 VI. *To accompany or attend (in large numbers).*
 STĪPS, genit. stipsis. f. 1. *A contribution in money;* especially, II. *Money collected or begged from individuals, alms;* stipem colligere, Liv., to beg. III. *A present in money, received from an individual.*
 STĪPŪLA, æ. f. *A halm; straw.*
 STĪPŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (stipulor) *A formal covenant or promise to perform a thing required, an agreement, contract, bargain, engagement.*
 STĪPŪLĀTĪNCŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of stipulatio.
 STĪPŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (stipulor) *One who makes a formal covenant or agreement.*
 STĪPŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. 1. *To demand a formal promise or covenant.* II. *To promise or engage (as required).*
 STĪRIA, æ. f. *A frozen drop or globe of ice, an icicle.*
 STĪRPIŪS, adv. (stirps) *By the stem or root;* from the foundation, utterly entirely.
 STĪRPS, pis. f. 1. *A stem, stock.* 1. Of a tree, *The stump;* also, the root; hence, 1. *A plant, or shrub.* 2. Fig. *A root, cause, ground, origin, foundation.* 2. *The whole trunk (of a tree).* 3. *A trunk, a tree without branches, or without respect to its branches;* especially, a young trunk or tree. 4. *A sprout or branch.* II. *A*

stock or race of men. 1. A race, family, lineage. 2. The stem or stock of a family. 3. Posterity, race, progeny, offspring. 4. The native disposition of a person.

STIVA, æ. f. A ploughtail, handle of a plough.

STLĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (stlata) Foreign, brought by ship.

STO, stētī, stātum, stāre. (from στῆω, or ἐστῆ, whence ἵστημι) 1. To stand: especially, 1. To stand, in order to speak: to make a speech. 2. To stand in order to fight: hence, to fight. 11. To stand, to keep one's station, maintain one's ground, hold out: hence, 1. To stand still, not to move. 2. To continue speaking, &c., without interruption, of an actor, when a play is well received. 3. To stand one's ground in respect of payment, to be solvent. 4. To stand, to maintain one's rank or character, to be flourishing. 5. To be fixed, firm, or unalterable. 6. To be firm or steadfast: especially, to persevere, persist, continue in any thing. 7. To remain, endure, not to change. 8. To stand out, be prominent. 9. To stick fast, be fixed. 10. To be thick with or full of any thing. 11. To stand in, to cost. 12. With per; as, per me stat, it lies with me, it is owing to me. 13. To rest or depend upon any thing.

STOICE, adv. After the manner of the Stoics.

STOICĀDA, æ. m. A Stoic (contemptuously).

STOICUS, a, um. (Στωϊκός) Of or belonging to the Stoics or the Stoic philosophy: hence, Stoicus, A Stoic, Stoic philosopher; plur., Stoici.

STOLA, æ. f. (στολή) A long garment reaching from the neck to the ankle: a robe: hence, for, a lady.

STOLĀTUS, a, um. (stola) I. Clothed with a stola. II. Proper to or becoming a lady.

STOLIDE, adv. Stupidly, sillily.

STOLIDITAS, ātis. f. (stolidus) Stupidity, silliness, foolishness.

STOLIDUS, a, um. (from stolo, to be a dolt) I. Foolish, silly, stupid. II. Inactive, inefficient.

STOMĀCHUS, a, um. (στωμαχίος) Having a weak stomach.

STOMĀCHOR, ātus sum, āri. (stomachus) To be or become indignant or vexed, to be or fall in a passion.

STOMĀCHOSE, adv. Angrily, indignantly.

STOMĀCHOSUS, a, um. (stomachus) I. Angry, indignant. II. That betrays anger, peevish, acrimonious.

STOMĀCHUS, i. m. (στωμαχός) I. The gullet, œsophagus. II. I. q. ventriculus. The stomach: hence, fig. 1. The power of the mind to bear any thing with difficulty or with ease, willingly or otherwise. 2. A taste for any thing, a liking. 3. Anger, indignation, vexation, choler.

STORĒA, or STORIA, æ. f. A covering made of platted straw, &c., a mat.

STRĀBO, ōnis. m. (στραβών) One that has a cast with the eye, squint-eyed.

STRAGES, is. f. (sterno) A striking or throwing down: hence, a heap of men or things thrown to the ground. It may also be rendered, Slaughter, carnage.

STRĀGIŪS, a, um. (sterno) With which any thing is covered or spread, in order to be made soft and smooth; vestis stragula, a cushion, mattress, squab, a coverlet, quilt: thus also, Stragulum. I. A covering for a couch, &c. II. Covering thrown over a corpse. III. A covering for a horse, a horse-cloth.

STRĀMEN, inis. n. (sterno) Straw, litter.

STRĀMENTUM, i. n. (sterno) 1. That which is spread or strewed under any thing, especially, straw. 1. As litter for cattle. 2. For thatching houses, Haln. 3. While growing, The stalk of corn.

II. That with which any thing is covered, a covering.

STRĀMINEDUS, a, um. (stramen) Of straw.

STRĀNGŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (στραγγαλόω, στραγγαλλίζω) To choke, strangle, suffocate: hence, Strangulari, To be choked, to lose one's breath: hence, figs, to choke, stifle.

STRĀNGŪRIA, æ. f. (στραγγουρία) A stranguery.

STRĀTĒGĒMA (not Stratagama), ātis. n. (στρατήγημα) A military stratagem: hence, any crafty or cunning action.

STRĀTĒGUS, i. m. (στρατηγός) 1. A general of an army. II. A president, director.

STRĀTĒOTICUS, a, um. (στρατηωτικός) Soldier-like.

STRĀTUM, i. n. (sterno) Any thing thrown on another as a covering. I. A cushion, mattress, coverlet; a bed, couch.

II. A horse-cloth, saddle: a pack-saddle.

STRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (sterno) A paving.

STRĀTUS, a, um. Part. of STERNO.

STREBŪLUS, a, um.; e. g. caro, flesh on the haunches of victims; Plaut.

STRĒNA, æ. f. I. An omen, portent. II. A present which the Romans sent to each other on new year's day.

STRĒNUE, adv. Actively, busily, strenuously.

STRĒNUITAS, ātis. f. (strenuus) Activity in business, quickness.

STRĒNUO, āre. (strenuus) To do any thing actively or with vigour.

STRĒNUUS, a, um. Active in business, prompt, ready, quick, strenuous: hence, voliant, courageous: also in a bad sense, meddling, restless, busy; Tac. Hist. 1, 52.

STRĒPTO, āre. Freq. of strepo; Virg.

STRĒPTUS, us. m. (strepo) A noise, din, rattling, clattering, clashing, &c.

STRĒPO, ūi, itum, ēre. To make a noise or sound of any kind: hence, of things, to ring, resound.

STRICTIO, adv. Briefly.

STRICTŪRA, æ. f. (stringo) I. A stripping or plucking off. II. A pressing together. III. A mass of iron which is being worked; a bar of wrought iron.

STRICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of stringo; see STRINGO. II. Adj. Drawn together, contracted: hence, 1. Narrow.

2. Thick, close. 3. Severe.

STRIBED, and STRIDO, di, ēre and ēre. (στρίβω) To make a creaking or hissing noise, to hiss, creak, grate, whiz, whistle, &c.: also, to murmur, whisper: to roar.

STRIDOR, ōris. m. (strido) A noise or sound of any kind, a hissing, creaking, grating, whizzing, whistling, &c.

STRIDŪLUS, a, um. (strido) Sounding, hissing, creaking, grating, whistling, clattering, &c.

STRIGĒS, us. f. See STRIX.

STRIGĪLIS, is. f. (stringo) A scraper or flesh-brush, such as the Romans used in bathing.

STRIGĒSUS, a, um. Lean.

STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre. (from στρίγγω) I. To touch lightly, to graze: hence, 1. To strip or pluck off: hence, to graze or wound slightly: hence, to lessen, take from any thing. 2. Fig. To hurt, injure. 3. To move, set in motion.

II. To draw (from a sheath or the like).

III. To draw, press, or bind together, to compress: hence, Strictus, a, um, Frozen: hence, stringere, 1. To draw into a small compass, to touch upon briefly. 2. To bind, bind to.

STRINGOR, ōris. m. (stringo) A touching lightly; a drawing together, the power or quality of drawing together.

STRITO, āre. To go on slowly.

STRIX, īgis. f. (στρίξ, from στρίβω, or στρίβω, strido) A kind of fabulous nocturnal

nal bird, supposed to be mischievous to children in the cradle, a sort of harpy.

STROPHAIARUS, i. m. One who makes or deals in strophai.

STROPHIUM, i. n. (στροφιῶν) That which is round or wound about any thing: hence, I. A piece of cloth worn round the bosom by Roman women, a stomacher.

II. A garland.

STRUCTILIS, e. (struo) That serves for constructing or building.

STRUCTOR, ōris, m. (struo) One who puts any thing together. I. A builder.

II. One who spreads the table or serves up food.

STRUCTURA, æ, f. (struo) A putting together in order, arranging: hence, I. A building, constructing. II. In rhetoric, arrangement or disposition of words.

STRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of STRUO.

STRUES, is, f. (struo) I. A heap of things laid or lying together or over each other. II. Especially, a heap of wood: hence, a funeral pile. III. A pile of sacrificial cakes. IV. As a measure, A pile or heap. V. Of soldiers, A number or crowd.

STRUX, icis, f. (struo) A heap of things put together.

STRŪMA, æ, f. A hard suckling in the neck, a wen.

STRUO, xi, ctum, ēre. (στρώω, sterno)

I. To join together: hence, II. To build, construct, erect. III. To arrange, order, dispose. IV. To prepare, make ready: hence, fig., to prepare, contrive, devise, occasion. V. To heap up, increase.

STRŪDO, ui, ēre. (perhaps, as studium, from Gr. στρωδός) I. To apply the mind to a thing, to attend to or bestow pains upon, endeavour after, affect, pursue: to study. II. To have an inclination or liking, to be well inclined, to favour.

III. To be desirous.

STRŪDIŌSE, adv. (studiosus) Eagerly, desirously.

STRŪDIŌSUS, a, um. (studium) I. Eager after or desirous of any thing: especially, desirous of learning, studious of any thing: hence, simply, studious, a student: also, learned, literary. II. Well inclined, favourable.

STRŪDIUM, i. n. (see STRŪDO) I. Inclination, desire, propensity; endeavour, exertion, pains. II. Especially, study: hence, Studia, Studies, learning, things that are studied. III. Inclination, favour: also, devoted attachment. IV. A favourite study, employment, or pur-

suit: hence, V. A manner of life, profession.

STULTE, adv. (stultus) Foolishly, silly.

STULTILŪQUENTIA, æ, f. (stulte and loquor) Foolish or silly speech.

STULTILŪQUUM, i. n. (stulte and loquor) Foolish or silly speech.

SULTILŪQUUS, a, um. (stulte and loquor) Speaking foolishly or silly.

STULTITIA, æ, f. (stultus) Foolishness, silliness, folly.

STULTIVUS, a, um. (stulte and video) That sees foolishly, and so incorrectly.

STULTUS, a, um. (part. of stolo, ui, ultum, ēre, to befool) Foolish, silly, simple, stupid: hence, Stultus, A foolish person, fool, simpleton.

STŪPĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre.; Pass. Stupeo, actus sum, ieri. (from stupeo and facio) To astonish, strike with wonder or amazement, stupefy: Stupefactus, a, um, Astonished, amazed, astounded.

STŪPĒFIO, STŪPĒFACTUS. See STUPEFACIO.

STŪPEO, ui, ēre. I. To be stupified, rendered insensible, struck aghast: especially, to be astonished or amazed: Stupendus, a, um, Astonishing, amazing, stupendous. II. Of things without life, To stop, stand still.

STŪPESCO, pui, ēre. (stupedo) To become astonished.

STŪPIDITAS, ātis, f. (stupidus) Stupidity, dullness.

STŪPIDUS, a, um. (stupedo) I. Senseless, stupified. II. Astonished, amazed, surprised. III. Dull, stupid.

STŪPOR, ōris, m. (stupedo) I. Want of feeling, senselessness, stupor. II. Insensibility, stupidity. III. Astonishment, amazement.

STUPPA, or STŪPA, æ, f. (στέφαν, or στύπη) Tow, oakum, unwrought flax.

STUPPEUS, or STŪPEUS, a, um. (stuppa) Of tow or flax.

STŪPRO, avi, ctum, ēre. (stuprum) I. To defile, corrupt: hence, II. To violate, ravish.

STŪPRUM, i. n. I. Shame or disgrace.

II. Adultery.

SUADĒLA, æ, f. (suadeo) An advising, persuading.

SUADĒO, si, sum, ēre. (from δέω, for δάω) I. Intrans. I. To advise, give advice. 2. To persuade, convince. II. Trans. I. To advise any thing or to any thing: hence, Suasum, Advice, counsel. 2. To advise any one.

SUĀRIUS, a, um. (sus) Of or belonging to swine.

SUASIO, ōnis, f. (suadeo) I. An advising, advice. II. A recommendation, or, a commendatory action.

SUASOR, ōris, m. (suadeo) An adviser, persuader.

SUASŌRIUS, a, um. (suasor) Of or belonging to advice or persuasion.

SUASUS, a, um. Part. of SUADEO.

SUASUS, us, m. (suadeo) Advice.

SUAVĒ, adv. for suaviter. Sweetly.

SUAVĒOLENS, or SUAVĒOLENS, tis. Sweet smiling.

SUAVĒOTIO, or SĀVIĀTIO, ōnis, f. (suavior) A kissing.

SUAVĒIDICUS, æ, um. (suave and dico) That speaks agreeably, agreeable, charming.

SUAVĒILOQUENS, tis. (suave and loquor) That speaks pleasantly or agreeably.

SUAVĒILOQUENTIA, æ, f. (suaviloquens) Agreeable or pleasant speech.

SUAVĒILOQUUS, a, um. (suave and loquor) That speaks agreeably, charming, agreeable.

SUAVĒIOLUM, or SAVIOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of suavius) A little kiss.

SUAVIOR, or SAVIOR, ātus sum, āri. (suavius) To kiss.

SUAVIS, e. (ἠδύς, or ἄδύς) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable to the senses: hence, gen, agreeable, pleasant, delightful.

SUAVITAS, ātis, f. (suavis) I. Sweetness, agreeableness, (to the senses). II. Gen. Agreeableness, pleasantness: polite-ness, affability.

SUAVITER, adv. I. Sweetly, agreeably (to the senses). II. Gen. Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully.

SUAVIUM, or SĀVIUM, i. n. I. The mouth, the lips. II. A kiss. III. As a term of endearment; meum suaviuum, Ter., my charmer.

SUB, præp. (Gr. ὑπ', i. e. ὑπὸ) I. Under. 1. In respect of a thing that is higher or above. 2. At the time of, during. 3. Beneath, at the foot of. 4. From under or beneath. 5. Under, with, in connection with. 6. Under, when subjection, subordination, or the like is implied. 7. Under, before, in. 8. Under, in, within.

II. In, of place, time, &c. III. Of time, At, in, during, by. IV. Of time, Towards. V. After, immediately after.

VI. Near to, by. VII. By or through. VIII. With. IX. With, to, in company with. X. Upon. XI. Towards, to.

SUBABSURDE, adv. (subabsurdus) Somewhat absurdly.

SUB-ABSURDUS, a, um. Somewhat absurd.

SUB

SUB-ACCUSO, ARE. *To blame or criminate slightly.*

SUBACTIO, ONIS. f. (subigo) *I. A peevish or working by kneading, pounding, &c. II. Fig. A cultivating (the understanding).*

SUBACTUS, A, UM. Part. of SUBIGO.

SUB-ÆRATUS, A, UM.; e. g. aurum, Pers., having copper under.

SUB-ÆGHESTIS, e. *Something clownish or rustic.*

SUB-ÆLARIIS, e. *Under the shoulders; telum, Nep., carried under the arms.*

SUB-ÆMARUS, A, UM. *Something bitter.*

SUB-ÆQUILUS, A, UM. *Brownish.*

SUB-ARRÓGANTER. adv. *Something haughtily or proudly.*

SUB-AUSCULTO, ARE. *To listen secretly.*

SUB-BASILICANUS, I. M. (sub and basilica) *An idle lounging near the basilica.*

SUB-BIBO, IBI, IBITUM, ÈRE. *To drink a little.*

SUB-BLANDIOR, IRI. *To caress or fondle a little, or simply, to caress, fondle.*

SUB-CÆVUS, A, UM. *Hollow underneath.*

SUB-CENTURIO, ONIS. M. *An under centurion, a lieutenant.*

SUB-CONTUMÉLIOSE, ADV. *Something reproachfully or contumeliously.*

SUB-CRISPUS, A, UM. *Slightly curled.*

SUB-CUSTOS, ODIS. C. *An under keeper or watchman.*

SUB-DEBILIS, . *Slightly lame.*

SUB-DEBILITATUS, A, UM. *Something weakened or enervated.*

SUB-DIFFICILIS, e. *Something difficult.*

SUB-DIPPELO, ÈRE. *To be somewhat distrustful.*

SUBDIFICIUS (-tius), A, UM. (subdo) *Spurious, counterfeit, supposititious.*

SUBDITIVUS, A, UM. (subdo) *Spurious, counterfeit, supposititious.*

SUBDITO, ARE. *Freq. of subdo; Lucr. Subditus, a, um. Part. of SUBDO.*

SUBDIU, ADV. *By day.*

SUB-DO, DIDI, DITUM, ÈRE. *I. To put or lay under. Hence, 1. To make subject, subordinate. 2. To make subject, expose. 3.*

To put in the place of another, to substitute; especially, to substitute deceitfully or fraudulently; hence, Subditus, a, um, Supposititious, counterfeit. 4. To suborn. II. To put or set to.

SUB-DŌCEO, ÈRE. *To teach out of the regular times.*

SUBDŪLE, ADV. (subdolus) *Craftily, cunningly.*

SUB-DŪLUS, A, UM. *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly; hence, deceitful, dangerous.*

SUB

SUB-DŪMO, ARE. *To tum, subdue.*

SUB-DŪBITO, ARE. *To doubt a little, to hesitate.*

SUB-DŪCO, XI, CTUM, ÈRE. *I. To withdraw, take away, or remove secretly; also gen., to withdraw, take away, remove; hence, 1. To take or lead off or away. 2. To reckon, compute, cast up an account. II. To draw or lift up; hence, to draw from the water or sea to land. III. To bring or lead to. IV. To draw down.*

SUBDUCTIO, ONIS. F. (subduco) *1. The drawing of a ship to land. II. A reckoning, computing.*

SUBDUCTUS, A, UM. *1. Part. of subduco; see SUBDUCO. II. Adj. Removed, remote.*

SUB-DŪRUS, A, UM. *Something hard.*

SUB-ÈDO, EDI, ESUM, ÈRE. *To eat away below or underneath.*

SUB-ÈO, IVI and II, ITUM, ÈRE. *I. To go under; hence, to go away under any thing; especially, to go under any thing for the purpose of carrying it, and so, to carry; hence, fig., to undergo, submit to, endure, suffer. II. To go up, climb, ascend, mount. III. To approach, draw near, come to; also, to approach for the purpose of speaking to, to address, accost; also fig., to come, go; hence, 1. To rush upon, attack. 2. To occur to the mind or thoughts, to suggest itself. IV. To come in the place of any one, to succeed. V. To come on imperceptibly, to steal upon.*

SUBER, ÈRIS. N. *1. The cork tree (Quercus suber), L. II. Cork.*

SUB-ÈRGO, EXI, ECTUM, ÈRE. *To raise, erect.*

SUB-ÈRRO, ARE. *To wander any where.*

SUB-FLAVUS, (or Sufflavus), A, UM. *Something yellowish or flaxen.*

SUB-FUSCUS, (or Suffuscus), A, UM. *Something brown.*

SUB-GRANDIS, e. *Something large.*

SUB-HORRIDUS, A, UM. *Something rough or uncouth.*

SUBICILEM, I. N. (subjicere) *That which is laid under any thing.*

SUBICO, EGĪ, ACTUM, ÈRE. (sub and ago) *I. To drive to or towards; hence, 1. Fig. To drive or compel to any thing, to force, constrain, compel. 2. To drive, put in motion. II. To drive upwards or up.*

III. To join or fasten to any thing. IV. To work, prepare; hence, 1. Of the earth, To work, by ploughing, digging, &c., to till. 2. To sharpen, whet. 3. To render soft or pliable. 4. To vanquish, outdo, conquer, subdue. 5. To fashion,

SUB

prepare. N. B. Subigit, with long antecedent, Cic.

SUB-IMPŪDENS tis. *Something shameful.*

SUB-INANIS, e. *Something empty or void.*

SUB-INDE, ADV. *I. Hereupon. II. Soon afterwards. III. In quick succession, frequently. IV. In succession, one after another. V. Immediately.*

SUB-INFLUO, ÈRE. *To flow into.*

SUB-INJICIO, ECĪ, ECTUM, ÈRE. *To lay or put on any thing.*

SUB-INSENSUS, A, UM. *Something insipid or dull.*

SUB-INVIDEO, IDI, ISUM, ÈRE. *I. To envy a little or slightly. II. To hate a little or slightly; Subinvisus, a, um, Something hated.*

SUB-INVITO, ARE. *To invite privately, to give a slight invitation.*

SUB-IRASCOR, I. *To be somewhat angry.*

SUB-IRATUS, A, UM. *Something angry.*

SUBITANUS, A, UM. (subitus) *Sudden.*

SUBITIVUS, A, UM. (subitus) *That is done or made suddenly.*

SUBITO, ABL. (subitus) *Suddenly.*

SUBITES, A, UM. *1. Part. of subeo; see SUBEO. II. Adj. Sudden, unexpected; also, near, young, not old; hence, Subitum, Any thing unexpected or sudden.*

SUB-JACEO, UI, ÈRE. *I. To lie under or near any thing. II. To be subject to, to be annexed to or connected with.*

SUBJECTE, ADV. *Humbly, submissively.*

SUBJECTIO, ONIS. F. (subjicere) *I. A laying under any thing. II. A forging.*

III. An annexing, subjoining.

SUBJECTO, ARE. (freq. of subjicere) *1. To throw or lay under. II. To put or set to. III. To throw up.*

SUBJECTOR, ÈRIS. M. (subjicere) *A forger, falsifier.*

SUBJECTUS, A, UM. *1. Part. of subjicere; see SUBJICERE. II. Adj. 1. Lying under. 2. Subject to hence, Subjecti, Subjects. 3. Included under. 4. Lying near or by, bordering upon. 5. Connected with, belonging to.*

SUBJICIO, ECĪ, ECTUM, ÈRE. (sub and jacio) *1. To throw, put, or place under; hence, 1. To make subject. 2. To expose, render liable. 3. To drive under any thing. 4. To put one thing in the place of another, to substitute; hence, to counterfeit, forge. 5. To reckon one thing under or within another. II. To throw or lift up; hence, set, to rise, mount.*

SUB

II. To place at the foot of or near to any thing : hence, 1. To add to, annex. 2. To place near or by. 3. To connect. 4. To place one thing after another : hence, to subjoin, say after. IV. To suggest, hint, prompt. V. To furnish, supply with, give. VI. To suborn.

VII. Terram ferro, Cic., to plough, till. SUBFUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBJUNGO.

SUBJUNGO, nxi, netum, ̄ere. I. To subjoin, annex, connect with. II. To yoke : hence, 1. To subjugate, render subject. 2. To rule, govern.

SUB-LĀBOR, psus sum, i. I. To fall down, fall in : hence, to decay, come to nothing. II. To slip along unobserved.

SUBLAPSUS, a, um. Part. of SUBLABOR. SUBLĀTE, adv. Highly, loftily. SUBLĀTŪS, ōnis, f. (tollo) I. A raising, elevating. II. A destroying, annulling.

SUBLĀTŪRUS, SUBLĀTUS. Part. of TOLLO. SUBJECTO, ̄are. (from sub and lacto) To milk, make sport of. SUBLECTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBLEGO. SUB-LĒGO, ̄egi, ̄ectum, ̄ere. I. To gather below. II. To rob, steal. III. To choose or elect in the place of another.

SUBLECTUS, a, um. Weak, little, small. SUB-LĒVO, ̄avi, ̄atum, ̄are. I. To make lighter or less, to decrease, diminish : hence, 1. To relieve, alleviate, mitigate. 2. To countenance, assist, support. II. To raise, lift up, elevate, hold up. III. To do away with, cancel.

SUBLICA, ̄æ, f. (from σὺβλακῆ) A pile in the water, driven into the earth, in order to support something.

SUBLICIUS, a, um. (publica) Consisting of beams, resting on piles. SUBLIGACLUM, i, n. (subligo) That which is bound about the loins, an apron, drawers.

SUBLIGAR (for subligare), is, n. That which is bound about the loins, an apron, drawers.

SUB-LIGO, ̄avi, ̄atum, ̄are. I. To bind on below, to bind on. II. To tuck up, gird up.

SUB-LIME, adv. See SUBLINIS. SUBLINIS, e. I. High, lofty, raised, elevated : hence, II. Aloft in the air.

III. That dwells or sits on high. IV. Excellent, sublim, great, lofty. N. B. I. Sublime. 1. Subst. Height, and it may sometimes be rendered, the air. 2. Adv. On high aloft, in the air.

SUB

SUBLIMITER, adv. Highly : sublimius, Ov.

SUBLINGIO, ōnis, m. (sub and lingo) A lick-dish.

SUB-LINO, ivi, itum, ire, i. q. sublinio. SUB-LINO, lēvi, litum, ̄ere. I. To smear or colour underneath before any thing is put over, to give a first coat (of paint, &c.) II. To besmear, anoint ; or sicuti, Plaut., i. e. to mock, make sport of.

SUBLŪTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBLINO. SUB-LŪCEO, xi, ̄ere. To shine forth from below, to shine a little, or simply, to shine, glitter.

SUB-LUO, ni, utum, ̄ere. To wash or bathe below, to cause, to flow by underneath.

SUBLUSTRIS, e. (sub and lux) Somewhat clear or tight.

SUBLŪTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBLUO. SUB-MERGO, ōnis, si, sum, ̄ere. To sink or plunge under water.

SUBMERGUS (Summ.), a, um. Part. of SUBMERGO.

SUB-MĒRUS, a, um. Almost pure, slightly mixed.

SUBMINA, ̄æ, f. A kind of garment.

SUBMINISTRĀTOR, ōnis, m. (subministro) One who furnishes or supplies.

SUB-MINISTRO, ̄avi, ̄atum, ̄are. To furnish, supply, provide with.

SUBMISSĒ, or SUBMISSĒ, adv. I. Humbly, modestly, submissively. II. In a low or simple style. III. Gently, softly.

SUBMISSIM, adv. Softly, gently, in a low voice.

SUBMISSIO, ōnis, f. (submitto) A letting down ; vocis, Cic., a reading in a low tone : orationis, id., a plain or simple style.

SUBMISSUS (Summ.), a, um. I. Part. of submitto ; see SUBMITTO. II. Adj. I. Gentle, soft, not violent. 2. Low. 3. Mean, abject. 4. Humble, submissive. 5. Yielding, mild.

SUB-MITTO, or SUBMITTĪTO, isī, issum, ̄ere. I. To let down, lower : to see, to lower one's self, condescend : hence, I. To moderate, relax, give way : hence, to yield, give up. 2. To remit, leave off : hence, Submissus (summ.), a, um, In a bending or stooping posture. II. To place, set, or put under : hence, to subject, make subject. III. To raise, lift up, extend upwards : hence, 1. To cause to grow or bring forth, to let grow : also gen., or spring forth. 2. To suffer to grow, not to cut off. 3. To keep or preserve for

SUB

breeding. IV. To send underhand or privately : hence, 1. Gen. To send. 2. To send out, send about, or to appoint.

SUBMŌLESTE, adv. (submolestus) Somewhat unpleasantly or troublesomely.

SUB-MŌLESTUS, a, um. Somewhat troublesome or vexatious.

SUB-MŌNEO, or SUBMŌNEO, ui, itum, ̄ere. To admonish privately.

SUB-MŌRĀSUS, a, um. Somewhat peevish or morose.

SUBMŌTOR, ōnis, m. (submoveo) One who clears the way.

SUBMŌTUS (Summ.), a, um. Part. of SUBMŌVEO.

SUB-MŌVEO, or SUBMŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum ̄ere. I. To send away, remove : it is used especially of lictors, to remove the people in order to make way for a magistrate : summoto (abl.), after the way had been cleared : hence, II. To remove, keep off. III. Fig. To remove. N. B. Submissos, for submōvisses ; Hor.

SUB-MŪTO, or SUBMŪTO, ̄are. To change backwards and forwards.

SUB-NASCOR, nātus sum, i. To grow up, grow forth.

SUB-NĀTO, ̄are. To swim under.

SUB-NECTO, xui, xum, ̄ere. To tie or bind to, to tie together.

SUB-NĒGO, ̄are. To deny in some measure, or slightly.

SUBNEXUS, a, um. Part. of SUBNECTO.

SUB-NIGER, gra, grum. Somewhat black, blackish.

SUB-NITOR, nixus or nisus sum, i. To support one's self on any thing ; it is found only in the participle, Subnixus (Subnisus), a, um. I. Supported on any thing, underpropped. II. Relying or depending upon. III. Elated or puffed up with any thing. IV. Furnished or provided with any thing.

SUBNIXUS (Subnisus), a, um. Part. of SUBNITOR.

SUB-NŌTO, ̄avi, ̄atum, ̄are. I. To note or observe secretly, or simply, to note, observe. II. To mark, note, or write underneath : hence, to sign, subscribe.

SUBNŪBA, ̄æ, f. (sub and nubo) A concubine.

SUB-NŪBŪLUS, a, um. Somewhat cloudy or overcast.

SŪB-OBSCENUS, or SUB-OBSCŒNUS, a, um. Somewhat obscene.

SŪB-OBSCŒRE, adv. Somewhat obscurely.

SŪB-OBSCŪRUS, a, um. Somewhat obscure.

SŪB-ŌDIŌSUS, a, um. Somewhat odious.

SŪB-OPFENDO, ̄ere. To offend slightly.

SUB

SCŪ-OLEO, ul, ēre. *To emit a scent.*
 SCŪBŪLES (more correct than Soboles),
 is. f. (from subolesco). 1. *Any thing*
which grows out of another, a young
shoot. II. Flg. Of men and animals,
A child, descendant, posterity, offspring,
young.

SCŪ-BLESO, ēre. *To grow out of another*
thing.

SCŪ-BRIOR, Iri. *To arise gradually, to*
spring up by degrees.

SCŪ-ORNO, avi, ātum, āre. 1. *To provide*
with anything, fit out, equip, furnish;
hence. II. *To suborn.*

SCŪBORTUS, us. m. (suborior) *A rising*
gradually.

SCŪ-BRANCIOS, a, um. *Somewhat rancid*
or stinking.

SCŪBRĀSUS, a, um. Part. of SUBRADO.

SCŪ-RAUCUS, a, um. *Somewhat hoarse.*

SCŪ-REMĪGO, āre. *To row after, to*
row.

SCŪ-REPO, or SURREPO, psi, ptum, ēre.
To creep under to a place, or simply, to
creep or steal to a place.

SUBREPTICIUS (Surr.), or SUBREPTITIUS
 (Surr.), a, um. (from subrepro) *Secret,*
clandestine.

SUBREPTICIUS (Surr.), or SUBREPTITIUS
 (Surr.), a, um. (from subripio) *Stolen.*

SUBREPTUS (Surr.), a, um. Part. of
 SUBRIPIO.

SUB-RIDEO, risi, risum, ēre. *To laugh*
gently, to smile.

SUB-RIDICŪLŪS, adv. *Somewhat laugh-*
ing.

SUR-ILGO, or SURILGO, or contr. SURGO,
 rexi, rectum, ēre. (sub and rego) 1.
Subriego, or surriego, rexi, &c., To raise or
lift up, elevate, erect. II. *Surgo, rexi,*
&c. 1. Trans. To raise up, elevate. 2.
Intrans. To rise, arise, get up: especially
of orators, to stand up to speak; hence,
1. To rise (from bed). 2. To arise, spring,
or grow up, appear: also, to arise, to
come, appear. 3. To spring up, rise, grow
(from the ground): also of persons, to
spring up, start. N. B. Surrexti, for
 surrexti; Mart.: surrexe, for surrex-

isse, Ilor.

SUR-RINGOR, I. *To make a wry mouth,*
to feel displeasure.

SUR-RŪGO, or SURRŪGO, avi, ātum, āre.
To elect or procure the election of one in
the room of another.

SURROSTRĀNI, (homines) *Idlers about*
the fostra in the forum; loungers.

SUR-RŪBO, ēre. *To be reddish.*

SUR-RŪBUS, a, um. *Reddish; of persons,*
having reddish hair.

SUB

SUBRŪMUS, a, um. (sub and ruma) *At*
the breast, sucking.

SUB-RUO, ui, ūtum, ēre. 1. *To pull*
down from below, to undermine. II.
Fig. To undermine, to destroy secretly.

SUBRUSTICE, adv. (subrusticus) *Somewhat*
clownishly.

SUB-RUSTICUS, a, um. *Somewhat clown-*
ish.

SUBRUTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBRUO.

SUB-SCILHO, psi, ptum, ēre. 1. *To*
write below or under, to subscribe, under-
write; hence, 1. To sign or subscribe to
any thing; hence, 1. To approve or sat-
isfy by one's signature. 2. Fig. To sub-
scribe to, to approve, favour. 2. To sign
or subscribe one's name; hence, 1. To
bring an action or indictment at law. 2
To concur or assist in a prosecution.

II. *To write or note down, to register.*

III. *To write or note down secretly.*

SUBSCRIPTIO, ōnis. f. (subscribo) 1.
A subscription, signature. II. *A list,*
register.

SUBSCRIPTOR, ōnis. m. (subscribo) *One*
who subscribes or signs.

SUBSCRIPTUS, a, um. Part. of SUB-

SCRIBO.

SUBSCŪVUS, or SUBSCŪVUS (from sub
 and seco), and SUBSCŪVUS, or SUBSCŪVUS,
 a, um. (from sub and cædo) *Cut away*
below, or gen., cut away; hence, 1.
Of land, That is left over and above in
measuring; Subscivum (subsic), A
small patch of land. II. *That is cut*
away or left remaining from a principal
thing.

SUB-SCŪVO, cui, ctum, āre. *To cut away*
below, to cut away.

SUBSECTUS, a, um. Part. of SUB-

SECO.

SUBSELLIUM, i. n. 1. *A low bench or*
seat; hence, a bench in the theatre; a
bench in the senate house; a bench for
the tribunes in the forum; especially, a
bench for judges, lawyers, plaintiffs, and
defendants, &c.; hence, 1. Fig. Subsellia,
for judicā; Cic. 2. Judicatio longi sub-
sellii, a tedious debate. II. *Persons on*
a bench.

SUBSENTĀTOR, ōnis. m. *A flatterer.*

SUB-SENTIO, si, sum, ire. *To notice or*
perceive secretly or slightly.

SUB-SŒQUO, cŕtus (quŕtus) sum, i.
 1. *To follow immediately upon, or simply,*
to follow upon or after; hence, to accom-
pany, attend. II. *To follow in suc-*
cession, to follow. III. *To follow, comply*
with.

SUB-SERVIO, ire. 1. *To serve, to be*

SUB

subject or a slave. II. *To be sub-*
servient to, to comply with.

SUBSIDIARIUS, a, um. (subsidiium) *Of*
or belonging to a reserve.

SUBSIDIOR, āri. (subsidiium) *To be in*
reserve, to come to assistance.

SUBSIDIUM, i. n. (subsideo) 1. *A*
place in which one sits still or lies in wait,
a place of reserve or retreat; hence, of
ships, an anchoring place. II. *Sub-*
silla, The rear, a body of reserve; also, a
place where a body of reserve is posted,
the rear; hence, subsidiium, 1. Help
which one sends, succour, subsidiary
troops. 2. Help or aid by means of troops.
 3. *Help in need.* 4. *Gen. Help, assist-*
 ance, aid, succour, protection, defence.

SUB-SIDO, idi and ēdi, essum, ēre. 1.
To sink down. 1. *To stoop down, sink*
down, &c.; hence, 1. Fig. To settle, sub-
side. 2. To stop or halt on a journey.
 2. *To remain or stay behind. 2. To stoop*
 down in order to lie in wait; hence, to lie
 in wait. II. *To fall down, sink, or*
 settle to the bottom; hence, 1. *Fig. To*
 decrease, subside, relax, remit, abate. 2.
To come to nothing.

SUBSIGNĀNUS, a, um. (sub and signum)
That is or serves under the standards.

SUB-SIGNO, avi, ātum, āre. 1. *To*
sign, subscribe; hence, 1. To pledge,
engage. 2. To confirm, ratify. II. *To*
note down, register.

SUBSILIO, or SUSSILIO, silivi or silii and
 silii, sultum, ire. (sub and salio) 1. *To*
leap up. II. *To leap to a place.*

SUB-SISTO, stiti, ēre, 1. *Trans. To*
cause to stand still, to stop, check. II.
Intrans. 1. To withstand, hold out, to be
a match for. 2. To stand still, halt; hence,
1. Fig. To stand still, leave off, cease, de-
 cess. 2. *To remain behind; to remain*
 alive. 3. *To hesitate, be at a loss.*

SUB-SORTIOR, itus sum, Iri. *To choose*
by lot agan; this act was called subortio;
Cic.

SUBSORTITIO, ōnis. f. See SUBSORTIOR.

SUBSTANTIA, æ. f. (substo) *A word*
found only in later writers, That in which
a thing consists, substance, essence.

SUB-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, ēre. 1.
To strew, spread, or lay under; hence,
1. To strew or sow under. 2. Gen. To
lay under; Substratus, a, um, Laid or
lying under. 3. To supply, furnish, oc-
casione. II. To bestrew or cover with
any thing.

SUBSTRICO, ni, ūtum, ēre. (sub and
 statuo) 1. *To put or lay under any*
 thing; hence, fig. *to make subject, ex-*

SUB

posse. II. *To put before any thing.*
 III. *To add to, annex, connect.* IV. *To put a thing or person in the place of another, to substitute.*
 SUBSTITŪTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBSTITŪTO.
 SUB-STO, āre. I. *To be under, near, or in, to be at hand.* II. *To hold out, endure.*
 SUBSTRĀMEN, inis. n. (substrō) *That which is scattered or laid under.*
 SUBSTRĀTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBSTRĒRO.
 SUBSTRICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of SUBSTRINGO; see SUBSTRINGO. II. Adj. *Small, narrow, contracted, short.*
 SUB-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre. I. *To bind or draw up.* II. *To bind or draw together.*
 SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis. f. (substrō) *A substraction, foundation.*
 SUBSTRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBSTRŪDO.
 SUB-STRO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To build under, to lay a foundation.* II. *To pave.*
 SUBSULTIM. adv. (subsilio) *With jumping or leaping.*
 SUBSULTO, or STUSSULTO, āre. (freq. of subsilio) *To leap or jump up.*
 SUB-SUM, tui, esse. I. *To be under or underneath.* II. *To be near, or at hand.* III. *To be subject.* IV. *To be present, or connected with.*
 SUB-SUO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. *To sew on below.*
 SUBSUCO, a, um. Part. of SUBSUO.
 SUBTECTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTEGO.
 SUBTĒMEN, or SUBTEGMEN, inis. n. (for subteximen, from subtexo) *That which is or can be worked in; hence, I. The roof of a web.* II. *Any thread, yarn.*
 SUBTENTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTENDO.
 SUBTER. (from sub) I. Adv. *Below, underneath, beneath.* II. Prap. Under.
 SUBTERĀNELO, or SUBTER ANELO, āre. *To pant or gasp under.*
 SUBTER-DECO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To withdraw.*
 SUBTER-FĒGIO, ūgi, ūgitum, ēre. *To flee away by stealth, or simply, to flee away; also with an accusative, to flee from, escape, avoid.*
 SUBTER-LĀBOR, or SUBTER LABOR, psis sum, i. I. *To flow underneath.* II. *To slip away, escape.*
 SUBTERRĀNEUS, a, um. (sub and terra)

SUB

Subterraneus: Subterraneum, subst. *A subterranean place.*
 SUBTERSECO, or SUBTER SECO, āre. *To cut under.*
 SUBTERSENO, or SUBTER TENO, āre. *To make thin below.*
 SUBTERVĀCO, or SUBTER VACO, āre. *To be empty below.*
 SUBTERVŪLO, or SUBTER VŪLO, āre. *To fly below or under any thing.*
 SUB-TEXO, xui, xtum, ēre. I. *To weave below or under any thing; hence, to draw one thing under another, to draw before any thing; hence, to cover with any thing from below.* II. *To weave on; hence, to join to, annex, add.* III. *To join together, compose.*
 SUBTEXTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTEXO.
 SUBTILIS, e. (for subtexillis) I. *Women fine, not coarse, thin, slender; hence, II. Fig. Fine, exquisite, nice, accurate, exact.* III. *Of oratorical style, Plain, simple.*
 SUBTILITAS, ātis. f. (subtilis) I. *Finness, thinness, tenderness.* II. *Accuracy, exactness, acuteness, shrewdness, penetration.* III. *Simplicity of style.*
 SUBTILITER. adv. I. *Finely, tenderly, delicately.* II. *Accurately, nicely, acutely.* III. *At large, fully, copiously.* IV. *With simplicity of style.*
 SUB-TIMEO, ēre. *To be a little afraid.*
 SUBTRACTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTRAHO.
 SUB-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To withdraw or remove secretly or by stealth; or gen., to withdraw, remove, take away; hence, se, to withdraw, retire; hence, I. Oculis, to turn away the eyes.* II. *Solum (i. e. mare) subtrahitur, the sea slips away under the rowers, Virg.: solum (i. e. terra) subtrahitur, Tac., of one swimming over.*
 SUBTRĀTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTERO.
 SUB-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum, ēre. *To beat slightly.*
 SUB-TURPICŪLUS, a, um. *Somewhat base or mean.*
 SUB-TURPIS, e. *Somewhat base or mean.*
 SUBTUS. adv. (from sub) *Below, underneath.*
 SUBTUSUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTUNDO.
 SUBTŪCŪLA, æ. f. (perhaps from subtuus, for subduo, as exuio, for exduo) *A man's under garment, shirt.*
 SUBTŪCLATUS, a, um. *Having on or wearing a subucula.*

SUB

SUBŪLA, æ. f. *A pointed instrument, a punch, awl.*
 SUBURBĀNIUS, ātis. f. (suburbanus) *Nearness to a town or city.*
 SUB-URBĀNUS, a, um. *Near to a town or city, especially, near to Rome, suburban: hence, Suburbanum, sc. prædium. An estate near Rome.*
 SUBURBIUM, i. n. (sub and urbs) *A suburb.*
 SUB-URGO, or SUB-URGUO, ēre. *To drive close to.*
 SUB-URO, ussi, ustum, ēre. *To burn slightly, to sting, scorch.*
 SUBUSTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBURO.
 SUBVECTIO, ōnis. f. (subveho) *A bringing, carrying, conveying.*
 SUBVECTO, āre. (freq. of subveho) *To bring, carry, convey.*
 SUBVECTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBVEHO.
 SUBVECTUS, us. m. (subveho) *A conveying.*
 SUB-VĒHO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To carry or bring up; hence, to convey (ships, &c.) up a river against the stream: Subvehi, To be conveyed or brought up, &c.: hence, to convey up a river or from the sea; Subvehi, To be conveyed up a river.* II. *To convey, carry.*
 SUB-VĒNO, veni, ventum, ire. I. *To come to.* II. *To come to one's help, to assist, help, aid: also, to relieve, heal, cure (a disease).* III. *To come into one's thoughts, to occur to the mind.*
 SUBVENTO, āre. (freq. of subvenio) *To come to one's aid.*
 SUB-VĒROOR, ēri. *To be a little anxious or afraid.*
 SUBVERSO, or SUBVERSO, āre. (freq. of subvertō) *To overthrow, destroy.*
 SUBVERSOR, ōris. m. (subvertō) *One who overthrows or destroys.*
 SUBVERsus, a, um. Part. of SUBVERTO.
 SUB-VERTO, or SUB-VORTO, ti, sum, ēre. I. *To upset, overturn.* II. *Fig. To overthrow, destroy, subvert.*
 SUBVEXUS, a, um. *Slanting upwards.*
 SUB-VŪLO, āre. *To fly up.*
 SUB-VOLVO, ēre. *To roll up.*
 SUBVOLVUS, or SUBVOLVUS, a, um. Part. of SUBVELLO.
 SUB-VULTURIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like.*
 SUCCĒDĀNEUS, or SUCCĪDĀNEUS, a, um. (from succedo; or, from succido) *That steps in the place of another or is put for it, vicarious, substituted.*
 SUCCĒDO, or SUB-CĒDO, essi, essum, ēre. I. *To go under any thing; hence, I. To undertake.* 2. *To go into, enter,*

go to a place. 11. To advance towards, approach. 111. To follow, succeed. 1.

To follow in succession or situation. 2. To succeed a person or thing, to supply the place of. 1V. To succeed, prosper, turn out well, answer; also absolutely, succeed, the matter succeeds, goes on well, prospers. V. To go or mount up.

SUCCEŊDO, or SUCCEŊDO, ŋl, sum, ěre, (sub and cando, whence cando) To kindle or set fire to from below, and gen., to kindle, set fire to; hence, to kindle, inflame.

SUCCEŊSO, ŋi, ěre, (from succensus) To be angry or enraged at any one.

SUCCEŊSUS, a, um, Part. of SUCCEŊDO. SUCCEŊTĊRIO, or SUB-CĊTĊRIO, ěre. To supply the place of soldiers slain or gone away, to recruit; to put one thing in the place of another.

SUCCEŊSSIO, ŋnis, f. (succedo) A succeeding or following of one thing after another; especially, a following or succeeding in office, inheritance, &c.

SUCCEŊSOR, or SUBCEŊSOR, ŋris, m. (succedo) One who follows or succeeds another in any thing, a successor.

SUCCEŊSUS, a, um, Part. of SUCCEŊDO.

SUCCEŊSUS, ŋs, m. (succedo) 1. An advancing towards, approach. 11. Prosperous issue or event of a thing, success.

SUCCEŊDA, æ, f. (succedo) A fitch or side of bacon.

SUCCEŊDO, or SUBCEŊDO, ŋdi, lsum, ěre, (sub and cædo) To cut off or away below or from below; to cut off, cut down, fell; hence, to cut down, slay.

SUCCEŊDO, or SUBCEŊDO, ŋdi, ěre, (sub and cado) 1. To fall down, sink. 11. Fig. To sink, fall.

SUCCEŊDUS, a, um, (succedo) Falling down, sinking.

SUCCEŊTUS (Subc.), a, um. 1. Part. of succelugo; see SUCCEŊGO. 11. Adj. 1. Prepared, ready for any thing. 2. Short, succinct, concise.

SUCCEŊGO, or SUB-CĊNGO, ŋxi, netum, ěre. 1. To gird or surround below.

11. To gird, tack up; hence, Succinctus, a, um, Girded. 111. To gird about or surround with any thing; Succinctus, Furnished, prepared, surrounded with any thing.

SUCCEŊGĊLUM, or SUBCĊNGĊLUM, i, n. (succingo) A girdle.

SUCCEŊO, or SUBCEŊO, cŋui, centum, ěre, (sub and cano) To sing to or after.

SUCCEŊMO, ěre, for suscipio; Lucr.

SUCCEŊSIVUS, a, um. See SUBCEŊSIVUS.

SUCCEŊMĊTIO, or SUBCEŊMĊTIO, ŋnis, f. (succelamo) A calling out at any thing.

SUCCEŊAMO, or SUB-CLĊMO, ŋvi, ŋtum, ěre. To call or cry out at or to any thing; also Succelamo, To be cried out against.

SUCCEŊOLLO, or SUBCOLLO, ŋvi, ŋtum, ěre, (sub and collum) To carry on the neck.

SUCCEŊESCO, or SUB-CRESCO, cŋvi, cŋtum, ěre. To grow up.

SUCCEŊĊTUS (Suber.), a, um. Part. of SUBERGO.

SUCCEŊCUMBO, or SUBCUMBO, cŋbui, cŋbitum, ěre, (sub and cumbo; as accumbo, decumbo, &c.) 1. To fall down, fall to the ground, sink; hence, 11. To be conquered, to yield, whether in battle or otherwise.

SUCCEŊCURRO, or SUB-CURRO, cŋcurri, cŋcurri, cursum, ěre. 1. To run to or towards; also, to run under. 11. To come to one's aid, to help, assist, succour; to be of use, to relieve. 111. To come into one's thoughts, to occur to one's mind.

SUCCEŊSSIO, ŋnis, f. (succutio) A shaking, tossing, jolting.

SUCCEŊSUS, a, um, Part. of SUCCEŊTIO.

SUCCEŊSUS, ŋs, m. (succutio) A shaking, jolting.

SUCCEŊTIO, or SUBCĊTIO, cussi, cussum, ěre, (sub and quatio) To toss up, shake, jolt.

SUCCEŊUS, or SUBCEŊUS, a, um, (sucus) Juicy, full of juice or moisture; also fig-plump, well flavoured.

SUCCEŊUM, i, n. Amber. Sucinus, or Sucinus, a, um, Of amber; Mart.

SUCO, or SECCO, ŋnis, m. (sugo) One who sucks.

SUCTUS, a, um, Part. of SUGO.

SUCĊLA, æ, f. (dimin. of sus) 1. A little sow. 11. A machine for drawing up weights, a windlass. 111. Sucleus, as a translation of the Gr. ὕδης, A constellation, otherwise called Hyades.

SUCES, or SUCCUS, i, m. (from sugo) 1. The juice or natural moisture of animals and plants; hence, 1. Flavour.

2. Fig. Juice, moisture; especially of oratorical style, strength, energy. 11. A juice, any thing fluid. 111. As a medicine, a juice, syrup, ointment.

SUCĊARIUM, i, n. (sudor) A napkin or towel.

SUCĊĊTORIUS, a, um, (sudator) That serves for sweating; hence, Sudatorium, subst., A sweating-room in a bath.

SUCĊĊATRIX, icis, f. (sudator) Sweating.

SŊDES, or SĊDIS (the nominative does not occur), ŋs, f. A pale, sink.

SŊDO, ŋvi, ŋtum, ěre. 1. Intrans. 1. To sweat, perspire; hence, 1. Potted.

To sweat with any thing, to be wet or moist with any thing. 2. To sweat, as it were to come forth by sweating. 2. To sweat, to toil, labour hard, use great pains or endeavours. 11. Trans. 1. To sweat forth, exude, distil. 2. To accomplish with great toil or labour. 3. To wet with perspiration.

SŊDOR, ŋris, m. 1. Sweat, perspiration. 11. Sweat, fig., great toil or labour. 111. Moisture which distils like sweat; also gen, any moisture.

SŊDUS, a, um, (se and udus) Not cloudy, dull, or hazy; clear; hence, Sudum, subst., Clear weather.

SŊDO, ŋvi, ŋtum, ěre. To be used or accustomed.

SŊSCO, suċvi, suċtum, ěre. (inchoat. of suċo) 1. Intrans. To become used or accustomed; hence, suċvi, I am used or accustomed. 11. Trans. To use or to any thing.

SŊCTĊS, a, um, (from suċo) 1. Accustomed to any thing. 11. To which one is accustomed.

SŊFĊS, or SUPĊS, ětis, m. The chief magistrate at Carthage; plur. suffites, Liv.

SŊFFĊRĊCIO, ŋvi, ŋtum, ěre. (sub and farcio) To stuff full, cram; hence, Suffarcinatus, a, um, Stuffed full, crammed.

SŊFFĊCTUS (Subi.), a, um. Part. of SUFFICIO.

SŊFFĊRĊCIO, or SUBĊRĊCIO, si, cŋtum or tum, ěre, (sub and farcio) To stuff full below; hence, Suffertus, or Sufferus, a, um, Full.

SŊFFĊRO, or SUB-ĊRO, sustŋli, sublŋtum, sufferre or subferre. 1. To bear, carry, support, keep upright; hence,

11. To bear, be equal to be a match for.

111. To bear, endure, sustain, suffer, undergo. 1V. To lay under. S. B.

Sustali, and sublatum, are usually referred to Tollo.

SŊFFĊRĊS, a, um. Part. of SUFFĊRĊCIO.

SŊFFĊCIO, or SUBĊCIO, cŋi, cŋtum, ěre, (sub and facio) 1. Trans. 1. To put one thing or person in the place of another, especially, to elect one magistrate in the room of another. 2. To furnish, supply, give. 3. To add to. 4. To put into; hence, to dye, tinge, impregnate (with a colour). 11. Intrans. 1. To be sufficient for, to be equal to, to be a match for

to be able. 2. To be sufficient or enough: Sufficiens, Sufficient, enough. 3. To be at hand or in readiness.

SUFFIGO, or SUB-FIGO, xi, xum, ěre. I. To fasten on below. II. To fix or fasten to any thing. III. To strike in.

SUFFIMEN, Inis. n. (suffio) Incense, perfume. SUFFIMENTUM 1. n. (suffio) Incense, perfume.

SUFFIO, lvi or ii, itum, ire. (from sub and fio, ire, from *fiō*) I. Intrans. To fumigate with any thing. II. Trans. 1. To fumigate. 2. To burn for the purpose of fumigation. 3. To warn.

SUFFITUS, a, um. Part. of SUFFIO. SUFFIXUS (Subf.), a, um. Part. of SUFFIGO.

SUFFLĀMEN, Inis. n. That by which a wheel is checked in its course, a drag, trigger, catch: *Ēg*, a hinderance, impediment.

SUFFLĀMINO, ěre. (sufflameo) To check by a drag or trigger: to stop (a person speaking).

SUFFLO, or SUB-FLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. 1. To blow at or against any thing. 2. To boast, brag. II. Trans. To blow or puff up. 2. Fig. To puff up, render proud or vain: hence, Sufflatus, a, um, Puffed up, proud, vain, swollen, tumid. 3. To blow at or upon: Sufflatus, a, um, Angrŷ.

SUFFŌCO, or SUB-FŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and fauco) To strangle, choke, suffocate.

SUFFŌDIO, or SUB-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, ěre. I. To dig under, undermine. II. To stab under.

SUFFOSSIO, or SUBFOSSIO, ōnis. f. (suffodio) A digging under, undermining.

SUFFŌSUS (Subf.), a, um. Part. of SUFFŌDIO.

SUFFRĀGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (suffragor) A recommending to an office.

SUFFRĀGĀTOR, ōris. m. (suffragor) One who favours or supports a candidate. I. A voter. II. A supporter, favourer, partisan.

SUFFRĀGĀTORIUS, a, um. (suffragator) Of or relating to the support of a candidate. SUFFRĀGIUM, i. n. (sub and frango) A potsherd; votes were anciently given with potsherds in the assemblies of the Roman people: hence, I. A vote or suffrage, given by a Roman citizen in the comitia, or by a judge: hence, fig., approbation, favour, vote, voice. II. The right of voting.

SUFFRĀGOR, ātus sum, āri. (suffragium)

I. To support a candidate by one's vote or interest. II. Gen. To favour, support, assist, aid, recommend.

SUFFRINGO, or SUBFRINGO, ěre. (sub and frango) To break to pieces below, to break to pieces.

SUFFUGIO, or SUB-FUGIO, fugi, fūgitum, ěre. I. To flee to a place, to fly. II. To flee from, escape.

SUFFUGIUM, i. n. (suffugio) A place of refuge, a refuge.

SUFFULCIO, or SUB-FULGIO, fulsi, fulutum, ire. I. To prop, underprop, support one thing by another. II. To place under by way of support.

SUFFULTUS (Subf.), a, um. Part. of SUFFULCIO.

SUFFUMIGO, or SUB-FUMIGO, āre. To fumigate from below, or gen., to fumigate.

SUFFUNDO, or SUB-FUNDO, fūdī, fūsum, ěre. I. To pour under or underneath: hence, Suffusus, a, um, Poured under, flowing or running under: hence, I. Fig.; suffundere ore ruborem, Virg., to blush: rubor mihi suffunditur, I blush, Liv. 2. To cause one thing to be suffused, tinged, &c. with another; it may often be rendered, to suffuse, tinge, pour upon, overspread, cover, fill. II. To pour to or into.

SUFFUROR, or SUB-FUROR, āri. To steal, to pilfer, fūch.

SUFFŌSUS (Subf.), a, um. Part. of SUFFUNDO.

SUGGĒRO, or SUB-GĒRO, gessi, gestum, ěre. I. To lay under: hence, to set under or immediately after. II. To carry or bring to: hence, I. To furnish, give, supply. 2. To suggest, put in mind, prompt, advise to any thing. 3. To procure, make. III. To add to. IV. To heap up.

SUGGESTUM, i. n. (suggero) Any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c.: especially, a raised place from which an orator addressed the people.

SUGGESTUS, a, um. Part. of SUGGERO.

SUGGESTUS, or SUBGESTUS, us. m. (suggero) Any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c., a mound: especially, a raised place from which an orator addressed the people, or a general his soldiers.

SUGREDIOR, or SUBGREDIOR, essus sum, i. (sub and gradior) I. To go to or towards. II. To attack.

SUGILLATIO, or SUGILLATIO, ōnis. f. (suggillo) I. A blue mark on the skin

occasioned by a blow. II. An insulting, disgracing.

SŪGILLO, or SUGGILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To give any one a blow on the face so as to occasion a blue mark, to beat black and blue: hence, fig., to insult, disgrace.

SŪGO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. To suck.

II. To suck in. SŪ (genit.) Of himself, herself, itself; sibi, se, and sese. N. B. I. The preposition, cum is put after se; as, secum, not cum se; Cic.; secund means also, alone, by one's self; vivere, id. II. Sese, for se, is common; Ter.: Cic.: Virg.

III. Met is often appended; e. g. semet, Liv.

SULLUS, a, um. (sus) Of swine. SULCĀTOR, ōris. m. (sulco) One who ploughs or makes furrows: hence, fig., one who cuts or breaks up.

SULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sulcus) To furrow, to cut with the plough, to plough: also of the track made by a wheel, a ship, &c., to furrow, sail, or pass through.

SULCUS, i. m. (σάκος) I. A furrow made by the plough. II. Fig. A furrow, a rut or furrow made by a wheel on the ground, or by a ship in the water: hence, III. A little ditch, trench, or hollow.

SULFUR, or SULPHUR, ūris. m. I. Brimstone, sulphur. II. Lightning, so called on account of its sulphureous smell.

SULFURĀTIO (Sulph.), ōnis. f. (sulfuro) A vein of sulphur in the earth.

SULFURĀTUS, a, um. Containing sulphur, sulphureous: hence, Sulfuratum, A brimstone match.

SULFUREUS (Sulph.), a, um. (sulfur) Containing sulphur, sulphureous.

SULTIS, for si vultis. See SIS.

SUM, ful, esse. (an irregular verb) I. To be, exist: Puit, He was, he is no more: fuimus Troes, futi, Ilium, Virg.; hence, I. Est, I is so: sit ita, be it so: esto, it may be so, let it be so: also, est, ut, there is reason for, I (you, he) ought. 2. Est, ubi, &c., There is a case, &c., in which, sometimes. 3. Est, quum, There is a case, &c., in which, sometimes. 4. Est, quod, &c., There is reason for, I (you, &c.) have reason or cause to. 5. Mihi est res, I have: cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic.: nomen Mercurii est mihi, Plaut. II. To be, when followed by a predicate, which is put in the nominative; non sum ita hebes, Cic. N. B. 1. Instead of this nominative we often find an adverb; so

SUM

vita hominum est, Cic. 2. The verb is often omitted, especially with adjectives and participles; omnia praeclara rara (sunt), Cic. 3. Also, the nominative belonging to the verb is often omitted; as, 1. Negotium (or proprium, &c.); e. g. cujusvis hominis est errare, Cic. every one is liable to err. 2. Officium, duty (or opus, negotium); e. g. est adolescentis, majores natu vereri, Cic. 3. Illi, *To be*, in describing the nature or quality of a person or thing, its length, size, age, &c.: the nature or quality is expressed sometimes by a genitive, sometimes by an ablative of a substantive accompanied by an adjective, pronoun, or participle; and sum may be rendered, *to be*, or, *to have*: ejusdem aetatis fuit, with the same age: *to be of great value*, &c.: and fig., *to be much esteemed*: aetate ae sum, Ter. I am of that age. IV. *To be in a place*, *to dwell*, *abide*; also, *to consist in*. V. *To have place*, *to be permitted* or *allowed*. VI. *To belong* or *pertain to*. VII. *To be proper* or *devoted to any thing*; with a genitive, sometimes with, sometimes without, totus; e. g. me Pompeii totum esse, Cic. VIII. *To be good for*, *to be serviceable* or *of use for any thing*: sometimes with ad; sometimes with the genitive of a substantive in connection with a participle in dus; sometimes with a dative. IX. *To be worth*, *to cost*, with an ablative or genitive. X. *To be for*, *to occasion*, with a dative. XI. *To be adapted* or *fit for*, or *capable of any thing*; with a dative; sum oneri ferendo: also with an ablative; solvendo esse alieno. XII. *To happen*, *come to pass*, *befall*. XIII. *To be occupied* or *engaged in any thing*. XIV. *To be of a certain force* or *efficacy*. N. B. Siem, sies, siet, for sim, &c.; Plaut.: Lucr.: Ter.: escit, for erit; Lucr.: escunt, for erunt; Cic. e Legg. xii Tab.

SUMMA, æ. f. (summus, a, um) 1. A *ston*; hence, 1. A *sum of money*. 2. Fig. A *sum, contents*. 3. A *sum, amount, quantity*. II. The *whole of a thing*; hence, *summa summarum*, the *sum of sums*, the *sum total*, the *whole generally*. III. A *chief point*; also, a *chief person*. IV. That *which is chief* or *most excellent in a person or thing*, a *chief matter*; also, *command in chief*, *supreme power*: summa rerum, a *main business, principal affair*. V. *Preference, pre-eminence, first place, first rank*. SUMMANSO, are. Perhaps for *to have*

SUM

under or *in the hands*; with allusion to the word Summanus, the name of a deity; Plaut. Curc. 3, 46.

SUMMARIUS, i. n. (summa) *An abstract, abridgment, epitome, summary*.

SUMMAS, atis, c. (from summus) *One of the nobles or chiefs; chief, principal*.

SUMMATIM, adv. 1. *Generally, summarily, compendiously*. II. *Superficially, slightly*.

SUMMATUS, us. m. (summus) *Supremacy*.

SUMME, adv. *In the greatest degree, highly, extremely*.

SUMMITTO, ère. See SUBMITTO.

SUMMONEO, ère. See SUBMONEO.

SUMMOPERE, or SUMMO OPERE. *Very much, extremely, with great pains*.

SUMMOVEO, SUMMOTUS. See SUBMOVEO.

SUMMŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of summa) *A little sum*.

SUMMUS, a, um. See SUPERUS.

SŪMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or ntum, ère. (from sub and emo) 1. *To take, take to one's self*: especially, 1. *To take, cite, bring forward*. 2. *To take, to purchase*. 3. *To take, to choose, select, elect, make*. 4. *To undertake, take in hand*: hence, fig. 1. *To assume*. 2. *To assume, to suppose, take for granted*. 3. *To lay out or expend upon any thing*. 4. *To put on (clothes, &c.)*. 5. *To make (an attempt)*. II. *To reckon, compute*.

SUMPTIFICIO, or SUMPTIFICIO, ère. *To spend money upon any thing*.

SUMPTIO, or SUMTIO, ònis, f. (sumo) In a syllogism, *The assumption*; Cic.

SUMPTICARIUS, or SUMTARIUS, a, um. (sumptus) *Of or relating to expense, sumptuary*.

SUMPTUOSE, or SUMTUOSE, adv. *With great cost, expensively*.

SUMPTUOSUS, or SUMTUOSUS, a, um. (sumptus) 1. *Costly, dear, sumptuous*. II. *Of persons, Expensive, extravagant*.

SUMPTUS (Sumtus), a, um. Part. of SUMO.

SUMPTUS, or SUMTUS, us. m. (sumo) *Expense, cost*. N. B. Genit. sumpti, for sumptus; Plaut.

SŪO, sūi, sūtum, ère. *To sew or stitch together with a needle*, or, *to join together in like manner*: hence, Sūtum, subst., *That which is sewed together*. e.

SŪPTE, i. c. suo iusius; Cic. e.

SŪBŪSTRILIA, or SŪOVITARIILIA, um. n. (sus, ovic, and taurus) *A certain solemn sacrifice, at lustrations*, &c., in which a pig, sheep, and bull were offered.

SUP

SŪPELLEX, lectilis. f. *Household stuff, furniture, or goods*.

SŪPER, (vige) I. Adv. 1. *Above, over*. 2. *Super quam*, *besides that*: *besides, moreover*. 3. *Thereupon*. 4. *More*. 5. *Beyond*, over and above, more. II. Prep., with an accusative or ablative. 1. *Over, above, upon, on*. 2. With respect to situation, *Above, in the upper part of*. 3. *Beyond, further than*; hence, 1. *Opposing a place*, *By*. 2. *Over against, opposite*. 4. In respect of place, rank, &c., *Above*. 5. *Over or at*: hence, of time, *during, at*. 6. *Besides, upon*. 7. *Of number or pre-eminence, Over, beyond, before*. 8. *Upon, concerning, about*, of. 9. *Respecting oversight or office, above, over*.

SŪPĒRĀ, (for supra parte) i. q. supra. 1. Adv. *Above*. II. Prep. *Beyond*.

SŪPĒRĀBILIS, e. (supero) 1. *That may be passed over*. II. *That may be conquered, superable*: hence, *curable*.

SŪPĒR-ADDO, ère. *To add over and above*.

SŪPĒR-ADDDCO, ère. *To bring forward over and above*.

SŪPĒR-ADORNŌ, àre. *To adorn moreover*.

SŪPĒR-ANTACTUS, a, um; e. g. vita, Lucr., spent or passed before.

SŪPĒR-ASSISTO, or SUPER-ADISTO, stiti, ère. *To step upon or above*.

SŪPĒRĀTOR, òris, m. (supero) *One who conquers or overcomes*.

SŪPĒR-ATTOLLO, or SUPER-ADTOLLO, ère. *To lift over*.

SUPERBE, adv. *Proudly, haughtily*.

SUPERBIA, æ. f. (vige) 1. *Pride, arrogance, haughtiness*. II. In a good sense, *Honourable pride, high spirit*.

SUPERBIFICUS, a, um. (superbus and facio) *That renders proud*.

SŪPERBILŪQUENTIA, æ. f. (superbus and loquor) *Proud or haughty speech*.

SŪPERBIO, ìre. (superbus) 1. *To be proud or haughty*. II. *To be splendid or magnificent, to make a show*.

SUPERBUS, a, um. (vige) 1. *That lifts itself above others in a proud manner, proud, haughty, high-minded*; hence, *that acts proudly, supercilious*; *self-willed*. II. *That raises itself above others by its superiority or excellence, excellent, superior, distinguished, illustrious*.

SŪPERCILLIOSUS, a, um. (supercillum) 1. *Too strict or severe*. II. *Proud*.

SŪPER-CLILUM, i. n. *The eyebrow*.

I. *Supercilium* is used to signify the passions or dispositions which are betrayed by the eyebrows. 1. *Seriousness or austerity*. 2. *Pride*. 3. *Anger*. II. *A nod, wink*. III. *The projecting part of a thing, a height, brow*.

SUPERDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of SUPERDUCO.

SUPER-EDICTUS, a, um. *Raised above high above*.

SUPER-EMINEO, ēre. *To project over or above*.

SUPER-ENATO, āre. *To swim over*.

SUPER-FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre, anom. I. *To carry over*: hence, *Superferri*, *To go, run, fly, swim, over*. II. *To lift up*: hence, *Superlatus*, a, um. *Excessive*.

SUPERFICIES, ēi. f. *A surface*.

SUPER-FIGO, xi, xum, ēre. *To fix upon*.

SUPER-FIO, ēri. *To be over and above, to be remaining*.

SUPERFIXUS, a, um. Part. of SUPERFICIO.

SUPER-FLUO, ēre. *To overflow*: hence, fig. 1. *To have a redundancy or superfluity*. II. *To be present in great or redundant numbers*. III. *To be redundant or superfluous*.

SUPERFLUUS, a, um. (superfluo) I. *Overflowing*: hence, II. *Superfluous, unnecessary*.

SUPER-FULGEO, ēre. *To shine over, shine forth*.

SUPER-FUNDO, fudi, fīsum, ēre. I. *To pour over or upon*: hence, *Superfundit*, *To overflow*: fig., *to spread abroad, to take up a great space*. II. *To cast or lay upon or over*: hence, *Superfundit*, *To spread over or upon*. III. *To hurt or pour over*. IV. Fig. *To pour*.

V. *To pour upon, wet, cover by pouring, and gen., to cover*.

SUPERFUSUS, a, um. Part. of SUPERFUNDO.

SUPERFUTERUS, a, um. Part. of SUPERFUSUM.

SUPERGESUS, a, um. Part. of SUPERGERO.

SUPERGRADIOR, essus sum, I. (super and gradior) I. *To step or go over*: hence, II. Fig. *To go or pass over any thing*. III. *To exceed, surpass*.

SUPER-IMMINEO, ēre. *To overhang*.

SUPER-IMPENDENS, tis. *Hanging or impending over*.

SUPER-INCIDO, ēre. *To fall upon from above*.

SUPER-INCUBO, āre. *To lie upon*.

SUPER-INCUBO, cūbui. *To lay one's self upon*.

SUPER-INDUO, ui, ūtum, ēre. *To put on over clothes*.

SUPER-INGERO, essi, estum, ēre. *To lay or heap upon*.

SUPER-INITIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. *To cast or throw over or upon*.

SUPER-INTERNO, strāvi, strātum, ēre. *To strew, spread, or lay upon*.

SUPER-INSTRĒPO, ēre. *To sound above or over*.

SUPER-INTĒNO, āre. *To sound over or above*.

SUPER-INVARGO, *To pour over*.

SUPER-JACIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. I. *To throw or cast over or upon*: *Superjectus*, a, um. *Lying above or over any thing*. II. *To exceed any thing, outdo*.

SUPER-JUMENTARIUS, i. m. *A superintendent of drivers of beasts of burden*.

SUPER-LABOR, i. *To glide or run over*.

SUPERLATIO, ōnis. f. (superfero) *An exceeding*.

SUPER-MICO, āre. *To leap over or beyond, to surpass*.

SUPERNE. adv. I. *From above*. II. *Above*.

SUPERNUS, a, um. (super) *That is above, upper*: *Tibur, Hor.*, *situate on a hill*: hence, *celestial*.

SUPERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (super) I. *Intrans.* *To be above*: hence, 1. *To stand forth, to project*. 2. *To have the pre-eminence or upper hand*: fig., *to have the mastery*. 3. *To be over and above*. 4. *To be superfluous or redundant, to be very abundant*. 5. *To be left or remaining, to remain*: also, *to be still alive*. 6. *To be easy or practicable*. II. *Trans.* *To come, go, or pass over any thing*. 1. *To pass over any thing that lies across our way or is otherwise before us, to go, ride, sail, swim, or step over*: hence, fig., *to surmount, overcome*: also, *to be greater, to surpass, exceed*. 2. *To go beyond, pass by*: hence, 1. *To excel, surpass, exceed, be superior to*. 2. *To come before or earlier, to outstrip*. 3. *To overcome, conquer, vanquish*.

SUPER-ORUO, ui, ūtum, ēre. *To cover over or above*.

SUPER-PENDENS, tis. *Hanging over*.

SUPER-PONO, sui, situm, ēre. I. *To set, place, or put over or upon*. II. *To place over*.

SUPER-SCANDO, ēre. *To climb over*.

SUPER-SEDEO, sēdi, sessum, ēre. I. *To sit upon or over any thing*. II. *To omit, leave off, desist from*.

SUPER-STAGNO, āre. *To overflow, become standing water*.

SUPER-STRINO, strāvi, strātum, ēre. *To strew or spread upon, to cover*.

SUPERSTES, Itis. (supersto) I. *One who stands by or is present at any thing, a witness*. II. *That remains alive after the death of another, surviving, outliving*: hence, left, remaining. III. *Long-lived*.

SUPERSTITIO, ōnis. f. (superstes) I. *Superstition*. II. *Religion, a religious superstition*. III. *An oath*.

SUPERSTITIOSE, adv. *Superstitiously*.

SUPERSTITIOSUS, a, um. I. *Prophetic*. II. *Superstitious*.

SUPERSTITO, āre. (superstes) *To be over or remaining*.

SUPER-STO, āre. *To stand upon or over*.

SUPER-STROO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To build upon or above*.

SUPER-SUM, fui, esse. I. *To be or remain over and above*: also, *to be remaining*: hence, 1. *To remain to be done*. 2. *To be still present*. 3. *To survive, outlive*. II. *To be superfluous, to abound, to be over and above*. III. *To be superfluous or redundant*. IV. *To be present*. V. *To be above, to project over*: hence, fig., *to be above any thing, to be a match for it*.

SUPER-URGEO, ēre. *To press from above*.

SUPERUS (rarely Super), a, um. (adv. super) *Compar. Superior*: *superior, Superius, and Summus*. I. *Posit. Superus* (Super), a, um. *That is above, upper, above, higher*: hence, *Superi, Men on the earth*: also, *the living*: also, *the (celestial) gods*: *Superum, subst., A height*. II. *Compar. Superior* (neut. superius), *Upper*, in respect of any thing lower: hence, 1. *With respect to time, Former, past, early, ancient*. 2. *Superior*, in power, rank, &c.: hence, in war, *victorious, a conqueror*. III. *Superl.* 1. *Supremus, a, um, The highest*: hence, 1. *Supreme, chief*. 2. *Greatest, extreme*. 3. *Last*: hence, *Supremum, The last, end*; *Suprema, orum. (a) The last, death. (b) A last will or testament. (c) The last honour paid to a corpse, funeral ceremonies*. 2. *Summus, a, um, Uppermost, highest*: hence, *Summum, The greatest height, the highest part*; a *summo, from above*: hence, *Summus, a, um, 1. Last, extreme*: hence, *Summum, subst., The last, 2. Highest, fig., i. e. (a) Greatest, very great*, in good or bad sense: hence, *Summa, plur., The greatest or most important matter. (b) Most important, weighty, or considerable*: sum-

ma res, a *chief or principal matter, that on which a thing depends.* 3. *Whole, general:* hence, *summa res, the whole matter:* also, *the whole power.*

SUPERVACUUS, a, um. (supervacu) *1. That is over and above what is necessary, that is not usual or ordinary.*
 II. *Redundant, superfluous, unnecessary.*
 SUPERVACUUS, a, um. *Superfluous, unnecessary.*

SUPERVADO, ěre. *To go or climb over, to surmount.*
 SUPERVENIO, xi, ctum, ěre. *To carry or convey over:* hence, *Supervehi, To go, ride, &c., over or past.*

SUPERVENIO, veni, ventum, ěre. *I. To cover over, to cover.* II. *To carry, to come up.* III. *To come over, to surpass:* hence, *to excel.*

SUPERVENIO, us, m. (supervenio) *A coming, arrival.*

SUPERVOLTO, ěre. *To fly over often.*

SUPERVULO, ěre. *To fly over.*

SCRINE, adv. *In a recumbent position: carelessly, negligently.*

SCIPINO, avi, ětum, ěre. (supinus) *I. To bend backwards, to lay (a person) on his back.* II. *To turn round:* hence, *to plough.* III. *To lift up, raise.*

SCIPINUS, a, um. (Scipio) *I. Bent backwards, lying on the back:* hence, *II. Upward, on high, raised.* III. *Outstretched, flat, even, level:* also, *lying along.* IV. *Careless, negligent.* V. *Going back, backward, retrograde.* VI. *Having a gentle ascent.* VII. *Proud.*

SUPPACIUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPINGO.

SUPPALPOR, or SUB-PALPOR, ěri. *To caress, wheedle.*

SUPPAR, or SUB-PAR, ěris. *Almost equal, equal.*

SUPPARASITOR, or SUB-PARASITOR, ěri. *To Jaun upon, wheedle.*

SUPPEDITO, or SUBPEDITO, avi, ětum, ěre. (intensive of suppeto, for suppetito)

I. *Intrans.* 1. *To be copiously at hand, to be present in sufficient quantity, to abound:* also simply, *to be at hand, to be present:* hence, 1. *Vita mihi suppeditat, my life still lasts.* 2. *Suppeditat, One can rightly; dicere, Lucr.* 3. *To be sufficient for any thing.* *To be equal to, to be a match for any thing.* 2. *To have a superabundance.* II. *Trans.* *To furnish, provide, supply:* also absolute, *to support, assist.*

SUPPERNO, or SUPPERNO, avi, ětum, ěre. (sub and perna) *To wound in the hip, to lame:* hence, *alnus supernata securi, cut down, Catull.*

SUPPETĪE, ěrum, (suppe'to) *Help, aid, assistance.*

SUPPETO, or SUB-PETO, ěvi and ěti, ětum, ěre. *To go or come to: hence, 1. To come into the thoughts, to occur to the mind.* II. *To be at hand, to be present, or simply, to be.* III. *To be equal.* 1. *To be a match for, or, to suffice.* 2. *To be sufficient, to furnish materials enough.*

SUPPELO, or SUBPELO, avi, ětum, ěre. (suppes and pilus) 1. *To steal.* II. *To steal from, to rob, plunder.*

SUPPINGO, or SUPPINGO, (from sub and pango), pęgi, pactum, ěre. 1. *To fasten under.* II. *To ease any thing on the under part.*

SUPLANTO, or SUBPLANTO, avi, ětum, ěre. (sub and planto) 1. *To trip up one's heels, cause to fall:* hence, II. *To throw down.*

SUPPLAICO, or SUPPLĪDO, si, sum, ěre. (sub and plaudo, or plodo) *To stamp; pedem, with the foot.*

SUPPLACIO, or SUPPLĪDO, ěnis, f. (supplaudo, or supplodo) *A stamping.*

SUPPLEMENTUM, or SUPPLEMENTUM, ěn. (supplementum) *I. That with which any thing is filled up or supplied, a supplement: a help, aid.* II. *A supplying, making up, recruiting.*

SUPPLEO, or SUB-PELO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. *To fill up, supply, fill again; to fill up, supply, fill:* hence, 1. *To supply the place of.* II. *To add (in order to make a number perfect).*

SUPPLETUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPLEO.

SUPPLEX, or SUPPLEX, ěcis, (sub and plico) *That kneels down, that bends the knee before any one:* hence, *that humbles himself before any one, and so, humble, submissive, suppliant, entreating.* Subst., *A suppliant.*

SUPPLICATIO, or SUPPLICATIO, ěnis, f. (supplico) *A kneeling down; a humbling one's self before any one, especially before God:* hence, *public worship.* I. *A public thanksgiving.* II. *A public supplication or religious humiliation, a public fast.*

SUPPLICITER, or SUBPLICITER, adv. *Suppliantly, humbly.*

SUPPLICIUM, or SUPPLICIUM, ěn. (supplex) *I. A kneeling down in order to show respect to any one.* 1. *A public supplication to the gods, a religious humiliation: also, humble entreaty, addressed to men.* 2. *An act of public worship, as a sacrifice, offering, &c.* II. *A kneeling down in order to be beheaded:* hence, *capital punishment, or, any corporal pu-*

nishment, also, any severe punishment: hence, 1. *Gen. Punishment.* 2. *Fig. Punishment, torture, pain, suff. ring.* 3. *Satisfaction.*

SUPPLICO, or SUBPLICO, avi, ětum, ěre. (supplex) 1. *To kneel down before any one in order to show respect, to humble one's self before any one.* II. *To entreat or supplicate humbly.* III. *Especially, To supplicate or implore the favour of a deity: or, to return public thanks.*

SUPPONITET, or SUB-PONITET, ěmper. *It repents or grieves one a little.*

SUPPONO, or SUB-PONO, sui, ětum, ěre.

1. *To put, place, or set under:* Suppositus, a, um, *Placed or situate under:* hence, 1. *To subjoin, annex.* 2. *To make subject.* 3. *To value less or at a lower rate.* 4. *To grant as certain, to suppose.*

II. *To substitute, put in place of:* hence, *To substitute falsely or deceitfully.*

N. B. *Perf. substitui, Plaut.*

SUPPORTO, or SUB-PORTO, avi, ětum, ěre. *To carry, convey, or bring to.*

SUPPOSITICUS, or SUBPOSITIVUS, a, um. (suppono) *Substituted, put in the place of another.*

SUPPOSITIO, or SUBPOSITIO, ěnis, f. (suppono) *A putting one person or thing in place of another, a substituting.*

SUPPOSITUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPONO.

SUPPOSTRIX, ěcis, f. (for suppostrix, from suppono) *She that substitutes or attributes falsely.*

SUPPOSTUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPONO.

SUPPRESSIO, or SUBPRESSIO, ěnis, f. (supprimo) *A keeping back.*

SUPPRESSUS, a, um. 1. Part. of supprimo; see SUPPRIMO. II. Adj. *Low, gentle.*

SUPPRIMO, or SUPPRIMO, ěssi, ěssum, ěre. (sub and premo) *To press under or down:* hence, 1. *To sink.* II. *To keep back, detain, check.* III. *To detain, conceal.* IV. *To check, stop.*

SUPPRŌMUS, or SUB-PRŌMUS, ěm. *An under butler.*

SUPPRĪTER, or SUB-PREDĪTER, ěmper. *I am somewhat ashamed.*

SUPPRICO, or SUPPRICO, avi, ětum, ěre. (sub and pus) 1. *Intrans.* *To supparate, gather matter, come to a head (of impossibilities): to become wondrous, to betray its mischievous qualities.* II. *Trans.* *To cause to supparate:* hence, *Supparatus, a, um, Supparated, full of matter; Supparata (plur.), Matter.*

SUPPETO, or SUPPETO, avi, ětum, ěre.

SUP

I. To *prune*. II. To *reckon, count up, reckon together*.

SŪPRĀ. (for *super, sc. parte, from super*) I. Adv. *On the upper side, above*: thus also, *compar., Superius, Above; on high; hence, fig. 1. Above, more*: hence, *supra quam, more than*. 2. *Above, in the foregoing part (of a writing, &c.)* 3. *Further, more, 4. Back, from past times*. II. Prep. 1. *Above, over*. 2. *With respect to situation, Above*. 3. *Above, 4. Over and above, in addition to*. 5. *Of time, Before*. 6. *Over*.

SŪPRĀ-DĪCO, xi, ctum, ēre. To *say above or before*.

SŪPRĀ-SCANDO, di, sum, ēre. To *climb over*.

SŪPRĀ-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ēre. To *write or mention above*.

SŪPREMUM, adv. I. *For the last time*. II. *At last, at the end*.

SŪPREMUS, a, um. See SUPĒRUS.

SŪRA, æ, f. *The calf of the leg; also, the leg*.

SŪSCĒLUS, i, m. 1. *A young twig or shoot, or simply, a twig or shoot, whether cut off or not; as a splinter, thorn*. II. *A young shoot for setting, a graft, scion, slip*.

SŪRDASTĒ, tra, trum, (surdus) *Something deaf, hard of hearing*.

SŪRDITAS, ātis, f. (surdus) *Deafness*.

SŪRDIS, a, um. I. *Deaf, without the sense of hearing*. II. *Deaf, that does not or will not hear, insensible*. III. *That does not understand what is heard, and so is as it were deaf*. IV. *That is not heard, silent, still*: hence, *of which one hears nothing, unheard of, unknown*.

V. *In which one hears nothing, or does not hear any thing rightly*. VI. *Unpleasant to the ear, harsh*.

VII. *Of colour, smell, &c., weak, faint*.

SŪRENA, æ. *The name of the magistrate next to the kings of Parthia*.

SURCO, surceci, &c. See SURBICO.

SURRĪPIO, or SURRĪPIO, ripui, reptum, ēre. (sub and rapio) I. *To take away secretly, to pilfer, steal*. II. *Fig. To steal away, or simply, to take away*. N. B. *Surpille, for surripite; Hor.: surperuat, for surripuerat, id.:* *surpere, for surripere; Lucr.: surpuit, for surripuit; Plaut.: surrepsit, for surripuit; id.*

SURSUM, and (rarely) SURSUS, adv. (sub and versum) I. *Upwards, up*. II. *To the question, where? Upwards, above*.

SŪS, suis, c. (from vs, or vs̄) I. *A sow*. II. *A kind of fish*.

SUS

SUSCEPTIO, ōnis, f. (suscep̄io) *An undertaking*.

SUSCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of SUSCĪPIO. SUSCĪPIO, cipi, ceptum, ēre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and capio) *To take up, to lift up in order to carry; to carry, bear, support; hence, to defend, take care of; hence, 1. To undertake a thing*. II. *In order to do it; when it is rendered sometimes, to undertake, to take upon one's self, sometimes, to do, accomplish, begin*. 2. *By suffering or enduring; when it may be rendered, to suffer, endure, undergo*.

III. *To receive, catch (any thing about to fall)*: also, *to take to one's self*: hence, 1. *To receive, get, take*. 2. *To adopt: to take as a scholar*. 3. *To assume any thing as true, to take for granted*. 4. *To admit, to be capable of*. 5. *To take up or acknowledge (as one's child)*. 6. *To take up the words of another, to reply, rejoice, answer*.

N. B. *We find also, suscipio, Lucr.*

SUSCĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and cito) I. *To lift up, raise*. II. *To erect, build*. III. *To cause to arise, to raise, rouse*. IV. *To drive away*. V. *To excite, set in motion, raise; hence, to cause, occasion, make*. VI. *To bring forth or forward*.

SUSPECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of suscipio, ere) I. *To look up*. II. *To suspect, mistrust; Suspectari, To be suspected*.

SUSPECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of suscipio; see SUSCĪPIO, ere. II. Adj. (from sub and specio) 1. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion*. 2. *Suspicious, mistrustful*.

SUSPECTUS, us, m. (suspectio, ere) I. *A looking up*. II. *Height*. III. *A valuing, honouring, esteeming*.

SUSPENDĪUM, i, n. (suspendo) *Hanging, as a means of death*.

SUSPENDO, di, sum, ēre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and pendō) I. *To hang up; also, to hang one's self; also, to hang up in honour of a deity, to dedicate, consecrate; hence, Suspendus, a, um, Hung up, hanging*. II. *To cause any thing to be high, to make high, raise*. III. *To cause a thing to be suspended, so as not to rest at all, or to rest but slightly on any thing below, to suspend; to touch lightly; hence, 1. To support, prop. 2. To check, restrain, interrupt*. 3. *To leave undecided*.

SUSPENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of suspendo; see Suspendo. II. Adj. 1. *Hanging, resting, or depending upon any thing*. 2. *Raised, high, elevated*. 3. *Suspended, floating*. 4. *Insuperus, doubtful, uncertain*: also, *animus suspensus, waver-*

SUS

ing, unresolved, hesitating: also, *Suspendus, a, um. Anxious, fearful*. 5. *Loose*. SUSPICĀX, ācis. (suspicor) I. *Suspicious, mistrustful*. II. *Suspicious; that excites suspicion*.

SUSPICĪO, exi, ectum, ēre. I. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and specio) 1. *Intrans. To look up or upwards*. 2. *Trans. To look up at any thing; hence, to look up to with respect, to esteem, admire*.

II. (from sub and specio) *To look secretly at any thing; hence, to have a suspicion of, to be suspicious or mistrustful of*.

SUSPICĪO, ōnis, f. (from suspicere) I. *Suspicion, mistrust*. II. *Any opinion or supposition*.

SUSPICĪOSE, adv. *With suspicion, suspiciously*.

SUSPICĪOSUS, a, um. (suspicio, ōnis) 1. *Suspicious, mistrustful*. II. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion*.

SUSPICĪO, ere, i. q. suscipio; Plaut.

SUSPICĪOR, ātus sum, āri. (from suscipio, ēre) I. *To suspect*. II. *To suppose, conjecture; to hope*.

SUSPIRĀTUS, us, m. (suspiro) *A sighing, sigh*.

SUSPIRĪTUS, us, m. (suspiro) I. *A panting with shortness of breath*. II. *A sighing, sigh*.

SUSPIRĪUM, i, n. (suspiro) I. *A sigh*. II. *A panting, shortness of breath*.

III. *A fetching of breath*.

SUSPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and spiro) 1. *Intrans. 1. To exhale*. 2. *To draw a deep breath, to sigh; to betray fear or anxiety by sighing*.

II. *Trans. 1. To breathe forth*. 2. *For spīrare. To breathe forth any thing, to be full of*. 3. *To sigh after, to long for*.

SUSQUE DEQUE. See SURSUM.

SUSTENTĀCŪLUM, i, n. (sustento) *A support, stay*.

SUSTENTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (sustento) *A delaying, delay*.

SUSTENTĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of sustineo) 1. *To keep up or upright, to uphold, support*. II. *Fig. To sustain, uphold, support, save from destruction*.

III. *To maintain, support, nourish*.

IV. *To endure, bear, sustain; also, to hold out*. V. *To withstand, resist, keep off*. VI. *To keep back, check, restrain; hence, to defer, delay, put off*.

SUSTINEO, tīni, tentum, ēre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and teneo) *To hold or keep up or upright, to prevent from falling, &c.*: hence, 1. *To support, uphold, bear*. II. *To carry, bear; also, to bear (fruit)*: also, *to carry or have:*

hence. I. Fig. *To bear, take upon one's self, undertake.* 2. *To bear, suffer, endure:* hence, Sustineo, *I can endure, I am able, I can prevail upon myself (to do a thing):* non sustineo, *I cannot endure, &c.* 3. *To be equal to, to be a match for.*

III. *To support, maintain, nourish.*
IV. *To keep back, keep in, check, restrain, stop:* se, *to refrain, V. To defer, put off, protract:* se, *to keep one's self, or dwell any where.* VI. *To uphold, maintain, cause to endure or last:* hence, sustulneri, *to consist in any thing.*
VII. *To hold (in the hand):* also simply, *to have or carry:* also, *to have or contain.*

SUSTOLLO (sustūli), ēre. (sus, i. e. sursum, and tollo) I. *To lift up, raise.*
II. *To take away.* III. *To remove, destroy, throw down.*

SUSCŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (susurro) i. q. susurrus.

SUSCŪRRĀTŌ, ōris. m. (susurro) *One that speaks softly, a whisperer.*

SUSCŪRRO, āre. (susurrus) I. Intrans. *To make a low noise, to murmur, whisper.*

II. Trans. *To mutter or whisper any thing.*

SUSCŪRRUM, i. n. *A murmuring, whispering.*

SUSCŪRRUS, i. m. (ψιθύρες) *A low sound or noise, a murmuring, whispering, &c.*

SŪTELA, ē. f. (suo) *A sewing, a sewing together:* hence, an artificer, wile.

SŪTĪLIS, e. (suo) *Seeced, stitched, or fastened together.*

SŪTOR, ōris. m. (suo) *A shoemaker, cobbler.*

SŪTORĪUS, a. um. (sutor) *Of or belonging to shoemakers:* hence, Sutorius, *One that has been a shoemaker.*

SŪTRINUS, a. um. (contr. for sutorinus, from sutor) *Of or belonging to shoemakers:* Sutrina (sc. officina or taberna) *A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall.*

SŪTUS, a. um. Part. of SŪO.

SŪUS, a. um. (iūs, iūs, iūs) I. *Belonging or relating to him, her, it, one's own, it's own:* hence, Sui, *One's own people, friends, &c.:* also, Suum, neut., *One's own (property).* II. *Proper, peculiar, appointed, fixed.* III. *Inclined or devoted to one, favourable.* IV. *Proper, own, not strange or foreign.* V. *One's own master, in one's own power.*

SŪCŪPHANTA, ō. m. (συκοφαντής) *Properly, One who informed against persons who clandestinely exported figs from Attica:* hence, a knave, rogue, cheat.

SŪCŪPHANTĪA, ō. i. (συκοφαντία) *Deceit, artifice, knavery.*

SŪCŪPHANTIŌSE, adv. *Deceitfully, artfully.*

SŪCŪPHANTŌR, āri. (συκοφαντήριον, ō) *To play the sycophant, to cheat.*

SŪLLĀBA, ē. f. (συλλαβή) *A syllable* hence, Syllabæ, *Verses.*

SŪLLĀBATĪM, adv. (syllaba) *By syllables.*

SŪMBŌLA, ē. f. (συνέλαβη) I. *A contribution or share given towards any thing.*

II. Sometimes it seems to denote, *A feast or entertainment shared among several.*

SŪMBŌLUM, i. n. and SŪMBOLUS, i. m. (σύνεβολον and -ος) *Any mark or sign by which one enjoins another to understand any thing, or which one has agreed upon with another.*

SŪMPHŌNĪA, ē. f. (συμφωνία) *A harmony of musical sounds, a concert.*

SŪMPHŌNIACŪS, a. um. (συμφωνιακός) *Belonging to music or a concert.*

SŪMPHŌSIUM, i. n. (συμπόσιον) *A banquet;* the name of a book of Plato, Nep.

SŪNĒDRUS, i. m. (συνδρος) *An assessor in a college.*

SŪNGRĀPHA, ē. f. (συγγραφή) *A written obligation, contract, bond, bill of exchange.*

SŪNGRĀPHUS, i. m. (συγγραφός) I. *A written contract.* II. *A passport, safe-conduct.*

SŪNDRUS, ontis. m. (συνδρος) *A kind of fish (Spartus, L.).*

SŪNTAGMA, ātis. n. (σύνταγμα) *Any thing put together in order:* hence, a treatise, book.

SŪNTHĒSIS, is. f. (σύνθεσις) I. *A composition of several ingredients, as in medicines, a mixture.* II. *At table, A set of vessels, a service.* III. *A kind of loose garment worn by the Romans at feasts, and at the Saturnalia:* also, a set or suit of clothes.

SŪYRINX, inis. f. (σύριγγ) *A reed or pipe.*

SŪYRMA, ātis. n. (σύρμα) *A loose flowing robe with a long train:* this robe was worn by tragedians: and hence it is put for, *tragedy;* Juv.

T.

TĀBELLA, ē. f. (dimin. of tabula) I. *A small board or table, a tablet.* II. *A kind of pastry.* III. *A fan.* IV. *A gaming-table.* V. *A picture.* VI. *A*

table or tablet for writing, or casting up sums on, used by schoolboys; hence, any writing, whether a marriage contract, will, legal bond, or the like: especially, a letter. VII. Tabella votiva, Juv., and without votiva, Tibull.; Ov., *A votive tablet, hung up as a token of gratitude in the temple of some deity whom a person supposed to have effected his deliverance from danger.* VIII. *A tablet used in giving votes at the comitia, and in courts of justice.*

TĀBELLĀRIUS, a. um. (tabella) I. *Of or relating to tablets.* II. *Of or relating to letters or despatches:* hence, Tabellarius, subst., *A letter-carrier, courier.*

TĀBO, ūi, ēre. (from τάβη, Dor. τάβη)

To melt away: hence, I. *To drop or be wet with any thing.* II. *To consume away by degrees, to waste away.*

TĀBERNA, ē. f. (from taba, the root of tabula) *A hut, booth.* I. *A hovel, cottage.* II. *A shop, stall; a workshop:* there was a place in the forum at Rome called Tabernæ, i. e. *The shops,* as with us, a bazaar, arcade. III. *A booth or stand for spectators at games.*

TĀBERNĀCŪLUM, i. n. (taberna) *A tent:* especially, a military tent.

TĀBERNĀTIUS, a. um. (taberna) *Of or belonging to tents or booths:* hence, Tabernarius (subst.), *One who works or sells in a shop, a shopkeeper.*

TĀBERŪLA, ē. f. (dimin. of taberna) I. *A little hut.* II. *A booth, stall, shop, workshop.*

TĀBES, is. f. (tabeo) I. *A gradual wasting away by disease, melting, &c.;* a melting, wasting away, dissolving, thawing: hence, of men and animals, a wasting disease, consumption, decline. II. *A pestilence, infectious disease.* III. *The moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption:* and hence, any moisture or impure humour.

TĀBESCO, ūi, ēre. (inchoat. of tabeo) *To consume away by degrees, to waste or melt away, to dissolve:* to pine away with love.

TĀBĪDŪLUS, a. um. Dimin. of tabidus; Virg.

TĀBĪDUS, a. um. (tabes) I. *Melting or wasting away:* hence, I. Fig. *Wasting or pining away.* 2. *Full of corrupt moisture, corrupted.* II. *Consuming, wasting.*

TĀBĪFĪCUS, a. um. (tabes and facio) *Consuming, wasting.*

TĀBLĀ, ē. f. *A board, table.* I. *A board used in building, a plank;* hence,

a bench made of boards. II. A board or table for playing on, a gaming table.

III. A board on which any thing is painted. IV. A tablet for writing or counting on; hence, a tablet on which any thing is or has been written; hence, an advertisement of an auction, or, a catalogue of sale, a list of things to be sold by auction; hence, for, any auction; also, a tablet or billet for prescription; also, a geographical table, a map, chart, and, any writing, book, list, catalogue; hence, tabula, I. An account-book. 2. Tabulae publice, State papers, archives. 3. A will or testament. V. A table; hence, a banker's table or counter.

TABULĀRIS, e. (tabula) Relating to tables or boards; hence, Tabular, A plate.

TABULĀRICUS, a, um. (tabula) Relating to writings or papers; hence, I. Tabularium, sc. ædificium, Archives. II. Tabularia, sc. sc. ædes, Archives.

TABULĀTŌ, ōnis. f. (tabulo) Boards joined together, a boarding, floor.

TABULĀTUM, i. n. (tabulo) Any thing put together or consisting of boards, a floor, &c.; a story, floor; hence, in a row of trees, a layer of branches.

TABUM, i. n. i. q. tabes. I. An infectious disease, pestilence. II. Corrupt moisture, foul blood, gore; hence, any similar liquid, the liquor of the purple-fish.

TACEO, ui, tum, ěre. (taceo) I. Intrans. To be silent, not to speak, to say nothing; hence, fig., to be silent or still; hence, Tacens, Still. II. Trans. To keep silent or secret.

TACĒTE, adv. I. Silently, in silence. II. Secrety, in secret.

TACITURNĪS, ātis. f. (taciturnus) I. Silence, taciturnity. II. Secrecy (as a virtue).

TACITURNUS, a, um. (tacitus) Silent, taciturn; hence, still, noiseless, quiet.

TACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of taceo; see TACEO. II. Adj. I. That is passed over in silence, or kept secret. 2. Taciturn, subst., A secret; hence, Tacitus, a, um, That is done without words or voice, still, in silence; secret. 3. That does not speak, silent, mute, still, quiet, without noise; Taciturn, subst. 1. Secrecy. 2. Stillness, silence.

TACTILIS, e. (tango) Tangible.

TACTIO, ōnis. f. (tango) I. A touching. II. Feeling.

TACTUS, a, um. Part. of TANGO.

TACTUS, us. m. (tango) I. A touch-

ing, touch; operation, influence. II. Tangibility. III. Touch, as one of the senses.

TÆDA, or TÆDA, æ. f. (dāt, or dēs; accus. δæδα or δæδæ) I. A pine tree, producing a great quantity of pitch (Pinus Combra, L.); hence, II. A board or plank of this tree. III. A branch of this tree.

IV. The wood of the pine tree; hence, I. A torch of pine wood; hence, 1. Tæda jugalis, Ov.; and simply, Tæda, Propert., A nuptial torch. 2. A marriage or wedding. 3. An instrument of torture.

TÆDET, uit and sum est, ěre. impers. I. To be disgusted or weary; the person who feels disgust, &c., being put in the accusative, and that which occasions the feeling in the genitive or infinitive.

II. To be discontented or dissatisfied with any thing.

TÆDIFER, a, um. (tæda and fero) Bearing a torch.

TÆDIUM, i. n. (tædet) I. Weariness, disgust, occasioned by too long use or presence of a thing. II. A tedious or wearisome thing.

TENIA, æ. f. (τάνια) I. A band. II. Any thing like a band.

TÆGO (tēgī, tactum), ěre. The old form of tango, To touch. N. B. Tetigi, tactum, are usually referred to Tango.

TALĀRIS, e. (talus) I. Of or belonging to the ankle; hence, Talaria, um. I. Sc. calceamenta, Winged sandals, wings on the ankles. 2. Sc. vestimenta, A long garment reaching to the ankles. 3. The ankles, the parts about the ankles. II. Of or relating to dice.

TALĀRUS, a, um. (talus) Of or relating to dice.

TALĒA, æ. f. I. Any piece cut off. II. A branch, twig, &c. cut from a tree, and set in the earth; hence, a stake, such as used to be fastened in the ground to annoy an enemy's cavalry.

TALĒNTUM, i. n. (τἀλάντων) Properly, A scale in which any thing is weighed; then, the thing weighed. I. A talent, a sum of money among the Greeks, varying in amount. II. A talent, as a weight.

TALŌ, ōnis. f. (talīs) A repaying like for like, retaliation; sine talione, unpunished, Mart.

TALPĒDO, āre. (talus and pedo, āre) To walk on the ankles; hence, to stagger, totter.

TALIS, e. I. Such, of such nature or kind, such like. II. This, for which we also say, such.

TALTRUM, i. n. A flip or rap with the finger.

TALPA, æ. f. with the poets also m. (from talus and pes) A mole.

TALUS, i. m. I. The ankle, ankle bone. II. A die; for dice were made from the pasteri bones of certain animals.

TAM. (accus. τάν) I. So, in such a degree. Also, tam—quam, as well—as.

II. For talis, Of such nature.

TĀMA, æ. f. A kind of swelling, especially on the feet.

TAMDIU, or TAM DIU. I. So long, of a definite time, when it is often followed by quam diu, by quoad, dum, quam, donec. II. So long, so very long, so long since.

TĀMEN, conj. I. But, yet, nevertheless. II. At least, yet at least. III. But at length, at last however. IV. Si tamen, for siquidem, if indeed.

TĀMENĒTIS, or TĀMEN ETSI. Although.

TĀMETSĪ, conj. (tamen and etsi) I. Although. II. In the conclusion of a sentence, However.

TAM-QUAM. See TANQUAM.

TANDEM, adv. (from tum demum) I. At length, at last; also, in short. II. In impassioned language, Pray, in all the world.

TANGO, tēgī, tactum, ěre. (from τάνω, τάνω, τάνω) I. To touch. II. To come to, arrive at, enter. III. To besprinkle, anoint, wet; also, to colour, stain, dye; also, to fumigate. IV. To touch, to take away; to receive, get. V. To touch, to border upon, to be near or contiguous to. VI. To beat. VII. To touch (food), to taste, eat, drink. VIII. To attack, to slay. IX. To make an impression, to affect, move, incite; hence, Tactus, a, um, Affected, moved, incited.

X. To take in hand, undertake.

XI. To touch upon, mention, cite.

XII. To decoy, deceive; also, to cheat out of any thing. XIII. To strike, hit; also, to sting or nettle with pointed speech.

TANQUAM, or TAN-QUAM, adv. As, as if, as though; tanquam si, just as if.

TANTILLUS, a, um. i. q. tantulus. So small; hence, subst., Tantiillum, So little.

TANTISPER, adv. I. So long, for such a time. II. In the mean time, mean while; Cic. Tusc. 5, 7.

TANTO (abl.). See TANTUS.

TANTŪPERE, or TANTŪ ŌPERE. With great pains, so very.

TAN

TANTŪLUS, a. um. (dimin. of tantus) *So small or little*; hence, subst., Tantulum, *So little*.

TANTUM. See TANTUS.

TANTUMMŌDO, or TANTUMMODO. *Only*; also for dummodo, *if only*.

TANTUMST. for tantum est; Plaut.

TANTUS, a. um. I. *So great*. II. *So small, so trifling*; hence, Tantum, subst., *Such a trifle, so little*; also adverbialiter, *Only*; observe, I. Tantum non. 1. *Only not*; also, *I will not say, by no means*. 2. *Almost, nearly*. 2. Tantum quod. 1. *Just then, at the moment*; also, *hardly, scarcely, as soon as*. 2. *Only not, all but*. III. *So many*; hence, subst., Tantum, *So much*. N. B. I. Genit. tanti; e. g. tanti esse, to be worth so much. 2. Abl. tanto, with comparatives, and other words denoting excess, *By so much*. 3. In tantum, *So far, so very*.

TANTUSDEM, tantandem, tantumdem or tantumdem. *Just so great*; hence, subst., Tantumdem, or Tantundem, *Just so much*; also adverbialiter, *So much, so far*.

TAPES, ētis. m. TAPĒTE, is. n. and TAPĒTUM, i. n. *Tapestry, arras, for walls, canopies, floors, &c.*

TARATALLA. A facetious appellation of a cook; Mart., after the Himeric υπαλλοῦς τῶν κὶ τῶν ἀλλὰ, i. e. secabant et alias res.

TARDE, adv. I. *Slowly, not fast*.

II. *Late, not in time*.

TARDESCO, ēre. (tardus) *To become slow*.

TARDIGRŌUS, a. um. (tarde and gradior) *That goes or walks slowly*.

TARDILOQUUS, a. um. (tarde and loquor) *That speaks slowly*.

TAROLPES, ēdis. (tardus and pes) *That walks slowly*; hence, *lame, limping*.

TARDITAS, ātis. f. (tardus) I. *Slowness*. II. Fig. *Slowness (of intellect)*; *dulness, stupidity*; also, *closeness, reserve, secrecy*.

TARDITUDO, inis. f. (tardus) i. q. tarditas.

TARDISECTUS, a. um. (tardus) *Something slow*.

TARDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tardus) I. *Intrans. To loiter, delay*. II. *Trans. To hinder, delay, retard, impede*.

TARDUS, a. um. I. *Slow, not swift, tardy*; hence, I. *Lingering, that remains a long time*. 2. *Poetically, That renders slow*. II. Fig. *Slow (in intellect)*, *dull, stupid*. III. *Slow in acting, cautious*.

TARMES, itis. m. A wood-worm.

TAT

TAT. interj. *Strange! surprising!*
TĀTRI, æ. m. I. *Father*, in the language of young children, as with us, *dad, daddy, or papa*. II. *Gen. Father*.

TATREI, i. q. tat; Plaut.

TAUREUS, a. um. (taurus) *Of bulls*; hence, *Taurea, æ. f. A thigh of a bull's hide*.

TAVIPER, a. um. (taurus and fero) *Roaring oxen*.

TAVIFORMIS, æ. (taurus and forma) *Like a bull or ox*.

TAVRILLA, um. n. i. q. Iudi Tauril. A festival at Rome.

TAURINUS, a. um. (taurus) *Of bulls or oxen*.

TAVRŌBŪLIOR, ātus sum, āri. *To make the sacrifice called taurabolium*.

TAURUS, i. m. (ταῦρος) *A bull, bullock, ox*.

TAX. A word formed to express the sound of a blow with a whip or the like; tax tax meo tergo erit, Plaut., my back will get smack, smack, i. e. blows.

TAXUS, a. um. (taxus) *Of yew trees*.

TAXO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from taxo, tango) I. *To touch sharply*. II. *To upbraid, censure, rebuke, reproach, revile*.

III. *To estimate, tax, value*.

TAXUS, i. f. A yew tree; hence, poetically, for a javelin made of the wood of a yew tree.

TECHNA, æ. f. (τεχνη) *A wile, artifice, stratagem*.

TECTE, adv. I. *Secretly*. II. *Carefully, guardedly, cautiously*.

TECTOR, oris. m. (tego) *A coverer*; a plasterer, pargeter.

TECTŌRIOLUM, i. n. Dimin. of tectorium; Cic.

TECTŌRIUM, i. n. See TECTORIUS.

TECTŌRIUS, a. um. (tector) I. *Of or belonging to covering*. II. *That serves for covering or overlaying ceilings, walls, floors, &c.*; hence, opus tectorium, and simply, *Tectorium, Plaster, parget, rough-cast*; also, *picteæ tectoriæ linguæ, flatter, smooth words*; Pers.

TECTUM, i. n. (from tego) I. *A roof*. II. *A ceiling, and perhaps, a room*.

III. *Any covered place*; hence, e. house; a den, lair.

TECTUS, a. um. I. *Part. of tego*; see TEGO. II. *Adj. I. Secret, concealed*; also, of persons, *close, reserved*. 2. *Cautious, prudent*.

TECUM, i. e. cum te.

TEB. for te; Plaut.

TEGIBŪLIQVES, m. A fictitious name, i. e. te digna loquens; Plaut.

TEG

TEGULUM, i. n. (dimin. of tegulum) *A small covering or veil*.

TEGUMEN, TEGŪMEN, and TEGMEN, vis. n. (tego) *A covering, veil*.

TEGUMENTUM, TEGŪMENTUM, or TEGŪMENTUM, i. n. (tego) *A covering*.

TEGVO, texti, tecutum, ēre. (tegya) I. *To cover*; hence, Tegulus, a. um. *Coverer, cloak*. III. *To cover, defend, protect*.

IV. *To surround*; Stat. Silv. 5. l. 56. V. *To accompany, attend*; Virg. Æn. 11. 12. VI. *To endeavour to cover or conceal*.

TEGŪLA, æ. f. (tego) *A tile*; also plur. tegulae, *a tiled roof, the tiles*.

TELA, æ. f. (perhaps from texo, for texela) I. *A web*; and fig., *that which one begins or undertakes, an undertaking*.

II. *The warp, the threads into which the wool is woven*. III. *A weaver's loom*. IV. *The art or act of weaving*; hence, *wool*.

TELGER, a. um. (telum and gero) *Carrying weapons*.

TELLUS, oris. f. I. *The earth (as a whole)*; also, as it is cultivated or fruitful, *trodden on, &c.*, the earth, ground, soil.

II. With the poets, *A land, region, country*; also, a country estate; also, a people; Ov.

TELLUSTER, tris, tre. (tellus) *On the earth*.

TELUM, i. n. (τέλα, τελεῖν) I. *Prop. A missile weapon*; then gen., a weapon, arms; tela, are, offensive arms; arma, defensive; hence, I. *A missile weapon*; also, of a slinger's stone; Liv. 33. 29. 2. *A weapon for cutting, a sword, sabre, dagger*. II. Fig. 1. *Any thing with which one is attacked or injured, or with which one defends himself, a weapon, dart, arrow*. 2. *Substances are called, tela dei*; Lucr. 3. Aid, assistance.

TEMERARIUS, a. um. (temere) I. *Accidental, by chance*. II. *Rash, inconsiderate, imprudent*.

TEMERATOR, oris. m. (temero) *One who violates*.

TEMERE, adv. I. *Accidentally, casually, by accident or chance*. II. *Without order, confusedly*. III. *Easily*. TEMERITAS, ātis. f. (temere) I. *Hap, chance*. II. *Thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, temerity, rashness*.

TEMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (temere) *To violate, pollute, defile*.

TEMĒTUM, i. n. *Any intoxicating liquor, wine*.

TEM

TEMNO, si, turn, ðre. (τιμνω) Prop. To cut up; to dispise, conceal.

TEMO, ðnis. m. The beam of a carriage; also, of the constellation Charles's Wain; and, this constellation itself: also gen., a wain, waggon; also, the beam of a plough.

TEMPERAMENTUM, i. n. (tempero) I. A mean, mediocrity, moderation. II. The right or natural quality of a thing, due temperature.

TEMPERANS, tis. adj. (tempero) Moderate, temperate: moderate in diet.

TEMPERANTER, adv. With moderation, moderately.

TEMPERANTIA, æ. f. (temperans) Moderation in desires, passions, &c., also in eating and drinking, temperance.

TEMPERATE, adv. With moderation, moderately.

TEMPERATIO, ðnis. f. (tempero) I. A moderating. II. Due temperature.

III. A mixture of different parts or ingredients, a due proportion: hence, constitution, organization: an organ.

TEMPERATOR, ðris. m. (tempero) I. One who uses any thing in proper measure, or who moderates or governs.

II. A preparer, manufacturer, maker.

TEMPERATÆRA, æ. f. (tempero) Due constitution, temperature, or state of a thing.

TEMPERATUS, a, um. I. Part of tempo: see TEMPO. II. Adj. I. Moderate, temperate: sober, steady, grave.

2. Mild, temperate.

TEMPERI, adv. In proper time; see TEMPS.

TEMPERIES, ði. f. (tempero) I. Mixture of several things in due proportion.

II. Due temperature. III. Moderation, temperance (as a virtue).

TEMPERO, avi, atum, ðre. (tempus) To appoint a certain measure or limits to a thing: hence, I. Intrans. To observe due measure in a thing, to be moderate or temperate: also with a dative, to moderate, restrain. This word is also followed by a or an infinitive, To refrain from any thing: ab injuria, to spare.

II. Trans. I. To mix in due proportion, to set in proper order: to prepare by mixing.

2. To prepare, make: hence, I. Gen. To direct, regulate. 2. To rule, govern.

III. To moderate, mitigate, allay.

TEMPESTAS, atis. f. (tempus) I. Time, usually as denoting, a certain point or space of time.

II. Weather, good or bad: hence it often denotes, bad or stormy

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weather: hence, I. Fig. Storm, tempest, calamity, danger, &c. 2. Fig. A shower, a great number.

TEMPESTIVE, adv. I. In right or proper time. II. Suitably, properly.

TEMPESTIVITAS, atis. f. (tempustus) I. Proper time, due season.

II. Proper constitution or state.

TEMPESTIVUS, adv. At the right time; see TEMPESTIVUS.

TEMPESTIVUS, a, um. (tempestas) I. Seasonable, that is done or grows at the proper time: ripe: hence, Tempestivus, The right or convenient time, the very point of time: hence, I. Suited to time and circumstances, fit, suitable, proper, convenient.

II. Early, that happens before its usual time, or before other things.

TEMPULUM, i. n. (for tempulum, dimin. of tempus, from τιμω, τιμωω, τιμωω, to cut off) Properly, A piece or portion cut off: hence, I. A space in the heavens proper to, or on the earth marked out by an augur with his staff (lituus), within which to observe the flight of birds, his place of observation: hence, II. Any place which one can survey at once, and which commands a prospect of any thing. I. A prospect which lies before one at a single view.

2. Any place where one can look around, a height, an eminence.

III. A separate piece of land dedicated to a deity, the sacred precincts of a temple, and afterwards, a temple itself: hence, any sacred place; as, an asyken, a chapel dedicated to a deceased person: the senate-house: the orator's pulpit: also fig., a temple, an inmost recess.

IV. Time: hence, extemplo, or ex templo, forthwith, immediately; for which Plautus says also, extempulo.

TEMPORALIS, e. (tempus) Of time, during a time, temporary.

TEMPORARIUS, a, um. (tempus) I. That adapts itself to times and circumstances, time-serving.

II. That lasts only for a time, temporary.

TEMPUS, ðris. n. (from τιμωω, τιμωω, to cut off) Properly, A piece or portion cut off: hence, I. A portion of the heavens, which the sun measures off every hour; thus, time, which is determined by the course of the sun: hence, I. Time, a space of time: also gen., the time of year.

2. Time, a certain point of time. 3. Gen. Time, as a whole: in omne tempus, for ever, Cic. 4. A fit or convenient time, season, opportunity.

5. Circumstances,

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1. Of the time, for which we say, the times. 2. Circumstances of a thing or person: especially, evil circumstances, calamity, trouble, misfortune. 6. Time required for the pronunciation of a syllable or a word, quantity. 7. In grammar, A tense.

II. A temple of the head: in this sense we usually find the plural, tempora, the temples: hence, with the poets, the face, countenance: and, the head.

TEMULENTIUS, a, um. (temetum) Drunk, intoxicated.

TEN, i. e. tene? Plaut.

TENACITAS, atis. f. (tenax) A holding fast, tenacity: hence, covetousness, parsimony.

TENACITER, adv. I. With a fast hold. II. Closely, firmly, fast.

III. Obstinately, perseveringly.

TENAX, acis. (teneco) I. That holds fast or back, or is adapted to hold fast or back.

II. Tough, clammy.

III. Fast, firm, immovable.

IV. Steadfast, firm, constant, pertinacious, in good or bad sense: hence it may be rendered, obstinate.

V. Sparing, stingy, niggardly, parsimonious.

TENDICÛLA, æ. f. (tendo) A snare, springe, gin.

TENDO, tètendi, tensum and tentum, ðre. (from τένω, τένωω) I. Trans. I.

To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend: thus also, to spread (a net, &c.); to extend: to spread or pitch (a tent).

2. To direct, turn towards: also, to go or travel towards.

3. To exert, to seek to carry through or accomplish a thing.

II. Intrans. I. To be under tents, to encamp.

2. To go, travel, run, sail, &c. towards, to bend one's way towards: hence, fig. 1. To extend, go, or reach towards.

2. To aim at, have in view, design.

3. To have an inclination or liking for any thing.

3. To exert one's self, take pains, strive: hence, 1. To fight, contend.

2. To strive with words, to endeavour to maintain a point, to reply.

3. To strive against, oppose, withstand, resist.

TENEBRE, arum. f. I. Darkness: hence, the darkness of night, night.

II. Dimness of sight.

III. Blindness, stupidity, dullness.

hence, fig., blindness, obscurity, in which things or persons are, or which is in things or words.

V. Darkness, gloom, obscurity, of a dark place: hence, a dark house or hole: hence, a prison: also, the infernal regions, the shades.

VI. Fig. Mournful circum-

stances or condition. VII. *A mist (which one raises before the eyes of another).*

TENEBRŌSUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Full of darkness, that is in darkness, dark, obscure.*

TENEBRICUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Dark, obscure.*

TENEBRŌSUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Full of darkness, dark, obscure.*

TENELLUS, a, um. Dimin. of tenellus.

TENELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of tener) *Tender.*

TENEO, tenui, tentum, ěre. (from tendo) I. *Intrans. 1. To be (in a place).*

2. *To hold out, continue, endure.* 3. *To hold in:* hence, *to keep back, to refrain.*

4. *In navigation: To make for, to steer towards.* II. *Trans. 1. To hold, hold fast, have.* 2. *With se, To keep one's self, to be;* quietum *se tenere.* Lit., *to keep one's self quiet, to be quiet.* 3. *To keep, observe, maintain:* also, *to retain.*

4. *To hold, keep back, detain:* hence, *teneri, to be detained, to be obliged to remain.*

5. *To hold, occupy, defend, keep possession of.* 6. *To hold, to have fast, to bind:* hence, I. *Fig. To possess, seize, affect, incite.* 2. *To captivate, charm, engage (delightfully).* 3. *To convict (of a crime), to catch in the act.* 7. *To keep in, shut up.* 8. *To keep off or back.* 9. *To keep back, check, curb, restrain:* hence, *se, to refrain.* 10. *To maintain.* 11. *To assert, hold.* 12. *To prevail, to carry a point:* also, with an accusative, *to maintain, preserve, save from being lost.* 11. *To preserve.* 13. *To continue, not to desist from.* 14. *To uphold, support, keep from destruction.* 15. *To obtain, gain, acquire.*

4. *To touch.* 12. *To contain, comprehend, comprise.* 13. *To have in one's power or possession, to possess, occupy.* 14. *For tendo, to direct towards.* 15. *To lake.*

TENER, a, um. (teneo) I. *That slightly retains an impression, soft, tender:* hence, II. *Of tender age, young.*

III. *Effeminate, luxurious.* IV. *Pliant, yielding.* N. B. 1. *Tener vacula, for tenera;* Catull. 2. *Teneri Manes, i. e. pueri mortui, Stat.*

TENERASCIO, ěre. (tener) *To grow tender.*

TENERITAS, ātis. f. (tener) *Tenderness, softness.*

TENESMUS-OS, i. m. (tenesmus) *Tenesmus, a disease.*

TENOR, ōris. m. (teneo) *A holding, holding fast:* hence, *A continued or un-*

interrupted course: hence, I. *Duration, continuance.* II. *Manner, mode.*

TENSA, or THIENSA, ě. f. *The chariot or car on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses.*

TENSAS, a, um. Part. of TENDO.

TENTABUNDUS, a, um. (tento) *Trying, making attempts.*

TENTAMEN, inis. n. (tento) *A proof, trial, essay.*

TENTAMENTUM, i. n. (tento) *A proof, trial, essay.*

TENTATIO, ōnis. f. (tento) I. *An attack.* II. *A trial, proof, experiment;* Liv. 4, 42.

TENTATOR, ōris. m. (tento) *One who attacks or attempts.*

TENTIGO, inis. f. (tento) *Extension.*

TENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of tendo, or teneo) *To apply one's self to a person or thing in any manner whatever.* I.

To touch, handle, feel: hence, I. *To seek:* also, *to search or examine.* 2. *To endeavour, attempt.* 3. *To try, prove.*

II. *By entreaty, artifice, bribery, force, &c.:* hence it may often be rendered, *To attack, also, to try, sound, tamper with.*

TENTORIUS, a, um. (tento) *That serves for stretching out:* Tentorium, subst., *A tent.*

TENTUS, a, um. Part. of TENDO, and TENEO.

TENUCLUS, a, um. (dimin. of tensus) *Thin, poor, common.*

TENUS, e. I. *Thin, not thick:* also, *thin, lean.* II. *Fine, nice, subtle.*

III. *Meagre, without ornament.* IV. *Narrow.* V. *Shallow, not deep.*

VI. *Clear, pellucid.* VII. *Light.*

VIII. *Tender.* IX. *Small, poor, little.*

TENUITAS, ātis. f. (tenuis) I. *Thinness:* hence, II. *Leanness, meagreness.* III. *Poorness, poverty.*

TENUITER, adv. I. *Thinly.* II. *Lightly, slightly.* III. *Of style, Without ornament, simply.* IV. *Subtly, exactly, strictly.* V. *Poorly, badly.*

TENVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tenuis) I.

To make thin or weak, to thin, weaken: to make lean: hence, *fig. 1. To lessen, weaken.* 2. *To lessen, impair.* II. *To make pointed:* to prepare, make. III.

To make narrow.

TENCUS, ōris. n. *A spring, trap, gin, snare for catching birds, &c.*

TENCUS, prap. I. *As far as, up to;* with an ablative, *genitive, or accusative,* and usually after its case: hence, II.

Fig. As far as. III. *After, in respect of.* IV. *Only, namely.*

TEPEFĀCIUS, ěcl, ātum, ěre. Pass. *Tepefio, actus sum, &c. (tepeo and tēso)*

To make tepid, lukewarm, or warm, to warm. N. B. The syllable *pe* is short, *Her.:* Virg. l. long, Catull.

TEPEO, ul, ěre. I. *To be lukewarm or warm:* Tepens, *Warm.* II. *Fig. To be lukewarm, to be cold.* N. B. The perfect *tepeui* seems for the most part to belong to *Tepeceo.*

TEPESCO, pul, ěre. (tepeo) I. *To become lukewarm or warm.* II. *To become lukewarm, to lose its warmth or fire, to cool:* hence, *fig., to cool, to abate.*

TEPIDUS, a, um. (tepeo) I. *Lukewarm, warm, tepid.* II. *That has lost its former heat, lukewarm:* hence, *fig., lukewarm, cold, not vehement.*

TEPUS, ōnis. m. (tepeo) I. *Mild heat, warmth.* II. *A want of proper heat.*

TER. (from tres or tri) *Thrice, thrice, thrice.* N. B. I. *Ter, Thrice, for, several times.* II. *Ter, for, Very.*

TER-CENTĒNI, ě. a. *Three hundred.*

TERCENTI, ě. a. *for, trecenti.*

TER-DENI, ě. f. *Thirty, distributive.*

TEREBRA, ě. f. *A gimlet.*

TERĒBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (terebra) *To bore, bore through:* also, *to bore, to make by boring.*

TEREDO, inis. f. (τερεδών) *A wood-worm.*

TERES, ětis. (from τρέω) *Prop. Made round by turning:* hence, I. *Of cylindrical bodies, Long, round, and somewhat smooth:* hence, I. *Gen. Round.* 2. *Long. 3. Smooth.* II. *Of network, &c., Tight, firmly woven.* III. *Of parts of the body, Plump, well-shaped.*

IV. *Fig. Fine, elegant, tasteful.*

TER-GĒMIUS, and TRIGĒMIUS, a, um. *Threifold:* and the poets use the word in the sense of, *manifold.*

TERGEO, and TERGO, si, sum, ěre and ěre. (from τρίω) *To wipe, make clean.*

TERGISTUS, a, um. (tergum) *Of the skin, of leather:* hence, *Terginum, subst., A scourge.*

TERGIVERSATIO, ōnis. f. (tergiversor) I. *A refusing, refusal.* II. *A delaying, delay.*

TERGIVERSOR, ātus sum, āri. (tergum and verto) *To turn the back upon any thing:* hence, *to be backward or reluctant, to hang back, to refuse:* also, *to loiter, delay.*

TERGUM, i. n. I. *The back (of men or animals).* II. *The hinder or most*

remote part of a thing. III. The surface of a thing. IV. A covering, cover.

V. The body. VI. Hide, skin, leather: hence, any thing made of leather.

N. B. Tergum, i. m.; e. g. tergum familiare, Plaut.

TERGUS, ōnis, n. (τερός, τήρος) I. The back: hence, II. The body (of animals). III. A hide, skin. IV. A covering.

TERMENTUM, i. n. An injury, detriment.

TERMES, itis, m. A branch; and an olive branch: a palm branch.

TERMINATIO, ōnis, f. (termino) I. A fixing of limits. II. A determining, fixing.

TERMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (terminus) I. To enclose within limits, to fix bounds or limits, to bound: hence, II. To fix, appoint, determine. III. To end, terminate.

TERMINUS, i. m. (from τέρμα) I. A boundary, bound, limit. II. Fig. A bound, limit. III. An end, limit.

TERNI, æ, a. (ter) I. Three, distributive. II. Three, without distribution.

TĒRO, trivi, tritum, ōre. (τρίω, τρίω) I. To rub: hence, I. To make smooth by rubbing, to polish. 2. To tread, especially, often; also, to tread or to towards: hence, terere, fig., to use often, and so, to make common, well known, or familiar.

3. To tread out or thresh (corn).

4. To turn by a lathe. 5. To touch.

II. To rub, grind, stamp, bray, pound, bruise: hence, I. To wear away, consume, waste: also fig., to injure: or, to destroy, ruin: to wear out or overdo (with labour). 2. To spend, pass (time).

N. B. Tristi, for tristivi; Catull.

TERRA, æ, f. (γῆ) Prop. Dry land: hence, I. The earth, as distinguished from the sea and the air; land, ground.

II. The earth, so far as it is cultivated; soil, land: hence, a clod of earth.

III. The earth, as a planet: also, mankind, the world. IV. A land, region, country: hence, plur. terræ, all lands, the whole world: the world, mankind.

TERRĒMŌTUS, or, rather, TERRE MŌTUS. An earthquake.

TERRANŌLA, æ, f. The sand martin, sand swallow.

TERRĒNUS, a, um. (terra) I. Consisting of earth, earthen: hence, Terrenum, subst., Land, ground. II. That is in or on the earth or land. III. Of or belonging to the earth.

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TERREO, ui, tum, ōre. I. To frighten, terrify, alarm: hence, II. To pursue with terror. III. To frighten off or away.

TERRESTER, tris, tre. (terra) I. That is on the earth or land, earthly: by land: thus also, Terrestria (sc. animalia), or, Terrestres (sc. bestiæ), Land animals.

II. From the earth.

TERREUS, a, um. (terra) Of earth.

TERRIBILIS, e. (terro) Terrible, dreadful.

TERRILŪLA, æ, f. (terreo) That which terrifies, a scarecrow, bugbear.

TERRIFICŌ, āre. (terrificus) To terrify, alarm, or frighten any one.

TERRIFICUS, a, um. (terreo and facio) That excites terror, terrific.

TERRIGĒNA, æ, c. (terra and gigno) Born or produced from the earth, earthen, son or child of the earth.

TERRILŌQUUS, a, um. (terror and loquor) That speaks terribly.

TERRITO, āre. (freq. of terreo) To frighten, alarm, terrify.

TERRITŌRIUM, i. n. (terra) The land round a town, a territory.

TERRITUS, a, um. I. Part. of terreo; see TERREO. II. Adj. Afrighted.

TERROR, ōris, m. (terreo) I. Great fear, alarm, fright, terror. II. A terror, object of dread.

TERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tergeo; see TERGEO. II. Adj. Clean, neat: hence, correct, pure, terse, nice.

TERTIADĒCIMĀNI (militis). i. e. Of the thirteenth legion.

TERTIĀNUS, a, um. (tertius) I. Of the third legion. II. Of fevers; febris tertiana, Cic., A tertian fever.

TERTIO, adv. (tertius) I. For the third time. II. Thirdly.

TERTIUM, adv. (tertius) For the third time.

TERTIUS, a, um. (from ter, or from τέρω) The third: Tertius decimus, or, Tertiusdecimus, a, um. The thirteenth.

TERTIUSDECIMUS, or, TERTIUS DECIMUS, a, um. The thirteenth: also, tertiusdecimus, Tac.

TERUNCIVS, a, um. (ter, or tres, and uncia) Containing three twelfths, and so, a fourth: hence, Teruncius, sc. nummus, A small coin, the fourth of an As; Cic.: hence, proverbially, he teruncius quidem, as we say, not a farthing.

TER-VĒNICIVS, i. m. A term of reproach, A thorough knave.

TESQUA, or, TESCA, ōrum, n. Uncultivated places remote from a town, desert places.

TERRENEUS, or, rather, TERRE MŌTUS. An earthquake.

TERRANŌLA, æ, f. The sand martin, sand swallow.

TERRĒNUS, a, um. (terra) I. Consisting of earth, earthen: hence, Terrenum, subst., Land, ground. II. That is in or on the earth or land. III. Of or belonging to the earth.

TERRENEUS, or, rather, TERRE MŌTUS. An earthquake.

TESELLA, æ, f. (dimin. of tessera) A small square or quadrangular piece of stone, for pavements, &c.

TESELLĀTUS, a, um. (tessella) Composed of small square stones, tessellated, chequered.

TESSĒRA, æ, f. (from τέραις, æ) I. A square, a square or quadrangular piece of wood, stone, &c. used for ornament in inlaying floors, &c.: hence, especially,

II. A die for playing with. III. A mark, token. I. In the field, A tablet on which the watchword was inscribed; hence, often rendered, a watchword, signal, token. 2. Frumentaria and nummaria, A ticket or billet for receiving corn or money. 3. Hospitalis, The mark or token of hospitality.

TESSĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (tessera) I. Of or belonging to playing at dice. II. Tesserarius, One who carried the watchword from the general through the camp.

TESSĒRŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of tessera) A small quadrangular figure. I. For inlaying floors, A square tile. II. A mark: hence, a mark entitling one to receive any thing, a ticket; & Pers.

TESTA, æ, f. 1. Any earthen vessel: hence, a tile, brick. II. A potsherd, brickbat, broken piece of a pot, brick, &c.

III. The shell of testaceous animals: hence, 1. A shell-animal. 2. Fig. A shell or covering: hence, ice.

TESTĀCEUS, a, um. (testa) Consisting of baked earth, tiles, or bricks.

TESTĀMENTUM, āri, a, um. (testamentum) I. Relating to wills or testaments.

II. Concerned with wills or testaments: hence, Testamentarius, ironically, One who forges a testament.

TESTĀMENTUM, i. n. (testor) That by which one bears witness to and declares a thing: hence, a last testament, will.

TESTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (testor) I. A calling to witness. II. A witnessing, attesting.

TESTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of testor; see TESTOR. II. Adj. Evident, clear, manifest.

TESTICŪLOR, āri. (testiculus) To call to witness.

TESTIFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (testificor) I. Proof by means of witnesses and documents. II. Testimony, witness.

TESTIFICOR, ātus, ōrum, āri. (testis and facio) I. To call to witness. II. To bear witness, testify, attest. III. To show, demonstrate, exhibit: hence, Testatus, a, um. passive, Testified, exhibited.

TESTIMŌNIUM, i. n. (testis) I. Wit-

ness, testimony, whether verbal or written, judicial or otherwise. II. *Proof, evidence.*

TESTIS, is. c. *A witness.* I. *One who attests any thing by word of mouth or written declaration, in a court of justice or elsewhere:* also, any person or thing that proves or attests: also, one that assures of any thing: also, one that proves or confirms any thing by his example.

II. *A witness, eye-witness, one that is present when any thing is done.*

TESTOR, ātus sum, āri. (testis) I. *To testify, bear witness, attest, give evidence, prove:* testari is sometimes used passive, to be proved or attested. II. *To call to witness.* III. *To make a will or testament.*

TESTU, indecl. and **TESTUM**, i. n. I. *The lid of an earthen vessel.* II. *An earthen vessel.*

TESTUDINEUS, a, um, (testudo) *Of or adorned with tortoise-shell.*

TESTUDO, inis. f. (testa) I. *A tortoise:* also, *tortoise-shell*, which was used as an ornament for furniture, &c.; *testudine culti thalami*, Ov. i. c. decorated with tortoise-shell: *variū testudine postas*, Virg.: hence, II. *A stringed instrument, a lute, harp, lyre.* III. *An arch, vault.* IV. *A covering resembling a tortoise-shell:* especially, I. *A wooden shed used in sieges, under which the besiegers worked, and applied the battering-ram.* 2. *A covering or shed made of shields held together by the soldiers over their heads.* V. *A kind of hair-dress, so called from its resemblance to a lyre.*

TESTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of testa) *A potsherd or brickbat.*

TETE, for te. See TU.

TETER, or **TETER**, tra, trum. I. *Offensive to the sight, smell, or other senses, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous.* II. *Gen. Ugly, hard, direful.*

TETRACOLON, i. n. (τετρακόλων) *Any thing consisting of four members.*

TETRADRACHMUS, i. n. (τετραδραχμος) *A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmæ.*

TETRAO, ðivis. (τετράων) *A heathcock.*

TETRARCHA or **-ES**, æ. m. (τετραρχης) *The governor of a fourth part of a country, a tetrarch: any petty ruler or prince.*

TETRARCHIA, æ. f. (τετραρχία) *The territory subject to a tetrarch, a tetrarchy.*

TETRASTICHOS, on. (τετραστιχος) *Containing four verses or lines.*

TETRE, or **TETRE**. adv. *Fouly, shockingly, horribly, disgracefully.*

TETRIXIS, a, um. *Severe, morose, surly, sour, crabbed, rigid.*

TEXO, āi, tum, āre. I. *To weave.*

II. *Gen. To join together, construct, frame.*
TEXILIS, æ. (texo) I. *Women, embroidered:* hence, *Textile, subst., se. opus, Any thing woven, a web, cloth, garment, &c.* II. *Joined together, plaited.*

TEDITOR, gris. m. (texo) *A weaver.*

TEXTRINUS, a, um. (for textorius, from tector) *Of or pertaining to weaving:* hence, *Textrina, æ, A weaver's shop.*

TEXTRIX, icis. f. (tector) *A female weaver.*

TEXTUM, i. n. (texo) *Any thing woven:* hence, *fig., any thing joined together or constructed.*

TEXTŪRA, æ. f. (texo) I. *A weaving; a web.* II. *A joining together.*

TEXTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tecto; see **TEXO**. II. Adj. I. *Woven, 2. Joined together, plaited.*

TEXTUS, us. m. (texo) I. *A weaving; a web; a texture.* II. *A connection of words, text, context.*

THALAMĒGGUS, i. f. (θαλαμηγός): e. g. navis, a pleasure-boat, having rowers, Suet.

THALĀMUS, i. m. (θάλαμος) I. *A bedchamber, sleeping-room:* hence, *gen., a chamber, room:* or, a habitation, abode.

II. *A bed, couch.* III. *Marriage.*

THĀLASSINUS, a, um. (θαλάσσιος) *Of the colour of the sea, sea-green.*

THĀLIARCHUS, i. m. *The president of a feast:* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8: or it is the name of one of Horace's friends.

THĀLIETRUM, i. n. (θαλιετρον) *A kind of herb.*

THALLUS, i. m. (θαλλός) *A green sprout or branch.*

THEATRĀLIS, e. (theatrum) *Of or relating to the theatre, theatrical.*

THEATRUM, i. n. (θεατρον) I. *Any place where a spectacle is seen; especially, a place where dramatic pieces are performed, a theatre.* II. *A place in which public games are exhibited.* III. *The spectators in a theatre:* hence, *gen., spectators, an assembly.* IV. *A theatre, place and opportunity for displaying one's talents.*

THECA, æ. f. (θήκη) *That in which any thing is held or enveloped, a case, sheath, box, &c.*

THEMA, ādis. n. (θημα) *The position of the stars or planets at one's birth, horoscope, nativity.*

THEŌLOGUS, i. m. (θεολόγος) *A theologian, one who treats concerning the gods, their supposed origin and genealogy.*

THERMŌBŪLUM, i. n. (θερμοβουλαιον) *A place in which warm drink is sold; as we should say, a coffee-house.*

THERMŌPŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To take warm drink.*

THESAURĀRIUS, a, um. (thesaurus) *Of or relating to a treasure; fur, Plaut., that steals a treasure.*

THESAURUS, i. m. (θησαυρός) I. *A place in which any thing is deposited and laid up:* especially, in temples, a treasure-chamber, treasury: also, a subterranean repository for the public treasure: *gen., a repository, magazine, storehouse.* II. *That which is laid up, a store, deposit: a treasure:* hence, *fig., a heap, quantity; mail, Plaut.*

THĀLĀSUS (also, Thyasus), i. m. (θιάσος): *A dance in honour of Bacchus:* also, *u company of persons engaged in this dance.*

THŌLUS, l. m. (θόλος) I. *The centre beam of a roof, that in which all the beams meet.* II. *A round roof, cupola, or dome, or gen., a round building.*

THŌBRAX, ādis. m. (θήβραξ) I. *The breast.* II. *A breastplate.* III. *A stomacher.*

THUS. See TUS.

THŪA, or **THŪIA** (dissyllable), æ. f. (θία, θία, θία) and **THŌN**, i. u. (θιον) *An odoriferous tree, called cistus by the Romans.*

THYAS, or **THYIAS**, ādis. f. (θύας, θυιάς) *A Bacchanal.*

THŪMIAMUS, a, um. (thymum and amo) *Fond of thyme.*

THŪMUS, i. n. and **THŪMUS**, i. m. (θύμος and -ος) *Thymæ.*

THYNNUS, or **THUNNUS**, i. m. (θύννος) *A tunny (Scomber Thynnus, L.).*

THYRSIGER, a, um. (thyrsus and gero) *Carrying a thyrsus.*

THYRSUS, i. m. (θύρσος) I. *The stalk or stem of a plant.* II. *A staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches which the Bacchantals used to carry and brandish in their hands when they celebrated the orgies of their deity.*

THĀRA, æ. f. and **THĀRAS**, æ. m. (θήρα, θή, and θήρας, θ) *An eastern head-dress for males, a turban.*

THĪBA, æ. f. I. *The shin bone.* II. *A flute or large pipe (such having been originally made of bone).*

TIBĀLIS, e. (tibia) I. *Of or pertaining to the shin bone:* hence, *Tibialia (sc. vincula, &c.), Coverings for the legs, with*

us, stockings. II. *Of or pertaining to a flute or pipe.*

TIBICEN, *Inis*, m. (for tibiicen, from tibia and cano) I. *A player on the flute, a piper.* II. *A pillar, prop, buttress, support.*

TIBICĪNA, *æ. f.* (tibiicen) *A female player on the flute.*

TIGILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of tignum) *A little beam, rafter.*

TIGNĀRIUS, a. um. (tignum) *Of or pertaining to beams.*

TIGNUM, i. n. (tego) *A beam, timber for building.* N. B. We find also, Tignus, i. Liv.

TIGRIS, is and Idis. (In Persian, properly, an arrow) m. and f. *A tiger.*

TILIA, *æ. f.* *The lime tree, Linden tree.*

TIMĒFACTUS, a. um. *Frightened, alarmed, terrified.*

TIMEO, ui, *ĕre*. I. *Intrans. To fear, be afraid, dread, to be anxious.* II. *Trans. To be afraid of, to fear or dread any thing:* Timendus, a, um, *To be feared, terrible, dreadful.*

TIMESCO, ui, *ĕre*. (timeo) *To become afraid.*

TIMIDE, adv. *Fearfully, timidly.*

TIMIDITAS, *Ātis*, f. (timidus) *Fearfulness, timidity.*

TIMIDUS, a. um. (timeo) *Full of fear, fearful, timid.*

TIMOR, *ōris*, m. (from *timēs*) I. *Fear, alarm, anxiety.* II. *That which occasions fear, a terror:* also, *that on behalf of which one is anxious or afraid.*

II. *Religious fear.*

TINCITILIS, *e*. (tingo) *In which any thing is steeped.*

TINCTUS, a. um. *Part. of TINGO.*

TINEA, *æ. f.* *Any gnawing or destructive worm.* I. *In books and clothes, A moth* (Phalena Tinea, L.). II. *Silk-worms are called Tineæ agrestes, Ov.*

TINGO, or **TINGUO**, *nxī*, *ntum*, *ĕre*. (τιγγω) I. *To wet or moisten:* also, *to dip or immerse in any liquid.* II. *To colour, tinge, dye:* Tingens, *A dyer:* Tincta, plur., *Dyed things, colour obtained by artificial means* (as by dyeing).

TINNIMENTUM, i. n. (tinnio) *A tinkling, ringing.*

TINNIO, *ivī*, and *it*, *itum*, *ire*. *To ring, tinkle, clink, jingle, to make a clear shrill noise, such as metals, &c. produce:* hence, I. *Of a loud voice.* *To sing, cry, chatter.* II. *In familiar discourse, To rattle one's money, i. e. to pay.*

TINNITUS, *us*, m. (tinnio) *A ringing, tinkling.*

TINNŪLUS, a. um. (tinnio) *Ringing, tinkling, clinking.*

TINTINNĀBŪLUM, i. n. (tintinno) *An instrument with which one makes a tinkling or jingling noise, a bell.*

TINTINŪCŪLUS, a. um. (tintinno) *Ringing, tinkling, clinking.*

TINTINO, *Āre*, i. q. *tinnio*; *Caull.*

TIPULA, *æ. f.* *A water spider, a small aquatic animal that runs quickly on the surface of the water.*

TIRO, *ōnis*, m. I. *A young soldier in his first campaign, a recruit:* hence,

II. *A young beginner, novice, tiro.* III. *Any one who enters on a new state or condition.* I. *A youth when he assumes the toga virilis.* 2. *An orator who speaks in public for the first time.* N. B. The word is sometimes incorrectly written tyro.

TIRŪCINIUM, i. n. (tiro) I. *The first campaign or military service of a young soldier, and so, rawness or inexperience in warfare.* II. *Any thing which one does for the first time, a first attempt:* thus also, *a first appearance in public, or an entrance on a new condition.* III. *The body of young soldiers or recruits.*

TIRONCŪLUS, i. n. (dimin. of tiro) *Any young beginner or inexperienced person, a novice.*

TIS, i. e. *tui*; *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42.*

TITILLĀTIO, *ōnis*, f. (titillo) *A tickling.*

TITILLO, *āvī*, *Ātum*, *Āre*. *To tickle.*

TITIVILLITIUM, i. n. *Any very small trifle, a bagatelle:* *Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39, non emissit titivillitium.*

TITUBĀNTER, adv. *Staggeringly, waveringly, with doubt or hesitation.*

TITUBĀNTIA, *æ. f.* (titubo) *A staggering, wavering.*

TITUBĀNTIO, *ōnis*, f. (titubo) I. *A staggering, wavering:* hence,

II. *Uncertainty, hesitation, doubt.*

TITUBŌ, *āvī*, *Ātum*, *Āre*. I. *To stumble, totter, not to stand firmly:* to reel. II. *To stagger, stagger.* III. *To be at a loss.* IV. *To be at a loss in speaking, to hesitate.* V. *To fail.*

TITŪLUS, i. m. I. *A title, inscription, name:* hence, *a ticket or bill on a house to be sold or let.* II. *A title, name, appellation.* III. *A table of contents.*

IV. *A cause or reason which one alleges, a pretext, pretence.* V. *Reputation, renown.*

TITŪLLIO, *ōnis*, m. (titulus) *A petty usurer.*

TŌECHARCHUS, i. m. (τοιμαρχος) *The chief or president of the rowers.*

TŌFĀCIUS, or **TŌFĀCIUS**, a. um. (tofus) *Of or like topus.*

TŌFĪNUS, a. um. (tofus) i. q. *tofocacus.*

TŌFUS, or **TŌPHUS**, i. m. *A kind of porous stone, which is easily crumbled, sand or gravel stone.*

TŌGA, *æ. f.* (tego) *Properly, A covering:* hence, *the upper garment of the Romans, a loose flowing gown or robe, which was the characteristic part of their dress, as the pallium among the Greeks.* The toga was woolen, usually white, and made of a single piece of cloth. It was worn over the tunica in such a manner that the left arm was covered, but the right was at liberty. It was worn by all the Romans in time of peace, and hence toga is put for Peace, time of peace.

TŌGĀTĀRIUS, i. m. *An actor in a Roman play, one in which the characters and actions were Roman.*

TŌGĀTŪLUS, a. um. *Dimin. of togatus:* hence, *Togatus, sc. homo, A man of the lower order, a client who pays court to a patron.*

TŌGĀTUS, a. um. (toga) I. *Of men, Wearing a toga.* Hence, I. *That does not wear the military cloak (sagum), and so is no soldier.* 2. *In the time of the emperors, A man of the lower order, or, a client who pays court to his patron;* *Juv.*

II. *When it is said of women, it is equivalent to, Of low rank or station, common, mean.*

TŌGŪLA, *æ. f.* *Dimin. of toga;* *Cic.*

TŌLĒRĀBĪLIS, *e*. (tolero) I. *That can be borne or endured, tolerable, supportable.* II. *That can bear or endure.*

TŌLĒRĀBĪLITER, adv. *Patiently.*

TŌLĒRĀNTER, adv. I. *Tolerably.*

II. *Patiently.*

TŌLĒRĀNTĪA, *æ. f.* (tolero) *A bearing, suffering, enduring.*

TŌLĒRĀTIO, *ōnis*, f. (tolero) *A bearing, suffering, enduring.*

TŌLĒRĀTUS, a. um. I. *Part. of tolero;* see **TOLERO**. II. *Adj. Tolerable.*

TŌLĒRO, *āvī*, *Ātum*, *Āre*. (from *τῆλαω, τῆλαω, τῆλαω*) I. *To endure, bear, suffer, undergo.* II. *To endure, continue, last.*

III. *To support, nourish, maintain, sustain.* N. B. *Tolerans, with a genitive;* *laborum, Tac.*

TŌLLĒNO, *ōnis*, m. (tollo) *A machine consisting of one beam placed across another, of which one end is elevated while the other is depressed, a swipe.*

TŌLLO, *sustūli*, *sublatum*, *ĕre*. I. *To*

lift up, raise, elevate; hence, 1. *To raise, make or build high*. 2. *To elevate*. 3. *To raise one's spirits, to console*. 4. *Liberos tollere*, to acknowledge and bring up children as one's own. II. *To raise, cause to ascend or mount up*. III. *To take up* (in order to carry); hence, to carry; also fig., to suffer, undergo. IV. *To take, take away or with one's self*.

V. *To take away, put away, remove*; hence, 1. *To overthrow, destroy*. 2. *To annul, abrogate*. 3. *To cancel, erase*. 4. *To waste (time, a day, &c.)*, to occupy by speaking long, &c. 5. *To deny*. N. B. *Sublatus* has the degrees of comparison; *leo sublator*, more courageous, *ov*.

TÖLCTÄRIUS, or **TÖLLUTARIUS**, a. um. (tolutum) *Trotting*.

TÖLÜTIM, adv. (from tolo, tollö) *With a trot*.

TÖMÄCULUM, or **TÖMACULUM**, i. n. (from *tauca*) *A kind of sausage*.

TÖMENTUM, i. n. *Stuffing for cushions, pillows, &c.*

TÖMUS, i. m. (*τῶμος*) *A section*; hence, a piece (of paper).

TÖNDEO, *tötondi*, *tondum*, *äre*. I. *To shear, clip, shave*; also reflexive, for *tönderi*, to be shorn or shaven; also, to shave, make smooth; hence. II. *Fig.* To shave, fleece, deprive of any thing. III. *To mow, reap, crop*. IV. *To pluck, gather, cut*. V. *To graze, browse upon, eat*.

TÖNTRÄÄLIS, e. (*tonitru*) *Thundering*.

TÖNTRUÄLIS, e. (*tonitru*) *Of or relating to thunder*.

TÖNTRUS, us. m. and **TONTRUUM**, i. n. (*tono*) *Thunder*.

TÖNO, ui. *äre*. (from *tonis*, *ti*, or *tonos*)

I. *To sound, resound*. II. *To thunder*; *tonat*, it thunders; hence, fig., to thunder, to speak vehemently; also with an accusative, to thunder forth.

TÖNSÄ, *æ*. f. (*tondeo*) *An oar*.

TÖNSLIS, e. (*tondeo*) I. *That may be shorn, shaved, or cut*. II. *Shorn, shaven, cut*.

TÖNSILLA, *æ*. f. *A tonsil, gland, or almond in the neck*.

TÖNSITO, *äre*. *Freq* of *tondeo*; *Plaut.*

TÖNSOR, *äris*. m. (*tondeo*) *One who shears or shaves*; hence, a barber.

TÖNSTRICÜLA, *æ*. f. *Dimin.* of *tonstrix*; *Cic.*

TÖNSTRINUS, a. um. (*tondeo*) *Of or pertaining to a barber*; hence, *Tonstrina*, *æ*. f. *A barber's shop*.

TÖNSTRIX, *iclis*. f. (*tondeo*) *A female barber*.

TÖNSURA, *æ*. f. (*tondeo*) *A shearing, cutting*.

TÖNSUS, a. um. I. *Part* of *tondeo*; see *TONDEO*. II. *Adj.* *Cut, pruned*; hence, smooth, without twigs and leaves. **TÖNSUS**, ui. m. (*tondeo*) i. q. *tonsius*. *A shearing, cutting*.

TÖPIÄRIUS, a. um. (*topium*); e. g. *opus topiarium*, and simply, *Topiarium*, sc. *opus*, *Figure work in a garden, the making of figures with box trees and other bushes, the laying out of parterres, &c.*; hence, *Topiaria*, sc. *ars*, or *res*, *The art of laying out or decorating gardens*; *topiariam facere*, *Cic.*, to practise the art: *Topiarius*, *An ornamental gardener*.

TÖPICUS, a. um. (*τοπιχis*) *Relating to the sources of proof, or common places of argument*; hence, *Topicæ*, es. f. (for *topica*, sc. *ars*) *The art of finding arguments*.

TÖRÄLIS, e. (*torus*) *Of or belonging to a mattress or bed*; hence, *Torale* (sc. *tegumentum*), and contr. *Toral*, *The covering of a bed, couch, &c.*

TÖREUMA, *ätis*. n. (*τόρευμα*) *Chased or embossed work, whether carried in wood or cast in metal, bas-relief*.

TÖRMEN, *inis*. n. (*torqueo*) *Pain, torture*; usually plur. *Tormina*, *A gripping pain of the intestines, the gripes, colic*.

TÖRMENTUM, i. n. (*torqueo*) I. *That with which any one is tortured*; hence, 1. *An instrument of torture, a rack*; also gen., *An instrument, machine*. 2. *Gen.* *Torture, pain, torment*. II. *An engine for throwing stones or darts*; also, any thing thrown from an engine. III. *A cord, rope*.

TÖRMINA, um. n. See **TÖRMEN**.

TÖRMINGÖSUS, a. um. (*tormen*) *Subject to the colic or gripes*.

TÖRNO, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*. (*τορνεῖω*) *To turn, fashion in a lathe*.

TÖRNIS i. m. (*τόρνος*) *A turner's wheel, lathe*; also, a chisel, graving tool.

TÖRÖSUS, a. um. (*torus*) *Full of muscles, muscular, fleshy*.

TÖRPEDO, *inis*. f. (*torpeo*) I. *Numbness, torpidity, stupor*. II. *A kind of sea-fish, which benumbs persons touching it, the cramp-fish, torpedö* (*Raja Torpedo*, L.)

TÖRPEO, ui. *äre*. *To be numb or benumbed*. II. *Of things without life, to be stiff, motionless, or at rest*. III. *To be void of feeling or sensation*.

TÖRPESCO, *pui*, *äre*. (*Inchoat.* of *torpeo*) *To grow numb, senseless, or torpid*; hence, fig., to grow inactive or languid.

TÖRPIDES, a. um. (*torpeo*) *Benumbed, numb, torpid, void of feeling*.

TÖRPUOR, *äris*. m. (*torpeo*) *Numbness, want of feeling, torpor*; also, *astonishment, amazement*.

TÖRQUÄTUS, a. um. (*from torques*) *Adorned with a collar*.

TÖRQUEO, *torsi*, *tollurum*, *äre*. I. *To turn, turn towards, about, or aside, to bend, curve*. II. *To distort, writhe*;

hence, 1. *To entangle, perplex*. 2. *To dislocate, sprain*. III. *To turn any thing*.

1. *To make by turning*. 2. *To spin*. IV. *To remove by turning*;

hence, to roll onward. V. *To guide, govern, direct*. VI. *To carry* (when the thing carried is at the same time turned round); *tegumen leonis*, *Virg.*, of one who wears a lion's skin and turns it round as he goes along. VII. *To torment, torture*.

1. *To torment on the rack or other like instrument of torture*; hence, fig., to rack, torture. 2. *Gen.* *To plague, vex, afflict, disturb, harass*. VIII. *To turn any thing round for the purpose of discharging it*; to hurl, throw, sling, cast.

TÖRQUEUS, and **TÖRQUEUS**, *is*. c. (*torqueo*) *That which is turned, curved, or in the shape of a circle*; hence, 1. *A collar, neckband, necklace*. II. *A yoke, or perhaps, a collar or hame*. III. *Any circle or ring*; a garland.

TÖRREFACTUS, *äci*, *actum*, *äre*; *Pass.* *Torreño*, *actus*, *äc*. (*torreo* and *facio*) *To make dry, dry up, parch*.

TÖRREFACTUS, a. um. See **TÖRREFACTIO**.

TÖRRENS, *tis*. I. *Part* of *torreo*; see **TÖRREO**. II. *Adj.* 1. *Burning, hot, heated, parched*. 2. *Flouring rapidly, impetuously, foaming*.

TÖRRENS, *tis*. m. (*sc. ambis*, from *torreo*) *A sudden and rapid stream, a torrent*.

TÖRREO, *torru*, *totum*, *äre*. *To parch, dry, or roast any thing*; to heat, make warm; hence, 1. *Fig.* *To inflame*; also, to parch with thirst or fever. II. *To burn, consume by burning*.

TÖRRESCO, *äre*. (*Inchoat.* of *torreo*) *To become parched, burnt, or baked*.

TÖRRIDUS, a. um. (*torreo*) I. *Dry, parched, dried up*; also, *dry, lean, without moisture*. II. *Hot, sultry, burning*.

III. *Burnt, scorched*.

TÖRRIS, *is*. m. (*torreo*) *A firebrand, burning piece of wood*; also, an extinguished firebrand.

TORTE, adv. *Crookedly, transversely, obliquely.*

TORTILIS, e. (torqueo) *Crooked, curved, wreathed.*

TORTO, ÆRE. (freq. of torqueo) *To torture, torment.*

TORTOR, ÆRIS, m. (torqueo) *I. One who swings or hurls. II. A tormentor, torturer on the rack.*

TORTUOSUS, a, um. (tortus, us) *Fall of turnings or windings; hence, fig., full of intricacies or subtleties.*

TORTUS, a, um. I. Part. of torqueo; see **TORQUEO**. II. Adj. *Crooked, twisted.*

TORTUS, us, m. (torqueo) *A winding or twisting; the wreath of a serpent; the whirling round of a sling.*

TORULUS, i, m. (dimin. of torus) *A tuft.*

TORUS, i, m. *Any soft heap or protuberance; hence, I. Any soft place for sitting or lying upon, a couch, bed, sofa, &c.; hence, a pillow, cushion, bolster. Also, I. A couch used at table. 2. A bed; hence, a bier. 3. For lectica; Ov. Art. I, 487. II. A heap of earth. III. A protuberant fleshy part of the body, a muscle, brow. IV. A tuft, knot, or the like on a garland.*

TORVITAS, ÆTIS, f. (torvus) *Severity or sternness of aspect or behaviour.*

TORVUS, a, um. (from toros) *I. Properly of the eye, Fierce, wild; hence, stern or severe in mien and aspect; also in a good sense, serious, manly; hence, II. Gen. Grim, fierce, savage, frightful; hence, Torvum and torva (accus.), adverbialiter, Fiercely, savagely.*

TOSTUS, a, um. Part. of **TORREO**.

TOT, numer. indecl. (totus) *So many.*

TOTIEM. (for tot itidem) *Just so many.*

TOTIENS. See **TOTIES**.

TOTIES, adv. *So often, so many times; also for, just as often.* N. B. Totiens, for toties; Tac.

TOTIUM, or **TOT MODA**. (neut. plur.) *So many things or goods.*

TOTUS, a, um. *I. Whole; also, entirely or wholly devoted to or occupied by a person or thing; full, complete; hence, ex toto, entirely, totally; in toto, on the whole, in general. II. All, all together.*

TOXICUM, i, n. (τοξικον) *Poison in which arrows were dipped; poison.*

TRABALIS, e. (trabs) *I. Of or pertaining to beams. II. Like a beam; and so, large and strong.*

TRABEA, æ, f. *A kind of splendid gar-*

ment or robe of state; hence, for the equestrian order.

TRABÆATUS, a, um. (trabea) *Wearing a trabea.*

TRABS, ÆBIS, f. (τράβηξ, τράβηξ) *I. A beam. II. Any thing made of beams, as, a ship; a javelin; a torch, firbrand; a cudgel, club.*

TRACTABILIS, e. (tracto) *I. That may be touched, handled, felt, or wrought, tractable. II. That may be easily handled or addressed, kind, yielding, gentle, exorable.*

TRACTATIO, ÆNIS, f. (tracto) *A handling or feeling of a thing, a being concerned or having to do with a thing; also, a handling or treating, treatment, usage.*

TRACTATOR, ÆRIS, m. (tracto) *A slave whose office it was to rub the body at the time of bathing; female slaves who performed this office were called tractatrices, Mart.*

TRACTATUS, us, m. (tracto) *I. A handling, touching. II. A handling, a being concerned with any thing, a working.*

TRACTIM, adv. *I. By drawing along; by degrees. II. In a drawing way, at length, slowly.*

TRACTO, avi, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (traho) *I. To drag, draw, trail. II. To handle, touch. III. To handle, undertake, take in hand, work at; also, intransitive, to treat of or concerning; hence, I. Aliquum, To treat or use (well or badly). 2. Se, To behave, conduct one's self. 3. To handle or undertake any thing, to take in hand, to think or meditate upon, to examine. 4. To handle or treat of. 5. To use, employ. 6. To spend, pass (one's life). 7. To do, perform, accomplish.*

TRACTUM, i, n. (traho) *A clew of wool.*

TRACTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of traho; see TRAHO. II. Adj. I. Derived, proceeding. 2. Proceeding in a smooth course, flowing.*

TRACTUS, us, m. (traho) *I. A line, train. II. The stroke of a pen. III. A drawing, drawing in. IV. A drawing out in length; a long line, stream; hence, protracted delay, tediousness; or fig., extension. Hence, I. The situation of a thing that has length, extent. 2. A region, part; also, a country, region, tract of land. 3. Of time, Space, course.*

TRADITIO, ÆNIS, f. (trado) *I. A delivering or giving up. II. A narrating. TRADITOR, ÆRIS, m. (trado) *One who delivers any thing; hence, a betrayer, traitor; Tac. Hist. 4, 24; si lectio certa.**

TRADITUS, a, um. Part. of **TRADO**.

TRADO, or **TRANS-DUO**, didi, ditum, ÆRE.

I. To give or deliver up, or simply, to give; also, to give up treacherously, to betray; also, to deliver or commit to one's care. II. To give (one's self) up to any thing. III. To deliver, state, teach.

IV. To leave behind at one's death, to bequeath; also, to transmit from one to another; hence, to leave any thing in writing to posterity, to hand down, to relate; memorize, to hand down to memory; also simply, tradere, to narrate; also, to bequeath or hand down as a custom. V. To cause to go, convey, or bring to or towards.

TRADUCO, or **TRANS-DUCO**, xi, ctum, ÆRE. *I. To lead, conduct, bring over to a place; hence, fig., to transfer, translate; hence, gen., to bring to, bring over; hence, to turn, direct. II. To lead, conduct, or convey over a place. III. To lead past or by; hence, I. To spend, pass, (time, &c.). 2. To show or exhibit in public; see, to show one's self, appear; hence, to publish, make known; to expose, to ridicule, defame, traucere. IV. To bestow upon or apply to any thing.*

TRADUCTIO, or **TRANSDUCTIO**, ÆNIS, f. (trado) *I. A bringing over, transferring; hence, I. A trope or figure of speech, in which one word is put for another. 2. Temporis, Cic., i. e. course of time. II. A leading past or along; hence, disgrace, exposure to ignominy.*

TRADUCTOR, or **TRANSDUCTOR**, ÆRIS, m. (trado) *One who conveys over or to a place.*

TRADUCTUS, or **TRANSDUCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **TRADUCO**.

TRAGÆCE, adv. *Tragically, in a tragic manner.*

TRAGÆCOCOMEDIA, æ, f. (τραγικωκωμῆδία) *A play in which tragedy and comedy are united, a tragicomedy.*

TRAGŒGUS, a, um. (τραγῶδης) *I. Tragic, of or relating to tragedy. II. Tragic, as is usual in tragedy. 1. Lofty, sublime, grand. 2. Horrible, mournful, atrocious.*

TRAGŒDIA, æ, f. (τραγῶδία) *Tragedy, a tragedy. Hence, I. Fig. Tragedy, a sublime or lofty style. II. Fig. Tragedy, a great disturbance, spectacle, &c.*

TRAGGEDUS, i, m. (τραγῶδός) *I. A tragic actor. II. A tragic poet.*

TRAGŒLA, æ, f. *A kind of missile weapon.*

TRAGŒUS, i, m. (τράγος) *I. A kind of fish. II. The smell of the armpits.*

TRĀHA, æ. f. (traho) *A carriage without wheels, a sledge*: we find also trahea, Virg.

TRĀHAX, ācis. (traho) *Rapacious.*

TRĀHEA, æ. f. See TRĀHA.

TRĀHO, traxi, ctum, ēre. *I. To draw*: also, *to draw away, draw down*: us. *to draw to itself*: also, *to draw after itself, to draw in its train*. II. *To drag, draw, trail*: also, *to drag away*: also, *to drag about*: also, *to drag on (wearily)*.

III. *To draw together, contract.*

IV. *To draw asunder*: hence, *to distract*: hence, *to consume, squander.*

V. *To draw in to or to itself*: hence, *1. To drink*. *2. To take to itself, assume, contract*: hence, *to receive, get*. *3. To take.*

VI. *To derive*. VII. *To draw out lengthwise*: hence, *to make (any thing) long*: hence, *1. To spin*. *2. Fig. To lengthen out, protract, prolong*: also, *adquem, to delay, detain*: hence, *intransitive, to endure, last*: hence, *to spend, pass (time)*. VIII. *To ponder, consider, weigh*. IX. *Of medicine, To remove, purge, carry off*: also, of other things, *to draw out, extract*. X. *To draw or bring on*. XI. *Fig. To draw, bring, or gain over*: especially, *1. To refer to any thing, to interpret as belonging to it*. *2. To draw, incite, attract*.

XII. *To draw away, to draw, remove, to take away*. XIII. *Trahere consilium* ex re, *to form a determination, Sall.*

XIV. *To bring forth*: hence, *1. To pronounce, say*. *2. To occasion, cause*.

3. *Sorte laborem, Virg.*, i. e. *to distribute by lot*. N. B. *Trahere per penas, i. e. punire, Virg.*: *traxe, for traxisse.*

TRĀJECTIO, or TRANSECTIO, ōnis. f. (trahio) *1. A conveying over or across*: hence, *a passing over, passage*: hence, *stellæ, Cic.*, *a shooting star*. II. *A transposing*. III. *An exceeding*.

TRĀJECTUS, or TRANSECTUS, a, um. Part. of TRĀCTIO.

TRĀJECTUS, or TRANSECTUS, us. m. (trahio) *1. A passing over*. II. *A passage, a place where one passes over*.

TRĀCTIO, or TRANSECTIO, ōnis, jectum, ēre. (trans and jacio) *1. To cause a person or thing to pass from one place to another*: hence, *1. To throw, cast, or shoot over or to a place*: also, *to draw over to a place, or from one place to another*.

II. *To send or put over, transport*: hence, *intransitive, to go or come over to a place*: especially, *of water or a mountain, to ferry over, transport across*: thus also, *se, to go over*: also

without *se, to go over, cross, pass over*: also with an accusative of that which is crossed, when it may usually be rendered, *to pass*. N. B. *Trajectus homo, One that has been carried over or has passed over*: *Marius trajectus in Africam, Cic.*: thus also, *annis trajectus*: also, *Trajectus, ōnis, That has passed over*: *dolor trajecto in cor, Hor.*: also, *conveyed or transported to a place*. III. *To cause one thing to pass through another, to transfix, pierce, or run through*: also, *to break through, break into*.

TRĀLĀCTICUS, or -TIUS. See TRANSLATICUS.

TRĀLĀTUS, or TRANSLATUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSFERO.

TRĀLŌQUOR, or TRANS-LOQUOR, ctus (quōtus) sum, i. To pronounce.

TRĀMA, æ. f. (trameo) i. q. subtemea. *The woof, or, a part of the woof*: hence, *fig., trama figuræ, Plaut.*, of a thin lean person.

TRĀMEO. See TRANSMEO.

TRĀMES, itis. m. (trameo) *Properly, A cross way*: hence, *a side-way, by-way, footpath*: with the poets, *gen., a way, path*: also, *a way, a course*; *a way, path, method*.

TRĀMITTO. See TRANSMITTO.

TRĀNĀTO, or TRANS-NĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To swim over or through*.

TRĀNO, or TRANSNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To swim over or through*. II. *Fig. To pass through as by swimming, to go, sail, fly, &c. through*.

TRANQUILLE, adv. *Calmly, tranquilly.*

TRANQUILLITAS, ātis. f. (tranquillus) *1. Calmness, properly, of the sea*: hence, *gen., calmness, tranquility, stillness, serenity, rest, ease*. II. *In later times this word was used as a title of the emperor, as mansuetudo, clementia, &c., Eutrop., Serene Highness.*

TRANQUILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tranquillus) *To make calm or still, to calm, tranquillize.*

TRANQUILLO, adv. *Calmly.*

TRANQUILLUM, i. n. (tranquillus) *1. Calmness of the weather*. II. *Tranquillity, calmness, stillness.*

TRANQUILLUS, a, um. *1. Calm, not stormy or tempestuous*. II. *Fig. Calm, tranquil, still, peaceful, serene.*

TRANS, præp. (from *trans*) *1. Beyond, on the farther side of*. II. *Over, across.*

TRANS-ĀREO, ivi and it, Itum, Ire. *1. To go or pass over*. II. *To go or pass through.*

TRANSACTOR, ōris. m. (transigo) *One that accomplishes or brings about any thing.*

TRANSACTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSGIGO.

TRANSĀDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSDUCO.

TRANSĀDIGO, ōgi, actum, ēre. *1. To thrust or run one thing through another*.

II. *To transfix, perforate.*

TRANSCENDO, or TRANS-SCENDO, di, sum, ēre. (trans and scando) *1. To climb or step over, to go or pass over*. II. *To transcend, exceed, surpass.*

TRANSCENSUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSCENDO.

TRANSCIDO, idi, sum, ēre. (trans and cædo) *To cut through, cut to pieces.*

TRANSCRIBO, or TRANS-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ēre. *To transfer from one book to another, to transcribe*: hence, *1. To copy*. II. *To write one thing upon another*: or, *to make over in writing*.

III. *To write down or inscribe as belonging to a place.*

TRANS-CURRO, cūcurri or curri, cursum, ēre. *1. To run over or from one place to another*: hence, *to run, ride, sail, or pass over or through any thing*: hence, *to run over rapidly (with words)*. II. *To run or pass by.*

TRANSCURUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSCURRO.

TRANSCURSUS, us. m. (transcurro) *1. A running, flying, &c. through*. II. *A running or passing quickly by.*

TRANSENSA, æ. f. *1. A trap or spring for catching birds*. II. *A lattice window*.

TRANS-EO, ivi and it, Itum, Ire. *1. Intrans. 1. To go over to or towards*: again, *to go over (as a deserter)*: also, *transire, to be incorporated from one rank or class into another*: also *fig., 1. In alienius sententiam, Liv.*, *to vote with*. *2. To go or pass into, to be changed into*. *2. To pass by, pass away, pass, elapse*. III. *Trans. 1. To go or pass over any thing, to cross*: hence, *1. To pass over, or touch slightly upon, any thing in speaking*. *2. To exceed, surpass*. *3. To surmount, to despatch*. *4. To excel, surpass*. *5. To go or mount upon any thing*. *6. To pass by without notice, to take no notice of*. *7. To pass through, to go, travel, sail, fly, &c. through*: hence, *1. To pierce through, transfr.*. *2. To read through*. *3. To pass, spend (time, &c.)*. *3. To pass by or before*: hence, *fig. To pass over*: also, *to pass over or omit in reading*.

TRANSERO, or TRANS-ĒRO, ul, rtum,

ère. *To transplant; transertos ramos.* Scot. I. e. engrafted.

TRANSFERO, a, um. Part. of TRANSERO. TRANS-FERO, transill, translam and tralium, transferre. I. *To carry from one place to another, to carry, bring, or convey over to a place, to transfer; hence, 1. Of plants, To transplant; also gen., to put into a different order, to transpose; also, to cagraft, graft.* 2. *Fig. To bring to or upon.* 3. *Fig. To direct or turn towards; hence, se, to apply one's self to any thing.* 4. *To put off, defer.* 5. *To accommodate or apply to any thing.* 6. *To apply to or use for any thing.* 6. *To transfer (into a book).* 7. *To translate from one language into another.* 8. *To use (words) figuratively or metaphorically.* 9. *To change, transform; or, to exchange.* 11. *To carry, bring, or lead by or past.*

TRANSIGO, xl, xum, ère. I. *To pierce through, transfix.* 11. *To run one thing through another.*

TRANS-FIGO, àvi, àtum, ère. *To change in form, to transfigure; also fig., to transform, transfigure.*

TRANSFIXUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSIGO. TRANS-FÛDIO, òdi, ossum, ère. *To pierce through, transfix.*

TRANSFORMIS, e. (trans and forma) *Tat changes form or shape.*

TRANSFORMO, àvi, àtum, ère. *To alter or change in shape, to transform.* TRANS-FÛRO, ère. *To bore through, perforate.*

TRANSFOCUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSFONIO.

TRANSFRETIO, àvi, àtum, ère. (trans and fretum) *To go or sail over the sea.*

TRANSFUGA, e. c. (transfugio) *He who runs from one to another, or runs away, a runaway, fugitive; especially in war, a deserter to an enemy.*

TRANS-FUGIO, ògi, ògitum, ère. *To go over (to an enemy).*

TRANSFUGIUM, i, n. (transfugio) *A going over to an enemy, desertion.*

TRANS-FUMO, ère. *To smoke through.*

TRANS-FUNDO, òdi, òsum, ère. *To pour from one vessel into another; hence, fig., to carry or bring over, to transfer.*

TRANSFUSUS, a, um. Part. of TRANS-FUNDO.

TRANSGRÉDIO, essus sum, èdi. (trans and gradior) I. Intrans. *To go over or to a place.* II. Trans. *To go over any thing, to pass, cross.* N. B. Transgressus, a, um, passivè; e. g. transgresso Apeninus, Liv.

TRANSRESSIO, ònis. f. (transgredior) *A going over, a passage.*

TRANSRESSUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSGRÉDIO.

TRANSRESSUS, us. m. (transgredior) *A going or passing over, a passage.*

TRANSIGO, ògi, actum, ère. (trans and ago) I. *To pierce or drive through.* 1. *To thrust or push one thing through another.* 2. *To pierce or transfix with any thing.* 11. *To pass, spend (time).*

111. *To end, bring to an end, accomplish, despatch; hence, to settle (a difference or controversy), to agree, come to an agreement.*

TRANSILIO, or TRANS-ILIO, ivi and ii or ul. (ultum), ire. (trans and sallo) I. Intrans. 1. *To leap over; hence, to go or pass over quickly.* 2. *To go quickly through.* 11. Trans. I. *To leap over.* 2. *To go, pass, or run over.* 3. *To pass or skip over, omit.* 4. *To exceed.*

TRANSITIO, ònis. f. (transio) I. *A going or passing over; hence, 1. A going over to an enemy, a deserting.* 2. *Of a disease, infection, contagion.* 11. *A passing over or by.* 111. *A passage.*

TRANSITO, ère. (freq. of transeo) *To go or pass through.*

TRANSITÛRIUS, a, um. (transitor) *That may be passed through or over, previous, passable.*

TRANSITUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSIO.

TRANSITUS, us. m. (transio) I. *A going or passing over, passage; hence, 1. A going over to an enemy, desertion.* 2. In painting, *Transition from light to shade.* 3. In rhetoric, *Transition from one part of a speech to another.* 4. *A changing, transforming.* 11. *A passage, thoroughfare.* 111. *A passing by or over; hence, fig.; in transitu, In passing by, by the way, cursorily; Quint.*

TRANSIËCTIO, &c. See TRAJËCTIO, &c. TRANSICIO. See TRAHICIO.

TRANSILËCTICUS, (-ctus), or TRANSILËCTICUS (-ctus), a, um. (transilatus, a, um) *That has been carried over; hence, 1. Introduced by custom, usual, customary.* 11. Gen. *Customary, ordinary, usual, common.*

TRANSILATIO, or TRALATIO, ònis. f. (transero) I. *A carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring.*

11. As a law term. 1. *An exception or demurrer, otherwise called exceptio.* 2. *The transferring of an occupation.*

111. *A trope, metaphor.*

TRANSILATIVUS, a, um. (transero) *Of*

or belonging to a demurrer or exception in law.

TRANSILATOR, òris. m. (transero) *One who carries over.*

TRANSILATUS, or TRALATUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSFERO.

TRANSILATUS, or TRALATUS, us. m. (transero) *A carrying or conveying by or over; especially, a solemn procession.*

TRANS-LÈGO, ère. *To recite.*

TRANS-LÛCEO, or TRALUCO, ère. I. *To shine through.* 11. *To be transparent.*

TRANS-MÀRINUS, a, um. *Found beyond sea, transmarine.*

TRANS-MEO, or TRÀMEO, àvi, àtum, ère. *To go or pass through.*

TRANS-MIGRO, ère. *To remove from one place to another.*

TRANSMISSIO, ònis. f. (transmitto) *A going from one place to another, a passage.*

TRANSMISSUS. Part. of TRANSMITTO.

TRANS-MISSUS, os. m. *A passage, Cars.*

TRANS-MITTO, or TRAMITTO, isli, issum ère. I. *To cause to come or go to a place, to send or convey over, to transmit.*

11. *To transfer.* 1. *To entrust, resign, commit.* 2. *To deliver, give over; also, to transfer by sale.* 3. *To give up, to bestow upon.* 111. *To convey or carry over.* IV. *To cause to go or fly over any thing, to put, throw, &c. over any thing.* V. *To leap, go, run, fly, sail, swim, &c., in one word, to pass, over any thing; the thing passed over is put in the accusative; hence, 1. To pass or go by.* 2. *To pass over (in silence); silentio, Tac. and without silentio; Sil. 3. To pass by, slight, disesteem.* 4. *To pass, spend (time).* VI. *To let through, suffer to go or pass through; hence, to pierce through, transfix; also, to thrust one thing through another.* VII. *To let pass; hence, to pass, spend, end, bring to close.*

TRANS-MONTANUS, a, um. *That is beyond a mountain, transmontane.*

TRANS-MOVEO, àvi, òtum, ère. I. *To carry over.* 11. *To move away, remove.*

TRANS-MÛTO, ère. *To change, trans-*

pose.

TRANS-NÔMINO, àvi, àtum, ère. *To name differently, to call by another name.*

TRANS-NÛMERO, àro. *To number or count out (in payment).*

TRANSPORTATIO, ònis. f. (transporto) *A removing from one place to another.*

TRANSPORTO, avi, datum, ēre. To carry or convey from one place to another, to remove; transport; hence, as a punishment, to banish, exile, transport; allusion to INSULAM, CALE.

TRANSPORTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSPORTO.

TRANSPECTUS, or TRANSPECTUS, ul, m. (transpectio) A looking through.

TRANSPECTIO, or TRANSPICIO, ēre. (trans and spectio) To look through.

TRANSULTO, or TRANSLUTO, ēre. (freq. of transillio) To leap over.

TRANSUMO, or TRANSUMO, ēre. To take to one's self, assume, adopt.

TRANSUDO, or TRANSILO, ul, datum, ēre. To stich or sew through.

TRANSUM, l, n. (Σπασίον, dimin. of Σπασίον) sc. lignum, any cross beam or piece of timber. II. Sc. scamnum, a cross bench; hence, a seat or bench for rowers; we usually find it in the plural; Cels. l. Virg.

TRANSVECTIO, or TRAVECTIO, ōnis, f. (transveho) I. A passing over. II. A riding by or past.

TRANSVECTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSVEHO.

TRANSVEHO, or TRAVEHO, al, datum, ēre. I. To carry from one place to another, to carry, convey, lead, or bring over to a place; hence, Transvehī, as a deponent, To go over; also, to ride over or forth. II. To carry, convey, or bring by; hence, Transvehī (depon.), To ride by. Of time, To pass by, pass away, glide.

TRANSVEHIO, avi, datum, ēre. To strike or beat through.

TRANSVERSARIA, a, um. (transversum) Lying across, transverse.

TRANSVERSUS, or TRANSVERSUS, a, um. I. Part. of transversu; see TRANSVERTO.

II. Adj. Lying across, transverse; hence, Transversum, substant., A cross line or direction; in transversum, across, cross-wise; per transversum, across, about, transversely; thus also, ex transverso; and fig., unexpectedly, contrary to opinion; also, Transversum and transversa (plur.), adverbialiter, Sideways, transversely.

TRANSVOLTO, ēre. To fly through.

TRANSVOLTO, or TRAVOLTO, avi, datum, ēre. I. To fly over or beyond; hence, fig., to pass over rapidly. II. To fly through, pass through rapidly. III. To fly past or by; hence, fig., to pass by rapidly.

TRAPETUM, l, n. TRAPEZUS, l, m. TRAPEZUS, ētis, m. (τραπεζιον) An olive press, oil press.

TRAPESITA, e, m. (τραπεζίτης) A money-changer, banker.

TRAPEZOPHŌROS, onis. (τραπεζοφῶρος) Bearing or supporting a table; Lament. Trapezophoron, substant., A foot or pillar of a table.

TRĒCENI, e, a, (tres and centum) I. Three hundred, distributive, II. Gen. Three hundred.

TRĒCENTĪMUS, a, um. (trecenti) The three hundredth.

TRĒCENTI, e, a, (tres and centum) Three hundred.

TRĒCENTIES, adv. Three hundred times.

TRĒCMĒDIPNUM, l, n. sc. vestimentum (tres and diplos, m) A garment with which one hastens to a meal like a parasite.

TRĒDECIES, adv. Thirteen times.

TRĒDECIM, (tres and decem) Thirteen.

TRĒS, and TRĒS, Threes; for tres.

TRĒMBĒNDUS, a, um. (tremo) Trembling.

TRĒMĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. (tremo and facio) To cause to tremble.

TRĒMĒFACTUS, a, um. Part. of TRĒMĒFACIO.

TRĒMĒNDUS, a, um. (tremo) Terrible, formidable, tremendous.

TRĒMISCO, or TRĒMESCO, ēre. (inch. at. of tremo) To tremble, quake; to tremble or quake at any thing, to fear very much.

TRĒMO, ul, ēre. (τρεμω) To tremble, quiver, quake; also with an accusative, to tremble at or be afraid of any thing.

TRĒMOR, ōnis, m. (tremo) I. A trembling, tremulous motion. II. A terror, i. e. that which causes alarm.

TRĒMULUS, a, um. (tremo) I. Trembling, quaking, tremulous. II. That causes to tremble.

TRĒPIDANTER, adv. Tremblingly, anxiously.

TRĒPIDĀTIO, ōnis, f. (trepidus) I. Consternation, trepidation, confused hurry; hence, II. Gen. Bustle, hurry.

III. A trembling, shaking, quaking.

TRĒPIDUS, adv. (trepidus) I. With trepidation, in confused hurry. II. Bustily, hastily.

TRĒPIDO, avi, datum, ēre. (trepidus)

I. To be in a hurry, bustle, or disorder.

II. To run to or towards in a hurry or confusion.

III. To be in a state of trepidation or alarm, to quake with fear.

IV. To act or be in a hurry, to be unquiet or disturbed. V. To run together

in a state of alarm. VI. To assist.

VII. To tremble, quiver.

TRĒPIDUS, a, um. I. Trembling with fear, dismayed, in a state of trepidation.

II. That brings or causes consternation or alarm. III. Hasty, bustling, in a hurry. IV. Running quickly to and fro, agitated.

TRĒS, tria. (trīs, tria) Three; also, three, for, a few.

TRĒSIS, is, m. Three Asses; hence, for, a trifle; also, tresis, i. e. worth nothing, Pers.

TRĒS-VIRI, ōrum, m. Three men who hold an office together or are otherwise associated in public business, three joint commissioners.

TRĒNGULUS, a, um. (tres and angulus) Triangular; hence, Triangulum, substant., A triangle.

TRĒRIUS, l, m. (from tres) Plur.

Triarii (sc. milites). A class of Roman soldiers. In an engagement they had the third place, i. e. they stood behind the Hastati and Principes.

TRĒRIBUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to the tribes.

TRĒRIBUS, e. Belonging to a tribe; hence, Tribulus, substant., One who belongs to a tribe, one of the same tribe; also, a common person.

TRĒSCUM, l, n. (tero) A threshing machine, a scagon or roller with which the ancients beat out their corn.

TRĒSTULUS, l, n. (τρεστυλλιον) A kind of prickly weed, a thorn oristle (Tribulus terrestris, L.).

TRĒSULUS, alis, d. (for tribunale, sc. suggestum) I. A tribunal, a stage or raised semicircular or square floor upon which magistrates sat on their sella curulis when transacting public business.

II. A mound or monument in honour of the dead; Tac. Ann. 2, 83.

TRĒSULUS, us, m. The tribuneship, office of a tribune.

TRĒSULUS, or -TRIS, a, um. Of or pertaining to the tribunes, tribunial.

TRĒSULUS, l, m. (tribus) Properly, A president, chief, or commander of a tribe.

I. Tribunus Celerum, The commander of the royal body-guard.

II. Tribuni, in the army; or tribuni militum, Liv. 3, 6, militares, id., Military tribunes.

III. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, Military tribunes with consular power. V. Tribuni plebis, Tribunes of the people.

TRĒSUS, ul, datum, ēre. I. To give, present, bestow, impart. II. To ascribe,

attribute, impute, assign: hence, 1. To interpret as. 2. To concede, grant, allow: hence, *alium multum, to pay great regard to, place great confidence in.*

III. To bestow upon, spend upon.

IV. To divide. V. To distribute.

TRIBUS, *us* f. (τρίβυς, ἑὸλ. τριβύς) A

tribe, a division of the Roman people.

TRIBUTARIUS, *a, um*, (tributum) 1.

Of or pertaining to tribute or taxes.

II. Subject to tribute, tributary.

TRIBUTUM, *adv.* By tribes.

TRIBUTO, *ōnis* f. (tribus) A dividing,

distributing.

TRIBUTUM, *i. n.* (tribuo) A tax, contribu-

tion, tribute: also, a collection, subscrip-

tion, contribution.

TRIBUUS, *a, um*. 1. Part. of tribuo; see

TRIBUO. 2. II. Adj. According to

tribes.

TRIBUTUS, *us*. m. *i. q.* tributum; Plaut.

TRIFĒ, *ārum* f. 1. Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, nonsense. 2. Per-

plexity, embarrassment.

TRICEŅARIUS, *a, um*, (tricien) Contain-

ing the number thirty.

TRICEŅI, *ā, a*, (triginta) 1. Thirty,

distributive. 2. Gen. Thirty.

TRICEPS, *ipitis*, (tres and caput) Three-

headed.

TRICESIMUS, or TRIGESIMUS, *a, um*,

(triginta) The thirtieth.

TRICHLA, *v. f.* An armour.

TRICHOŅUM, *i. n.* (τρίχων) Probably, A

gable end of a building; a room di-

vided into three compartments.

TRICES, *adv.* (triginta) Thirty times.

TRICLINIUM, *i. n.* (τρίκλιον) 1. A

couch or sofa upon which the Romans

reclined at table. 2. A supping (or

dining) room.

TRICLES, *a, um*, (τρίκλιος) Having

three members.

TRICOR, *ātus sum, āri*, (trica) 1. To

make or start difficulties, not to act about

a thing willingly. 2. To speak con-

fusely or obscurely.

TRICORPOR, *ōris*, (tres and corpus)

Having three bodies; forma tricorporis

umbrę, 1. e. Geryon, Virg.

TRICUSPIS, *idis*, (tres and cuspis) Hav-

ing three points.

TRIDENS, *tis*, (tres and dens) Having

three teeth, prongs, or points, three-

pronged, three-forked; hence, subst.

mas., A kind of weapon used by the re-

tiarius; Juv.

TRIDENTIFER, *a, um*, (tridens and fero)

Carrying a trident.

TRIDENTIGER, *a, um*, (tridens and gero)

Carrying a trident.

TRIDENTIPŅENS, *tis*, (tridens and po-

tenens) Lord of the trident.

TRIDUŅUM, *i. n.* (se. spatium) The space

of three days.

TRIENNIS, *e*, (tres and annus) Of three

years, triennial.

TRIENNIMUM, *i. n.* (tres and annus) The

space of three years.

TRIENS, *tis*, m. (tres) 1. The third

part of an As: hence, a coin of this value.

2. The third part of any thing.

TRIENTIUS, *a, um*, (triciens) That is given

for a third.

TRIERARCHUS, *i. m.* (τρίηραρχος) The

captain of a trireme.

TRIERIS, *e*, (τρίηρης) Navis, and with-

out navis, A ship or galley with three

banks of oars, a trirem.

TRIERIENSIS, *a, um*, (τρίηρηικός) That

happens every three years.

TRIERIENS, *idis* f. (τρίηρης) 1. The

space of three years. 2. II. A festival

celebrated every three years.

TRIFĀRIUM, *adv.* In three parts, on

three sides.

TRIFĀUX, *eis*, (tres and faux) Having

or proceeding from three mouths or throats.

TRIFIDUS, *a, um*, (ter and findo) Cloven

with three parts, three-pronged, three-

forked.

TRIFILIS, *e*, (tres and filum) Having

three threads; hence, having three hairs.

TRIFORMIS, *e*, (tres and forma) 1.

That has three forms, triform, threefold.

2. II. Threefold, triple.

TRIFUR, *āris*, m. (ter and fur) A noted

thief.

TRIFURCIFER, *i. m.* (ter and furcifer) A

term of reproach stronger than furcifer,

Thorough knave; Plaut.

TRIGĀNUM, *numerus*, (τριάκοντα) Thirty-

TRIGĀNUS, *ōnis* m. A kind of ball for

playing with; also, a game played with

this ball. Hence Trigonalis.

TRIGŅONUS, *a, um*, (τρίγωνος) Triangular.

TRIGŅONUS, *i. m.* A kind of fish, other-

wise called trigon (trigon).

TALIBUS, *e*, (tres and libra) Of three

pounds' weight.

TALINGUUS, *e*, (tres and lingua) Hav-

ing three tongues.

TALIX, *icis*, (tres and lielum) Having

or consisting of three threads.

TALMENTIS, *e*, (tres and mensis) Of

three months.

TRIMĒTER, or TRIMĒTRUS, *a, um*, (τρί-

μητρος) Consisting of three metres, or six

feet.

TALMODIUS, *a, um*, (tres and modius)

Containing three Roman bushels or mod-

ii: Trimodium, *se. vas*, Plaut., A vessel

containing three modii.

TRIMŅUS, *a, um*, (dimin. of trimus)

Of three years, three years old.

TRĀIUS, *a, um*, (tres) Of three years,

three years old.

TRINOCTIALIS, *e*, (trinoctium) Of three

nights.

TRINŅDUS, *e*, (tres and nodus) Having

three knots.

TRINUNDINUS, *a, um*, (tres and nun-

dinae) Containing or pertaining to three

nundinae; hence, Trinundinum, subst.

(se. tempus), The space of three nundinae,

and so, seventeendays.

TRINUS, *a, um*, (tres) 1. Three.

2. II. The third. 3. III. Threefold.

TRIO, *ōnis* m. Supposed to be for

ter (from ter). An ox used at the

plough, or (rather) in threshing; hence,

TRIO, The two constellations, the

Greater and Lesser Bear; septemtriones,

the seven stars in the Greater Bear;

Cic.: also sing., septem subjecta trioni.

TRIOBŅUS, *i. ni*, (τριάκοις) Three

oboli, or a half drachma.

TRIPARCUS, *a, um*, (ter and parcus)

Very nigardly or stingy.

TRIPARTITO, or TRIPERTITO, *adv.* (tri-

partitus) 1. In three divisions or on

three sides. 2. II. Into three parts.

TRIPARTITUS, or TRIPERTITUS, *a, um*,

(ter and partior) That is or may be

divided into three parts; threefold.

TRIPECTŅUS, *a, um*, (tres and pectus)

Having three breasts.

TRIPĒDUS, *e*, (ter and pedalis) Of

three feet (in dimension).

TRIPES, *edis*, (tres and pes) Three-

footed, having three feet.

TRIPLEX, *icis*, (tres and plicia) Three-

fold: hence, 1. Triplices (sc. codi-

cilli), A writing-tablet of three leaves.

2. II. Triplex, subst., Three times as

much. 3. III. Triplex, Tricē. 4. IV.

Great, large.

TRIPULUS, *a, um*, (τρίπυλος) Threefold:

tripulum, three times as much.

TRIPŅINO, *ārc*, (tripudium) Properly,

To stamp upon the earth: hence, to

dance, leap, caper.

TRIPUDĀNUM, *i. n.* From terripavium;

see Cic. Div. 2, 34; and so, properly, A

stamping upon the earth; hence, 1.

In divination, tripudium, or tripudium

solistimum, when the birds (pulli) ate so

greedily that the food fell from their

mouths, and so rebounded on the ground.

which was regarded as a good omen; Cic. II. *A treading or stamping on the ground: especially, a solemn dancing, tripodation.*

TRIPUS, ὀδλις. (τρίπους) *Three-footed, having three feet: hence, subst., Tripus, ὀδλις m., a three-footed vessel, a tripod: mittitur ad tripodas, Ov., i. e. to the Delphic oracle, because the priestess of Apollo at Delphi sat on a tripod when she pronounced her oracles: hence, gen., an oracle; Stat.*

TRICETUS, a, um. *Three cornered, triangular.*

TRIREMIS, e. (tres and remus) *Having three banks of oars; navis, or simply, Triremis, sc. navis, A galley with three banks of oars, u. trireme.*

TRIS. *Three; l. q. tres.*

TRISCURRIA, ἄριον. n. Probably, *Ludicrous or trifling things or actions.*

TRISTE, adv. I. *Sadly, sorrowfully.*
II. *Harshly, severely.*

TRISTI, for tristivi; Catull.

TRISTICULUS, a, um. (dimin. of tristis) *Somewhat sad or sorrowful.*

TRISTIFLUS, a, um. (tristis and facio) *That makes sorrowful, saddening.*

TRISTIS, e. I. *Sorrowful, sad, troubled: hence, II. Sad, sorrowful, disagreeable, gloomy: hence, Triste, A pest, bane: Tristia, Calamities, sorrows.*

III. *Sad, unfortunate.* IV. *Morose, harsh, sour, not cheerful or good humour'd.* V. *Severe, in good or bad sense, hard, cruel, harsh.* VI. *Of flavours, Harsh, strong, disagreeable.* VII. *Andi displicens.* VIII. *Of sad or dismal appearance, ugly, frightful.*

TRISTITIA, m. f. (tristis) I. *Sadness, sorrowfulness: hence, II. Gloominess, heaviness.* III. *Severity, moroseness, austerity.*

TRISTITIVS, ḡi. f. for tristitia; Ter.

TRISTON, ἄρι. (tristis) *To be sorrowful or sad.*

TRISULCUS, a, um. (tres and sulcus) *Having three furrows: hence, three-pronged, three-forked, or treble.*

TRIVAVUS, i. m. (tres and avus) i. e. pater avus vel avatav.

TRIVALENS, a, um. and **TRIVALENS**, a, um. (triticum) *Of or pertaining to wheat.*

TRIVITUM, i. n. *Wheat.*

TRIVTOR, ὄρις. m. (tero) *One who rubs, a rubber.*

TRIVTUA, m. f. (tero) *A rubbing: hence, a threshing with the tribulum; Virg.*

TRIVTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of tero; see TERO.* II. *Adj. I. Made smooth by rubbing.* 1. *Worn by treading, often trod, beaten: hence, ḡg., often used, well known, common, trite.* 2. *Practised, experienced.* 2. *Worn out.*

TRIVTUS, us. m. (tero) *A rubbing.*
TRIVTUALIS, e. (trivultus) *Of or pertaining to a triumph: senex. Liv., i. e. who has celebrated a triumph.*

TRIVTIO, ἄνι, ἄτιον, ἄρε. (trivultus)
I. *Intrans. To triumph, to celebrate a triumph: hence, I. Fig. To triumph.* 2. *Fig. To rejoice, to be glad or joyful.*

II. *Trans. I. To triumph over or on account of: Triumphatus, a, um, On account of which a triumph has been celebrated, and so, conquered; gentes, Virg.: 2. To lead in triumph.* 3. *To obtain or capture by triumph or victory.*

TRIVTIVS, i. m. (στρατῆρας) *A triumph, a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory; triumphum agere, to celebrate a triumph.* N. B. **TRIVTIVS**, as a deity, Hor. Epod. 9, 21.

TRIVTIVR, i. m. (tres and vir) *Plur. TRIVTIVR. Three men who held an office together, or were otherwise associated in public business; three joint commissioners, three colleagues.*

TRIVTIVRĀLIS, e. *Of or pertaining to the TRIVTIVR.*

TRIVTIVRĀTUS, us. m. *The office of a TRIVTIVR.*

TRIVTIVRICA, m. (ter and venifica) *A term of reproach, thorough hag.*

TRIVTIVS, e. (trivium) *That is or may be found in the cross roads or public streets: hence, common, vulgar.*

TRIVIVM, i. n. See **TRIVIVS**.

TRIVIVS, a, um. (tres and via) I. *Consisting of three ways or roads: hence, Trivium, subst., A place where three ways meet or cross each other, cross roads, the public street, highway: hence, II. That is found in the cross roads or public streets.*

TRIVIVS, i. m. (τρίσυχος) I. *A metrical foot consisting of one long and one short syllable, a trochee.* II. *A metrical foot consisting of three short syllables, i. q. tribrachys.*

TRIVIVS, i. m. (τρίσυχος) *An iron hoop, which boys used to turn or drive round with an iron handle (clavis), so as to make a noise with rings which were set round it.*

TRIVIVM, i. n. (τρίσυχος, or τρισυχῆος)

A trophy, a public monument in commemoration of a victory, erected on the spot where the enemy was defeated: hence, I. Fig. A trophy, victory. II. *Fig. A monument, sign.*

TRIVIVS, is. f. (τρίσυχος) *The lees of wine.*

TRIVIVTĀTIO, ḡnls. f. (trivultio) I. *A heaving or cutting to pieces.* II. *A slaughtering, massacre.*

TRIVIVTIO, ἄνι, ἄτιον, ἄρε. I. *To heave or cut to pieces, to massacre, slaughter.* II. *Fig. To destroy, ruin.*

TRIVIVTIENTE, or **TRIVIVTIENTER**, adv. *Fiercely, saeagely, roughly, sullenly.*

TRIVIVTIENTIA, m. f. (trivultulentus) *Fierceness, savageness, roughness, sullenness.*

TRIVIVTIENTUS, a, um. (trux) I. *Fierce or stern in aspect, grim, sullen, rough.* II. *Ferocious, cruel, savage.*

TRIVIVTIS, is. f. (trudo) *A pole used for pushing or thrusting.*

TRIVIVTIO, si, sum, ἄρε. I. *To push, thrust, push or thrust away or to a place: hence, II. Of plants, To put forth.*

III. *Fig. To push, urge, move forward.* IV. *To push on, to assist in gaining promotion.*

TRIVIVTIA, m. f. (for trivella, from trua)
I. *A pan.* II. *A small wine-essel, used perhaps for pouring the wine from the bowl in which it was mixed, into the cups out of which it was drunk, as with us, a punch-ladle.* III. *A chamber-pot.*

TRIVIVTIO, ἄνι, ἄτιον, ἄρε. (truncus) *To lop, maim, mangle, truncate.*

TRIVIVTUS, a, um. I. *Mutilated, maimed, mangled; hence, II. Fig. Mutilated, maimed.* III. *As small as if mutilated or maimed.* IV. *Cut off.*

TRIVIVTUS, i. m. I. *The trunk of a tree, without respect to the branches: hence, II. With the poets, A trunk, a tree.* III. *A blockhead, dunce.* IV. *Fig. A trunk or main stem.* V. *The shaft of a column: the body of the pedestal of a column.* VI. *The trunk of the human body: hence, the trunk of the body when the head is cut off.* VII. *A piece of meat, whether smoked or not.*

TRIVIVTIO, ἄρε. (freq. of truso) *To push, push backwards and forwards.*

TRIVIVTIO, ἄρε. (freq. of trudo) *To push.*

TRIVIVTUS, a, um. *Part. of TRUDO.*

TRIVIVTINA, m. f. (trivultus) *A balance.*

TRIVIVTINOR, ἄρι. *To weigh; Pers.*

TRIVIVTUS, m. f. I. *Dreadful to hear or to look upon, horrid, grim, stern: hence*

TRY

II. Gen. *Fierce, savage, harsh, severe.* III. *Untractable, unmanageable, obstinate.*

TRYPILLŪN, i. n. (τρυπίλιον) *A plate, dish, salver.*

TRŪ, pronoun. (τῦ, Dor. τῦ) *Thou*; genit. tul, &c.: plur., vos, vestri, &c.: e. g. miseret tui me, Ter.

TRŪMIS. adv. (tuus) *After your manner.*

TRŪBA, æ. f. (allied to tubus) I. *A wind instrument used by the Romans, with us, a trumpet*; it was used especially in the army, for giving signals: also at funerals, sacrifices, &c. II. *Fig. An exciter, author, cause.* III. *A signal of war, war itself.* IV. *Sublime poetry.*

TRŪBA, æris. n. (tumeo) *Any projecting substance on the body, a protuberance, excrescence, swelling.* Fig. *Excrescence, a larger fault.*

TRŪBĀN, Inls. m. (tuba and cano) *One who blows the tuba, a trumpeter.*

TRŪBLŪSTRUM, i. n. (tuba and lustrum) *A festival in which the tubæ used at sacrifices were purified by sacrifice.*

TRŪBŪCŪNŌ, ætus sum, āri. *To devour, eat greedily.*

TRŪCTUM, l. n. *A kind of delicate dish, consisting (probably) of minced meat*; some suppose it to have been a kind of pudding or sausage.

TRŪCTO, āre. (freq. of tudo or tundo) *To beat.*

TRŪDO, ære. for tuor; e. g. vectigalia tuento, Cic. e Legg. xii Tab.

TRŪOR, tutus and tūtus sum, tuēri. I. *To see, look at, behold, view.* II. *To see, observe, notice.* III. *To look at, view, contemplate.* IV. *To take care of, to favour, protect, look to.* V. *To maintain or uphold any thing, to preserve, keep up*; hence, I. *To keep in repair.*

2. *To support, nourish, maintain, keep.* 3. *To protect, defend, guard.* N. B. Tutus, for tutius; e. g. Numidas arma tutus, Sall. We find also, tuor; e. g. tulari, i. e. cernimus, Lucr.

TRŪGŪMŪ, l. n. (perhaps for tegurium, from tego) *A hut, hovel, cot.*

TRŪIO, ōnis. f. (tuor) *A taking care of, maintaining, defending, protecting.*

TRŪSUS, a, um. Part. of TRŪOR.

TRŪM, i. Adv. I. *Again, moreover, then, hereupon, next, in the next place.* 2. *Then indeed.* 3. *Then, at that time.*

II. Conj. repeated, *As well—as, not only—but also*; also, tum—tum, at one time—as another.

TUM

TŪMĒFĀCĪO, ōci, actum, ære.; Pass. Tumeo, actus sum. (tumeo and facio) *To cause to swell*; fig., *to puff up.*

TŪMĒFACTUS, a, um. Part. of TUMEFACIO.

TŪMEO, ui, ære. *To be swollen or tumid*; hence, fig. I. *To be puffed up or inflated with passion*; hence, II. *To swell with anger.* III. *To be puffed up with vanity or pride*; hence, *to begin or set about any thing in anger.* IV. *Of style, To be inflated or bombastical.* V. *To be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out*; hence, fig., *to be ripe or mature.* VI. *To be tumid or full.*

TŪMĒSO, mul, ære. (inchoat. of tumeo) I. *Fig. To swell to swell, to swell up.*

II. *Fig. To swell with rage or indignation.*

III. *To be puffed up with vanity or pride.* IV. *Fig. To be ready to burst forth or break out.*

TŪMĒDO, mul, ære. (inchoat. of tumeo) I. *Fig. To swell with rage or indignation.*

II. *To be puffed up with vanity or pride.* IV. *Fig. To be ready to burst forth or break out.*

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TŪMĒDO, mul, ære. (inchoat. of tumeo) I. *Fig. To swell with rage or indignation.*

TUM

Storm, tempest. 3. Gen. *A tumult, uproar, confusion, disturbance.* II. *Fig. 1. Senseless noise, prattle. 2. Confusion, disorder. 3. Disturbance, inquietude, uneasiness.* N. B. Genit. tumulti, for tumultus; Ter.: Sall.

TŪNŪLUS, i. m. (tumeo) *An artificial mound of earth*; hence, *a mound over a grave, a tomb, sepulchre.*

TŪN' for tune? Ter.

TŪNC. adv. I. *Then, at that time.* II. *Then indeed.*

TUNDO, tūtūdi, tunsum and tūsum, ære. I. *To strike repeatedly, to beat.* II. *To beat, pound, bray, braise.* III. *To strike against.* IV. *To aim or stum one by much talking, or by repeating any thing frequently.*

TŪNĪCA, æ. f. *A tunic, the garment worn by men and women under the toga.*

TŪNĪCĀTUS, a, um. (tunicus) Prop. *Wearing a tunic*; hence, I. *Wearing only a tunic.* II. *Having one or more skins.*

TŪNĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of tunica) *A small under garment.*

TUNUS, a, um. Part. of TUNDO.

TUOR. depon. See TRŪOR.

TURBA, æ. f. (τῦβη) I. *Tumult, confusion, disturbance, uproar.* II. *A crowd, multitude, throng of persons, animals, or things*; sometimes, *a suite, corps, troop, &c.*; gen., *a multitude assembled, numbers*; hence, especially, *the multitude, crowd, common people.*

TURBĀMENTUM, i. n. (turbo, ære) I. *A means of disturbing.* II. *A means of exciting.*

TURBASSIT. i. e. turbaverit; Cic. e XII Tab.

TURBĀTE. adv. *Disorderly, in confusion.*

TURBĀTIO, ōnis. f. (turbo, ære) *Disorder, confusion.*

TURBĀTOR, ōris. m. (turbo, ære) *One who disturbs or confuses.*

TURBĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of turbo; see TURBO, ære. II. Adj. *Agitated, stormy*; fig., *unquiet, troubled, disturbed.*

TURBĒLLA, and TURBĒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of turba) *Stir, bustle, confusion.*

TURBĒDE. adv. *Confusedly, turbulently.*

TURBĒDUS, a, um. (turba) I. *Full of confusion or disorder, disturbed*; thus also, Turbidum, *Confused or troublous times.* II. *Tempestuous, stormy, turbid*; also, *muddy, turbid.* III. *Out of order, dishevelled.* IV. *Perturbed, astonished, embarrassed.* V. *Vehement,*

boisterous, violent; also, wrathful, enraged. VI. Turbulent, that excites disorder. VII. Dark, obscure, gloomy.

N. B. Turbidum, adv.; turbidum lætatur, Hor.

TURBINEUS, a, um. (turbo, inis) Like a top.

TURBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (turba) I. Intrans. 1. To cause disorder or confusion, to make disturbance. 2. To be in agitation or alarm. II. Trans. 1. To throw into confusion, to disturb, disorder; hence, to trouble, render turbid; to mix, mingle. 2. To cause disturbance or confusion.

TURBO, inis, m. I. Any thing that turns round in a circle. 1. A whirlwind, hurricane, tornado; also, a circular motion or whirl caused by the wind; hence, fig., a storm, tempest. 2. A whipping-top; also, any thing of a similar shape. 3. A reel; perhaps also, the whirl out on a spindle. 4. A crowd of people surrounding any one. II. A winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, twirl, rotatory motion; of water, a whirlpool; also gen., a rapid and violent course; hence, fig., a round; militia turbine, Ov., i. e. by military service in which one was promoted gradually, and as were in a round.

TURBULENTE, adv. Turbulently, boisterously.

TURBULENTER, adv. I. q. turbulente; Cic.

TURBULENTUS, a, um. (turba) I. Full of disturbance, unquiet, confused; hence, II. Muddy, turbid. III. Turbulent, seditious.

TURDA, æ, f. i. q. turdis; Pers.

TURDARUS, a, um. (turdus) Of or concerned with thrushes.

TURDUS, i, m. A thrush.

TURDUS, a, um. (tus) Of or pertaining to frankincense.

TURGO, si, ēre. I. To swell, to be swollen or tumid; hence, II. Fig. To be full. III. Of style, To be turgid or inflated. IV. To swell with rage or indignation.

TURGESCO, ēre. (inchoat. of turgeo) To begin to swell, to swell up; hence, fig., to swell (with passion).

TURGIDUS, a, um. Dimin. of turgidus.

TURGIDUS, a, um. (turgeo) I. Swollen, inflated, turgid; hence, II. Protuberant, thick. III. Bombastic, inflated.

TURIBULUM, or THURIBULUM, i, n.

(from tus) A vessel in which incense is burnt, a censer.

THURIBEREMUS, or THURIBEREMUS, a, um. (tus and cremo) On which incense is burnt.

THURIPER, or THURIPER, a, um. (tus and fero) Bearing or producing frankincense.

THURILEGUS, or THURILEGUS, a, um. (tus and lego) That collects frankincense.

TURMA, æ, f. I. A division of the Roman cavalry, thirty men strong, being the tenth part of an ala, a troop or squadron. II. Gen. Any crowd, throng, troop, multitude.

TURMALIS, e. (turma) Of or belonging to a troop or squadron: Turmales, Comrades.

TURMATIM, adv. By troops, in troops; hence, fig., in crowds.

TURPICILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of turpis) Somewhat base or shameful.

TURPICITATUS, a, um. That is become base or shameful.

TURPILUCRIPIDUS. (for turpis lucri cupidus) Covetous of base or dishonest gain.

TURPIS, e. I. Ugly, unsightly, offensive to the sight, filthy, foul; also, offensive to the ear. II. Base, shameful, disgraceful, dishonourable; hence, Turpe, Any thing shameful, a shame, disgrace.

N. B. Turpe, adverbialiter, for turpiter; Catull.

TURPISTER, adv. I. In an ugly manner. II. Not neatly, out of taste.

III. Basely, shamefully, dishonourably.

TURPIDO, inis, f. (turpis) I. Ugliness, deformity. II. Baseness, disgracefulness, disgrace, dishonour.

TURPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (turpis) I. To render ugly or deformed, to mar, defile. II. To disgrace, dishonour.

TURRICULA, æ, f. (dimin. of turris) I. A little tower. II. A box from which dice were thrown, so called from its being in the shape of a tower.

TURRIGER, a, um. (turris and gero) Bearing or having a tower or towers.

TURRIS, is, f. (τίρρις, τῦρεϊς) I. Any tower or very high building; especially, a tower for strengthening walls; again, a besieging-tower of wood, which they moved towards the enemy's walls. II. A prison-house.

TURRITUS, a, um. (turris) I. Furnished with a tower or towers. II. Fig. Towered, towering.

TURTURA, ūris, m. A turtle-dove (Columba Turtur, L.).

TURTURILLA, æ, f. (dimin. of turtur) A young turtle-dove; an effeminate man.

TUS, or THUS, ūris, n. (from Tus) Frankincense, incense, the resin of a tree in Arabia; also, perhaps, the frankincense tree.

TUSSIO, ire. (tussis) To cough, to have a cough.

TUSSIS, is, f. A cough.

TUSUS, a, um. Part. of TENDO.

TUTOR, inis, n. (tutor, ari) A means of defence or protection.

TUTORIUM, i, n. (tutor, ari) A means of defence or protection.

TUTUS, i. For tutus; see To. II. Adv. (from tutor) Safely.

TUTELA, æ, f. (tutor) I. Care; hence, I. Protection, defence. 2. The protection or care of a minor; hence, guardianship, wardship, tutelage; tutela means also, the property of a ward. 3. Maintenance, nourishment, support. II. A protector, defence, the person or thing that defends.

III. In the higher style of writing, One who is under the protection of another; thus, virgins are called, tutela dæ, Hor.

TUTELARIS, e. (tutela) Protecting, tutelary.

TUTO, adv. (tutus) With safety, in safety, safely.

TUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. q. tutor. To protect, defend.

TUTOR, ātus sum, āri. (freq. of tueur) I. To preserve, keep safe, protect, defend, cover, &c. II. To protect one's self against any thing, to ward off, seek to avert.

TUTOR, ūris, m. (contr. for tutor, from tueur) I. A protector, defender. II. A guardian (of a minor); hence, fig., a guardian.

TUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tueur; see TUEOR. II. Adj. I. Safe, secure, out of danger; hence, Tutum, subst., Safety; also, Tuta, plur., Safety, a safe place.

III. Provident, cautious.

TUTUS, a, um. (tu) I. Thy, your.

II. Favourable or suitable to you.

TUTPANIZO, ære. (τυμπανίζω) To play on a tambourine.

TUTPANTHIBA, æ, m. (τυμπανιστής, θύρε) One who plays on a tambourine; such were the priests of Cybele; hence, for an effeminate man.

TUTPANTUM, i, n. (τύμπανον) I. A tambour or tambourine. II. From the resemblance, A wheel made of boards, without spokes; also, a wheel for raising weights.

TYPUS, i. m. (τύπος) *A figure, form, image.*

TYRANNICE, adv. *Tyrannically.*
TYRANNICIA, æ. c. (tyrannus and cædo) *One that kills a tyrant.*

TYRANNICUS, a, um. (τυραννικός) *Tyrannical, despotic.*

TYRANNIS, Idis, f. (τυραννίς) *Despotism, absolute monarchy*; also, a *dominion.*

TYRANNOCTŌNS, i. m. (τυραννοκτόνος) *The killer of a tyrant.*

TYRANNUS, i. m. (τύραννος) *I. A despotic or absolute monarch, a sovereign.*

II. A cruel or severe governor, a tyrant, despot.

TYRIANTHINUS, a, um. (τυριάνθινος) *Violet-coloured and purple together, or, of a colour between violet and purple.*

TYRO, ōnis, m., &c. See **TIRO**, &c.
TYROTĪRICHUS, i. m. (τυροτάειρος) *A dish made up of cheese, salted fish, &c.*

U.

UBER, genit. ūberis, c. adj. *I. Rich or abounding in any thing, fruitful, fertile*; hence, *thick, fat.* *II. Copious, abundant.*

UBER, ōris, n. subst. (from ūbæ) *I. A teat, pap, nipple, a breast, udder.*
II. Fertility, fruitfulness, of the soil or plants; also, *land, the soil.*

UBERIUS, Superl. *Ubrerrime*, adv. (from uber) *I. More fertily or fruitfully.*

II. More abundantly or copiously.

UBERRIME, See **UBERIUS**.

UBERTAS, ātis, f. (uber) *I. Fruitfulness, fertility, richness.* *II. Copiousness, abundance, plenty.*

UBERTIM, adv. *Copiously.*

UBI, adv. (from ūbi; as uti, from ūri) *I. Where, of place, with or without interrogation*; we find also, *Ubiubi, Where-soever.*

N. B. Ubi is used not only of place, but also of persons and things; and so for, in quo, in qua, in quibus, apud quem, apud quam, &c. *II. To what place, whither.* *III. When, or after that.* *IV. In case.*

UBI-CUNQUE, or **UBICUMQUE**, adv. *I. Where-soever.* *II. Every where.*

UBI-LIBET, adv. *Any where.*

UBINAM, adv. *Where.*

UBIQUE, adv. *I. Where-soever, wherever*; hence, *every where.* *II. For et ubi; I. I.v.*

UBIUBI. See **UBI**.
UBI VIS, adv. *Where you will; any where.*

UDO, ōnis, m. (ὕδων) *A kind of shoe made of goats' hair.*

UDUS, a, um. (constr. from uvidus) *Wet, moist*; hence, *Udum*, subst., *Wetness, moisture.*

ULCERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ulecus) *To cause to ulcerate.*

ULCEROSUS, a, um. (ulecus) *Fall of ulcers, ulcerous.*

ULCISCO, ēre. for **ulciscor**.
ULCISCOR, ultus sum, ulcisci. *I. To revenge, avenge.* *II. To take revenge on a person, or on account of any thing.*

N. B. I. **Ultum ire**, for **ulcisci**, to proceed to revenge, *Sall. 2. Ulcisci, ultus, passivē*; see **ULCISCO**.
ULCUS (and sometimes **Hulcus**), ōris, n. (from ἕλκος) *An ulcer, sore.*

ULIGO, inis, f. (for uligo, from uveo) *The natural moisture of the earth.*

ULIUS, a, um. (dimin. of unus, for unulus) *Any one, any.* *N. B. I.* **Genit. ullius**, has the penult long, *Virg.*; and short, *Hor. 2. Genit. ulli, for ullius*; *Plaut. 3. Dat. ullæ, for ulli*; *Lucr.*

ULMUS, a, um. (ulmus) *Of elm.*
ULMIFRIBA, æ. m. (ulmus and τριβῶν, or tero) *An elm-rubber*; hence, *one that is frequently beaten.*

ULMUS, i. f. *An elm, elm tree.*

ULNA, æ. f. (from ὀλίνη) *I. The elbow*; also, *the whole arm.* *II. As a measure of length, A cubit, an ell.*

ULTER, tra, trum. *Compar. ulterior*; *Superl. ultimus.* *I. Posit. Ulter, tra, trum, That is beyond, over, or on the other side*; it occurs only in the forms *ultra*, and *ultrō*; see **ULTRA**, and **ULTRŌ**.

II. Compar. Ulterior, ulterius, That is farther or at a greater distance, beyond, ulterior;

hence, *fig., remote, distant.* *III. Superl. Ultimus, a, um, The last*; hence, **Ultimum**, subst., *The last, the end*; hence, *ad ultimum, at the last*; also, *at last, finally*;

hence, **Ultimus**, a, um. *I.* In reckoning backwards, *The first, most remote, oldest, earliest.* *2. The lowest, worst of its kind.* *3. The farthest or most remote.* *4. The greatest, extreme*; hence, **Ultimum**, subst., *The extreme, the greatest, and, of bad things, the worst*; hence, *ad ultimum, extremely, in the greatest degree.*

ULTERIOR. See **ULTER**.

I. Neut.; see **ULTERIOR**, and **ULTRŌ**.

II. Adv.; see **ULTRA**.

ULTIMO, adv. *Extremely.*

ULTIMO, adv. *At last, lastly.*

ULTIMUM, adv. *I. Lastly, for the last time.* *II. At last, at the end.*

ULTIMUS, a, um. See **ULTER**.
ULTRŌ, ōnis, f. (ulciscor) *Revenge.*

ULTOR, ōris, m. (ulciscor) *A revenger.*

ULTRA, (sc. parte, from ulter) *I. Adv. On the other side, beyond*; also, *to the other side*; hence, *fig. 1. Farther, besides, moreover, more.* *2. Farther on.* *3. Farther off, from afar.* *4. Beyond, longer.* *5. Over, more.* — *Compar. Uterior, Farther on, farther*; *fig., farther, more.* *II. As a preposition, with an accusative, Beyond, on the farther side of; beyond, over.*

ULTRIX, icis, f. (ulter) *I. Adj. Averaging, revengeful.* *II. Subst. A female avenger.*

ULTRO, (sc. loco, from ulter) adv. *I. Beyond, on the farther side.* *II. Beyond, to the farther side.* *I.* With *citro*, *This way and that, to and fro.* *2.* Without a verb, *Away.* *3. Even, moreover.*

4. Voluntarily, of one's own accord, spontaneously.

ULTRŌNEUS, a, um. (ultrō) *Voluntary, spontaneous.*

ULTVS, a, um. Part. of **ULCISCOR**.

ULULA, æ. f. (probably, howling, sc. avis, from ululo) *An owl.*

ULULATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of ululo*; see **ULULO**. *II. Adj. Lamentable, mournful.*

ULULATUS, us, m. (ululo) *I. A howling, yelling.* *II. A lamentation.*

ULULO, āvi, ātum, āre. (Gr. ὑλαῶν) *I. Intrans. To howl, yell, utter a mournful cry*; also, *to make a wild or hollow outcry or noise resembling a howling or yell*; also, *of things without life, to ring, resound, echo.* *II. Trans. 1. To cry out to.* *2. To fill with howling or yells.* *3. To bewail, howl over.* *4. To howl forth, utter with howling.*

ULVA, æ. f. *Grass or sedge (in the water).*

UMBELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of umbra) *An umbrella, parasol.*

UMBELICUS, i. m. *I. The navel.*

II. The middle; hence, *1. The end of the roller round which the Roman books were rolled, which projected beyond the book rolled on it.* *2. The gnomon or pin of a sundial.* *III. A kind of wreathed shell-fish.*

UMBO, ōnis, m. (ὄμβων) *Any thing that projects, especially in a round or conical form.* *I. On a shield, The boss*; hence, *a shield.* *II. The elbow.* *III. A promontory.* *(V. A projecting part)*

of a gem; a knob, boss. V. *The folis of a garnet;* hence, a garment.

UMBRA, æ. f. I. A shade, shadow; hence, darkness, obscurity; hence. II. A shade, shadow, defence, protection. III. Shade, rest, repose, peace; also gen., a private or retired life. IV. In painting, shade, opposed to light. V. A shade, companion, attendant. VI. A shadow, a trace, obscure image or appearance of any thing; hence, a shadow, pretext, pretence. VII. A shade, that which casts a shade or shadow; hence, 1. A quiver. 2. The beard, the first beard. 3. Any shady place. VIII. A shade, departed spirit; plur., Umbrae, The shades or souls in the infernal regions; hence, Umbrae, The infernal regions. IX. A kind of fish otherwise called sciæna, an amber, halibut.

UMBRACTULUM, i. n. (umbra) I. A bowser, arbour, summer-house; a place of retirement. II. An umbrella, parasol.

UMBRATICŒLA, æ. c. That is fond of the shade, delicate.

UMBRATICUS, a, um. (umbra) That is in the shade; hence, fig., that has retired from the world, recluse; homo, Plaut., a private man.

UMBRATILIS, æ. (umbra) I. That is found in or is fond of the shade. II. Retired from the world, recluse, private.

UMBRIFERA, a, um. (umbra and fero) I. That occasions or casts a shade, shady. II. That carries or brings shades (disembodied spirits).

UMBRŒS, ævi, ætüm, ære. (umbra) To shade; hence, fig., to shade, to cover, obscure.

UMBRŒSUS, a, um. (umbra) I. Full of shade or shadows, shady, shadowy. II. Shady, affording shade.

UNÆ, adv. (from unus, a, um) Together, in the same place or at the same time.

UNA-ET-VICESIMA, and UNAVICESIMA, æ. f. sc. legio. The twenty-first legion.

UNAVICESIMANUS, or UNAVICESIMANUS, a, um. Of the twenty-first legion.

UNANIMANUS, tis. i. q. unanimus; Plaut.

UNANIMITAS, ætis. f. (unanimus) Unanimity, concord.

UNANIMUS, a, um. (unus and animus) Of one mind, unanimous, concordant; tenderly beloved.

UNCIA, æ. f. I. The twelfth part of an As, and so of any whole, as of a pound, an ounce. II. Any trifles, little bit.

UNCIABILIS, a, um. (uncia) Of or containing a twelfth; fenus, Liv., i. e. I per

cent.; properly, an uncia, i. e. the twelfth part of an as, monthly for every hundred asses.

UNCIATIM, adv. (uncia) I. By twelfths or ounces. II. By little at a time, by little and little.

UNCIATUS, a, um. (uncius) Furnished with hooks, hooked.

UNCIOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of uncia; Jur.

UNCTIO, ðnis. f. (ungo) An anointing.

UNCTITIO, ære. (freq. of ungo) To anoint.

UNCTUSCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of unctor, compar. of unctus) Slightly anointed; somewhat fat or rich.

UNCTOR, ðris. m. (ungo) An anointer.

UNCTURA, æ. f. (ungo) An anointing.

UNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of ungo; see Ungo. II. Adj. Anointed, greasy; hence, fat, rich, plump, in good condition.

N. B. Unctum (neut.), subst., Unguent.

UNCUS, a, um. Crooked, bent inwards, curved.

UNCUS, i. m. (from ὄγκος) A hook; especially, a hook passed through the neck or chin of malefactors, by which they were dragged to the Tiber or the Scala Germanica.

UNDA, æ. f. I. A wave of the sea; the sea; hence, fig., a wave, billow. II. Water, but usually, water in motion; also, any fluid substance.

UNDE, I. Whence? interrogatively. II. Whence, without interrogation.

N. B. Undeunde, Whencesoever. III. For ex quo (neut.), or, ex qua re, or, hinc, Hence. IV. For ut inde, or, ut eo (ea, iis); e. g. tantum debitum esse, unde, —redundaret, i. e. ut ex eo, ut inde, Cic.

V. Whence, why, wherefore. VI. From what source? from what stock?

VII. Where?

UNDECIES, adv. Eleven times.

UNDECIMUS, a, um. (undecim) The eleventh.

UNDE-CUNQUE, or UNDECUNQUE, adv. Whencesoever, from what place or part soever.

UNDE-LIBET, adv. Whencesoever you will, from any place or part whatever.

UNDEMI, æ. a. (for undecim, from undecim) Eleven, with or without distribution.

UNDENONAGESIMUS, a, um. The eighty-ninth.

UNDENONAGINTA, (unus, de, and nonaginta) Eighty-nine.

UNDEOCTOGINTA, (unus, de, and octoginta) Seventy-nine.

UNDEQUINQUEAGESIMUS, a, um. The forty-ninth.

UNDEQUINGINTA, (unus, de, and quinquaginta) Forty-nine.

UNDESAGESINTA, (unus, de, and sexaginta) Fifty-nine.

UNDETRICESIMUS, or UNDETRICESIMUS, a, um. The twenty-ninth.

UNDEVIGINTA, or UNDEVIGINTA, a, um. The nineteenth.

UNDEVIGINTI, (unus, de, and viginti) Nineteen.

UNDEQUE, (unde and que) I. Whencesoever; hence, from all sides or parts; also, from or by all people. II. Every where, on all sides, in all parts.

UNDESONUS, a, um. (unda and sonus) That resounds with waves.

UNDO, ævi, ætüm, ære. (unda) I. Intrans. To rise in waves or surges; hence, fig. 1. As it were to rise in waves or surges, to wave, undulate. 2. Poetically, To be full of, to abound with. II. Trans.

1. To overflow, deluge with any thing. 2. To make in the form of waves.

UNDOGUS, a, um. (unda) Full of waves or surges, billowy.

UNGO, or UNGO, nxi, nctum, ðre. I. To anoint, besmear, bedaub with unguent, oil, &c.; also, to dress (salad, &c.) with oil. II. Gen. To besmear, anoint.

UNGUEN, inis. n. (ungo) Unguent, ointment, fat.

UNGUENTIARIUS, a, um. (unguentum) Of or pertaining to unguent; hence, I. Unguentarius, A dealer in unguents, a perfumer; Unguentaria, A female perfumer. II. Unguentaria, sc. ars, The art of making unguents or perfumes.

UNGUENTATUS, a, um. (unguentum) Anointed, perfumed.

UNGUENTUM, i. n. (ungo) Unguent, ointment, perfume. N. B. Unguentum, for unguentorium; Plaut.

UNGUICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of unguis) A little nail; or gen., a nail.

UNGUIUS, tis. m. (ὄνυξ) A nail of the finger or toe; of animals, a talon, claw; also poetically, for, a finger.

UNGUULA, æ. f. (unguis) A hoof; hence poetically, for, a horse; also, a talon, claw.

UNGO, xi, ctum, &c. See UNGO.

UNCI, adv. Singly; especially, singularly.

UNCIUS, a, um. (unus) I. Single, sole, one and no more; one only. II. Only of its kind; hence, singular, extraordinary, uncommon.

UNIGENA, m. f. (unus and gena) 1. (Of the same family). II. Only *one* stem.
UNIMANS, a. um. (unus and manus) That has *only one hand*.

UNIO, m. Kum. Ire. (unus) To unite.
UNUS, unus, (unus) 1. *One*. 2. *Uniquely, singly*. 3. *A kind of union that has no parts*. II. *Misc.* 1. *One*. 2. *A single state, pearl*.

UNITAS, -atis, f. (unus) 1. *Oneness, unity, one*. II. *A uniting, joining together*. III. *Unity, union, concord*.

UNITER adv. *Jointly, together*.
UNIVS, a. um. Part. of UNO, Ire.
UNIVERSI, or, more correctly, UNUS UNUS, (of one number or kind).

UNIVERSI, adv. *Generally, in general, without reference to individuals*.
UNIVERSITAS, -atis, f. (universus) 1. *The entire number of things, the whole*. II. *The whole world, the universe*.

UNIVERSUS, a. um. (from unus and versus) Prop. *Turned or reduced to unity*: hence, 1. *Whole, entire*: thus unus, plur. Universi, m. uris, all together.

N. B. 1. It may often be rendered, generally. 2. Universum, subst., *A whole*: hence, *the whole world*. II. (Of or pertaining to all or the whole, universal, general): hence, in universum, generally, in respect of the whole or all. N. B. Universum, as a tripartite; I. *uer*.

UNOCULUS, a. um. (unus and oculus) Having *only one eye, one-eyed*: subst., UNOCULUS, *A one-eyed man*.
UNQUAM adv. 1. *Ever, at any time*. II. *Any where*.

UNUS, a. um. (Gr. genit. ἑἷς) 1. *A, as, as an indefinite article, which is, however, usually omitted*. II. *As a numeral, one*: hence, unus of alter; or, unus aut alter; or, unus alter; or, unus alterque, *A simple, two, from one to two*. III. *One, single one only*, in which sense it may frequently be rendered, alone, only, simply, merely. IV. *Singular, one and alone, true, complete, thorough*. V. *One and the same*. N. B. 1. Genit. unus has the i both long and short in Virgil: we find also uni, for unus; Plaut. Catull. 2. Vocat. unum, Plaut. Terent. Catul. 1.

UNUSQUILIBET, unusquisque, &c., or UNUSQUILIBET, &c. See UNUS and QUILIBET.

UNUSQUISQUE, unusquisque, &c., or UNUS QUISQUE, &c. See UNUS and QUISQUE.

UNUSQUISQUE, unusquisque, unusquidquid (or quicquid), or UNUS QUISQUE, &c. *Every, every one*.

UNUSQUISQUE, unusquisque, &c., or UNUS QUISQUE, &c. See UNUS and QUISQUE.

URILIO, onis, m. for urillo. *A shepherd*.

URIPPA, m. f. (ἔρπη) 1. *The hoop*. II. *An instrument for digging, a mattock, &c.*

URBANĀC, adv. *As in cities or towns, politely, civetously, mannerly*.

URBANITAS, -atis, f. (urbanus) 1. *A living in a town or city, especially a large city, as Rome; hence*. II. *Politeness, refined manners, courtesy*. III. *Elegance in speech, whether in pronunciation or expression*. IV. *High honour, pleasantries*. V. *Trickery, sagacity, cunning, deceit*.

URBANUS, a. uni. (urbis) 1. (Of or belonging to a town or city, especially a large one, and particularly Rome: Urbani, Citizens of Rome). II. *Polite, mannerly, refined, accomplished*. III. *Polished and elegant in speech*. IV. *Witty, facetious, humorous*. V. *Elegant, neat*. VI. *Toll, shamelss*.

URBICARIA, l. m. (uris and capis) *One that takes or overthrows cities*.

URBES, -is, m. (urbis) (Of the city, civic, especially, Roman).

URBS, -is, l. (from orbis) *Any city or town surrounded with a wall: especially, the city of Rome*.

URBIO, -inis, f. (uro) *A blast or blight on plants, corn, &c.*

URGO, or URGEO, uris, Ire. 1. To press: hence, to press upon or against, to drive, urge. II. To oppress, distress, incommode: especially of things which are near, to press upon, to be close upon.

III. To press to do any thing, to urge, insist, compel: hence, 1. In disputation, To press or urge (an opponent), to follow closely with objections, interrogations, &c. 2. Item, To persist in a thing, to insist upon, urge. 3. Not to cease or depart from a thing.

URINA, m. f. (urina) Urine.
URINATOR, -oris, m. (urinator) *A driver*.

URINOR, -aris, To die; qui urinatur, Clc.

URNA, m. f. 1. *A pot or vessel for holding water, a water-pot, urn*. II. *Any urn, pot, or vessel: for holding the ashes or bones of the dead, a sepulchral urn; especially, an urn into which the tablets were thrown at voting, a ballot-box; also, an urn used by soothsayers, who erect lots or causal things to be drawn*. III. *A liquid measure, containing half an amphora, four congl, or*

twenty four sextarii: hence, a vessel that holds the said quantity, and perhaps more or less.

URNELA, m. f. (dimin. of urna) *A small waterpot or urn*.

URO, usui, ustum, Ire. 1. To burn a person or thing with fire, or the like: hence, 1. To burn, cause acute pain, gall, annoy, distress. 2. To gall, pinch, fret. 3. To burn, to use by burning. 4. To make or mark by burning, to burn in, brand. 5. To burn, burn up, consume by burning: hence, 1. To injure as by burning.

2. To burn up, scorch, parch.

URORUM, l. n. (urere) or URORUM (rum) *The rump of a foal*.

URSA, m. f. (from urse) 1. *A she bear: also poeticaly, for, a bear*. II. *The name of two constellations: Ursa Major, or Erymanthis, Ov.; or, Menalis, Id.; or, Parthias, Id.; and Ursa Minor, or Ursa Cynosauri, Id.*

URUS, l. m. *A bear*.

URTI, a. m. f. (uro) 1. *A nettle*.

UR, l. m. (a Celtic word) *A wild ox or buffalo*.

URSTATĒ, adv. *According to custom, in the usual manner*.

URSTATUS, a. um. (obsolet. usito) *Usual, customary, common: hence, usitatum est, it is usual*.

URSIAM, adv. 1. *Any where, at or in any place*. II. *In any matter or thing*.

USQUAM, adv. 1. *Any where*. 2. *In any place*. 3. *In any thing*. II. *Any whither, to any place*.

USQUE, adv. 1. *Without ceasing, continually: usque que (usqueque) I. c. 1. In all parts, in every thing*. 2. *Every where, in every place*. 3. *Generally, 4. Always, at all times*. II. *So long, as long as*. III. *Even, as far as, until*. With usque, until, we find the particles adeo, eo, quo; 1. Usque adeo. 2. So long, so far (usually followed by donec, quoad, dum, &c.) 3. So much. 2. Usque eo. 1. So far. 2. So long. 3. So very, to such a degree. 3. Usque quo. 1. As far as 2. Until.

USQUE ADEO. See USQUE.

USQUEQUE, or USQUE QUO. See USQUE.

URUS, -oris, m. (uro) *One who burns or consumes by fire*.

URUS, -is, -atum, Ire. (dimin. of uro) 1. To burn, or, to burn a little, to

ŪTRO. (sc. loco, from uter) adv. *On whether of two sides, on which side.*

ŪTRŌBŪDEM. adv. *On both sides.*

ŪTRŌBŪQUE. adv. *On both sides.*

ŪTRŪQUE. adv. (from uterque) *At or in both places or sides.*

ŪTRŪBI. adv. *Where.*

ŪTRUM. adv. (from uter) *In direct interrogations, when it is omitted in translation, or may be rendered, Either; utrum vestra, a nostra culpa est? Cic.*

II. In indirect interrogations, *Whether.*
N. B. I. Nam is sometimes appended to utrum, by way of emphasis; percontatus est, utrumnan, &c., Liv. 2. Also ne, pleonastically; utrumne possit, Cic.

ŪTUR, or ŪTUR. See UT.

ŪVA, æ. f. I. *A berry.* 1. Of the vine, *A grape;* hence, *a vine; also, wine.* 2. Of other plants. II. *A cluster of bees hanging on a tree.*

ŪVENIS, tis. (participle of obsol. uveo)
Moist, wet.
ŪVESCO, ūre. (uveo) *To become moist or wet;* hence, *to drink freely, to tope, to tipple.*

ŪVIDĒLUS, a, um. (dimin. of uvidus)
Somewhat wet or moist.

ŪVIDUS, a, um. (uveo) *Wet, moist.*

ŪVIFER, a, um. (uva and fero) *Bearing grapes.*

ŪXOR, ōris. f. *A wife, spouse.*

ŪXORŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of uxor) *A little wife, a dear or pretty wife.*

ŪXORŪLO, āre. (uxor) *To make (one) a wife.*

ŪXŪRIUS, a, um. (uxor) 1. *Of or pertaining to a wife.* II. *Fond of or devotedly attached to a wife; submissively fond of a wife, uxorious.*

V.

VĀCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vaco) *A freeing, exempting, a being free from any thing; also, the right of such exemption, the privilege of being free from military service; also, money paid for exemption from military service.*

VĀCCA, æ. f. *A cow.*

VĀCCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vacca) *A little cow.*

VĀCŪEFĀCTIO, ūre. for (vacuefactio) *To make empty.*

VĀCERRA, æ. f. I. *A post or palc.*

II. Fig., as a term of reproach, *Doll, blockhead.*

VĀCĒRŌSUS, a, um. Said by Augustus for cœrillus, *Foolish, doltish, silly.*

VĀCILLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vacillo) *A reeling, waddling.*

VĀCILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To shake, totter, waver, not to stand firmly;* hence, fig., *to totter.*

VĀCIVĒ. adv. *At leisure, leisurely.*
VĀCIVĪTAS, ātis. f. (vacivus) *Emptiness; hence, want; vacancy.*

VĀCIVUS, a, um. (vaco) *Empty; fig., empty, without any thing; also, not busy, at leisure.*

VĀCŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To be empty or void;* hence, II. *To be without any thing, to be free from.* III. *To be void or vacant, to have no possessor, to be open or unoccupied.* IV. *To be free or exempt from any thing.* V. *To be free from business or unoccupied, to have leisure or spare time;* hence, *Vacat, There is time or leisure;* hence, *Vacare rei, To find time for any thing, to spend one's time upon, to devote one's self to.*

VĀCŪEFĀCTIO, ēci, actum, ēre.; Pass. *Vacuefi, actus sum. (vacuus and factio) To make empty.*
VĀCŪEFĀCTUS, a, um. Part. of VACUEFACTIO.

VĀCŪITĀS, ātis. f. (vacuus) I. *Emptiness;* hence, II. *A being without any thing, want of or freedom from a thing.* III. *Vacancy.*

VĀCŪUS, a, um. (vaco) I. *Empty, void;* hence, *Vacuum, subst., A vacant place, void or empty space;* hence, II. *Without or free from any thing;* especially, *free or exempt from any thing, as, from taxes, service, &c.;* hence, I. *At leisure, free from business, vacant, idle.* 2. *Free from care, vacant.* 3. *Free, not caught or captivated.* 4. *Without master or possessor, vacant, void.* 5. *Free, public, common, open to all.*

VĀDĀTUS, a, um. Part. of VADOR.

VĀDES, um. m. plur. See VAS.

VĀDIMŌNIUM, i. n. (vas, vadis) I. *A promise to appear in a court of justice, secured by bail; a recognizance.* II. *Appearance in a court of justice.* III. *The day or term appointed for appearance in a court of justice.*

VĀDO, si, sum, ēre. (from βᾶω) *To go.*
VĀDOR, ātus sum, āri. (vas, vadis) *To oblige an adversary to give bail for his appearance in court at a certain time, to summon him before a judge, and demand bail for his appearance;* Vadatus,

a, um, passivē, *Bound to appear, admitted to bail; also gen., bound to any thing.*

VĀDŌSUS, a, um. (vadum) *Full of shallows or fordable places.*

VĀDUM, i. n. (βᾶρος, ἄ, ἢ, pervius)
I. *Shallow water, or a shallow place in water, through which one can pass on foot; a ford, shallow, flat, shoal;* hence, *safety;* res est in vado, is in safety, out of danger, Ter. II. With poets, *A body of water.* III. *The bed or bottom of a river or the sea.*

VĀI interj. (vāi) I. *An interjection without a case, denoting sorrow or vexation; Ah! alas!* II. With a dative, when it is sometimes rendered, *Woe! vae mihi, vae is me!*

VĀFER, vāfra, vāfurum. *Sty, cunning, crafty, artful.*

VĀFERE, adv. *Cunningly, artfully, slyly.*

VĀFRITĀ, æ. f. (vāfer) *Craftiness, slyness, subtlety.*

VĀGE, adv. *In a wandering manner; hence, here and there, dispersedly.*

VĀGINA, æ. f. I. *A sheath, scabbard.*

II. *Any similar timent or case;*
VĀGIO, ivi or ii, itum, ire. I. *To cry or squall as children.* II. *To cry as young animals.*

VĀGĪTUS, us. m. (vagio) *A crying or squalling.*

VĀGOR, ātus sum, āri. (vagus) *To wander about, go to and fro, move from place to place; also with an accusative; terras, to wander through, Propert.;* hence, fig., *to wander, to be unsteady or wandering, not to be fixed or settled.*

VĀGOR, ōris. m. for vagitus; Lucr.

VĀGUS, a, um. I. *Wandering or running about, going to and fro, rambling, roving.* II. *Inconstant, unsteady, unsettled.* III. *Free, unbound, unrestrained.* IV. *Undeſined, common.* V. *Digestive, loose.* VI. *Volatile, not serious or steady.*

VĀH! An interjection used in astonishment, jest, or lamentation; *Oh! ah! also, vaha, Plaut.*

VĀHA interj. See VĀH.

VĀLDE. (contr. for valide) adv. *Very, very much, greatly;* also in replies, *yes, certainly, by all means.*

VĀLE. *Farwell; see VALEO.*

VĀLE-DICO, ēre. *To say farewell, to take leave.*

VĀLENTER. adv. *Strongly, violently.*

VĀLENS, tis. (from valeo) 1. *Sound, in good health.* II. *Strong, 1. Strong, thick, coarse.* 2. *Powerful, mighty.* 3. *Fig. In style, argument, &c., strong,*

VAL

we; My, powerful. 4. *Powerful, effective*.

VALENTĪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of valeus.) *Strong*.

VĀLEO, ul, itum, ēre. I. *To be well or in good health*; also with bene, recte, &c., when it means simply, *to be (in a certain state of health)*: ut vales? how do you find yourself? how are you? Ter.: hence, Vale, Farewell! also vale, valeas, valeat, valete, &c., *become! away with you!* we find also, Vale, as a substantive, with an adjective, *A farewell*: triste, id.

II. *To be strong in or at any thing, to be able*: hence, I. *To be able, to be in a condition to do any thing*. 2. *To avail or be effectual*. 3. *Of medicines, &c., To be efficacious or good, to have virtue*. 4. *To have or retain its force*. 5. *To be worth, to have a certain value*. 6. *To mean, signify, denote*. 7. *To allude*. 8. *To have influence, operate*: also, *to have an influence upon, to lead to*.

VĀLESCO, ēre. (inchoat. of valeo) *To grow strong, acquire strength*.

VĀLETDINĀRIS, a, um. (valeditudo) I. *Sickly, ill*. II. *Of or pertaining to sickness*: hence, Valeditudo, *An hospital, infirmary*.

VĀLETDŌ, or VĀLTĒDŌ, inis. f. (valeo) *The habit, state, or constitution of body, whether good or bad*: hence, I. *Illness, weakness, sickness, ill health, indisposition of the body or a part of it*. II. *Health, good health*.

VĀLGUS, a, um. *Bent outwards, bowed*.

VĀLDRE, adv. *Strongly, vehemently, very much*: also in replies, *yes, by all means*.

VĀLDUS, a, um. (valeo) I. *Sound, healthy, in good health*. II. *Strong, having great power, powerful, mighty*: also, *great, thick, broad, heavy, &c.*: also of medicine, *strong, powerful, efficacious*.

VĀLLĪS, ē. (vallus or vallum) *Of or relating to a wall or the palisades on it*.

VĀLLĒTUS, a, um. Part. of VĀLLO.

VĀLLIS, and VĀLLES, is. f. *A valley, vale*.

VĀLLO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (vallus, or vallum) *To palisade, fortify with a rampart, circumvallate*: hence, fig., *to fortify, fence, guard, environ, surround*.

VĀLLUM, i. n. (vallus) *The palisades together (chevaux de frise) which were stuck into a mound or rampart round a camp, a fortification by palisades; a circumvallation*.

VAL

VĀLLUS, i. m. *A stake, pale, post*: especially, *a stake or pale used in circumvallating, or fortifying a camp, a palisade*: also, vallus, for vallum, i. e. *the palisades, chevaux de frise*.

VĀLVĀ, ō. f. *The leaf of a folding door*; we usually find the plural, vālvæ, *folding doors*.

VĀNESCO, ēre. (vanus) *To vanish, disappear*.

VĀNĪLOUS, a, um. (vanus and dico) *That speaks vainly or falsely*.

VĀNĪLOQUENTIA, ō. f. (vaniloquus) *Vain, empty, unprofitable speech*.

VĀNĪLOQUIDŌCTUS, A fictitious name, *An empty talker*.

VĀNĪLOQUES, a, um. (vanus and loquor) I. *Lying, false*. II. *Boastful*.

VĀNITAS, ātis. f. (vanus) *Emptiness: absence of truth, falsehood, vanity*: especially in speaking, *untruth, falsehood, emptiness*: of, *flattery, a bragging, boasting*: hence, *uselessness, unprofitableness*.

VĀNITĒDŌ, inis. f. i. q. *vanitas*: Plaut.

VĀNNO, ēre. (vanus) *To fan or winnow (corn)*.

VĀNNUS, i. f. *A wicker van, in which corn was separated from the chaff by shaking and waving the same, a fan, corn-van*.

VĀNUS, a, um. I. *Empty, containing nothing, void*: hence, II. *Empty, possessing only appearance, vain*. III. *Without truth or reality, untrue, false*.

IV. *Vain, idle, futile, to no purpose, ineffectual*: Vanum, subst., *Vanity, futility*: ex vano, *in vain, to no purpose*.

V. *Vain, frivolous, that delights in vain things*.

VI. *Vain, groundless*.

N. B. Vana (accus.), for vane; Virg.

VĀPĪDUS, a, um. Probably, *Mouldy*; and so, *corrupt*: hence, *bad, vicious*.

VĀPŌR, also VĀPŌS, ōris. m. I. *Steam, vapour, exhalation*: also, *smoke, fume*. II. *Heat, warmth*: also, *fire*, especially, *with smoke*. N. B. Vapors, for vapour; Lucr.

VĀPŌRĀRIUM, i. n. (vapour) *A stove by which water for a warm bath was heated*.

VĀPŌRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (vaporo) *A steaming, exhaling*; vapour, steam, exhalation.

VĀPŌRĪFER, a, um. (vapour and fero) *Emitting, causing, or full of vapour, steam, or heat*.

VĀPŌRO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (vapour) I. Intrans. *To emit vapour, exhale, steam*.

II. Trans. I. *To fill with vapour,*

VAP

steam, or smoke, to evaporate: also, *to evaporate, raise by evaporation*: also, *to cause to evaporate*. 2. *To heat, warm*.

VĀPFA, ō. f. Perhaps properly, *The mould or mustiness of wine, &c.*: hence, *wine turned sour or insipid*: heuce, fig., *a bad or worthless fellow*.

VĀPFLĀRIS, ē. (vapulo) *That is beaten*.

VĀPFLŌ, āvi, ātūm, āre. I. *To be beaten, to receive blows*: hence, II. *To be beaten by an enemy, to be conquered or routed*.

III. *Vapula, jubeo to vapulare, Go and be flogged! go and be hanged!*

IV. *To be rebuked or reprimanded*.

VĀRA, ō. L. (varus) *A forked pole for spreading nets upon*.

VĀRIANTIA, ō. f. (vario) *Difference, variety*.

VĀRIĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (vario) *Difference, variation*.

VĀRIĀTUS, a, um. (varius) *Full of diluted veins*.

VĀRIĒTUS, a, um. (varius) *Straddling*.

VĀRIE, adv. I. *Varietately, in spots*. II. *Variouly, diversely, in manifold ways*.

VĀRIĒTAS, ātis. f. (varius) I. *Variety or diversity of colour*. II. *Gen. Variety, difference, diversity*: hence, I. *Variety, vicissitude, change*. 2. *Difference, want of agreement*. 3. *Fickleness, inconstancy*.

VĀRIO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (varius) I. Intrans. I. *To be variegated*. 2. *To be various or diversified*. II. Trans. I. *To variegate, checker, diversify (colour)*.

2. Gen. *To make different, to alter, change, vary, diversify*: hence, Variatus, a, um, also adjectivē, *Different, various*.

VĀRIUS, a, um. (from varus) *Manifold, various*. I. In respect of colour, *Varietated, of divers colours*. II. In respect of quality or nature, *Different, diversified, various*: also with a dative, *different from*.

III. In respect of opinion or disposition, *Fickle, changeable, unstable, inconstant*.

VĀRIUS, leis. c. (varus) *A swollen or dilated vein in the leg*.

VĀRUS, a, um. *Out of a straight line; bent, stretched, or grown apart; bent, or stretched outwards*: hence, I. *Straddling*. II. *Different, dissimilar*.

VĀS, vādis. m. (from vado) *A surety, bail*: especially in capital cases.

VĀS, vasis. n. (also, Vasum, i.) Plur

VASA, *orum*, *Any vessel*: hence, *VASA*, I. In the *army*, *Baggage*. II. In *householdry*, *Ad utensilia* or *implements* are called *VASA*. N. B. Nomin. *vasum*, *Plaut.*

VASABRUM, I. n. (*vas*, *vasis*) *Money given to a governor upon going into a province, to provide furniture and equipage.*

VASCULARIUS, I. m. (*vasculum*) *A maker of gold or silver vessels, a goldsmith, silversmith.*

VASICULUM, I. n. (*dimin. of vas*) *A little vessel, especially, of metal or bronze.*

VASTATOR, *ōnis*, f. (*vasto*) *A devastating, laying waste.*

VASTATOR, *ōnis*, m. (*vasto*) *One who devastates or lays waste.*

VASTATRIX, *icis*, f. (*vastator*) *She that devastates or lays waste.*

VASTE, *adv.* *Desolately*: hence, I. *Fastly, awfully, very greatly.* II. *Awkwardly, uncouthly.*

VASTIPICUS, a, um. (*vastus* and *facio*) *Laying waste, devastating.*

VASTITAS, *ōtis*, f. (*vastus*) I. *A wilderness, solitude, desert.* II. *A laying waste, devastation*: a *waste, solitude*: hence, *fig.*, a *depopulating, a removing many persons by death.* III. *Uncouth greatness, hugeness, awkwardness.*

VASTITUS, *us*, f. (*vastus*) I. q. *vastitas*; *Plaut.*

VASTO, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, (*vastus*) I. *To lay waste, devastate, pillage, plunder*: hence, *II. To make empty or void.* III. *To cause to grow wild.* IV. *To disturb, harass, perplex.*

VASTUS, a, um. I. *Waste, desert, uninhabited, desolate*: hence, II. *Fig. Awkward, clumsy, unmannerly, ill-bred.*

III. *Awkwardly great, monstrous, unskillful.*

VATES, *is*, c. (*from the old Greek* *ἄντρος* *for* *ἄντρος, ἄντρος*) I. *A soothsayer, prophet or prophetic*: hence, II. *A poet or poetical.* III. *Any one who ceeds in his art or profession, and is as it were on oracle in it.*

VATICINATIO, *ōnis*, f. (*vaticinor*) *A soothsaying, prophesying.*

VATICINATOR, *ōnis*, m. (*vaticinor*) *A soothsayer, prophet.*

VATICINOSA, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, (*vates*) I. *To prophesy as a soothsayer.* II. *To sing or celebrate as a poet*: also *facetē*, to *sing, say, rehearse.* III. *To rave, to be frantic or enthusiastic, to talk idly.*

VATICINUS, a, um. (*vates*) *Prophetical.*

VE, an *enclitic*. (*from vel*) I. *Or.*

II. *And, especially after ne*: hence, *neve*, *for neque*; *Cic.*

VECORDIA, *re*, f. (*vecors*) I. *Want of understanding, madness, phrenzy.* II. *Rage, fury.* III. *Foolishness, silliness.*

VECORDS, *dis*, (*ve* and *cor*) *Without reason or understanding, frantic, mad, silly, foolish.*

VECTABILIS, e. (*vecto*) *That can be borne or carried.*

VECTATIO, *ōnis*, f. (*vecto*) *A being carried or borne.*

VECTIGALIS, *is*, n. (*from vectigale*, *from vectigalis*) I. *That which is paid to the state, taxes, revenue.* II. *That which is paid to individuals, whether from duty or from ancient custom.* I. *From duty*: on the part of the receiver, *Rent, income, revenue*; on the part of the payer, *rent*. 2. *From custom*: *A present, gratuity, &c.* N. B. Genit. *vectigallorum*, *Suet.*

VECTIGALIS, e. (*veho*) I. *That which is paid as a tax or tribute to the state or an individual.* II. *Bound to pay taxes or tribute, tributary.* III. *Producing revenue, gain, or profit.*

VECTIO, *ōnis*, f. (*veho*) *The act of carrying.*

VECTIS, *is*, m. (*veho*) *A wooden or iron bar for various purposes.* I. *For moving weights, A lever, spar of wood*; *Cæs.* II. *For breaking or forcing any thing open, A cross-bar.* III. *For securing a door, A bar, bolt.*

VECTO, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, (*freq. of veho*) *To carry, bear, bring*: *Vecturali*, *To be carried, to ride.* N. B. Also, *vector*, *for vecto*; e. g. *se inces* *vectatum*, *Plaut.*

VECTOR, *ōnis*, m. (*veho*) I. *One that carries or bears.* II. *One that is carried or borne.* I. *A passenger in a ship.* 2. *A rider.*

VECTORIUS, a, um. (*vector*) *That serves for carrying or transporting.*

VECTURA, *re*, f. (*veho*) I. *The act of conveying, carriage.* II. *Money paid for carriage, freight.*

VECTUS, a, um. *Part. of Veho.*

VEGEO, *ere*, *To excite, move, quicken.*

VEGETUS, a, um. (*vegō*) *Lively.*

I. *In respect of body, Agile, fresh, vigorous.* II. *In respect of mind, Quick, sharp, active.*

VEGRANDIS, e. I. *Not very large, small.* II. *Very great.*

VEHEMENS, *is*, (*perhaps from ve and mens*) I. *Fehement, violent, impetu-*

ous. II. *Strong, powerful, efficacious, operative.*

VEHEMENTER, *adv.* I. *Violently, with vehemence.* II. *Strongly, very, very much.*

VEHICULUM, I. n. (*veho*) *Any vehicle.* I. *On the water, A vessel, boat, ship, &c.* II. *On land, A carriage, car, wagon, &c.*

VEHO, *vexi*, *vecum*, *ere*. (*from* *ἔχω*, *ἔξω*) *To carry or bear.* I. *Of men, To carry or bear on the shoulders*: to *draw.*

II. *Of water, To bear*: hence, *pass.*, *Vehi*, *To be carried or borne, to sail, ride, &c.*: also, *vehī*, *to remove or go to a place*: also with an accusative, *to traverse, travel over or through*: *Vehens*, *riding.*

VEL, (*prop. Imperat. of volo*) I. *Or, vel—vel, either—or.* II. *It also serves for connecting, And*; *partiter pietate vel armis, Virg.*: *It is repeated, both—and*; *vel* *adviser vel participes vel socius, Cic.*

III. *Even.* IV. *For example.* V. *With superlatives, for quam, or longe, Intensive*; *fructum vel maximum cepi, Cic.*

VELLĀMEN, *inis*, n. (*velo*) *A covering, clothing, garment, dress.*

VELLĀMENTUM, I. n. (*velum*) I. q. *vellamen*, *A covering, clothing, veil.*

VELLĀNUM, I. n. (*velum*) *A large curtain spread over the theatre or amphitheatre, to protect the spectators from the heat of the sun, an awning.*

VELLES, *itēs*. *Provoking, skirmishing*: hence, *velles*, *c. miles*, *A young light-armed soldier, who in battle did not stand in the ranks, but was usually employed in skirmishing before the van, to which he retired when repulsed by the enemy.*

VELVER, a, um. (*velum* and *fero*) *Carrying a sail.*

VELLICATIO, *ōnis*, f. (*vellifico*) *A sailing.*

VELLICATUS, I. n. (*vellifico*) *A sailing.*

VELLICUS, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, (*vellifico*)

I. *Intrans. To sail.* II. *Trans. To sail through*: hence, *Vellificatus*, a, um, *Sailed through.*

VELLICOR, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, (*vellifico*)

I. *To sail.* II. *To favour.*

VELLĀNIS, e. (*velles*) *Of or pertaining to the Velletes.*

VELLĀTIŌ, *ōnis*, f. (*vellitor*) *A skirmishing.*

VELLĀTOR, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, (*velles*) *To skirmish*: hence, *fig.*, *to skirmish (with words)*: to *quarrel, wrangle.*

VEN

come, to be future or next. N. B. Passive, impers.; e. g. ventum est, *I, thou, &c. come.*

VENOR, ātus sum, āri. *To hunt.* I. Intrants; canes ducere venatum. Plant. 2. Trans.; leporem, Virg.; hence, fig., *To hunt, seek after earnestly or with pains.*

VENTER, īris. m. (probably from *vēreō*, intestinum) 1. *The paunch, belly.*

II. *The stomach; hence, for, a glutton.*

III. *A belly, any protuberance in the shape of a belly.*

VENĒGENUS, a, um. (ventus and gigno) *That produces or brings forth wind.*

VENTILO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for ventulo, from ventulus) *To swing or brandish in the air; also simply, ventilare, sc. arma, to brandish arms before fighting; especially, to set the air in motion upon any thing, to fan; hence, fig. I. To fan into a flame, to excite. II. To shake, move to and fro. III. To drive, to come.*

VENTIO, ōnis. f. (venio) *A coming.*

VENTITO, āre. (freq. of venio) *To come, to come often.*

VENTUS, a, um. (ventus) I. *Full of wind, windy.* II. *Fig. Vain, empty.*

III. *Light, frivolous, fond of vanity.*

IV. *Fickle, inconstant, changeable.*

V. *Fleet, swift.*

VENTRĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of venter)

I. *The belly.* II. *Cordis, a ventricle.*

VENTRIGŪS, a, um. (venter) *Pot-bellied.*

VENTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ventus) *A little or gentle wind, a breeze.*

VENTUS, i. m. I. *Wind, air in motion; hence, fig. II. Impending calamity, a storm.* III. *Venti secundū, Cic., i. e. good fortune.* IV. *A means of excitement.* V. *Fig. A means of attaining one's end.* VI. *Fig. Favour, or approbation which favours one's views.*

VII. *Fig. Fame, rumour, report (when injurious).*

VENCĪLUS, a, um.; e. g. uva, Hor.; a kind of grape.

VENUM-DO, or VENUNDO, dēdi, dātum, dāre. *To sell.*

VENUS, us and i. m. *Sale; venum ire, to be sold, properly, to go to sale; posta veno, exposed for sale, Tac.*

VENUSTAS, ātis. f. (Venus) I. *Comeliness of form, beauty.* II. *Gracifness or elegance of speech; hence, wit, humour, pleasantry.* III. *Agreeableness in behaviour, politeness, good breeding.* IV. *Agreeableness, pleasantness, pleasurc.*

VEN

VENUSTE. adv. *Beautifully, elegantly, gracefully.*

VENUSTĪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of venustus) *Somewhat beautiful or pretty.*

VENUSTUS, a, um. (Venus) I. *Comely in form or appearance; beautiful, pretty.* II. *Pleasing in speech or manner, elegant, agreeable; hence, factitious, humorous.*

VE-PALLIDUS, a, um. *Very pale.*

VEPREŪLA, æ. (dimin. of vepres) *A little briar or bramble.*

VEPRES, is. c. *A briar, bramble, thorn.*

VER, vēris. n. ($\frac{2}{3}$ with the digamma ῶλ.) I. *The spring.* II. *Fig. Spring.* III. *Any thing that grows or appears in spring.*

VERĀTRUM, i. n. *Helibore.*

VERAX, ācis. (vero, are) *According to truth, that speaks the truth, veracious.*

VERBENA, æ. f. *Any sacred plant or branch.*

VERBENĀCA, æ. f. (verbena) *Fervain (Verbena officinalis, L.).*

VERBENĀTUS, a, um. (verbena) *Adorned with a garland of verbena.*

VERBER, ēris. n. I. *A whip, scourge, lash; hence, the thong of a sling, also, a sting.* II. *A blow, stroke, or stripe with a lash or whip; and gen., a blow, stroke; verbera, blow, strokes, lashes; hence, fig. a stroke, blow, shock.*

VERBERĀBĪLIS, e. (verbero, are) *That deserves a beating.*

VERBERĀTIO, ōnis. f. (verbero, are) *A beating; hence, fig., chastisement, reproof; Cic.*

VERBERĀTUS, a, um. (verber) *That deserves blows or stripes.*

VERBERŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. (verber) *To beat, couch, scourge, whip, flog; also, to strike, tangle; hence, fig., to scourge, chastise, torment.* N. B. Verberantes, for vapulantes; Plaut.

VERBERŪ, ōnis. m. (verber) *A term of reproach, One that deserves stripes, a scoundrel, rascal.*

VERBŌSE. adv. *Verbosely, with many words.*

VERBŌSUS, a, um. (verbum) *Full of words, verbose.*

VERBUM, i. n. I. *A word; Verbo, By word of mouth; also, in verbo only, in pretence; Verba, A form, formula, word.* II. *In grammar, A verb.* III. *A mere word, empty word, sound without sense.* IV. *A clause containing several words.* V. *A proverb, sentence, adage.*

N. B. Verbum, for verborum; Plaut.

VER

VERCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of ver) *Young spring; a term of endearment, Plaut.*

VERE. adv. I. *According to truth, truly, really, in fact.* II. *According to the nature of a thing, properly, reasonably.* III. *Seriously, in earnest.*

VERECUNDE. adv. *Shamefacedly, modestly, bashfully.*

VERECUNDIA, æ. f. (verecundus) I. *Respect, veneration, reverence.* II. *Fear, fearfulness, hesitation.* III. *Bashfulness, shyness, sheepishness.*

IV. *Modesty.* V. *A shame, disgrace.*

VERECUNDOR, āri. (verecundus) *To be bashful or ashamed.*

VERECUNDUS, a, um. (verecor) *Bashful, modest, shamefaced.*

VEREDUS, i. m. *A horse, a swift-paced horse.*

VERENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of vereor; see VEREOR.* II. *Adj. 1. Honourable. 2. Terrible.*

VEREOR, itus sum, ēri. I. *To be shy of any thing. 1. To reverence, respect, fear. 2. To be afraid of.* II. *To fear, dread; also with a active of the thing of which one wishes the preservation of good, to be anxious on behalf of any thing; navibus, Cæs.; followed by ne, that, lest, or, ne non, or ut, that not, lest not. III. To anticipate with fear, to be apprehensive. IV. To possess shame.*

VERGĪLE, ārum. f. (virga) *The seven stars, otherwise called Pleiades.*

VERGO, ēre. (from *vergo*) I. *Trans. 1. To turn, bend, or incline towards; hence, 2. To pour, pour out.* II. *Intrans. To incline or tend towards; hence, 1. Of situation, To lie towards. 2. To decline, verge towards an end.*

VERIDICUS, a, um. (verus and dico)

I. *That speaks truly.* II. *That is said as truth, true.*

VERISIMĪLIS, e. or VERISIMĪLIS, e. *Probable, like the truth.*

VERISIMĪLITUDO, or VERI SIMĪLITUDO, mis. f. *Exact resemblance; hence, probability.*

VERITAS, ātis. f. (verus) I. *Truth.* II. *Necessary or natural concord.*

III. *Equity, justice.* IV. *Reality, real nature of a thing; certainly.* V. *Integrity, probity.*

VERTUS, a, um. *Part. of VEREOR.*

VERVERBĪUM, i. n. (verus and verbum) *A speaking of the truth.*

VERVICĪLĀTUS, a, um. *Tessellate, wrought in checkerwork.*

VERVICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of vermis) *A little worm.*

VERMINA, um. n. (allied to vermis, or from verro.) *A gripping of the bowels, as if occasioned by worms.*

VERMINATIO, ōnis. f. (vermho) *I. The worms (a disease); in cattle, the bots. II. Torture, pain.*

VERMINO, āre. (from vermina, or vermis) *To have worms, to be troubled with worms; to be in pain, to prick and shoot; verminat auris, Mart.*

VERMIS, is. in. *A worm.*
VERNA, æ. m. (probably from barn, i. e. a child) *I. A slave born in his master's house. II. A native.*

VERNACULUS, a, um. (verna) *I. Native, indigenous. II. Petulant; scurrilous.*

VERNĀLITER, adv. *After the manner of verna, with affected politeness.*

VERNĪS, e. (verna) *A slave; hence, I. Servile, low, mean. II. Low, of common wit, pectulant.*

VERNĪTAS, ātis. f. (vernitis) *The behaviour or manners of a verna, or house-born slave. I. Affectation. II. Pettulance.*

VERNĪTER, adv. *In the manner of a verna or slave; hence, with low wit.*

VERNO, āre. (vernus, se. tempus) *To be renewed as in the spring.*

VERNŪLA, æ. c. Dimin. of verna.

VERNUS, a, um. (ver) *Of or pertaining to spring.*

VERO. (verus) *I. Adv. In truth, really, indeed; hence, I. In answers, Yes, certainly, by all means. 2. In urging or pressing one to do any thing, Pray do; cape vero, pray take it, do take it, Plaut. 3. In a climax, Indeed, fully; tum vero cerneret, Sall., i. e. then indeed.*

II. Conj. *But, however, denoting a transition to something more important than that which had been mentioned.*

VERPUS, i. m. *A circumcised man.*

VERRES, is. m. *A boar pig.*

VERINUS, a, um. (verus) *Of or belonging to a boar pig; jus, Cic., with a facetious allusion at the same time to Verres, the celebrated propraetor of Sicily.*

VERRO, verri, versum, ēre. *I. To brush or sweep, to brush or sweep out together; also, to brush or sweep clean, to cleanse by brushing or sweeping; hence, I. Fig. To brush, as it were to brush or sweep. III. To draw, drag, trail.*

IV. *To cover by drawing or trailing.*

V. *Fig. To sweep away, to take away, carry off. VI. To move, excite, set in motion.*

VERROCA, æ. f. (perhaps a Gallic word) *A fault, failing.*

VERRUCOSUS, r, um. (verruca) *I. Full of warts, having warts. II. Fig. Rough, rugged.*

VERVINO, āre. l. q. verito. *To turn, take a turn.*

VERSABILIS, e. (verso) *Movable.*

VERSABUNDUS, a, um. (verso) *That turns itself round.*

VERSĀTILIS, e. (verso) *That turns itself about or may be turned about, moveable.*

VERSĀTIO, ōnis. f. (verso) *A turning, turning round or about; fig., change, revolution.*

VERSICOLOR, ōris. (verso and color) *That changes its colour; hence, I. Dyed, coloured. II. Of variable colour, that changes its colour when turned.*

III. *Of divers colours, party-coloured, variegated.*

VERSICULUS, l. m. (dimin. of versus) *I. A line, a little line. II. A verse.*

VERSIFLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (versificus) *I. Intrans. To smoke verses. II. Trans. To reduce or form into verses.*

VERSIFELLIS, e. (verto and pellis) *That changes its hide or skin; hence, I. That changes its form. II. Fig. That assumes a different shape or form, dissembling, wily, sly.*

VERSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of verito) *I. To turn, especially, to turn off, from side to side, or round, about; hence, Versari, To be turned round, to turn itself round; also, to shake, shake about; hence, Versari, I. To be in a place, to reside, live, dwell; also, to conduct or behave one's self. 2. To be occupied or employed about any thing; also, to consist in, rest or depend upon any thing. II. To turn or drive round. III. Fig. To turn, to shift, change. IV. To rule, manage, direct. V. To discompose, vex, disturb. VI. To consider, revolve, reflect upon; hence, to design, contrive, plan. VII. To treat, manage, handle.*

VIII. *To overthrow, destroy.*

VERSOR, āri. See VERSO.

VERSORIVS, or VORSORIVS, a, um. (verso) *Turning round, that serves for turning round or about; hence, Versorila (vors.), æ. se. funis, The rope by which a sail, and so the course of a ship, is guided.*

VERSURA, or VORSURA, æ. f. (verto) *I. A turning, turning about. II. A changing of a creditor, i. e. when one pays a debt by means of money borrowed*

at higher interest from another quarter: versuram facere, to contract a loan.

VERVUS, or VORSUS, a, um. Part. *I. From verro. II. From verito.*

VERVUS, or VORSUS, is. m. (verto) *A turning round or about; hence, I. A furrow; hence, I. A line in writing; especially, a line in poetry, a verse; hence, a song, tune. 2. Any row or line. II. A kind of dance.*

VERVUS (VORSUS), or VERSUM (VORS.) *I. Adv. Towards, with or without the preposition ad or in. II. Prep. with an accusative, usually placed after its case, Towards.*

VERVUTE, adv. *Cunningly, craftily.*

VERVOTIA, æ. f. (versutus) *Cunning, craftiness.*

VERVOTILOQUUS, a, um. (versutus and loquor) *That talks craftily.*

VERVOTES, a, um. (verto) *I. That is easily turned. II. Versatile, ingenious, cunning. 1. In a good sense, Clever, quick. 2. In a bad sense, Sly, artful, crafty, wily.*

VERVAGUS, i. m. (in the Gallic language) *A greyhound.*

VERTEBRA, æ. f. (verto) *Any joint of the limbs; especially, a joint of the backbone.*

VERTEX, or VORTEX, iclis. m. (verto) *Prop. That which turns or is turned; hence, I. The pole on which the heavens were supposed to revolve. II. The crown of the head; hence, I. The head. 2. Any point, top, summit; also simply, a hill, mountain, eminence. 3. The most excellent in any thing, the highest, greatest. III. A whirlwind; also a waterspout or whirlpool; the word in this sense is usually written vortex; see VORTEX; we find, however, vertex, Virg. Æn. 7, 567.*

VERTICO, inis. f. (verto) *I. A turning, turning round or about; hence, II. Giddiness, dizziness, a swimming of the head. III. A changing, altering.*

VERTO, or VORTO, it, sum, ēre. *I. Trans. I. To turn, turn aside, towards, or away; also, to turn round; also, verti, to turn one's self, turn round; also, to turn towards; Verti, to be in a place, prop. and fig.; verti may also be rendered, to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing. 2. To be occupied or engaged in any thing. 3. To fall to the share of; decus in legatos versus est, Liv. Vertere, 2. To turn up with the plough, spade, &c., to plough, dig. 3. To overturn, upset; hence, fig., to overthrow, destroy. 4*

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Fig. To turn, to convert, apply; also, to turn, *direct*: hence, *verti*, to be inclined towards any thing. 5. **Fig. To turn, to ascribe, impute.** 6. **To turn from one language into another, to translate.** 7. **To change, alter.** 8. **To cause to turn out well or ill**; *dii vertant bene, quod agas, may Heaven prosper it*, Ter.: hence, *verti*, to turn out well or ill, to have a certain issue or result. 9. **To revolve in the mind, consider, ponder, reflect upon.** 10. **To exchange.** 11. **Intrans.** 1. **To turn round.** 2. **To turn out well or ill, to have a certain issue or result.**

VERU, u. n. 1. **A spit, broach.** 11. **A javelin, pike, lance.** We find also, *verum*, i. Plaut.

VERUNA, æ. f. (veru) A spit, a javelin. **VERUNA, conj. I. But.** 11. **However.**

VERUM, i. n. A spit; see **VERU**.

VERUM, i. n. Truth; see **VERUS**.

VERUM ENIMVERO, conj. But indeed, but truly.

VERUM-TÄMEN, or VERUNTÄMEN, conj. But however, yet however; it is sometimes used after a parenthesis for the sake of connection, as in English, *I say*.

VERUS, a, um. 1. **True, conformable to truth, real, genuine, not fictitious, artificial, or counterfeit**: hence, *Verum, subst. Truth, i. f. truth.* 11. **Right, proper, suitable; reasonable**: hence, *verum est, it is right, proper, reasonable.* 111. **That speaks the truth, veracious.**

VERÜTUM, i. n. (veru) A kind of javelin.

VERÜTUS, a, um. (veru) Armed with a javelin, spear, &c.

VERVEX, æis. m. A wether sheep: hence, *fig., a stupid fellow, mutton-head.*

VESÄNIA, æ. f. (vesanus) Madness, phrensy.

VE-SÄNUS, a, um. Out of his senses, insane, mad, raving, furious.

VESCOR, vesci. depon. (vesca) I. To eat or drink, to feed, especially, to eat.

II. Gen. To enjoy, make use of, employ, use.

VESCUS, a, um. 1. **Small, weak, ill.** 11. **Consuming, corrosive.**

VESICA, æ. f. 1. A bladder; especially, the urinary bladder; hence, 1. **Bladder, the skin of a bladder.** 2. **A purse made of bladder.** 3. **A bladder used as a ball.** 11. **Fig. Bombast.**

VESICĀA, æ. f. (dimin. of vesica) A little bladder.

VESPA, æ. f. A wasp.

VESPER, æris. m. and VESPERUS, or VESPER, æri. m. (vesper) 1. The evening

star. 11. **Evening**: hence, *abl. Vespere, and Vespere, In the evening, at even*: hence, *vesper, the evening meal, supper.* 111. **The west, the inhabitants of the west.**

VESPERA, æ. f. (vesp̄er) Evening.

VESPERASCO, rāvi, ære. (vespera) To become evening, grow towards evening.

VESPERTINUS, a, um. (vesper) 1. Of or pertaining to evening, vespertine: hence, *Vespertinum, Evening*: also, *Vespertinus, That does any thing in the evening*; or for, *vesperi, in the evening.* 11. **Western, situate towards the west.**

VESPERÛO, Inis. f. (vesper) The evening star.

VESPILLO, õnis. m. (vesper) One who buries dead bodies in the night.

VESTER, or VOSTER, tra, trum. (vestitico) Your: Voster (sc. herus), Your master: hence, *Vestrum, Your property.*

N. B. I. Vestrorum, vestrarum, for vestrum (genit. of Vos), among you, Ter. 2. Odio vestro, i. e. vestri, Liv.

VESTIARIUS, a, um. (vestis) Of or pertaining to garments or clothes: *Vestiarius, subst. Clothes.*

VESTIBULUM, i. n. 1. A porch, vestibule: hence, 11. **An entry, entrance**

111. Fig. in rhetoric, An exordium.

VESTIGATOR, õris. m. (vestigio) One who searches out or investigates.

VESTIGIUM, i. n. 1. A step, with the foot: hence, 11. **The mark or print of a foot, a footstep**: also, *the scent of a track, by which a dog pursues game*: hence, *fig., a mark, sign, trace, token.* 111. **A step.** 11V. **A spot or place on which one steps or stands.** 11. **The sole of the foot**: a horseshoe. 11. **A blow or stroke of a sharp instrument.** 111. **Fig. of time, A moment, instant**: hence, *e (ex) vestigio, immediately.*

VESTIGO, ære. (vestigium) 1. To search or trace out, to investigate. 11. **To trace out, to find by tracing out.**

VESTIMENTUM, i. n. (vestio) Any thing that serves for covering. 1. **Of persons, Clothing, wearing apparel.** 11. **Of other things, A covering, tapestry.**

VESTIO, ivi, tum, Ære. (vestis) 1. To clothe, cover, with a garment. 11. **Fig. To clothe, to cover or adorn as with a garment, or gen., to cover.** 11. **N. B. Vestit, for vestiebat; Virg.**

VESTIS, is. f. (vestis) 1. A garment, vestment, clothes, clothing. 11. **Any covering**: hence, 1. **Tapestry, arras.** 2. **The beard.** 3. **The skin or slough of a serpent.** 4. **A cobweb.** 5. **Any envelope or veil.**

VESTISICA, æ. f. (vestis and specio) A female slave who had the care of clothes or the wardrobe.

VESTIUS, a, um. 1. **Part. of vestio**; see **VESTIO.** 11. **Adj. 1. Clothed, dressed.** 2. **Fig. Clothed, covered, adorned.**

VESTITUS, us. m. (vestio) 1. Clothing, clothes, dress, attire. 11. **Fig. Clothing, covering, ornament, as with a garment.**

VETĀBĀNTĀRIUS, a, um. (vetus); e. g. sutor, a cobbler, Suet.

VETĀNUS, a, um. (vetus) Old, aged, in years, veteran; miles veteranus, and simply, *Veteranus* (sc. miles), *A veteran*: legio veterana, consisting of veterans.

VETĀRASCŌ, rāvi, rātum, ære. (vetus) To grow old.

VETĀRATOR, õris. m. (from vetero, or veterasco) One who has grown old in any thing, and so is well versed in it: hence a cunning or crafty person, as we say, *An old soldier.*

VETĀRĀTORIE, adv. Cunningly, subtly, craftily.

VETĀRĀTORIUS, a, um. (veterator) Cunning, subtle, crafty.

VETĀRĀTRIX, icis. f. (veterator) Cunning, subtle, crafty.

VETERINUS, a, um. (for veterinus, from veto) That bears burdens or draws carriages.

VETERŪSUS, a, um. (veterus, i) 1. Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic. 11. **Fig. Lethargic, not lively or vigorous, sleepy**: also, *weak, feeble.*

VETERUS, a, um. (vetus) Old: hence, *Veternus, subst. 1. Old age.* 11. **Lethargy, as a disease especially of old persons**: hence, 1. **A long sleep.** 2. **Fig. Lethargy, sluggishness, sloth, laziness, inactivity.**

VETERŪSUS, i. m. See VETERUS, a, um.

VETĀRO, āvi, ātum, ære. (vetus) To grow old.

VĒTĪTUS, a, um. 1. **Part. of Veto**; see **VETO.** 11. **Adj. Forbidden, prohibited**: hence, *Vetitum, That which is forbidden*: also, a prohibition.

VĒTO, ut, tum, ære. (vetus) 1. To entreat, advise, or command a thing not to be done, to forbid, prohibit; followed by an accusative and infinitive, or *ne*: hence, *Vetari, To be forbidden.* Also, the person forbidden to do a thing is put in the accusative, without an infinitive: *vetui me tali voce, Ilor: hence, Veto, It is forbidden me, I am prohibited, I have no permission.* 11. **N. B. Veto is the proper word used by a tribune of the people in protesting against an act of the senate or**

s magistrate, *I forbid it, I protest against it.* II. Fig. *To forbid, to prevent, hinder.*

VETŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of vetus) Rather old, or pen., *old, aged, not young*; hence, subst., *Vetulus, An old man*; *Vetula, subst., An old woman.*

VĒTUS, ōris. Comp. *VĒtior, superl. Veterior.* Properly, *That has existed for a long time*; hence, *1. Old, aged, not young.* II. *Old, not new.* III. *Old, that has been or lived formerly, ancient, antique, of long standing.*

VĒTUSTAS, atis. f. (vestustus) I. Length of time or duration, whether past or future; hence, *posterity, future times.*

II. *Antiquity, old or former times*; hence, *the ancients, forefathers.* III. *Old friendship or acquaintance.* IV. *Craft, cunning.* V. *The old unsightly appearance of a thing, unsightliness.*

VĒTUSTAS, a, um. (vetus) I. *Old, not new.* II. *Old, not young.* III. *Antiquated, old-fashioned.*

VĒXAMEN, inis. n. (vexo) *Torment*; a shaking. **VĒXĀTO**, ōnis. f. (vexo) I. *Probably, A shaking, violent action.* II. *Troubled, vexation, uneasiness, pain.* III. *Abuse, ill treatment.*

VĒXĀTOR, ōris. m. (vexo) *A tormentor, troubler, disturber.*

VĒXILLĀRIUS, a, um. (vexillum) *Of or pertaining to a standard or the standards*; hence, I. *Vexillarius, subst., A standard bearer.* II. *Vexillarii (sc. milites), Tac.*, a kind of soldiers under the emperors, who had their own standard (vexillum) and formed part of a legion.

VĒXILLUM, i. n. I. *A standard, banner, ensign.* II. *The troop or squadron belonging to one standard.* III. *The flag displayed in a general's tent as a signal for marching or for battle.*

VĒXO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *Probably, To shake, move to and fro.* II. *To harass, molest, plague, vex, torment, hurt, injure*; *Vexata (sc. membra), Injured parts of the body, contusions, bruises.*

VIA, ōis. f. I. *A way.* I. *A way in which one walks, rides, &c.* 1. *A road, path.* 2. *In a town, A street.* 3. *A way, any passage*; in the human body, *a passage, channel, canal*: of a river, *a channel, course*; hence, *a rift, chink, gap, cleft*; also, *the track of an arrow in flying.* 2. *A journey, march.* II. Fig. I. *A way, means, or opportunity of doing or obtaining any thing.* 2. *A method, rule, way, plan, manner*; especially, *a proper or regular way, rule, or method*; hence, *Via (abl.),*

Methodically, according to rule, in due order. 3. *A stripe in a garment.*

VĪĀLLIS, e. (via) *Of or belonging to a way or road.*

VĪĀLUS, a, um. (via) *Of or relating to the roads or streets.*

VĪĀLĪCĀTUS, a, um. (viaticum) *Furnished with money for a journey.*

VĪĀLICUS, a, um. (via) *Of or pertaining to a road or to a journey*; hence, *Viaticum, subst., 1. That which one takes with him for a journey, money or provisions for a journey.* 2. *Money made by a soldier in war.*

VĪĀTOR, ōris. m. (vio, āre) *Any one who goes or journeys*; hence, *1. A traveller, wayfaring person.* II. *An attendant or officer who summoned persons into the presence of a magistrate, an apparitor, serjeant.*

VĪBRO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans.* 1. *To move quickly to and fro, to shake, quiver*; hence, *to shine, glitter.* 2. *To be hurled or brandished*: also, *to sound, resound.* II. *Trans.* 1. *To move any thing quickly to and fro, to shake, vibrate*; hence, 2. *To flourish, brandish, hurt.* 3. *To curl, crisp*; *crines, Virg.*

VĪBURNUCĪ, i. n. *A kind of shrub, by some called the wild vine, wayfaring tree (Viburnum Lantana, L.).*

VĪCĀNUS, a, um. (vicus) *Of or dwelling in a village or hamlet.*

VĪCĀRIUS, a, um. (vici) *That fills the place of a person or thing, vicarious*; hence, subst., *Vicarius, A substitute, deputy*; thus also, *Vicarius, A slave kept by another to do his work, an under-slave.*

VĪCĀTUM, adv. (vicus) I. *From street to street, by streets.* II. *From village to village, by villages.*

VĪCĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (viceni) *Of twenty, containing twenty.*

VĪCĒNI, ōis. a. (viginti) I. *Twenty, distributive.* II. *Gen. Twenty.*

VĪCĒSĪMĀNUS, a, um. (vicesimus) *Of the twentieth legion.*

VĪCĒSĪMĀRIUS, a, um. (vicesimus) *Of or pertaining to the twentieth part.*

VĪCĒSĪMUS, or **VĪCĒSĪMUS**, a, um. (viginti) *The twentieth*; hence, *Vicesima, sc. pars, The twentieth part.*

VĪCĒS, adv. *Twenty times.*

VĪCĪNĪS, e. (vicinus) *Of or pertaining to neighbours.*

VĪCĪNIA, ōis. f. (vicinus) *A neighbourhood, vicinity, parts near to a place*; also, *a neighbourhood, the neighbours.*

VĪCĪNITAS, atis. f. (vicinus) I. *Neighbourhood, vicinity, the parts near to a*

place; hence, II. *Neighbourhood, neighbours.*

VĪCĪUS, a, um. (vicus) I. *Near, in the neighbourhood*; subst., *Vicinus, and Vicinia*; *A neighbour*; hence, *Vicinia, ortum, Neighbouring places, the neighbourhood*; thus also, *Vicium, The neighbourhood*; hence, II. *Of place and time, Near.* III. *That comes near in respect of resemblance, like, similar, resembling.*

VĪCIS, or **VIX** (the nominative does not occur), cis. f. I. *A change, exchange*; hence, *Vicis, vicies, Any thing in or at which an exchange takes place*; hence, II. *Reciprocal behaviour or conduct, conduct of one person regulated by that of another*; return, requital, recompence, retaliation. III. *A turn, or time.*

IV. *Place, room, stead, also, place, office, duty*; *fungar vice cotis, Ilor.*; hence, in *vicem, in the place or room of*; also, *vice, instead of*; also *vicem, instead of*; also, *vicem, as*. V. *Fate, hop, lot, fortune, state, condition.* VI. *Person or part, when alternation is implied.* VII. *A fight, struggle, contest.*

VĪCĪSSĪM, adv. i. q. *vicesim*; *Plaut.*

VĪCĪSSIM, adv. I. *In turn, alternately.* II. *In return.*

VĪCĪSSĪMŪDO, inis. f. (vicis) I. *An interchange of two things, vicissitude, alternation.* II. *Reciprocity.*

VĪCĪMIA, ōis. f. (vincio) I. *A thank-offering, an animal offered in sacrifice as a memorial of some benefit received, a victim.* II. Fig. *A sacrifice, offering, victim.*

VĪCĪMĀRIUS, a, um. (victima) *Of or pertaining to victims*; hence, *Victimarius, sc. minister, A servant employed at sacrifices.*

VĪCĪTOR, āre. (freq. of vivo) *To live or feed upon any thing.*

VĪCTOR, ōris. m. (vincio) I. *A conqueror, vanquisher, victor*; also, *adjective, Victorious.* II. Fig. *One who has obtained his aim or accomplished his wish*: or, *one who subdues any thing.*

VĪCĪTORIA, ōis. f. (victor) *Victory.* I. Prop. *A vanquishing of an enemy in battle.* N. B. *Victoria, the goddess of Victory, Cic.*; also, *a statue of the same, Liv.* II. Fig. I. *In a court of justice, A gaining a suit.* 2. Gen. *An obtaining one's aim, an accomplishing one's desire or wish.*

VĪCĪTORIATVS, a, um. (victoria) *Marked with the image of the goddess of Victory*; hence, *Vicioriatius, sc. nummus, A coin, value half a Denarius*; Cic.

VICTORIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of victoria) *A little statue of the goddess of Victory.*

VICTRIX, icis. (victor) I. Subst. f. 1. *A female conqueror.* 2. *She that has obtained her end.* II. Adj. *Victorious, of or relating to victory.*

VICTRUS, a, um. Part. I. Of video.

VICTUS, a, um. Part. of VINCO.
VICTUS, us. m. (vivo) I. *A living, manner or mode of life.* II. *That upon which one lives, nourishment, sustenance, provision, food.* N. B. Dat. victu, Virg.: genit. victi, for victus; Plaut.

VICUS, i. m. (dimin. of vicus) *A little village or hamlet.*

VICUS, i. m. (from vicus; as vinum, from vicos) *A habitation, house; hence, I. A village, hamlet.* II. *A part, quarter, or division of a town.* III. *A street, which has houses at the sides.*

IV. *An estate in the country.*

VICELICIT. adv. (videre licet) I. *One may see, it is easy to be seen, it is evident, or apparent.* II. *Certainly, surely, evidently, truly.* III. *Namely.*

VIDEN? for vidense; Ter.

VIDEOR, vidi, visum, Ære. (from vidē, vīdō) I. Intrans. 1. *To see with the eyes.* 2. *To have the eyes open, to be awake.* II. Trans. 1. *To see.* 1. With the eyes, *To see, behold, look at.* 2. With other organs of sense, *To notice, perceive, observe, mark.* 3. With the mind, *To see, observe, perceive, discern; to find, remark, understand; hence, (a) To see, to obtain, get, have. (b) To live to see, to experience.* 2. *To go to see, to visit.* 3. *To look at, consider, think or reflect upon.* 4. *To see to, beware, take heed, take care.* 5. *To take care, to provide; also, to make ready, procure.* 6. *To treat or speak of any thing.* 7. *To look at or upon a thing or person; hence, 1. To have in view; it may also be rendered, to strive or endeavour after.* 2. *To look to, to rely or depend upon.* N. B. Videro, for vidēbo; Ter.: Cic. The passive Videor, visus sum is used in all these significations. 1. *To be seen; especially, videri often means, to seem, appear, have the appearance of.* Videtur, it seems; also, videri, to seem good. 2. *Passive of video, to consider, reflect; visum est, Plaut.* 3. *Passive of video, to see to, take care of, attend to; videndum esse aliud consilium, Cic.* N. B. I. Supine, visus; e. g. terribiles visu, Virg.: or this may be the ablative of subst. visus. 2. Vidēsīs, or vide sis, Pers.

VIDĒSIS, or VIDE SIS. See VIDEO, and Sis.

VIDUITAS, ātis. f. (viduus) I. *Encroachment, want.* II. *Widowhood.*

VIDUUS, i. m. *A packing-case, travelling-trunk, bag, or the like.*

VIDUO, āvi, ātum, Ære. (viduus) *To deprive, make void, or bereave of any thing; hence, Viduata, Beret of a husband, widowed.*

VIDUUS, us. um. Separated, deprived, without any thing. I. *Deprived of a husband or wife, whether by death or by long absence, widowed; hence, subst., Viduus, A widower; and Vidua, A widow; also, unmarried.* 1. *Of animals, Without a mate.* 2. *Fig. of trees, to which no vines are bound or married.* II. *Gen. Without any thing, void, empty; with an ablative or genitive.*

VIETOR, ōris. m. (vicio) *A maker of wicker-work, a basket-maker.*

VIETUS, a, um. (vicio) *Shriveled, withered.*

VIGEO, ul, Ære. I. *To live, thrive, be in force; hence, II. Fig. To be lively or vigorous.* III. *Fig. To live, to flourish or be in good condition, to be prosperous or in high estimation; thus also of literary men, to be eminent, to flourish.*

IV. *To be in operation, to display its powers; hence, to fight.*

VIGESCO, ĕre. (inchoat. of vigeo) *To begin to live or to be lively.*

VIGIL, ilis. I. *Awake, not asleep; hence, subst., A watcher, watchman, sentinel; hence, II. Fig. Watchful, as if awake.* III. *Watchful, attentive.*

IV. *Poetic.* I. *That renders watchful.* 2. *In or by which one watches.*

VIGILANS, tis. I. Part. of vigeo; see VIGILO. II. Adj. *Watchful, vigilant, careful.*

VIGILANTER. adv. *Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully.*

VIGILANTIA, æ. f. (vigilo) *Watchfulness, vigilance.*

VIGILAX, ātis. (vigilo) *Very watchful, or simply, watchful.*

VIGILA, æ. f. (vigil) I. *A watching, a being sleepless, a sleepless night; hence,*

II. *A watching by night for the safety of a town or other place; also, vigilia, a watch, soldiers keeping watch.* III. *A religious ceremony performed by night.*

IV. *Fig. Vigilance, care, attention; activity, unwearied zeal.*

VIGILIARIUM, i. n. (vigilia) *A place or building in which watch is kept, a watch-house.*

VIGILO, āvi, ātum, Ære. (vigil) I. Intrans. *To watch, to remain awake, not to sleep; hence, I. Fig. To be watchful, vigilant, attentive.* 2. *Fig. of fire, To burn continually.* II. Trans. I. *To do diligently.* 2. *To spend or pass (time) awake or watching.*

VIGINTI. numer. (vices) *Twenty.*

VIGINTIVIRATUS, us. m. *An office held by twenty colleagues, whether perpetual or temporary.*

VIGINTIVIRI, or VIGINTI VIRI, orum. m. *Twenty commissioners as colleagues.* I. *Twenty colleagues in a perpetual office.* II. *Twenty commissioners for the distribution of the Campanian lands among the soldiers.*

VIGOR, ōris. m. (vigeo) *Life; hence, fig., liveliness, vigour, activity.*

VILIPENDO, ĕre. (villit and pendo) *To value or esteem at little.*

VILIS, e. I. *For sale, to be sold.*

II. *Cheap; hence, I. Common, paltry, vile, despicable, contemptible; hence, Villi (abl.), Cheaply, at a low rate.* 2. *Common, easy to obtain.*

VILITAS, ātis. f. (villis) I. *Cheapness, lowness of price; also, villitas, a cheap time or season; hence, II. Smallness of value of a thing, meanness, insignificance.* III. *A wanting at a low rate.*

VILITER. adv. *Cheaply, at a low rate.*

VILLA, æ. f. *A villa, a house or building out of Rome, especially in the country, near a village or small town, at which cattle were kept, and near which were vineyards, fields, &c., a country house, country seat.*

VILLICUS, ōre. (villicus) *To superintend an estate or farm.*

VILLICUS, a, um. (villa) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with an estate, country house, or villa; hence, Villicus, subst., One that superintends the farming department of an estate, the overseer of a farm, a steward, bailiff; hence, fig., an overseer, president; urbis, Juv*

VILLUSUS, a, um. (villus) *Shaggy, rough, hairy.*

VILLULA, æ. f. *Dimin. of villa; Cic.*

VILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of vinum, for vinulum) *A little wine.*

VILLUS, i. m. *The long hair of animals, shaggy hair.*

VIMEN, inis. n. (vicio) *That which serves for plating or binding; hence, a pliant twig, osier.*

VIMENTUM, i. n. i. q. vimen; Tac.

VIMSALIS, e. (vimen) *Bearing or belonging to osters.*

VIMINEUS, a, um. (vimen) *Consisting of osters.*

VINUS for vine; Plaut.

VINACEUS, a, um. (vinum) *Of wine.*

VINALIS, e. (vinum) *Of or pertaining to wine; hence, plur., Vinalia, subst., The festival of wine.*

VINARIUS, a, um. (vinum) *Of or pertaining to wine; hence, Vinarius, subst., A dealer in wine, wine-merchant, vintner.*

VINCENS, a, um. (vincio) *Binding, tying.*

VINCIBILIS, e. *That can be easily gained.*

VINCIO, vinxī, vinctum, ire. I. To bind, bind or wind about: also simply, yincire, to fetter, put into bonds: also, as it were to fetter: hence, II. To make close by binding or lacing, to tighten by binding: hence, fig., to round (a period).

III. Fig. To bind or fetter, to confine, limit, keep in order, restrain, check.

IV. Fig. To fortify, secure. V. As it were to fetter, to chain. VI. To bind by magical arts, to charm, enchant.

VINCO, vici, victum, ēre. I. Intrans.

To conquer, to obtain the victory: hence, to win, gain; 1. In play, 2. In a lawsuit.

3. In speaking or debate, To prevail; also gen., to prove one's self in the right, to have one's own way. 4. To obtain one's aim, carry one's point, accomplish one's desire. II. Trans. 1. To conquer, subdue, vanquish, overcome (in battle or otherwise): Victus, a, um, in a lawsuit, Non-suited, convicted: hence, victus, that has lost his property, unfortunate: hence, 1. To outbid (at an auction).

2. To excel, surpass: hence, to outlive, survive. 3. To cross over, pass.

4. Fig. To overcome, force or prevail upon to do any thing or to yield, to master: also, to conquer, to destroy, annihilate, bring to nothing. 2. To prove triumphantly, to demonstrate.

VINCTUS, a, um. Part. of Vincio.

VINCULUM, and VINCULUM, l. n. (vincio)

I. A band, bond, tie: especially, Vincula, Fetters or bonds of a prisoner:

hence, a prison, in which malefactors are kept in bonds. II. Fig. A bond, fetter, any thing that limits or confines. III. Fig. A bond, that by which any thing is held together, fastened, or joined.

VINDICIA, æ. f. (vindico and demo)

I. A gathering of grapes, a vintage: hence, grapes, wine. II. A gathering of other fruits, harvest.

VINDEMIATOR, ōris, m. (vindemio) *A gatherer of grapes: also, a vine-dresser.*

VINDÉMIO, ære. (vindemia) *To gather grapes.*

VINDÉMIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vindemia)

A little vintage.

VINDÉMITOR, ōris, m. (vindemio) *A gatherer of grapes: the name of a star in the constellation Virgo; Or.*

VINDEX, icis, adj. and subst. (vindico) *One who lays claim to any thing, a claimant: hence, I. A defender, protector, deliverer, maintainer. II. Avenging, punishing.*

VINDICATIO, ōnis, f. (vindico) *I. A laying claim to a thing. II. A defending, an avenging.*

VINDICIA, æ. f. and usually, VINDICIAE, Ærum, f. (from vindico) *I. A judicial or formal claiming of a thing or person.*

1. Of a thing. 2. Of a person: either, The claiming of a person as one's slave, which is called, vindiciæ secundum servitutum, or, ab liberate in servitutem, Liv.: or, an asserting of one's freedom, which is called, vindiciæ secundum libertatem. II. The sentence of a judge.

VINDICO, (and more correctly, vindico), Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (for venum dico, from venus, property) *To adjudge or award as property: hence, I. To lay claim to any thing, to claim as one's right or property: especially, to lay claim to any thing in a court of law: hence, 1. Gen. To free, liberate, deliver. 2. To maintain, support, assert. II. To revenge.*

III. To punish; or, to inflict punishment.

VINDICTA, æ. f. (vindico) *I. The rod with which the prætor struck a slave when he made him free: hence, 1. A liberating or manumitting a slave. 2. Gen. A liberating, delivering. II. A maintaining, protecting, defending.*

III. Revenge, punishment.

VINETUM, l. n. (vinum) *A place planted with vines, a vineyard.*

VINEUS, a, um. (vinum) *Consisting of wine: hence, Vineæ, æ. subst. I. Sc. terra, A vineyard: also, for, vines, Virg. II. Sc. arbor, A vine; Colum. III. Sc. porticus, An arbour formed by a vine: hence, from its resemblance, A kind of machine or roof used at stages for the protection of the assailants from the missiles of the enemy; Cæs.: Cic.*

VINITOR, ōris, m. (vinum) *A vine-dresser.*

VINNŪS, a, um. Perhaps, Delightful, charming, pleasant; oratio, Plaut.

VINOLENTIA, æ. f. (vinolentus) *I. Propensity to wine-bibbing. II. Wine-bibbing, drunkenness.*

VINOLENTUS, a, um. (perhaps from vinum and olens) *I. Full of wine, intoxicated with wine. II. Full of wine, with a strong infusion of wine.*

VINOŪS, a, um. (vinum) *Full of wine: hence, I. Drunken, intoxicated. II. Given to wine, fond of wine. III. Like wine.*

VINUM, l. n. (vīns) *I. Wine. II. Wine, a drinking of wine, wine-bibbing.*

III. Grapes. IV. Home-made wine, any drink or liquor resembling wine.

VIOLA, æ. f. (vī) *I. A violet, of whatever colour. II. A violet colour.*

VIOLABILIS, e. (violo) *I. That can be injured, or easily injured. II. That may or ought to be injured or violated.*

VIOLACEUS, a, um. (viola) *Violet-coloured.*

VIOLARIUS, a, um. (viola) *I. Of or pertaining to violets: hence, Violarium, subst., A place in which violets grow, a violet-bed, violets themselves. II. Concerned with a violet colour: hence, Violaris, subst., One that dyes (clothes, &c.) a violet colour; Plaut.*

VIOLATIO, ōnis, f. (violo) *A violating, dishonouring, profaning.*

VIOLATOR, ōris, m. (violo) *A violator, dishonourer, profaner.*

VIOLENTER, adv. *I. Violently, by force: hence, II. Fiercely, impetuously, furiously. III. Angriely.*

VIOLENTIA, æ. f. (violentus) *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity.*

VIOLENTUS, a, um. (vis) *I. Fiolent, using force, vehement, impetuous, boisterous. II. With which force is used, violent.*

VIOLŌ, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (vis) *I. To injure, violate, dishonour, contaminate, defile. II. To injure, wound. III. To dye, colour, stain. IV. Fig. To hurt, offend.*

VIPĒRA (for vivipara), æ. f. *A viper, a viviparous kind of serpent (Coluber Beros, L.): but it seems that frequently, an adder, a serpent of any kind, is meant.*

VIPĒREUS, a, um. (vipera) *I. Of vipers or serpents. II. Full of vipers or serpents.*

VIPĒRINUS, a, um. (vipera) *Of vipers or serpents.*

VIR, i. m. (from ir) *I. A man, male person: hence, the man, he. II. A man, one that has reached man's estate*

III. *A husband.* IV. *A man of courage, principle, or honour, one who deserves the name of a man*: it may often be rendered, *a hero*: hence, *manly behaviour or conduct.* V. *A foot-soldier.* N. B. Genit. *virum*, for *virorum*;

VIRAGO, Inis. f. (vir) I. *A masculine woman.* II. For *virgo*; *Juturna virago*, Virg.: thus *Diana* is called, Sen. VIRENS, tis. I. Part. of *vir*; see VIREO. II. Adj. 1. *Green, verdant.* 2. Fig. *Blooming, youthful*; *puella, Hor.*: thus also, *virenti*, i. e. *juveni*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17.

VIREO, ui, ère. I. *To be green or verdant.* II. Fig. *To be fresh, lively, vigorous, or in good condition.*

VIRES, ium, f. Strength; see VIREO.

VIRESCO, ère. (inchoat. of *vir*) *To become green or verdant*: hence, fig., *to spring forth in a fresh or lively manner.*

VIRETUM, i. n. (vireo) *A green or verdant spot.*

VIRGA, æ, f. (vireo) I. *A green bough, especially, a long thin bough, whether cut off from the tree or not: hence, a graft, scion*: especially, *a twig cut off a rod, wand, staff*: also, *a magical wand*: especially, the *caduceus of Mercury*: hence, II. *The streak of an imperfect rainbow*: any stripe or streak.

VIRGATOR, ècis, m. (virga) *One who strikes or beats with rods.*

VIRGATUS, a, um. (virga) I. *Striped, variegated.* II. *Consisting of twigs or osiers.*

VIRGATUM, i. n. (virga) *A place full of bushes, a thicket.*

VIRGEUS, a, um. (virga) *Of rods or twigs.*

VIRGIDEMA, or VIRGINDÈMA, æ, f. *A word facetiously formed after the word vindemia, A harvest of blows or stripes*; *Plaut.*

VIRGINALIS, e. (virgo) *Of or belonging to a virgin.*

VIRGINATUS, a, um. (virgo) *Of or concerned with virgins.*

VIRGINEUS, a, um. (virgo) I. *Of, belonging or proper to, virgins.* II. *Of the aqueduct called Virgo.*

VIRGINISVENDUNDÈS (virgo and vendo) *A fictitious word, i. e. Seller of virgins*; *Plaut.*

VIRGINITAS, àtis, f. (virgo) *Virginity, maidenhood.*

VIRGO, Inis. f. (vireo) I. *A virgin, maid*: also, the constellation *Virgo*: hence, fig. I. *Of things without life,*

Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed. 2. *An aqueduct of very cool water at Rome* is called *Virgo* (*hodie, Trevi*); *Ov.*

II. *Any unmarried woman.* III. *A young married woman.*

VIRGULA, æ, f. (dimin. of *virga*) I. *A little twig, rod, or branch.* II. *A little staff.*

VIRGULTUM, i. n. (for *virguletum*, from *virgula*) *A bush; a thicket, shrubbery.*

VIRGUNCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of *virgo*) *A young virgin, little maid.*

VIRIDIA, um, n. See VIREIDIS.

VIRIDICO, ære. (viridis) *To make green*; *silva viridicata*, Cic., i. e. *green.*

VIRIDIS, æ, (vireo) I. *Green, in all its shades*: hence, *Viride*, *Green, a green colour, any thing green*; *Viridia*, subst. 1. *Green trees, plants, &c.* 2. *Green walks.* II. Fig. *Green, young, fresh, not old.* III. *Fresh, lively, vigorous.*

VIRIDITAS, àtis, f. (viridis) I. *The green colour of a thing, greenness.* II. *Liveliness, briskness, freshness.*

VIRIDO, àre. (viridis) I. *Intrans. To be green*: hence, *Viridans*, *Green, verdant.* II. *Trans. To make green*: hence, *Viridari*, *To become green.*

VIRILIS, e. (vir) I. *Of, proper or belonging to a man, manly.* 1. *In respect of sex.* 2. *In respect of age.* II. *Manly, suitable to, or becoming a man, not effeminate*: hence, *Virilla*, *Manly actions*; *Sall.*

VIRILITER, adv. *Manfully, in a manly manner*; *firmly, courageously.*

VIRIPENS, tis. (vires and potens) *Powerful, mighty.*

VIRITIM, adv. (vir) I. *Man by man*; sometimes, *among all, to each*; sometimes, *singly*; sometimes, *together, collectively.* II. *Separately, one by one.*

VIRTUS, utis, f. (vir) *Properly, Manliness, manfulness, Gr. ἀρετή*: hence, *that which becomes or is proper to a man.*

I. *Boldness, valour, courage*: also *gen., courageousness, spirit.* II. *Virtue*: I. *The virtues taken together, virtuous conduct or behaviour.* 2. *A single virtue.* III. *Good qualities, properties, or talents taken together, and so, qualities, properties, talents, goodness, excellence.* Also, *military talents.* IV. *A single good quality.* V. *Power, virtue, efficiency.*

VIRUS, i. n. *Natural moisture of any thing.* I. *The juice or sap of plants.* II. *juice, humour, liquor.* III. *Poison, poisonous humour, venom*: hence, fig., *poison, venom.*

Vis, is, f. *Plur. VIREs, rarely, vis.* (from *is, vis*) I. *Power, strength, force might*: hence, of style, *energy, fire.* II. *Force or violence used against any one.* III. *Power, might, endeavour, exertion.* IV. *Force, any unjust action.*

V. *Power, influence.* VI. *Power, virtue, strength, efficacy, efficaciousness*: hence, *efficacy, influence, virtue.* VII. *A great number, multitude.* VIII.

Meaning, *signification, sense (of words and sentences).* IX. *Substance or essence of a thing.* N. B. *Plur. Vires*,

1. *Power, strength, of the body, mind, and other things.* 2. *Virtue, efficacy.* 3. *Might, power.* 4. *Forces, soldiers, troops.*

VISCATUS, a, um. (viscum) *Desecrated with birdlime.*

VISCERA, um, n. See VISCUS.

VISCÉRATIO, ònis, f. (viscera) I. *A present of flesh or meat, which was distributed among the people.* II. *A feast, banquet.*

VISCERA, i. n. (vis) I. *The mistletoe.* II. *Birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe*: hence, *any thing slippery.*

VISCERA, èris, n. and more frequently, *plur. VISCERA.* I. *Every thing that is under the skin.* 1. *Intestines, in the widest sense, all parts in the body except the flesh and the muscles*: hence, 1. *The lungs, liver, heart, &c.*; 2. *the womb*; 3. *the stomach*; 4. *suckling breast.* 2. *The entrails, bowels.* 2. *Viscera, The flesh, considered as covered by the skin.* II. Fig. 1. *Viscera, Flesh and blood, i. e. one's own child or children.* 2. Fig. *The entrails, the inmost part of any thing.*

VISUS, a, um. I. Part. of *vis*: see *VISO.* II. Adj. *Worthy of being seen.*

VISIO, ònis, f. (video) I. *A seeing, sight.* II. *That which one sees, an appearance, vision, apparition.* III. *The image of a thing in the mind, an idea, notion.*

VISIRO, àvi, àtum, àre. (freq. of *viso*) I. *To see.* II. *To go to see, to visit.*

VISO, si, sum, ère. (freq. of *video*) I. *To see, look at.* II. *Especially, To go to see, to look after; to visit.*

VISUM, i. n. (vidico) I. *Objectively, An appearance, sight, object seen*: especially, *an appearance in a dream, a vision.* II. *Subjectively, with the Stoics, The sensation or condition of the soul when it receives sensible impressions*; Cic. Acad. 1, 11, as a translation of the Gr. *φαντασία.*

VISUS, a, um. Part. of *VIDEO.*

VISUS, us. m. (video) I. *A seeing, sight, vision*; also, *the vision, the eyes together with the faculty of sight*. II. *That which one sees, an appearance, visible form*. III. *Appearance, show*.

VITA, æ. f. (perhaps from *βίαι*, or *βίαιος*) I. *Life*. II. *Life, mode of life*. III. *Life, conduct, behaviour, conversation*; also, *a stylish manner of living, style, fashion*. IV. *A course of life, the actions or events of a man's life, a life*.

V. *Fig. Life, a thing or person which one greatly esteems or loves*.

VI. *A shade in the infernal regions*.

VII. *Sustenance, livelihood, victuals and drink*.

VIII. *Mankind, the world*.

N. B. *Vital*, for *vitæ*; *Lucr*.

VITĀBLIS, e. (vito) *That deserves to be shunned*.

VITĀBUNDUS, a. um. (vito) *Shunning, avoiding, endeavouring to escape*.

VITĀLIS, e. (vita) I. *Of or pertaining to life, that supports life, vital*; hence, *Vitalis*, *Things upon which life depends, the vital parts of the body*. II. *Similar to or resembling life*. III. *Long-lived*.

VITĀLITER, adv. *Vitally*.

VITĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (vito) *An avoiding*.

VITĀLUS, i. m. (dimin. of vitulus)

I. *As a term of endearment, A little calf*.

II. *The yolk of an egg*.

VITĒUS, a. um. (vitis) *Of a vine*.

VITĪATIŌ, ōnis. f. (vicio) *A violating, corrupting*.

VITĪATOR, ōris. m. (vicio) *A violator, corrupter*.

VITĪCOLA, æ. c. (vitis and colo) *A cultivator of vines*.

VITĪCOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vitis) *A little vine*.

VITĪGĒNUS, a. um. (vitis and gigno) *Of vines*.

VITĪLENA, æ. f. (vitium and lena) *A term of reproach, A wicked or profligate woman*.

VITĪŌ, ōvi, ātum, āre. (vitium) I. *To injure, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate*.

II. *To falsify, corrupt*.

VITĪŌSE, adv. I. *In a faulty manner, not rightly*. II. *Faultily, in respect of the auspices*.

VITĪŌSITAS, ātis. f. (vitiosus) *Viciousness, depravity*.

VITĪŌSUS, a. um. (vitium) I. *Full of faults or defects, faulty, bad, corrupt, defective*; hence, II. *Faulty in respect of the auspices, done or made contrary to the auspices*. III. *Faulty, in respect of*

virtue, and so, vicious, depraved, wicked, bad.

VITIS, is. f. I. *A vine; hence vine*.

II. *The branch of a vine; hence, a vine sapling cut off for use; as, for a staff of office, such as was used by centurions in chastising soldiers, Ov.*; hence, *the office of a centurion or captain*; *Juv*.

VITISĀTOR, ōris. m. (vitis and sator) *A planter of vines*.

VITIUM, i. n. I. *Injury, hurt*; hence,

II. *A flaw, crack, chink*. III. *Any defect, fault, imperfection, blemish, whether in the body, mind, conduct, dress, or any thing else*; hence, I. *A moral fault, vice, vicious conduct*. 2. *A hindrance, impediment; especially, a hindrance occasioned by auspices or arguries*; hence, *Vitio*, *Contrary to the auspices, and so, defectively*. 3. *A fault, cause of any thing wrong or unfortunate*. 4. *Inconvenience*.

VITŌ, ōvi, ātum, āre. I. *To shun, avoid, to endeavour to escape*. II. *To avoid, to escape*.

VITĀRIUS, i. m. (vitrum) *A glass-maker*.

VITREUS, a. um. (vitrum) I. *Of glass*. II. *Vitreous, like glass*. I. *Shining, glittering*. 2. *Transparent*. 3. *Fragil, uncertain*. 4. *Green, sea-green*.

VITRICUS, i. m. (A step-father)

VITRUM, i. n. I. *Glass*. II. *Wood, a kind of herb used for dyeing a blue colour (Isatis tinctoria, L.)*.

VITTA, æ. f. A band. I. *A chaplet or fillet for the head*. I. *Of victims*. 2. *Of priests and priestesses*. 3. *Of free-born women, A kind of head-dress or cap*.

II. *A fillet or wreath round an altar*.

III. *Also, persons praying for protection, mercy, &c., carried chaplets in their hands, which they wound round the branches borne as emblems of peace; Virg.*; *Hor*.

VITĀTUS, a. um. *Surrounded with a vitta*.

VITĀULA, æ. f. (from vitulus) *A cow-calf under one year of age; Virg.*; also *young cow*; *id*.

VITĀULINUS, a. um. (vitulus) *Of a calf or calves; Vitulina, sc. caro, Veal; Plaut.*; plur., *Vitullina, Veal; Nep*.

VITĀLOR, āri. *To offer a sacrifice in thanksgiving; Jovi, Plaut*.

VITĀLUS, i. m. (τεῖλος) *A bull calf, a young bullock; hence, I. The young of other animals*. II. *Vitulus marinus, also simply, Vitulus, A sea-calf, seal*.

VITĀREĀBLIS, e. (vituperō, āre) *Blameworthy, blameable*.

VITĀPERĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (vituperō, āre)

I. *A blaming, reproving, blame bestowed upon others*. II. *Blame received from others*.

VITĀPERĀTOR, ōris. m. (vituperō, āre) *A blamer, reprover*.

VITĀPERŌ, ōvi, ātum, āre. (vitium)

I. *To injure, spoil*. II. *To blame, reprove*.

VIVĀRIUS, a. um. (vīvus) *Of or pertaining to living creatures*; hence, *Vivarium*, subst., *A place in which animals, game, fish, &c. are kept alive, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond, &c*.

VIVĀTUS, a. um. (vīvus) *Animated*.

VIVAX, ācis. (vivo) I. *Long-lived, vivacious*; hence, *fig., durable, that lasts long*. II. *Living, lively*. III. *That gives life*.

VIVĒ, adv. *Very; vive sapiis, Plaut*.

VIVĒSCO, or VIVISCO, vixi, ēre. (vivo)

I. *To become alive, come to life*. II. *Fig. To become lively or vigorous, to acquire strength*.

VIVĪFĒLUS, a. um. Dimin. of vividus.

VIVĪDUS, a. um. (vivo) I. *Full of life, lively, vigorous*. II. *Of statues or pictures, Made or drawn to the life*.

III. *Full of life or spirits, lively, brisk*.

VIVĪRĀDIX, icis. f. (vīvus and radix) *A plant set with the root, quickest*.

VIVO, vixi, victum, ēre. (*βίω*, *βιω*)

I. *To live, be alive*; hence, *Vivitur, Men live*; also, *vivere, to be alive, of trees, plants, &c.*; hence, *of fire, to live, to burn*.

II. *To live, to support or nourish one's self, to eat and drink*. III. *To live, to spend one's life in a certain manner*.

IV. *To live, to be or reside any where*. V. *To live, to be familiar or intimate (with any one)*. VI. *To live, emphatically, to live well, enjoy life*; hence, *Vive, Vivite, Farewell!* VII. *To live, to be (of persons)*; *vivite fortes Hor.* VIII. *Fig. To live, i. e. to continue, endure, remain*. N. B. *Vixit, for vixisset; Virg.*

VIVUS, a. um. (vivo) I. *Living, having life*. We often render *vivus, In one's lifetime*; *virus et videns est publicatus, Cic.*; thus also, *me, te, vivo, &c., in my, thy, his, lifetime*; hence, *Vivum*, subst., of money, *The principal, capital*. II. *Proceeding from or belonging to a living creature*. III. *Of statues and paintings, That seems to live, formed or drawn to the life*. IV. *Of*

plants and trees, *Living, alive.* V. Fig. *Lively, fresh, vigorous, active, strong.*

VIX. ADV. I. *Scarcely, hardly, with pains or difficulty.* II. *Just at the moment.* III. *Scarcely, hardly, when nearly equivalent to, not.*

VIXET, FOR VIXISSET; Virg. VOCABULUM, i. n. (voco) I. *The appellation of a thing, a word, name.* II. *The appellation of a person, a name.*

VOCĀLIS, ē. (vox) I. *That is heard, sounding, vocal; speaking, crying, singing, &c. Vocales, sc. littera, Vowels;* Cic. II. *That renders vocal.*

VOCĀMEN, inis. n. (voco) *An appellation, name.*

VOCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (voco) *A calling; hence,* I. *An inviting as a guest.* II. *A citing or summoning before a court of justice; the right to summon or cite.*

VOCĀTOR, ōtis. m. (voco) I. *One who calls.* II. *One who invites another as a guest.*

VOCĀTUS, us. m. (voco) I. *A calling upon, invocation.* II. *A calling, summoning, citing; an inviting to table.*

VOCIFERĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vociferor) *A loud crying, bawling, vociferation.*

VOCIFĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. vociferor.

VOCIFĒROR, ātus sum, āri. (from vox, and perhaps for) *To lift up the voice, cry aloud, bawl, vociferate; also, to say with a loud voice, to cry out; to resound.*

VOCĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of voco) I. *To call, name.* II. *To call out.*

VOCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (vox) I. *To call.* II. *To call upon, invoke, implore.*

III. *To summon, cite.* IV. *To invite (to an entertainment); hence, fig., to invite, entice, allure.* V. *To challenge, provoke.* VI. *To name, call by name; hence, Vocor, aris, atur, &c., I am called or named.* VII. *To proclaim, publish.* VIII. *To call to, to bring into, to place in (a certain state or condition); with in or ad; e. g. in discrimen ac periculum, Cic.*

VOCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vox) I. *A weak voice.* II. *A little word or particle.* III. *Defamatory talk; incurere in voculas malevolorum, Cic.*

VŪLA, æ. f. *The hollow of the hand or foot.*

VŪLĀRICUS, a, um. (volo, are) I. *Flying; hence,* II. *Fickle, inconstant, volatille.*

VŪLĀTILIS, ē. (volo, are) I. *Flying, winged.* II. *Flying, swift.* III. *Fickling, transitory.*

VŪLĀTUS, us. m. (volo, are) *A flying, flight.*

VŪLENUS, a, um. (vola); e. g. pirum, a kind of large pear, Virg.

VŪLENS, tis. I. *Part. of volo; see Volo, velle.* II. *Adj. 1. Willing. 2. Favourable, well inclined.*

VŪLGUS, VŪLGO. See VULGUS, VULGO.

VŪLĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of volo, are) I. *To fly, especially, to fly often, to be accustomed to fly, to fly about to and fro; hence,* II. *Fig. To fly or hover about, of persons, to run or ride about; to roam about, to wander idly up and down, to lounge.* III. *To roam about ostentatiously, to strut about.*

IV. *To be vain or aspiring.*

VŪLNUS, VŪLNERO, &c. See VULNUS, &c.

VŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To fly.*

II. *To fly along, fly away.*

VŪLO, vŪli, velle, anom. (from βῶλον, βῶλον, βῶλον) I. *To will, be willing.*

II. *To wish, desire; hence, Vellem, and velim, I would, I wish; hence, ut volo (vis, vult, &c.), according to the wish of.* N. B. Velim is often rendered, I pray.

III. *To demand, require; hence, 1. Velle alicuique aliquid, To demand any thing of one; si quid se velit, Cass. 2. Velle alicui, To desire the presence of any one in order to speak to*

any one; ut loqui velim, To wish to speak to any one; te volo, Plaut.; paucis te volo, Ter., i. e. I have two or three words to say to you. 3. Quid sibi vult? What does he or that mean? IV. To will or desire, to command, ordain, appoint. V. Bene aut male, To wish well or ill (to any one)

VI. To will to allow, believe, maintain, say. VII. To be willing, to be able or capable. N. B. Volt, voltis, for vult, vultis; Plaut.

VŪLTO, ōnis. m. (velle) *A volunteer.*

VŪLPES, is. f. for vulpes; Plaut.

VŪLSELLA, or VŪLSELLA, æ. f. (vello) *An instrument or small pinners for pulling out hair, tweezers.*

VŪLSOR, or VŪLSUS, a, um. Part. of VELLO.

VŪLTUS, us. m. See VULTUS.

VŪLUBILIS, or (volvo) I. *That turns or rolls itself; or may be turned or rolled, easily or rapidly, voluble, rolling.* II. Fig. of fortune, *Changeable, uncertain, fickle.* III. Of style, *Fluent.*

VŪLŪBLITAS, ātis. f. (volubilis) I. *Moveableness of any thing round its centre, volubility; hence,* II. *Roundness, round figure.* III. *Rapidity.*

VŪLŪBLITER, adv. *Volubly; hence, of speaking, copiously, fluently.*

VŪLŪCER, ucris, ucre. (volvo, are) I. *Flying, winged; and singly, Volucres, A bird; Ov. also, Volucris, masc., A bird; Cic. (in poetry); also, Volucris, A fly; Phædr.*

II. Of things without wings, Flying, winged. III. Fig. *Flying, rapid, swift, fleet.* Also, *Inconstant, changeable, fleeting, fickle.*

VŪLŪCRIS, is. c. *A bird; see VŪLŪCER.*

VŪLŪMEN, inis. n. (volvo) I. *Any thing that is rolled, folded, or wound together; hence, 1. A book, volume, writing; also, a book, as a division of a whole treatise. 2. A packet of letters or other writings. 3. A roll, wreath, fold of any thing rolled or curled up.* II. *A revolution (of the heavens); Ov. Met. 2, 71.*

VŪLŪNTĀRIUS, a, um. (voluntas) I. *Voluntary, that does any thing with a free will or of its own accord; Voluntarius, sc. miles, A volunteer.* II. *Voluntary, that happens of its own accord; hence, spontaneous, that grows of itself.*

VŪLŪNTAS, ātis. f. (volo, velle) I. *Will, willingness, inclination; hence, Voluntate, Willingly, of one's own will; ex voluntate, or de voluntate, according to the will (of any one).* II. *Inclination towards a person or thing, good will, favour.* III. *Disposition.* IV. *Wish, will, desire.* V. *Intention, purpose, design.* VI. *Signification, meaning.*

VII. *Approbation, consent.*

VŪLUP', VŪLŪPE. See VULUPIS.

VŪLŪPIS, ē. (from volo, velle) *Delightful, causing pleasure; but we find only vulupe, and contr. volupt; I. Adv.*

Vicitare, Plant., with pleasure. II. *More frequently, adj.; vulupe est mihi, it is agreeable or pleasant to me, it gives me pleasure, Plaut.*

VŪLŪPTABILIS, ē. (voluptor) *That causes pleasure, agreeable.*

VŪLŪPTĀRIUS, a, um. (voluptas) I. *That affords pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable.* II. *Of or pertaining to pleasure or enjoyment.* III. *Devoted to pleasure, voluptuous.* IV. *Capable of receiving pleasure or enjoyment.*

VOLUPTRAS, átis. f. (for voluptas, from voluptas) 1. *Pleasure or enjoyment, of mind or body*; also, *Voluptates, Pleasures*. N. B. 1. *Mea voluptas*, a term of endearment, *My charmer!* Plaut. 2. *A voluptatibus*, a minister of pleasure, Fr. *mátre des plaisirs*; Suet. 11. *Love of pleasure*.

VOLUPTABURUM, i. n. (voluto) *A place in which sunc wallow, mud.*

VOLUPTABUNDUS, a, um. (voluto) *That rolls about.*

VOLUPTATIO, ónis. f. (voluto) 1. *A rolling, rolling about.* 11. *Restlessness.*

III. *Uncertainty, inconstancy.* IV. *The place in which a person or animal rolls or is.*

VOLUTATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of voluto; see Voluto. 11. *Adj. Versed, well read.*

VOLUTO, ávi, átum, áre. (freq. of volvo) 1. To roll, turn, wind; to roll, turn, or wind about: *Volutari*, To roll one's self; hence, 1. *Volutari ad pedes*, to fall at the feet; also, *genibus volutans*, sc. se, &c. Virg. 2. *Volutari*, To be conversant with, to be occupied or engaged in. 11. Fig. of sound, To roll or spread abroad.

III. To revolve in the mind, weigh, consider. IV. To toss to and fro; hence, *Volutari*, To move to and fro.

V. To occupy, engage (the mind).

VOLVENS, a, um. Part. of Volvo.

VOLVA, or **VULVA**, æ. f. (volvo) *A wrapper, tegument, covering*; especially, the belly.

Volvo, volvi, volvítum, ére. 1. To roll, to turn, roll or wind round or about; to roll along; hence, *Volvi*, To be turned or rolled about, to turn or roll itself about.

11. To unroll, open, turn over (a book).

111. To roll forth, pour forth (words).

IV. Of thoughts, To revolve in the mind, to ponder, meditate upon, consider. V. Fig. To turn round. 1. To cause to go round in a circle. 2. Sic volvere *Parcas*, i. e. ordain. Virg. 3. To endure, go through (a course of misfortunes or other events). VI. To make by turning or rolling.

VOMER, éris. m. *A ploughshare.*

VOMICA, æ. f. *A swelling, tumour, imposthume, abscess*; hence, fig., any thing bad or noxious, a pest, plague.

Vomicus, a, um. (vomica) *Purulent*; nasty, noxious.

VOMIS, éris. m. See **VOMER**.

VOMITIO, ónis. f. (vomo) *A vomiting.*

VOMITO, áre. (freq. of vomo) To vomit.

VOMITOR, óris. m. (vomo) *One who vomits.*

VOMITÓRUS, a, um. (vomitor) 1. *That causes vomiting, emetic.* 11. *That vomits, vomiting.*

VOMITUS, us. m. (vomo) 1. *A vomiting.* 11. *That which is vomited*; hence, as a low term of reproach, *filthy fellow*.

VOMO, ul, hum, ére. (vomi, ð) 1. To vomit. 11. To discharge by vomiting, to vomit or spit up.

VORACITAS, átis. f. (vorax) *Voracity, ravenousness.*

VORÁO, inis. f. (voro) *A deep and almost bottomless place, an abyss, in water*; also, a deep chasm or hole in the earth.

VORAX, ácis. (voro) 1. *That swallows greedily and easily, gluttonous, devouring.* 11. Fig. *Consuming, eating.*

VORO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To swallow greedily; to gulp down. 11. Gen. To devour, eat up, swallow. 111. To swallow, take (medicine and the like). IV. Fig. To do or finish any thing greedily and hastily. V. Gen. To eat.

VORSO, VORSORIS. See **VERSO**, &c.

VORSUM, VORSURUS. See **VERSUM**, &c.

VORTEX, icis. m. 1. *A whirlwind, tornado.* 11. *A whirlpool.* 111. *A whirling flame, fire column.*

VORTICÓSTUS, a, um. (vortex) *Full of whirlpools or eddies.*

VORTO, or **VERTO**. See **VERTO**.

Vos. Ye, you; see Tu.

VOSTER, tra, trum. See **VESTER**.

VOTIPER, a, um. (votum and fero) *Bearing vows, or that which has been promised by vow.*

VÓTIVUS, a, um. (votum) 1. *Promised by a vow, vowed, votive.* 11. *Bound by a vow.*

VÓTUM, i. n. (voveo) 1. *That which has been promised or dedicated by a vow*; hence, 1. *A vow.* 2. *A prayer connected with a vow.* 11. *That which has been wished.* 1. *The object of a wish, a wish.* 2. *A wishing, a wish.*

VÓTUS, a, um. Part. of **VOVEO**.

VÓTUS, vóvi, vótum, ére. 1. To vow, to promise sacredly or devote any thing to a god. 11. To wish.

VOX, vócis. f. (vô) 1. *The voice.* 11. *A crying out, bawling.* 111. *A sound, tone, noise*; hence, in music, a note. IV. *Tone, accent.* V. *That which is spoken.* 1. *A word.* 2. *Words*; hence, a word, a sentence; also, a saying, sentence, proverb. 3. *A language, tongue.*

VULGARE, adv. *Fulgarily, in a common manner.*

VULGÁRIS, or **VULGÁRIS** e. (vulgus) 1. *Common, of or belonging to all, ordinary, general, vulgar.* 11. *Common, ordinary, not excellent, mean.*

VULGARITER, adv. *Fulgarily, in a common or vulgar manner.*

VULGÁTOR, óris. m. (vulgo) *One who makes a thing generally known, a publisher, divulger.*

VULGATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of vulgo; see Volgo, are. 11. *Adj. 1. Common.* 2. *Well known.*

VULGIVÁGUS, or **VULGIVÁGUS**, a, um. (vulgus and vagor) *That wanders about every where, roving.*

VULGO, or **VOLGO**, ávi, átum, áre. (vulgus) 1. To impart any thing to all without distinction, to make common. 11. To make known among the people, to spread abroad, divulge, publish. 111. To make common by removing distinctions. IV. To render common, mean, or contemptible.

VULGO, adv. (vulgus) *Commonly, generally, every where; at all times; and without distinction.*

VULGUS, or **VOLGUS**, i. n. and sometimes m. (vôλας) 1. *The people taken together or without distinction, the public*; in vulgus, with the people or public; hence, 1. Gen. *A number, crowd, multitude.* 2. *The generality of persons.* 11. *The common people, populace, mob, rabble*; in vulgus, with the common people. 111. *The common run or worst sort of persons of any description.* N. B. *Vulgus*, gen. masc., is rare; Virg.; Phædr.

VULNERATIO, ónis. f. (vulnero) *A wounding.*

VULNERO, ávi, átum, áre. (vulnus) To wound; hence, fig., to wound, i. e. to injure, hurt, give pain.

VULNIFICUS, a, um. (vulnus and facio) *That inflicts or causes wounds.*

VULNUS, or **VOLNUS**, éris. n. 1. *A wound in the body*; hence, 1. Fig. of things without life. *A wound, a hole, cut, incision.* 2. Fig. *Hurt, damage*; especially, a wound of the mind or spirit, grief, distress, reatation, anguish. 11. *That which makes a wound*; hence, 1. *A stroke, thrust, cut, shot* (causing a wound). 2. *The instrument with which a wound is made.*

VULPELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vulpes) *A little fox, or gen., a fox.*

VULPES, or **VOLPES**, is. f. (vôλυπες) *A fox*; hence, fig., *cunning, craftiness.* N. B. *Nomii Vulpis*, Phædr.

VUL

VULPIS, Is. f. for vulpes; Phædr.
 VULSUS, a, um. I. Part. of vello; see VELLO. II. Adj. Smooth, bald, without hair.

VULTICULUS, l. m. (dimin. of vultus) Seriousness of countenance.

VULTUM, l. n. See VULTUS.
 VULTUOSUS, a, um. (vultus) Of too expressive a countenance, with too great expression of countenance.

VULTUR, or VULTURA, ūris. m. A vulture; hence, fig. of a rapacious or covetous man, vulture; Sen.

VULTURINUS, or VOLTURINUS, a, um. (vultur) Of a vulture.

VULTURIUS, or VOLTURIUS, l. m. A vulture; hence, l. Fig. of a rapacious or covetous man, Vulture; Cic. 2. An unlucky throw at dice.

VULTUS, or VOLTUS, us. m. I. The countenance, mien, aspect, look. II. Gen. The countenance, face, visage; hence, l. A portrait. 2. The face or external form of a person or thing. N. B. Vultum (volutum) nomin.; e. g. volta parentum, Lucr.

XEN

X.

XENIUM, l. n. (ξένιον) I. A present, given or sent to a stranger or guest.

II. Gen. A present, gift; a fee.

XERAMPÉLINUS, a, um. (ξηραπέλινος) Of the colour of dry vine leaves; hence, dark-coloured, of a dark red; xerampelinae, sc. vestes, Juv.

XYSTICUS, a, um. (ξυστικός) Of or pertaining to a xystus; hence, Xystic, The athletic or combats.

XYSTUS, l. m. (ξύστος) I. A broad covered walk or gallery, in which athletes used to practise and wrestle during winter.

II. With the Romans, An open walk in a garden or elsewhere.

Z.

ZĒMIA, æ. f. (ζῆμία) Hurt, damage, loss; Plaut.

ZEL

ZELŌTĒRIA, æ. f. (ζῆλοτερία) Jealousy. ZIMBERI, or ZINGIBERI, n. Indect. (ζιγγίβρις, or ζιγγίβρις) Ginger (Amomum Zingiber, L.).

ZŌNA, æ. f. (ζώνη) I. A girdle, belt; in this the ancients used to carry their money; Liv.: hence, qui zonam perdidit, Hor., i. e. who has lost all his money, poor; hence, II. The belt of Orion, a constellation. III. Zone, Certain imaginary circles which divide the heavens and the earth into five parts, the zones; viz. two zone frigidae, nearest to the poles; and one zona torrida, in the middle; Virg.: Ov.: Mela: Plin.: the ancients supposed that the frigidae and torrida were uninhabited.

ZŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (zona) Of or concerned with girdles; sector, a cutpurse, Plaut. Hence, Zonarius, subst., A maker of girdles; Cic.

ZŌNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of zona) A little girdle or belt.

ZŌTHECA, æ. f. A little private chamber for study, sleeping in, &c.: a cabinet, closet, boudoir.

ZŪTHUM, l. n. (ζῦθος) A drink made of barley (and other corn), ale, beer.

PROPER NAMES

AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

ABA

ABAS, *antis*, m. I. A king of Argos.
 II. Others of this name are mentioned, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 125; 3, 286, 4, 437.
 III. One of the Centaurs, *Ov. Met.* 2, 306. Hence, *adj.*, *Abantus*, a, um, *Abantiades*.

ABDĒRA, *æ. f.* **ARDĒRON**, I. D. **ARDĒRA**, *rum*, plur. n. I. A city of Thrace; *Cic.*: *Juv.* II. A town in Spain; *Plin.*

III. An island; *Plin.*—Hence, **ABDĒRITA**, or **ABDĒRITAS**, *æ. m.* An inhabitant of Abdera in Thrace; *Liv.*
ABDĒRITUS, a, um. Of Abdera in Thrace; *Mart.* The people of Abdera were said to be stupid.

ABELLA, or **AVĒLLA**, A town of Campania; *Virg.* Hence, *Avellanæ* *lucæ*, *Filbertis*; *Macroh.*

ABYRTUS, I. m. I. Son of Æetes, king of Colchis; *Ov.* II. A river of Colchis; *Lucan.*

ABURTUS, I. m. A Roman family name; *Liv.*
ABYDĒNI, *orum*, m. The people of Abydos; *Liv.*

ABYDOS (os), I. f. **ABYDON**, I. n. I. A city of Asia, near the Hellespont, over against Sestos; *Plin.* II. A city of Egypt; *Plin.*

ABYLLA, *æ. m.* I. A mountain of Mauntania, opposite to Calpe, a mountain of Spain. These two rocks or mountains are called the Pillars of Hercules; *Plin.*

ACA

II. A town of Syria, which gives name to the district Ablene; *Plin.*

ACADĒMUS, or **ECADĒMUS**, I. m. An Athenian, owner of the ground on which the Academia was built; *Hor.* The Academia was a walk or portico near Athens, in which Plato taught philosophy, whose disciples were hence called *Academici*, *Academics*; *Cic.*

ACARNAN, *antis*, m. A town of Acarnania; *Curt.*: *Acarnanes*, um, The people of Acarnania; *Liv.*

ACARNĀNIA, *æ. f.* I. A part of Epirus; *Liv.*: *Plin.* II. A city of Sicily; *Cic.*

ACCUS, or **ATTIUS**, I. m. I. An old Latin tragedian. II. Attius or Accius Navius, a famous augur; *Liv.* 1, 36.

III. Accius Tullius, commander of the Volsci; *Liv.* 2, 35. IV. Accius Pisonensis, a celebrated orator mentioned by *Cicero*, de *Clar. Orat.* 78. Hence, *adj.*, *Accianus*, a, um.

ACERRĒ, *orum*, f. plur. I. A town of Campania; *Virg.* II. A Gulf of Umbria; *Plin.* Hence, *Acerrani*, The inhabitants of Acerræ; *Plin.*

ACĒSTA, *æ. f.* A town of Sicily, afterwards called Segesta; *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Acestus*, a, um.

ACĒSTES, *æ. m.* A king of Egæsta in Sicily; *Virg.*

ACĒRI, *orum*, m. plur. I. The

ACH

Greeks; *Plin.* II. Inhabitants of *Pentus*; *Ov.* III. Inhabitants of *Accha*, *Achmans*; *Liv.*

ACHĀMENĒS, *is*, m. The first king of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus; *Herod.* Hence, *adj.*, *Achæmenius*, a, um.

ACHĒUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the Achæans; *Lucr.* II. *Grecian*; *Juv.*

ACHĒILĀDES (matres) *Grecian* matrons; *Ov.*

ACHĒILĒUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Achala; *Cic.* II. *Grecian*; *Chic.*: *Hor.*

ACHĒIS, *idis* or *idæ*, f. I. q. *Achaica*.

ACHĒIUS, a, um, *Achæan*, or, *Grecian*. Hence, *Achala*. I. A province of Peloponnesus, on the Isthmus; *Plin.* II. Afterwards, The whole of the southern part of Greece; *Cic.*

ACHARNĀ, *æ. f.* or **ACHARNĒ**, *orum*. A town of Attica; *Stat.* Hence, *adj.*, *Acharnanus*, a, um.

ACHĒLĒIDES, and **ACHĒLĒIDES**, *um* *Acheli*, i. e. *Sirenes*; *Ov.*

ACHĒLĒLĒUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the Achelous; *Ov.* II. *Achæan*; *Stat.* N. B. *Popula Achelisi*, *fur aqua*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 9.

ACHĒLŪS, I. m. A river of Ætolia, which divides it from Acarnania; *Lav.*: *Ov.*: *Plin.*

ACHĒRON, *antis*, m. I. The name of

several rivers, one in Epirus, another in Peloponnesus, and another in Bithynia; Liv.: Strabo: Val. Fl. Hence, II. According to fable, a river in the infernal regions; Virg.: hence, the infernal regions, the lower world; Virg.: Cic.

ACHFRONTIA, æ. f. A small town of Lucania or Calabria; Hor.

ACHERUS, untis. m. and f. for Acheron. The infernal regions; Plaut.

ACHERNICTUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the infernal regions; Plaut.

ACHERNISIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Acheron; Liv. Hence, II. Of or belonging to the infernal regions; Lucr.: Cic.

ACHILLIDES, and ACHILLDES, æ. m. A son or descendant of Achilles; Ov.

ACHILLES, is. and ACHILLEUS (trisy.), ei. o. i. and eos. m. Son of Peleus and Thetis, the celebrated hero of the Greeks at Troy; Virg.: Ov., &c.

ACHILLES, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Achilles; Virg.: Ov. II. Named after Achilles; Plin.: Propert.

ACHIVUS, a, um. i. q. Achæius; hence, Achivi. I. The Achæans. II. The Greeks; Liv.: Cic.: Hor.

ACHRAÏNA, æ. f. A part of Syracuse; Liv.

ACIDALIA, æ. f. A name of Venus; Virg.: said to be derived from a fountain called Acidalius in Bœotia, sacred to that goddess; hence, Acidalius, a, um. Of or belonging to Venus; Mart.

ACILIUS. A Roman family name: Cic.: Juv.

Acis, idis. m. A river of Sicily; Ov.

ACRAGAS, antis. m. A mountain of Sicily, with a town of the same name, otherwise called Agrigentum; Virg.: Ov. Hence, Acragantinus, i. q. Agrigentinus; Liv.

ACRISIUS, i. m. A king of Argos, son of Abas by Ocalea, brother of Perseus, and father of Danaë; Ov. Hence, adj., Acrisiönus (önus), a, um. Acrisiönides, i. e. Perseus; Ov.

ACRÖFRÆNSI (montes). High mountains in Epirus, reaching to the sea, the lower parts of which form a promontory called Acroceranium; Plin.

ACRÖCRINTHUS, i. f. A mountain, together with a fortress, close to or in Corinth; Liv.

ACTEON, önis and önis. m. A grandson of Cadmus, and son of Aristeus and Autonöe; who, having accidentally seen Diana bathing, is said to have been banished by her into a stag, whereupon he

was torn in pieces by his own hounds; Ov.

ACTE, es. f. Prop. The sea-coast: hence, Attica, because that country lay on the sea-coast; Plin. Hence, adj., Actæus, a, um.

ACTIAS, ädis. f. I. An Athenian woman; Virg. II. Actias Cleopatra, i. e. victa apud Actium; Stat.

ACTIUM, i. n. A promontory and town of Acarnania, where Augustus defeated Antony, and built a temple to Apollo; Cic.: Suct. Hence, adj., Actiacus, a, um. Actius, a, um.

ACTÖRDES, æ. m. A descendant of Actor, who was the son of Deion, father of Menæcius, and grandfather of Patroclus; Ov.

ADIABENE, es. and ADIABENA, æ. f. A chief province of Syria; Plin. Hence, adj., Adiabenus, a, um.

ADMETUS, i. m. A king of Phæria in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, daughter of Pelias; Ov.

ADONÆUS, (trisy.), or ADONÆUS (quadrisyll.) ei. m. i. q. Adonis; Plaut.

ADÖNIS (also, Adon), is and idis. m. Son of Cinyras, and a favourite of Venus; Ov.: Cic.: Virg.

ADRANVTROS, ADRAMYTTEUM, ADRAMYTTON, or ADRAMYTTON, i. A maritime town of Mysia or Æolis; Plin.: Cic.: Liv.

ADRASTUS, i. m. A king of Argos, son of Talauus, brother of Eriphyle, father of Argia, Deiphyle, &c., father-in-law of Polynices and Tydeus; of the seven chiefs who besieged Thebes, he was the only one who returned alive; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Adrastæus, a, um; Adrastis.

ADUATICI, örüm. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

ÆCIDEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Æcus or the Æacide; Ov.

ÆCIDES, æ. m. A son or descendant of Æcus; Ov.: Virg.

ÆCIDIÖNUS, a, um. i. q. Æcicideus; ming' Æacidine, Plaut., i. e. of Achilles.

ÆCIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Æacus; Colum.: Plin.

ÆCUS, and ÆACOS, i. m. A king of Ægina, son of Jupiter and Ægina, husband of Endeis, father of Pelæus and Telamon by her, and so grandfather of Achilles and Ajax: said to have been appointed a judge in the infernal regions; Ov.: Hor.

ÆEA, æ. or ÆEE, es. f. An Island near Italy, towards Sicily, where Circe or Calypso dwelt. Hence, Ææus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Æea; puella Æea, i. e. Calypso, Propert.: also, Ææe insula Circe, of Æa in Colchis, Colchian; Virg.

ÆBUTIUS. A Roman family name.

ÆBU, or HEBU, örüm. A powerful people of Gallia Celtica or Lugdunensis, between the Ligeris (Loire) and the Arar (Saône); Cæs.: Cic.

ÆETES, æ. or ÆETA, æ. m. A king of Colchis, son of the Sun and Perseis, brother to Pasiphaë and Chæir, father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciopë; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Æëtæus, a, um.

ÆETIAS, ädis. f. Daughter of Æetes; Ov., i. e. Medea.

ÆETINE, es. f. i. q. Æetias; Ov.

ÆETIS, idis. f. i. q. Æetias; Ov.

ÆGEON, önis. m. A monster said to have had a hundred hands, son of Uranus and the Earth, otherwise called Briareos; Virg.: Ov.

ÆGEUS, a, um. Ægean; mare Ægeum, the Ægean sea or Archipelago; Cic.

ÆGES, um. plur. f. Islands near the promontory Lilybæum, of Sicily; Nep.: Liv.: Sil.

ÆGEUS (dissyl.), ei and eos. m. A king of Athens, son of Pandion, father of Theseus by Æhra, and of Medus by Media. He threw himself into the sea (hence called mare Ægeum) out of grief at the supposed death of his son Theseus; Ov.

ÆGIALES, es. f. Wife of Diomedë; Stat. Sylv.: Dict. Crct.

ÆGILEUS, ei and eos. m. Otherwise called Absyrtus; brother of Medea and son of Æetes; Cic.

ÆGITES, æ. m. Son or other descendant of Ægeus; Ov.: especially, Theseus; id.

ÆGINA, æ. f. I. A daughter of Asopus, mother of Æacus by Jupiter; Ov. Her name was given to, II. An island near Athens, anciently called Ænone, or Ænopia; Cic.

ÆGINETA, æ. m. An inhabitant of Ægina; Cic.

ÆGISTHUS, i. m. Son of Thyestes a paramour of Clytemnestra; Ov.: Cic.

ÆGLE, es. f. The name of a nymph; Virg.

ÆGEON, önis. m. I. The Ægean sea; Stat. II. The name of a shepherd; Virg.

ÆGYPTIACUS, a, um. Egyptian; Plin.: Gell.

ÆGYPTIUS, a, um. Egyptian; Cic.: subst.: Ægyptius, An Egyptian; Ægyptii, the Egyptians; id.

ÆGY

ÆGYPTVS, *i.* I. Masc. Son of Belus, king of Egypt. II. Fem. Egypt.
 ÆLIUS, *a. um. adj. and subst.* A Roman family name; *Cic.*
 ÆMILIUS, *a. um. adj. and subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.* Æmilianus.
 ÆMŌNIUS, *æ. f.* Thessaly; *Ilor.*
 ÆMŌNIDES, *æ. m.* One of Thessaly; *Val. Fl.*
 ÆMŌNIS, *Idis. f.* A Thessalian woman; *Ov.; Lucan.*
 ÆMŌNIUS, *a. um.* I. Thessalian; *Ov.; hence, II. Magical; Ov.*
 ÆNARIA, *æ. f.* An island and town near Campania; *Cic.; Liv.*
 ÆNEADES, *æ. m.* I. A son or other descendant of Æneas; *Virg.* II. Any follower of Æneas, a Trojan; *Virg.* III. A Roman: Æneade, the Romans; *Virg.; Ov.*
 ÆNEAS, *æ.* A celebrated Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus, father of Ascanius; *Virg.*
 ÆNEIS, *Idis and Idos. f.* The poem of Virgil relating to Æneas; *Ov.; Stat.; Gell.*
 ÆNEIUS, *a. um.* Of or belonging to Æneas; *Virg.*
 ÆNEUS, *a. um.* Of Ænos in Thrace; Ænei, or Æhii, the inhabitants; *Liv.*
 ÆNES, or ÆNOS, *i.* A town of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus; *Cic.; Liv.*
 ÆOLIES, *um.* Æolians, the inhabitants of Æolis in Asia Minor; *Cic.*
 ÆOLIA, *æ. f.* I. A province of Asia Minor, otherwise called Æolis; *Nep.* II. A region of Sicily, consisting of seven islands; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.* Æolieus.
 ÆOLIOES, *æ. m.* A son or other descendant of Æolis; *Virg.; Ov.*
 ÆOLIS, *Idis and Idos. f.* I. A daughter of Æolus; *Ov.* II. A province of Asia Minor; *Liv.* III. A province of Greece; *Plin.*
 ÆOLITUS, *a. um.* I. Of or belonging to Æolia or Æolis. II. Of or descended from Æolus.
 ÆOLUS, or ÆŌLOS, *i. m.* I. The king of the winds, said to have reigned in the Æolian islands at the time of the Trojan war; *Virg.; Ov.* II. Son of Helen, grandson of Deucalion; *Ov.*
 ÆQUI, *ŏrum. m.* An ancient people of Italy, near the Sabines; *Liv.*
 ÆQUICŌLA, *æ. m.* One of the Æqui; *Liv.*
 ÆQUICULUS, *a. um.* Of or belonging to the Æqui; *Virg.*
 ÆQUIMELIUM, The name of a place in

ÆER

Rome near the Capitol, where the house of Sp. Maellius stood, which was afterwards raised to the ground; *Cic.*
 ÆAGROPE, *es. and AFAGRA, æ. f.* Mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus; *Ov.*
 ÆAR, *Aris.* A river of Magna Græcia, near Croton; *Ov.*
 ÆCINIUS, *is. m.* A celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes; *Cic.*
 ÆCIVILIS, *i. m.* A celebrated tragic poet of Athens; *Cic.; Ilor.*
 ÆSCŪLAPIUS, *is.* Son of Apollo and Coronis; the god of medicine; *Ov.; Cic.*
 ÆSERNIUS, *a. um.* Of or belonging to Æsernia, a town of Samnium; *Liv.*
 ÆSIS, *is.* A river of Italy, and town near the same; *Liv.*
 ÆSON, *ŏnis. m.* A Thessalian prince, father of Jason and Promachus, and elder brother of Pelias; *Ov.*
 ÆSŌNIDES, *æ. m.* A son or other descendant of Æson; *Ov.*
 ÆSŌNIUS, *a. um.* Of or belonging to Æson; *Ov.*
 ÆSOPUS, or ÆSŌPIUS, *a. um.* Æsopian, *i. e.* derived from or relating to Æsop; *Phædr.*
 ÆSOPUS, *i. m.* I. A celebrated writer of fables, supposed to have been a native of Phrygia; *Quint.* II. A tragic actor, and friend of Cicero; *Cic.; Ilor.*
 ÆTHIŌPIA, *æ. f.* Ethiopia, a country of Africa; *Plin.*
 ÆTHIŌPICUS, *a. um.* Ethiopian; *Plin.*
 ÆTHIŌPS, *ŏpis. n.* I. An Ethiopian. Hence, *II. Gen.* A blackamoor; *Juv.*
 ÆTHON, *ŏnis.* A name frequently given to horses and dogs; *Ov.; Virg.*
 ÆTIRA, *æ. f.* I. A daughter of Pithæus, wife of Ægeus, and mother of Theseus; *Ov.* II. Wife of Atlas, mother of the Hyades; *Ov. Fast. 5, 71.*
 ÆTNA, *æ. and ÆTNE, æ. f.* Etna, a celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily; *Cic.; Plin.* Also, a town in the neighbourhood; *Cic. Verr. 3, 44.*
 ÆTNEUS, *a. um.* I. Of or belonging to mount Etna; *Cic.; hence, II. Sicilian; Ov.*
 ÆTNEUSIS, *e.* Of or belonging to the town Etna; *Cic.*
 ÆTŌLIA, *æ. f.* A province of Græcia Propria; *Cic.*
 ÆTŌLUS, *a. um.* Ætolian; *Liv.; Plaut.*
 ÆTŌLUS, *Idis. f.* An Ætolian woman, viz. Deianira, daughter of Æneus, king of Ætolia; *Ov.*

ÆTO

ÆTOLLUS, *a. um.* Ætollan; *heros Ov. Met. 14, 461, i. e.* Diomede.
 ÆTŌLUS, *a. um.* I. Ætollan; *Ilor* II. Of or belonging to Diomede; *Ov.* III. Apullan; *Sil.*
 ÆFER, *Æfra, Afrum.* African; *Ov.; Ilor.*
 ÆFRANUS, *a. um. adj. and subst.* A Roman family name.
 ÆFRICA, *æ. f.* I. A well known quarter of the world; *Plin.* II. Particularly applied by the Romans to the Carthaginian territory, which was called *Æfrica Propria*; *Cic.* It was divided into *Æfrica Zeugitana*, wherein Carthage lay; and *Æfrica Byzæcena*, or *Byzacium*, containing Hadrumetum, &c.
 ÆFRICANUS, *a. um.* African; *Cic.* This was given as a cognomen to the two Scipios.
 ÆFRICUS, *a. um.* African; *Liv.*
 ÆGANESUS, *ŏnis. m.* A celebrated king of Mycenæ, who had the command of the Greeks at Troy; *Cic.* Hence, *Agamemnonides, Agamemnonius.*
 ÆGANIPPE, *es. f.* A celebrated fountain of Bœotia, on mount Helicon; *Ov.*
 ÆGANIPPEUS, *a. um.* Of or relating to Aganippe; *Propert.*
 ÆGANIPPIS, *Idis and Idos. f.* Of or belonging to Aganippe; *Ov.*
 ÆGATHOCLES, *is. m.* I. A king of Sicily, son of a potter; *Cic.* II. A certain historian; *Cic.*
 ÆGATHYRS, *ŏrum.* A people of Scythia, on the Maeotic lake; *Virg.*
 ÆGAVE, *æ. f.* A daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, who tore to pieces her son Pentheus, in a fit of madness; *Ov.*
 ÆGAGOR, *ŏris.* A king of Phœnicia, son of Neptune, husband of Telephassa or Agriopæ, father of Cadmus, Phoenix, Cilix, Phineus, and Europa; Dido was related to him, and hence Carthage is called, *urbis Agenoris, Virg. Æn. 1, 338 (342).*
 ÆGENŌREUS, *a. um.* I. Of or belonging to Agenor; *Ov.* II. Phœnician; *Sil.* III. Carthaginian; *Sil.*
 ÆGENŌRIDES, *æ. m.* A descendant of Agenor; *Ov.*
 ÆGESLACUS, *a. m.* A celebrated Lacedæmonian king and general, son of Archidamus; *Nep.*
 AGIS, *Idis.* A king of Lacedæmon, brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus; *Nep.*
 AGRIGENTUM. See ACRAGAS.
 AGRIPPA, *i.* A Roman surname; *Nep.; Suet.; Tac.* II. A king of Judea; *Tac.*

AGRIFFINA, æ. f. I. Wife of Tiberius, and granddaughter of Atticus; Suet.

II. Daughter of Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, mother of Caligula, and of Agrippina king of Judea. III. Daughter of Germanicus, and mother of Nero, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, and afterwards of the emperor Claudius; Tac.

AGRIFFINENSIS. Colonia. Cologne on the Rhine; Tac. It derived its name from Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, who was born in that neighbourhood; Tac.

AGRIUS, or AGRIOS, I. Son of Parthæon, brother of Cæneus, and father of Thersites; Ov.

AGYIUS, ἄος and ἔλ. m. i. e. præses vicorum, a name of Apollo; Hor.

AGYRINENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Agyrium; Cic.

AGYRINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Agyrium; Sil.

AGYRUM, I. A town of Sicily; Cic.

AHALA, æ. m. A surname of the Servilian family; Liv.: Cic.

AJAX, æcis. m. The name of two celebrated Grecian heroes at Troy. I. Son of Telamon and Peribœa; Ov. II. Son of Oïleus; Ov.

ALĀBANDA, æ. f. and ḡrum. n. A town of Caria; Liv.: Juv.

ALĀBANDENSIS, e. ALĀBANDENUS, a, um. ALABANDUS, ἄος and ἔλ. m. ALABANDUS, a, um. ALABANDINUS, a, um. ALABANDUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Alabanda; Cic.: Plin.: Isidor.

ALBA, æ. I. Alba Longa, a town of Latium, whence the Romans are said to have had their origin; Liv. II. The name of several towns in Italy; Plin.: Cic. III. A king of Alba; Ov.

ALBANIA, æ. f. A country of Asia, on the Caspian sea; Plin.

ALBĀNUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Alba; Liv. II. Of or belonging to Albania; Plin.

ALBENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Alba; Plin.

ALBINŌVĀNUS, I. A Roman surname. I. C. Pedo Albinovanus, an epic poet; Ov.: Quint. II. Celsus Albinovanus, a friend of Horace; Hor.

ALBINUS, I. A Roman surname.

ALBION, is. England; Plin.

ALBIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ALBŪNĒA, æ. f. The name of a fountain in the mountains of Tibur, and of a nymph said to reside there; Virg.: Hor.

ALURNUS, i. m. A mountain of Lucania; Virg.

ALYCEUS, I. A celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Lesbos; Hor. Hence, Alcaicum metrum, Alcaic verse; Sidor.

ALCĀTHŌUS, I. Son of Pelops, king of Megara; Ov.

ALCESTES, is. or ALCESTE, es. f. Daughter of Pelias, wife of Admetus; Ov.: Mart.

ALCĪNĪDES, is. A celebrated Athenian general, son of Clinias; Nep.

ALCIDĒS, æ. m. The common name of Hercules, who is usually supposed to have been so called as a descendant of Alceus or Alcæus, father of Amphitryon, and son of Perseus and Andromedon.

ALCĪNĒDE, es. f. Daughter of Clymenus or Autolychus, wife of Æson, and mother of Jason; Ov.

ALCĪNĒDON, ontis. A celebrated sculptor; Virg.

ALCINOUS, i. m. Son of Nausithous, king of the Phæacians in Corcyra; Ov. He was fond of orchards: hence, Alcinoi sylvæ, Virg., fruit trees.

ALCMEŌS, or ALCMEON, ōnis. Son of Amphiaræus and Eriphyle, husband of Alpheisbœa or Arsinoë, and Calirrhœ; Ov.

ALCMEŌNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Alcmeon; Propert.

ALCMEŒNA, and contr. ALCMEŒA, e. or ALCMEŒE, es. f. Daughter of Electryon and Anaxo, granddaughter of Perseus and Andromeda, wife of Amphitryon, and said to have been the mother of Hercules by Jupiter; Ov.: Propert.

ALCYONE, or HALCYONE, es. f. I. Daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx, said to have been changed into a kingfisher; Ov. II. Daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades; Ov.

ALĒBAS, or ALĒVAS, æ. m. A tyrant of Larissa in Thessaly, who was killed by his own guards; Ov.: sanguis Alævæ, his son; Ov.

ALLECTO, us. f. One of the three Furies; Virg.

ALĒUS, and contr. ALĒUS, a, um. e. g. arva Alæia. Ov.: campi Alci, Cic., a plain in Asia Minor, where Bellerophon was thrown from Pegasus; so called probably from a river Alæo or Aleon.

ALĒSIA (rarely Alexia), æ. A town of Gallia Cælica or Lugdunensis, hodie ALĒS; Cæs.: Liv.: Tac.

ALĒTRINUS, atis. Of or belonging to Alctrium, a town of Latium; Cic. Also, Alctrinus; Liv.

ALEUS, a, um. i. q. Eliensis; Plaut. ALEXANDER, dri. m. The name of several kings and other persons celebrated in history.

ALEXANDRIA, or ALEXANDREA, æ. f. I. The chief city of Egypt, hodie Scanderoon; Cic. II. Several other towns were called by this name.

ALEXANDRINUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Alexandria; Cic. II. Of or relating to Alexander; Lamprid.

ALEXIS, is and Idis. m. I. A beautiful youth; Virg. II. A slave and secretary of Pomponius Atticus; Cic. III. A celebrated staturary; Plin.

ALGIDUS, sc. mons. A mountain in Latium; Hor.: Algidum, sc. oppidum, A town on this mountain; Liv.

ALIPHERA, æ. A town of Arcadia; Liv.

ALLIA, æ. A river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber above Rome, near which the Romans sustained a memorable defeat by the Gauls; Liv.: Virg.

ALLIENSIS, Of or relating to the river Allia; Cic.: Liv.

ALLIÆ, ALLIPRÆ, ALIPE, or ALIPIÆ, ārūm. A town of Samnium; Liv.

ALLIPANUS, or ALLIPHANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Allia; Cic.: Liv.

ALLOBROX. Plur. ALLOBROGES. The name of a people in Gallia Narbonensis, whose chief town was Vienna; Cic.: Plin.

ALMO, or ALMON, ōnis. I. A river near Rome, in which the statue of Cybele was washed by her priests once a year; Ov. II. The god of the said river; Ov.

ALŒUS, ἄος and ἔλ. One of the giants, father of Otus and Ephialtes; Lucan.

ALŒDES, æ. m. A son of Alceus; Ov.: Virg.

ALPES, ium. plur. The Alps; Virg.: Cic.

ALPHEIAS, adis. f. sc. nympha, i. e. Arethusa. A nymph and fountain, said to mingle its waters with the river Alpheus; Ov.

ALPHEISBÆA, æ. A daughter of the river Phegeus, wife of Alcmeon, who deserted her and married Calirrhœ; Propert.

ALPHEISBERUS, I. The name of a shepherd in Virgil.

ALPHEUS, or ALPHEOS, i. m. A celebrated river of Peloponnesus; Virg.: Ov.

ALPHEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Alpheus; Virg.

ALPINUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to the Alps, Alpine; Virg.: Ov. **Alpinus**, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 36, is probably the name of a certain bombastic writer of tragedy.

ALSIUM, i. n. A town of Etruria; Sil. Hence, adj., **Alsiensis**, and **Alsius**.

ALTHEA, æ. A daughter of Thestius, wife of Æneus king of Calydon, mother of Meleager and Deianira; Ov.

ALTINUM, l. A town of Italy, where Venice now stands; Plin.: Mart. Hence, adj., **Altinus**, **Altinus**.

ALYATTES, is or æ. A king of Lydia, father of Croesus; Hor.

AMALTHEA, æ. A Cretan nymph, who fed Jupiter with the milk of a goat; Ov.

AMANUS, i. m. A mountain or chain of mountains between Syria and Cilicia, bordering on Taurus; Cic.

AMARYLLIS, idis or idos. The name of a country girl; Virg.: Ov.

AMASTRIS, is. f. A town of Paphlagonia; Catull. Hence, adj., **Amastriacus**; Ov.

AMATHUS, untis. f. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., **Amathusiacus** (or **Amathusias**), **Amathusius**; Ov.: Virg.

AMAZON, ðnis. f. An Amazon. The Amazons are said to have been a warlike race of women on the river Thermodon in Asia Minor; Virg.: Curt. Hence, adj., **Amazonicus**, **Amazonis**, **Amazonius**.

AMBRACIA, æ. A town of Thesprotia in Epirus; Cic.: Cæs. Hence, adj., **Ambracensis**, **Ambracias**, **Ambraciotis**, **Ambracius**.

AMERIA, æ. A town of Umbria; Cic. Hence, adj., **Amerinus**.

AMILCAR, or **HAMILCAR**, ðris. A man's name among the Carthaginians. The most celebrated is the father of Hannibal; Nep.

AMINEUS, or **AMINÆUS**, a, um. Aminean, or of belonging to a district of Italy celebrated for the growth of excellent wines; Plin.

AMISOS, or **AMISOS**, i. f. A town of Pontus; Cic. Hence, adj., **Amisenus**.

AMITHÆON, or rather **AMYTHÆON**, ðnis. Son of Cretheus, father of Melampus, Bias, and Æolia; Amythaon natus, Ov., i. e. Melampus. Hence, adj., **Amythæonius**.

AMMIANUS Marcellinus. A Latin writer of the fourth century.

AMMON, or **HAMMON**, ðnis. m. A surname of Jupiter, who was worshipped in the deserts of Libya or Marmarica in the

form of a ram; Ov.: Lucan. Hence, adj., **Ammoniacus**, **Ammonius**.

AMPHIARUS, l. A celebrated Grecian soothsayer, father of Alcmæon, Amphilocheus, and Eurycle; Ov. Hence, adj., **Amphiaræus**, **Amphiaræides**.

AMPHICTYON, ðnis. I. Son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, king of Athens. II. Amphictyones, um; the congress of the Greeks; Cic.: Quint.

AMPHILOCHIA, æ. A district of Acarnania; Liv.: Cic. It was so called from Amphilocheus, a son of Amphiaræus.

AMPHION, ðnis. Son of Jupiter and Antiope, husband of Niobe, a celebrated musician; Ov. Hence, adj., **Amphionius**.

AMPHIPOLIS, is. f. A town of Thrace, on the river Strymon; Plin. Liv. Hence, adj., **Amphipolitanus**, **Amphipolites**.

AMPHITRITE, es. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, sister of Thetis; Claud.: Ov. The poets use this name to denote the sea.

AMPHITRYON, **AMPHITRYO**, or **AMPHITRUS**, ðnis. Son of Alceus (or Alcæus) and Hippomane, king of Thebes, husband of Almena; Ov.: Plaut. Hence, **Amphitryoniades**, i. e. **Heracles**; Ov.

AMPHRYSUS, or **AMPHRYSUS**, i. m. A river of Pthiotis in Thessaly, where Apollo tended the herds of Admetus; Ov. Hence, adj., **Amphrysiacus**, **Amphrysius**.

AMBRASANTUS, i. m. A certain place in the country of the Hirpini, in Italy, which emitted a pestilential vapour; Virg.

AMULIUS, i. A king of Alba, brother of Numitor; Liv.

AMYCLÆ, ðrum, and **AMYCLÆ**, es. f. I. A town of Laconia, near Sparta and Therapne, the residence of Tyndarus, and birthplace of Castor and Pollux; Liv.: Plin.: Ov. II. A town of Latium, near Campania; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., **Amyclæus**, **Amyclanus**.

AMYCUS, i. I. A son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycii, killed by Pollux; Virg. II. A centaur; Ov. III. The name of several Trojans; Virg.

AMYMONE, es. f. I. A daughter of Danaus; Ov. Propert. II. A fountain near Argos; Ov. Hence, adj., **Amymonius**.

AMYNTAS, æ. I. A king of Macedonia, father of Philip; Nep. II. The name of a shepherd in Virgil. Hence, **Amyntides**, i. e. Philip; Ov.

AMYNTOR, ðris. A king of the Dolopes, father of Phoenix and Crantor; Ov.

Hence, **Amyntorides**, i. e. Phoenix; Ov.

ANACHARSIS, Idis. A Scythian prince, and philosopher, who visited Athens in his travels; Cic.

ANACREON, ontis. A Greek lyric poet, native of Teos, in Ionia; Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., **Anacreontius**.

ANACTORIUM, i. A town of Acarnania; Plaut. Hence, adj., **Anactorius**; Sil.

ANAGNIA, æ. A town of Latium; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., **Anagninus**.

ANAPUS, i. and **ANAPIS**, is. A river of Sicily; Ov.: Liv.

ANAXAGORAS, æ. A celebrated Athenian philosopher; Cic.

ANAXARCHUS, i. A philosopher of Abdera; Cic.

ANAXIMANDER, i. A philosopher of Miletus; Cic.

ANAXIMENES, is. A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander; Cic.

ANCEUS, i. An Arcadian, son of Lycurgus, one of the Argonauts; Ov.

ANCHARIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name,

ANCHALUS or **-os**, i. I. A town of Thrace; Ov. II. Jura, verpe, per Anchialium, Mart., i. e. (probably) per Deum viventem.

ANCHISES, or **ANCHISA**, æ. A Trojan prince, son of Capys, father of Æneas by Venus; Virg. Hence, **Anchisiades**, i. e. **Æneas**; Virg.

ANCON, ðnis, or **ANCONA**, æ. f. A town of Italy, celebrated for its growth of wine; Cic.: Plin.: Juv. Hence, adj., **Anconitanus**.

ANCYRÆ, æ. f. The chief town of Galatia; Liv. Hence, adj., **Ancyranus**.

ANDREMON, ðnis. Husband of Dryope, and father of Amphissus; Ov.

ANDRÆGEOS or **-us**, i. and o. A son of Minos and Pasiphaë, killed by the Megareans and Athenians out of jealousy; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., **Andrægeonicus**.

ANDRŌMACHE, es. or **-a**, æ. f. Daughter of Ætæon, wife of Hector, mother of Astyanax; Virg.

ANDRŌMÈDE, es. or **-a**, æ. f. Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, wife of Perseus; Ov.

ANDRŌNICUS, i. The name of several persons. The most celebrated is Livius Andronicus, the first Roman tragic poet and orator; Liv.: Cic.

ANDROS, and **ANDRUS**, i. f. An island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades; Ov.: Ter. Hence, adj., **Andrius**.

ANENDRIUM, i. A promontory of Ci-

licia, with a town; Plin. Hence, adj., Anemuriensis.

ANICIANS, a, um. Named after a certain Anicius; Cic.

ANIEN, enis, and ANIO, ñnis. A river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber near Rome; Ov.; Virg.; Plin. Hence, adj., Anienicula, Anienis, Anienuis.

ANNA, surnamed Perenna. A certain old woman worshipped as a goddess, supposed to have been a sister of Dido, or a native of Bovilla; Ov.; Sil.

ANNIBAL, or more correctly, HANNIBAL, ñlis. Son of Hamilcar, a celebrated Carthaginian general; Hor.; Ov.; Juv.

ANNUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Annianus, ANNO, of HANNO, ñnis. The name of several celebrated Carthaginians.

ANTEUS, i. A giant of Libya, brother of Busiris, slain by Hercules; Ov.; Juv.

ANTANDROS CR -OS, i. f. A maritime town of Mysia, at the foot of mount Ida; Virg.; Plin.

ANTENOR, ñris, m. A celebrated Trojan, founder of Patavium or Padua in Italy; Virg.; Ov.; Liv. Hence, adj.

1. Antenoreus, i. Of or belonging to Antenor. 2. Of Padua. 11. Antenoride. 1. Descendants of Antenor. 2. Paduan.

ANTHEDON, ñnis, f. I. A town and harbour of Boeotia; Ov. 11. Another in Palestine; Plin.

ANTICYRA, æ. An island in the Ægean sea; Hor.; Ov. Hence, adj., Anticyricus (os).

ANTICÖNE, es, or -A, æ, f. I. Daughter of CEdippus, sister of Eteocles, Polynices, and Ismene; Juv. 11. Daughter of Laomedon, sister of Priam; Ov.

ANTICÖNEA (IA), æ. The name of several towns, viz. in Epirus, Mygdonia of Macedonia, Arcadia, Troas, Seleucus in Syria; Plin.; Liv.

ANTICÖNUS, i. 1. One of Alexander's generals, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes; Nep.; Cic. 11. Antigonus 1., king of Macedonia, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes; Justin. 111. Antigonus 2., king of Macedonia, father-in-law and guardian of Philip, otherwise called Dison; Cic.

ANTICÖNUS, i. Son of Nestor killed at Troy; Hor.; Ov.; Juv.

ANTICÖCHIA, or -EA, æ. The name of several towns, viz. in Cilicia, Assyria, Caria, Margiane, Mesopotamia, Pisidia, Macedonia, Syria. Hence, adj., Antiochensis, Antiochenus, Antiochiensis, Antiochinus, Antiochus.

ANTICÖCHUS. The name of, I. Several kings of Syria; Cic.; Liv.; Nep. 11. An Academic philosopher; Cic. 111. A celebrated comedian; Juv. Hence adj., Antiochensis, Antiochenus, Antiochus, Antiochinus,

ANTIÖPA, æ, or -E, es. I. Daughter of Nycteus and Polyxo, mother of Amphion and Zethus; Propert. 11. The mother of the Muses, by Pierius or Pierus; Cic.

ANTIÖPÄTER, tri. The name of, I. A governor of Macedonia, under Alexander the Great, father of Cassander; Cic. 11. Several philosophers, a poet, and historian; Cic.

ANTIÖPÄTES, æ. I. A cruel king of the Læstrygones; Ov. 11. A son of Sarpedon; Virg.

ANTISSA, æ. A town of Lesbos, destroyed by the Romans; Liv.; Ov.

ANTISTHÈNES, is or æ. An Athenian, pupil of Socrates, and tutor of Diogenes the Cynic; Cic.

ANTISTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ANTIUM, i. A town of Latium on the Tuscan sea; Liv.; Hor. Hence, adj., Antianus, Antias, Antiatinus, Antiensis.

ANTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ANTÖNINUS, i. The name of several Roman emperors; Eutrop. Hence, adj., Antonianus.

ANTÖNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Several members of this family are celebrated in history. Hence, adj., Antonianus.

ANÖTIS, is and idis, m. An Egyptian deity with the head of a dog; Virg.

ANXUR, ùris, m. and n. A maritime town of Latium, afterwards called Tarracina; Liv. Hence, adj., Anxurus, Anxurinus.

ANÖNES, um. One of the most ancient people of Bœotia; hence, adj., montes Anönes, Virg., Anonian, i. e. Helicon, Hence, adj., Anoides, Anonis, Anonius.

APÄMEA, or -IA, æ. The name of several cities, viz. in Seleucis, Bithynia, Phrygia Major, Pisidia, Media, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Parthia. Hence, adj., Apamensis, Apameus, Apameus.

APPELLA, æ, m. (circumcised) Probably, The name of a well-known Jew; Hor. APPELLES, is. A celebrated painter in the time of Alexander the Great; Cic. Hence, adj., Appellus.

APENNINUS, i. m. The Apennines, a chain of mountains in Italy; Virg.; Ov.

Heuce, adj., Apenninicola, Apenninigena.

APERANTIA, æ. A district of Thessaly; Liv.

APHÄREUS, i. A king of Messenia, father of Lynceus, Idas, and Pisuus. Hence, adj., Aphäreus; Ov.

APHRÖDISIAS, ñdis, f. Sacred to Venus; an epithet of several islands, towns, &c. APHRODISIUM, i. n. Prop. A temple of Venus: hence, the name of several towns.

APICIUS, i. The name of several men remarkable for gluttony; Juv.; Mart. Hence, adj., Apicianus.

APIDANUS, i. m. A river of Thessaly, which receives the Peneius, and falls into the Peneus; Ov.

APOLLO, ñis, m. A deity, otherwise called Phœbus, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana. Hence, adj., Apollinaris, Apollinicus.

APOLLÖDÖRUS, i. m. The name of several celebrated philosophers, physicians, and artists; Cic.; Quint.; Plin.

APOLLÖNIA. The name of several towns, so called from Apollo; viz. in Ætolia, Phœcis, Macedonia, Grecian Illyria, Sicily, Crete, Thrace, Assyria, Cyrenaica, Samaria, Pisidia, Mysia, Syria. Hence, adj., Apollonianus, Apolloniatus, Apolloniaticus, Apolloniaticus, Apolloniensis.

APOLLONIUS, i. m. The name of several philosophers.

APPIA, æ. A town of Phrygia major; Cic. Hence, adj., Appianus.

APPIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A prænomen and cognomen of the Claudian family at Rome. Hence, adj., Appianus, Appias.

APULEIUS, or APPULEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

APÜLIA, or APPÜLIA, æ. A country of Lower Italy on the river Aufidus, bounded by the Adriatic sea, the Hirpini, and Lucania; Hor.; Plin. Hence, adj., Apulicus, Apulus, or Appulus.

AQUILEIA, æ. A town of Italy, near Istria and Illyria, on the the river Tinnarus; Liv.; Mart. Hence, adj., Aquileiensis.

AQUILIUS, or AQUILLUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Aquilianus, or Aquillianus.

AQUILO, ñnis, m. i. q. Eoreas. Husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes; Ov. Hence, adj., Aquilonius.

AQUINUM, i. A town of Latium, near Campania; Cic. Hence, adj., Aquinas.

AQUITANIA. A part of Gaul, near the

ARA

Pyrenees; Cæs. Hence, adj., Aquitanius, Aquitanus.

ARABIA, æ. Arabia, a district of Asia. Hence, adj., and adv., Arabicus, Arabice, Arabius.

ARABIS, abis. m. An Arabian; Cic. Hence, adj., Arabus.

ARACHŌIA, æ. f. The most easterly province of Persia; Plin.

ARACYNTHUS, f. A mountain of Bœotia or Attica; Virg.

ARAR, or ARARIS, is. m. A river of Gaul, hodie the Saone; Virg.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Araricus.

ARĀTUS, i. m. I. A celebrated patriot of Sicily; Cic. II. A Greek poet, native of Soli in Cilicia; Ov. Hence, adj., Arateus.

ARAXES, is. m. I. A river of Armenia; Virg.: Propert. II. A river of Persia; Curt.

ARĒLA, orum. A town of Assyria, near the Tigris, celebrated on account of the battle fought in its neighbourhood between Alexander and Darius, in which the latter was defeated; Curt.: Plin. Hence, adj., Arbelitis.

ARĀDIA, æ. f. An inland district of Peloponnesus; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Arcadius, Arcadius.

ARĀS, adis. m. and f. adj. and subst. Arcadian; Virg.: Cic.

ARĒSILAS, æ. m. A celebrated Academic philosopher; Cic.

ARĒHĒLĀS, i. m. The name of several celebrated kings and philosophers; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Archelais.

ARĒHIAS, æ. m. A certain mechanic. Hence, adj., Archaius; Hor.

ARCHILOCHUS, i. m. A Greek poet, native of Paros, remarkable for the acrimony of his style; Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Archilochius.

ARCHIMĒDES, is. m. A celebrated mathematician of Syracuse; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Archimedeus or -ius.

ARCHYTĀS, æ. m. A Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician, contemporary with Plato; Cic.: Hor.

ARĒDA, æ. A town of Latium, chief city of the Rutuli; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Ardeas, Ardeatinus.

ARĒTĒUS, a. um. Babylonian, Assyrian; Tibull.

ARĒLAS, ātis, and ARELATE, es. f. A town of Gallia Narbon., on the Rhone, hodie Arles; Cæs.: Suet. Hence, adj., Arelatenis.

ARĒMORICUS, or ARMORICUS, a. um. Situate near the sea, especially in Bre

ARE

tagne, between the Loire and the Seine; Cæs.

ARĒŌPĀGUS, i. n. Mars' Hill, at Athens; Cic. Hence, adj., Areopagita, Areopagiticus.

ARĒTĪUSA, æ. f. A celebrated fountain of Syracuse; Cic. Other fountains in Eubœa and Bœotia, and some towns, viz. in Macedonia and Syria, were called by this name. Hence, adj., Arethusæus, Arethusus, Aréthusius.

ARĒTIUM, i. A town of Etruria, hodie Arezzo; Cic. Hence, adj., Arætinus.

ARĒGUS, a. um. adj. Argive or Grecian; Hor.: Ov.

ARĒLĒTUM. A place in Rome, where booksellers and other tradesmen had shops; Liv.: Cic.: Virg.

ARĒGĪNŪS, ærum. Three small islands in the Ægean sea, near Lesbos; Cic.

ARĒGIVS, a. um. adj. I. Of Argos, Argive; Cic. II. Grecian; Virg.

ARĒO, us. f. The name of the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed to Colchis, in order to fetch the golden fleece; hence they are called Argonautæ; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Argous, Argonautæ; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Argous, Argonautæ.

ARĒŌLCUS, a. um. I. Argive; Plin.: Virg. II. Grecian (usually in the poets); Virg.

ARĒOS, neut. sing., and plur. ARĒI, ōrum. The chief city of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Ov.: Hor.

ARĒUS, i. m. A hundred-eyed monster, said to have watched lo after she had been changed into a cow by Juno; Ov.— There were also several men of this name.

ARĒGNVS, i. A youth, favourite of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephissus; Propert.

ARĒYRĀ, æ. A town of Apulia, afterwards called Arpi; Virg.

ARĒIA, or ARIA, æ. A province of Asia, between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India; Plin. Hence, adj., Arianus.

ARĒADNA, æ. or -E, es. f. The celebrated daughter of Minos king of Crete, and sister of Phædra; Ov. Hence, adj., Ariadnus.

ARĒICIA, æ. A town of Latium; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Aricinus.

ARĒIMVS, i. n. A town of Umbria in Italy, hodie Rimini; Cic. Hence, adj., Ariminius.

ARĒION, or ARĒO, ōnis. I. A famous musician and poet of Methymna in Lesbos; Ov. II. A singular horse said to have been produced by Neptune; Stat. Hence, adj., Arionius.

ARI

ARĒSTR, es. I. A town of Troas; Virg. II. Another in Lesbos; Plin.

ARĒSTĒVS, i. A son of Apollo by Cyrene, king of Arcadia, husband of Antiochæ, father of Actæon; Ov.: Virg.

ARĒSTARCVS, i. m. An Alexandrian critic, native of Samothrace, who revised the poems of Homer; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Aristarcheus.

ARĒSIDES, is. A celebrated Athenian surnamed the Just; Nep.: Cic.: Ov.

ARĒSTIPPVS, i. A philosopher of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect; Cic. Hence, adj., Aristippeus.

ARĒSTIVS, a. um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ARĒSTO or -ON, ōnis. A sceptic philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno of Citium; Cic.

ARĒSTŌPHĀNES, is. A celebrated comic poet of Athens in the time of Socrates; Hor. Hence, adj., Aristophaneus or -ius.

ARĒSTŌTELES, is. A celebrated philosopher, native of Stagira in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, tutor to Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic sect; Cic. Hence, adj., Aristoteles or -ius.

ARĒSTOXĒNVS, i. A philosopher and musician of Tarentum, pupil of Aristotle; Cic.

ARĒMENIA, æ. A country of Asia, bounded by Pontus, Cappadocia, Iberia, Assyria, Media, and the Caspian sea; Plin. Hence, adj., Armeniacus, Armenius.

ARĒNS, i. n. A river of Etruria, hodie the Arno; Liv. Hence, adj., Arniensis.

ARĒPI, ōrum. A town of Apulia; Liv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Arpinus, Arpanus.

ARĒPINVM, i. A town of Latium, birthplace of Cicero; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Arpinas, Arpinus.

ARĒRIVS, a. um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ARĒSCĒS, is. The first king of Parthia, from whom his successors are called Arsacidae; Tac.: Lucan. Also, Arsacide, The Persians; Lucan.

ARĒSINOVS, es. f. I. The name of several celebrated women; Catull.: Liv.

II. The name of several celebrated towns, viz. in Egypt, Cyrenaica, and Cilicia; Plin. Hence, adj., Arisioeticus, Arisinoites.

ARĒTĀTĀ, orum. m. A town of Armenia major, on the Araxes; Juv.: Plin.

ARĒTAXĒRES, is. The name of several kings of Persia; Nep.

ARTĒMBŪROS, *i.* The name of several celebrated writers and artists; Plin.

ARVERNĪ, ūrum. A people of Aquitania in Gaul, hodie Auvergne; Cas.: Liv.: Lucan.

ARVISIUS, or ARISIUS, *a.* um. Of or from the mountain or district Arvisus or Arisus in Chios; Virg.: Sil.

ARUPINUM. A town of Illyria. Hence, adj., Arupinus; Tibull.

ASCLEPIADES, *i.* A son of Acheron and Orpheus, said to have been changed into an owl; Ov.

ASCANIUS, *i. m.* I. A son of Æneas; Virg. II. A river of Bithynia or Phrygia; Virg.

ASCLEPIADES, *æ. m.* I. A celebrated physician of Prusa in Bithynia; Cic. II. A philosopher of the Eretrian sect; Cic. Hence, adj., Asclepiades.

ASCRA, *æ.* A small town of Bœotia, near Helicon, where Hesiod was born and lived; Ov. Hence, adj., Ascraeus, *i. e.* of Ascra; Ov.: of Hesiod, Virg.: of Helicon, Propert.

ASCULUM, *i.* I. A town in Picenum; Cic. II. Another in Apulia; Flor. Hence, adj., Asculanus.

ASDRUBAL, or HASDRUBAL, *ālis.* A Carthaginian man's name. The most celebrated is Hannibal's brother; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Asdrubalianus.

ASIA, *æ. f.* Asia, a well-known division of the globe; Virg. But by this word the Romans usually understood only Asia Proper, *i. e.* the provinces between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and sometimes only the kingdom of Pergamos. Hence, adj., Asiaticus, Asianus, Asiaticus, Asia.

ASINUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ASICUS, *a.* um. Asian, *i. e.* of or belonging to Asia on the Caystrus, in Lydia; palus, prata, Virg.

ASOPUS or -OS, *i. m.* A river of Bœotia, represented also as a king, and father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Asopis.

ASPENDUS, -OS, or -UM, *i.* A town of Pamphylia on the Eurymedon; Cic.

ASSARACUS, *i.* Son of Tros, father of Capys, grandfather of Anchises, and brother of Ganymede and Ilius; Ov.; gens Assaraci, Virg., *i. e.* the Romans, as descended from Æneas.

ASSOS, or -US, *i. f.* A town of Mysia or Troas; Plin. Hence, adj., Assius.

ASSYRIA, *æ.* A country of Asia, bounded by Armenia and the river Tigris; also,

in a wider acceptance, including Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Syria, Palestine, Phœnicia, and other countries; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Assyrius.

ASTARTE, *æ. f.* A goddess of the Syrians and Phœnicians; Cic.

ASTERIA, *æ. or -æ.* *es. f.* Daughter of Cœus and Phœbe, sister of Latona, and mother of Ilceate and the fourth Hercules; Cic.: Ov.

ASTREA, *æ. f.* I. The goddess of Justice, daughter of Jupiter and Themis; Cic. II. The constellation Virgo; Lucan.

ASTREUS, *i.* Son of Crius and Eurybia, father of the winds by Arora: hence, fratres Astræi, Ov., *i. e.* venti.

ASTUR, ūris. *m.* One of Asturia, an Asturian; Mart.: Sil.

ASTURA, *æ.* A river and island in Latium, on which Cicero had an estate; Cic.: Plin.

ASTURIA, *æ.* A province of Hispania Tarraconensis; Plin. Hence, adj., Asturicus.

ASTYĀGES, *is.* A king of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus; Ov.

ASTYĀNAX, actis. A son of Hector and Andromache; Ov.

ASTYPALÆA, *æ.* An island, one of the Cyclades; Ov. Hence, adj., Astypalæensis, Astypalæicus, Astypalæus.

ATALANTA, *æ. or -æ.* *es. f.* I. Daughter of Schœceus, celebrated for her swiftness in running; Ov. II. Daughter of Jasus or Jasius, a celebrated huntress, beloved by Meleager; Ov. III. An island near Eubœa; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Atalanta or -eus, Atalantidus.

ATARNEA, *æ.* A town of Mysia or Æolis. Hence, adj., Atarnites; Ov.

ATELLA, *æ.* An ancient town of the Osci in Campania; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Atellanicus, Atellanus, Atellanus.

ATESTE, *es.* A town of the Venetian territory; Plin.: Tac. Hence, adj., Atestinus.

ATHĀMĀNES, um. A people of Epirus or Ætolia; Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Athamania, Athamanis, Athamanus.

ATHĀMAS, antis. A king of Thebes or Bœotia, and afterwards of Thessaly, son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, Salmones, &c., husband of Nisphela, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle, and afterwards of Ino, who was the mother of Learchus and Melicerta; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Athamanteus, Athamantiades, Athamantius, Athamantis.

ATHĒNÆ, ūrum. Athens, a celebrated city of Attica; Cic.: Ov.: Plin. Hence, adj., Athenæus, Atheniensis.

ATHĒNIŌN, ōnis. A slave who took the lead in the insurrection of the slaves in Sicily; Cic.

ATHĒNŪDŌRUS, *i.* I. A celebrated statutory and sculptor of Rhodes; Plin.

II. A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus; Cic.: Plin.

ATHĒSIS, *is.* A river of Germany and Italy, the Elsch; Virg.: Plin.

ATHŌS, or ATHŌ, *m.* A high mountain of Macedonia; Virg.: Plin.

ATIΛIUS, or ATTILIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Attilianus, or Attilianus.

ATINA, *æ.* A town of Latium; Virg.: Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Atinas.

ATINIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ATINTANIA, *æ. f.* A country of, or near, Epirus; Liv.

ATIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ATLAS, antis. *m.* I. A high mountain of Mauritania in Africa; Plin. II. A king of Mauritania, son of Iapetus, said to have been the father of the seven Pleiades by Pleione, and the seven Hyades by Ætha. The poets feign that he was

changed into the aforesaid mountain, and bore the heavens on his shoulders; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Atlanteus, Atlanticeus, Atlantides, Atlantias, Atlanticus, Atlantis, Atlantius.

ATRACIS, idis. *f.* Daughter of Atrax. An epithet of Hippodamia, wife of Pirithous, because she was of the town Atrax, or because her father's name was Atrax.

ATRAUX, ōcis. A town of Pelagiotis in Thessaly; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Atracis, Thessalian; Propert.

ATREUS, ei and eos. *m.* Son of Pelops and Hippodamia, king of Macedonia and Peloponnesus, father or grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; Ov. Hence, Atræus, Atrides.

ATTALIA, -EA, or -ĒA, *æ.* The name of several towns, viz. in Æolis of Asia, Lydia, Pamphylia, Galatia. Hence, adj., Attalensis.

ATTALUS, *i.* The name of several kings of Pergamus; Plin.: Hor. Hence, adj., Attalicus, Attalis.

ATTRIS, or ATTRIS, idis or Idos. *f. i. q.* Attica, or Atheniensis (sem.).

ATTRICA, *æ. f.* A district of Græcia Propria, south of Bœotia, on the Ægean sea; Plin.

ATTICES, a, um. Attic, Athenian; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Mart.*

ATTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Attianus.

ATUR (Tibull.), or **ATŪRUS** (Lucan). A river of Aquitania, hodie Adour.

ATYS, or **ATTYS**, ōs, and **ATTIS**, Idis. **ATTIS**, inis, m. I. A celebrated Phrygian youth, of whom Cybele became enamoured; *Ov.* II. There were several others of this name; *Tac.*: *Liv.*: *Virg.*

AVARICUM, i. A town of Gallia Aquitania, afterwards called Bituricus or Bituricæ, hodie Bourges; *Cæs.*

AVELLA, or **ABELLA**, æ. f. A town of Campania; *Sil.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., Avellanus, or Abellanus.— See **ABELLA**.

AVENTINUM, i. (sc. jugum) Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome; *Liv.*: *Hor.*: *Cic.* Adj. **Aventinus**, a, um, Of, belonging to, or named after this mountain; *Ov.*

AVERNUS, i, m. sc. locus. A place in Campania, near Cumæ and Baia, consisting of a thick wood, a lake in the same which exhaled a pestilential vapour, and a cavern in which the Cumaean Sibyl was said to dwell; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: also, plur. **Averna**, sc. loca; *Virg.* Hence, adj. **Avernalis**, **Avernus**.

AVIFIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., **Avifidianus**.

AVIFIDUS, i, m. A river of Apulia, hodie Ofanto; *Hor.*: *Virg.* Also, adj., **Avifidus**; *Sil.*

AVGE, es, and **AVGEA**, æ. f. Daughter of Aleus king of Arcadia, and of Nerea, and mother of Telemachus by Hercules; *Ov.*

AVGGAS, **AVGGÆAS**, or **AVGGÆAS**, æ. A king of Elis, son of Phorbas, whose large stables were cleansed in one day by Hercules; *Sen.*: *Plin.*

AUGUSTA, æ. f. The name of several towns founded or colonised by Augustus or some other Roman emperor.

AUGUSTUS, i. A surname given to Octavianus, afterwards Octavianus Cæsar, first emperor of Rome, and subsequently to other emperors, being equivalent to the title of emperor; *Suet.* Hence, adj., **Augustalis**, **Augustanus**, **Augustus**, **Augustianus**, **Augustinus**, **Augustus**.

AULERICI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Cæltica, sive Lugdunensis; there were three clans of them, viz. **Eurovices**, **Cenomanni**, and **Diablintes**; *Cæs.*

AULIS, Idis. f. A town or village and

harbour of Bœotia on the Euripus; *Cic.*: *Virg.*: *Lucan.*

AULON, ōnis. A district (probably a valley) of Lower Italy, famous for its growth of wine; *Hor.*

AURELIANUS, i. A Roman emperor in the third century.

AURELIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ARŌRA, æ. f. Goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion and Thyia (or Æthra, or Pallas), wife of Titiochus, and mother of Mennon; *Virg.*

AURUNCIA, æ. A town of Campania; *Liv.*

AURUNCI, ōrum. A people of Latium, near Campania; *Plin.*: *Virg.*: *Liv.*: Hence, adj., **Aurunus**.

AUSĒTANI, ōrum. A people of Hispania Tarraconensis; *Cæs.*: *Plin.*: *Liv.*

AUSŌNES, um. I. An ancient people of Lower Italy; *Liv.*: *Plin.* II. Poetically, The Italians; *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 5, 37. Hence, **Ausoniam**, The country of the Ausones; afterwards for, Italy; *Virg.*: *Ov.* The name is said to have been derived from Auson, a son of Ulysses. Hence, adj., **Ausonidæ**, **Ausonis**, **Ausonius**.

AUTŌLŪCHUS, i. A son of Mercury by Chlone, father of Anticlea, and so grandfather of Ulysses; *Ov.*: *Mart.*: *Plaut.*

AUTŌMEDŌM, tis. Son of Diore, and charioteer to Achilles; *Virg.*

ATŌNONE, es. Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristæus, and mother of Actæon; *Ov.* Hence, adj., **Autonocius**, sc. heros, *Ov.*: *i. e.* Actæon.

AUXIMUM or **-ON**, i. A town of the Piceni in Italy; *Cæs.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., **Auximas**.

AXENUS pontus. The old name for Euxinus; *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 56.

AXIUS, i. A river of Pæonia in Macedonia; *Plin.*: *Liv.*

B.

BABŪYLON, ōnis. f. A celebrated city on the Euphrates; *Mart.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., **Babyloniacus**, **Babylonicus**, **Babylonensis**, **Babylonius**.

BACCHEIDÆ, ōrum m. A powerful family at Corinth, descendants of Bacchis; *Ov.*: *Plin.* **Bacchides**, one of this family; *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 34.

BACCHUS, i, m. God of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele, brought up by Ino; *Ov.*: *Virg.* Hence, with the poets, **Bacchus** denotes a vine or vines, also wine; *Virg.*: *Hor.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj. **Baccheus**, **Baccheus**, **Bacchicus**.

BACTRUM, i. and more frequently, **BACTRA**, ōrum, n. A city of Asia, which gave the name of Bactriana to the country between Margiana, Paropamisus, the river Axus, and the Massagetes. Hence, **Bactri**, **Bactria**, **Bactrianus**, **Bactrinus**.

BÆTIS, is, m. A river of Spain, which gives its name to Hispania Bætica, hodie Guadalquivir; *Mart.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., **Bæticola**, **Bæticus**, **Bætigena**.

BAGRADA, æ. A river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage; *Cæs.*: *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Lucan.*

BAIA, ōrum, f. A town in Campania, celebrated for its warm baths; *Cic.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., **Baianus**.

BALÆARES insulae, or simply, **BALÆARES**, islands of the Mediterranean, hodie Majorca and Minorca; *Plin.* Also, **Balearts**, Of or belonging to these islands; *Virg.*: *Plin.*: **Balæares**, The inhabitants; *Liv.*: *Cæs.* Hence, adj., **Balæarius**.

BANDĒSIA, æ. Probably, A fountain in the Sabine territory; or, the nymph presiding over a fountain there; *Hor.*

BANTIA, æ. A town of Apulia; *Liv.* Hence, adj., **Bantinus**.

BARCAS, æ. A surname of Hamilcar and the family of Hannibal; *Nep.* Hence, adj., **Barceus**, **Barcinus**.

BARCE, es, f. I. The nurse of Sitchæus; *Virg.* II. A town of Cyrenaica, afterwards called Ptolemais; *Plin.* Hence, **Barcæi**, The inhabitants; *Virg.*

BARCINO or **-ON**, ōnis. f. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, hodie Barcelona; *Plin.*

BARDEI, ōrum. A people of Dalmatia; hence, probably, **Bardeaius**, a, um; *Mart.*: *Juv.*

BARGYLIE, ōrum, or **BARGYLA**, ōrum. A town of Caria; *Liv.* **Bargyleta**, or **Bargyleta**, The inhabitants; *Cic.* Hence, adj., **Bargyliticus**, **Bargyleticus**; *Liv.*: *Plin.*

BÆRIUM, i. A town of Apulia; *Plin.*: *Liv.*

BASANIA, æ. A town of Illyria; *Basantia, The inhabitants; *Liv.**

BASSUS, i. A surname of several Roman families.

BASTARNÆ, ōrum. An ancient people of Germany, near to modern Hungary; *Liv.*: *Tac.* Hence, adj., **Bastarnicus**.

BAT

BATAVUS, a, um. Batavian, Dutch; Mart.: Sil.: Plin.: *Juv.*: N.B. The penult is short in *Lucan.*, 1, 431.

BATHYLLUS, i. m. - I. A youth, favourite of Anacreon; Hor.: II. A celebrated pantomime in the reign of Augustus; Tac.: *Juv.*: Pers.

BATTIADÆ, æ. m. A descendant of Battus, who built Cyrene in Africa: hence, I. Callimachus; Ov.: Stat.: II. Battiadæ, inhabitants of Cyrene; Sil.

BATULUM, i. A town of Campania; Virg.: Sil.

BAUCIS, idis and Idos. f. A poor old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, hospitably entertained Jupiter and Mercury; Ov. Met. 8.

BÆVIUS, i. m. A patry poet, cotemporary with Virgil; Virg.

BAUL, ñrum. A villa, and probably a small town, near Baia; Cic.: Plin.: Tac.

BEBRYCIA, æ. f. sc. terra. A country of Asia, afterwards called Bithynia; Val. Fl.

BEBRYCIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Bebricia or Bithynia; Virg.: II. Of or belonging to king Bebryx; Sidon.

BEBRYX, ycis. m. I. A king of the Bebryces, on the Pyrenees Sil.: II. Plur. Bebryces. I. A people of Gallia Narbon., near the Pyrenees; Val. Fl. 2. A people of Bithynia; Val. Fl. N.B. The penult of the oblique cases, &c. is short in Statius; but long in Silius.

BEDIACRUM, or **BETRIACUM**, i. A town of Italy, between Cremona and Verona, hodie Caneto; Suet.: Tac. Hence, adj., Bediacensis, or Betriacensis.

BELBINA, æ. A town of Laconia: hence, adj., Belbinates, or Belbinites; Liv.

BELGA, æ. m. I. A native of Gallia Belgica; Lucan. Plur. Belgæ; Cæs.

II. There were also Belgæ in Britain: Venta Belgarum, hodie Winchester; Ptol. **BELGICUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the Belgæ in Gaul; Virg.: Sil.: Plin. II. British, from the Belgæ in Britain: color, Propert.

BELGIUM, i. A part of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

BELLERŒPHON, tis, and **BELLERŒPHONTES**, æ. m. A celebrated hero, son of Neptune or Glaucus and Eurymene or Eurymede, father of Laomedea, who was mother of Sarpedon; Hor.: Plaut. Hence, adj., Bellerophonteus.

BELLŒNA, æ. The goddess of war; Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Bellonarius.

BELLOVACI, ñrum. A people of Gallia

BEL

Belgia; Cæs.: Plin. Their country is the modern Beauvais.

BELUS, i. m. The name of several kings, particularly Belus, surnamed Priscus, father of Danaus and Ægyptus: whence the daughters of Danaus are called Belides; Ov. Hence also, Belides, æ. m. A descendant of Belus; Virg.: Ov.: Stat. Also, Belus, king of Tyre, father of Dido; Virg.

BENÆCUS, i. m. A lake in the Venetian territory, hodie Lago di Garda; Virg. Hence, adj., Benæcis.

BENËVENTUM, i. n. A town of the Hirpini, hodie Benevento; Liv.: Plin.: Hor. Hence, adj., Beneventanus.

BESSI, ñrum. A people of Thrace, on the Hebrus; Cæs.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Bessicus.

BIANOR, ñris. n. I. A centaur; Ov.: II. Said by Servius (ad Virg.) to be the founder of Mantua, and the same as Cænus; Virg. Ecl. 9, 60.

BIAS, antis. A native of Priene, one of the seven wise men of Greece in the time of Solon; Cic.

BIACULUS, i. A surname of the Furian family.

BIRACTE, is. n. A town of Gallia Celta sive Lugdunensis; Cæs.

BIBRAX, actis. A town of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

BIBULUS, i. A Roman surname.

BIDIS, is. f. A town of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Bidinus, Bidensis.

BIGERRI, ñrum, or **BIGERRŒNES**, um. A people of Gallia Aquitania, on the Pyrenees; Cæs. Hence, adj., Bigerricus, Bigerritanus.

BIBILIS, is. f. A town of Celtiberia in Hispania Tarraconensis, birthplace of Martial the celebrated epigrammatist; Plin.: Mart. Hence, adj., Bilibitanus.

BION, ñtis. m. A philosopher, at first of the Academic sect, afterwards of the Cyrenaic. His writings were very satirical; Cic. Hence, adj., Bionicus.

BISALTE, ñrum. A people of Macedonia, on the Strymon; Liv.: Plin.: Virg.: **BISANTHE**, es. A town of Thrace, on the Propontis; Plin.

BISTŒNES, um. I. A people of Thrace, near Abdera; Plin.: II. The Thracians, in general; Sil.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Bistonis, Bistonius.

BITHËNIA, æ. A district of Asia Minor, bounded by the Propontis, the Thracian Bosphorus, Black Sea, and Galatia; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Bithynicus, Bithynis, Bithynius, Bithynus.

BIT

BITŒRIX, Igis. Plur. **BITURIGES**. A people of the Aquitani in Gaul; viz. Bituriges Cubi, near the modern Bourges; and Bituriges Ubsici, Vibisci, or Vicisci, near Bordeaux; Cæs.: Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Bituricus.

BLANDÆ, ñrum. A town of Lucania; Liv.

BLANDENO or **-ON**, ñnis. A town of Italy, near Flacencia; Liv.

Bocchor, ñris. m. I. I. q. Bocchus, a king of Mauritania; Liv.: II. A Moor, African; *Juv.*

Bocchus, i. King of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha; Sall.

BEBE, es. f. A town of Thessaly; Ov. Hence, **Bebëis**, idis. f. sc. palus; Lucan.: Propert. Hence, adj., Bebeus, Bebeias, Bebecius.

Bæotia, æ. f. A country of Greece, near Attica, Phocis, Locris, and the Euripus; Plin. Hence, adj., Bæoticus, Bæotus, Bæotius, Bæotus.

Boii, ñrum. A people of Gallia Celta; Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., Boicus.

BOLA, or **VOLA**, æ. A town of the Æguli in Latium; Virg.

BONA DEA. A goddess worshipped by the Roman matrons; Cic.: Tibull.

BONNA, æ. A town of the Ubi in Gallia Belgica, hodie Bonn; Tac. Hence, adj., Bonensis.

BŒGNIA, æ. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie Bologna; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Bononiensis.

BŒRÆAS, æ. The North Wind, father of Calais, Zethus, and Cleopatra, by Orithyia; Liv.: Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Bœreus.

BŒRSTHÈNES, is. m. A river of European Sarmatia, hodie Dnieper; Plin. Hence, adj., Borysthenius.

BOSPŒRUS. The name of two straits. I. Thracus, near Constantinoople; Plin.: II. Cimmericus, now the straits of Caffa; Cic. Hence, adj., Bosporanus, Bosporeus, Bosporicus, Bosporius.

BOTTIÆA, æ. f. A district of Macedonia, near the Sinus Thermanicus; Liv.: Bottiæi, The inhabitants; Plin.

BŒVIANUM, i. The name of two towns in Samnium, the one called Bovianum vetus, the other Bovianum Undecimannorum; Plin.: Liv.: Cic.

BOVILLE, ñrum. I. A small town near mons Albanus at Rome, on the Via Appia; Ov.: Propert.: Tac. Hence, adj., Bovillus, Bovillanus. II. A small town or village near Arpinum; hence, adj., Bovillanus; Cic.

ΒΡΑΧΑΡΑ, æ. A town of Hispan. Taracum, hodie Braga in Portugal; Plin. Hence, Bracari, and Bracares. The inhabitants; Plin.

BRANCHIUS, I. A son of Sinarus or Apollo. A temple with an oracle was dedicated to him, in the Milesian territory; Stat. Hence, probably, Branchidae, arum, Descendants or priests of the same; Plin.

BRACRON, ðnis. A town of Attica, near Marathon; Plin.: Stat. The name of two leaders of the Gauls; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Brennicus.

BRECCI, ðrum. A people of Pannonia; Suet.

BREUNI, ðrum. A people of Rhætia; Hor.

BRIAREUS, I. m. One of the giants, said to have had a hundred arms; Virg.: Lucan. Hence, adj. Briaricus.

BRIGANTES, um. A people in the north of Britain, hodie Cumberland and Northumberland; Juv.: Tac.

BRIMO, us. f. An epithet of Hecate or Proserpine; Stat.: Propert.

BRISÆUS, a, um. Bacchic; Brisæus or Briseus being a name of Bacchus; Pers. **BRISIS**, Idis and Idos. f. A daughter of Brises, named Hippodamia, carried off as a prisoner by Achilles, whose mistress she became; Ov.: Hor.

BRITANNIA, æ. Britain, England; Plin.: plur. Catull. Hence, adj., Britannicus, Britannicus, Britannus.

BRITONES, um. Bretons, inhabitants of Bretagne; Juv. N. B. The penult is short. Juv. 15, 124; long, id. 11, 22.

BRIXELLUM, i. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie Bressello, or Bressello; Suet.: Plin.: Tac.

BRIXIA, æ. A town of Gallia Transpadana, hodie Brescia; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Brixianus, Brixianensis.

BRŌMIUS, i. m. An epithet of Bacchus; Ov. Hence, adj., Bromias, a, um, Bacchic; Claud.

BRONTES, æ. m. A cyclops, son of Uranus and the Earth; Virg.: Ov.

BRŌTEAS, æ. I. A son of Vulcan and Minerva; Ov. II. One of the Lapithæ; Ov.

BRUCĒRI, ðrum. An ancient people of Germany; Tac.

BRUNDISIUM, or **BRUNDISIUM**, i. A town and harbour of Calabria, hodie Brindisi; Cic.: Cæs.: Hor. Hence, adj., Brundisianus, Brundisius, or Brunducinus.

BRUTII, Ium. A people in the ex-

treme point of Italy, near the straits of Sicily; Liv. Hence, adj., Brutianus, Brutius.

BRŪTUS, I. A surname of the Julian family. The most celebrated of this family are, I. L. Junius Brutus, who assisted in expelling the kings from Rome; Liv.: Ov. II. D. Junius Brutus, and M. Junius Irvutus, who assisted at the death of Cæsar; Cic. Hence, adj., Brutianus, Brutinus.

BRĀSTIS, I. f. A surname of Diana; Ov. Hence, adj., Bubastus, Bubastites.

ΒΥΚΕΡΗΛΟΣ, i. The name of a favourite horse belonging to Alexander the Great; Plin.: Curt.

ΒΥΡΑΛΟΣ, i. A statutory and sculptor of Chios, cotemporary with the poet Hippocax; Hor.: Plin.

BURDIGĀLA, or **BURDAGALA**, æ. A town of Gallia Aquitania, in the territory of the Bituriges Vibiæ, birthplace of the poet Ausonius, hodie Bordeaux; Auson. Hence, adj., Burdigalensis, Burdigalus.

BURGUNDIŌNES, um. Burgundians, a people of Germany, descended from the Vandals; Plin.

BŪSIRIS, is and Idis. I. Masc. A cruel king of Egypt, son of Neptune and Libya; Virg.: Ov. II. Fem. A town of the Delta in Egypt; Plin. Hence, adj., Busiritis.

BUTHROTŌS or **-ON**, i. n. and **BUTHROTUS** or **-OS**, i. f. A town on the coast of Epirus, hodie Butrinto; Ov.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Buthrotius.

BYBLIS, Idis. f. Daughter of Miletus and Cyanea, said to have been changed into a fountain; Ov.

BYLLIS, or **BELLIS**, Idis. f. A maritime town of Grecian Illyria, over against Brundisium; Cæs. Hence, adj., Byllidensis or Bullidensis, Byllinus or Bullinus.

BYRSA, æ. The citadel of Carthage; Virg.: Liv.

BYZÆCEN, or **BYZACENA**. sc. Africa, or terra; I. q. Byzacium.

BYZÆCIUM, i. n. A division of Africa Propria; Plin. Hence, adj., Byzæceus, Byzæcius.

BYZANTIUM, i. A city on the Thracian Bosphorus, afterwards Constantinopolis, hodie Constantinople; Plin.: Nep.: Liv. Hence, adj., Byzantiacus, Byzantinus, Byzantium.

C.

CACUS, I. A noted robber, son of Vulcan; Virg. Juv.: Ov.

CADMIUS, I. Son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia; husband of Harmonia; father of Agave, Semele, Ino, and Autonoe; and founder of Thebes; Ov.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cadmeis, Cadmeius, Cadmeus, of Cadmus or Thebes; Ov.: Stat.: Propert.

CÆCILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cæcilianus.

CÆCŪRUM, I. n. A district, or rather a town, of Latium, near Fundi, on the borders of Campania, celebrated for its wine; hence, Cæcucus, a, um. At or growing in Cæcucium; Plin.: Hor.

CÆLUS, I. A deity, otherwise called Uranus, father of Saturn, and others; Cic. **CÆNUS**, Æt and Æos. Son of Elatus, a celebrated Argonaut; Ov.: Virg.

CÆNINA, æ. A town of Latium; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Cæninensis, Cæninus.

CÆRE. n. incl. sometimes **CÆRES**, Itis and Ætis. f. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Cæres, Itis and Ætis, Of or belonging to Cære; Liv.: also, Cæretanus, a, um; Plin.

CÆSAR, æris. I. A Roman surname of the Julian family; of whom C. Julius Cæsar is the most celebrated; Cic. Hence,

II. Cæsar, a title of the Roman emperors; Suet.: and afterwards, III. When Augustus was the title of the reigning emperor, Cæsar was the title of the heir to the throne; Spartian.—Hence, adj., Cæsarianus, Cæsarianus.

CÆSARUGUSTA, æ. A town in Spain, hodie Saragosa; Plin. Hence, adj., Cæsarugustanus.

CÆSARĒA or **-IA**, æ. I. The name of several towns; viz. in Palestine, Mauritania (hodie Algiers), Armenia Minor, Bithynia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pisidia.

II. An island between Gaul and Britain, hodie Jersey; Anton. Itin. Hence, adj., Cæsariensis.

CÆSO, or **KESO**, ðnis. A surname of the Fabian family.

CÆSŌNICUS, I. A surname of the Pisonian family.

CÆSONICUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cæsonianus.

CAÏCUS, i. m. I. A river of Mysia; Liv.: Plin.: Virg. II. A companion of Æneas; Virg.

CAÏETA, æ, or -E, es. f. I. The nurse of Æneas; Virg. Hence. II. A town and harbour of Latium; Virg.: Cic.

CAÏUS (trissyl.), and CAUS (dissyll.) A Roman prænomèn. Hence, adj., Calanus.

CALÆBER, bra, brum. Calabrian, of Calabria; Hor.: Ov.

CALÆBRIA, æ. The extreme part of Italy towards Greece; Liv.: Hor.: Plin. Hence, adj., Calabricus.

CALÆGURIS, or CALAGURRIS, is. f. A town of Hispan. Tarracon., birthplace of Quintilian, hodie Calahorra; Liv. Hence, adj., Calaguritanus.

CALÆÏS, is. A son of Boreas by Orithyia, brother of Zethus; Ov.

CALÆMIS, idis. m. A statutory, celebrated especially for his figures of horses; Ov.: Propert.: Cic.: Plin.

CALÆTIA, æ, or CALATIE, Ærum. A town of Campania, hodie Cajazzo; Liv.: Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Calatinus.

CALAUREA, or -IA, or -EA. An island in the Ægean sea, famous for the death of Demosthenes. It was sacred to Latona, and hence is called Latois; Ov.: Plin.

CALCHAS, antis. Son of Thestor, a celebrated Grecian soothsayer present at the siege of Troy; Virg.: Cic.

CALÆDÔNIA, æ. A district of ancient Britain, hodie Scotland; Tac.: Plin. Hence, adj., Caledonius, Caledonius.

CALËS, is, and often plur. CALËS, ñum. A town of Campania, celebrated for its wine, hodie Calvi; Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Calenus.

CALIGULA, æ. A surname of the emperor Caius, which arose from his having entered the army when very young, and so having worn a small boot; Suet.: Tac.

CALLAÏCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Gallicia; Ov.

CALLICRATIDAS, æ. A Lacedæmonian general in the Peloponnesian war; Cic.

CALLIMÆCRUS, i. m. A celebrated Greek poet, a native of Cyrene, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Cic.: Quint.: Ov. Hence, adj., Callimæchus.

CALLIOPË, æs. The chief of the Muses; Ov.: Virg.: Propert. Also, Calliopea, æ; Virg.

CALLIPRO (on), ðnis and ontis. A celebrated philosopher; Cic.

CALLIPOLIS, is. f. A town of Thrace, on the Hellespont, hodie Gallipoli; Plin.

CALLIRHOË, CALLIRHOË, or CALLIROË, es. f. I. The name of several celebrated women: especially, a daughter of the river Achelous, second wife of Alcmeon; Ov. II. The name of several fountains; Stat.: Plin.

CALLISTO, or CALISTO, us and ðnis. f. A daughter of Lyacon king of Arcadia, and companion of Diana, said to have been changed into a she-bear; Ov.

CALPE, es. f. A mountain in the south of Spain, hodie Gibraltar; Plin. Hence, adj., Calpetanus, Calpetitanus.

CALPURNIA, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Calpurnitanus.

CALVUS, ï. A Roman surname.

CALYUNA, or CALYMNA, æ, or -E, es. f. An island of the Ægean sea near Caria; Ov.

CALÿDON, ðnis. f. A town of Ætolia, on the river Evenus, of which Æneus, father of Tydeus, Meleager, and Deianira, was king; Ov.: Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Calydoniacus, Calydonis, Calydonius.

CALÿPSO, us and ðnis. f. A nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Atlas (hence called Atlantis, Tibull.); Ov.: Tibull.: Plin.

CAMÆRINA, or CÂMÉRINA, æ. A town of Sicily; Virg.: Ov.

CAMBÿSES, is. m. A Persian king, son and successor of the elder Cyrus also, the father of the said Cyrus; Justin.

CAMËRIA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Camerinus.

CAMILLUS, i. m. A surname of the Furian family.

CÂMIRUS, or -OS, ï. A brother of Ialysus of Rhodes, from whom a town in that island received its name; Cic.

CAMPÂNIA, æ. f. A fertile district of Italy, celebrated for its wines, situate between Latium, Samnium, the Piceni, and the Etruscan sea; its chief town was Capua; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Campânicus, Campânis, Campas.

CANÆCE, es. f. A daughter of Æolus; Ov.

CANDAVIA, æ. f. A mountainous region near Macedonia; Cic.: Plin.: Lucan.

CANDAULES, æ or is. A king of Lydia, last of the race of the Heraclidæ; Plin.

CÂNIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CANINËFAS, Plur. CANINËFATES, um. An ancient people of Lower Germany; Tac.

CANINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A

Roman family name. Hence, adj., Caninianus.

CANIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CANNÆ, Ærum. A town or village in Apulia, near the river Aufidus, where Hannibal obtained a memorable victory over the Romans during the second Punic war; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cannensis.

CANOPÛS (os), i. m. A maritime town of Africa, near Alexandria; Plin.: Tac.: Virg. Hence, adj., Canopæus or Canopus, Canopicus, Canopitanus, Canopitis.

CANTABER, bra, brum. Cantabrian, of or belonging to Cantabria; Hor.: Juv.: Cæs.

CANTABRIA, æ. A province of Hispan. Tarracon., hodie Biscaya; Plin. Hence, adj., Cantabricus.

CANTIUM, i. n. Kent; Cæs.

CANULEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CANÛSIUM, ï. A town of Apulia, on the river Aufidus, celebrated for its wool, hodie Canosa; Hor.: Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., Canusinus.

CAPÆNEUS, ï and Æos. Husband of Evadne, son of Hipponous and Astynome, one of the seven princes who warred against Thebes; Ov.: Propert.: Stat. Hence, adj., Capaneus, or Capæneus.

CAPËNA, æ. f. A town of Etruria, near Veii; Liv. Hence, plur. Capenates. The inhabitants; Liv.: Capenas, atis, or Capenus, a, um. Of or belonging to Capena; Cic.: Liv.

CAPHARËUS, ði and Æos. m. A mountain and promontory of Eubœa towards Asia, where the Greeks on their return from Troy suffered shipwreck; Virg.: Ov.: Sil. Hence, adj., Capharêus and Capharêus, Capharis.

CAPÏTO, ðnis. m. A Roman surname.

CAPITOLIUM, i. n. A celebrated temple of Jupiter at Rome, on the Tarpeian mount, near which was the Citadel, and the rupes Tarpeia, or Saxum, from which criminals were thrown. The term Capitolium usually included the whole; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Capitolinus.

CAPPADÛCIA, æ. f. A province of Asia Minor, between the Black Sea and Cilicia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cappadocius.

CAPPADÛX, ðcis. adj. Cappadocian; plur. Cappodoces, The Cappadocians. Hence, adj., Cappadocus.

CAPRËE, Ærum. f. An island of the Tuscan sea, hodie Capri; Virg.: Ov.

CAP

CAPRA, æ. f. A town of Africa; Sall. Hence, adj., Caprensis.

CAPUA, æ. f. The chief town of Campania; Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Capuanus, Capuensis.

CARYS, fos. m. I. Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises; Ov. II. A companion of Æneas; Virg.: III. A king of Alba; Virg.: IV. A Samnite general, who took Vulturum, afterwards called Capua; Liv.

CAR, genit. Cāris. n. A Carian, native of Caria; Cic.: Nep. Plur. Cares, The Carians; Virg.: Ov.

CARACALLA, æ. The name of a Roman emperor; Auson.

CARĀLIS, is. f. A town of Sardinia, hodie Cagliari; Flor.: Claud. Hence, adj., Caralitanus.

CARBO, ōnis. A Roman surname. Hence, adj., Carbonianus.

CARCHEŌNICUS, a, um. i. q. Carthaginensis; Plaut.

CARDIA, æ. f. Thrace, near the mouth of the river Melas, on the Thracian Chersonesus. Hence, adj., Cardianus, a, um; Nep.

CĀRIA, æ. f. A province of Asia Minor, on the Ægean sea, between Ionia, Doris, and Lycia; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Caricus.

CARMĒNI, ōrum. A people of Asia, on the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, near Persis and Gedrosia; Plin.: Lucan. Their country was called Carmania; Plin.

CARMENTA, æ. A goddess, mother of Erander; Liv.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Carmentalis.

CARNEADES, is. A celebrated philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the third or new Academy; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Carneadeus, Carneadius.

CARNI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Transpadana; Plin.: Liv.

CARNĒTES, um. A people who dwelt in part of Gallia Cæltica, s. Lugdun., hodie Chartrain; Cæs.: Plin.

CARPĀTHOS (us), i. f. An island between Crete and Rhodes; Plin. Hence, adj., Carpathius.

CARPETĀNIA, æ. A district of Hispan. Tarracon.; Plin. Adj., Carpetanus.

CARRE, or **CARRĒ**, arum. A town of Mesopotamia, where Crassus was slain; Plin.: Flor.: Lucan.

CARSĒGLI, ōrum. A town of Latium; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Carsolanus.

CRATEIA, æ. A town of Hispan. Bætica, near the straits of Hercules; Liv.:

CAR

Plin. Hence, adj., Carteianus, Cartecensis.

CARTHĀGO, or **KARTHĀGO**, inis. f. 1. A celebrated city and republic of Africa, on the site of the modern Tunis; Nep.: Liv. II. Carthago Nova, a town of Hispan. Tarracon., hodie Carthagena; Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Carthaginensis.

CARVILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CARYÆ, arum. f. A town or village in Arcadia; Liv. Hence, adj., Caryatis, Caryus.

CARYSTOS (us), i. f. A town of Eubœa, famous for its marble, which was of a green colour; Liv.: Tibull.

CASCA, æ. A surname of the Servilian family.

CASĪLĪNUM, i. A town of Campania; Liv.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Casilianus, Casilinensis, Casilinus.

CĀSĪNUM, i. A town of Latium, on the borders of Campania; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Casinas, Casinus.

CASUS, i. A mountain of Arabia, near Egypt, where Jupiter had a temple; Plin. Hence, adj., Casius, a, um; Lucan.

CASPERIA, æ. f. A town of the Sabines on the river Himella; Virg.

CASPIUM mare. The Caspian sea; Plin. Caspius, a, um. Of or near the Caspian sea; Plin. Hence, adj., Caspiacus, Caspiadæ, Caspianus, Caspinus.

CASSANDER, dri. A son of Antipater, king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great; Liv.

CASSANDRA, æ. f. called also Alexandra. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba; Virg. **CASSANDRĪA** (ĕa), æ. f. A town of Macedonia, in the Peninsula of Pellene, so called from Cassander; anciently called Potidæa; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Cassandrensis, Cassandereus.

CASSĪŌPE, es, and **CASSĪŌPEA**, æ. 1. Wife of Cæpheus, and mother of Andromeda; Ov.: Cic. II. Cassiope, or Caslopa, a town of Corcyra, with a temple; Plin.: Suet. Hence, adj., Cassiopicus.

CASSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cassianus.

CASŌTĀLIA, æ. f. A fountain at the foot of mount Parassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Castalis, Castallus.

CASTĀNÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Castana, or Castanea, in Thessaly; Virg.: Plin.

CASTOR, ōris. Son of Tyndarus and

CAS

Leda, brother of Pollux and Helleus. Divine honours were paid to Castor and Pollux conjointly (Tyndaridae), who were said to have been changed into a constellation; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Castoreus.

CĀSTRICIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Castricianus.

CĀSTRA. Several towns built on the site of a camp were called Castra, with some distinguishing epithet.

CĀSTŪLO, ōnis. f. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Plin.: Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Castulonensis.

CĀTADŪPA, ōrum. m. A cataract of the Nile, in Upper Egypt; Cic.

CĀTĀMITUS, i. m. Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Jupiter; Plaut.

CĀTILĪNA, æ. A surname of the Sergian family. Of this family, L. Sergius Catilina is especially celebrated; Cic.: Sall.: Juv.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Catilnarius.

CĀTILLUS, i. Son of Amphiaræus, who, with his brothers Coras and Tiburtus, built Tibur; Virg. Also, Catillus; Hor.

CĀTĪNA, or **CĀTĀNA**, æ. A town of Sicily; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Catinensis, or Catanensis.

CĀTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CĀTO, ōnis. m. A surname of the Porcian family. The most celebrated are, M. Porcius Cato major, a native of Tusculum, author of the Origines, &c.; and M. Porcius Cato minor, grandson of the former, who killed himself at Utica; Cic. Hence, adj., Catonianus, Catonianus.

CATTI, ōrum. A people of Germany; Tac.: Suet.

CĀTULLUS, i. A celebrated Latin poet, native of Verona, cotemporary with Cicero and Julius Cæsar; Tibull.: Ov. Hence, adj., Catullianus.

CĀTULUS, i. A surname of the Lutatian family.

CĀUCĀSTES (os), i. m. A high chain of mountains in Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas; Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Caucausius, or Caucasus.

CAUCI, **CAUCHI**, or **CHAUCI**, majores and minores. A people of Germany; Tac.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cauchius, Chaucius.

CAUDIUM, i. A town of the Samnites; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Caudinus, a, um. Furcula Caudina, a narrow pass in the neighbourhood of this town, where a Roman army was surrounded by the Sam-

nites, and compelled to pass under the yoke: *Liv.*

CATULON, ónis, m. A town of the Bruttii in Italy; *Virg.*; *Ov.*; *Plin.*

CAYNUS (os), i. I. A son of Cyane, brother of Byblis, said to have built the town Caunus; *Ov.* II. A maritime town of Caria, subject to Rhodes; *Plin.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cauneus*, *Caunius*, *Cauneus*.

CÁYSTRUS (os), i. A river of Ionia and Lydia, famous for its swans; *Virg.*; *Ov.*: *Propert.* Hence, *adj.*, *Caystríus*; *ales*, *Ov.*, i. e. a swan.

CÉA, or **CIA**, æ, f. also **CÉOS**, i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, near Eubœa; *Virg.*; *Ov.*: *Liv.* It was the birthplace of the poet Simonides. Hence, *adj.*, *Ceus*, i. um.

CÉBREN, énis. A river of Troas, father of Asterope and Cénone; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cebrenis*; *Ov.*

CÉCROPIS, ópis. I. The first king of Athens, said to have founded that city, father of Aglauros, Herse, and Pandrosos; *Ov.*; *Plin.* II. A later king, Cecrops 2., son of Erechtheus, and father of Pandion 2.; *Apollod.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cecropides*, *Cecropis*, *Cecropius*.

CÉLÉNÆ, árum. A town of Phrygia major on the rivers Marsyas and Meander; *Liv.*; *Plin.*: *Curt.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Celénæus*.

CÉLÉNO, us, f. I. One of the Harpies; *Virg.* II. One of the Pleiades; *Ov.*

CÉLER, is. A Roman surname.

CÉLÉUS, i. A king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus, who hospitably received Ceres, and learnt from her the art of husbandry; *Ov.*: *Virg.*

CÉLSTIS, i. A Roman surname.

CÉLTE, árum. I. A northern people who spread over Germany, Gaul, and Spain; *Plin.*: *Mart.* II. Especially, a people of Gaul, who, in Cæsar's time, occupied the midland part of it, hence called Gallia Celtica; *Cæs.* Hence, *adj.*, *Celticus*.

CÉLTIBER, éra, érum. Of or belonging to Celtiberia, Celtiberian; *Mart.*: *Catull.*

CÉLTIBÉRIA, æ. A part of Hispan. Tarracon., on the river Iberus, inhabited by a people composed of the Celtae and Iberi, called Celtiberi; *Liv.*: *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Celtiberius*.

CÉNAUM, i. A promontory of Eubœa, where Jupiter had a temple; *Liv.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cenæus*.

CENCHRÉE, also **CENCHRÉE**, árum. A town and harbour near Corinth, on the Si-

nus Saronicus; *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cenchræus*.

CENCHRÉE, Idis. Wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha; *Ov.*

CENOMÁNI, órum. A Gallic nation, who settled in Italy near Cremona, Brixia, &c.; *Liv.*: *Cæs.*: *Plin.*

CENSORINUS, i. A Roman surname.

CENTAURUS, i. m. A centaur, half man and half horse. The Centaurs, as a people, are said to have dwelt in Thessaly with the Lapithæ; *Virg.*: *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Centaurus*, *Centauricus*.

CENTŪRĪPĒ, árum. A town of Sicily; *Plin.*: *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, *Centuripensis*.

CÉPHÁLLĒNA, or **CÉPHÁLENA**, æ, f. An Island in the Ionian sea, hodie Cefalonia; *Liv.*: *Plin.*

CÉPHÁLĒDĒM, Idis. I. or **CÉPHÁLEDUM**, i. n. A town of Sicily, hodie Cephalæ. Hence, *adj.*, *Cephaleditanus*, *Cephalædæis*.

CÉPHÁLUS, i. Son of Deion by Diomedes, husband of Procris; *Ov.*

CÉPHĒNES, um. A people of Ethiopia; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cephenus*.

CÉPHEUS, ei and óos, m. Son of Belus or Phœnix, king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus; he was placed among the constellations; *Ov.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cepheis*, *Cepheius*, *Cepheus*.

CÉPHĪSUS, **CÉPHISSUS**, **CÉPHISOS**, i. m. A river of Phocis, which flows through Bœotia; *Ov.*: *Stat.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cephisus* or *Cephisias*, or *Cephisus* or *Cephisus*.

CÉPHĪCUS (os), i. m. A place at Athens, partly within and partly without the city; *Nep.*: *Cic.* The part without the city was used as the burial place of those who died in defence of their country.

CÉRAUNI, or **CÉRAUNII**, órum. Inhabitants of a part of Epirus and Illyria; *Cæs.*: *Plin.* *Adj.*, *Ceraunus*, or *Ceraunius*, a, um.

CÉREBRŒUS (os), i. A dog said to guard the entrance of the infernal regions, usually represented with three heads; *Virg.*: *Cic.* Some attribute to him a hundred heads; *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cerberæus*.

CÉRCŒPES, um. Inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, said to have been changed into apes; *Ov.*

CÉRCYŒN, ónis. A cruel robber and king of Attica, put to death by Theseus; *Ov.*: *Stat.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cercyoneus*.

CÉRĒS, éris, f. I. Daughter of Saturnus and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of corn; *Ov.*: *Cic.* II. Hence, with the poets, for,

Corn; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Tibull.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cerealis*, e.

CÉRĒTĀNI, órum. A people of Hispan. Tarracon.; *Plin.*: *Sil.*

CĒSTIUS, i. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Cestianus*.

CĒTHĒGUS, i. A surname of the Cornelian family.

CĒTO, us, f. Daughter of Pontus and the Earth, wife of Phorcus, mother of Medusa and her sisters (the Gorgons); *Lucan.*

CĒYX, ýcis. A king of Bœotia, husband of Alcycone; himself and his wife were said to have been changed into kingfishers; *Ov.*

CĒTRŒGŒNA (ia), æ. A town of Bœotia, birthplace of Plutarch; *Liv.*: *Plin.*

CHALCEDŒON, ónis, f. A town of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Chalcædionus*.

CHALCĪŪPĒ, es. Daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, wife of Phryxus; *Ov.*

CHALCIS, Idis, f. I. The chief town of Eubœa; *Nep.*: *Plin.*: *Liv.* II. There were several other towns of this name, viz. in Syria, Arabia, Macedonia, Ætolia; *Plin.* — Hence, *adj.*, *Chalcidensis*, *Chalcidicensis*, *Chalcidicus*.

CHALDÆA, æ, f. A province of Asia, between the Euphrates, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf; hence, *Chaldæus*, a, um; *Lucan.*: *Chaldæi*; *Plin.*: *Cic.*: *Lucr.*: *Chaldæicus*; *Cic.*

CHALCĒNES, um. A people of Asia, on the Black sea, near Thermodon, in Pontus, celebrated as workers of iron; *Virg.*: *Plin.*

CHALCŒNA, æ, f. A province of Epirus; *Virg.*: *Liv.*: *Said* to have been so called from Chaon, a brother of the Trojan Helenus; *Virg.* The inhabitants are called Chaones; *Liv.*: *Plin.* *Adj.*, *Chaonius*, *Chaonius*. Chaonius Pater, *Virg.*, i. e. Jupiter of Dodona.

CHARICLE, us, f. A nymph, mother of Oxyroë, by the centaur Chiron; *Ov.*

CHĀRĪTES, um, f. The Graces; *Ov.*: *Propert.*

CHĀRŒON, ontis or ónis. The ferryman of the infernal regions, said to convey the souls of the dead across in a boat; *Virg.*: *Sen.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Charoneus*.

CHĀRYBĪDIS, Is, f. A dangerous whirlpool in the straits of Sicily, opposite to Scylla; *Cic.*: *Ov.*

CHĒRRŒNŒSUS, or **CHĒRRŒNŒSUS** (os), i. f. A peninsula: especially, Chersonesus Taurica, the Crimea; Chersonesus Thraciæ, of the Hellespont; Chersonesus Cimbrica Jutland; Chersonesus Aurea (in India)

Malacca. Hence, adj., Cheronensis, or Chersonensis.

CHILONIS. A surname of the Manlian family.

CHIMÆRA, æ. f. I. A volcanic mountain of Lycia; Plin. II. A fabulous monster, having its forepart like a lion, the middle like a goat, and the hinder parts of a dragon; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Chimæreus, Chimærer.

CHLONE, os. I. Daughter of Dædalion, mother of Antolytus and Philaemon; Ov. II. Daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, mother of Eumolpus, who is hence called Chlônides; Ov.

CHLOS (as), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, with a town of the same name, between Lesbos and Samos, hodie Scio; Hor.: Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Chlus, a, um: Chii, The inhabitants.

CHLON (o), ðnis. m. A skilful centaur, son of Saturos and Philyra, tutor of Achilles; he was placed among the constellations; Ov. Hence, adj., Chlônicus, Chlônicus.

CHLÔSÆTES, æ and is. m. A river of Persia, which flows through Susiana, and falls into the Persian Gulf; Plin.

CHLÔSÆLUS, i. m. A Greek tragic poet, in the time of Alexander the Great; Hor.

CHLÊMES, ðtsi and is. m. An old man, as one of the characters in Terence.

CHLÔMIS, or Ildis. m. I. A son of Hercules; Stat. II. A satyr; Virg. III. A centaur; or. IV. A Trojan; Virg.

CHRYSA, æ. or CHRYSE, es. f. A town of Mysia, where Apollo was worshipped; Plin.: Ov.

CHRYSEIS, Ildis. f. The daughter of Chryses a priest of Apollo, named Astynome, taken captive at Troy, and given as a concubine to Agamemnon; Ov.

CHRYSIPPUS, i. A celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno and Cleanthes; Cic. Hence, adj., Chrysippæus.

CHRYSORHOAS, æ. m. The name of several rivers said to carry down gold in their streams, viz. in Coele-Syria, Lydia, Bithynia, Colchis; Plin.

CHTÔNIDUS, i. n. I. A centaur; Ov. II. One of the Sparti, i. e. men produced from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; Stat.

CHYRA, æ. f. I. A town in Cilicia or Pamphylia; Plin.: Liv. II. Another, in Phrygia major; Plin. Hence, adj., Chyrata, æ; Chyrateus, a, um.

CICERO, ðnis. A surname of the Tullian family. The most celebrated are, M.

Tullus Cicero, the well-known orator, and his brother Q. Tullus Cicero; Plin.: Juv. Hence, adj., Ciceronianus.

CICÔNES, um. A people of Thrace, on the river Hebrus; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.

CILICIA, æ. f. A province of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia, Isauria, Cappadocia, Armenia, Syria, and the Mediterranean; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cilicensis, Cillicus, Cillix.

CILLA, æ. A town of Mysia, where Apollo was worshipped; Plin.: Ov.: Sæp.

CILVICUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CITO, ðnis. A surname of the Flaminian family.

CIMBER, bra, brum. Cimbric. Cimbrî, The Cimbrians, a German people, who made irruptions into Gaul and Italy, and were at length defeated by Marius; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cimbricus.

CIMËNUS, i. m. A lake in Etruria, surrounded by a mountain and a wood; Virg. Hence, adj., Cimînius.

CIMMERII, ðrum. I. q. Cimbrî; Plin. Hence, adj., Cimmericus, Cimbricus.

N. B. Lacus Cimmerici, Tibull. i. e. lacus inferorum, because the atmosphere of the Bosphorus Cimmericus was said to be dark and thick.

CIMÔLUS, i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, near Crete, celebrated for its white clay; Ov.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cimollus.

CINCINATUS, i. A surname of the Quintian family.

CINCIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CINNA, æ. A Roman surname.

CINYP, ypis. or CINÏPHUS, i. m. A river of Africa, between the Syrtis; Plin. Hence, adj., CinÏphus.

CINÏRAS, æ. m. Son of Paphus, king of Assyria, and also of Cyprus, where he built Paphos, father of Myrrha and Adonis; Ov. Hence, adj., CinÏræus, ClauÏrus.

CIRCÆUS, a, um. I. Of or relating to Circe; Virg.: Sil.: Propert.: Cic. II. Of or belonging to Circæi; Ov.: Virg.: Lucan.

CIRCE, es. or CIRCA, æ. Daughter of the Sun and Perse or Persels, sister of Æetes, who fled from Colchis to Italy, a celebrated enchantress; Cic.: Plin.: Ov.

CIRCEII, ðrum. A town of Latium on the sea, near which Circe is said to have dwelt; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Circæensis.

CRIS, is. f. A bird into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, is said to have been changed; Ov.

CIRRHÆ, æ. f. A town and harbour of Phocis, on the Corinthian Gulf; Liv.: Plin.: Lucan.: Mart. Hence, adj., Cirrhæus.

CISALPINUS, a, um. Situate on this (the Roman) side of the Alps, Cisalpine; Cic.: Cæs.: Plin.

CISSEUS, el and eos. m. A king of Thrace, father of Hecuba and Theano; hence, Hecuba is called Cisseis; Virg.

CITHÆRON, ðnis. m. A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Bacchus; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.

CITIUM, or CITTIUM, i. L. A maritime town of Cyprus, where Zeno was born, and Cimon died; Nep.: Plin. II. A town of Macedonia; Liv. Hence, adj., Citiensis, Citeius.

CLANIS, is. m. A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber, hodie Chiana; Sil.: Tac.

CLANICUS, i. m. A river of Campania; Virg.: Sil.

CLAROS, i. f. A town of Ionia, near Colophon; Ov. Hence, adj., Clarius.

CLAUDIÂNUS, i. Claudius Claudianus, a Latin poet of Alexandria, who flourished in the fourth century.

CLAUDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Claudianus.

CLAZÔMENE, ærum. A town on the coast of Ionia; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Clazomenius.

CLEANTHES, is. A Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno, tutor of Chrysippus; Cic. Hence, adj., Cleantheus.

CLÊNE, ærum. f. I. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Ov.: Plin.: Liv. II. Another, of Chalcis in Macedonia; Plin. Hence, adj., Cleoneus.

CLEOPATRA, æ. f. The name of several celebrated women, especially the well-known queen of Egypt. Hence, adj., Cleopatranus, Cleopatricus, Cleopatri.

CLINIUS, æ. An Athenian, father of Alcibiades; Nep.

Clio, us. f. I. One of the Muses; Ov. II. A sea-nymph; Virg.

CLITARCHUS, i. m. A companion of Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote a history; Cic.

CLITERNUM, i. n. A town of Italy. Hence, adj., Cliternius.

CLITÔMÆCHUS, i. An Academic philosopher; Cic.

CLITON, ðris. m. and f. and CLITÔNIDM, T 5

i. n. A town of Arcadia; Liv. Hence, adj., Clitorius.

CLITURNUS, i. m. A river and fountain in Umbria; Virg.

CLOACINA, or CLUACINA, æ. f. A surname of Venus; Liv.; and subst. (for Claudius). A Roman family name; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Clodianus.

CLONCUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CLŒTHO, us, f. One of the Parcæ; Ov.: Stat.: Sil.

CLŒTENTIS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CLŒPĒA, æ. f. A town of Zeugitana in Africa Propria, called also Clypea, or Aspis; Liv.: Cæs.: Lucan.

CLŒSIUM, i. n. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Clusianus.

CLŒSUS, i. A surname of Janus in time of peace, when the gates of his temple were shut, from cludo, for claudo; Ov.

CLŒMENA, es. I. Mother of Phæcton; Ov. II. A sea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; Virg. III. An attendant and confidante of Helen; Ov. Hence, adj., Clymenis, Clymæneis.

CLŒTEMNESTRA, æ. Daughter of Tyn-darus and Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon, mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia; Ov.: Cic.

CLŒTIE, æ. A sea-nymph beloved by Apollo, said to have been changed into a sunflower; Ov.

CNIDUS (os), or GNIDUS (os), i. f. A town of Caria, in which Venus was especially worshipped; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: Hor. Hence, adj., Cnidius, or Gnidius.

COACŒLUS, i. A king of Sicily, who hospitably received Dædalus when he fled from Minos; Ov.

COCINTHUM, i. A promontory of the Bruttii. Hence, adj., Cocinthius; Ov.

COCLES, itis. The surname of Horatius, celebrated for defending the bridge across the Tiber, on occasion of the attack of Porsena; Virg.: Cic.: Liv.

COCYRUS (os), i. m. I. A river of Campania, near the lake Avernus; Cic.: II. A river of the infernal regions; Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Coccytius.

COBRUS, i. I. The last king of Athens; Hor. II. A certain poor poet; Juv.

COBURNUS, i. A shepherd; Virg.

COELE-SYRIA. A province of Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus; Liv.: Plin.

COELIUS (Cæl.), a, um. adj. and subst.

A Roman family name. Hence, adj. Cælianus.

CŒRUS, i. m. One of the Titans, son of Uranus and the Earth, father of Asteria and Latona, brother of Saturn; Virg.: Ov.: Propert.: Tac.

COLEMS, Idis. f. A country on the east of the Black Sea; Plin. Colchi, The Colchians; Hor.; Plin. Adj., Colchicus, Colchis, Colchus.

COLLATIA, æ. A town of Latium, in the Sabine territory; Liv.: Cic.: Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Collatianus.

COLŒNUS, i. A place near Athens, where Œdipus lived in exile, and Sophocles was born. Hence, adj., Coloneus; Cic.

COLŒPHON, ōnis. f. A town of Ionia, near which was a temple and oracle of Apollo; Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Colophoniacus, Colophonius.

COLŒSSE, ōrum. A town of Phrygia major. Hence, adj., Colossinus; Plin.

COLUMELLA, æ. m. L. Junius Moderatus Columella, a writer on husbandry in the reign of Claudius.

COMMAGENE, or COMMAGENE, es. f. A province of Syria, between the Amanus, Taurus, Euphrates, and Cyrrhestica; Plin. Hence, adj., Comagenus, or Commageneus.

COMŒNSIS, e. Of or belonging to Comum, or Novum Comum, a town of Gallia Cisalpina; Liv.: Plin.

COMMŒDUS, i. L. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus Commodus, a Roman emperor of the second century. Hence, adj., Commodianus.

COMPLŒTUM, i. A town of the Carpetani in Hispan. Tarracon. Hence, adj., Complutenis; Plin.

COMPSA, æ. A town of the Hirpini, in Italy; Liv. Hence, adj., Compsanus.

COMŒON, ōnis. m. I. A celebrated Athenian general; Nep. II. A celebrated mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Virg.: Catull. I. Propert.

CONSENTIA, æ. f. A town of the Bruttii, in Italy, hodie Cosenza; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Consentinus.

CONSTANTINŒPŒLIS, is. f. Constantinople, a celebrated city, anciently called Byzantium: it received its more modern name from the emperor Constantine; Entrop. Hence, adj., Constantinopolitanus.

CONSTANTINUS, i. n. The name of a celebrated Roman emperor.

CONSUS, i. m. A certain deity, supposed

to be Neptune. Hence, Consualia, sc. sacra; Liv.

CŒOS, and CŒUS, i. also Cos, o. f. An island of the Ægean sea over against Caria, with a town of the same name, birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; Liv.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., CŒus, a, um.

CŒPĒ, ōrum. A town of Bœotia; Plin. Hence, adj., CŒpasis; palus CŒpasis; Liv.

COPONIUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Coponianus, a, um; Cic.

CŒRA, æ. A town of Latium; Virg.: Lucan.: Liv. Hence, adj., Corānus, a, um.

CORACÆSIUM, i. A town of Cilicia aspera (trachea); Liv.

CORALLI, ōrum. A people of Lower Mœsia, on the Danube; Ov.

CŒRAS, æ. m. Brother of Tiburtus and Catillus, joint founder of Tibur in Latium; Virg.

CŒRAS, ōnis. I. A rhetorician of Sicily; Cic. II. A mountain of Ætolla; Liv.

CORBŒIO, ōnis. I. A town of the Æqui in Italy; Liv. II. A town of the Suesetani in Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv.

CORBŒLO, ōnis. Cn. Domitius Corbulo, a consul and celebrated general under Claudius and Nero; Tac.

COROYRA, æ. An island of the Ionian sea, with a town of the same name, hodie Corfu; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Corcyreus, a, um.

CORŒBIA, æ. A town of Spain on the river Bætis, hodie Cordova, the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan; Cæs.: Mart. Hence, adj., Corudubensis, e.

CORFINIUM, i. A town of the Peligni in Italy; Cæs.: Cic. Hence, adj., Corfinensis.

CŒRINNA, æ. A poetess cotemporary with Ovid; Ov.: Mart.

CŒRINTHUS (os), i. f. Corinth, a celebrated city of the Peloponnesus; Hor.: Liv. Hence, adj., CŒrinthiacus, a, um. CŒrinthiensis, e; CŒrinthius, a, um.

CŒRIATI, ōrum. A town of the Volsci in Latium; Liv. Hence, adj. and subst., Coriolanus, a, um; especially, a surname of the celebrated C. Marcus; Cic.: Liv.

CORMĒSA, ōrum. A town of Pisidia; Liv.

CORNELIUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Several members of this family are celebrated in history. Hence, adj., Cornélianus.

CORNĒ, ōrum, also CORNIS. A town of Sardinia; Liv.

CORNICEN, *Inis*. also **CORNICINUS**. A surname of the Applan family; *Liv.*: *Cic.*

CORNICŪLUM, *i*. A town of Latium, in the Sabine territory, where the ancestors of Servius Tullius dwelt; *Liv.* Hence, adj., **CORNICULANUS**, a, um.

CORNIFICIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CORŪBUS, *i*. Son of Mygdion, who assisted Priam; *Virg.*

CORŪNA, *ea*, or **CORŪNA**, *æ*. A town of Peloponnesus; *Liv.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., **CORONANUS**, a, um.

CORŪNEA, *æ*. A town of Bœotia; *Liv.*: *Nep.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., **CORONANUS**, a, um; **CORONENSIS**, *e*.

CORŪNEUS (*trisyll.*), *ēi* and *ēos*. A king of Phocis, father of Coronis; *Ov.*

CORŪNIDES, *æ*. The son of Coronis by Apollo, i. e. **ÆSCULAPIUS**; *Ov.*

CORŪNIS, *Idis*. I. Sister of Ixion, daughter of Phlegyas, and mother of **ÆSCULAPIUS**; *Ov.* II. Daughter of **CORONANUS**; *Ov.*

CORRAGŪM (*on*), *i*. A fortress in Macedonia; *Liv.*

CORRŪTUS, *i*. I. A town of Etruria, called also Cortona; *Virg.* II. The founder of the town Cortona; *Virg.*

CŌSA (*as*), *æ*, *in*. A river of Lower Italy; *Cæs.*

CŌSA, or **Cossa**, *æ*, also **Cossæ**, *arum*. I. A town of Etruria; *Virg.* Hence, adj., **COSANUS**, a, um. II. A town of Lucania; *Cæs.*: *Liv.* Hence, **COSANUS**, a, um.

COSMUS, *i*. A celebrated dealer in unguents; *Juv.*: *Mart.* Hence, adj., **COSMULANUS**, a, um.

COSUTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name; *Suet.* Hence, adj., **COSUTILANUS**, a, um.

COSŪRA, **COSŪRA**, and **COSŪRA**, or **COSURA**. An island between Sicily and Africa, hodie Pantalæra; *Plin.*: *Ov.*: *Sil.*

CŌTISO, *ōnis*. A king of the Gætæ in the reign of Augustus; *Suet.*: called also king of the Daciæns; *Flor.*: *Hor.*

CŌTTA, *æ*, *m*. A surname of the Aurelian family; *Cic.*

COTTIUS, *i*. A certain king on the Alps and friend of Augustus; *Suet.*: *Amman.* Hence, adj., **COTTIANUS**, a, um; **COTTIUS**, a, um; **Alpes**, *Tac.*

CŌTTON, *ōnis*. A town of *Æolis* in Asia; *Liv.*

CŌTTUS (*os*), *i*. A king of Thrace; *Cæs.*: *Nep.*: *Ov.*: *Tac.* Hence, adj., **CŌTUNUS**, a, um.

CŌTYTTO, *us*, *f*. The goddess of lewdness or lasciviousness; *Juv.* Hence, adj., **CŌTYTTUS**, a, um; **Sacra**, *Hor.*

CRABRA, also **AQUA CRAURA**. An aqueduct, or, water conveyed to Rome from the neighbourhood of Tusculum; *Cic.*

CRAGES (*os*), *i*, *m*. A mountain on the coast of Lycia; *Ov.*: *Hor.*

CRAONAN, *ōnis*. A town of Thessaly, in the vale of Tempe; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., **CRAONIANUS**, a, um.

CRAONTOR, *ōris*. I. A son of Amyntor and brother of Phœnix; *Ov.* II. A celebrated philosopher; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

CRASSIPES, *ēdis*. A surname of the Furian family; *Liv.*: *Cic.*

CRASSUS, *i*. A surname of the Licinian family, the most celebrated of whom is M. Crassus, called Triumvir. Hence, adj., **CRASSIANUS**, a, um; *Vell.*: *Flor.*

CRATÆIS, *Idis*, *f*. The mother of Scylla; *Ov.*

CRATÆUS, *i*. I. A physician in the time of Cicero; *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Pers.* II. A general under Alexander the Great; *Nep.*: *Curt.*: *Plin.*

CRATÆS, *ētis*. I. An Academic philosopher of Attica; *Cic.* II. A Cynic philosopher of Thebes; *Flor.*

CRATHIS, *Idis*. A river of Lower Italy; *Ov.*: *Plin.*

CRATINUS, *i*. A certain comic poet; *Hor.*: *Pers.*

CRATIPPUS, *i*. A native of Mitylene, a celebrated Peripatetic philosopher at Athens, who instructed Cicero's son in philosophy; *Cic.*

CRÆMASTE, *arum*. The surname of Larisa in Thessaly; *Liv.*

CRÆMERA, *æ*. A small river of Etruria, where the 300 Fabii were slain; *Liv.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., **CRÆMERENSIS**, *e*.

CRĒMON (*o*), *ōnis*, *m*. A certain summit of the Alps; *Liv.*

CRĒNŌNA, *æ*. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, hodie Cremona; *Liv.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., **CRĒMONENSIS**, *e*.

CRĒMUTIUS, *i*. A Cremutius Cordus, a writer in the reign of Augustus; *Suet.*: *Tac.*: *Sen.*

CRĒNĒTES, *i*. The name of a centaur; *Ov.*

CRĒNE, *es*, *f*. A town of *Æolis* in Asia; *Liv.*

CRĒON (*o*), *tis*. A king. I. Of Corinth, and father of Glaucæ or Creusa, whom he gave to Jason instead of Medea; *Hor.*: *Hygin.*: *Stat.* II. Of Thebes, son of Menœceus, father of Hæmon, and brother of Jocasta; *Hygin.*: *Apollod.*

CRĒS, *tis*, *m*. A Cretan; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Cæs.*: *Lucan.*

CRĒSSA, *æ*. A female of Crete; *Ov.*: also adj., Cretan. *Ov.*: *Virg.*: *Propert.*: *nota* Cressa, i. e. creta. *Hor.*

CRĒSSIUS, and **CRĒSIUS**, a, um. Cretan; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

CRĒTA, *æ*, and **CRĒTE**, *es*. An Island of the Mediterranean sea; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Nep.* Hence, adj., **CRĒTĒUS**, a, um; **CRĒTANUS**, a, um; **CRĒTENSIS**, *e*; **CRĒTĒUS**, a, um.

CRĒTHEUS (*dissyll.*), *ēi* and *ēos*, *m*. Son of *Æolus* and *Enarete*, brother of *Sisyphus*, founder of Iolcus, and father of *Æson*, *Pelias*, &c.; *Val. Fl.* Hence, adj., **CRĒTHEIUS**, a, um; and **Crethides**, i. e. *Jason*.

CRĒTSA. I. Daughter of Creon king of Corinth, and wife of Jason; she was killed by a present from Medea; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Sen.* II. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of *Æneas*; *Virg.* III. A town of Bœotia; *Liv.*

CRIMESUS, or **CRIMISUS**, **CRIMISTES**, *i*, *m*. A river of Sicily; *Nep.*

CRINIS, *i*, *m*. i. q. **CRIMISSUS**; *Virg.*

CRISPINUS, *i*, *m*. A Roman surname.

CRISPUS, *i*, *m*. A surname of the Salustian family, of whom the most celebrated is the historian, C. Sallustius Crispus.

CRITHOTE, *es*, *f*. A town of Thrace; *Nep.*: *Plin.*

CRITIAS, *æ*. One of the thirty tyrants at Athens, and a writer; *Nep.*: *Cic.*

CRITŪLŪS, *i*, *m*. I. A Peripatetic philosopher; *Cic.* II. A general of the Achæans; *Cic.*

CRŪCŌS, *i*. A youth, changed into a saffron flower; *Ov.*

CROCOTIUM, *i*. The name of a female servant; *Plaut.*

CRODUNUM, *i*. An unknown place in Gallia Narbon., near Tolosa; *Cic.*

CRŪSUS, *i*. A wealthy king of Lydia, hence, in the poets, for, *A very rich man*; *Ov.*: *Mart.*

CRŪTO (*on*), *ōnis*, *m*. and *f*. also **CRŪTŌNA**, *æ*, *f*. A town of the Brutillii in Lower Italy, hodie Crotone; *Liv.*: *Plin.*: *Justin.*: *Ov.* Hence, **CRŪTŌNIÆTES**, *æ*; **CRŪTŌNIENSIS**, *e*.

CRŪTŌRUS. A king of Argos, and father of *Psamathe*, who had *Linus* by *Apollo*. Hence, **CRŪTŌPIDÆS**, *æ*; *Ov.*

CRŪRICRĒPIDA, *æ*, *m*. A fictitious name of a slave; properly, one whose legs tinkle with chains; *Plaut.*

CRŪSTĒMĒRIA, *æ*, or **CRŪSTĒMERIUM**, *i*, or **CRŪSTĒMERIUM**, *arum*. Also **CRŪSTUMIUM**, *i*. A town of Italy on the Tiber,

near Fidenæ; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Crustuminus, a, um; Crustumium, a, um; Crustumium, a, um.

CRUSTUMIUM, *i.* I. *l. q.* Crustumeria. II. A river of Umbria in Italy; Lucan.: Plin.

CRÉSIPHÓN, *ontis.* I. Masc. An Athenian whom Demosthenes defended; Cic.: Plin. II. Fem. A town of Assyria; Tac.: Plin.

CUBALEUM, *i.* A town of Galicia (Gallograecia); Liv.

CULLEO, *ónis.* A surname of the Terentian family; Liv.

CUME, *árum.* also CUME, or CYME, *es. f.* also probably, CUMA, *æ.* A town of Campania in Italy, celebrated for the Sibyl who resided there; Liv.: Virg.: Sil.: Stat. Hence, adj., Cumeus (Cymæus), a, um; Cumanus, a, um.

CUPRA, *æ.* A town of the Piceni in Italy; Mela: Plin.: Sil.

CŪRES, *um. f.* A Sabine town, birth-place of Numa Pompilius and Titus Tatius; Virg.: Ov.: Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Curenensis, *e.*

CŪRES, *étis.* Plur. CŪRETES. Inhabitants of the town Cures; Propert.

CŪRES, *étis.* Plur. CŪRETES. Inhabitants of Crete; Ov.: Virg.: Lucr.: Plin. Hence, adj., Curéticus, a, um. I. Cretan; Calp. II. Ætolian; Sil.: and Curétis, *idris.*

CURIÁTUS, *ium.* for Curiatii; Cic.

CURIÁTUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated are the three brothers who fought with the three Roman Horatii; Liv.

CURIOSITĀTES, *um.* A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.

CŪRĪUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is Q. Curius Dentatus, who conquered Pyrrhus; Juv.: Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., CŪrfĀnus, a, um.

CŪRĪUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CUSIBI. A town of Spain; Liv.

CUSUS, *i.* A river falling into the Danube; Tac.

CUTILIA, *æ.* and CUTILLE, *árum.* A town in Italy, in the Sabine territory; Plin.: Liv.: Suet. Hence, adj., Cutilius, a, um; Cutiliensis, *e.*

CUTINA, *æ.* A town of the Vestini in Italy; Liv.

CYĀNE, *es. f.* I. A fountain near Syracuse in Sicily; Plin.: Ov. II. A nymph changed into this fountain; Ov.: Claud.

CYĀNE, *es.* Daughter of Mæandrus, mother of Caunus and Byblis; Ov.

CYANEUS, a, um.; e. g. islands Cyaneæ, or simply, Cyance, in the Black Sea, called also Symplegades; Ov.

CYĀTIS, *idris. f.* The citadel of Same in Cophallæna; Liv.

CYBÆE, *es. f.* for Cybele; Virg.: Phædr.: Propert.

CYBĒLE, *es.* and CYBĒLA, *æ.* I. A mountain of Phrygia, sacred to the goddess Cybele; Ov.: Virg. II. The goddess herself; Ov.: Virg. III. Hence, adj., Cybēlicus, a, um.

CYBISTRĀ, *órum.* A town of Cappadocia; Cic.

CYCLĀDES, *insulæ.* and simply, CYCLĀDES. Islands of the Ægean sea lying round Delos; Nep.: Liv.: Ov.: Virg. N. B. Sing. Cyclas, *Juv.*

CYCLŌPES, *um.* A race of giants living in Sicily; Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Cyclopēus, or Cyclopius, a, um.

CYCNUS, or CYGNUS, *i.* I. A king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus and relative of Phæton; Ov.: Virg. II. A son of Neptune; Ov. III. A son of Hyrie, by Apollo; Ov. Hence, adj., Cyncicus, or Cyngeus, a, um; Cyncēus, or Cyngeus, a, um.

CYDIPPE, *es. f.* I. A beautiful woman; Ov. II. A sea-nymph; Virg.: Hygin.

CYDNO, *us.* A girl of Lesbos, friend of Sappho; Ov.

CYDNIUS, *i. m.* A river of Cilicia; Ov.: Cic.

CYDON, *ónis.* and CYDŌNIA, *æ. f.* A town on the northern side of Crete; Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Cydonēus, a, um; Cydoniātes, Cydonites; Cydonius, a, um.

CYDON, *ónis. m.* An inhabitant of Cydon; Virg.

CYNTHUS (*os*), *i. m.* A mountain of Delos, on which Apollo and Diana were born; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cynthus, a, um.

CYPERA, *æ.* A town of Thessaly; Liv.

CYPARISSA, *æ.* A town of Messenia; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cyparissius, a, um.

CYPARISSUS, *i.* A youth said to have been changed into a cypress; Virg.: Ov. CYPHARA, *órum.* A town of Thessaly; Liv.

CYPRUS (*os*), *i. f.* An island of the Mediterranean sea, near Syria and Cilicia, where Venus was particularly worshipped; Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: Liv.: Mela. Hence, adj., Cypriacus, a, um; Cypriacus, a, um; Cypri, a, um; Cyprius, a, um.

CYPSĒLUS, *i.* A king or tyrant of Co-

rinth, son of Ection and father of Perander; Cic. Hence, Cypselides, probably, Perander; Virg.

CYRA (*as*), *æ. f.* A mountain of Africa; Justin.

CYRĒNE, *es.* and CYRENÆ, *árum.* A town of Africa. Hence, adj., Cŷrĕnās, a, um; Cyrenaicus, a, um; Cyrenensis, *e.* CYRĒNE, *es.* A certain nymph; Virg. Justin.

CYRĒTĒ, *árum.* A town of Thessaly; Liv.

CYRŌNS (*us*), *i. f.* The island Corsica; Plin. Hence, adj., Cyrŏneus, a, um; Cyrŏnicus, a, um.

CYRRĒA, *æ. i. q.* Cyrene; Ov. CYRRĒA, *i. f.* A town in Coele-Syria; Tac. Hence, adj., Cyrresticus, a, um.

CYRSILUS, *i.* The name of an Athenian; Cic.

CYRTA, *æ.* A place in Asia. Hence, probably, adj., Cŷrtæus, a, um.

CYRTII, *órum.* A people of Media; Liv.: hence, probably, adj., Cŷrtæus; Liv.: cf. CYRTA.

CYRUS, *i.* I. The name of two kings of Persia; Cic.: Nep. II. A certain architect; Cic. Hence, adj., Cŷrĕus, a, um.

CYSSUS, *untis.* A town and harbour of Ionia; Liv.

CYTA, *æ.* or CŷTĒ, *es. f.* A town of Colchis, said to be the birthplace of Medea. Hence, Cytæis; e. g. nocturna Cytæis, for an enchantress, Propert.: Cytæus, a, um; Val. Fl.

CYTHĒRA, *órum.* An island of the Ægean sea, off Malæa the south-eastern promontory of Peloponnesus; it was celebrated for the worship of Venus. Hence, adj., Cŷthĕrĕas, Cŷthĕris; Cŷthĕrĕus, a, um; Cŷthĕrĕus, a, um; Cŷthĕrĕicus, a, um.

CYTHĒRIS, *idris.* A certain actress; Cic.

CYTHĒRON. See CITHĒRON.

CYTHŌNS (*us*), *i. f.* One of the Cycloclades; Plin.: Liv.

CYZICUS (*os*), *i. f.* and CYZICUM, *i.* town of Mysia minor, on an island of the same name; Ov.: Propert.: Flor. Hence, adj., Cŷzicĕnus, a, um.

D.

DĀCIA, *æ.* A country on the Danube, hodie, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania; Flor.: Entrop. Hence, adj., Dăcicus, a, um; Dăcuss, a, um; Dăcus, a, um.

DÆDĀLA, æ. A country of India on this side of the Ganges; Curt.: hence, Dædalī montes; Justin.

DÆDĀLA, ōrum. A place in Caria belonging to the Rhodians; Liv.: Plin.

DÆDĀTION, ōnis. Brother of Coxy, son of Lucifer, and father of Chione; Ov.

DÆDĀLUS (os), l. Grandson of Metion, and great grandson of Erechtheus, king of Athens; father of Icarus. He was rendered remarkable by his inventions and adventures. Hence, adj., Dædalūs, and Dædalūs, a, um.

DÆRE, or **DĀĒ**, ōrum. A Scythian people beyond the Caspian sea; Liv.: Virg.: Sil.: Plin.

DĀLMĀTĪA, æ. A country on the Adriatic sea, near Liburnia; Plin.: Ov. Hence, Dalmāta, æ. m.; Dalmatensis, c.; Dalmaticus, a, um; Dalmātius, or Delmatinus, a, um.

DĀMĀLIS, is. A certain woman who used to drink a great quantity of wine; Hor.

DĀMASCUS, i. f. A town of Cœle-Syria; Plin.: Stat. Hence, adj., Dāmascēnus, a, um.

DĀMASICTHION, ōnis. Son of Amphion and Niobe; Ov.

DĀMASIPPUS, l. A surname of the Liliacin family.

DAMOCLES, i. A flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse; Cic.

DĀMĒTAS, æ. The name of a shepherd; Virg.

DĀMON, ōnis. I. A Pythagorean, whose friendship with Phintias is celebrated; Cic.: Val. Max. II. The name of a shepherd; Virg. III. A celebrated musician of Athens, tutor to Socrates; Nep.

DĀNĀĒ, es. Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter; Ilor. Hence, Dānāciūs, a, um.

DĀNĀXUS, i. Son of Belus, and twin brother of Ægyptus; he was the father of fifty daughters, who, with only one exception, killed their husbands, the fifty sons of Ægyptus; Hygin.: Ov. Hence, Dānādis, Dānāis; Dānāus, a, um.

DĀNDAIDĒ, ōrum. m. A Scythian or Sarmatian people of Asia; Tac. Hence, Dandaria, sc. terra, Their country; Tac.

DANTHĒLET, or **DANTHYLITE**, ōrum. of **DANTHĒLETI**, ōrum. A people of Thrace; Liv.

DĀNŪBIUS, l. The river Danube; Cæs.: Ov.

DAPHNĒ, es. I. A girl beloved by Apollo, and changed into a laurel, daughter

of the river Peneus; Ov. II. A village of Syria, near Antioch, with a grove of laurels in which Apollo had a temple; Liv.: Capitol.: Strabo. Hence, adj., Daplinensis, c.; Daphneus, a, um; Daphnicus, a, um.

DAPHNIS, idis. m. A beautiful youth, son of Mercury, a musician; Virg.: Ov.

DARDĀNĪS (os), l. I. A son of Corynthus, of Cortona; according to others, a son of Jupiter, by Electra, daughter of Atlas, who went to Troy, where he became king, and was father of Iles and Eriothion; Virg.: Ov. Hence, Dardānides, Dardānis; Dardānius, a, um; Dardānus, a, um. II. A Stoic philosopher of Athens; Cic.

DARDĀNI, ōrum. A people of Upper Mœsia; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. Hence, Dardania, A part of Upper Mœsia; Liv.

DĀRĪUS, and **DĀREUS**, l. The name of a Persian king, æ, Darius Hytaspis (sc. filius); especially, Darius Codomanus, the last Persian king, who was conquered by Alexander the Great; Justin.: Cic.

DASSARĒTĪA, æ. A country of Grecian Illyria, in later times, of Macedonia; hence, Dassaretil, Liv.; Dassaretæ, Plin., the inhabitants.

DĀTIS, is. A general of Darius Hytaspis, defeated by Mikiades at Marathon; Nep.

DAULIS, idis. f. A town of Phocis. Hence, adj., Daulis, Daulias, Daulius, a, um.

DAUNES, i. A king of the Rutuli in Italy, and father of Turnus. Hence, adj., Daunius, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Daunus; Virg. 2. Apulian; Hor. II. Daunias, Apulian; Hor. III. Daunianus, a, um.

DAVUS, a, um. for **DACVUS**, a, um. Hence, Davus (os), l. The name of a slave in comedy; Ter.: Plaut.: Hor.

DĒCĀPOLIS, is. f. A country containing ten cities; or, ten cities together; the name of a district of Palestine beyond Jordan, towards Syria; Plin.

DĒCĒTIUM, or **DĒCIATIUM**, i. A town of Gallia Narbonensis near Italy; Justin.: Plin.

DĒCĒLEA (ia), æ. A place or village and fortress in Attica; Nep.

DĒCETĪA, æ. A town of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.

DĒCIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Decianus, a, um.

DĒLĪANĪA, æ. Daughter of Ceneus king of Ætolia, and Althæa, sister of

Tydeus and Meleager, and wife of Hercules, whom she unintentionally destroyed; Ov.

DĒLŌDĀMĪA, æ. I. Daughter of Lyncædes king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) by Achilles; Propert.: Stat. II. Sister or daughter of Pyrrhus king of Epirus; Justin.: Pausan.

DĒLŌNĪDES, æ. m. Son of Deion, l. e. Miletus; Ov.

DĒLŌPĒIA, or **DĒLOPEA**, æ. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; Virg.

DĒLŌTĀUS, i. A king of Galatia, whom Cicero defended in a speech; Cic. Hence, adj., Delotarianus, a, um.

DĒLPHĒ, es. or **DĒLPHĪLA**, æ. Daughter of Adrastus king of Argos, wife of Tydeus, and mother of Diomedes; Serv. ad Virg.

DĒLPHŌES, es. The name of the Cumanean Sibyl, daughter of Glaucus; Virg.

DĒLPHŌBUS, l. A son of Priam; Virg.

DĒLMINIUM, l. A town of Dalmatia; Flor.

DĒLOS (us), l. f. An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. Hence, adj. I. Dēllūs, a, um. II. Dēllus, a, um; hence, I. Delius, l. e. Apollo; Val. Fl. 2. Delia. 1. Sc. dea, l. e. Diana; Virg. 2. A fictitious name of a mistress of Tibullus; Tibull.: Ov. 3. Delium, l. A small town, with a temple, in Bœotia; Cic.: Liv.

DĒLPHI, ōrum. I. A town of Phocis in Greece, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; Liv.: Plin.: Nep. II. The inhabitants; Justin. Hence, adj., Delphicus, a, um; Delphis; Delphiticus, a, um.

DĒMŌDES, is. An orator at Athens; Cic.

DĒMARĀTUS, l. I. The father of Tarquinius Priscus; Cic. II. A king of the Lacedæmonians; Justin.

DĒMĒA, æ. The name of an old countryman, ap. Ter. in Adolph.

DĒMETRIAS, ōdis. f. A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly, built by Demetrius Poliorcetes; Liv.: Plin.

DĒMETRIUM (on), i. A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Liv.

DĒMETRĪUS, i. I. Surnamed Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus; Justin.: Plin.

II. Son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and father of Philip; Liv.: Justin. III. Son of the said Philip; Liv. IV. Demetrius Phalereus, of Athens, pupil of Theophrastus, a philosopher and orator in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and

author of several works; Cic. V. A celebrated comedian; Juv.: Quint. VI. An enemy of Horace, probably a poet; Hor.

DEMOCRITUS, i. A celebrated philosopher and naturalist of Abdera, particularly skilled in botany; he maintained that all things consist of atoms; Cic.: Lucr.: Hence, adj., Democriticus, and Democriticus, a um.

DEMPHIOÏON, tis. Son of Theseus, with whom Phyllis fell in love; Ov.: Justin.

DEMOSTHENES, is. A celebrated orator of Athens, pupil of Plato and Isocrates, who defended the cause of liberty against Philipking of Macedonia; Cic.: Juv. Hence, adj., Demosthēnicus, a um.

DENSELĒTE, ārum. A people of Thrace; Cic.: Plin.

DENTĀTUS, i. A Roman surname.

DENTHĒLĒTE, ārum, or DENTHĒLETI, ōrum. A people of Thrace; Liv.

DEO, is, i. 'The goddess Ceres; hence, i. Deōis, idis, sc. filia, i. e. Proserpine; Ov. II. Deōius, a um. Belonging or sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

DERBE, es. A town of Lycaonia. Hence, adj., Derbes; Cic.
DERCĒTUS, is, and DERCĒTO, us. A goddess said to have been worshipped by the Syrians at Bombyce, in the form of a fish; Ov.

DERTŪNA, æ. A town of Liguria in Italy, hodie Tortona; D. Brut. ap. Cic.

DEUSĀBA, æ. A town of Thrace; Liv.

DEUCĀLĪON, ōnis. Son of Prometheus, and husband of Pyrrha; in his time there was a great deluge; Justin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Deucālioneus, a um.

DEUUDĪPOS (us), i. A country of Macedonia; Liv.

DIA, æ. An ancient name of the island Naxos; Plin.: Ov.

DIABLINTES, um. A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.

DIALIS, e. Relating, belonging, or proper to Jupiter; Flamen Dialis, a priest peculiar to Jupiter; Liv.: Ov.: Varr. called also simply, Dialis; Tac.: Ov.

DIĀNA, æ. The goddess of hunting, daughter of Jupiter by Latona, and sister of Apollo; Ov.: Virg. N. B. The first syllable of Diana is sometimes short, as in Ov. Met. 3, 180; Virg. Æn. 4, 180; sometimes long, as in Virg. Æn. 1, 499. Hence, adj., Diānius, a um.

DICĀRCHUS, i. A philosopher and geographer, pupil of Aristotle; Cic.: Plin.
DICĀRCHÆUS, a, um, i. q. Puteolanus; Stat.: Sil.

DICTĒ, es, f. A mountain towards the eastern extremity of Crete; Plin. Hence, adj., Dictæus, a um; Virg.: Sil.: Ov.

DICTYNNĀ, æ. A surname of Diana; Ov.: Stat.

DICTYNNĒUM, i. A place near Sparta; Liv.

DICTYUS, Yos. I. A centaur, killed by Pirithous; Ov. II. A son of Magnos and brother of Polydexos, king of Ceriphus; Stat. III. Dictyus Cretensis, a native of Crete who went with Idomeneus to Troy, and wrote an account of the Trojan war.

DIDUBUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

Dibo, us or ōnis. called also Elisa or Elissa. Daughter of Belus king of Tyre, and wife of Sichæus; she is said to have founded Carthage; Virg.: Ov.: Vell.

DIDŪMÆUS, i. A surname of Apollo; Plin. Hence, Didymæum, or Didymeum, sc. templum, A temple of Apollo, with an oracle, near Miletus, over which the Branchida presided; Suet.: Plin.

DIDŪMŌN, ōnis. The name of an artist; Virg.

DIESPITER, tris, i. q. Jupiter; Hor.

DIGENTIA, æ. A rivulet in the Sabine territory near the villa of Horace; Hor.

DINDŪMENE, es, i. e. Cybele; so called from mount Dindymus; Hor.

DINDŪMYS (os), i. and DINDYMA, ōrum. A mountain of Mysia, where Cybele was worshipped; Ov.: Propert.: Virg.: Val. Fl.

DINIE, ārum. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

DINON (o), ōnis. A Greek historian cotemporary with Philip the father of Alexander; Nep.

DIODŌRUS, i. I. A Peripatetic philosopher, pupil of Critolaus; Cic. II. Diodorus Siculus, an historian who flourished in the times of Julius Caesar and Augustus; Plin. III. A dialectician; Cic.: Plin.

DIODŌRUS, i. A Stoic philosopher, preceptor of Cicero; Cic.

DIŌGĒNIS, is. I. Diogenes Cynicus, a native of Sinope in Paphlagonia, and pupil of Antisthenes; he lived in a tub; Cic. II. Diogenes Babylonius, a Stoic philosopher, a native of Seleucia in Mesopotamia; he was a pupil of Chrypsippus, and preceptor of Carneades and Lælius; Cic.

DIŌMEDES, is. I. A son of Tydeus; he built the town Arpi in Italy; Virg.: Liv. II. A king of Thrace, who kept

four horses which he fed with human flesh. Hence, adj., Diōmædeus, a um.

DIOS (o), ōnis. A general of Syracuse, whose life has been written by Nepos.

DIŌNE, es, or DIŌNA, æ, i. Mother of Venus; Claud. II. Venus herself; Ov.

DIŌNŪSIUS, a, um. Of, belonging, or sacred to Dionysus or Bacchus; hence, Dionysia, sc. sacra, Ter.

DIŌNŪSIUS, i. I. A pupil of Zeno, a Stoic; he was a native of Heraclea in Pontus, and afterwards became a Cyrenæic, or Epicurean; Cic. II. A Stoic philosopher, cotemporary with Cicero; Cic. III. A rhetorician of Asia; Cic.

IV. A slave of Cicero, whom his master employed as a reader; Cic. V. Two kings or tyrants of Syracuse, father and son; Nep.: Cic.

DIŌNŪSUS (os), or DIŌNŪSIUS, i. A name of Bacchus; Plaut.

DIPHILUS, i. A certain architect; Cic. Duce, ec. I. A fountain of Thebes, in Bœotia; Ov.: Plin.: for, Bœotia; Stat.

II. Wife of Lycus king of Thebes; Plaut. Hence, adj., Dircæus, a um.

DIREFNĀ, æ, f. A fountain in Spain, near Billibis; Mart.

DIUM (on), i. A town of Macedonia; Liv.

DŌDŌNA, æ. A town of Molossis in Epirus, celebrated for a grove of oaks which contained an oracle of Jupiter; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Dōdōneus, a um; Dōdōnis; Dōdōnius, a um.

DŌLICHE, os, or DŌLICHE, æ. A town of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly; Liv.

DŌLION, ōnis. An inhabitant of Cyzicus or its neighbourhood; Plur. Doliones. Hence, adj., Dolionius, a um; Val. Fl.

DŌLŌRES, um. A people of Thessaly near Epirus; Varr. Hence, adj., Dolopius, a um.

DŌMĪRUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Domitianus, a um.

DŌNŪSA, or DŌNŪSA, æ. An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Sporades; Virg.: Tac.

DŌRES, um. The Dorians, i. e. inhabitants of Doris in Asia; Cic. Hence, adj., Doricus, a um; Doriensis, e; Doris, idis; Dorius, a um; Dorus, a um.

DŌRIŌN (um), i. A town of Messenia in Peloponnesus; Stat.

DŌRIS, idis. I. A sea-nymph, wife of Nereus her brother, and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; hence, for, *Thea*; Virg.: Ov. II. The name of a maid;

Propert. III. A wife of king Dionysius; Cic. IV. Adjective; see **DOMES**.

DOUSO, **DNIS**. A surname of the Fabian family.

DORYLEUM, or **DORYLEUM**, **I**. A town of Phrygia; Cic. Hence, adj., **Dorylenis**, **o**.

DOSSENNUS, **I**. Properly, **Fabius Dossennus**, an old Roman comic poet; Hor.; Sen.

DRANGÆ, **ÆRUM**. A people beyond Persia; Curt.: called also **Dranæ**; Justin. Hence, adj., **Drangeus**, or **Dranæus**, **a**, **um**; **Drangianus**, **a**, **um**.

DRACIDUM, **I**. A town and fortress in Græcian Illyria, afterwards in Macedonia; Liv.

DRADS, or **DRAVUS**, **I**. The **Drave**, a river of Hungary; Plin.: Flor.

DREPANUM, **I**. A town and promontory of Sicily; Virg.

DRUSILLA, **Æ**. **I**. **Livia Drusilla**, second wife of Augustus, formerly wife of Tib. Claudius Nero, by whom she had **Tiberius** and **Drusus**; Nep.: Suet. **II**. Daughter of **Cæsar Germanicus**; Suet.

DRUSUS, **I**. A Roman surname; Suet.

DRYŒPE, **ES**. **I**. Daughter of **Eurytus**, or **Dryops**, mother of **Amphissus** by **Apollo**, and wife of **Andræmon**; Ov. **II**. A nymph; Virg.

DRYŒPES. A people of Epirus in Thessaly; Virg.

DUBIS, **IS**, **M**. A river of Gallia Belgica, which falls into the **Arar**, hodie **Doux**; Cæs.

DUELLIUS. See **DULLIUS**.

DULICIUS, or **DULCIUS**, **a**, **um**. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

DULGINIUM, **ORUM**. A people of Germany; Tac.

DULICHUM, **I**. and **DULICHA**, **Æ**. An island of the **Ionian sea**; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., **Dulichius**, **a**, **um**.

DURIS, **IDIS**. A certain historian of **Samos**; Cic.: Plin.

DURNIUM, **I**. A town of **Illyria**; Liv.

DÛROCORTORUM, **I**. The chief town of the **Rhemi** in **Gallia Belgica**, hodie **Rheims**; Cæs.

DURONIA, **Æ**. A town of **Italy**, belonging to the **Sannites**; Liv.

DYMAS, **ANTIS**, **M**. The father of **Hecuba**; Ov.

DYME, **ES**. or **DYMÆ**, **ÆRUM**. A town of **Achaia**; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., **Dymæus**, **a**, **um**.

DYRRÆCHUM (**Dyrrhachium**), **I**. A town, formerly called **Epidamnus**, in **Græcian Illyria**, afterwards **Macedonia**, on

the **Adriatic sea**, hodie **Durazzo**; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., **Dyrræchinus**, **a**, **um**. We find also, **Durrachium** (**Durach**.); **Catull**.: **Lucan**.

E.

EBŒSIA, or **EBUSIA**, **I**. **q**. **Ebusus**; Stat. **EBURONES**, **UM**. A German people in **Gallia Celtica**; Cæs.

ECŒRTANA, **ORUM**. The capital of **Media**; Plin.: Tac.: Cic.

ECETRA, **Æ**. A town of the **Volsci**; Liv. Hence, **Ecetraul**. The inhabitants.

ECHIDNA, **Æ**, **F**. The mother of **Cerberus**, the **Gorgon**, the **Lernean serpent**, &c.; **Hygin**.

ECHINÆDES, **UM**. Five islands of the **Ionian sea**; Plin.: Ov.

ECHINUS (**US**), **I**. **F**. A town of **Phthiotis** in **Thessaly**; Plin.: Liv.

ECHION, **DNIS**. **I**. The father of **Penthes** and husband of **Agave** daughter of **Cadmus**; Ov. Hence, **Echionides**; **Echionius**, **a**, **um**. **II**. A son of **Mercury**; Ov. **III**. A certain painter; Cic.

ECHO, **US**, **F**. A talkative nymph, who fell in love with **Narcissus**; Ov.

EDÆSSA, **Æ**. **I**. A town of **Emathia** in **Mædæonia**; Liv.: Justin. Hence, adj., **Edæssæus**, **a**, **um**. **II**. A town of **Mesopotamia**; Tac.

EDISSA, **Æ**. A town and harbour of **Sicily**; Cic.

EDON, **DNIS**, or **EDŒNUS**, **I**, **M**. A mountain of **Thrace**, part of mount **Hæmus**, where the **Edoni** dwelt. Hence, **I**. **EdŒnus**, **a**, **um**. Of or belonging to the **Edoni**, or **Thracian**. **II**. **EdŒnis**, **IDIS**. **F**. **Edonian**, or **Thracian**. **I**. An **Edonian** or **Thracian** woman; Ov. **2**. A **Bacchanal**; Propert.

ÆTION, **DNIS**. The father of **Andromache**, and king of **Thebes** in **Cilicia**; Ov. Hence, adj., **Etionæus**, **a**, **um**.

EGERIA, **Æ**, **F**. A nymph with whom **Numa** pretended to hold correspondence; Liv.: Ov.: Cic.

EGYREA Civitas. **I**. **q**. **Enguium**. A town of **Sicily**; Cic.

EGNATIA, **Æ**. A town of **Apulia**; for this we find **Gnatia**, **Hor**.

EGNATIUS, **a**, **um**. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., **Egnatianus**, **a**, **um**.

ELATEA (**la**), **Æ**. A town. **I**. Of **Phocis**; Liv. **II**. Of **Thessaly**; Liv.

ELATUS, **I**, **sc**. **Ævius**, or **ELATUM**, **I**, **sc**. **flumen**. A river of **Arcadia**; Plin.

ELÆTUS, **I**, **M**. The father of **Cænis**; **Hygin**. Hence, adj., **Elæteus**, **a**, **um**.

ELAVEA, **ÆRIS**, **N**. A river of **Gaul** falling into the **Loire**, hodie **Aller**; Cæs.

ELEA, **Æ**. A town of **Lucania** in **Lower Italy**, birthplace of **Zeno**; Cic. Hence, adj., **Eleatæus**, **Æ**; **Eleaticus**, **a**, **um**.

ELECTRA, **Æ**. **I**. Daughter of **Atlas** and **Pleione**, mother of **Dardanus** by **Jupiter**, and one of the **Pleiades**; Virg.: Ov. **II**. Daughter of **Agamemnon** and **Clytemnestra**, wife of **Pyllades**, and sister of **Orestes** and **Iphigenia**; **Vell**.: Ov.: Propert.

ELÆEUS (**trisyll**), **ÛI** and **ËOS**. A surname of **Bacchus**; Ov. Hence, **Elæleides**, **um**, **F**. The **Bacchanals**; Ov.

ELÆPHTINE, **ES**, or **ELÆPHTANTIS**, **IDIS**. An island and town in the **Nile**; **Varr**.: Tac.: Plin.

ELÆPHTIS, **IDIS**, **F**. **I**. A certain poetess; **Mart**. **II**. See **ELÆPHTINE**.

ELÆUSIS, and **ELÆUSIN**, **INIS**, **F**. **I**. A town of **Attica**, where was a temple of **Ceres**, and the **Eleusinian mysteries** were performed; Ov.: Liv.: Cic.: Tac. Hence, adj., **Eleusinus**, **a**, **um**; **Eleusinus**, **a**, **um**.

II. **Elæusin**, **I**, **e**. **Cererer**; **Sidon**: **Claud**.

ELEUTHËRI **Cadurci**. A branch of the **Cadurci**; Cæs.

ELEUTHERIUS, **a**, **um**; **e**, **g**. **Eleutheria**, **sc**. **solennia**, in honour of **Jupiter Eleutherius**; **Plaut**.

ELICIUS, **I**. A surname of **Jupiter**; Liv.: Ov.

ELIMÆA, **Æ**. A province of **Græcian Illyria** or **Macedonia**; Liv. Called also, **Elimiotis**; Liv.

ELIS, **IS** and **IDIS**. **F**. A province of **Peloponnesus**, with a town of the same name, where the **Olympic games** were held; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. Hence, adj., **Elisæus**, **IDIS**; **Elisus**, **a**, **um**; **Eliæus**, **a**, **um**; **Eliæus**, **ADIS**; **Eliænsis**, **Æ**; **Elius**, **a**, **um**.

ELISSA, or **ELISA**, **Æ**. A name of **Dido**; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., **Elissæus**, or **Elissæus**, **a**, **um**, **Carthaginian**; **Sil**.

ELÛRUM, **I**, **D**, and **ELÛRIS**, **I**, **M**. A river and town of **Sicily**; Virg.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., **Eloreus**, **a**, **um**; **Elorinus**, **a**, **um**. **N.B.** It is written also, **Helor**.

ELPENOR, **DNIS**. One of the companions of **Ulysses**; **Juv**.: Ov.: **Mart**.

ELVINA, **Æ**. A surname of **Ceres**; **Juv**.

ELVÆA, **Æ**. A town of **Gallia Aquitania**,

Hence, Elusates, ium; Cæs.: Elusani, ūrum; Sidon.

ELYMÆI, ūrum. A people of Asia, between Media and the Persian Gulf; Plin.: Liv.: Tac. Hence, Elymæis, their country (and town); and, adj., Elymæus, a, um.

ELYSIUM, i. The habitation of the pious in the infernal regions, the Elysian fields, or, Elysiun; Virg.: Val. Fl.: Mart. Hence, adj., Elysius, a, um; e. g. campi Elysi, Virg.: and simply, Elysi; Mart.

EMATHIA, æ. I. A part of Macedonia; Liv. II. Hence also for all Macedonia, and sometimes for a part of Thessaly; Virg. Hence, adj., Emathis, idis; Emathius, a, um.

EMERITA, æ. A town of Lusitania. Hence, adj., Emeritensis, e; Tac.

EMPEDOCLES, is. A philosopher of Agrigentum, who threw himself into the flames of Mount Etna in order to be reckoned a god; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Empedocleus, a, um.

EMPORIÆ, ūrum. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Emporiatus, a, um.

ENCĒLADUS, i. One of the giants on whom Jupiter is said to have laid mount Etna; Virg.: Hor.

ENCHĒLLÆ (œ), ūrum. A people of Illyria; Lucan.

ENDYMION, ōnis. A son of Aethlius. He was a beautiful youth, and was visited by the moon during his long sleep on mount Latmus; Cic.: Ov. Hence, Endymion, as a sleeper; Mart. Hence, adj., Endymionæus, a, um.

ENGŌNASI (sin). The name of a constellation in Cic.: called also, Nixus, Cic.; and Nixus genu, Ov.

ENGIUM (on), or ENGIUM, i. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Engiuus, or Engiuus, a, um.

ENIPETES (trisyll.), ēi and eos. m. I. A river of Thessaly; Virg.: Ov.: Lucan. II. A river of Macedonia; Liv.

ENNA (Henna), æ. A town of Sicily, where Ceres was worshipped; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Ennensis (Hen-), e; Ennæus (Hen-), a, um.

ENNUS, i. I. An old Roman poet; Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Ennius, a, um. II. Another poet; Suet.

ENTELLA, æ. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Entellinus, a, um.

ENYO, us, f. The goddess of war, called also Bellona; Stat.: Sil.: hence, for bellum, Mart.

EORDÆA (ea), æ. A country of Macedonia; Liv.

EPAMINONDAS, æ. A celebrated Theban general; Nep.: Cic.: Justin.

EPANTERII, ūrum. A people of the Alps near Liguria; Liv.

EPAPHRODITUS, i. A freedman of Nero; Tac.: Suet.

EPĀPUS, i. Son of Jupiter by Io, king of Egypt and founder of Memphis and other cities; Ov.

EPĒUS (os), or EPĪUS, i. Son of Panopeus, who, at the instigation of Minerva, constructed the wooden horse; Virg.: Plaut.: Justin.

EPĒSUS, i. f. A city of Ionia celebrated for its temple of Diana; Liv. Hence, adj., Ephesus, a, um; Ephesius, a, um.

EPHIALTES, æ. A son of Aloeus or Neptune by Iphimedia; Virg.

EPHĪRUS, i. The name of a Greek historian; Cic.

EPHĪRÆ, æ. or EPHĪRÆ, es. I. The ancient name of Corinth; Plin.: Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Ephyræus, a, um; Ephyræides, æ; Ephyræias, adis; Ephyræius, a, um; Ephyræus, a, um.

II. A sea-nymph, a daughter of Oceanus; Virg.

EPICARNUS, i. I. A philosopher and poet, pupil of Pythagoras; Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Epicarnius, a, um.

II. The title of a poem of Ennius; Cic.

EPICRĀTES, is. (mighty) Pompey is so called, Cic.: there were also several others of this name.

EPICTĒTUS, i. A celebrated slave and Stoic philosopher; Gell.

EPICURUS, i. A celebrated philosopher of Athens; Cic. Hence, adj., Epicuræus, a, um.

EPIDAMNUS (os), i. f. A town, afterwards called Dyrrachium; Plaut.: Plin. Hence, adj., Epidamniensis, e; Epidamnius, a, um.

EPIDAURUS, i. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Epidauræus, a, um; Epidauritanus, a, um; Epidaurius, a, um.

EPIGŌNI, ūrum. I. The descendants of Alexander's soldiers in Asia; Justin.

II. The descendants of the seven chiefs who fought against Thebes: hence, Epigonis, as the name of two tragedies; Cic.

EPIMĒNDES, is. A poet and soothsayer of Crete; Cic.

EPIMĒTHEUS (quadrissyll.), el and eos. Son of Iapetus, brother of Prometheus, husband of Pandora, and father of Pyrrha; Hygin. Hence, Epimēthēs, idis.

EPĪPHĀNEA (ia), æ. A town of Cilicia; Cic.

EPĪRUS (os), i. A country of Greece between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian sea; Cic.: Virg.: Liv. Hence, Epirotæ (a), æ; Epiroticus, a, um.

EPŌNA, æ. The goddess of horses, mules, grooms, and ass-drivers; Juv.

EPŌREDIA, æ. A town of Upper Italy; Tac.

EQUUS Tuticus, or EQUUM Tuticum. A town of the Hirpini in Italy, Cic. This is the town alluded to in Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 87.

ERĀSINUS, i. A river of Argolis; Ov. ERĀTO, us. One of the nine Muses; Ov.: Virg.

ERATOSTHENES, is. An ancient geographer of Cyrene; Cæs.: Cic.

ERĒBUS, i. An infernal deity; Cic.: Virg.

ERECHTHEUS (trisyll.), ēi and eos. A king of Athens, son of Pandion and father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia and Creusa; Cic. Hence, adj., Erechthæus, or Erechthius, a, um; Erechthides, æ; Erechthis, idis.

ERETRIA, æ. A town. I. Of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Liv.: especially, II. Of the island Eubœa; Liv. Hence, adj., Eretrius, a, um; Eretriacus, a, um; Eretrias, ætis.

ERĒTUM, i. A town of the Sabines in Italy; Liv.: Virg.

ERGAUVONIA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv.

ERGĒTUM, i. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Ergētinus, i.

ERICHONIUS, i. I. A king of Athens; Virg.: Ov. II. A king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Tros, and brother of Ilius; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Erichonius, a, um. I. Athenian, Attic; Propert. 2. Trojan; Virg.

ERICINIUM, i. A town of Thessaly; Virg.

ERIDĀNUS, i. I. The river Po; Virg. II. A constellation; Cic.

ERIGŌNE, e. or ERIGŌNA, æ. A daughter of Icarus, the faithfulness of whose dog Mæra is celebrated; Virg. Hence, Erigonæus, a, um.

ERIGONUS, i. A river of Greelan Illyria; Liv.

ERINNYES, yos. f. i. q. Furia. A Fury; Erinnyes, The Furies; Virg.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, I. Fig. A Fury, i. e. one that causes ruin; e. g. Helen, Virg. II. Rage, fury; Virg.

ERIPHĪLÆ, æ. or ERIPHĪLÆ, es. Daughter

of Talaua and Lysimache, and wife of Amphiaraua; she betrayed her husband who wished not to engage in the Theban war; Cic. : Virg. : Ov. Hence, adj., Eriphylaua, a, um.

ERISICHTHION, ðnis. A certain Thesalian; Ov.

ERIZA, æ. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

EROS, ðtis. A name of several people; Cic.

ERÛTUS, a, um. for Hierous. Of or belonging to Hero; Lucan.

ERYCUS, l. m. i. q. Eryx; e. g. mons. Cic. : Tac.

ERYMANTHUS (os), l. I. A mountain of Arcadia in a wood, upon which Hercules destroyed an immense wild boar; Virg. : Mart. : Ov. II. A river of the same; Ov. Hence, adj., Erymanthaus, a, um; Erymanthias, ðdis; Erymanthius, a, um; Erymanthis, ðdis; Erymanthus, a, um.

ERYTHEA (ia), æ. An island either near Gades or forming part of it, where Hercules stole the cattle from Geryon; Plin. : Propert. Hence, adj., Erythæus (ur, -ius), a, um; Erythæis, ðdis.

ERYTHURÆ, ðrum. A town. I. In Bœotia; Stat. : Plin. II. In Etolia or Locris; Liv. : III. In Ionia; Liv. : Cic. Hence, Erythraeus, a, um.

ERYTHRON, (um), l. A place of Cyrenaica. Hence, adj., Erythreus (trisyll.), ei and eos.

ERYX, ðcis. I. A king of Sicily, son of Neptune, killed by Hercules; Virg.

II. A mountain and town on the western coast of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Venus; Nep. : Liv. : Ov. Hence, adj., Erycinus, a, um.

ESSUI, ðrum. A people of Gaul; Cæs.

ETEOCLES, (and eos). A son of Œdipus; his quarrel with his brother Polynices occasioned the Theban war; Cic. : Stat. Hence, adj., Eteocleus, a, um.

ETRÛSOS (us), l. A town of Bœotia; Stat.

ETHROPIA, æ. A town of Athamania; Liv.

ETROSCA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Vell.

ETROVISA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv.

ETRURIA, æ. A province of Italy, between Liguria and Latium; Liv. : Plin. : Virg. Hence, adj., Etruscus, a, um.

EVADNE, es. Daughter of Phylacus and wife of Capaneus; Virg. : Propert. : Ov. : Mart.

EVAGÛRAS, æ. A king of Cyprus; Nep. : Justin.

EVAN. A surname of Bacchus; Ov. : Lucr. Hence, Evans, tis, A Bacchanal; Catull. : Sil. : Virg.

EVANDER (drus), l. I. An Arcadian prince, son of Nicostrata, who settled in Italy; Virg. II. Aulianus Evander, a maker of images, or statuary; Hor. Hence, adj., Evandrius, a, um; e. g. tecta, l. e. Rome, Sil.

EVBEA, æ. An island of the Ægean sea near Bœotia, hodie Negroponce; Ov. : Nep. : Liv. Hence, adj., Eubœus, a, um; Eubœolic, a, um; Eubolis, ðdis. N. B. Eubœolic, a, um, is used also of the town Cumæ in Italy, because it was built by a colony from Eubœa; Ov.

EUCLIDES, is. I. A philosopher of Megara, head of the Megaric sect, and pupil of Socrates; Cic. II. A mathematician of Alexandria; Cic.

EUDÆMUS, l. Of Cyprus, an intimate friend of Aristotle; Cic.

EUDIERU Turris. A place in Macedonia; Liv.

EUDOSÆ. A people of Germany; Tac.

EUDOXUS, l. A native of Cnidus; he was a philosopher, and pupil of Plato; Cic.

EUEMÆRUS, or EUEMÆRUS, i. A Greek historian and poet; Varr. : Cic.

EUERGÆTÆ, ðrum. A people of Drangiana; Justin; Curt.

EUGANEI, ðrum. A people of the Alps, in the north of Italy. Hence, adj., Euganeus, a, um; Juv.

EUGENIUM, l. A town of Grecian Illyria; Liv.

EUCHYRIUM, i. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

EVIAS, ðdis. A Bacchanal; Hor.

EVIVS (os), i. A name of Bacchus; Hor. : Ov. : Stat. : Cic.

EVMENES, is. A Trojan herald, father of Dolon; Ov.

EVMELTUS, l. I. A king of Patrae; Ov. II. A Trojan; Virg. Hence, Eumeltil, ðdis, l. e. Parthenope; Stat.

EVMENES, is. A celebrated general; Nep.

EVMENIS, ðdis, i. e. Furia; Sil. : Stat. Plur. Euménides, um. The Furies; Virg. : Cic. N. B. Mater Eumenidum, l. e. Nox, Virg.

EUMOLPUS, l. A Thracian, son of Neptune and Echione, said to have introduced the Sacra Ceresis into Eleusis; hence, Eumolpidæ, ðrum, The priests or presidents of the Eleusinian mysteries; they

were of the family of Eumolpus; Nep. : Cic. : Ov.

EUPALIM (on), l. A town of Locris in Greece; Liv.

EUPHORBUS, l. A Trojan killed by Menelaus, whose soul Pythagoras believed himself to have; Ov.

EUPHÛRION, ðnis. A poet of Chalcis in Eubœa; Cic. : Suet.

EUPHÛROSA, ðtis. A celebrated sculptor and painter; Juv.

EUPHÛRATES, is, m. I. The Euphrates, a large river in the East; Plin. : Cic. : Virg. Hence, adj., Euphratid, ðdis. II. For, The inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, or, the East; Virg.

EUPTEA (mæ), æ. An island near Neapolis; Stat.

EUPÛLIS, ðdis. An ancient comic poet of Greece; Hor. : Pers. : Cic.

EUPRIDES, is. A celebrated tragic poet of Athens; Cic.

EUPRUCUS, l. m. The straits between Eubœa and Bœotia; Cic. : Liv. : Lucan.

EURÛMUS, l. and EURÛME, es. A town of Caria. Hence, adj., Euromeniensis; Liv.

EURÛPA, æ. and EURÛPE, es. I. Daughter of Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Minos, Sarpædon, and Rhadamantus by Jupiter, by whom, in the shape of a bull, she had been carried to Crete; Ov. : Hor. : hence, the name of a gallery at Rome where the history of this transaction was figured; Mart. II. Europe, a quarter of the globe; Liv. : Cic. Hence, adj., Eurôpæus, a, um;

Eurôpensis, e.

EURÛPUS, l. A king of Macedonia; Justin.

EURÛTAS, æ. m. A river near Lacedæmon; Ov. : Plin. : Cic. : Liv.

EURYALUS, l. I. The friend of Nisus; Virg. II. A certain gladiator; Juv.

III. A hill and citadel near Syracuse, and part of Epipolæ; Liv.

EURYCLEA (ia), æ. The nurse of Ulysses; in Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, called Anticlea.

EURÛDAMAS, antis. I. One of the suitors of Helen; Sil. II. Hector is so called; Ov.

EURIDICE, es. and EURYDICA, æ. I. The wife of Orpheus; Virg. : Ov. II. The wife of Gentius; Liv.

EURÛMENE, ðrum. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

EURÛMUS, l. An augur, and father of Telemus. Hence, EurÛmedes; Ov.

EURÛROME, es. Daughter of Oceanus

and Tethys, and mother of Leucothoë; *Ov.*

EURŸPILUS, i. I. A son of Telephus and Astyoche daughter of Priam; *Ov.*

II. A son of Neptune and Astypalaea, king of the island Cos; *Ov.* Propert.

EURYSTHÈNES, is. A son of Aristodemus, brother of Procles, one of the Heraclidae; the two brothers reigned jointly in Lacedæmon; *Nep.*

EURYSTHÈUS (trisyll.), e. and eos. A son of Stenelus and Nicippe, and king of Mycène; at the instigation of Juno, he harassed Hercules by the imposition of twelve difficult labours; *Virg.* Hence, *adj., Eurysthèus, a, um.*

EURÿTION, ònis. I. A centaur; *Ov.* II. A Trojan, brother of Pandarus; *Virg.*

EURÿTIUS, i. I. King of Cechalia, a town of Eubœa, and father of Iole. Hence, *Eurÿtis, idos, i. e. loc. Ov.* II. A son of Mercury; *Val. Fl.* III. A centaur; *Ov.*

EUTERPE, es. One of the Muses; *Hor.*

EUXINUS, a, um. A name of the Black Sea; *Ov.* *Plin.*

EXQUILÆ (Esq. or Æsq.), arum. One of the seven hills of Rome; *Varr.* *Liv.* *Ov.* *Cic.* *Propert.* Hence, *adj., Exquiliarius, a, um; Exquilius, a, um; Exquilius, a, um.*

F.

FABÆRIS, is. m. A river of the Sabine territory in Italy; *Virg.*

FABERUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj., Faberianus, a, um.*

FABUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; the most celebrated are, *Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator; Liv.* and *Q. Fabius Pictor; Liv.* *Cic.* Hence, *adj., Fabianus, a, um.*

FABRÆRIA, æ. A town of Latium; *Cic.* *Juv.* *Vell.* Hence, *adj., Fabra-terius (for Fabraterinus), æ, um.*

FABRICIUS, or FABRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; *Hor.* *Cic.* *Juv.* Hence, *adj., Fabricianus, a, um.*

FACÆLINA, æ. A name of Diana. Hence, *adj., Facellinus, a, um; Sil.*

FADIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; *Cic.*

FÆSULÆ (Fes.), Ærum, and FÆSULA, æ. A town of Etruria; *Liv.* *Cic.* *Sall.* Hence, *adj., Fæsulanus (Fesul.), a, um.*

FALCIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; *Cic.* Hence, *adj., Falcidianus, a, um.*

FALERI, òrum. A town of Etruria; *Liv.* *Adj., Faliscus, a, um.*

FALERNUS, a, um.; e. g. ager, in Campania; Liv. There was probably an old town Faleria, whence the adjective Falernus, for Falernus, *a, um;* which adjective occurs also in *Livy.*

FALISCUS, a, um. See **FALERI.**

FANNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj., Fannianus, a, um.*

FASCÆLIS, idis. A name of Diana. Hence, *adj., Fascellinus, a, um; Sil.*

FAUNIGÈNA, æ. Descended from Faunus; *Sil.*

FÆTUNUS, i. I. An ancient king of Latium, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Lutatius; *Virg.* II. Fauni, A kind of rural deities; *Cic.*

FAUSTUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

FÆLSINA, æ. A town of Gallia Cisalpina; *Liv.*

FÆNECTANUS, a, um; campi, in Latium; Liv.

FÆRENTINUM, i. I. A town of Latium; *Liv.* Hence, *adj., Ferentinus, a, um; Ferentinus, ætis.* II. A town of Etruria; *Suet.* Hence, *adj., Ferentinensis.*

FÆRENTUM, i. A town of Apulia; *Hor.* Hence, *adj., Ferentanus, a, um.*

FÆRÒNIA, æ. A goddess worshipped especially in groves near Capena in Etruria, and near Anxur or Terracina in Latium; *Liv.* *Virg.*

FÆSCENNIA, æ. A town of Etruria. Hence, *adj., Fæscenninus, a, um; Virg.* versus, certain jocose and obscene songs, so named from this town; *Liv.*

FIBRENUM, i. A river of Latium; *Cic.*

FICÆNA, a. A town of Latium; *Liv.*

FICULÆA, or FICULNEA, æ. A very ancient town in the Sabine territory; *Liv.* Hence, *adj., Ficulensis, or Ficulnensis, e; Ficulæus, ïum; Varr.: Ficolensis, Plin., The inhabitants.*

FIDENÆ, Ærum, also FIDENA, æ. A town of Latium; *Cic.* *Liv.* *Tac.* *Hor.* The first syllable is long. *Hor. Ep. l. II, 8; short, Virg. Æn. 6, 772.* Hence, *adj., Fidenas, ætis.* Fidenas is also a surname; *Liv.*

FIDIUS, i. The name of a certain god, whom some suppose to have been Her-

cules; per diem Fidium, *Plaut.:* hence, *me dius Fidius, Cic.,* upon my honour, truly, God knows it! Another explanation is given by *Cort. ad Sall. Cat. 35, 2,* according to which it is equivalent to, So help me God!

FIRMUM, i. A town or fortress of Picenum in Italy. Hence, *adj., Firmanus, a, um; Liv.*

FLAMINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

FLAVINA, æ. A town of Etruria; *Sil.* Hence, *adj., Flavinus, a, um.*

FLAVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj., Flavianus, or Flavianus, a, um.*

FLÒRA, æ. The goddess of flowers; *Ov.* Hence, *adj., Floralis, e; Floralia, sc. sacra; whence adj., Floralicus, a, um; also Florus, a, um, i. g. Floralis, e.*

FLÒRENTIA, æ. The name of a town in Etruria, hodie Florence; *Flor.* Hence, *adj., Florentinus, a, um.*

FLÒRUS, i. A Roman surname; *Tac.*

FORTEUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj., Forteanus, a, um.*

FÒRENTUM, i. A town of Apulia, hodie Fozenza; *Liv.* *Hor.* Hence, *adj., Fortentanus, a, um.*

FORMIÆ, Ærum. A maritime town of Latium, celebrated for its excellent wines; *Cic.* Hence, *adj., Formianus, a, um.*

FÒRUM, i. This name was given to several towns; as, *Forum Appii, Forum Julii, &c.* Hence, *Foroappii, Foro-Julienus, &c., The inhabitants.*

FOSI, òrum. A people of Lower Germany; *Tac.*

FRANCIA, æ. Franconia; *Auson.* Hence, *adj., Franculus, a, um; Francus, a, um.*

FRÆGELLÆ, Ærum. An ancient town of Latium; *Liv.* *Sil.* Hence, *adj., Fregellanus, a, um.*

FREGENÆ, Ærum. A maritime town of Etruria; *Liv.*

FRENTANUM, Ærum. A people of Italy on the Adriatic sea; *Cæs.: Liv.* Hence, *adj., Frentanus, a, um.*

FRESILIA, æ. A town of the Marsi, in Italy; *Liv.*

FRINIA, æ. and FRINIUM, i. A town of Liguria. Hence, *adj., Frinias, ætis; Liv.*

FRISII, òrum. The Frislanders, a people of northern Germany; *Tac.*

FRISONES, um. i. q. Frisii.

FRUSINO, ònis. A town of Latium; *Liv.: Juv.: Sil.* Hence, *adj., Frusinas, ætis.*

FRU

FRŌSINUS, f. m. A lake of Latium, hodie Lago di Celano; Virg.: Suet.: with lacus; Virg.: Tac.

FURIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furivianus, a, um.

FURIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furivianus, a, um.

FULGINIA, æ. A town of Umbria in Italy; Sil. Hence, adj., Fulginas, ætis.

FULVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fulvianus, a, um.

FUNDANIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fundanianus, a, um.

FUNDI, ðrum. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Fundanus, a, um.

FURIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furius, a, um.

FURNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furnianus, a, um.

FŪSUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. This name was afterwards changed into Furius.

G.

GĀBĀLI, ðrum. A people of Gallia Aquitania; Cæs. Hence, adj., Gabalicus, a, um.; Gabalitanus, a, um.

GĀBĪI, ðrum. A town of Latium. Hence, adj., Gabiensis, Gabinus.

GĀBINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Gabinianus, a, um.

GĀDIS (es), is. f. A town and island of Spain, hodie Cadiz; Hor.: Cæs.: Liv.: Juv. Hence, adj., Gaditanus, a, um.

GĀTŪLIA, æ. A province in the interior of Libya; Plin. Hence, adj., Gatulius, a, um.; Gatulicus, a, um.

GĀLANTHIS, idis. A female servant of Alcmena; Ov.

GĀLĀTEA, æ. I. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; Ov.

II. A country girl; Virg.

GALATIA (ia), æ. I. A country of Asia, called also Gallogræcia; Tac. Hence, adj., Galaticus, a, um.; Galata, An inhabitant of Galatia. II. A town of Italy; Liv.

GALBA, æ. I. A surname of the Sulpician family; Cic. II. A Gallic king of the Suesii; Cæs.

GAL

GALEPSUS, i. A town of Thrace; Liv.

GĀLĒRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

GĀLESUS, aod GĀLESUS, i. m. A river of Lower Italy flowing into the bay of Tarentum; Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

GALLICIA, æ. Gallicia, a province of Hispan. Tarraco.; Flor.: Sil. Hence, adj., Gallacius, a, um.; Gallacius, a, um.

GALLIA, æ. Gaul, both as independent of the Romans, and as one of their provinces; Cæs.: Cic. Hence, adj., Gallicanus, a, um.; Gallicus, a, um.; Gallus, a, um.

GALLIO, ðnis. A Roman surname.

GALLOGRÆCIA, æ. i. q. Galatia; Liv.: Hirt.: Vell. Hence, adj., Gallogræcius, a, um.

GALLŌNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

GALLUS, i. A Roman surname; as, of the Cornelian, Aquilian, Sulpician families; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: Tac.: Suet.

GANGĀRIDE, ðrum. A people of India, on the Ganges; Virg.: Plin.: Curt.

GANGES, is. m. A large river of India; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Gangeticus, a, um.; Gangeticus, idis.

GĀNYMĒDES, is. A son of Tros, king of Troy, by Callirhoë daughter of Scamander; according to others, a son of Erichonius, or of Assaracus. On account of his beauty, Jupiter conveyed him to heaven, and made him his cupbearer; Virg.: Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Ganymedeus, a, um.

GĀRĀMANTES, um. A people in the interior of Africa; Virg.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Garamanticus, a, um.; Garamantis, idis; Garamantites, æ.

GARGĀNUS, i. m. A mountain and promontory of Apulia; Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Garganus, a, um.

GARGĀNIE, es. A vale of Beotia, sacred to Diana; Ov.

GARGĀRA, ðrum. One of the points of mount Ida, with a town of the same name; Virg.: Stat. Hence, adj., Gargaricus, a, um.

GARGETTIUS, a, um. In or of Gargettus, a district (pagus) of Attica; Cic.: Stat.

GĀRITES, um. A people of Aquitania in Gaul; Cæs.

GĀROCELLI, ðrum. An Alpine people of Gaul; Cæs.

GĀRULI, ðrum. A people of Liguria; Liv.

GĀRUNNA, æ. The Garonne, a river of France; Cæs.; Tibull.

GAU

GAURUS, i. A mountain or chain of mountains in Italy, near lake Averna; Cic.: Liv. Hence, Gauranus, a, um.

GĒBENNA, or CĒBENNA, CĒVENNA, æ. A large chain of mountains in Gaul; Cæs.: Suet.: Lucan.

GĒLA, æ. A town of Sicily on the river Gelas; Plin.; Virg. Hence, adj., Gelous, a, um.; Gelensis, æ.; Gelanus, a, um.

GĒLDŪBA, æ. A place or fortress of the Ubii in Gaul; Tac.

GĒLLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic. Hence, adj., Gelliianus, a, um.

GĒLO (on), ðnis. Son of Hiero and king of Syracuse; Liv.: Justin.: Cic.

GĒLŌNI, ðrum. A people of Sarmatia or Scythia; Hor.: Virg.

GĒLŪS, a, um. See GĒLA.

GĒMINUS, i. A surname, e. g. of the Servilian family.

GĒMŌNIUS, a, um.; scalæ, and simply, GĒMONIÆ, a steep place at Rome, from which the bodies of certain malefactors were thrown; Val. Max.: Tac.

GĒNĀBŪ, i. A town of Gaul, on the Loire; Cæs. Hence, adj., Genabensis, æ.

GĒNAUMI, ðrum. A people of the Alps; Hor.

GĒNĒTE, ðrum. A people of Pontus in Asia. Hence, adj., Genetæus, a, um.

GĒNEVA, æ. Formerly a town of the Allobroges in Gallia Narbon.; Cæs.

GĒNTIUS, i. A king of Illyria, who assisted Perseus; Liv. Hence, adj., Gentianus, a, um.

GĒNUA, æ. A maritime town of Liguria, hodie Genoa; Liv. Hence, adj., Genuas, ætis; Genuensis, æ.; Genuarius, a, um.

GĒNCIUS, a, um. A Roman family name.

GĒNŪSUS, i. A river of Grecian Illyria, and in later times of Macedonia; Lucan.: Cæs. Called also, Genusius; Liv.

GĒRESTOS (us), or GĒRESTON (um), i. A harbour, town, and promontory of Eubœa; Liv.

GĒRESTICUS, Portus. A well-known harbour near Tees in Ionia; Liv.

GĒRITHUS (os), i. f. A town of Mysia or Æolis; Liv.

GĒRGOVIA, æ. A town. I. Of Gallia Aquitania, in the territory of the Arverni, Cæs. II. In the territory of the Boii, Cæs.

GĒRĀLŪS, i. m. A place or hill at Rome; Cic.

GĒRĀNIĀ, æ. Germany; Tac.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Germanicus (whence also,

Germánicianus), a, um; Germánus, a, um.

GERONIUM, and GERUNIUM, i. A town of Apulia; Liv.

GEYON, ónis, and GEYÓNES, æ. A certain triple-formed king of Spain, or properly, of the island Erythia or Gades, son of Chrysaor and Callirhoë, whose flocks and herds were carried away by Hercules; Virg.: Hor.: Lucr.: Ov. Hence, adj., Geyónacæus, a, um; Geyronæus, a, um.

GESONIA, æ. Said to be a town on the Rhine, with a bridge; Flor.

GESORIACUM, i.; Flor.: or, GESSORIACUM; Suet. A place and harbour of Gallia Belgica.

GESSUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

GETA (es), æ. I. One of the Getæ; Ov.: Sen. Also adjective, Getan; Ov.: Sen. Plur. Getæ, The Getans, an ancient nation of Dacia; Cic.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Geticus, a, um. II. A Roman surname; Cic. III. A slave's name among the Athenians; Ter.

GIGAS, antis. One of the race of giants who fought against Jupiter; Ov.: Cic.: Lucr. Hence, adj., Giganteus, a, um.

GLAUCIA, æ, m. A surname; e. g. of the Servilian family; Cic.

GLAUCUS, i. I. A fisherman of Anthebon, changed into a sea-god; Ov.: Stat.: Virg. II. A son of Sisyphus, who was torn to pieces and devoured by his own horses; Virg.

GLYCÆRA, æ. I. A mistress of Horace; Hor. II. A mistress of the poet Menander; Mart.

GLYCON (o), ónis. I. A celebrated athlete; Hor. II. A physician; Suet.: Cic.

GNOSOS, or GNOSOS, GNOSUS, i. f. A town of Crete, the residence of Minos; Meli.: Plin. Hence, adj., Gnososiæus (Gnos.), a, um; Gnosias (Gnos.), ádis; Gnosius (Gnos.), a, um; Gnosus (for Gnosius), a, um.

GOLGI, ðrum. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Catull.

GONNI, ðrum. also GONNUS, i. A town of Thessaly, at the entrance of the vale of Tempe; Liv.

GORDIUM, i. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

GORDIUS, i. A king of Phrygia major, and father of Midas. On his chariot was a curious and difficult knot; and there was a prophesy, that whoever should untie it would be master of Asia: it was

cut to pieces by Alexander the Great; Curt.: Justin.

GORGE, es. Daughter of Æneus, and sister of Meleager, Deianira, &c.; Ov.

GORGIAS, æ. A celebrated rhetorician of Sicily, and tutor of Isocrates; Cic.

GORGON (o), ónis, or GORGO, us, f. One of the Gorgons (Gorgones); there were three sisters, daughters of Phorcus and Ceto; namely, Stheo, Euryale, and Medusa; the last is the most celebrated; Virg. Hence, adj., Gorgoneus, a, um.

GORTÝNA, æ. or GORTÝNE, es. A town of Crete; Plin.: Mela: Lucan. Hence, adj., Gortýnius, a, um; Gortýniæus, a, um; Gortýnis, idis.

GRACCHUS, i. A surname of the Sempronian family. The most celebrated are the two turbulent tribunes, Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, and C. Sempronius Gracchus; Cic. Hence, adj., Gracchanus, a, um.

GRÆE, ðrum. Three daughters of Phorcys (Phorcus) and Ceto; Ov.

GRÆCIA, æ. I. Greece, the country called Hellas by the Greeks; Cic. II. Magna or Major Græcia, the southern part of Italy. Hence adj., Græcilis (from Græcus), e; Græcanicus (from Græcanus, which does not occur), a, um; Græciensis, e; Græcius, a, um; Græculus (dimin. of Græcus), a, um; and Græcus, a, um.

GRAGUS (for Cragus), i. A mountain of Lycia; Hor.

GRATIOCELI, ðrum. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; Cæs. But the edd. before Oudendorp have Garocelli.

GRÆUDGENA, æ. A native of Greece; Virg.: also adjective; Catull.: Stat.

GRAIUS, a, um, i. q. Græcus. Grecian, or of from Greece; Lucr.: Nep.: Hor.

GRÆNICUS, i. m. A river of Phrygia and Mysia, where Alexander first conquered the Persians; Ov.: Mela.: Plin.

GRATIÐUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Gratiðianus, a, um.

GRATUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Gratiúus, a, um.

GRÝNEUS, or GRÝNEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Grynea, a town of Æolis in Asia, near which was a grove sacred to Apollo, with a temple and oracle of that deity; Virg.; Sil.

GUTTÓNES, um. A German people, called also Gothi, Gothones, the Goths; Plin.

GÝÁROS (us), i. f. A small island in

the Ægean sea, to which criminals were banished in the time of the emperors Tac.: Juv.: Cic.: Ov.: Also, Gyara, æ Juv.: and Gyara, ðrum; id.

GYAS (es), æ. I. One of the giants. Hor. II. A certain Trojan; Virg.

GYGES, is. and æ. m. I. Gyges, one of the giants; Ov.: Hor. II. Gyges, a celebrated king of Lydia; Cic. Hence, adj., Gygeus, a, um; Lydian; Propert.: Plin. III. Gyges, a beautiful youth; Hor. IV. Gyges, a certain Trojan; Virg.

GYNDES, or GINDES, is or æ. m. A river of Assyria; Tibull.: Sen.: Tac.

GYRTON, ónis. A town of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly; Plin.: Liv.

GYTHIUM (jum, ðum), i. n. A maritime town and harbour of Laconia; Liv.: Cic. Plin. Hence, adj., Gytheatis, æ.

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HADRÁNUM, i. A town of Sicily, on mount Etna; Sil. Hence, adj., Hadranitanus, a, um.

HADRIA, or ADRIA, æ. I. Fem. A town. I. In Picenum, birthplace of the emperor Hadrian; Plin. 2. In the Venetian state, whence the Adriatic sea takes its name; Liv.: Justin. It is also called Atria; Plin. Hence, adj., Hadriæus, a, um; Hadrianus, a, um; Hadriaticus, a, um.—Hadrianus was also the name of an emperor; Æl. Spart.: hence, adj., Hadrianiæis, e. II. Masc. The Adriatic sea; Hor.: Lucan.: Mela.: Plin.

HADRUMETUM (Adr.), i. A maritime town of Byzacene in Africa Propria; Nep.: Liv.: Cæs.

HÆMON (Em.), ónis. A son of Creon king of Thebes, who killed himself out of love for Antigone; Ov.: Propert.

HÆMUS, or ÆMUS (os), i. I. The highest mountain in Thrace; Liv.: Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Hæmonius, a, um.

II. Hæmus, i. A celebrated actor; Juv.

HALES, étis. m. A river of Lucania; Cic.

HALESIA, or HÅLESIA, or ALESIA (Alesa), æ. f. A town of Sicily, on the river Halesus; Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Halesinus, a, um.

HÅLESUS, or HÅLESUS, ALÆSSUS,

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HALYSTI, *i. m.* I. A river of Sicily; *Cottum.* II. A son of Agamemnon, who founded Faleri in Italy; *OV.* Virg.

HALIACMON, or **ALIAMON**, *ónis*, *m.* A river which separates Macedonia from Thessaly; *Cæs.*: *Liv.*: *Plin.*

HALIARTE, *i. f.* A town of Boeotia, on the lake Copais; *Nep.*: *Liv.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Haliartius*, *a. um.*

HALICARNASSUS (*os*). I. A lake and chief town of Caria, birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Diodotus; *Liv.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Halicarnassensis*, *is*; *Halicarnassus* (five syll.), *ei* or *eos*. *m.*; *Halicarnassius*, *a. um.*

HALICYÆ, *ærum*. A town of Sicily, near Lilybæum. Hence *adj.*, *Halicynensis*, *e.*

HALUS, *i.* A town of Assyria; *Tac.*

HALUNTINI, *i.* A town in Sicily; *Cic.*

Hence, *adj.*, *Haluntinus*, *a. um.*

HÁLVS, *yos*. *m.* A river of Asia, which separates Phlagonia from Cappadocia; *Plin.*: *Lucan.* *Liv.*: *Cic.*

HAMILCAR, **HANNIBAL**, **HANNO**. See **AMILCAR**, **ANNIBAL**, **ANNO**.

HARMONIA, *æ*. The wife of Cadmus, daughter of Mars and Venus, mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, Autonoe, and Polydorus; *OV.*

HARPÁLVS (*us*), *i.* A pirate by whom Diogenes Cynicus was taken prisoner; *Cic.*

HARPALÝCE, *es*. Daughter of Harpalycus king of Thrace; *Virg.*

HARPOCRATES, *is*. The god of silence; *Varr.*: *Catull.*

HARPYLÆ, *ærum*. The Harpies, certain loathsome and rapacious birds, with the faces of young girls; or, certain rapacious demons in the form of birds; *Virg.*: *Hor.*

HASDRUBAL, *æc*. See **ASDRUBAL**.

HÈBE, *e*. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, whom her father appointed cup-bearer to the gods, from which office she was removed when Ganymede was appointed to it; she became the wife of Hercules, after his exaltation to heaven; *OV.*: *Catull.*: *Sen.*

HÈBRÆVS, or **EBRÆVS**, *a. um.* Hebraic, Jewish; *Tac.*: *Stat.* Also, *Hebraicus*, *a. um.*

HÈBRVS, *i. m.* I. A large river of Thrace; *Plin.*: *Virg.*: *OV.* II. The name of a youth; *Hor.*

HÈCÆLE, *es*. A poor old woman of Attica, who hospitably entertained Theseus in his youth; *OV.*

HÈCATE, *es*. A certain deity, daughter of Perseus and Asteria; *Cic.* She is represented with three heads or faces—one of

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a horse, another of a dog, and the third a swine's head; hence she is called triceps; *OV.*: *triformis*; *Sen.*: *trigemina*; *Virg.* She is otherwise called Proserpina, and was wife of Pluto; on earth she was called Diana and Lucina; and in heaven, Luna. Hence, *adj.*, *Hecateus*, or *Hecatæus*, *a. um.*; *Hecateis*.

HÈCTOR, *òris*. The eldest son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and father of Astyanax; *OV.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hectoreus*, *a. um.* I. Of Hector; *Virg.* 2. Trojan; *Virg.* 3. Roman; *Sil.*

HÈCÞAN, *æ*, and **HÈCÞEBE**, *es*. The wife of Priam, and another of Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Cassandra, &c.; *OV.*: *Cic.*

HÈGÈSIAS, *æ*. I. A Cyrenaic philosopher; *Cic.* II. A native of Magnesia, an orator and historian; *Cic.*

HÈLENA, *æ*, or **HÈLENE**, *es*. Daughter of Jupiter, or rather of Tyndarus, and Leda, and sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra. She was the most beautiful woman of her age; her story is well known; *Virg.*: *OV.*: *Hor.*

HÈLENIUS, *i.* A son of Priam and Hecuba; *Cic.*: *Virg.*

HÈLIÀDES, *sc. femine*, or *filie*. Daughters of the Sun, and sisters of Phaethon; *OV.*: *Virg.*: *Mart.*

HÈLICÆON, *ònis*. A son of Antenor, and founder of Padua; *Virg.*: *Mart.* Hence, *adj.*, *Helicoianus*, *a. um.*

HÈLICE, *es*. A maritime town of Achaia; *OV.*

HÈLICON, *ònis*. *m.* A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *OV.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hèliconianus*, *adis*; *plur.* *Hèliconiades*, The Muses; *Lucr.*: *Hèlicònis*, *òdis*; *Hèliconius*, *a. um.*

HÈLIÒDORVS, *i.* I. A certain surgeon; *Juv.* II. An orator in the time of Horace; *Hor.*

HÈLIÒPÒLIS, *is*. A town of Lower Egypt; *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Heliopolites*, *æ*; *Heliopolitanus*, *a. um.*

HÈLIÒNICVS, *i.* An ancient historian of Mitylene in Lesbos, before the time of Herodotus; *Cic.*

HÈLLAS, *adis*. *i. e.* Græcia. I. *Sc. regio* or *terra*; *Plin.* II. *Sc. femina*. A Grecian lady; *Hor.* Or this may be merely a female name.

HÈLLE, *es*. A daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled with her brother Phryxus, on the golden ram; this story is well known; *OV.*

HÈLLESPONTVS, *i. m.* I. Prop. The sea of Helle; the straits between the Ægean sea and the Propontis, the Helles-

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pont; *Liv.*: *OV.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hellespontius*, *a. um.*; *Hellespontiacus*, *a. um.*; *Hellesponticus*, *a. um.* II. The part of Mysia adjoining the Hellespont; *Cic.*: *Nep.*

HÈLVETIVS, *a. um.* Helvetian, Swiss; *ager* or *clivitas*, *Cæs.*, the Swiss state or republic. N. B. *Helvetia*, *æ*, Switzerland, seems not to occur.

HÈLVIDIVS, *a. um.* *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

HÈLVII, *òrum*. A nation of Gallia Narbon., on the Rhone; *Cæs.* Hence, *adj.*, *Helvicus*, *a. um.*; *Helvius*, *a. um.* *Helvius* is also a Roman family name.

HÈNIÒCHI, *òrum*. A people of Asiatic Sarmatia, between the Black Sea and the Mæotic lake; *Plin.*: *Val. Fl.*: *Sen.* Hence, *adj.*, *Heniochius*, *a. um.*; *Heniochus*, *a. um.*

HÈRACLÆVS, or **HÈRACLIVS**, also **HÈRACLIVS**, *a. um.* Of or relating to Hercules; *Juv.* Hence, *i.* Heraclea, or Heracليا, *e.* The name of several towns; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hèracleusis*, or *Hèrachiensis*, *e.*; *Hèracleotes*, or *Hèracleotes*, *æ*; *Hèracleoticus*. II. Heracleum, *sc. oppidum*, a town of Macedonia; *Liv.*

HÈRACLIDES, *æ*. I. A descendant of Hercules; *plur.* *Hèracidæ*; *Vell.* II. The name of several persons; *Cic.*

HÈRACLITVS, *i.* I. A celebrated philosopher; *Cic.*: *Lucr.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hèracleitus*, *a. um.* II. Also the name of several others; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

HÈRÆVS, *a. um.* Relating to Juno. Hence, *Ludi Heræi*, or *Heræa*, *sc. solennia*, Games in honour of Juno; *Liv.*: *Heræa*, *sc. urbs*, a town of Arcadia; *id.* *Heræum*, a place in Leucadia; *id.*

HÈRBEVSVS (*os*), *HÈRBEVS* (*os*), *i. f.* A town of Sicily; *Liv.*: *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, *Herbessensis*, *e.*

HÈRBLTA, *æ*. A town of Sicily; *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Herbitensis*, *e.*

HÈRCVS, *i.* A surname of Jupiter; *OV.*: *Sen.* Hence, *æra Herceæ*; *Lucan.*

HÈRCLANVM, and **HÈRCLANVM**, *i.* A city of Campania, between Pompeii and Neapolis; *Cic.*: *Sen.*: *Vell.*: *Liv.* Called also, *Herculanium*; *Plin.*: *urbs Herculeæ*; *OV.*: *and*, *Heraclæum* (*ion*); *Strabo*. This city was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Nero, and afterwards overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the reign of Titus. Hence, *adj.*, *Herculaniensis*, *e.*

HÈRCLÈS, *is*. A celebrated hero and demigod, son of Jupiter and Alcmena; *Virg.*: *OV.*: *Cic.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, *Her-*

eulânus, and Herculaneus, a, um; Herculêus, a, um.

HERCŪNIUS, a, um. Hercynian; sylvā, Cæs.: Liv., a large forest of Germany, which probably extended over the whole country.

HERDŌNIA (nea), æ. A town of the Hirpini; Liv.: Sil.

HERENNUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name; the work entitled Ad Herennium is well known. Hence, adj., Herennianus, a, um; Cic.

HERILLUS, i, m. A philosopher of Carthage, and pupil of Zeno; Cic. Hence, adj., Herillusus, a, um.

HERMAGŌRAS, æ. A Grecian orator, native of Rhodes; Cic. Hence, adj., Hermagorêus, a, um.

HERMAPHRŌDITUS, i. A son of Mercury (hence called Atlantiades) and Venus; Ov.: Mart.

HERMES (a), æ, m. Mercury, or, a statue of Mercury; Cic.: Juv.: Nep. These statues consisted of a square stone with a head.

HERMIANIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Liv.

HERMIŌNE, es, or **HERMIŌNA**, æ. I. Daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Pyrrhus, afterwards of Orestes; Ov. II. A town of Argolis; Liv. Hence, adj., Hermonianus, a, um; Hermonius, a, um.

HERMUS, i. A river of Asia falling into the Ægean sea, and said to carry down gold; Virg.

HERNICUS, ðrum. An ancient people of Latium; Liv. Adj. Hernicus, a, um.

HERO, is. A beautiful damsel of Sestus in Thrace; Ov.

HERŌDES, is. I. The name of several kings of Judæa; Hor. II. The name of several other persons; Cic.

HERŌDOTUS, i. An ancient Greek historian, native of Halicarnassus; Cic.

HERŌPHILE, es. A priestess of Apollo Smintheus, one of the most celebrated Sibyls; Tibull.

HERSILIA, æ. Wife of Romulus; Ov.: Liv.

HERŌDUS, i. A Greek poet who lived about the time of Homer; Cic. Hence, adj., Hesiŏdus (or Ius), a, um; Hesiŏdicus, a, um.

HEŌDŌNE, es, or **HEŌDŌNA**, æ. Daughter of Laomedon, and so, sister of Priam. She was released by Hercules from a rock to which she had been bound; Ov.: Virg.

HEŌRĒIDES, sc. virginæ, or feminæ. Three, or as others say, four, sisters who

kept a beautiful garden which produced golden apples, and was guarded by a dragon; Cic.

HĪBERNIA, æ. Ireland; Cæs.: Tac.

HĪCĒTĀŌN, ðnis. A son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Hence, adj., Hicetæŏnius, a, um; Virg.

HĪEMPŌL, ðlis. Son of Micipsa, emperor of Numidia; Sall.

HĪERŌ, ðnis. The name of two kings of Syracuse. I. The first or elder, whom Simonides visited; Cic. II. The second or younger; Liv. Hence, adj., Hieronicus, a, um.

HĪERŌNŌRUS, i. I. A king of Syracuse, grandson and successor of Hiero; Liv. II. A Peripatetic philosopher, native of Rhodes; Cic.

HĪERŌSŌLYMĀ, ðrum. Jerusalem; Cic.: Suet.: Tac. Called, also, Solyma, ðrum; Mart. Hence, adj., Hierosolymarius, a, um.

HĪLAIŌRA, æ. Daughter of Leucippus, and mistress of Pollux; Propert.

HĪMELLA, æ. A small river of the Sabine territory, which falls into the Tiber; Virg.

HĪMĒRA, æ. I. Masc. A river of Sicily; Liv.: Plin.: Sil. II. Fem. A town, the inhabitants of which, after the destruction of the place, removed to Thernæ; Cic. We find also, Himera, ðrum; Ov. Hence, adj., Himereus, a, um; Himerensis, e.

HĪPPARCHUS, i. A certain mathematician; Cic.

HĪPPIAS, æ. I. A sophist, native of Elis; Cic. II. The eldest son of Pisistratus; he fought against his country at the battle of Marathon; Cic.

HĪPPO, ðnis, m. A town of Numidia; Sil.: Liv.

HĪPPŌCRĀTES, is. I. A celebrated physician of Cos, in the time of Darius Nŏthus and Artaxerxes Mnemon; Cic. Hence, adj., Hippocraticus, a, um. II. The name of several others.

HĪPPŌCRĒNE, es. The name of a fountain in Bœotia on mount Helicon, said to have been made by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof; Ov. Hence, adj., Hippocrenis, Idos; Hippocrenæus, a, um; Hippocrenisatus, a, um.

HĪPPŌDĒMĒ, es, and **HĪPPŌDĒMĀMĀ**, æ. I. Daughter of Cænŏmaus king of Elis, by Asterope, and wife of Pelops; Ov.: Propert.: Virg. II. Wife of Pirithous, of the race of the Lapithæ, and mother of Polydectes; Ov.

HĪPPŌLYTE, es, and **HĪPPŌLYTĀ**, æ. I. An Amazon, sister of Antiopa and Ori-

thya, queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus; Plaut.: Justin. II. The wife of Acæstus king of Magnesia; Hor.

HĪPPŌLYTUS, i. A son of Theseus and Hippolyte; the false accusations of his stepmother Phædra caused his death, but he is said to have been restored to life by Æsculapius; Ov.: Virg.: Cic.: Hygin.

HĪPPŌMĒNES, is. I. Son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta daughter of Schoneus; Ov. II. A king who exposed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horses as a punishment of adultery; hence, Hippomeneus, ðs; i. e. Limone, Ov.

HĪPPŌNĀC, actis. A satirical iambic poet; Cic. Hence, adj., Hipponactus, a, um.

HĪPPŌTES, æ, m. A Trojan, father of Sagæta the mother of Æolus. Hence, Hippotædes, æ; i. e. Æolus, Ov.: Amastrus; Virg.

HĪRPIŪS, a, um; e. g. Hirpini, a people of Lower Italy; Liv.: Plin.

HĪRTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hirtianus, a, um; Hirtinus, a, um.

HĪSPĀLIS, is, f. and **HĪSPAL**, is, n. A town of Hispania Bœtica, hodie Seville; Plin.: Sil.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Hispalensis, e; Hispalensis, e; Hispalus, a, um.

HĪSPĀNIA, æ. Spain; it was celebrated for its mines; Liv.: Tibull.: Lucan: Cic. Hence, adj., Hispānicus, a, um; Hispāniensis, e; Hispanus, a, um; Hispānus, a, um.

HĪSPĒLLUM, i. A town of Umbria; Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Hissellus, or Hissellitæus, e; Hisspellensis, e.

HŌMĒRUS, i. A celebrated Greek poet; Cic.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., HŏmĒricus, a, um; HŏmĒriæus, a, um; HŏmĒreus, a, um.

HŌMŌLE, es, f. A mountain of Thesaly; Virg. Hence, adj., Hŏmŏlŏis; e. g. Homolŏides, sc. portæ, gates in Thessalian Thebes; Stat.

HŌRE, ðrum. Certain goddesses, ministers of the sun; Ov.: Val. Fl.: Stat.

HŌRTĀTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., HŏrtĀtĀnus, a, um.

HŌRTĀ, æ, or **HŌRTĀNŪM**, i. A town of Etruria; Plin. Hence, adj., Hortinus, a, um.

HŌRTĀLIUS, i. A surname of Hortensius; Cic.

HŌRTENSĪUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hortensianus, a, um.

HŌRUS, i. An Astrologer of Babylon; Propert.

HYACINTHUS, i. A beautiful youth who was changed into a hyacinth; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hyacinthus*, a, um.

HYAMPOLIS, is. f. A town of Phocis; *Liv.*: *Stat.*

HYANTES, um. An ancient name of the Boeotians. Hence, *adj.*, *Hyanteus*, a, um. *Hyantius*, a, um.

HYAS, antis. A son of Atlas and sister of the Hyades; *Ov.*

HYADES, sc. stelle. Certain stars in the head of the Bull, whose rising with the sun was a sign of rain. According to fable they were daughters of Atlas; *Cic.*: *Ov.*

HYBLA, æ. and **HYBLÆ**, es. I. A mountain in Sicily, abounding with thyme and other odoriferous herbs, and hence frequented by bees; *Ov.*: *Sil.*: *Mart.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hyblæus*, a, um. II. A town of Sicily, between the rivers Herminius and Oanus. Hence, *adj.*, *Hyblensis*, Cic.

HYDASPES, is. m. A river of India; *Plin.*: *Lucan.*: *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hydaspicus*, a, um.

HYDRA, æ. Hydra Lernæa, a monster killed by Hercules; called also simply, *Hydra*; *Hor.*: *Ov.*: *Virg.*: *Cic.*

HYDRELA, æ. A town of Phrygia major or Caria; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hydrelatanus*, a, um; *Hydrelitæ*, The inhabitants; *Plin.*

HYDRUS, untis. f. and **HYDRUNTUS**, i. A maritime town of Calabria; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

HYGEIA (ia), æ. f. The goddess of health, and daughter of Æsculapius; *Mart.*

HYLÆUS, i. The name of a centaur; *Ov.*: *Virg.* *Adj.*, *Hylæus*, a, um.

HYLAS, æ. A beautiful youth stolen by some Mysian nymphs from Hercules on the Argonautic expedition; *Virg.*: *Propert.*: *Juv.*

HYLLUS, i. The son of Hercules and Deianira, and husband of Iole; *Ov.*: *Stat.* **HYMEN**, Ænis. The god of marriage; *Ov.*: *Catull.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hymenæus* (os), i.

HYMETTUS (os), i. m. A mountain of Attica, famous for its marble and odoriferous herbs for bees; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Cic.*: *Mart.*: *Colum.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hymettius*, a, um.

HYPERÆA, Ærum. A small town of Lydia; *Ov.*: *Petron.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hyperæpeus*, a, um.

HYPERANIS, is. m. A river of Sarmatia, hodie the Bog; *Cic.*: *Virg.*

HYPERBIDES, is. A pleasant and ingenious orator of Athens; *Cic.*

HYPERION, Ænis. I. The father of

the Sun; *Cic.*: *Ov.* II. The Sun himself; *Ov.*: *Stat.* Hence, *Hyperionis*, Idis, sc. filia, i. e. Aurora; *Ov.*: *Hyperionius*, a, um.

HYPERMESTRA, æ. and **HYPERMESTRÆ**, es. The only one of the daughters of Danaus who spared the life of her husband; *Ov.*: *Propert.*

HYPSIPYLE, es. or **HYPSIPYLÆ**, æ. Daughter of Thoas, and queen of Lemnos. When the Lesbian women killed all the males of that island, she saved the life of her father; *Stat.*: *Val. Fl.*: *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hypsipylæus*, a, um.

HYRCANIA, a. A country of Asia; *Cic.*: *Lucan.* *Adj.*, *Hyrcanus*, a, um; *Hyrcanius*, a, um.

HYRIÆUS (trissyll.), ei and eos. An agriculturist of Bœotia, father of Orion; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hyræus*, a, um.

HYRTACUS, i. A Trojan to whom Priam resigned his first wife Arispe, when he received Hecuba in exchange. Hence, perhaps, *Hyrtacides*, æ; *Virg.*, i. e. Nisus.

I.

IACCHUS, i. A name of Bacchus; *Ov.*: *Catull.*: *Virg.*: *Cic.*

IALYSSUS (os), i. A son of Cercaphus, who was a son of Sol (the Sun), and so grandson of Hyperion; he built the town Ialysus in Rhodes; his celebrated picture saved Rhodes from being burnt; *Cic.*: *Gell.* Hence, *adj.*, *Ialysus*, a, um.

IAMUS, i. A son of Apollo, from whom he received the art of prophecy. Hence, *Iamidæ*, His descendants; *Cic.*

IAPÆTUS, i. One of the Titans, father of Prometheus, &c.; *Hor.*: *Ov.* Hence, *Iapetides*, *Iapetionides*.

IAPIS, Idis or Idos. A certain physician; *Virg.*

IAPYS, ÿdis. Iapydian; Iapydes, A people of Illyria; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Iapydus*, a, um.

IAPYX, ÿdis. A son of Dædalus who settled in Calabria. Hence, The name of a river of that country; and adjective, Calabrian, Apulian; *Virg.*: *Ov.* *Iapyx*, sc. ventus, A west or north-west wind; *Hor.* Also, *adj.*, *Iapygius*, a, um.

IARBAS (a), also **HIARBAS**, æ. An African king; *Virg.*: *Ov.* Hence, *Iarbita*, æ, for, A Mauritanian; *Hor.*

IASUS (quadrisyll.), i. I. A son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and lover of Ceres; *Ov.*: *Virg.* II. The father of Palinurus; hence, *Iasides*, i. e. Palinurus; *Virg.*

IASON, Ænis. See **JASON**.

IASSUS, or **IASUS**, i. A town of Caria; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Iassius*, or *Iastus*, a, um; *Iassensis*, or *Iasensis*, e.

IAZGES, um. A people of Sarmatia on the Danube; *Ov.*: *Tac.*

IARR, and **IBERR**, eris. I. A Spartan; *Lucan.*: *Catull.* II. A native of Iberia in Asia; *Val. Fl.*

IBERIA, or **HIBERIA**, æ. I. Spain, so called by the Greeks from the river Iberus; *Hor.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Ibericus*, a, um; *Ibericus*, a, um. *Iberus*, a, um. II. A country of Asia; *Hor.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Iberus*, a, um.

IBERRUS, and **HIBERRUS**, i. m. A river. I. Of Spain, hodie Ebro; *Cæs.*: *Liv.* II. Of Iberia in Asia.

IBYCIUS, i. A Greek lyric poet; *Cic.*: *Stat.* Hence, *adj.*, *Ibycius*, a, um.

ICÆLIA, æ. An island of the Ægean sea; *Plin.*

ICÆRUS, or **ICARIUS**, i. I. Son of Cæbalus, brother of Tyndarus, and father of Penelope by Peribœa; *Ov.* II. The father of Erigone, and a native of Athens; he was killed by the peasants of Attica who were drunk with wine which he had given them; *Ov.*: *Propert.*: *Tibull.* Hence, *adj.*, *Icarius*, a, um.

ICÆRIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Icarus or Icarus; *Ov.*: see **ICARIUS**, i. II. Of or belonging to the island Icaria or Icaros; or, according to fable, named from Icarus the son of Dædalus; *Ov.*

ICÆRUS (os), i. I. Son of Dædalus; he was drowned in the Icarian sea in his flight from Crete; *Ov.* II. Father of Erigone and Penelope; see **ICARIUS**, i.

ICHNUSA, æ. A name of the island Sardinia; *Sil.*

ICILIUS, a, um. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

ICŒNIUM, i. A town of Lycaonia; *Cic.*: *Plin.*

IDA, æ. and **IDÆ**, es. I. A mountain. I. In Troas, where Cybele was worshipped; *Plin.*: *Virg.* *Ov.* 2. In Crete, where Jupiter was brought up; *Ov.* Hence, *Idæus*, a, um. *Ov.* of mount Ida. 1. In Troas; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Hor.* Hence, *Roman*; *Sil.* 2. In Crete; *Virg.* II. A woman's name; *Virg.* **IDÆUS**, i. Probably, The charloteer

of king Priam, mentioned II. Ω , 325; Virg.

IDALIUM, *i.* A town, mountain, and grove, in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Virg. Catull. Hence, adj. Idalius, *a*, um; *e. g.* Idalia, *s. urbs*, or regio, *i. q.* Idalius; Virg.: Idalie, for Idalia, *s. dea*, *i. e.* Venus; Virg.

IDAS, *æ.* A son of Aphareus by Arene, and brother of Lynceus; Ov.: Propert. IDŌMĒNE, *es. f.* A town of Macedonia. Hence, adj., Idomenensis, *e*; Idomeneius, *a*, um.

IDRUS, *i.* A mountain of Caria; Catull. IDŌME, *es.* (Lucan.: Sil.: Val. Fl.) and IDŌMĒA, *æ.* (Plin.) A country of Palestine. Hence, adj., Idumeus, *a*, um.

IGLIUM, *i.* A small island of the Mediterranean sea, near Etruria; Cæs.: Rutll.

IGUVIUM, *i.* A town of Umbria; Cæs.: Cic. Hence Iguvini, Cæs.; and Iguvinate, *s. Cic.* Its inhabitants.

ILERCAON, or ILERGŌN, ϕ nis. Plur. ILERCAONES, or ILERGAONES, called also ILERCAONENSES, and ILLURGAONENSES. A people of Hispania Tarracon., on the Iberus; Cæs. Hence, Liv.: adj., Illurgavonensis.

ILERDA, *æ.* A town of Hispania Tarracon., not far from the Iberus; Hor.: Lucan.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Ilerdensis, *e.*

ILIA, *æ.* Daughter of Numitor king of Alba, and mother of Romulus and Remus; Virg.: Ov.: Hor.: Liv.

ILION (um), *i.* I. The renowned city Troy; Ov.: Virg.: Liv.: Alfo, sem., Ilios; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Iliacus, *a*, um; Iliades; Ilias; Iliensis; Ilius, *a*, um. II. A town of Macedonia; Liv.

III. A town of Sardinia. Hence, adj., Iliensis, Liv.: Plin.

ILIONA, *æ.* and ILIONE, *es.* I. The eldest daughter of Priam, by Hecuba, wife of Polymnestor king of Thrace, and mother of Deiphilus; Hygin.: Virg. II. Hecuba herself; Cic.: Hor.

ILIONĒNS (quadrissyll.), *ei* and *eos.* I. The youngest son of Niobe; Ov.: II. Another; Virg.

ILITHYIA (quadrissyll.), *æ.* The goddess of childbirth, otherwise called Diana, or Jumo Lucina; Hor.: Ov.

ILLITURGIS, *is.* or ILLITURGI (indecl.), A town of Hispania Bætica; Liv. Hence, adj., Illiturgitanus, *a*, um.

ILLYRIA, *æ. s. c. terra.* A country beyond the Adriatic sea; Propert. Called also, Ilyris, and more often, Ilyricum. Hence, adj., Ilyricianus, *a*, um; Ilyricus, *a*, um; Ilyris; Ilyrius, *a*, um.

ILVA, *æ.* The island Elba; Virg.: Sil.: Liv.

ILVĀTES, um. A people of Etruria; Liv. ILVA, *i. i. q.* Iulus, Son of Æneas, called also Ascanius; Virg.

IMACHĀRA, or IMACĀRA, *æ.* A town of Sicily. Hence, adj., Imacharensis (Imacchar.), *e.*

IMBRUS (os), *i. f.* An island of the Ægean sea; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Imbrus, *a*, um.

INĀCHUS (os), *i.* I. A river near Argos; Plin.: Ov.: Stat. II. The first king of Argos; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Inachides; Inachus; Inachus, *a*, um; Inachos, *a*, um.

INĀRME, *es.* An island of the Tuscan sea; Virg.: Ov.: Stat.: Sil.

INDIA, *æ.* India, an extensive country of Asia; Virg.: Cic. Hence, adj., Indicus, *a*, um; Indicus, *a*, um; Indus, *a*, um.

INDUS, *i.* A river. I. Of India; Cic.: Plin.: Ov. II. Of Caria; Liv.

INO, *us* and ϕ nis. Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and so, sister of Semele, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, maternal aunt and nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, step-mother and enemy of Helle and Phryxus; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Inoŭs, *a*, um.

INSŪBER, *bris*, bre. Of Insubria, a region of Gallia Transpadana, of which Mediolanum (hodie Milan) was the capital; Liv.: Cic.

INTĒMELI, ϕ rum. A people of Cisalpine Italy; Liv. Hence, Intemelium, their town; Varr.: Tac.

INTERAMNA, *æ.* A town. I. Of Umbria, on the river Nar; Varr.: Plin.: Liv.: Tac. II. In Latium; Cic.: Liv.

Hence, adj., Interamnas, *atis.* Daughter of Inachus king of Argos; she was changed into a cow by Jupiter; Ov.: Propert.: Plaut.

IOLAS, *æ.* I. A Trojan; Virg. II. The master of Corydon; Virg.

III. The lover of Phyllis; Virg.

IOLĀUS, *i.* A son of Iphiclus, brother of Hercules, of whom he was the constant companion; Ov.

IOLCOS (us), *i.* A town of Thessaly, the birthplace of Jason; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Iolcicus, *a*, um; Iolcus, *a*, um.

IOLĒ, *es.* I. Daughter of Eurystus king of Eechalia, whom Hercules gave to his son Hyllus; Ov. II. The name of a girl; Propert.

IONIĀ, *æ.* A country of Asia Minor. Adj., Ioniacus, *a*, um; Ionicus, *a*, um;

Iōnis; Iōnius, *a*, um. — Iōnes, um. The inhabitants, Ionians; Cic.: Plin.

IPHIGĒNĀ, *æ.* A daughter of Agamemnon and sister of Orestes and Electra; Ov.: Cic.

ISAURIA, *æ.* A country of Asia. Hence, adj., Isauricus, *a*, um; Cic.: Isaurus, *a*, um; Cic.: Ov.

ISCHŌMĀCHE, *es.* The wife of Pirithous; Propert.

ISIS, *is* and *idis* or *Idos.* A celebrated Egyptian goddess, said to be Io; Ov. Hence, adj., Isiacus, *a*, um.

ISMĀRUS (os), *i. m.* A mountain and town of Thrace on the river Hebrus; Virg. Hence, adj., Ismaricus, *a*, um; Ismarus, *a*, um; Ismarus, *a*, um.

ISMĒNUS (os), *i. m.* A river of Bœotia, near Thebes; Ov.: Plin.: Stat. Hence, adj., Ismenis; Ismenius, *a*, um.

ISOCRĀTES, *is.* A celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens; Cic. Hence, adj., Isocratius, *a*, um; Isocrates, *a*, um; Isocraticus, *a*, um.

ISSA, *æ.* An island in the Adriatic sea; Cæs.: Hirt.: Liv. Hence, adj., Issensis, *e*; Issæus, *a*, um; Issaicus, *a*, um.

ISSUS (os), *i. f.* A town on the coast of Cilicia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Issicus, *a*, um; Issæus, *a*, um; Issaicus, *a*, um.

ISTRIA, or HISTRIA, *æ.* A country on the borders of Liburnia and Illyria; Liv. Hence, adj., Istrianus, *a*, um; Istricus (Histr.), *a*, um; Istrus, *a*, um.

ITĀLIA, *æ.* Italy; Plin., &c. Adj. Italicus, *a*, um; Italis; Italus, *a*, um.

ITĀLICA, *æ.* I. A town of the Peligni in Italy; Vell. II. Another in Hispan. Bætica; Plin.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Italicus, Italicensis.

ITHĀCĀ, *æ.* A small island of the Ionian sea; Virg.: Cic. Hence, adj., Ithacensis, *e*; Ithacesius, *a*, um; Ithacus, *a*, um.

ITHŌNE, or ITHŌNE, *es.* or ITHON. A town of Bœotia; Stat. Hence, adj., Ithonæus, *a*, um.

ITŌNUS, *i.* or ITON, ϕ nis. A town and mountain of Thessaly where Minerva was worshipped; Catull.: Liv.

ITŪREA, or ITYRĒA, *æ.* A small tract of country near Palestine, towards Syria; Plin. Ituræi, The inhabitants, who were celebrated as archers; Virg.: Cic.: Lucan.

ITYS, *jos.* The son of Tereus and Progne; he was torn to pieces by his mother and set before his father as food; Ov.: Propert.: Sæu.

IULUS, i. 1. The son of Æneas, otherwise called Ascanius, and previously Ilius. Hence, adj., *Iulæus*, a, um. II. A Roman name; e. g. *Iulus Antonius*, son of the triumvir Antonius and Flavia; Stat.: Tac.

IXION, ðnis. King of the Lapithæ in Thessaly; he is represented as bound, by way of punishment, to a wheel which is always going round; Ov.: Virg. Hence, *ixionæus*, or *Ixionius*, a, um; *Ixionides*, i. e. *Pirithous*, Ov.

J.

JADÉRA, æ. A town on the sea-coast of Liburnia; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., *Jadertinus*, a, um.

JANICŪLUM, i. One of the seven hills of Rome; Virg.: Ov.: Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., *Janicularis*, e.

JANUS, i. A certain god with two faces; the doors of his chapel were shut in time of peace and open in time of war; Liv.: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., *Jānālis*, e; *Jānūālis*, e; *Jānūālius*, a, um; *Jānūrius*, a, um; e. g. *mensis, January*; Cic.: and simply *Januarius*; Cæs.

JASON and **JASON**, ðnis. I. Son of Æson king of Thessaly, famed for his Argonautic expedition, &c.; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., *Jāsōnidēs* (i. cr.); *Jasonius* (i. cr.), a, um. II. A craty king (tyrannus) of Thessaly; Cic.: Nep.

JŌCASTA, æ. or **JŌCASTE**, es. Daughter of Menœcus, sister of Creon king of Thebes, wife of Laius, and afterwards, unknowingly, of her own son Œdipus; Stat.: Hygin.

JŌVIĀLIS, es. and **JŌVIUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Jupiter.

JUDEA, æ. The country of the Jews; Plin. Adj., *Judæus*, a, um.

JUGURTHA, æ. Nephew of Micipsa king of Numidia. The Romans deprived him of the kingdom, which he had obtained by killing Adherbal and Hiempsal; Sall.: Flor. Hence, adj., *Jugurthinus*, a, um.

JULIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is C. Julius Cæsar. Hence, adj., *Julianus*, a, um; *Juleus*, a, um. I. Of Julius Cæsar or his family. II. *Imperial*; Mart.

JENIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. I. A Roman family name. The most noted is

L. Junius Brutus, who abolished regal power at Rome; Liv. I. The name of a month, *June*; Ov.: Cic.: Colum.

JENO, ðnis. Daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., *Jenōnidēs*, e; or *Jupiteræ* (genit. *Jovis*, &c.).

JĒPITER, e. or **JŪPITER** (genit. *Jovis*, &c.). I. A son of Saturn, the chief god among the Romans; Cic., &c. II. I. q. Deus; e. g. *Jupiter Stigijs*, Ov.

JURA, æ. A mountain of Gaul, near Switzerland; Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., *Jurenis*, e.

JUTRNA, æ. I. A fountain, river, and lake of Latium; Virg. Hence, *Jurturnalæ*, sc. sacra, or solennia; Virg. II. A fountain at Rome; Ov.

JŪVĒNĀLIS, is. A well known satirical poet; Mart.

JŪVERNA, or **JUBERNA**, æ. Ireland; Juv. Called also *lerne*, or *erna*.

L.

LABDĀCUS, i. A king of Thebes, son of Polydorus and Nycetis, and father of Laius; Sen.: Hygin. Hence, *Labdacides*, æ; *Labdacius*, a, um.

LABĒTES, um. A people of Dalmatia; Liv. Hence, *Labætatīs*, i. ds.

LĀBĒNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Labærianus*, a, um.

LĀBICI (*Lavici*), ðrum. A town of Latium; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., *Labicianus*, a, um.

LĀBIENUS. An officer of Cæsar in Gaul; Cæs.: Lucan. Hence, adj., *Labienianus*, a, um.

LĀCĒNUS, a, um. Lacedæmonian; Virg.: Cic.: Mart.

LĀCĒDĒMON, ðnis. A celebrated city of Peloponnesus, otherwise called Sparta; Nep.: Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., *Lacedæmonius*, a, um.

LĀCRĒSIS, is. One of the three Parcæ; Ov.: Juv.: Mart.

LĀCĒNIUS, a, um. Lacinian, of a country at the south of Italy in the territory of the Brutii; Ov.: Liv. Here was a celebrated temple of Juno, six miles from Crotona; Liv.: Virg.

LĀCO (or), ðnis. A Lacedæmonian, Spartan; Nep.: Hor.: Propert. **LĀCŌNIS**, a, Spartana woman; Ov. **LĀCONICUS**, a, um; *Lacedæmonian*; Hor.: Liv.:

Plaut.: Cic. **LĀCONICA**, æ. and **LĀCONICE**, es. The district of Peloponnesus in which Sparta lay; Nep.: Vell.: Plin.

LĀDAS, æ. A swift courier of Alexander the Great; Sen.: Catull.: Mart.

LĀNON, ðnis, m. A river of Arcadia; Ov.: Virg.

LĀLTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

LĀNAS, ātis. A surname of the Popilian family; Liv.

LĀERTES (or), æ. A son of Areseus, husband of Anticlea, and father of Ulysses; Ov.: Sen. Hence, *Laertiades*, æ; *Laertius*, a, um.

LĀSTRYĠON, ðnis; e. g. *Læstrygonæ*. A people. I. Near Formiæ in Latium, which city *Lamus* is said to have built; Plin.: Juv.: Ov. II. Of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., *Læstrygonius*, a, um. I. Of the Læstrygones in Latium; Hor.: Sil.: Ov. 2. Of those in Sicily; Plin.

LĒTORIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

LĒVINUS, a, um. A surname of the Valerian family.

LAGUS, i. The father of Ptolemy the first king of Egypt; Sil. Hence, adj., *Laḡeus*, a, um.

LĀIS, idis and Idos. A celebrated courtizan of Corinth; Cic.: Ov.

LĀIUS (*trisyll.*), or **LAIUS** (*dissyll.*), i. m. A king of Thebes, father of Œdipus and son of Labdacus; Stat. Hence, *Laiādes*.

LĀLETANIA, æ. A country of Hispan. Tarracon; Sall.: Mart. Hence, adj., *Laletānus*, a, um.

LĀMIA, æ. I. A surname of the Ælian family, who derived their origin from *Lamus*. Hence, adj., *Lamiānus*, a, um. II. A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Liv.

LĀMPĒTIÆ, es. A daughter of the Sun, and sister of Phæaethon; Ov.: Propert.

LĀMPŌSCUM (Cic.: Plin.: Mela): i. n. and **LĀMPŌSĀCUS**, or **LĀMPŌSĀCUS** (Liv.: Ov.: Val. Fl.): i. f. A town of Mysia. Hence, adj., *Lampascenus*, a, um; *Lampascius*, a, um.

LĀMUS, i. A king of the Læstrygones in Italy, founder of Formiæ; Hor.: Sil. **LĀNUVIUM** (*Lanivium*), i. A town of Latium; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., *Lanuvianus*, a, um; *Lanuvianus*, a, um.

LĀCŌON, ontis. A son of Accetes or of Antenor, brother of Anchises, and priest of Apollo. He threw a javelin at the wooden Trojan horse, for which he was killed by serpents sent by Neptune; Virg.

Λῶδῶνμια, æ. Daughter of Acastus and wife of Proteus, remarkable for her affection to her husband; *Ov.*: *Caull.*

Λῶδῖνεια, æ. The name of several towns; the most noted of which is in Phrygia major; *Cic.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Laodicensis*, e; *Laodiceus*, a, um.

Λῶδῶνδον, ontis. Son of Ius, father of Priam, Tithonus, &c., and king of Troy. He is celebrated for his breach of faith with Hercules; *Hor.*: *Propert.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Laomedontæus*, a, um; *Laomedontius*, a, um; *Laomedontiadæ*.

Λαπίθεα, Ærum. m. A people of Thessaly, who carried on war with the Centaurs; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Lapithæus*, a, um; *Lapitheus*, a, um; *Lapithonius*, a, um.

Λάρα, or **Λάρυnda**, æ. A nymph, daughter of Almo, whose tongue Jupiter took away on account of her loquacity; *Ov.*

Λαρένταλς, e. Of or belonging to *Acce Larentia*, the wife of *Romulus*. Hence, *Larentalia*, sc. *solennia*; *Ov.*

Λαργύς, i. A surname of several Roman families. Hence, adj., *Largianus*, a, um.

Λάρινυμ, i. A town of the *Frentani* in Lower Italy; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Larinænas*.

Λαρίσσα, æ. The name of several towns; the most noted is that on the river *Peneus* in Thessaly, not far from *Tempæ*; *Cæs.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Larissæus*, a, um; *Larissensis*, e.

Λάριος, i. A lake of Upper Italy; *Plin.*: *Virg.* Adj., *Larius*, a, um.

Λατέρανύς, i. A Roman name or surname; *Tac.*: *Juv.*

Λατενσῖς, is. A surname of the *Juvenician* or *Juvenian* family.

Λατερινύμ, i. An estate of *Q. Cicero*, near *Arpinum*; *Cic.*

Λάτινυς, i. A king of *Lavinium*, who entertained *Æneas* and gave him his daughter *Lavinia* in marriage; *Virg.*: *Justin.*: *Liv.*

Λάτιυμ, i. A country of Italy, bounded by *Etruria*, the *Mediterranean sea*, and *Campania*; *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Liv.*: *Tac.* Hence, adj., *Latialis*, e; *Latiaris*, e; *Latiarius*, a, um; *Látinus*, a, um; *Látius*, a, um; and possibly, *Látiniensis*, e.

Λατίυς (os), i. m. A mountain of *Caria*, on which *Endymion* when asleep was visited by the moon (the goddess *Luna*); *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Latinius*, a, um.

Λατόνα, æ. Daughter of *Cæus*, or of *Polus*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Diana* by *Jupiter*; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Virg.* Adj., *Látodes*, æ; *Látóis*, or *Létóis*, *Látóius* (Le.), a, um; *Látóus*, a, um; *Látónius*, a, um.

Λατρο, ónis. *Porcius Latro*, a certain orator, friend of *Seneca*; *Sen.* Hence, adj., *Latronianus*, a, um.

Λαυρέντυμ, i. A town of *Latium*. Hence, adj., *Laurens*; *Laurentinus*, a, um; *Laurentius*, a, um.

Λαυρο (on), ónis. A town of *Hispan. Tarracon.*; *Flor.* Hence, adj., *Laurenensis*, e.

Λαυτούλα, Ærum. A place in *Latium*; *Liv.*

Λάβερνα, æ. The goddess of thieves and knives; *Plaut.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., *Lavernalis*, e.

Λαυερνυμ, i. A place in *Campania*; *Cic.*

Λαυίς, &c. See **Λαβίς**.

Λάβινια, æ. Daughter of *Latinus* and *Amata*, and wife of *Æneas*; *Liv.*: *Virg.*

Λάβινυμ, i. A town of *Latium* built by *Æneas*; *Liv.*: *Ov.* Called also, *Lavinium*; *Juv.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Lavinienis*, e; *Lavininus*, a, um; *Lavinus*, a, um.

Λεανδρ, dri, and **Λεανδρύς**, i. A youth of *Abydos*, who used to swim across the *Hellepont* to visit his mistress *Hero*; *Ov.*: *Mart.* Hence, adj., *Leandricus*, a, um; *Leandrius*, a, um.

Λεαρχύς, i. A son of *Athamas* and *hæo*; *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Learchæus*, a, um.

Λεβάνδια, æ. A town of *Boeotia*, where was the prophetic cavern of *Trophonius*; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

Λεβέδύς (os), i. A town of *Ionis*; *Hor.*

Λεβύντυς (os), or **Λεβίντυς** (os), i. f. An island of the *Mediterranean sea*; *Ov.*

ΛεCCA, æ. A surname of the *Porcian* family; *Cic.*: *Sall.*

Λεχηούμ, i. A town and harbour on the *Corinthian gulf*; *Propert.*: *Liv.* We find also, *Lechea*, and *Lechia*.

Λεδα, æ, or **ΛεΔε**, æ. Daughter of *Thespius*, wife of *Tyndarus*, and mother of *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Clytemnestra*, and *Helen*; *Hygin.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Ledaæus*, a, um; *Leda*, and sometimes, *Spartan*.

Λελέγες, um. A people that widely extended themselves; *i.* In *Asia*; *Virg.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Lélégeis*. *II.* In *Greece*. *I.* In *Thessaly*. *2.* Especially in *Acchæa*, near *Megara*. Hence, adj., *Lélégeus*, a, um; *Ov.*

LEMANNUS, and **LEMANUS**, i. with or without *lacus*. The lake of *Geneva*; *Cæs.*

LEMNUS (os), i. f. An island of the *Ægean sea*, celebrated as the residence of *Vulcan*, &c.; *Ter.*: *Liv.*: *Nep.* Hence, adj., *Lemnius*; *Lemniacus*, a, um; *Lemnius*, a, um.

LENTO, ónis. A surname of the *Cæsænan* family; *Cic.*

Λεβόνιας, æ. A king of *Sparta*, who fell bravely at *Thermopyle*; *Nep.*

Λεοντίνι, orum. A town of *Sicily*; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

Λεοτυχίδης, æ. A son of *Agis* king of *Sparta*; *Nep.*

LEPIDUS, i. A surname of the *Æmilian* family.

LEPREUM (on), i. m. or **LEPREUS** (os), i. f. A town of *Eliis* in *Peloponnesus*; *Cic.*

LEPTIS, i. The name of two towns in *Africa*. *I.* *Magna*, between the two *Syrtæ*; *Plin.* *II.* *Parva*, nearer to *Carthage*; *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Lepticus*, a, um; *Leptitanus*, a, um.

LERNA, æ, or **LERNE**, es. The name of a lake, and, probably, of a river, near *Argos* in *Peloponnesus*, where *Hercules* slew a hydra with seven, nine, or more heads; *Virg.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Lernaæus*, a, um.

I. Of *Lerna*; *Virg.*: *Ov.* *II.* *Argive*, or *Greecian*; *Stat.*

LESBOS (us), i. f. An island of the *Ægean sea*; *Plin.*: *Ov.*: *Tac.* Hence, adj., *Lesbiacus*, a, um; *Lesbias*; *Lesbis*; *Lesbius*, a, um; *Lesbius*, a, um.

LETHE, es. f. A river in the infernal regions, which caused all who drank of it to forget the past; *Ov.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Lethæus*, a, um. *I.* Of the river *Lethæ*. *II.* *Relating to* or *causing forgetfulness or sleep*; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

LEUCADIA, æ. An island of the *Ionian sea*; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Leucadius*, a, um.

LEUCAS, ádis. *I.* The chief town of the island *Leucadia*; *Liv.* *II.* The island itself; *Ov.*: *Flor.* *III.* A promontory of the same island; *Ov.*

LEUCATA, æ, and **LEUCATES**, æ, m. A promontory near the island *Leucadia*; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Flor.*: *Virg.*

LEUCI, orum. A people of *Gallia Belgica*; *Cæs.*: *Tac.* Also sing., *Leucus*; *Lucan.*

LEUCIPPUS, i. A son of *CEnomaus*; *Pausan.* Hence, *Leucippis*, idis; sc. *filia*, or *femina*, i. e. *Phoebe*, or *Hilaira*; *Propert.*

LEUCÓNICUS, a, um. Of or from a coun-

LEU

try in Gaul inhabited by a people called Leucones or Leuci; Mart.

LEUCOPETRA, æ. I. A promontory of Italy, near Rhegium; Cic. II. Another, near Tarentum; Cic.

LEUCOSIA, æ. An island of the Tuscan sea, opposite to Pæstum in Italy; Ov. Sil.

LEUCOTHEA, æ. or LEUCOTHEE, es. f. A sea-goddess, otherwise called Matuta, or Ido; Cic.: Ov.: Stat.

LEUCTRA, ðrum. A small town or village of Bœotia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedæmonians; Nep.: Cic. Hence, adj., Leuctricus, a, um.

LÏBER, ðri. I. A name of Bacchus; Cic.: Virg., &c. Hence, II. For *Vine*; Ter.: Hor. Hence, adj., Liberális, e; e. g. Liberalia, sc. solennia, or sacra; Cic.

LÏBERA, æ. A name of, I. Proserpina; Cic.: Liv.: Tac. II. Ariadne; Ov.

LÏBETHRUS (os), i. A fountain of Magnesia in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses; hence, Libethris, idis; e. g. nymphæ Libethrides, Virg., i. e. the Muses.

LÏLITHA, æ. The goddess of funerals; Suet.: Hor.

LÏBO, ðnis. A surname of the Scribonian family.

LÏBVI, ðrum. or LÏBVI GALLI. A people of Gallia Transpadana; Liv.

LÏBURNIA, æ. A district of Illyria; Plin. Hence, adj., Liburnus, a, um; Liburnicus, a, um.

LÏBYA, æ. and LÏBYE, es. I. A part of Africa, between Ethiopia and the Atlantic ocean, inhabited by the Gætuli, Garantes, Nigritæ, &c.; Virg.: Cic. II. Often used by the poets for the whole of Africa; Virg. Hence, adj., Libÿcus, a, um; Libus; Libÿseus, a, um; Libÿssa; Libÿsticus, a, um; Libÿstianus, a, um; Libÿstis; Libÿus, a, um.

LÏCINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Licinianus, a, um.

LÏGARÏUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Ligarianus, a, um.

LÏGEA, ðris. m. A river of Gaul, hodie the Loire; Cæs.: Tibull.

LÏGURIA, æ. A country in Italy; Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Ligur or Ligus; Ligurinus, a, um; Ligusticus, a, um; Ligustinus, a, um; Ligustus.

LÏLYÆTEM (on) i. I. A promontory in Sicily, towards Africa; Plin.: Ov.

LIN

II. A town near the same; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Lilybætanus, a, um; Lilybætus, a, um; Lilybæus, a, um; Lilybæus, a, um; Lilybæus, a, um.

LÏNGONES, um. I. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., Lingonicus, a, um; Lingônus, a, um. II. A people of Gallia Cispadana; Liv.

LÏNUS (os), i. A celebrated poet and musician of Thebes, tutor of Orpheus and Hercules; Plaut.: Virg.: Mart.

LÏPÆRA, æ. and LÏPARE, es. The chief of the Æolian islands in the Tuscan sea; Val. Fl.: Liv. Hence, adj., Liparæus, a, um; Liparënsis, e; Liparitanus, a, um.

LÏRIUS, is. m. A river of Italy, between Latium and Campania; Hor.: Sil.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Lirinæus, ætis.

LÏSSUS, i. f. or LÏSSEM, i. n. A town of Dalmatia; Cæs.: Lucan.: Liv.

LÏTERNUM, or LÏTERNUM, i. A town of Campania; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Linternus (Lint.), a, um; Linternus (Lint.), a, um.

LÏVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Livianus, a, um.

LÏCRI, ðrum. I. The people of Locri in Greece; Plin. II. A people of Italy, in the country of the Brutii; Cic.: Virg. III. A town of Italy, in the territory of the Brutii; Liv. Hence, adj., Locrensis, e.

LÏCRESIS, idis. A country of Greece; Liv. Hence, adj., Locresis, e.

LÏLLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Lollianus, a, um.

LÏNDINIUM, i. London; Tac.: Ammian. Called also, Londinium; Ammian. It is called also Londonia, by Beda. Hence, adj., Londiniensis, e.

LÏNGVINUS, i. A surname of the Cassian family.

LÏNGUS, i. A surname of the Sempsonian and Sulpician families.

LÏRYMA, ðrum. A town and harbour of Caria; Liv.

LÏCCA, æ. A town of Etruria; Liv. Hence, adj., Lucensis, e.

LÏCCA, æ. m. A Lucanian: hence, bos Luca, i. e. an elephant; Varr.: Lucr.: Sil.

LÏCCANIA, æ. A country of Lower Italy; Hor. Hence, adj., Lucanianus, a, um; Lucanus, a, um.

LÏCANCUS, i. M. Annæus Lucanus, a Roman poet in the time of Nero; his poem, entitled Pharsalia, is still extant; Mart.

LUC

LÏCCERIA, æ. A town of Apulia; Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

LÏCILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Lucilianus, a, um.

LÏCIVS, l. A Roman præcœnom, usually written L.

LÏCÏERTUS, is. m. A mountain of the Sabine territory in Latium; Mart.

LÏCÏERTIVS, a, um. The name of a district in which Atticus had an estate; Cic. LÏCÏERTIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

LÏCÏEIVSIS, a, um. with or without lacus. A lake of Campania in Italy, near Baia, celebrated for its oysters; Hor.: Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Licinensis, e.

LÏCÏULLUS, i. A surname of the Licinian family. Hence, adj., Lucullanus, a, um; Lucullæus, a, um; Lucullianus, a, um.

LÏCÏONEM, l. The town of Lyons in France; Plin.: Suet. Hence, adj., Lugdunensis, e; e. g. Gallia. The part of Gaul in which Lugdunum was situated, otherwise called Cæltica; Plin.

LÏENA, æ. A town and harbour of Etruria; Liv. Hence, adj., Lunensis, e.

LÏPERCUS, l. The god Pan; Justin. Hence, adj., Luperçalus, e; e. g. Luperçalus, sc. solennia, or sacra; Cic.

LÏPPIA (as), æ. A river of Germany, the Lippe; Tac.

LÏSÏTANIA, æ. The western part of Spain, and Portugal; Liv.: Plin.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Lusitanus, a, um.

LÏTATIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Lutatianus, a, um.

LÏTETIA PARISIORUM, or simply, LÏTETIA. Paris; Cæs.

LÏVÆUS, i. A surname of Bacchus; Ov. Virg.

LÏYCAMBES, æ. A Theban who hung himself on account of the satirical verses of Archilochus; Hor. Hence, adj., Lycambæus, a, um.

LÏYCAON, ðnis. I. A king of Arcadia, son of Pelagus, who used to set before his guests the flesh of persons whom he killed; Hygin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Lycæonius, a, um. II. A grandson of the same; Ov. Hence, adj., Lycaonius, a, um.

III. A Lycæonian; plur. Lycæones; Lycæonians; Plin.

LÏYCÔNIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Liv.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Lycônianus, a, um.

LÏCYEM (hum), i. A celebrated gymnasium near Athens, where Aristotle taught; Liv.: Cic. — Also, A name given

by Cicero to a part of his gymnasium on his estate at Tusculum; Cic.

LYCÆUS (æus), i. sc. mons. A mountain of Arcadia, on which Jupiter and Pan were worshipped; Virg. — Also, adj., Lycæus (Lycæus, a, um); Ov.: Virg.; Liv.

LYCÆIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Plin.: Liv.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Lycæus, a, um; e. g. deus, i. e. Apollo; Propert.

LYCIDAS, æ. The name of a beautiful youth; Hor.: of another; Virg.

LYCIMNA, æ. A fortress or castle of Argolis. Hence, adj., Lycimnius, a, um; Stat.

LYCISCUS, i. The name of a youth; Hor.

LYCŌMEDES, is. A king of the island Scyros; Stat.

LYCOPHRON, ōnis. A tragic poet who wrote in an obscure style; Ov.: Stat.

LYCŌRIS, idis. A freedwoman of Volturnus; Virg.: Ov.: Propert.

LYCORNAS, æ. A river of Ætolia; Ov. LYCORUS (os), i. A town of Crete. Hence,

Lycurus, Cretan; Virg.: Ov.

LYCUGUS, i. 1. The celebrated lawgiver of Sparta; Justin.: Cic. II. A king of Thrace, son of Dryas, and enemy of Bacchus; Ov. Hence, Lycurgides.

LYCUS (os), i. The name of several rivers; Ov.: Plin.

LYDIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Lydius, a, um.

I. Lydian; Cic. II. Etruscan; Virg., because the Etrurians are said to have sprung from Lydia. Lydus, a, um.

LYNCÆUS (trisyll.), ei and eos. A native of Messene, brother of Idas, son of Aphareus, and intended husband of Hilara (Hilaira); but Castor deprived him of her, and was killed by him: he was so sharp of sight that he could see things in the earth; Hor.: Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Lyncæus, a, um; Lyncides.

LYNCUS, i. A king of Scythia, who was changed into a lynx; Ov.

LYRCÆUS (ius), i. A fountain in Argolis; Stat. Hence, adj., Lyrcæus, a, um; Lyrcæus (æus), a, um.

LYRNESSUS, or LYRNESSUS (os), i. A town of Phrygia, or Mysia, or Troas, birthplace of Briseis, the mistress of Achilles; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Lyrnessis, or Lyrnessis; Lyrnessus, or Lyrnessius, a, um.

LYSANDER, dri. 1. A celebrated general of the Spartans; Nep.: Cic. II. Another, who was one of the ephori; Cic.

LYSIAS, æ. A celebrated orator at Athens, and native of Syracuse; Cic. Hence, adj., Lysiæus, a, um.

LYSİMÆCHIA, æ. f. I. A town of Thrace; Liv. II. A town of Ætolia; Liv. Hence, adj., Lysimæchiensis, e.

LYSİMÆCHUS, i. A king of Thrace; Cic.; Justin.

LYSIPPUS, i. A celebrated statue of Sicyon; Cic.: Hor.

M.

MÆCĒDŌNIA, æ. A country of Greece, anciently called Emathia, between Thessaly and Thrace; Cic.: Liv. &c. Hence, adj., Mæcedo, or Mæcedon; Mæcædoniatus, a, um; Mæcædonicus, a, um; Mæcædoniensis, e; Mæcædonius, a, um.

MÆCĒTA, arum, i. q. Mæcedones. The Mæcedonians; Stat.: Sil.

MÆCHÆON, ōnis. Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician and surgeon; Propert.: Mart. Hence, adj., Mæchæonius, a, um; Mæchæonicus, a, um.

MADYTON (us), i. A town of Thrace near the Hellespont; Liv.

MÆANDROS (us), i. or MÆANDER, dri. A river of Phrygia major, with numerous windings; Ov.: Lucan.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mæandricus, a, um; Mæandrius, a, um.

MÆCENAS, ātis. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman knight of Etruria, descended from an ancient royal family, and a great friend of Augustus and patron of literary men, particularly of Virgil and Horace; Tac.: Hor.: Juv. Hence, adj., Mæcenateianus, a, um.

MEDI, or MĒNĭ, orum. A people of Thrace; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mædicus, or Mædicus, a, um.

MELIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Melianus, a, um.

MENÆLUS (os), i. m. and MĒNALA, orum, n. A mountain of Arcadia, together with a town called Menalus (os), or Menalum; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Menaluis; Menālius, a, um.

MĒNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MĒONIA, æ. 1. The old name of Lydia, with part, if not the whole, of Ionia; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Mæoniæ; Mæonis; Mæonius, a, um. II. Etruria, because the Etrurians are said to

have come from Lydia; Virg. Hence, adj., Mæonides; Mæonius, a, um.

MÆŌTÆ, arum. A Scythian people near the Mæotic lake (palus Mæoticus), which is named from them; Plin. Hence, adj., Mæoticus, a, um; Mæotis; Mæotius, a, um.

MÆVIUS, i. The name of a certain bad poet; Hor.: Virg.

MAGNĒSIA, æ. I. A part of Macedonia, afterwards of Thessaly; Plin.: Liv.

II. A town on the Mæander; Liv.: Nep.

III. A town of Lydia; Liv. Hence, adj., Magnes; Magnæsius (sus), a, um; Magnessus, a, um; Magneticus; Magnētis.

MĀGO (on), ōnis. A Carthaginian man's name; Nep.: Cic.

MAIA, æ. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades; Virg.: Ov.

MĀLEA, and MĀLEA, æ. A promontory of Laconia; Virg.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Malæus, a, um.

MALIÆCUS, a, um. Malian; sinus Maliacus, in Thessaly, over against Eubœa; Liv.: Plin. Also, adj., Malius, a, um; Malienus, e.

MALLIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MALLOS (us), i. A town of Cilicia; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mallōtes, æ.

MALTHINUS, i. Probably, A man's name; Hor.

MALUGINENSIS. A surname of the Cornelian family.

MAMERCUS, i. A surname of the Æmilian family.

MAMERTINI, ōrum. The inhabitants of the town Messana in Sicily; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mamertinus, a, um.

MANILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MAMMŪLA, æ. A surname of the Cornelian family.

MANURIUS VETURIUS. The name of the smith who made the eleven imitations of the Ancle; Ov.: Propert.

MANURRA, æ. A Roman knight, native of Formiæ, and præfectus fabrum with Cæsar in Gaul; Catull.: Cic. Urbs Manurrarum, Hor., i. e. Formiæ.

MANCINIUS, i. A surname of the Hostilian family. Hence, adj., Mancinianus, a, um.

MANDELA, æ. A place or village in the Sabine territory; Hor.

MANILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Manilianus, a, um.

MĀNICUS, *i.* A Roman prænomen, usually written *M.*

MANLIUS, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Manlianus, *a, um.*

MANTINEĀ, *æ.* A town of Arcadia; *Nep.*: *Cic.*

MANTO, *us.* A prophetess, daughter of Tiresias, and mother of Oeneus who built Mantua; *Ov.*: *Virg.*

MANTEA, *æ.* A town of Gallia Transpadana, formerly of Etruria, on the river Mincius; Virgil was born in the village Andes, near this town; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, Mantuanus, *a, um.*

MARĀTHON, *ônus, m.* A plain of Attica, with a town of the same name, celebrated for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians; *Cic.*: *Nep.* Hence, *adj.*, Marathonius, *a, um*; Marathonis.

MARATHUS, *i.* The name of a certain youth; *Tibull.*

MARCELLUS, *i.* A surname of the Claudian family. Hence, *adj.*, Marcellus, *a, um*; Marcellianus, *a, um.*

MARCUS, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Marcianus, *a, um.*

MARCŌMĀNI (*manni*), *ûrum.* A people of Germany; *Stat.*: *Cæs.*: *Tac.* Hence, *Marcomania* (*mannia*), Their country; and *adj.*, Marcomaneus (*manneus*), *a, um.*

MARCTUS, *i.* A Roman prænomen, usually written *M.*

MARDI, *ûrum.* A people in the interior of Asia, on the Caspian sea; *Plin.*: *Tac.*

MĀRĒA (*ea*), *æ.* A lake in Egypt, near Alexandria; the district belonging to it is very large, and seems to include a great part of Marmarica. Hence, *adj.*, Mareôtis; Mareoticus, *a, um*; Mareôtes, or Mareota.

MĀRICA, *æ.* A nymph, mother of Latinius; the lake Minturnæ is named after her; *Virg.*: *Hor.*: *Mart.*

MĀRUCUS, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Maricianus, *a, um.*

MARMĀRICUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Marmarica, a country of Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis; *Lucan.*: *Sil.*: *Plin.* Also, Marmarides, *æ.* A native of this country; *Ov.*: *Sil.*

MĀRO, *ônus.* A surname of the poet Virgil; *Juv.*: *Mart.* Hence, *adj.*, Mārônicus, *a, um*; Mārônianus, *a, um.*

MĀRŌNEA (*ia*), *æ.* A town. *I.* Of the Samnites; *Liv.* *II.* In Thrace, celebrated for its wine; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, Mārônites; Mārônicus, *a, um.*

MARPESSUS (*os*), *i.* A town of Troas. Hence, *adj.*, Marpessus, *a, um*; *Tibull.*

MARPESTUS (*os*), *i. m.* A mountain of the island Paros. Hence, *adj.*, Marpesius, *a, um*; *Virg.*

MARROBĪUM (*vlum*), *i.* The chief town of the Marsi; *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, Marrubius (*vlus*), *a, um.*

MARRUCĪNI, *ûrum.* A people of Italy, on the Adriatic sea; *Liv.*: *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Marrucianus, *a, um.*

MARS, *tis, m.* *I.* The god of war; *Virg.*, &c.: hence, for *War, battle, &c.*; *Virg.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, Martialis; Martius, *a, um.* *II.* Stella Martis, The planet Mars; *Cic.*

MARSI, *ûrum.* *I.* A people of Latium; *Cic.*: *Cæs.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Marsicus, *a, um*; Marsus, *a, um.* *II.* A people of Germany; *Tac.*

MARSUS, *i.* Domitius Marsus, a poet; *Ov.*: *Mart.*

MARSYAS (*a*), *æ.* *I.* A son of Olympus, or of Cægrus, or of Hagnis, and a celebrated player on the flute; he was flayed by Apollo, after being unsuccessful in a contest of skill with him; *Ov.*: there was a statue of him at Rome; *Hor.* *II.* A river of Phrygia major; *Ov.*: *Liv.*

MĀSNISSA, *æ.* A son of Gala, king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, and grandfather of Jugurtha; *Cic.*: *Sall.*

MASO, *ônus.* A surname of the Papirian family.

MASSĀGĒTES, *æ.* One of the Massagetae; *Sil.*: *Lucan.* Plur. *MASSAGĒTÆ*, A people of Scythia; *Hor.*: *Nep.*

MASSICUS, *a, um.* Mons Massicus, and simply, Massicus, A mountain of Campania, celebrated for its wine; *Hor.*: *Mart.*

MASSILIA, *æ.* A town of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Marselles; *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Massilianus, *a, um*; Massiliensis, *e*; Massilioticus, *a, um*; Massilitanus, *a, um.*

MASSYLĪ, *ûrum.* A people of Numidia; *Liv.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, Massylus, *a, um*; Massylus (*lûs*), *a, um*; Massylus, *a, um.*

MĀTRINUS, *i. m.* A mountain of Apulia abounding in herbs; *Hor.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, Mativus, *a, um.*

MATIUS, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Matianus, *a, um.*

MATRALIA festa, or simply, **MATRALIA**. A festival kept by matrons in honour of Mater Matuta; *Ov.*

MATTIUM, *i.* A town of Hesse in Ger-

many; *Tac.* Hence, *adj.*, Mattiacus, *a, um.*

MĀTŪTA, *æ.* *I.* Ino, a daughter of Cadmus, so called as a goddess among the Romans, as also Leucothea among the Greeks; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Liv.* *II.* Apparently, The goddess Aurora; *Lucr.*

MĀVORS, *tis, i. q. Mars*; *Cic.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, Māvortius, *a, um.*

MAURITĀNIA, or **MAURETANIA**, *æ.* A country of Africa, now the kingdom of Fez; *Cæs.*: *Cic.*

MAURUS, *i.* A Moor, an inhabitant or native of Mauritania; *Juv.*: *Sall.* *Adj.*, Maurus, *a, um*; Mauricus, *a, um*; Maurusiacus, *a, um*; Maurusius, *a, um.*

MAUSŌLUS, *i.* A king of Caria; *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Mausolus, *a, um*; e.g. sepulchrum, erected in honour of this king by his wife Artemisia; *Plin.*: hence, Mausoleum, sc. sepulchrum, *Any splendid monument or tomb*; *Suet.*: *Mart.*

MAZAX, *âcis.* *Lucan.*: and plur. **MAZACES**. A people of Mauritania; *Suet.*

MEDEA, *æ.* An enchantress, daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, and Ipea, or Ilydia, or, according to others, Herate, and of great beauty. Her story is well known; *Ov.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, Medeis.

MEDIA, *æ.* A country of Asia; *Plin.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, Medicus, *a, um*; Medus, *a, um.*

MEDIŌLĀNUM, *i.* The chief town of the Insubres in Italy, hodie Milan; *Liv.*: *Tac.* Hence, *adj.*, Mediolanensis, *e.* **MEDULINUS**, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name.

MEDŪSA, *æ.* One of the Gorgons. Perseus cut off her head, which had snakes for hair, and turned into stones every one that looked on it; *Ov.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, Medusæus, *a, um.*

MEGERA, *æ.* One of the Furies; *Virg.* **MĒGĀLENSIS**, *e.* *I.* Of the goddess Cybele, hence, Megalensis, sc. solennia, or sacra, called also MĒgālĕsia. A festival in honour of Cybele, hence, *adj.*, MĒgālĕsiacus, *a, um.* *II.* Relating to this festival; *Mart.*

MĒGĀLŌPOLIS, *is.* A town of Arcadia, birthplace of Polybus; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Megalopolita; Megalopolitanus, *a, um.*

MĒGĀRA, *æ. f. and MĒGĀRA, *ûrum. n.* *I.* A town of Negaris, near or in Attica; *Cic.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, Megarĕus, *a, um*; Megarensis, *e.* Megareus, *e. and eos*; Megarĕus, *a, um*; Megarius, *a, um*; Megarus, *a, um.* *II.* A town of Sicily near Syracuse; *Liv.*: called also Megaris; *Cic.**

MEG

MÉGAREUS (trisyll.), ei and eos. A son of Neptune by Enope, and father of Hippomenes and Merope; Ov. Hence, adj., Megareus, a, um.

MEGARIS, is. See MEGARA.

MELAMPUS, i. A celebrated physician and southsayer, a son of Amphyon; Virg.: Cic.

MELÆGER, or MELÆGROS (us), i. Son of Cleusus king of Calydon, and Althea, and husband of Cleopatra the daughter of Marpessa or Marpissa; his life depended upon a firebrand, which his mother, in a fit of passion, burnt; Ov. Hence, adj., Melægrus, a, um; Melægrus; Melægrus, a, um.

MELES, étis. A river of Ionia, near Smyrna; Stat.: Plin.

MELIBŒA, æ. A town of Thessaly; Liv.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Melibœensis, is; Melibœus, a, um.

MELICERTA, æ. A son of Ino and Athamas king of Thebes; his mother, pursued by the raving Athamas, threw herself and him into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called Palamon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Latins; Ov.: Virg.: Pers.

MELISSUS, i. I. C. Mæcenas Melissus, a grammarian, and librarian of Augustus; he was a freedman of Mæcenas; Suet.: Ov. II. A philosopher of Samos; Cic.

MELITA, æ, or MELITE, es. I. An island between Sicily and Africa, hodie Malta; Cic.: Ov.: Liv. Hence, adj., Melitensis, e. II. A sea-nymph; Virg.

MELLA, or MELA, æ, m. A river of Gallia Cisalpina; Virg.: Catull.

MELŒ, ônis, m. The Nile; Virg.: Auson.

MELŒS (us), i. An island of the Ægean sea. Hence, adj., Melius, a, um; Melinus, a, um.

MELPOMÈNE, es. One of the nine Muses; Hor.: Auson.

MEMMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Memmiades; Memmiānus, a, um.

MEMNON, ônis. A king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, who brought help to the Trojans and was killed at Troy; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Memnônis; Memnônus, a, um; fig., Black, eastern; Ov.: Lucan.

MEMPHIS, is and idis or Idos. An ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, celebrated for the pyramids, and for the worship of Isis and Venus; Ov.: Hor.: Propert. Hence, adj., Memphites; Memphiticus, a, um; Memphitis.

MEN

MENŒ, Ærum, also MENŒNUM, i. A town of Sicily, not far from Syracuse. Hence, adj., Menœus (nius), and Menœnius, a, um; Menais; Menœus, a, um.

MENALIPPE, es, or MENALIPPA, æ. A sister of Antiope queen of the Amazons; she was taken prisoner by Hercules; Justin.: Juv.

MENANDER, MENANDROS (us), i. I. A celebrated Greek comic poet; Cic.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Menandrus, a, um; Menandricus, a, um. II. A slave of Cicero; Cic. III. A freedman of Ampius Balbus; Cic.

MENĀPŪ, Ærum. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cas. Called also Menapi; Mart.

MENAS, æ. A freedman of Sext. Pompeius, and captain of a privateer: he went over to Augustus; Plin.

MENDE, es. A town on the peninsula Pallene in Macedonia; called also Mendis; Liv.

MENDES, étis. A town of Egypt, near one of the mouths of the Nile. Hence, adj., Mendesus, a, um; Mendescius, a, um; Mendes, a, um.

MENŒCLIS, is. An orator, native of Alabanda in Asia; Cic. Hence, adj., Menœclius, a, um.

MENŒDEMAS, i. I. An Elaic philosopher of Eretria; Cic. II. An orator of Athens; Cic.

MENŒLAUS (os), i. I. A son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen, whom Paris conveyed away whilst Menelaus was in Crete; to recover her the Trojan war was undertaken; Ov.: Æc. Hence, adj., Menœlaus, a, um. II. A Grecian orator; Cic.

MENŒNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Menœnianus, a, um.

MENINX, gis. An island near Africa; Liv.: Sil.

MENIPPUS, i. I. A satirical Cynic philosopher; Cic. Hence, adj., Menippus, a, um. II. The chief of Asiatic orators; Cic.

MENNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MENŒCEUS (trisyll.), ei or eos. A son of Creon king of Thebes, who died for his country in order that the Thebans might conquer; Cic.: Stat. Hence, adj., Menœceus, a, um.

MENŒTIADŒS, æ. A son or descendant of Menætius; e. g. his son Patroclus; Ov.: Propert.

MENTOR, ôris. I. A celebrated artist;

MEP

Cic.: Propert. II. A vessel made by him; Juv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Mentoreus, a, um.

MĒPHĪS, is. The goddess of noxious and pestilential exhalations from the earth; Tac.

MENŒDRUS, i. A son of Jupiter and Maia; he was the inventor of the lyre, palastra, &c., the god of rhetoric, peace, of all skillful inventions, arts, &c., of merchandise and traffic, and the messenger of Jupiter; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Mercurialis, e.

MERMESSUS, i. A town on mount Ida in Phrygia. Hence, adj., Mermessus, a, um; Tibull.

MĒRŒ, (trisill.), es, f. An island of the Nile; Plin.: Ov.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Meroeticus, a, um; Merois.

MĒRŒPE, es. I. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and so one of the Pleiades, wife of Sisyphus and mother of Glaucus; Ov.: Hygin. II. Daughter of the Sun (Sol) and Clymene, and sister of Phaethon; Hygin.: Ov.

MĒRŒPS, ôpis, m. The husband of Clymene the mother of Phaethon; Ov.

MESEMBRIA, æ. A town of Thrace. Hence, Mesembriacus, a, um; Ov.

MESSALA, or MESSALLA, æ. A surname of the Valerian family.

MESSĀTINUS, a, um. A Roman surname, from Messala.

MĒSSANA, æ. I. A town of Sicily, hodie Messina; Cic.: Sil.: Cas.: Plin. II. I. q. Messene; Stat.—Hence, adj., Messanianus, a, um.

MESSAPIA, æ. A part of Lower Italy, Calabria or Apulia; Plin.

MĒSSĀPUS, i. An Italian prince or king of Apulia or Calabria; Virg. Hence, adj., Messapius, a, um; Ov.: Liv.

MĒSSĒNE, es, or MĒSSĒNA, æ. Chief town of Messenia, a country of Peloponnesus; Ov.: Liv.: Nep. Hence, adj., Messenius, a, um.

MĒTĀBUS, i. King or prince of the Volsci, or of Privernum, and father of Camilla; Virg.

MĒTĀPONTUM, i. A town of Lucania; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Metapontinus, a, um.

MĒTAURUS, i. A river of Umbria, where Asdrubal was overthrown and slain; Liv.: Lucan.: Hor.: Plin. Hence, adj., Metaurensis, e.

MĒTĒLLUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A surname of the Cæcilian family.

MĒTHYNNA, æ. A town of the island Lesbos, birthplace of Arion, and celebrated

for its wine; Liv.: Ov.: Sil. Hence, adj., Methymnus, a, um; Methymnia.

METIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

METIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

METRODORUS, i. I. A citizen of Lampacrus, or of Athens, or of both, and one of the chief disciples of Epicurus; Cic.: Sen. II. A native of Scepsis in Mysia; a disciple of Charmadis, remarkable for an excellent memory; Cic.: Liv.

METIUS, i. A prænomen among the Sabines and Albans.

MÉVANIA, æ. A town of Umbria; Sil.: Colum.: Tac.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mévānas.

MÉZENTIUS, i. A bold but cruel prince or king of Cære in Etruria, and father of Lausus; he was expelled by his subjects, and fought with the army of Turnus against Æneas, by whom he was killed; Virg.: Liv.

MÉCUSA, æ. A king of Numidia, son of Masinissa, and father of Adherbal and Hiempsal; Sall.: Sil. Hence, Micipsarum, for Afrorum; Juv.

MIDAS (a), æ. A rich king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and the goddess Cybele; Ov.: Cic.

MILANIUM, ÆNIS. Son of Amphidamas, and husband of Atalanta of Arcadia; Propert.: Ov.

MILETUS (os), i. The chief town of Ionia, birthplace of Thales, Æschines, &c.; Liv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Milesius, a, um.

MILIO (nt), ÆNIS. I. A celebrated wrestler, of Croton; Cic.: Ov. II. A tyrant of Pisa, in Elis; Ov. III. A surname of the Annian family. Hence, adj., Miloniānus, a, um.

MILTIADES, is. A celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians at Marathon; Nep.: Cic.

MIMAS, antis, m. I. A mountain and promontory of Ionia; Ov.: Sil. II. A certain giant; Hor.

MIMERNUS, i. A Greek elegiac poet; Propert.

MINEIUS, i. A river of Upper Italy, near Mantua; Virg.: Liv.

MINERVA, æ, otherwise called PALLAS. The goddess of wisdom, &c. She is said to have come forth from the brain of Jupiter; Virg., &c.

M. N. B. I. Crassa or virgin Minerva without art or discernment, not cunning or artful, common; Hor.: Cic. II. Sus Minervam (sc. docet), a proverb, when an ignorant person would instruct a wise man; Cic. III. Invita

Minerva, contrary to one's genius and natural abilities; Cic.: Hor.: also, with bad success; Cic. Hence, adj., Minervalis, e; Minervius, a, um.

MINIO, ÆNIS. A small river of Etruria; Virg.

MINOS, ÆIS. Son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Crete, husband of Pasiphaë and Crete, and father of Ariadne, Phædra, Catreus, Deucalion, Androgeus, and Glaucus. He was so celebrated for his justice that he is represented as a judge in the infernal regions; Cic.: Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Minois; Minōtus, a, um; Minous, a, um.

MINOTAURUS, i. A certain monster, son of Pasiphaë; Ov.: Virg.

MINTURNÆ, ærum. A town of Latium; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Minturnensis, e.

MINTURNUS (tius), a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

M. N. O. G. ærum. I. The Argonauts; Ov.: Val. Fl. II. A people of Thesaly; Lucan.

MISENUM, i. I. A town of Campania, near mount Misenus; Cic. II. A promontory near the same; Hor. The name is said to be derived from Misenus, trumpeter of Æneas, who was buried here; Virg.: Sil.

MISENUS, i. See MISENUM.

MITHRIDATES, is. I. A king of Pontus who carried on wars against the Romans; Cic.: Flor. Hence, adj., Mithridaticus, a, um; Mithridatius, a, um. II. A native of Phrygia, and witness against Placcus; Cic. Hence, adj., Mithridaticus, a, um. III. A native of Pergamus, and friend of Caesar; Hirt.

MITYLENE, es, and MITYLENE, ærum. The chief town of the island Lesbos, birthplace of the philosopher Pittacus, of Alcæus, and Sappho; Hor.: Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Mitylenæus, a, um; Mitylenensis, e.

MNĒMŌNDES, um. The Muses (being the daughters of Mnemosyne); Ov.

MNĒMŌSYNE, es. The mother of the Muses; Cic.

MŒSIA, æ. A province near Hungary, hodie Servia and Bulgaria; Suet.: Plin. Hence, adj., Mœsicus, a, um; Mœsiacus, a, um; Mœsi, The inhabitants; Plin.

MĪLOS (o), ÆNIS. An orator and rhetorician of Rhodes, who taught Cicero; Cic.

MOLORCHUS, i. A poor man of Cleone in Argolis, whose hospitality to Hercules was the means of his becoming rich; Stat.: Mart. Hence, adj., Molorchæus, or Molorchæus, a, um.

MŌLOSSI, Ærum. The people of Mœlœsia, a country of Epirus; Cic.: Nep.: Plin. Hence, adj., Moloœsius, a, um; MŌlossis; Molossus.

MŌNA, æ. I. The Isle of Man, near England; Cæs. II. The isle of Anglesea; Tac.

MONÆSES. A king of the Parthians; Hor.

MŌNETA, æ. A name of Juno; Cic.: Ov.

MONÆCUS, i. A name or epithet of Hercules; Virg.: Sil.: Tac.

MŌPSŌMUS, a, um. Attic, Athenian; Ov. Attica was called Mopsopia, from one Mopsopus or Mopsus.

MŌPSUS, i. I. A soothsayer and king of Argos; Cic.: Ov. II. A shepherd; Virg.

MORGENTIA, æ. I. A town of Sicily; Sil. Called also Murgantia; Liv. Hence, adj., Morgentinius (Mur.), a, um. II. A town of the Samnites in Italy; Liv.

MŌRINI, Ærum. A people of France; Virg.: Cæs.: Tac.

MŌRPHÆUS (disyll.), Æ and Æos. The son of Somnus, god of dreams; Ov.

MŌSA, æ. The river Meuse; Cæs.: Tac.: Flor.

MŌSCHI, Ærum. A people of Asia; Mela; Lucan. Hence, adj., Moschicus, a, um; Moschus, a, um.

MŌSCHUS, i. A certain orator of Pergamus; Hor.

MŌSELLA, æ. The river Moselle; Tac.; Auson. Hence, adj., Mosellæus, a, um.

MŌSES, and MŌVES, is, and commonly I. The celebrated leader and lawgiver of the Jews, under God; Tac.: Juv. Hence, adj., Mœsici, a, um; Mœsius, a, um.

MŌSSINI, and MŌSSINI, Ærum. A people of Pontus, on the Black Sea; Plin.: Tibull.

MŌCIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Muciānus, a, um.

MUGILLANUS, i. A surname of the Paphlagonian family.

MULICHA, æ. A river of Africa; Sall.

MULVICUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mulviciānus, a, um.

MUMMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mummiānus, a, um.

MUNATHUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MUNDA, æ. A town of Hispania Bœtica; Liv.: Flor.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mundsensis, e.

MŪNŪCHIA, æ. One of the ports of Athens; Nep. Hence, adj., Munychius, a, um, Athenian; Ov.: Stat.

MURĒNA, æ. A surname of the Licinian family. Hence, adj., Murenianus, a, um.

MURCIA, or **MURȚIA**, æ. A name or title of Venus; Liv.

MURGANTIA, æ. See **MORGANTIA**.

MŪSA, æ. Antonius Musa, a freedman and physician of Augustus; Suet.: Hor.

MŪSĒUS, i. An old poet of Athens; Virg.

MUSCA, æ. A surname of the Sempsonian family.

MUTINA, æ. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, hodie Modena; Cic.: Nep.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mutinensis, e.

MŪTUSCA, æ. A town of the Sabines; Virg.

MŪȚȚȚA, æ. or **MŪȚȚȚES**, a. A town of Sicily. Hence, adj., Mutycensis, e.

MŪCĀLE, es. A mountain, promontory, and town of Ionia; Ov.: Justin. Hence, adj., Mycaleus, a, um; Mycalensis, e.

MŪCĀLESOS (US), **MŪCĀLESOS**, i. A mountain and town of Bœotia; Stat. Hence, adj., Mycalesius, a, um.

MŪCĒNA, æ. or **MŪCĒNE**, es. or **MŪCĒNĒ**, Ærum. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus, of which Agamemnon was king; Virg.: Hor.: Propert. Hence, adj., Mycænæus, a, um; Mycænensis, e; Mycēnis. **MŪCŌNOS (US)**, i. f. One of the Cyclades; Ov. Hence, adj., Myconius, a, um.

MŪGDŌNĪA, æ. A district of Phrygia; Plin. Hence, adj., Mygdōnius, a, um; Mygdōnis.

MŪLE, Ærum. A town of Sicily; Vell.: Suet. Hence, adj., Mylasenus, a, um.

MŪLĀSA (SSA), Ærum. A town of Caria; Plin. Hence, adj., Mylassensis, e; Mylasenæus (senus), a, um; Mylasæus, a, um. Also, Mylasit. and Mylasæus (trisyll.), The inhabitants; Cic.

MŪNDUS (OS), i. A town of Caria; Liv. Hence, adj., Myndensis, e.

MŪRĪNA, æ. A town of Æolia in Asia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Myrinus, a, um.

MŪRNECIDES, æ. A celebrated artist; Plin.: Cic.

MŪRMIŌNES, um. A people of Thesaly; Virg.

MŪRO (ON), ōnis. A celebrated sculptor or statuary; Cic.

MŪRĪALE, æ. A certain freedwoman; Hor.

MŪRTĪLUS, i. The charioteer of Cnoëmaus; Hygin.: Cic.

MŪRTOS, i. f. An island of the Ægean

sea; Plin. Hence, adj., Myrtōus, a, um; e. g. mare, part of the Ægean sea; Hor.

MŪSĪA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Cic. Hence, adj., Mysius, a, um; Mysus, a, um; Mysiacus, a, um.

N.

NĀBATHĒA (TĒA), æ. sc. regio. A country of Arabia Petræa; Plin. Hence, adj., Nabathæus (tæus), a, um; Nabathæ.

NĀVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Nævianus, a, um.

NĀIDES. The water-dymphs; Ov.: Virg.

NĀR, Naris. m. A river of Italy; Virg.: Tac.: Lucan.

NARBO, ōnis. m. surnamed Martius. A Roman town of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Narbonne; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Narbonensis, e; Narbonicus, a, um.

NARCISSIUS, i. I. A beautiful youth, said to have been changed into the flower Narcissus; Ov. II. A freedman of the emperor Claudius; Tac.: Suet.

NARNIA, æ. A town of Umbria; Liv.: Tac.: Sil.: Mart. Hence, adj., Narniensis, e.

NĀRYCIŌN, i. or **NĀRYX**, ŷcis. or **NĀRYCŌN**, i. A town of Locris in Greece, a colony from which were the founders of Locri in Italy. Hence, adj., Narycius, a, um. I. Of Narycion, Narycian, Locrian; Ov. 2. Of Locri in Italy, Locrian; Virg.

NĀSĀMŌNES. A people of Africa; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Nasamonius, a, um; Nasamonius, a, um.

NĀSĪCA, æ. A surname of the Scipio family.

NĀSĪDIENUS, i. A Roman name; Hor. **NĀSĪŌNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Nasidōnius, a, um.

NĀSŌ, ōnis. A Roman surname.

NĀTTA, æ. A Roman surname of the Pinarian family.

NĀVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NĀULŌCHUS (UM), i. and **NĀULOCHA**, æ. A town of Sicily; Suet.: Sil.

NĀUPACTUS (UM). A town of Ætolia, hodie Lepanto; Liv. Hence, adj., Naupactōus, a, um.

NĀUPLIUS, i. A king of Eubœa, who caused the Greeks returning from Troy

to suffer shipwreck on the cliffs of his island; Propert.

NAUSICĀA, æ. and **NAUSĪCĀE**, es. Daughter of Alcinoüs king of the Phæaciæns; Mart.

NAUTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NAXOS (US), i. f. One of the Cyclades; Plin.: Virg.: Propert. Hence, adj., Naxius, a, um.

NEĒRA, æ. The name of several females; Ov.: Virg.: Hor.: Tibull.

NEĒTHUS, i. m. A river of Lower Italy; Ov.

NEĀPŌLIS, is. f. The name of several towns, the most celebrated is that of Campania in Italy, hodie Naples; Liv.: Cic.: Cæs.: Hor. Hence, adj., Neapolitānus, a, um; Neapolitis.

NELEUS (DISSYLL.), ēi and ēos. A son of Neptune or of Hippocōtus by Tyro, twin brother of Pelias, and father of Nestor king of Pylos; Ov.: Hygin. Hence, adj., Nēlēus, and Nēlēus, a, um; Nēlidēs.

NĒMĒA, æ. and **NĒMĒE**, æ. A country and town of Argolis in Peloponnesus, together with a forest where Hercules killed a lion, in commemoration of which public games were instituted; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Nēmæus, a, um; Nēmæus, a, um.

NĒMĒSIS, is and ios. A goddess of justice or punishment; Catull.: Plin.

NEŌPTŪLĒMUS, i. The surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.

NĒPETE, and **NEPETE**, is. A town of Etruria, hodie Nepi; Liv. Hence, adj., Nepesinus, a, um; and Nepensis, e.

NĒPHELE, es. Wife of Athamas, and mother of Helle and Phryxus. Hence, adj., Nephelæus, a, um; Nephelæias; Nephelēis.

NEPTUNIUS, i. Neptune, the god of the sea; he was a son of Saturn by Ops or Rhea, brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and husband of Amphitrite; Cic.: Virg.: Plaut. Hence, adj., Neptunālis, e; Neptunius, a, um.

NEREUS (DISSYLL.), ēi and ēos. A son of Neptune, a sea-god and father of the numerous sea-nymphs called Nereides, by his wife Doris; Ov.: Virg.: Propert. Hence, adj., Nērēis, and Nērēis, idis; Nērēius, a, um.

NERĒNE, es. The wife of Mars; Plaut.

NERĪTOS (US), i. A mountain of Ithaca; Plin.: and a small island near it; Virg. Hence, adj., Neritius, a, um. I. Of Neritos, Ithaca, or Ulysses; Ov. II. From Neritos; Sil.

NĒRO, ōnis. A surname of the Claudian

family. Hence, adj., *Nērōneus*, a, um; *Nērōnianus*, a, um; *Neronius*, a, um.

NERVA, æ. A surname of some Roman families. Hence, adj., *Nervalis*, e; *Nervius*, i.

NERVI, grum. A German people in Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., *Nervius*, i.

NEREE, es. or *NESEA*, æ. A sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*; Virg.

NĒSIS, idis. An island of Campania; Cic.: Sen.: Lucretian.

NESTOR, ōris. Son of *Neleus*, and king of *Pylus*; he is said to have lived through three generations, and is celebrated for his prudence; Cic.: *Tibull.*: Hor. Hence, adj., *Nestores*, or *Nestorius*, a, um; *Nestorius*, i.

NĒTUM, i. A town of Sicily; Cic.: *Sil.*: Hence, adj., *NĒtinus*, a, um; *NĒtinensis*, e.

NĒCĒA, æ. A town of Bithynia; Cic.: *Catull.*: Plin. Hence, adj., *NĒcĒensis*, e; *NĒcĒensis*, e; *NĒcĒanus*, a, um.

NĒCĒNDER, dri. A Greek poet, &c.; Cic.

NĒCOCLES, is. A tyrant or prince of *Sicyon*; Cic.

NĒCOCREON, tis. A king of *Cyprus*; Cic.

NĒCŌMĒDES, is. A king of *Bithynia*; Cic.

NĒGER, gri. A Roman surname.

NĒGĒDUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *NĒgidianus*, a, um.

NĒLUS, i. The river Nile; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., *NĒliacus*, a, um; *NĒlōticus*, a, um; *NĒlōtis*.

NĒNIVE, es. f. The chief town of *Assyria*, situate on the *Tigris*: otherwise called *Ninus* (os); Tac.: Lucretian.

NĒNNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NĒNUS, i. 1. A powerful king of *Assyria*, husband of *Semiramis* and father of *Ninyas*; *Justin.*: Ov. II. See *NĒNIVE*.

NĒOBA, es. and *NĒOBA*, æ. Daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife of *Amphion* king of *Thebes*; her children were killed by *Apollo*; Ov.: *Propert.*: Cic. Hence, adj., *NĒobæus* (*bæus*), a, um; *NĒobides*.

NĒPHĒTES, æ. A mountain in *Armenia*; Virg.: Hor. Also, a river of that country; *Sil.*: Lucretian; *Juv.*

NĒPSA (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. Son of *Charopus* and *Aglaia*, and (next to *Achilles*); see *Hom. II.* β, 671, (&c.) the handsomest of the Greeks that went to *Troy*; Hor.: Ov.: *Propert.*

NĒSUS, i. 1. A king of *Megara*, and father of *Scylla*, who cut off the purple hair of her father upon which the fate of the state depended; Ov. Hence, adj., *NĒsusus*, a, um; *NĒsĒis*; *NĒseius*, a, um; and perhaps, *NĒsias*. II. The friend of *Euryalus*; Virg.

NĒLA, æ. A town of *Campania*; Liv.: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Nolanus*, a, um; *Nolensis*, e.

NĒMĒNTUM, i. A town of the *Sabines*; Liv.; Virg.: Ov.: *Propert.* Hence, adj., *NĒmantanus*, a, um.

NĒNACRIS, is. A country of *Arcadia* and mountain of the same name; Sen. Hence, adj., *Nonacrius*, a, um; and *Nonacrius*, a, um, *Arcadian*.

NĒNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NĒORBA, æ. A town of *Latium*; Liv. Hence, adj., *NĒorbānus*, a, um. N. B. *NĒorbānus* is also a Roman surname.

NĒORTIA, æ. A goddess of the *Volturni*; Liv.: *Juv.*

NĒOSTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NĒOVATUS, i. A Roman surname.

NĒOVIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Novianus*, a, um.

NĒOVUMCOMUM, or, more correctly, *NOVUM COMUM*. A town of *Gallia Cisalpina*, birthplace of the younger *Pliny*; *Catull.* Called simply, *Comum*; Liv.: *Justin.* Hence, adj., *Novocomensis*, e.

NĒCĒERIA, æ. A town of *Campania*, surname of *Alfaterna*; Liv.: Cic.: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *NĒucerinus*, a, um.

NUMA, æ. m. With the family name *Pompiilius*, the second king of *Rome*; Liv. *Numa* seems to be a Sabine prænomen.

NĒMĒNA, æ. A town of *Picenum* in *Italy*; *Sil.*: Plin.

NĒMĒNTIA, æ. A town of *Hispan. Tarracon.*, hodie *Soria*; Flor.: Liv.: Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., *Numantinus*, a, um.

NUMERIUS, i. A Latin, and especially a Roman, prænomen.

NĒMICIUS, and *NĒMICUS*, i. A small river of *Latium*; Ov.: Liv.: Virg.

NĒMICIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman, family name.

NĒMĒIDA, æ. m. A Numidian; *Sall.*

NĒMĒINIA, æ. A country of *Africa*; Plin. Hence, adj., *Numidianus*, a, um; *Numidicus*, a, um.

NĒMĒSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman and Latin family name. Hence, adj., *Nunisianus*, a, um.

NĒMĒTOR, ōris. King of *Alba*, and

grandfather of *Romulus* and *Remus*; Liv.: Ov.: Virg.

NĒMĒTRŌTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NUMIUS, or *NUMMIUS*, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NĒRSIA, æ. A town of the *Sabines*; Suet.: Virg.: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Nursinus*, a, um.

NŒCTĒLIUS, a, um. An epithet of *Bacchus*; Ov.

NŒCTES (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. A son of *Neptune*, and father of *Antiope*; *Propert.* Hence, adj., *NĒctĒis*.

NŒMPHĒEUM, i. The name of several towns, &c.

NŒSA, and *NŒSSA*, æ. 1. The name of several towns in *Arabiæ Felix*; also of one in *Lydia*; particularly, of a town of *India* said to have been built by *Bacchus*, or the place where he was brought up; Plin. II. A mountain, near the last-mentioned town; Virg. Hence, adj., *NŒsĒus*, a, um. 1. Of the town (or mountain) *Nysa*; *Lucretian.* Hence, *NŒsĒi*, The inhabitants of *Nysa*. 1. In *Lydia*; Cic. 2. In *India*; *Arrian*. 2. *Bacchic*; *Sil.*: *Propert.* Also, adj., *NŒsĒis*; *NŒsĒius*, a, um; *NŒsĒiacus*, a, um; *NŒsĒias*; *NŒsius*, a, um.

O.

ORĒFŌN, ōnis. l. q. *Orion*; *Catull.*

OAXES (is), i. m. A river of *Crete*; Virg.

OCĒIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

OCĒANUS, i. A son of the heaven and the earth, and husband of *Tethys*; Cic. Hence, adj., *OcĒānitis*.

OCNUS (os), i. Son of the river *Tiber* and *Manto*, and builder of the town *Mantua*; Virg.

OCĒRICULUS, i. A town of *Umbria*, hodie *Otricoli*; Liv.: Tac. Hence, adj., *Otriculānus*, a, um.

OCĒTAVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Octavianus*, a, um.

ODĒSĒE, ōrum. A people of *Thrace*; Liv.: *Curt.* Called also *Odyssæ*; Tac. Hence, adj., *OdrŒsius*, a, um.

ODŒSĒA, æ. Treating of *Ulysses*, the title of, I. A poem of *Homer*; Ov. II. A poem of *Livius Andronicus*; Cic.

ÆAGRUS, i. A king of Thrace, and according to some the father of Orpheus by the Muse Calliope. Hence, **Æagrius**, a, um, **Æagian**, or, **Thracian**.

ÆBĀLIA, æ. I. Sc. terra, i. e. Laconica. II. Sc. urbs, Tarentum, because it was built, or taken and peopled, by Phalantus, a native of Lacedæmon; **Plin.**: **Flor.**: **Hor.**: **Virg.**

ÆBĀLUS, i. I. A king of Sparta; **Hygin.** Hence, adj., **Æbalides**; **Æbalis** (N. B. **Æbalis**, Sabine, Ov.); **Æbalius**, a, um. Also, **Æbalus**, Descended from the Spartans, i. e. I. Tarentine; **Sil.**: 2. Sabine; i. e.

ÆBĀLIA, æ. A town of Euboea, of which Eurystheus the father of Iole was king; **Plin.**: **Virg.**: **Ov.** Hence, adj., **Æbalis**.

ÆCELUS (dissyll.), *ēi* and *ēos*. Father of Amphiræus. Hence, **Æclides**; **Æbalis** (N. B. **Æbalis**, Sabine, Ov.); **Æcipodes** (1), æ, i, q. **Æcipus**; **Sen.** **Æcipus**, i. and *odis*. A king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, and father of Eteocles, Polynices, Ismene, and Antigone; he unknowingly killed his father and married his mother; **Ter.**: **Sen.**: **Cic.** Hence, adj., **Æcipodiotides**, **Æcipodiotus**, a, um.

ÆENUS, i. A celebrated comedian; **Juv.** **Æenus** (dissyll.), *ēi* and *ēos*. Son of Parthæon, brother of Agrius, and prince or king of *Ætolia* or *Calycdon*, husband of Althea, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, &c. His neglect of Diana in sacrifice provoked that goddess to send the Calydonian boar; **Ov.**: **Cic.**: **Hygin.** Hence, adj., **Æenus**, and contr. **Æenus**, a, um; **Æenis**; **Æenides**.

ÆENOMĀRUS, i. A son of Mars by Asteropæ, king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, and father-in-law of Pelæus, his fate in the chariot-race with whom is well known; **Cic.**: **Stat.**: **Hygin.**

ÆNOTRIA, æ. Part of Lower Italy; **Pausan.** Hence, adj., **Ænotrius**, a, um; **Ænotrus**, a, um.

ÆTA, æ, and **ÆTE**, es. A mountain or chain of mountains in Thessaly; **Ov.**: **Sen.**: **Liv.** Hence, adj., **Æteus**, a, um. **ÆGULNIUS**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ÆGGES, is, and **ÆGGIVUS**, or **ÆGGIVUS**, i. A king of Thebes in Bœotia, who built that city; **Varr.** Hence, adj., **Æggides**; **Æggivus**, a, um.

ÆILÆUS (trisyll.), *ēi* and *ēos*. A king of Locris, father to the Ajax who offered violence to Cassandra; **Cic.**: **Virg.** Hence, adj., **Æilæides**, **Æilides**.

OLBIA, æ. A town of Sardinia; **Cic.**: **Flor.** Hence, adj., **Olbianus**, a, um; **Olbianensis**, e.

OLĒARUS (us), **OLĪARIUS** (us). One of the Cycloides; **Virg.**: **Ov.**

OLYMPIA, æ. A town or village of Elis, near which the Olympic games were celebrated; **Cic.** Hence, adj., **Olympiacus**, a, um; **Olympicus**, a, um; **Olympius**, a, um.

OLYMPIAS, *ādis*. The mother of Alexander the Great; **Cic.**: **Flor.**

OLYMPUS (os), i. f. A town of Lycia on a mountain of the same name; **Cic.** Hence, adj., **Olympæus**, a, um.

OLYMPUS (os), i. m. The name of several mountains; especially of a lofty mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, whence it is used by the poets for the heavens, and the habitation of the gods; **Ov.**: **Virg.**, &c. Hence, adj., **Olympius**, a, um.

OLYNTHUS (os), i. A town of Macedonia on the borders of Thrace; **Nep.**: **Juv.**

OMPĀLE, es, or **OMPĀLA**, æ. Daughter of Iardanus, and widow of Tmolus king of Lydia, celebrated for her influence over Hercules; **Ov.**: **Propert.**

ONCHESTUS (os), i. A town of Bœotia. Hence, adj., **Onchestius**, a, um.

OPHELTES, æ. Son of Lycurgus king of Nemea, devoured by a serpent; **Stat.**

OPILLIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

OPIMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., **Opimianus**, a, um.

OPITERGIUM, i. A town of the Venetes; **Tac.** Hence, adj., **Opiterginus**, a, um.

OPPIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

OPS, and **OPIS**, is. A goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, sister and wife of Saturn, otherwise called Rhea, Cybele, or Magna Mater; **Ov.**: **Cic.**, &c.

OPUS, uniter. A town of Locris in Greece; **Ov.**: **Liv.** Hence, adj., **Opuntius**, a, um.

ORBILLIUS, i. surnamed Pupillus. A grammarian of Beneventum, who used to beat his pupils very much; **Hor.**

ORCHOMĒNUS (os), or **ORCHOMENUM** (on), i. A town. I. Of Bœotia; **Cæs.**

II. Of Arcadia; **Liv.**: **Ov.** Hence, adj., **Orchomenus**, a, um.

ORĒSTES, um. A people of Grecian Illyria, afterwards in Macedonia; **Liv.**: **Cic.**

ORĒSTES, æ and is. also, **ORĒSTA** æ.

Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Iphigenia, &c. His murder of his mother, and subsequent madness, are well known; **Cic.**: **Ov.** Hence, adj., **Oræstus**, a, um.

ORICOS (us), or **ORICUM**, i. A town and sea-port of Epirus; **Propert.**: **Lucan.**: **Cæs.** Hence, adj., **Oricius**, a, um; **Oricinus**, a, um.

ORION, *ōnis* and *ōnis*. A huntsman and attendant on Diana; he was of large stature, and was changed into the constellation which bears his name; **Ov.**: **Hygin.**

ORITHVIA, æ. Daughter of Erectheus king of Athens, and mother of Zethus and Calais by Boreas; **Cic.**: **Ov.**: **Virg.**

ORONTES, is or æ. A river of Syria; **Juv.**: **Propert.** Hence, adj., **Orontæus**, a, um.

ORPHEUS (dissyll.), *ēi* and *ēos*. A celebrated poet, musician, and philosopher of Thrace, a son of the Muse Calliope, and of Apollo or **Æagrus**; **Virg.**: **Ov.** Hence, adj., **Orphæus**, a, um; **Orphicus**, a, um.

ORTYŪGIA, æ, or **ORTYGIÆ**, es. I. The ancient name of Ephesus; **Plin.**: also the name of a grove near Ephesus; **Tac.**

II. An island of Sicily near Syracuse, afterwards joined to it; **Virg.**: **Ov.** III. Especially, An ancient name of the island Delos; **Virg.**: **Ov.** Hence, adj., **Ortygius**, a, um.

OSCA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon. **Flor.** Hence, adj., **Oscensis**, e. **OSCI**, *ōrum*. A people on the river Liris in Campania; **Virg.** Hence, adj., **Oscus**, a, um.

OSIRIS, is or *Idis*. The name of an Egyptian god, husband of Isis; **Hor.**: **Tibull.**: **Juv.**

OSSA, æ. A mountain of Thessaly, near Tempe and the river Peneus; **Virg.** Hence, adj., **Ossæus**, a, um.

OSTIA, æ. A town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber; **Liv.** Hence, adj., **Ostiensis**, e.

OSTĀCIUS, a, um. A Roman family name.

OTHO, *ōnis*. A Roman surname. Hence, adj., **Othonianus**, a, um.

OTHRYS, *vos*. m. A mountain of Thessaly; **Virg.**: **Ov.**

OVIDIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is the poet P. Ovidius Naso.

P.

PACHYNUM, and **PACHYNUS** (os), i. A promontory of Sicily, towards Greece; *OV.*: *Cic.*: *Virg.*

PACUPEIANUS, and **PACIDIANUS**, i. A celebrated gladiator; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

PACORUS, i. A bold Parthian prince, son of Orodes; *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Flor.*

PACTOLUS, i. m. A river of Lydia; *OV.*: *Virg.*: *Hor.*

PACTUMIUS, i. Probably, A son of Canidia; *Hor.*

PACUVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Pacuvianus*, a, um.

PADÆI, ōrum. A people of India; *Tibull.*

PADUS, i. m. The river Po; *Virg.*: *OV.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Padanus*, a, um.

PÆAN, ōnis. Apollo; *Cic.*: *OV.*: *Juv.*

PÆONIA, æ. The northern part of Macedonia; *Liv.*: *Justin.* Hence, adj., *Pæonicus*, a, um; *Pæonis*; *Pæonius*, a, um.

PÆSTUM, i. A town of Lucania; *Virg.*: *OV.*: *Propert.*

PÆGÆSA, æ. and **PÆGÆSÆ**, ārium. A maritime town of Thessaly, in which the ship *Argo* was built; *Plin.*: *Propert.*: *Val. Fl.* Hence, adj., *Pægasæus*, a, um; *Pægasius*, a, um; *Pægasius*, a, um.

PÆLEMÓN, ōnis. I. The name of a sea-god; *OV.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Pælamonius*, a, um. II. A certain grammarian; *Juv.*

PÆLEPHATUS, i. The name of a Greek author. Hence, adj., *Pælephatus*, a, um; *Virg.*

PÆLESTÆ, es. A place or harbour of Epirus; *Cæs.* Hence, adj., *Pælestinus*, a, um.

PÆLESTINA, æ. Palestine, the Holy Land; *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Pælestinensis*, e; *Pælestinus*, a, um.

PÆLAMEDÆS, is. Son of Nauplius king of Eubœa, who detected the feigned madness of Ulysses; *OV.* Hence, adj., *Pælamedeus*, a, um; *Pælamediæus*, a, um; *Pælamedeus*, a, um.

PÆLĀTIUM, i. One of the seven hills of Rome, *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *OV.* Hence, adj., *Pælatinus* (*Pall.*, *Mart.*), a, um.

PÆLES, is. A goddess of shepherds and cattle; *Virg.*: *OV.*: *Tibull.* Hence, adj.,

Pallis, e; e. g. *Pallia*, sc. *solennia*, or *sacra*; *OV.*, &c.
PĀLINDRUS, i. The pilot of Æneus; *Virg.*

PALLAS, ādis and ādos. A goddess, otherwise called *Minerva*; *Hor.*: *OV.* Hence, adj., *Palladius*, a, um.

PALLAS, antis. I. Grandfather or great-grandfather of Evander; *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Pallanteus*, a, um; e. g. *Pallanteum*, A town. I. Of Arcadia, named from this Pallas; *Liv.* 2. In Italy, built by Evander; *Virg.*

II. A freedman of the emperor Claudius; *Tac.*

PALLÈS, es. A town of Macedonia, on the peninsula between the Thœmæic and Toroneic Gulfs; *Plin.*: also, the name of the peninsula itself; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Palleneus*, a, um; *Pallencensis*, e.

PAMMÈNES, is. A very eloquent Grecian; *Cic.*

PAMPHĒLIA, æ. A country on the coast of Asia Minor; *Liv.*: *Stat.* Hence, adj., *Pamphylius*, a, um; *Pamphylus*, a, um.

PĀN, Panos. The god of mountains, cattle, &c.; *OV.*, &c.

PANÆTIUS, i. A celebrated Stoic of Rhodes; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

PANCHAIIA (quadrisyll.), æ. A district of Arabia abounding in frankincense; *Virg.*: *Tibull.* Hence, adj., *Panchæus*, a, um; *Panchæicus*, a, um; *Panchaius*, a, um.

PANDATARIA (TERIA), æ. An island of the Tuscan sea; *Suet.*: *Tac.*

PANDION, ōnis. Son of Erechthonius and Pasithea, king of Athens, and father of Progne, Philomela, Erechtheus, and Butes; *OV.* Hence, adj., *Pandionius*, a, um.

PANDŌRA, æ. According to fable, the first woman, wife of Epimætheus and mother of Pyrrha; *Hygin.*

PANGÆUS, i. and **PANGÆA**, ōrum. A mountain of Thrace; *Virg.*: *Lucan.* Also, adj., *Pangæus*, a, um.

PANISCUS, i. Dimin. of Pan; *Cic.*: *Suet.*

PANNŌNIA, æ. A province containing modern Hungary and part of Austria; *OV.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Pannoniæus*, a, um; *Pannonius*, a, um; *Pannōnis*.

PĀNŌPE, es. f. A town of Phocis; *OV.*: *Stat.*

PĀNŌPE, es. and **PANOPEA**, æ. A scænyth; *Virg.*

PANORMIUS (os), i. f. and **PANORMUM**, i. A town of Sicily, hodie Palermo; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Panormitanus*, a, um.

PANSA, æ. A surname of the Vibian family.

PANTAGIES (as, a), æ. m. A river of Sicily; *Virg.*: *OV.*

PAPHIE, es. The goddess Venus; *Mart.*

ΠΑΦΛΑΓΩΝ (o), ōnis. A Paphlagonian; *Nep.*

ΠΑΦΟΣ (us), i. f. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; *Tac.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Paphius*, a, um.

ΠΑΠΙΝΙΟΣ, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΣ, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Papirianus*, a, um.

ΠΑΡΙΟΣ, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PAPUS, i. A surname of the Æmillian family.

ΠΑΡΕΤΩΝΙΟΝ, i. A town and harbour of Marmarica near Egypt; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Paretonius*, a, um.

ΠΑΡΚΑ, ōrum. The three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos; *OV.*, &c.

ΠΑΡΙΣ, idis. A son of Priam and Hecuba, who carried Helen to Troy; *Virg.*, &c.

ΠΑΡΙΣΙ, ōrum. A people of Gaul, near Paris; *Cæs.*

ΠΑΡΙΟΝ (on), i. A town and harbour of Mysia minor; *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Parianus*, a, um.

PARNÆSUS (os), and **PARNASSUS**, i. A mountain of Greece, near Delphi in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; at its foot was the fountain Castalia; *Virg.*, &c. Hence, adj., *Parnæsius* (ssius), a, um; *Parnasis* (ssis); *Parnæsius* (sæus), a, um.

PARNES, ēthis. m. A mountain of Attica; *Stat.*

ΠΑΡΟΣ (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades, celebrated for its white marble; it was the birthplace of the poet Archilochus; *Nep.*: *OV.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Parius*, a, um.

ΠΑΡΡΗΣΙΑ, æ. and **ΠΑΡΡΗΣΙΕ**, es. f. A town of Arcadia; *Plin.* Also, Arcadia; *Serv.* ad *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Parrhasis*; *Parrhasius*, a, um. N. B. *Parrhasius*, a, um, Of the hill Palatium, Palatine, Imperial; *Mart.*

ΠΑΡΡΗΣΙΟΣ, i. A native of Ephesus, and a celebrated painter at Athens; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

ΠΑΡΘΑΪΟΝ, ōnis. Son of Agenor and Epicæte, and father of Agrius, Cæneus, &c.; *Hygin.* Hence, adj., *Parthaônides*. *Parthaônus*, a, um.

PARTHENI, or PARTHINI, *Grum.* A people of Illyria; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Cæs.*

PARTHENIUS, a, um. I. Parthenius (mons), A mountain of Arcadia; *Liv.*: *Virg.*: *Ov.* II. Parthenius, A man's name. Hence, *adj.*, Parthenianus, a, um; *Mart.*

PARTHÉNŌPEUS, *i.* Son of Atalanta by Milonion of Meleager, and king of Arcadia; *Virg.*

PARTHÉNŌPE, *es.* One of the Sirens, from whom the town Neapolis in Campania was named; *Plin.*: *Sil.* Hence, The town Neapolis; *Ov.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, Parthenopēus, a, um, Neapolitan; *Ov.*

PARTHIA, *æ.* A country of Asia; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, Parthicus, a, um; *Parthus*, a, um.

PASIPHÆA, *es.* and PASIPHÆA, *æ.* A daughter of the Sun and Perseis, sister of Circe, wife of Minos king of Crete, and mother of Minotaurus, Androgeus, Phædra, Ariadne, &c.; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, Pasiphæus, a, um.

PASITHEA, or PASITHEE, *es.* One of the three Graces; *Catull.*: *Stat.*

PATARA, *Grum.* and PATARA, *æ.* A town on the coast of Lycia, celebrated for an oracle of Apollo; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, Patareus (*trisyll.*), *ei* and *eos*; *Pataræus*, a, um; *Pataræis*; *Pataranus*, a, um.

PATAVUM, *i.* A town of the Venetes in Gallia Transpadana, hodie Padua; it was the birthplace of Livy; *Liv.*: *Suet.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, Patavinus, a, um.

PATRE, *Arum.* A town of Achaia; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Patrensis, *e.*

PATROCLES (os), *i.* A son of Menætius and cousin of Achilles, in whose armour he fought with Hector and was killed by him; *Ov.*: *Cic.*

PAULUS, or PAULLUS, *i.* A surname of the Emilian family. Hence, *adj.*, Paulianus, a, um.

PAUSIAS, *æ.* A celebrated painter. Hence, *adj.*, Pausiacus, a, um.

PEDIATIA, *æ.* Properly, Julius Pediatius, a Roman knight; *Hor.*

PEDIUS, a, um. *adj.* and subst. A Roman family name.

PEDO, *ōnis.* A Roman surname. *PEDUCÆUS*, a, um. *adj.* and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Peducæus*, a, um.

PEGÆUS, *i.* I. A winged horse mentioned in fable, said to have sprung from the blood of Medusa; *Ov.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, Pegæus, a, um; *Pegasis*. II. A certain lawyer and præfectus urbis in the

time of of Vespasian; *Juv.* Hence, *adj.*, Pegasianus, a, um.

PELAGI, *Grum.* An ancient people of Peloponnesus, and afterwards the first settlers in Thessaly; they extended themselves also in Asia, e. g. in Caria. Some of them settled in Lower Italy, in Lucania. *Plin.*: also in Etruria, where they built the town Agylla (afterwards called Cære); *Virg.*: also in Latium; *id.* But Pelagis is frequently used for, Greeks; *Virg.*: *Ov.* Hence, I. Pelasgia (*sc. terra*). An ancient name of the Peloponnesus; *Plin.* II. Pelasgia, Pelasgian, Grecian; *Ov.* III. Pelasgicus, a, um, Pelasgian, Grecian; *Plin.* IV. Pelasgis, Pelasgian, Grecian; *Ov.* Pelasgus, a, um, Pelasgian, and, very frequently, Grecian; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

PELÉTHRŌNĪUS, a, um. Belonging to Pelethronium, a town of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ; *Lucan.*

PELEUS (*dissyll.*), *ei* and *eos*. A king or prince of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon and Phœocus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles, who is hence called Pelides; *Ov.*: *Catull.* Hence, *adj.*, Pelæus, a, um; *Pelias*.

PELIAS (a), *æ.* King of Thessaly, grandson of Æolus, brother of Æson and Neleus, father of Acastus, Alcestis, &c.; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, Pelias.

PELIGNI, *Grum.* A people of Italy; *Liv.*: *Cæs.* Hence, *adj.*, Pelignus, a, um.

PELION, *i.* and PELIOS (us), *i.* A mountain of Thessaly not far from Ossa and Olympus; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, Pelîicus, a, um; *Pelias*; *Pelius*, a, um.

PELLA, *æ.* and PELLE, *es. f.* A town of Macedonia, the residence of the kings, and birthplace of Alexander the Great; *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Pellaus, a, um, *Of Pella*: and since Alexander built Alexandria in Egypt, hence, I. Alexandrian; *Lucan.*: *Mart.* 2. Egyptian; *Virg.*: *Lucan.*

PELENE, *es.* A town of Achaia; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Pellenæus, a, um; *Pellênensis*, *e.*

PELOPONNĒUS (os), *i.* The Peloponnesus, a large peninsula of Greece, hodie the Morea; *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Feoponnesius, *e.*; *Peloponnesiâcus*, a, um; *Peloponnesius*, a, um.

PELOPS, *ōpis.* Son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Hippaleus, Atreus, and Thyestes. The Peloponnesus is said to have been named from him;

Hygin.; *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, Pelopeias, and Pelopis; *Pelopæus*, a, um; *Pelopæus*, a, um; *Pelopius*, a, um.

PELŌRUS (os), *i. m.* A promontory of Sicily towards Italy; *Ov.*: *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, Pelorîas; *Peloris*; *Peloritanus*, a, um.

PELŪSIUM, *i.* A town of Egypt, near one of the mouths of the Nile; *Cæs.*: *Liv.*: *Hence, adj.*, Pelusius, a, um; *Pelusiâcus*, a, um; *Pelusiânus*, a, um; *Pelusiotes*, and *Pelusiota*.

PENĒLOPE, *es.* and PENĒLOPA, *æ.* Daughter of Icarus and Peribœa, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus; she is celebrated for her chastity and affection to her husband; *Cic.*, &c.

PENEUS (*trisyll.*), or PENEOS, *i. m.* A very clear river of Thessaly; *Liv.*: *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, Penêis; *Peneicius*, a, um.

PENŪS, *i. m.* A river of Colchis, falling into the Black Sea; *Ov.*

PENNUS, *i.* A Roman surname. *PENTHESILEA, æ.* A queen of the Amazons; *Virg.*: *Just.*: *Propert.*

PENTHEUS (*dissyll.*), *ei* and *eos*. A king of Thebes, son of Echion and Agave; he was torn in pieces by his mother, for slighting the rites of Bacchus; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Propert.* Hence, *adj.*, Penthêus (or, Pentheus), a, um; *Penthidês*.

PĒPĀRETHUS (os), *i.* An island of the Ægean sea, abounding in vines and olives; *Plin.*: *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, Pēparethus, a, um.

PERGAMUS (os), *i. f.* and PERGAMUM, *i. n.* I. A town of Mysia; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Pergamêus, a, um; *Pergameus*, a, um. II. It is frequently used of Troy, rarely in the singular number; *Ov.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Pergameus, a, um.

PĒRICLES, *is* and *i. m.* A celebrated orator and statesman of Athens; *Cic.*

PĒRILLUS, *i.* A celebrated statuary and manufacturer of metal images, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for Phalaris; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, Pērillus, a, um.

PERMESSUS, *i. m.* A river of Bœotia rising on mount Helicon, and therefore sacred to the Muses; *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, Permessius, a, um; *Permessis*.

PĒRO, *us.* Daughter of Neleus and Chloris, and sister of Nestor; *Propert.*

PERPERNA, or PERPERNA, *æ.* A Roman surname.

PĒRRĒBIA, or PĒRRĒBIA, *æ.* A country of Thessaly; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Pērrehæus, a, um.

PĒRSA, *æ. m.* A Persian. *Plur.* PĒRSÆ, The Persians; *Cic.*: *Nep.*

PHINEUS (dissyll.), ἔϊ and ἔος. I. A king and soothsayer of Salmidessus in Thrace; Val. Fl.: Ov. Hence, adj., Phineüs (néus), a, um. II. A son of Belus; Ov.

PHINTIAS, æ. A Pythagorean and intimate friend of Damon; Cic.

PHLEGETHON, tis. A burning river in the infernal regions; Virg.: Sen. Hence, adj., Phlegethontéus, a, um; Phlegethontis.

PHLEGRA, æ. A place or country of Macedonia inhabited by the giants; Sen.: Stat.: Val. Fl. Hence, adj., Phlegraeus, a, um. N.B. Campus Philegrus, Propert., near Pharsalus, or Philippi.

PHLEGYAS, æ. Son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis; he set fire to the temple of Apollo at Delphi; Virg.: Stat.

PHLIUS, untis. f. A town. I. Of Argolis; Ptol. II. Especially, Of Achaia; Liv. Hence, adj., Phliasius, a, um.

PHLISÆA, æ. A maritime town of Ionia, from which Marseilles was colonised; Liv. Hence, adj., Phlocænsis, æ; Phocæus, a, um; Phocaiicus, a, um; Phocais; Phocensis, e.

PHOCIS, Idis and Idos. f. A country of Greece; Liv. Hence, adj., Phocaiicus, a, um; Phocensis, e; Phocæus, a, um; Phocius, a, um.

PHOEBAS, i. q. Pythia; Ov.: Lucan.

PHOEBE, es. I. The sister of Phœbus, Diana, and the Moon; Ov.: Virg.: hence, for, *Night*; Ov. II. A daughter of Leucippus, carried away by Castor and Pollux; Ov.: Propert.

PHOEBUS, i. The god Apollo; Hor. &c. Hence, adj., Phœbas; Phœbëus (ëus), a, um.

PHOEBIGENA, æ. A son of Phœbus, i. e. Æsculapius; Virg.

PHOENICE, es. and PHOENICIA, æ. f. Phœnicia, a district of Syria; Cic. Hence, adj., Phœnicus, a, um; Phœnix; Phœnissus, a, um. N.B. Phœnissus, a, um. I. For, Theban; Stat. 2. Especially, for, Carthaginian; Stat.: Virg.: Ov.

PHOENICEUS, or PHOENICEUS, a, um. For Pompeius, Phœnician; afterwards, Carthaginian; Phœnicium pomum, Ov., a pomegranafe.

PHOENIX, icis. I. See PHOENICE.

PHILO, untis. f. I. See PHOENICE. II. The son of Amyntor, a friend of Pelæus, and companion of Achilles in the Trojan war; Cic.: Propert.: Ov. III. A river of Thessaly; Lucan.

PHOÏLŒA, es. f. I. A mountain of Arcadia; Ov.: Stat.: Lucan. II. Also another in Thessaly; Stat. Hence, Phoïlœticus, a, um.

PHOÏLOS, i. The name of a centaur; Lucan.: Virg.

PHOÏRAB, antis. I. A Trojan, father of Ilioneus; Hom. II. §. 490; the same person is perhaps meant, Virg. Æn. 5, 842. II. Another; Ov.

PHORACUS, i. A son of Neptune or of Pontus, by the Earth, father of the Gorgones and of the Grææ; Cic.: Lucan.: Virg. Hence, adj., Phorcynis, Phorcis, or Phorcys.

PHORMO, ðnis. I. A very witty parasite in a comedy of Terence, which is from him called Phormio. II. A Peripatetic philosopher at Ephesus; Cic.

PHORÏBŒOS (trisyll.), ἔϊ and ἔος. An ancient king of Argos; Stat. Hence, adj., Phoronéus, a, um; Phorðnis; a, um.

PHRAÏTES, or PHRAHATES, æ. A king of Parthia and Persia; Justin.: Hor.

PHRYGACUS, æ. Perhaps, A king or general of the Getæ; Ov.

PHRYGIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Plin.: Hor.: Liv. Hence, adj., Phrygiæus, a, um; Phrygius, a, um; Phryx.

PHRYNE, es. I. A certain prostitute residing at Athens in the time of Alexander the Great; Propert.: Val. Max. II. A Roman female; Hor. III. Another; Tibull.

PHRYXUS, i. A son of Athamas and Nephele. The story of his flight on the golden ram is well known; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., Phryxéus, a, um; Phryxiæus, a, um.

PHTHIA, æ. A town of Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles; Virg. Hence, adj., Phtias; Phtiota (tes); Phtiotis; Phtioticus, a, um; Phtius, a, um.

PHYCUS, untis. f. A promontory and town of Cyrenaica; Plin.: I.

PHYLAËE, es. f. A town of Magnesia in Thessaly, where Philius (who was a son of Phylacus), and after him, his son Proctæsius, reigned. Hence, perhaps, and partly from Phylacus, adj., Phylacæus; Phylacéus, a, um; Phylacides, or Phyllicides.

PHYLE, es. f. A fortress in Attica; Nep.: Justin.

PHYLLÆIS, Idis. f. Of a town in Thessaly, perhaps Phylle, or Phyllus. Thus also, Phyllicus, a, um.

PHYLLIS, Idis and Idos. I. Daughter

of Sithon king of Thrace; Ov. II. A fictitious name of a girl; Virg.: Hor.

PICANUS, i. m. A mountain near Picentia; Sil.

PICENTIA, æ. A town of Lower Italy; Sil. Hence, adj., Picentinus, a, um.

PICENUM, i. A country of Italy; Cæs. &c. Hence, adj., Picenus; Picentinus, a, um.

PICTAVI, ðrum. A people of Gaul. Hence, adj., Pictavicus, a, um.

PICTONES, um. i. q. Pictavi; Cæs.: Hirt.: Lucan.

PICTOR, ðris. A surname of the Fabian family.

PICUS, i. Son of Saturn, father of Latinus, husband of Canens, and king of the Aborigines in Italy; he was changed into a woodpecker; Ov.: Virg.: Juv.

PIERIA, æ. A country of Macedonia towards Thessaly; Liv. Hence, adj., Piericus, a, um; Pierius, a, um.

PIERIDES, um. I. The nine daughters of Pierus (os), a Macedonian, and Enippe who sang with the Muses for a wager, which they lost, and were changed into magpies. II. The nine Muses; Ov. &c.; but it is not known why they were so called: some say from Pieria in Macedonia; others, from mount Pierus in Thessaly; others from Pierius, son of Apollo. Hence, Pierides, for, *Poems*; Hor.

PIERIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Muses, poetic*; Ov.: Hor. II. See PIERIA.

PIERUS (os), i. See PIRIDES.

PILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PIMPLA, æ. f. (as is generally supposed) A mountain or place, fountain, &c., of Bœotia, near mount Helicon. This word and those derived from it are used only with reference to the Muses. Hence, adj., Pimplicis; Pimplicus, or Pimplæus, or Pimplis, a, um; Pimplias, or Pimplas, a, um; Pimplis, a, um; adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PINDARUS, a, um. A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Bœotia; Hor.

PINDENISSUS (inn). A town of Cilicia Cic.

PINDUS (os), i. A high mountain or chain of mountains which separates Thessaly from Epirus and Macedonia; Virg.: Ov.

PIREUS (trisyll.), or PIRÆUS, i. an PIREUM, i. One of the ports of Athens Cic.: Ov.: Catull.

PIRENE, es. f. A fountain in or near Corinth; Plaut. Hence, adj., Pirenis.

PIRITHOVS, or PERITHOVS, i. A native of Larissa, son of Ixion (according to others he was a son of Jupiter by Dia), king of the Lapthæ, husband of Hippodamia; the story of his descent into the infernal regions with Theseus is well known; *OV.*: *HOR.*: *MART.*

PIRUSVS, ÆRUM. A people of Illyria; *CÆS.*: *LIV.*: *VELL.*

PISA, æ. I. A town of Elis, where the Olympic games were held; *VIrg.*: *OV.*: *STAT.* Hence, *adj.*, Piseus, a, um.

II. PISÆ, ÆRUM. A town of Etruria, hodie Pisa; *LIV.*: *VIrg.* Hence, *adj.*, Pisanus, a, um.

PISACRUM, i. A town of Umbria; *CÆS.*: *CATULL.*: *CIC.*

PISIDIA, æ. A mountainous country of Asia; *LIV.*: hence, *Pisidæ*, The inhabitants.

PISISTRÆTES, i. A prince (tyrannus) or sovereign of Athens, father of Hippias and Hipparchus; *CIC.*: *JUSTIN.*: *GELL.*: *PHÆDR.* Hence, *adj.*, Pisisratides.

PISO, ÆNIS. A surname of the Calpurnian family.

PITANÆ, ES, or PITANA, æ. A town of Ætolia; *OV.* Hence, *adj.*, Pitanaeus, a, um.

PITHECUSA, æ, or PITHECUSÆ, ÆRUM. An island near Cumæ in Italy; *LIV.*: *OV.*

PITTACVS (OS), i. A philosopher of Mitylene, one of the Seven Sages; *CIC.*: *JUV.*: *NEP.*

PITTHEVS (DISSYLL.), æi and æOS. Son of Pelops, king of Troezen and father of Æthra; *OV.* Hence, *adj.*, Pitthæus; *Pitthæus*, a, um.

PLACENTIA, æ. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie Piacenza; *LIV.*: *VELL.*: *SIL.* Hence, *adj.*, Placentianus, a, um.

PLANASIA, æ. An island in the Ligurian sea, near Italy; *TAC.*: *VARR.*

PLANCIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Plancianus, a, um.

PLATÆÆ, ÆRUM. A town of Bœotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians; *CIC.*: *NEP.*: *JUSTIN.* Hence, *adj.*, Platæensis, e; *Platæus*, a, um.

PLATO (ON), ÆNIS. A celebrated philosopher of Athens, disciple of Socrates; *CIC.*: *HOR.* Hence, *adj.*, Platonicus, a, um.

PLAUVIVS, or PLOTIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Plautianus, a, um.

PLAUVIUS, M. ACCIVS. A celebrated

writer of comedies; *CIC.*: *HOR.* Hence, *adj.*, Plautinus, a, um.

PLEIAS (TRISYLL.), or PLEIAS (DISSYLL.), or PLIAS, aris. f. Plur. PLEIADES. Seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione, changed into a constellation; *OV.*

PLEIΩS (QUADRISYLL.), ES. Mother of the Pleiades, wife of Atlas, and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; *OV.*

PLEMYRIVM, i. A promontory near Syracuse; *VIrg.*

PLEURON, ÆNIS. A town of Æolia; *STAT.*: *OV.* Hence, *adj.*, Pleuronius, a, um.

PLINIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Plinianus, a, um.

PLISTHÈNES, I. Said by some to have been the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Hence, *adj.*, Plisthenides; *Plisthenius*, a, um; *OVID.* II. A son of Thyestes, before whom Atreus served him up as food; *SEN.*

PLUTO (ON), ÆNIS. A brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina, and king of the infernal regions; *VIrg.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, Plutonium, a, um.

PŒDALIVS, i. A son of Æsculapius, brother of Machaon, and a celebrated physician; *OV.*

PEAS, antis. The father of Philoctetes; *OV.* Hence, *adj.*, Pœantiades; *Pœantius*, a, um.

PENICEVS, a, um. See **PENICEVS.**

PENVS, a, um. Carthaginian (prop., Phœnician, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians); *VIrg.*: *PROPERT.*: *STAT.*: *HOR.*: *LIV.* Hence, *adj.*, Pœnicus, a, um.

PENVO (ON), ÆNIS. I. An Athenian philosopher, disciple of Anaxerates, and preceptor of Zeno; *VAL. MAX.*: *HOR.*: *CIC.* Hence, *adj.*, Polemonus, a, um.

II. A king of Pontus; Suet. Hence, adj., Polemoniâcus, a, um.

PŒLITES, æ. A son of Priam; *VIrg.*

POLLA (for Paula), æ. A Roman female name.

POLLENTIA, æ. The name of several towns; *PLIN.*, &c.

POLLIO, ÆNIS. A Roman surname.

POLLUX, ÆCIS. Son of Tyndarus and Leda, native of Sparta, and brother of Castor, Helen, and Clytemnestra; *CIC.*: *HOR.*: *MART.*

PŒLYBIUS, i. I. A celebrated Greek writer; *CIC.* II. A freedman of Augustus; *Suet.*

PŒLYBUS, i. I. A king of Corinth, who, with his wife, brought up Ædipus;

STAT. II. One of the suitors of Penelope; *OV.*

PŒLYCLETVS, i. A celebrated statuary and artist in bas-relief; *CIC.*: *MART.*

PŒLYCRATES, IS. A very prosperous prince (tyrannus) of Samos, who however died very miserably; *CIC.*: *Suet.*: *VAL. MAX.*

PŒLVĐAMAS, antis. A Trojan, son of Panthæus, and companion of Hector; *OV.*

PŒLVĐORVS, I. A son of Priam, who was intrusted to the care of Polymnestor king of Thrace, but was killed by him; *VIrg.*: *OV.* Hence, *adj.*, Polydorus, a, um.

PŒLVGNŒTVS, i. A native of Thasus, celebrated as a painter at Athens; *CIC.*

PŒLVHVNIA, æ. One of the nine Muses; *HOR.*: *VIrg.*: *OV.*

PŒLVIVS, i. A soothsayer, native of Corinth; *CIC.*

PŒLVYNESTOR, and PŒLVYNESTOR, ÆNIS. A king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Ilione, who killed Polydorus; *OV.*

PŒLVYNÈS, IS. Son of Ædipus, who died in single combat with his brother Eteocles, when fighting with him for the kingdom of Thebes; *STAT.*

PŒLVPHŒMVS (OS), i. One of the Cyclopes in Sicily. Ulysses very narrowly escaped being killed by him; *VIrg.*: *OV.*

PŒLVXENA, æ, or, POLYXENE, ES. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba; *OV.*

PŒLVXO, VS, f. An old female soothsayer of Lemnos; *STAT.*: *VAL. FL.*

PŒMÈTIA, æ. A town of Latium; *LIV.*: named Sinuessa Pometia; *id.*: called also, *Pometii, ÆRUM*; *VIrg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Pometinus*, a, um; from which some suppose *Pomptinus (Pomptinus)*, a, um, to be formed.

PŒMŒNA, æ. The goddess of fruit; *OV.*: *VARR.* Hence, *adj.*, *Pomonalis, e.*

PŒMPEII, ÆRUM. A town of Campania; *LIV.*

PŒMPEIVS (QUADRISYLL.), or commonly, PŒMPEIVS (TRISYLL.), a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Pompeianus*, a, um.

PŒMPLIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Pompiliâcus*, a, um.

PŒMŒNIIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Pomponiâcus*, a, um.

PŒNTIA, æ. An island of the Tuscan sea, near Latium; *Suet.*: *LIV.*

PŒNTIVS, or PŒMŒNIVS (Pomptinus) a, um. Denotes a country in Latium,

Plin.: Mart.: Liv.: Lucan. Those who write Pontinus (Pomptinus), derive it from Pomelia; (those who write Pontinus, from a town Pontia.

PONTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PONTUS, I. The Black Sea, otherwise called Pontus Euxinus; Cic.: Plin.: Val. Fl. Hence, *π.* I. All the country round about the Black Sea; Cic.: Ov. II. Particularly, A district of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, between Bithynia and Armenia; Virg.: Cic. Hence, adj., Ponticus, a, um.

POPILLIUS, or POPILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

POPILICOLA, æ. A surname of Valerius; it afterwards became Publicola.

POPPEUS, ã, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

POPULONIA, æ. A town of Etruria; Virg.

PORCIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PORPHYRIÓN, ónis. One of the giants; Hor.: Mart.

PORSENA, or PORSENA, æ. A king of Etruria, who endeavoured to reinstate the Tarquins; Liv.: Virg.

PORTECUS, or PORTUNUS, I. The name of a sea-deity, otherwise called Palæmon; or Cic. Hence, adj., Portunalis.

PŒSIDŒNIUS, I. A Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, disciple of Panætius and tutor of Cicero; Cic.

POSTUMIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Postumianus, a, um.

POTITIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Potitianus, a, um.

POTNIA, ãrum. An ancient town or village near Thebes in Bœotia; Plin. Hence, adj., Potnius.

PRENESTE, is, n. A town of Latium, celebrated for its roses, nuts, and especially for a temple of Fortune with an oracle; Propert.: Suet.: Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Prænestinus, a, um.

PRAMNIUS, a, um. Pramnian; vinum, a kind of excellent wine from the neighbourhood of Smyrna; Plin.

PRAXITELUS, is. A celebrated Greek statuary; Cic. Hence, adj., Praxitelus, or Praxitelus, a, um.

PRELIUS lacus. A lake of Etruria, hodie Lago di Castiglione; Cic.

PRÆMIS, i. I. Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and

father of Hector, Paris, and several others; he survived the capture of Troy, and was killed by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Priamæus; Priamæus, a, um; Priamides. II. Son of Polites, and grandson of the above-named Priam; Virg.

PRÆPUS, I. A certain obscene deity, worshipped principally at Lampascus; Ov.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Priapæus, a, um.

PRÆNE, es, f. A maritime town of Ionia, birthplace of Bias; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Priæneus, a, um; Priæneus, æ; Priæneus (trissyll.).

PRÆNUS, I. A surname of two poets; Ov.: Suet.

PRÆVERNUM, I. A town of Latium, hodie Piperno; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Privernus.

PRŒCAS (a), æ. A king of Alba; Virg.: Liv.

PRŒCLES, is and i. A descendant of Hercules, son of Aristodemus by Argia, and brother of Eurysthenes; Cic.: Nep.

PRŒCNE, or PRŒGNE, es. Daughter of Pandion king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus king of Thrace; she was changed into a swallow; Ov.

PRŒRIS, idis. Daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens, and wife of Cephalus; Ov.: Virg.

PRŒRISTES, æ, m. Son of Neptune, a noted robber who dwelt in Attica; Ov.

PRŒTULUS, I. A freedman of Augustus; Plin.: probably the one mentioned, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5.

PRŒULUS, I. The name of several persons. Hence, adj., Proculianus, or Proculæianus, a, um.

PRŒULUS, I. A Greek philosopher, native of Cea, teacher of rhetoric, tutor of Euripides, and, together with Xenophon, author of the celebrated fable of the choice of Hercules. Hence, adj., Prodicus, a, um.

PRŒTUS, I. A son of Abas and Oealea; he sent Bellerophon to Jobates, king of Lycia, with a letter ordering his death; Ov. Hence, adj., Protiæ.

PRŒMETHESUS (trissyll.), εἰ and ὄσος. A son of Iapetus by Clymene, brother of Atlas and Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion; his story is well known; Cic.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Promethæus, a, um; Promethides.

PRŒPERTIUS, I. Sext. Aurelius Propertius, a Roman poet, native of Umbria, and cotemporary with Ovid; Virg.: Plin.

PRŒPONTIS, idis and Idos. The Propontis, hodie Mar de Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus; Liv.: Catull.: Ov.

PRŒSĒLUNUS, I. Older than the moon. A name assumed by the Arcadians; Virg.

PRŒSERPINA, æ. Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and wife of Pluto; Cic.: Ov.: Virg.: Hor.

PRŒTAGORAS, æ. A philosopher and sophist at Athens, a native of Abdera in Thrace; Cic.

PRŒTEIUS, I. A son of Iphichus and Diomedea, brother of Podarces, and husband of Laodamia; he was the first Greek who perished before Troy; Ov.: Propert.

PRŒTEUS (dissyll.). A sea-deity who kept the sea-calves of Neptune; he could transform himself into various shapes; Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: Sil.

PRŒTOGENES, is. A celebrated painter of Caunus in Caria; Cic.

PRŒSIAS, æ. A king of Bithynia, who received Hannibal when he fled to him, but delivered him to the Romans, or at least caused him to fall into their hands; Cic.: Nep.: Liv.

PSEUDOPHILIPPUS, I. A false or pretended Philip; Cic.: Vell.: Flor.: Val. Max.

PRŒSIS, idis. A town of Arcadia; Ov.: Stat.

PRŒLEON (um), I. A town of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa; Liv.: Lucan.

PRŒLÆMUS, I. I. The first king of Egypt after the death of Alexander; each of his successors had this name Ptolemæus; Lucan. Hence, adj., Ptolemæus, a, um; Ptolémæius, a, um. II. A Greek mathematician; Tac.: Suet.

III. A king of Mauritania; Tac.

PUBLICIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Publicianus, a, um.

PUBLICOLA, æ. See POPILICOLA.

PUBLICILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PUBLICIUS, I. A Roman prænomen, usually written P. Hence, adj., Publicianus, a, um.

PUBLICIANUS, a, um. Carthaginian, after the manner of the Carthaginians; Cic.: Val. Max.

PUBLICIUS, a, um. Phœnician, or Carthaginian; Ov.

PUNICUS, a, um. I. Phœnician; Virg. II. Punic, or Carthaginian; Virg.

PUNUS, a, um.; e. g. Punior, more of a Carthaginian; Plaut.

PUPINUS, a, um. Of a part of Tusculum near Latium; Cic.; Liv. Hence, adj., Pupiniensis.

PURUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PUTEOLI, ōrum. A town on the coast of Campania, hodie Puzzuolo; Cic.; Liv. Hence, adj., Puteolanus, a, um.

PYDNA, æ. A town of Pieria in Macedonia; Liv.; Nep.; Justin. Hence, adj., Pydnensis, a, um.; Pydnensis, e.

PYGMALION, ōnis. Brother of Dido, and king of Tyre and Sidon; Virg. Hence, adj., Pygmalionus, a, um. I. Sidonian; Sil. II. Carthaginian; Sil.

PYLÆDES, æ and is. Son of Strophius king of Phocis, and a very firm friend of Orestes; Cic.; Ov.

PYRENE, es. A town of Ætolia; Stat.

PYLUS (os), i. f. The name of three towns in Peloponnesus, in each of which Nestor is said to have been born. Hence, adj., Pylius, a, um.

PYRAMUS, i. A youth of Babylon, who fled hence with his mistress Thisbe; Ov. Hence, adj., Pyramicus, a, um.

PYRENE, es. Mother of Ceynus by Mars; she was buried on the Pyrenees; Sil. Hence, I. The Pyrenean mountains, the Pyrenees; Sil.; Lucan; Tibullus. II. For, Spain; Sil. Hence, adj., Pyrenæus, a, um.

PYRGI, ōrum. A town of Etruria; Virg.; Liv. Hence, adj., Pyrgensis, e.

PYRRHA, æ. and PYRRHE, es. f. Daughter of Epimetheus by Pandora, and wife of Deucalion; Ov.; Sen. Hence, adj., Pyrrhaus, a, um.

PYRRO, ōnis. m. A philosopher of Elis, who doubted concerning every thing; Cic. Hence, adj., Pyrrhonian (neus).

PYRRHUS, i. The son of Achilles, called also Neoptolemus; Virg.

PYTHAGŌRAS, æ. A celebrated philosopher, prior to Socrates; Ov.; Justin. Cic.; Liv. Hence, adj., Pythagoreus, a, um; Pythagoricus, a, um.

PYTHO, us. f. The town Delphi on Parnassus in Phocis; Lucan. Hence, adj., Pythicus, a, um.; Pythius, a, um.

PYTHON, ōnis. m. A serpent killed by Apollo; Ov.; Lucan.

QUINTILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Quintilianus, a, um.

QUINTUS, or QUINCTUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Quintianus (Quinct.) a, um.

QUINTUS, a, um. (according to Macrobius Sat. I. 9. l. 9. bellorum potens, ab hasta, quam Sabini curim vocant) I. Subst. *The hurler of the lance, the powerful in war, the warlike*; hence, II. A name given, I. To Romulus; also to Romulus and Remus (gemini Quirini, Juv.). 2. To Janus. 3. To Antony. 4. To Augustus. III. Adj. For Quirinialis. — Hence, adj., Quirinalls, e; e. g. collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

QUIRS, itis. I. Properly, A native of Cures; Virg. II. A Roman, a Roman citizen; citizen, as opposed to *soldier*; Hor., &c.

R.

RACILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

RAMNES, ūm. and RAMNENSES, ūm. The name of one of the three centuries of knights established by Romulus; Liv.; hence, Ramnenses, for, *Knights*; Hor.

RÆVENNA, æ. A town of Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic sea; Cæs.; Sil. Hence, adj., Ravennas; Ravennatensis, e.

REATE, es. f. A town of the Sabines in Italy, or a lake (palus), hodie Rieti; Sil.; Liv. Hence, adj., Reatinus, a, um.

REGILLUS (um), i. A town of the Sabines in Italy, near which was a lake called lacus Regillus; Liv.; Cic. Hence, adj., Regillensis, e.; Regillianus, a, um.

REGIUM, or REGIUM LEPIDI. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie Reggio; Cic. Hence, adj., Regiensis, e.

REGIUS, i. A surname of the Attilian family at Rome.

REMI, or RHEMI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Belgica, near the modern Rheims; Cæs.

REMMUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

REMICUS, i. I. A king of Alba; Ov. II. l. q. Remus; Virg. III. Another; Virg.; Sil.

REMIUS, i. The brother of Romulus the first king of Rome; Liv.

REX, ōis. A surname of the Marcan family; also one Rupilus Rex is mentioned in Horace.

RHĀDĀMASTHUS (os), i. A native of Crete, son of Jupiter by Europa, and brother of Minos and Sarpedon; on account of his justice the poets have made him judge of the infernal regions; Virg.; Ov. RHĒTIA, or RHĒTIS, or RHĒTIA, æ. A country on the Alps; Vell.; Suet. Hence, adj., Rhætius, or Rætius (also Ithetius), a, um; Rhætus (Rætus, Retus), a, um.

RHAMNUS, untis. A town or place in Attica, where was a celebrated statue of the goddess Nemesis; Lucan. Hence, adj., Rhamnusis, idis; Rhamnusius, a, um.

RHEA, also RHĒA, æ. I. Otherwise called Cybele, or Ops, daughter of Uranus and the Earth, sister of the Titans, wife of her brother Saturn, and mother of the gods; Ov.; Stat. II. Rhea Silya, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus; Liv.

RHEGIUM (on), i. A town of the Brutii, at the southern extremity of Italy; Cic.; Liv. Hence, Rheginus, a, um.

RHENUS, i. m. The river Rhine; Virg.; Ov.; used also adjective; Hor.; also, Rhenus, an image of the Rhine; Mart. Hence, adj., Rhenanus, a, um.

RHESUS, i. A king of Thrace who came to assist the Trojans, but was killed by Ulysses and Diomedes; Virg.; Ov.

RHINTON, ōnis. A Greek dramatic poet; Cic. Hence, adj., Rhintonius, a, um.

RHION (um), i. A strait between the Ionian sea and the Corinthian gulf; Liv.

RHĒPÆUS, or RHĒPÆUS, also RHĒPÆUS, and RHĒPÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a certain country in the remotest part of Sarmatia, or Scythia, or the North; Virg.

RHŌDŌPE, es. A high mountain or chain of mountains in Thrace; Ov. Hence, adj., Rhodopelus, a, um; Rhodopæus, a, um.

RHŌDOS (us), i. f. An island (with a city of the same name) off the coast of Asia; Liv.; Hor. Hence, adj., Rhodius, a, um.

RHŒTEUM, *i.* A town and promontory of Troas; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj.; *Rhœtelus* (and contr. *Rhœticus*, *a*, *um*); *Rhœtensis*, *e*.

RHŒTUS, or RHŒTUS, *a*, *um*. I. One of the giants; *Hor.* II. A certain centaur; *Ov.*: *Virg.* III. A king of the Marsi; *Virg.*

RŒMA, *e*. The city Rome; *Liv.*, &c. Hence, adj., *Romanus*, *a*, *um*; whence also, *Romaniensis*, *e*; *Romanulus*, *a*, *um*.

RŒMŒTUS, *i.* Son of Iliia or Rhea Sylvia, and founder of Rome; *Liv.*, &c. Hence, adj., *Romularis*, *e*; *Romulensis*, *e*; *Romuleus* (and *lus*), *a*, *um*; *Romulides*.

ROSCIUS, *a*, *um*. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Rosciānus*, *a*, *um*.

RŒLICO (on), ōnis, *m.* A river near Ravenna in Italy; *Cic.*: *Lucan.*

RŒDLE, ōrum. A town of Calabria, birthplace of the poet Ennius; *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Rudinus*, *a*, *um*; *Rudius*, *a*, *um*; *Rodinus*, *a*, *um*.

RŒFRŒ, ōrum. A town of Campania; *Virg.*: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Rufranus*, *a*, *um*.

RŒPILIUS, *a*, *um*. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

RŒTILIUS, *a*, *um*. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Rutilianus*, *a*, *um*.

RŒTULUS, *a*, *um*. I. Subst. A Rutulian; *Virg.*: *Liv.* The Rutuli were a people of old Latium, whose chief town was Ardea. II. Adj. Rutulian; *Virg.*

S.

SĀBA, *æ*. A town of Arabia Felix; the neighbouring country abounded in frankincense. Hence, adj., *Sabeus*, *a*, *um*, *Sabæan*, and sometimes, *Arabian* (of Arabia Felix); *Virg.*

SABATA (Sabb.), ōrum. A maritime town in Liguria. Hence, adj., *Sabatus*, *a*, *um*; *Bruf.* in *Cic.* Ep.

SĀBĀTE, *es*. *f.* A town and lake of Etruria. Hence, *Sabatinius*, *a*, *um*; *Colum.*: *Liv.*: *Sabatius*, *a*, *um*; *Sil.*

SĀBĒZIUS, or SABADIUS, or SABACIUS, *i.* A name of Bacchus; *Cic.*

SABELLUS, *a*, *um*. (dimin. of *Sabinus*) I. Samnite, because the Samnites were descended from the Sabines; *Liv.*: *Virg.*: *Hor.* II. Sabine, as some sup-

pose; *Virg.*—Hence, adj., *Sabellicus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀBINUS, *a*, *um*. I. Sabine, or of belonging to the Sabines (Sabini), a people near Latium. II. A Roman surname; whence the adj. *Sabinianus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀCĒ, ōrum. A people of Asia, far beyond the Caspian sea; *Catull.*: *Plin.*

SĀCRĀNI, ōrum. Perhaps, A people or inhabitants of a city of Latium. Hence, adj., *Sacranus*, *a*, *um*; *Virg.*

SĀGRĀS, *is*. A river of Phrygia and Bithynia; *Ov.*: called also, *Sangarius*; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Sagaritis*.

SĀGRA, *æ*. A river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the Brutii, celebrated for a battle between the people of Croton and the Locrians.

SĀGUNTUS (os), and SAGUNTUM, *i.* A town of Hispania Tarraconensis; *Liv.*: *Sil.*: *Flor.* Hence, adj., *Saguntinus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀLĀMIS (min), inis, and SALAMINA, *æ*. I. An island and town in the Sinus Saronicus; *Ov.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* II. *Salamis* is also a town of Cyprus, built by Teucer, the son of Telamon; *Cic.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., *Salaminius*, *a*, *um*.

SĀLĀPIA, *æ*. A town of Apulia; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Salapinus*, *a*, *um*; *Salapitanus*, *a*, *um*.

SALEIUS BARBUS. An excellent but poor poet in the time of Domitian; *Juv.*: *Quint.*

SALENTINI (Sall.), ōrum. A people on the coast of Calabria; *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Salentinus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀLERNUM, *i.* A town of the Picentini in Italy, hodie Salerno; *Liv.*: *Hor.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Salernitanus*, *a*, *um*.

SALLUSTIUS, *a*, *um*. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Sallustianus*, *a*, *um*.

SALLUVII, and SALVI, ōrum, or SALYES, *um*. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; *Liv.*: *Flor.*: *Plin.*

SALMŒNEUS (trisyll.), ōi and ōos. A son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, Athamas, &c., and father of Tyro; he tried to imitate the thunder and lightning of Jupiter; *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Salmonis*.

SĀLO, ōnis. A river of Hispan. Tarracon.; *Mart.*

SĀLŒNA, *æ*. and SALONE, ōrum. A town of Dalmatia; *Cæs.*: *Lucan.*: *Hirt.*

SAMB, *es*. *f.* I. An island of the Ionian sea; *Liv.*: *Ov.*: *Sil.* II. The chief town of Cephalenia; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Samæus*, *a*, *um*.

SANNIUM, *i.* A country of Italy; *Liv.*:

Flor. Hence, adj., *Sannis*; *Sannitis*, *e*; *Sanniticus*, *a*, *um*.

SANUS (us), *i*. *f.* I. An island of the Ægean sea, over against Ephesus; *Hor.*: *Liv.* Juno received divine honours there. Hence, adj., *Sanius*, *a*, *um*. II. With the epithet Thracia, *i. e.* Thracia, The island Samothrace; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

SAMOTHRĀCĒ, *es*, and SAMOTHRĀCĒ, *æ*. *f.* An island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace; *Liv.*: *Plin.*: called also *Samothracia*; *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Samothracius*, *a*, *um*; *Samothracenus*, *a*, *um*; *Samothrax*.

SANTŒNES, *um*. and SANTŒNI, ōrum. The people of Santonge; *Lucan.*: *Cæs.* Hence, adj., *Santonicus*, *a*, *um*.

SAPPHO, *us*. *f.* A lyric poetess of the island Lesbos; *Ov.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., *Sapphicus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀRDĀNĀPĀLUS, *i.* The last king of Assyria; *Cic.*: *Juv.*: *Ov.*: hence, fig., *A voluptuous person*; *Mart.*

SARDINIA, *æ*. An island near Italy; *Cic.*: *Mart.* Hence, adj., *Sardinianus*, *a*, *um*; *Sardinensis*, *e*; *Sardinus*, *a*, *um*; *Sardinus*, *a*, *um*; *Sardous*, *a*, *um*; *Sardus*, *a*, *um*.

SARDUS, *is*. *f.* and more frequently plural, *SARDES*, or *SARDEIS*, *um*. The chief town of Lydia; *Hor.*: *Cic.*: *Nep.* Hence, adj., *Sardius*, *a*, *um*; *Sardianus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀRMĀTA, *æ*. *m.* *f.* *Sarmatian*; *Lucan.*: *Juv.* Plur. *SARMATĒ*, The Sarmatians, inhabitants of Sarmacia; *Plin.* Hence, *i.* *Sarmatia*, *æ*. Their country. II. adj., *Sarmaticus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀRPEDŒN, ōnis. A son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos and Rhadamantus; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

SĀRRA, or SARA, *æ*. The old name of Tyre in Phœnicia; *Plaut.* Hence, adj., *Sarrānus*, *a*, *um*. I. *Tyrian*; *Virg.*: *Juv.*: *Sil.* II. *Carthaginian*; *Sil.*

SĀRSINA, *æ*. A town of Umbria, the birthplace of *Plautus*; *Mart.*: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Sarsinus*.

SĀRUS (os), *i.* A river of Cilicia; *Liv.*

SĀSON, or SASSON, ōnis. *m.* A small island of the Ionian sea; *Lucan.*: *Sil.*

SĀSSIUS, *a*, *um*. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀTICŒLA, *æ*. A town of Samnium; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Saticulanus*, *a*, *um*; *Saticulus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀTICŒM, *i.* A town of Latium; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Flor.* Hence, adj., *Satricianus*, *a*, *um*.

SĀTRĒRIANUS, *a*, *um*; *e*. *g.* *caballus*,

Hor., probably refers to a country; but what country is uncertain.

SĀTURNUS, *i.* Son of Uranus and Terra, husband of Ops or Ithea, and father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Juno, &c.; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj. I. Saturninus, *i.* um; e. g. tellus, *i.* e. Italy. Virg.: Saturnia, *sc.* colonia. A town of Etruria; Liv.: whence, adj., Saturninus, *a.* um. II. Saturnalis, *e.* e. g. Saturnalia, *sc.* iolenia, or festa; Cic.: whence, adj., Saturnallicus (tius), *a.* um. III. Saturnigena, A son or daughter of Saturn; Sida.

SĀVO, *ōns.* *m.* I. A river of Campania; Stat.: Plin. II. A town of Etruria; Liv.

SĀCRŌMĀTER (*a*), *æ.* A Sarmatian; Ov.: Mart.

SĀURŌMĀTIS, *ids.* Sarmatia; Plin.: Mel.

SĀXA, *æ.* *m.* A Roman surname.

SĀVŌLA, *æ.* An epithet of the Mucian family.

SĀMĀNDER, *dri.* A river of Mysia and Troas; Catull.: Hor.

SĀNTINIUS, or **SĀNTINIUS**, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀNTIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Scantianus, *a.* um.

SĀPTIUS, *a.* um. I. Of or belonging to Scaptia, a town of Latium; Sil.: Liv.

II. Adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀURUS, *i.* A surname of some Roman families, as the Emilian, Aurelian, &c.

SĀPESIS, *is.* A town of Mysia. Hence, adj., Scapsus, *a.* um; Cic.

SĀCHNEUS (*dissyll.*), *ē* and *ōs.* Father of Atalanta and Clymenus. Hence, adj., Schœnis; Schœnis; Schœneius, *a.* um.

SĀCIATHOS (*us*), *i.* An island of the Egean sea; Liv.: Val. Fl.

SĀCPIO, *ōns.* A surname of the celebrated Cornelian family. Hence, adj., Scipides (*a*); Scipionarius, *a.* um.

SĀCRIBŌNIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Scribonianus, *a.* um.

SĀCLĀCEON (*um*), also **SĀCLĀCCON** (*um*), *i.* A town of the Brutii in Lower Italy; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Scylacæus, *a.* um.

SĀCLLA, *æ.* I. A rock in the territory of the Brutii in Lower Italy, projecting into the sea over against the whirlpool Charybdis; Virg. II. The daughter of Phœrus, said to have been changed into the above-mentioned rock; Ov. III.

Daughter of Nisus king of Megara.—Hence, adj., Scyllæus, *a.* um.

SĀCVROS (*us*), *i.* *f.* An island of the Egean sea; Liv.: Stat.: Cic. Hence, adj., Scyreis; Scyreticus, *a.* um; Scyrius, *a.* um; Scyricus, *a.* um; Scylus, *a.* um.

SĀCTHA (*ea*), *æ.* A Scythian; Cic.: Hor. Also, adj., Scythian; Sen. Hence, subst., Scythia. The country of the Scythians; Justin.: Ov.: and adj., Scythicus, *a.* um; Scythis.

SĀEBETHOS (*us*), and **SĀEBĒTOS** (*us*), *m.* A small river of Campania; Stat. Hence, adj., Sebethis.

SĀEBŌTĀNIA, *æ.* A district of Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, adj., Sédetanus, *a.* um.

SĀGESTA, *æ.* A town of Sicily; Cic.: otherwise called Acesta; Virg. Hence, adj., Segestanus, *a.* um; Segestensis, *e.*

SĀGUSĀNI, *ōrum.* A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.: called also Sebusiani; Cic.

SĀIVS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Seivianus, *a.* um.

SĀLEUCIA (*ēa*), *æ.* The name of several towns; viz. in Mesopotamia, Elymais, Pisidia, Cilicia, Lydia, Syria, Palestine; Plin., &c. Hence, adj., Seleucensis, *e*; Seleucenus, *a.* um.

SĀLINUS, *untis.* A maritime town of Sicily; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Selinuntius, *a.* um; Selinusius, *a.* um.

SĀMĒLE, *es.* and **SĀMĒLA**, *æ.* Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and mother of Bacchus; Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Semelicus (*confr. ōs*), *a.* um.

SĀMĀRĀNIS, *is* and *idos.* Wife of Ninus, queen of Assyria and builder of Babylon; Ov.: Juv. Hence, adj., Semiramius, *a.* um.

SĀMPRŌNIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sempronianus, *a.* um.

SĀNA, *æ.* A town of Umbria; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Senensis, *e.*

SĀNECA, *æ.* A surname of the Annæan family.

SĀNŌNES, *um.* A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the modern Sens; Cæs.: Stat.: Sil.

SĀNTIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀPLASIA, *sc.* via, or platea. A street at Capua, where unguents were sold; Cic.

SĀPTIMIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀNES, *untis.* A people in the interior of

Asia, in or near China; Virg.: Ov.: Hor. Hence, adj., Sericus, *a.* um.

SĀRĀNUS, or **SĀRRĀNUS**, *i.* A Roman surname.

SĀRĀPIO (*on*), *ōns.* The name of several persons; Cic.: Cæs.: Plin.

SĀRĀPIS, *is* and *idos.* An Egyptian god, otherwise called Apis and Osiris; Plin.

SĀRGĀIUS, *a.* um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sergianus, *a.* um.

SĀRĪPHOS (*us*), *i.* One of the Cyclopes; Cic. Hence, adj., Seriphus, *a.* um.

SĀRTŌRIUS, *a.* um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sertorianus, *a.* um.

SĀRVILIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Scrvilianus, *a.* um.

SĀVIUS, *i.* A Roman prænomen; especially of the Sulpician family. Hence, adj., Servianus, *a.* um.

SĀSŌRĀSIS, *is* and *idos.* An ancient king of Egypt; Tac.: Lucan.

SĀSTOS (*us*), *i.* *f.* A town of Thrace on the Hellespont, over against Abydos; Liv.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Sestiacus, *a.* um; Sestias; Sestus, *a.* um.

SĀTĀBIS (*Sæt.*), *is.* A town of Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, adj., Seta-bitanus (*Sæt.*), *a.* um.

SĀTĪA, *æ.* A town of Latium novum, birthplace of Valerius Flaccus, and celebrated for its wine; Mart.: Sil.: Liv. Hence, adj., Setinus, *a.* um.

SĀVERUS, *i.* The surname of several persons. Hence, adj., Severianus, *a.* um.

SĀXTILIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sextilianus, *a.* um.

SĀXTIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sextianus, *a.* um.

SĀBYLLA, *æ.* An ancient prophetic and priestess of Apollo. There were ten celebrated Sibyls, the most noted of whom is that of Cumæ; Virg. Hence, adj., Sibyllinus, *a.* um.

SĀCAMBER (*brus*), *bra*, *brum.* Sicambrian, a Sicambrian; Hor.: Suet. The Sicambri were a people of Germany, who afterwards crossed over into Gaul.

SĀCĀNI, *ōrum.* A people of Spain, who afterwards settled in Sicily; Virg. Hence, subst., Sicānia, Sicily; Ov.: whence adj., Sicānius, *a.* um; Sicānis; Sicānus, and Sicānus, *a.* um.

SĀCĒLIS, *idis.* Sicilian; Virg.: Ov.

SĀCHÆUS (*Sych.*), *i.* The husband of Dido; Virg.: Ov.

SĀCILIA, *æ.* The island Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Siciliensis, *e*; Siculus, *a.* um.

SICYON, ὄνις. A town of Achaia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Sicyoniūs, a, um.

SIDA, æ. A town of Pamphylia; Liv.: Cic.

SIDICINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the town Teanum Sidicinum in Campania; Virg.: Sil.: Liv.

SIDON, ὄνις and ὄνις. A town of Phœnicia; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sidoniūs, a, um; Sidonis; Sidonius, a, um.

SIGËM, i. An ancient town and promontory of Troas; Cic. Hence, adj., Sigëius (and contr. -ëus), a, um.

SIGNIA, æ. A town of the Volsci, noted for its harsh wine; Liv. Hence, adj., Signinus, a, um.

SILA, æ. A forest of the Bruttii in Italy; Cic.: Virg.

SILANUS, i. A surname of the Junian family. Hence, adj., Siliniānus, a, um.

SILĀRUS, i. m. A river of Lucania; Virg.: Sil.: called also Siler; Lucan.

SILENCIUS, i. 1. The tutor of Bacchus; Ov.: Cic. 11. A Greek writer; Cic.: Nep.: Liv.

SILIUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Silianus, a, um.

SILVANUS (Sylv.), i. A god of forests and fields; Virg.: Hor.

SIMOIS, entis. A river near Troy; Virg.

SIMONIDES, is. A poet, native of Cea; Cic.: Phædr. Hence, adj., Simonidëus, a, um.

SIXON, ὄνις. A Grecian, son of Æsimus, and so nephew of Ulysses, who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse; Virg.

SINŌPE, es. f. A town of Paphlagonia, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Sinopensis, e; Sinopëus (trisyll.); Sinopicus, a, um; Sinopis.

SINUSSA, æ. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv.: Tac. Hence, adj., Sinuessanus, a, um.

SIPONTUM, i. A town of Apulia; Liv.: called also, Sipus, untis; Lucan.; also, Sipus, indecl.; Sil.

SIPYLUS, i. m. A mountain of Lydia and Phrygia major on which Niobe is said to have been changed into a stone; Liv.: Plin.: Sen. Hence, adj., Sipyliëus, a, um.

SIRENÆUS, um. Three daughters of the river Achelous and one of the Muses, half human and half bird, who by their sweet singing allured sailors; Cic.: Ov.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Sirenæus, a, um; Sirenus, a, um.

SISENNA, æ. L. Cornelius Sisenna, an orator and historian; Cic.: Sall.: Ov.

SISYPHUS (os), i. Son of Æolus and Enarete, husband of Merope, brother of Salmoneus, &c., and king of Corinth; from the Corinthian isthmus he infested Attica with robbers, but was killed by Theseus; his punishment in the infernal regions is well known; Ov.: Cic.: Hor. SITHON, ὄνις. A Sithonian or Thracian, or of in Thrace; Ov. SITHONIA was properly part of Thrace. Hence, adj., Sithoniūs; Sithonius, a, um.

SITIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SMINTHEUS (dissyll.), ἔι and ἔος. A surname of Apollo; Ov. Hence, adj., Smintheus (trisyll.), a, um; Sminthius, a, um.

SMYRNA, æ. A maritime town of Ionia; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Smyrneus, a, um. SOCRĀTES, is. A celebrated Athenian philosopher; Cic. Hence, adj., Socratëus, a, um; Socraticus, a, um.

SŌLON, ὄνις. 1. One of the Seven Sages of Greece, and the lawgiver of the Athenians; Cic.: Juv.: Liv. 11. Another person; Liv.

SOLONIUS, a, um. Of a country in Latium near Lanuvium, Solonian; Liv.: Cic.

SŌLYMA, ōrum. The city Jerusalem; Mart. Adj., Solyms, a, um.

SOLYMUS, or SOLIMUS (os), i. A Trojan and attendant of Æneas; Ov.: Sil.

SOPHÈNE, es. f. A district of Armenia major; Lucan.

SŌPHOCLES, is. A celebrated Athenian tragic writer; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Sophocleus, a, um.

SORA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv.: Sil.: Juv. Hence, adj., Soranus, a, um.

SŌRACTE, or SAURACTE, is. n. and SORACTES, is. m. A mountain of Etruria, sacred to Apollo; Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Socraticus, a, um.

SOSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sosiānus, a, um.

SŌTĀDES, is. A certain poet; Mart. Hence, adj., Sotadëus, a, um; Sotadicus, a, um.

SPARTA, æ. or SPARTE, es. f. The capital of Laconia; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Spartānus, a, um; Sparticus, a, um; Spartiātes; Spartiaticus, a, um; Sparticus, a, um.

SPARTACUS, i. A gladiator who carried on war in Italy against the Romans; Flor.: Hor.: Cic.

SPERCHËUS, or SPERCHIUS (ἔος, ἰος). A river of Thessaly; Ov.: Virg.

SPEUSIPPUS, i. An Academic philosopher of Athens; Cic.

SPHINX, gis. The sphinx, a kind of monster near Thebes; Plaut.: Auson.: hence, an image or figure of this monster; Quint.: Plin.

SPOLETIUM (tum), i. A town of Umbria, hodie Spoleto; Vell.: Liv. Hence, adj., Spoletinus, a, um; Spoletanus, a, um.

SPURINNA, or SPURINA, æ. A celebrated soothsayer, whose warnings to Cæsar were disregarded; Cic.: Suet.

SPURIUS, i. A Roman nomen, usually written Sp.

STABIA, ærum. A town of Campania; Ov. Hence, adj., Stabiānus, a, um.

STAGIRA, æ. A town of Macedonia, birthplace of Aristotle; Plin. Hence, adj., Stagiritis.

STATIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

STATIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

STELLĀTIS, e. or STELLAS, ātis, ager; in Campania, probably named from an old town Stella; Cic.: Liv.

STENTOR, ὄνις. A Greek celebrated for his loud voice; Juv.

STĒRŌPE, es. One of the Pleiades; Ov.

STĒRŌPES, is or æ. One of the Cyclopes; Ov.: Virg.

STERTINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

STĒSICHŪRUS, i. A Greek poet of Himera in Sicily; Cic.: Hor.

STHENEBŒA, or STHENOBŒA, æ. Daughter of Jobates king of Lycia, and wife of Prætus king of Argos; she fell in love with Bellerophon; Juv.: Hygin. Hence, adj., Stenebœus, a, um.

STHENËLUS, i. 1. A distinguished Greek, son of Capanëus, who fought at Troy; Virg. 11. The father of Cyncus, Ov. Hence, adj., Steneleus, a, um; Stenelëus. 111. Son of Perseus and Andromache, and father of Eurystheus. Hence, adj., Steneleus, a, um.

STILPON (o), ὄνις. A philosopher of Megara in Attica, and preceptor of Zeno of Citium; Cic.: Sen.

STRŒCHĀDES, um. Five remarkable islands on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Les îles d'Hieres; Tac.

STRĀBO, ὄνις. A surname of some Roman families, as, of the Fannian, Pompeian, &c.

STRATO (on), *ónis*. I. A philosopher and physician of Lampsacus; Cic. II. A certain slave and physician; Cic.

STRATÓNICA, *æ*. A town of Caria; Jv. Hence, adj., *Stratonicensis*, *e*.

STRONGLE, *es*. An island between Sicily and Italy; Sil.

STRÓPHUS, *i*. King of Phocis, and brother of Pylades; Ov.

STRYMON (o), *ónis*. A river between Macedonia and Thrace; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., *Strymónis*; *Strymonius*, *a*, *um*.

STRYPHÁLIS (os), *i*. and **STRYPHALUM**. A lake of Arcadia, with a mountain, river, and town of the same name, celebrated for a kind of bird peculiar to it; Jcr.: Stat. Hence, adj., *Stryphalicus*, *um*; *Stryphalis*.

STRYS, *ýpis* and *ýcos*. I. A fountain near Nemeis and Pheneus in Arcadia, which afterwards becomes a river or lake; Jcn.: Curt.; Plin.: II. In fable, A water or lake in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., *Stygius*, *a*, *um*.

STRÓRA, or **SUBÓRA**, *æ*. The name of a street or place at Rome; Liv.: Mart.: uv.: Pers. Hence, adj., *Suburanensis*, *is*; *Suburana*, *a*, *um*.

SUCRO, *ónis*. m. A town at the mouth of a river of the same name in Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv. Hence, adj., *Sucroensis*, *e*.

SUDERTUM, *i*. A town of Etruria. Hence, adj., *Sudertanus*, *a*, *um*; Liv.

SUËSSA, *æ*. The name of two towns in Italy. I. One, surnamed Aurunca, in Campania; Liv.: Sil.: Cic. II. Another, surnamed Pometia, in Latium; Jv. Hence, adj., *Suessanus*, *a*, *um*; *Suessetanus*, *a*, *um*.

SUËSSONES, or **SUËSSONES**, *um*. A people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons; Jfr.: Liv.: Cæs.: Lucan.

SUCRÉNUS, *a*, *um*, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SUCVI, *órum*. An ancient and extensive nation of Germany; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., *Suevicus*, *a*, *um*.

SULLA, or **SYLLA**, *æ*. A surname of the Cornelian family. Hence, adj., *Sullanus*, *a*, *um*.

SULMO, *ónis*. m. A town in the territory of the Peligii, birthplace of Ovid; Jv.: Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., *Sulmonensis*, *e*.

SULPICIUS (*tius*), *a*, *um*, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Sulpicianus* (*tianus*), *a*, *um*.

SUMMANUS, *i*. The name of a certain unknown deity; Ov.: Cic.: Liv.

SUNNIUM (on), *i*. A town and promontory of Attica; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.

SURA, *æ*. The surname of some Roman families.

SURRENTUM, *i*. A town of Campania, celebrated for the goodness of its wine; Plin.: Sil.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., *Surrentinus*, *a*, *um*.

SURUS, *a*, *um*, for *Syrus*, *a*, *um*; Plaut. **SŪSA**, *órum*. A city, formerly metropolis of Persia; Plin.: Propert.: Curt. Hence, adj., *Susianus*, *a*, *um*; *Susis*.

SŪBĀRIS, *is*, *m*. I. A river and town of Lucania; Ov.: Plin.: the town was rebuilt and called Thurium. Hence, adj., *Sybarita*; *Sybaritanus*, *a*, *um*; *Sybariticus*, *a*, *um*; *Sybaris*.

SŪBĀRIS, *is*, *m*. The name (probably fictitious) of a youth; Jlor.

SŪBŌTA, *órum*. A harbour of Epirus; Cic.

SŪEDRA, *órum*. A town of Cilicia; Lucan.

SŪENE, *es*, *f*. A town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its marble; Lucan.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., *Syenites*.

SŪMĒTIUM (us), *i*. A river and town of Sicily; Plin.: II. Hence, adj., *Symæthæus*, *a*, *um*; *Symæthis*; *Symæthius*, *a*, *um*.

SŪMPLEGĀDES, *um*. Two islands of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Thracian Bosphorus; Ov.

SŪNNĀDA, *órum*. **SŪNNAS**, *ádis* or *ádos*. A town of Phrygia major, celebrated for its marble; Cic.: Stat.: Mart. Hence, adj., *Synnadensis*, *e*; *Synnadicus*, *a*, *um*.

SŪPHAX, *ácis*. A celebrated king of Numidia, son-in-law of Hasdrubal; Liv.: Sil.: Juv.

SŪRĀCŪSĒ, *árum*. A celebrated maritime city of Sicily, birthplace of Archimedes, Theocritus, Epicharmus, &c.; Liv.: &c. The city is described, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 52, &c. Hence, adj., *Syracusæus*, *a*, *um*; *Syracusiæus*, *a*, *um*; *Syracósius*, *a*, *um*.

SŪRIA, *æ*. A district of Asia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., *Syriacus*, *a*, *um*; *Syriacus*, *a*, *um*; *Syris*, *a*, *um*; *Syrus*, *a*, *um*.

SŪROS, *i*. One of the Cyclopes; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., *Syrius*.

SŪRYTES, *ium*. Two quicksands in the Mediterranean sea off the coast of Africa.

T.

TABRĀCA, *æ*. A town of Numidia; Juv.

TABURNUS, *i*. m. A mountain in Italy, between Sambunio and Campania; Virg.: hodie *Taboro*.

TACITUS, *i*. I. C. Cornel. Tacitus, an orator and historian of the first century. II. A Roman emperor, of the third century.

TĒNĀRUS (os), *i*. m. and *f*. and **TĒNARUM** (on), *i*. n. A mountain and promontory of Laconica, celebrated for its purple and marble; TJbull.: Jlor.: Sen.: Plin. Hence, adj., *Tenarides*; *Tenaris*; *Tenarius*, *a*, *um*.

TĀGES, *etis* and *æ* or *is*. Son of Genus and grandson of Jupiter, who first made known the art of divination in Etruria.

TAGUS, *i*. A celebrated river of Spain and Portugal, hodie *Tajo*; Liv.: it was celebrated for the gold sand which it was said to carry down; Ov.: Stat.: Sil.

TĀLACS, *i*. A son of Bias and Pero, and father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, &c. Hence, adj., *Talaionides*; *Talaionius*, *a*, *um*.

TĀLTHŪBIUS, *i*. A herald and messenger of Agamemnon at Troy; Plaut.: Ov.

TĀMĒSIS, or **TĀMĒSIS**, *is*. The river Thames; Cæs.: also, *Tamesa*, *æ*; Tac.: Dio *Cæs*.

TĀMPHĪLUS, *i*. A Roman surname. Hence, adj., *Tamphilanus*, *a*, *um*.

TĀNAGER, or **TĀNĀGRUS** (os), *i*. A river of Lucania; Virg.

TĀNĀGRA, *æ*. A town of Bœotia; Liv.: Cic. Hence, *Tanagraus*, *a*, *um*; *Tanagrus*, *a*, *um*.

TĀNĀNIS, *is*. The river Don; Hor.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., *Tanaites* (*ta*); *Tanaiticus*, *a*, *um*.

TĀNĀQUIL, *ilis*. Wife of the elder Tarquin king of Rome; Liv.: hence, for, *An ambitious or imperious wife*; Juv.

TĀNTÁLŪS (os), *i*. Son of Jupiter, husband of Dione, father of Pelops and Niobe; his story is well known; Ov.: &c. Hence, adj., *Tantalæus*, *a*, *um*; *Tantalicus*, *a*, *um*; *Tantalides*; *Tantalus*.

TĀPRŪBĀNE, *os*, *f*. A large island of India; Ov.: Pliu.: hodie *Ceylon*.

TĀRAS, *antis*. I. Son of Neptune, said to have built Tarentum; Stat. II. The town Tarentum; Lucan.

TARĀTALLA. A fictitious name of a cook; *Mart.*

TARCHO, or TARCHON (Tarcon), ōnis or ontis. A noble Etrurian; *Virg.*

TARENTUM, i. n. and TARENTUS, i. f. A town of Lower Italy; *Liv.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., Tarentinus, a, um.

TARPEIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Tarpelianus, a, um.

TARQUINI, ōrum. A town of Etruria; *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., i. Tarquinus, a, um. N. B. Tarquinus, the name of two kings of Rome; *Liv.*, &c.; whence Tarquinus, a, um, Belonging to their family; *Liv.* II. Tarquiniensis, e.

TARQUINIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Tarquitanus, a, um.

TARRACINA (Terr.), æ. and TARRACINÆ (Terr.), ōrum. A town of Latium, formerly called Anxur; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

TARRACO, ōnis, f. A town of Hispan. Tarraco, which gives its name to the district; *Liv.*: *Cæs.*: *Mart.* Hence, adj., Tarracensis, e.

TARSUS (os), i. f. The chief town of Cilicia; *Plin.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., Tarsensis, e.

TARTĀRUS (os), i. m. Plur. TARTARA, ōrum. I. The part of the infernal regions in which the wicked are confined; *Virg.*: also, the whole of the infernal regions; *Ov.* II. Pluto, with the addition of pater; *Val. Fl.* III. A river of Italy; *Tac.*

TARTESSUS (os), i. f. A town of Hispania Bætica; *Plin.* Hence, adj., Tartessus, a, um; Tartessusis, a, um; and Tartessus.

TATIUS, i. Tit. Tatius, a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned at Rome conjointly with Romulus; *Liv.*: *Propert.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., Tatiianus, a, um.

TAULANTH, ōrum. A people of Grecian Illyria; *Plin.* Adj., Taulantius, a, um; *Lucan.*: *Sil.*

TAUNUS, i. A mountain of Germany; *Tac.*

TAURI, ōrum. A Scythian people on a peninsula, hence called Chersonesus Taurica, bodie the Crimea; *Plin.* Hence, adj., Tauricus, a, um; *Ov.*: *Juv.*

TAURINI, ōrum. An Alpine people in Piedmont; *Liv.*: *Tac.*

TADRŌNĪUM (minium), i. A town of Sicily; *Cic.*: *Plin.*

TĀYĒTE (quadrisyll.). One of the Peliades; *Ov.*: *Virg.*

TĀYĒTUS (quadrisyll.), i. m. and

TĀYĒTA, ōrum. n. A mountain near Sparta; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Virg.*

TEANUM, i. I. Teanum Sidicinum, a town of Campania; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: also simply, Teanum; *Cic.*: *Hor.* II. Teanum Apulum, a town of Apulia; *Cic.*: also simply, Teanum; *Cic.*: *Mela.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Teanensis, e.

TEATE, es. A town of the Marrucini in Italy; *Sil.*

TEGESSA, æ. Daughter of Teuthras; she was taken captive by Ajax, and became his mistress; *Ov.*: *Hor.*

TECTŌSAGES, um. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; *Cæs.*: *Plin.*: also, Tectosagi; *Liv.*

TEGEA, æ. or TEGEE, es. A town of Arcadia; *Liv.* Hence, adj., Tegeæus, or Tegeæus, a, um; Tegeates (a); Tegeatæus, a, um; Tegeatis.

TEIA (trisyll.). The name of a certain female; *Propert.*

TELAMON (o), ōnis. Son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, father of Ajax and Teucer, and king of the island Salamis; *Stat.*: *Val. Fl.*: *Justin.* Hence, adj., Telamoniades; Telamonius, a, um.

TELECHINES, um. An ancient people of Crete, otherwise called Curetes; *Ov.*

TELEBOE, ōrum. A people of Acarnania, some of whom inhabited the island Capree in the bay of Naples; *Virg.*: *Tac.* Hence, adj., Telebois.

TELEGONUS, i. A son of Ulysses and Circe, said to have founded Tusculum; *Hor.*: *Ov.*: *Propert.*: *Sil.*

TELEMACHUS, i. Son of Ulysses and Penelope; *Hor.*: *Ov.*

TELEPHUS, i. Son of Hercules and Auge; he was wounded by the spear of Achilles, and afterwards healed by a poultice made from the rust of the same spear; *Ov.*: *Hor.*

TELLUS, ōris. The Earth, as a person and goddess; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Hor.*

TELMESSUS, or TELMISSUS (os), also, perhaps, TELMISUS (os), i. f. or TELMISSUM (Telmessus). The name of three towns in Asia Minor; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., Telmessis, e; Telmessicus (Telmessicus), or Telmissicus, and Telmissus, a, um.

TEMENOS. The name of a place near Syracuse, or rather, that city itself. Hence, adj., i. Tementes; e. g. Apollo Tementes, an excellent statue of Apollo there; *Cic.*: *Suet.* 2. Tementitis.

TEMESA, æ. and TEMESE, es. or TEMSA, or TEMPSA, æ. A town of the Brutii in Italy, celebrated for its wine, its mines,

and manufacture of all kinds of hardware; *Ov.*: *Stat.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., Temesæus (eus), a, um; Temsæus, or Tempsæus, a, um.

TEMPE, plur. neut. A very pleasant vale in Thessaly; *Hor.*: *Ov.*: *Virg.* Hence, for, *Any pleasant country*; *Ov.*: *Virg.*: *Stat.*

TEMPEIRA, ōrum. A town of Thrace; *Liv.*: *Ov.*

TENCHTERI, or TENCTERI, ōrum. A people of Germany; *Cæs.*: *Tac.*

TENEDŌS (us), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, over against the promontory Sigeum; *Cic.*: *Plin.*: *Ov.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., Tenedus, a, um.

TENES, æ. or is. Son of Cygnus and king of Tenedos; he was thrown into the sea by command of his father; *Cic.*

TENOS (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades; *Liv.*: *Ov.*

TENTYRA, ōrum. n. or æ. f. and TENTYRIS, idis. A town of Thebais in Egypt; *Juv.* Hence, adj., Tentyrita, æ; Tentyriticus, a, um.

TEOS, i. f. A town on a peninsula of Ionia, birthplace of Anacreon; *Mela.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., Telus (trisyll.), or Teius (dissyll.), a, um.

TERENTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Terentianus, a, um.

TERENTUS (os), i. m. A certain place in the Campus Martius at Rome; *Val. Max.*: *Ov.*: *Mart.*

TERUBS (dissyll.), ē and ōs. King of Thrace, son of Mars, husband of Proene the sister of Philomela, and father of Itys. His history is well known.

TERMES. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; *Flor.* Hence, adj., Termestinus, a, um.

TERMESSUS, i. f. A town of Pisidia; *Liv.* Hence, adj., Termessensis.

TERTIA, æ. A woman's name.

TEUTHYS, yos. A sea-goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, sister of Saturn, Rhea, &c., wife of her brother Oceanus, and mother of Doris and other nymphs, Inachus, &c.; *Ov.*: *Virg.* Teuthys is also used by the poets, for, *The sea*; *Ov.*: *Catull.*: *Lucan.*

TEUCRUS, and TEUCER, cri. I. Son of Scamander of Crete; he sailed to Phrygia, married Batea daughter of Dardanus and became king of Troy. Hence, adj., Teucrus, a, um, Teucrian, Trojan; *Ov.*: *Catull.*: *Virg.*: hence, Teucri, The Trojans; *Virg.* Hence also, adj., Teucris, a, um; *Virg.*

II. Son of Telamont king of Salamis, half-brother of Ajax, and

ounder of Salamis in Crete; Hor.: Jus-
id.; Vell.

TEUMESUS, or TEUMESSUS, i. m. A
mountain in Bœotia; Stat. Hence, adj.,
Teumesius, a, um.

TEUTHRAS, antis, m. I. A small
river or lake of Campania; Propert.

1. A king of Mysia; hence, 1. Teu-
hrania, a country of Mysia; whence adj.,
Teuthraeus, a, um. 2. Adj. Teuthran-
us, a, um.

TEUTONI, ðrum, and TEUTONES, um.
A people of Germany; Cæs.: Cic.: Suet.
Hence, adj., Teutonicus, a, um.

THËIS, Idis. An Alexandrian woman
who lived at Athens, celebrated for her
beauty; Ov.: Propert.

THËLES, is and êtis. A celebrated
philosopher and astronomer of Miletus,
one of the seven wise men of Greece;
Cic.: Juv. Hence, adj., Thaleticus, a,
um.

THALÏA, æ. One of the Muses; Ov.:
Virg.

THAMÏRAS, æ, and THAMYRS, Idis, m.
A Thracian poet, who challenged the
Iuses to a trial of skill; Ov.: Propert.

THAPSUS (OS), or TAPSUS (OS), i. f.
A peninsula and town of Sicily; Ov.:
Virg.: Sil. II. A town of Byzacena in
Africa Propria; Liv. Hence, adj., Thap-
tanus, a, um.

THËSIAS (OS), i. An island of the Ægean
sea, abounding in marble and corn, and
celebrated for its wine and nuts; Liv.:
Cat.

THËMAS, antis. Son of Pontus and
the Earth, husband of Electra, and father
of the Harpies and Iris (i. e. the rainbow);
Cic. Hence, adj., Thaumanteus, a, um;
Thaumantias; Thaumantis.

THËMË, ðrum, and sometimes THËBË,
s. Thebes, the name of several towns;
g. in Pthiotis of Thessaly; in Cilicia,
here Ecthon resided; especially, 1.

1. One in Upper Egypt, said to have had
undred gates; Mela: Plin.: Juv. Hence,
lj., Thebæus, a, um; Thebæicus, a, um;
Thebais.

2. One in Bœotia, with
seven gates; it was the birthplace of
Indar; Cæs.: Liv.: Juv.: Ov. Hence,
lj., Thebais; Thebanus, a, um.

THËBË, es. Daughter of Jason and
wife of Alexander of Pheræ; Cic.

THËMIS, Idis. The goddess of justice;
v.

THEMISON, ðnis. An eminent physician
of Laodicea in Syria; Juv.

THËMISTOCLES, is. A celebrated Athe-
nian general; Nep.

THËODÛRUS, i. A philosopher and
atheist; Cic.

THEON, ðnis. A certain unknown
satirical poet. Hence, adj., Theoninus,
a, um; Hor.

THËOPHËNES, is. A historian of Mity-
lene; Cic.: Cæs.

THËOPHRASTUS, i. A Greek writer,
philosopher, and orator, of Eressus (Ere-
sos) on Lesbos, disciple of Plato and
Aristotle, and tutor of Demetrius Pha-
leræus; Cic.

THËOPOMPUS, i. A Greek orator and
historian, disciple of Isocrates, and native
of Chios; Cic.: Nep.

THËRAPNË, es, and THËRAPNË, ðrum.
A town of Laconia, birthplace of Helen;
Stat. Hence, adj., Therapnæus, a, um.

THËRMË, ðrum. The name of some
towns, which were so called on account of
warm baths near them; e. g. one in Sicily;
Cic.: Hence, adj., Thermitæus, a, um;
also one in Thessaly; whence, adj., Ther-
mæus, a, um; Thermalcus, a, um.

THËRMÛPYLË, ðrum. A narrow pass
of mount Æta in Thessaly; Liv.: Cic.:
Nep.

THËRMUS, i. A surname of the Minu-
cian family; Cic.

THËRÛDÏMAS, antis. A king of Scythia,
who fed lions with human flesh to make
them fierce. Hence, adj., Therodaman-
tæus, a, um.

THËRSITES, æ. The most ugly and de-
formed of the Greeks that went to Troy;
Ov.: Juv.

THËSËUS (dissyll.), êi and êos. King
of Athens, son of Ægeus by Æthra; his
history is well known; Ov.: Virg.
Hence, adj., Thesëus; Theselus (and
concr. Æus), a, um; Thesidus.

THËSPIS, ðrum. A town of Bœotia;
Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Thespiæcus, a,
um; Thespiædes; Thespiæ; Thespi-
ensis, e; Thespius, a, um.

THËSPRÛTIA, æ. A district on the coast
of Epirus; Plin. Hence, adj., Thesprû-
tis; Thesprûtis (and tus), a, um.

THËSSÏLIA, æ. A country of Greece;
Cic.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Thessalicus,
a, um; Thessalus, a, um; Thessalius,
a, um; Thessällis.

THËSSÏLÛNICA, æ, and THËSSALONICE,
es, f. A town of Macedonia, hodie Salo-
nicæ; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Thessalo-
nicensis, e.

THËSTIUS, i. Son of Agenor, father of
Althæa, Leda, &c., and king of Ætolia;
Hygin. Hence, adj., Thesiades; Thes-
tias.

THËTIS, Idis or Idos. A sea-nymph,
daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of
Peleus, and mother of Achilles; Ov., &c.

N. B. With the poets, for, *The sea*;
Virg.: Mart.: Stat.

THËMËSËUS (OS), i. A mountain near
Thebes in Bœotia; Stat.

THËBË, es. 1. A young woman of
Babylon, with whom Pyramus was in love;
Ov. II. A town of Bœotia; Stat.
Hence, Thisbeus, or Thisbæus, a, um.

THËAS, antis. 1. King of Cherso-
nesus Taurica, to whom Iphigenia was
brought; Ov. Hence, adj., Thoantæus,
a, um. II. King of Lemnos and father
of Hyppisyle; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj.,
Thoantius; Thoantis.

THËORIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Ro-
man family name.

THËRÏCË, æ, and THËRÏCË, es. Thrace;
Virg.: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. It is properly
an adj., from Thracus, a, um.

THËRÏCÏA, æ. Thrace; Plin.: Liv.:
Ov. It is properly an adj., from Thra-
cius, a, um.

THËRÏACIUS, and THËRÏCUS, a, um. Thra-
cian; Virg., &c.

THËRÏ, æris, i. q. Thracius, a, um.
THËRÏCÛCÛS, a, um. Thracian, but
perhaps only of Thracæ as gladiators; Cic.
THËRÏCÏIUS, and THËRÏCÏIUS, a, um.
Thracian; Virg., &c.

THËRÏSSA, and contr. THËSSA, æ. A
Thracian woman; Virg.: Ov.

THËCYDIDES, is. A celebrated Greek
historian; Cic.

THËLË, es. A northern country, pro-
bably above Britain; Virg.: Tac.: Stat.

THËBÏI, ðrum. THËBÏIË, ðrum, and
THËBÏICIUM, i. A town of Lucania in
Italy, on the Tarentine gulf; Cic.:
Cæs.: Nep.: Liv. Hence, adj., Thuri-
nus, um.

THËYATÏRA, æ. A town of Lydia; Liv.
Hence, adj., Thyatirenus, a, um.

THËYËTES, æ, and perhaps is, m. also
THËYSTA, æ. Son of Pelops, grandson of
Tantalus, and brother of Atreus, who
served up to him his own son at table as
food; Cic.: Plaut.: Sen.: hence, Thyes-
tes, the name of a tragedy of Seneca;
Mart. Hence, adj., Thyestæus, a, um;
Thyestides.

THËYMBRË, æ, or THËYMBRË, es. A town
of Troas, where Apollo had a temple.
Hence, adj., Thymbreus, a, um.

THËYMËLË, es, or THËYMËLA, æ. A ce-
lebrated dancer or pantomime; Juv.:
Mart.

THËNTI, ðrum. A people of Thrace, on

the Black Sea; Catull. Hence, Thynia, Their country; id.: also, adj., Thyniacus, a, um; Thynias; Thynus, a, um.

THYŌNE, es. The mother of the fourth Bacchus, according to Cicero. Some consider her to be Semele. Hence, adj., Thyoneus (trisyll.), i. e. Bacchus; Ov.: Hor. Thyonianus, a, um, i. q. Bacchus; Auson.: also, for, *Wine*; Catull.

THYRE, es. A town of the Messenians; Stat. Hence, adj., Thyreatis; Thyris.

THYRUM (eum), i. A town of Acarnania; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Thyrisnis, e.

TIBERIEUS, ā, um. for Tiberianus, a, um; Stat.*

TIBĒRIS, is. m. and contr. TIBRIS, is. or THĪBRIS, genit. idis. I. The river Tiber; Cic., &c. Hence, adj., i. Tiberinis. 2. Tiberinus, a, um; hence Tiberinus, sc. amnis, The Tiber; Virg.: Ov.: Propert.: Juv.: Cic. N. B. Tiberinus is also the name of a king of Alba; Liv.: Ov.: Varr. II. Thybris (Tybris), A king of Italy (according to Servius, of Etruria), from whom the Tiber, which was formerly called Alibula, received its name; Virg.: cf. Liv. 1, 3.

TIBĒRICUS, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written Ti. or Tib. Hence, adj., Tiberianus.

TIBULLUS, i. Albius Tibullus, a poet contemporary with Horace, &c.; Tibull.: Vell.: Ov.

TIBUR, ūris, n. A town of Latium; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Tiburs, or Tiburtis, e; Tiburtinus, a, um; Tiburnus, a, um.

TIBURTUS, i. Said to be the founder of the town Tiber; Virg.

TICIDA (as), æ. A certain poet; Ov. TICINUM, i. A town of Gallia Transpadana, hodie Pavia; Tac.: and TICINUS, i. A river near it, hodie Tessino; Liv.: Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Ticinensis, e; Ticinus, a, um.

TIFĀTA, ōrum. A mountain near Capua; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Tifatinus; a, um.

TIGELLINUS, also TIGILLINUS, i. Properly, Sophonius Tigellinus (Tigill.), a favourite of Nero, and præfectus prætorio; Tac.: Suet.: Juv.

TIGELLIUS, i. Tigellius Hermogenes, a musician and singer, a native of Sardinia, and a favourite of Cæsar and Augustus; Hor.: Cic.

TIGRĀNES, is. A king of Armenia major, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates King of Pontus; Cic.

TIGRIS, is and Idos. Properly, *An arros*; hence, the Tigris, a rapid river of Asia; Curt.: Lucan.: Hor.

TIMĀUS, i. I. A historian of Sicily; Cic. II. A philosopher of Locris (Locri) in Lower Italy; Cic.

TIMĀGENES, is. A native of Alexandria, a favourite rhetorician at Rome in the time of Julius Cæsar; Hor.

TIMĀVUS, i. A river of Istria, hodie Timavo; Virg.: Stat.: Lucan.

TIMON, ōnis. The name of several persons; the most celebrated is Timon of Athens, who hated and fled from all human society; Cic.

TIMĒUS, yos, m. A Boeotian pilot of the ship Argo; Virg.: Ov.

TIRĒSIAS, æ. A celebrated soothsayer of Thebes in Bœotia; Ov.: Cic.: Hor.

TIRIĀRĒS, is. A king of Parthia and Armenia; Hor.: Suet.: Justin.

TIRYNIS, this and thos. A town of Argolis, in which Hercules was brought up; Plin. Hence, adj., Tiryntius, a, um.

TISĀMENUS, i. Son of Orestes, and king of Argos; Ov.

TISIAS, æ. A native of Sicily, one of the first who wrote on oratory; Cic.

TISIŌPHONE, es. One of the Furies; Virg.: Propert.: Ov. Hence, Tisiphoneus, a, um.

TISSE, es, or TISSA, æ. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Tissensis, e.

TITAN, ānis, m. and TITĀNUS, i. m.

I. The name of several persons, children of Uranus (or Cœlus) and Tellus. II. The elder brother of Saturn, and father or progenitor of the Titans, whose war with Jupiter is well known; Cic.: Hor.: Ov.

III. A son of Hyperion, grandson of Titan; frequently put for the Sun; Virg.: Tibull.: Ov.

IV. Prometheus is so called; Juv.—Hence, adj., Titanicus, a, um; Titanis; Titanius, a, um.

TITĒŌNUS (os), i. A prince of Troy, son of Laomedon (and so, brother of Priam), husband of Aurora, and father of Emathion and Memnon; Virg.: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Tithonæus, a, um; Tithōnis, idis; Tithonius, a, um.

TITIENSIS, e. Named from Titus Tatius; Titicenses. The name of a century of knights; Liv.: Ov.: also, as a tribe; Liv.

TITINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

TITIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

TITURIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A

Roman family name. Hence, adj., Titurianus, a, um.

TITUS, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written T. Hence, adj., Titienis, e.

TITŪRUS (os), i. The name of a shepherd in the Idyls or Bucolics of Virgil; Virg. Hence, I. The name of these Idyls; Ov. II. A name applied to any shepherd; Virg.

TITURUS (os), i. Son of Jupiter and Elara; his story is well known; Virg.: Ov.: Tibull.*

TĀMĀRUS (os), also TOMARUS (os), i. A mountain of Epirus near Dodona, where was a celebrated temple of Jupiter; Virg.; Plin. Hence, adj., Tamarus, a, um.

TĀMŌUS, or TĀMOLUS, or TĀMOLUS, i. m. A mountain of Lydia, celebrated for its growth of vines; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Tmolius, a, um; Tmolites.

TĀLOSĀ, æ. A town of Gallia Narbonensis or Languedoc, hodie Toulouse; Cæs.: Mart.: Justin. Hence, adj., Tolosanus, a, um; Tolosas; Tolosensis, e.

TĀLMĒNNIUS, i. I. A king of the Veientes; Liv. II. A soothsayer of the Rutuli; Virg.

TOMARUS, i. See TĀMĀRUS.

TŌMIUS, idis, and TOMI, ōrum. A town of Lower Mesia, on the Black Sea, to which Ovid was banished by Augustus; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Tomites, æ; Tomitanus, a, um.

TŌMYRIS, is. A queen of the Scythians, who, as some relate, conquered and killed Cyrus king of Persia; Tibull.: Justin.

TŌRGĒNE, æ. A town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, which gives the name to the Sinus Toronus; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Toronaicus, a, um; Toronæus, a, um.

TORGŪATĒS, i. A surname of the Manlian family.

TRĀCHYN, inis, or TRĀCHYS, ūnis, f. A town of Thessaly, afterwards called Heraclea; Sen.: Ov. Hence, adj., Trachinius, a, um.

TRĀJĀNIUS, i. A celebrated and good emperor of Rome. Hence, adj., Trajanus, a, um; Trajanensis, e; Trajanalis, e.

TRĀNSPĀDĀNUS, a, m. That is beyond the Po; Cic.

TRĀSĪMENUS, a, um.; e. g. lacus Trasimenus, A lake of Etruria, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius; Cic.: Liv.: Nep.: Si. Hence, adj., Trasimenicus, a, um.

TRĒBĀTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. Roman family name.

TRĒBĒLLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst.

oman family name. Hence, adj., Tre-
 illianus, a, um.
 TRĒŦIA, æ, m. and f. A river of Gal-
 lic Cispadana, falling into the Po; he
 annual defeated the Romans; Liv.:
 i. l. Lucan; Nep.
 TRĒVIŦI, a, um. adj. and subst. A Ro-
 man family name.
 TRĒVONICUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A
 oman family name.
 TRĒVOLA, æ. The name of two towns
 the Sabine territory, and one in Cam-
 pania; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Trebula-
 nis, a, um.
 TRĒVIRI, and TRĒVERI, ðrum. A peo-
 ple of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac.
 ence, adj., Trevericus, a, um.
 TRĒTRINUS, i. A surname of the
 ucretian family; Liv.: Cic.
 TRĒTRINUS, a, um. Of the town or
 adjacent Trifolium in Campania; Mart.:
 iv.
 TRĒNACRUS, a, um. I. Properly,
 aving three points or promontories:
 ence, Trinacria, sc. Inssula, Sicily; Virg.:
 v. II. Sicilian; Virg.: Sil.: Ov.
 TRĒPĒA (as), æ. A king of Thessaly,
 ther of Erichonon. Hence, adj., Tri-
 opis, a, um; and TriopĒis; Ov.
 TRĒPTOLEMUS, i. Son of Celeus king
 of Eleusis by Metantra; he was the first
 to introduced agriculture; Ov.: Stat.:
 ic.
 TRĒTON, ðnis and ðnos. I. A sea-
 nity, son of Neptune and Amphitrite;
 v.: Cic. II. A river of Africa falling
 to the Mediterranean sea, near which
 as a lake called Tritonis or Trito-
 a; Pallas was born there, as the
 inhabitants of the country supposed; Mela:
 tin.: Stat.: also the name of a river in
 ceotia, from which Pallas is said to have
 been named Tritonia. Hence, adj., Tri-
 nicius, a, um; Tritonis; Tritonius, a,
 n.
 TRĒTAS, adis. Of or belonging to Troy,
 rojan; Ov.: Virg.: Cic. Hence,
 A Trojan woman; Virg. II. The
 me of the country about Troy; Plin.
 TRĒZEN, ðnis. A town of Argolis;
 ic.: Nep.: Ov. Hence, adj., Træze-
 us.
 TRĒGLODYTE, ærum. A people of
 frica on the Arabian gulf; Cic.: Plin.:
 e. Hence, adj., Troglodyticus, a, um;
 roglodytis.
 TRĒJA. See TROICUS, a, um.
 TRĒJANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to
 roy, Trojan; Hor.: Virg.
 TRĒIAS, adis. i. q. Troas; Pers.

TRĒICUS, a, um. i. q. Trojanus, or
 Troius; Cic.
 TRĒILES (os). A son of Priam and
 Hecuba, killed by Achilles; Hor.: Virg.
 TRĒICENA, æ, m. and f. Born in or
 sprung from Troy; hence, I. Trojan;
 Lucr.: Virg. II. Roman; Juv.
 TRĒIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the
 Trojans (Troes) or the city Troy, Tro-
 jan; Virg.: Ov.: Tibull. Hence, Troia
 (trisyll.), sc. urbs; Sen.: and afterwards
 more frequently, Troja (dissyll.), Gr.
 Troia, The city Troy; Virg.
 TRĒPHONICUS, I. I. The architect of
 the temple at Delphi; Cic. II. The
 same person, as a god; Cic.
 TROS, ois. I. King of Phrygia, son
 of Erichononius, from whom Troas and
 Troja seem to be named; Virg. II. A
 Trojan; Virg.: Ov.: Hor.
 TROSIS, is. f. A town of Lower
 Mœsia; Ov.
 TUBERO, ðnis. A surname of the Æmil-
 ian family.
 TUBERTUS, i. A surname of the Postu-
 mian family.
 TUBICUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A
 Roman family name.
 TUDER, n. A town of Umbria, not far
 from the Tiber; Sil.: Plin. Hence, adj.,
 Tudernis, e. Tuders, or Tudertis, e.;
 Tudertinus, a, um.
 TULLUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Ro-
 man family name. Hence, adj., Tullia-
 nus, a, um.
 TULLUS, i. A surname of the Volcatian,
 Hostilian, and Cloelian families.
 TURBETANI, ðrum. A people of His-
 pania Tarraconensis; Liv.
 TURANUS, i. A prince of the Rutuli,
 who contended with Æneas for the prin-
 cess Lavinia; Liv.: Virg.
 TURONES, um. or TURONII, ðrum. A
 people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.: Tac.:
 Lucan. Hence, adj., Turonicus, a, um.
 TUSCULUM, i. n. A town of Latium
 not far from Rome; Cic.: Liv.: Hor.
 Hence, adj., Tusculanus, a, um; Tusculan-
 us, a, um; Tusculanensis, e.
 TUSCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to
 Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan; Cic.: Liv.
 TYBE, es. A fortress or town of His-
 pania Tarraconensis; Plin.: Sil.
 TYDEUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. Son
 of Æneus king of Calydon, and father
 of Diomedes; Virg.: Stat. Hence, Ty-
 dides.
 TYNDARUS, or TYNDARÆUS (trisyll.)
 or quadrisyll.; in the former case it has
 ði and ðos in the genitive), or TYNDARÆO,

i. m. King of Laconica, and husband of
 Leda the mother of Castor, Pollux,
 Helen, and Clytemnestra; Ov. Hence,
 adj., Tyndarides; Tyndaris; Tyndarius,
 and Tyndareus, a, um.
 TYPHŦOUS (trisyll.), ði and ðos. m.
 One of the giants, who, according to
 fable, now lies under mount Etna in
 Sicily for endeavouring to dethrone Ju-
 piter; Ov.: but according to others, he
 lies under the island Inarime; Virg.:
 Lucan. Hence, adj., TyphŦolus, a, um;
 TyphŦŦ.
 TYPHON, ðnis. The giant otherwise
 called Typhoeus; Ov.: Lucan. Hence,
 adj., Typhonæus, a, um; Typhonis.
 TYRA, æ. A river of European Sar-
 matia, hodie the Niester, Dalester; Plin.:
 Ov.
 TYRO, ðnis or us. Daughter of Sal-
 moneus, wife of Cretheus, and mother of
 Pelias, Neleus, &c.; Propert.
 TYRRHENI, ðrum. The Etrurians,
 Tuscans; Virg. Hence, subst., Tyrrhe-
 nia, their country, Etruria; Ov.: and,
 adj., Tyrrhenicus, a, um; Tyrrhenus, a,
 um.
 TYRRHŦOÆ, ærum. Sons of Tyrrhus
 (or Tyrrhus); Virg. the shepherd of king
 Latinus; Virg.
 TYRÆTES, I. An Athenian poet, gen-
 eral of the Spartans; Justin.: Hor.:
 TYRÆUS (os), i. f. The city Tyre in
 Phœnicia; Plin. It is celebrated on ac-
 count of Dido who founded Carthage, as
 well as for its trade, and its excellent
 purple. Hence, adj., Tyrius, a, um. I.
 Tyrian. 2. Carthaginian. 3. Purple.
 4. Theban, because Cadmus was from
 Tyre.

U.

UBI, ðrum. A people on the Rhine
 near Cologne; Cæs.: Tac.: Suet.
 UCALAGON, ontis. The name of a Tro-
 jan; Virg. Hence *or. Any citizen;*
 Juv.
 UDENS, tis. A river of Latium; Virg.:
 Sil.
 ULUBRÆ, ærum. A small town or vil-
 lage in Latium; Hor.: Juv. Hence, adj.,
 Ulubrænis, a, um; Ulubrensis, e.
 ULYSSES, or ULYXES, or ULIXES, is. A
 very eloquent and crafty prince or king
 of Ithaca and Dulchium, son of Laertes
 X

and Anticlia or Anticlea, husband of Pelelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus. His history is well known.

UNBRIA, æ. A district of Italy; Liv.: Propert. Adj., Umber, bra, brum.

URANIA, æ. One of the Muses; Cic.: Ov.

URBĪNUM, I. The name of two towns of Umbria. Hence, adj., Urbinas; Cic.

USIPĒTES, um. A people of Germany; Cæs.: Tac.

USTICA, æ. A mountain in the Sabine territory; Hor.

UTICA, æ. A town of Zeugitana in Africa Propria, where the younger Cato killed himself; Cæs.: Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Uticensis, e.

V

VACCUS, I. The general of the people of Fundi against the Romans; Liv.: Cic.

VACUNA, æ. Perhaps, The goddess of leisure, to whom the husbandman offered sacrifice when he was at leisure, or had just gathered in the harvest; Ov.: Hor.

VADMON, ðnis; e. g. lacus Vadimonis, a lake of Etruria; Liv.: Flor.

VĀHĀLIS, Is. The Waal (Wahl, Wael), a branch of the Rhine; Cæs.: Tac.

VALENTIA, æ. The name of several towns.

VALLĒRUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Valerĭanus, a, um.

VALGUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

VANGIŌNES, um. A people of Germany on the Rhine, near Worms; Cæs.: Lucan.: Tac.

VARRO, ðnis. A surname of the Terentian family. Hence, adj., Varroniĭnus, a, um.

VĀRUS, I. A river separating Italy from Gaul; Plin.: Cæs.: Lucan.

VĀRUS, I. A surname of the Quintilian and Attian families. Hence, adj., Variĭnus, a, um.

VASCŌNES, um. A people of Hispania Tarraconensis; Juv.

VĀTICĀNUS, a, um.; e. g. mons, a hill of Rome; Juv.: Hor.

VĀTINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Vatinĭanus, a, um.

VELĀBRUM. A street or place at Rome; Cic.: Hor.: Tibull.: Ov.

VĒLĒDA, æ. A German virgin who received divine honours from her countrymen; Tac.: Stat.

VĒLIA, æ. I. A town of Lucania; Hor.: Liv.: Cic. II. A hill in the forum at Rome; Liv.: Cic. III. A town of the Sabines.—Hence, adj., Vellicĭanus, e; Velinus, a, um.

VĒLITRE, ærum. A town of the Volsci; Liv.: Suet.: Sil. Hence, adj., Veliterĭnus, a, um.

VĒLLEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Vellicĭanus, a, um.

VĒNĀFRUM, I. A town of Campania; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Venafĭranus, a, um.

VĒNĒTIA, æ. The name of two districts. I. Of Italy, at the extremity of the gulf of Venice; Liv.: Vell.: Flor. Hence, adj., Venetus, a, um. II. In Gallia Celtica; Cæs. Hence, adj., Veneticus, a, um; Venetus, a, um.

VĒNTIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Ventidiĭnus, a, um.

VĒNUS, æris. The goddess of Love and Pleasure. She was wife of Vulcan, and mother of Cupid, and of Æneas by Anchises; Virg.: &c. Hence, adj., Venericus; and Venerus, a, um.

VĒNSIA, æ. A town of Apulia, birthplace of Horace; Liv.: Cic.: Vell. Hence, adj., Venusinus, a, um.

VĒRCĒLLE, ærum. A town of Upper Italy, in the modern Piedmont; Plin.: Tac. Hence, adj., Vercellensis, e.

VĒRGILLĒ, ærum. The seven stars otherwise called Pleiades; Plin.: Cic.: Liv.

VĒRŌNA, æ. A town of Gallia Transpadana, birthplace of Catullus, Vitruvius, and the elder Pliny; Liv.: Plin.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., Veronensis, e.

VĒRRĒS, Is. A Roman surname. The most celebrated is C. Verres, governor of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Verresus, a, um; Verrinus, a, um.

VĒRRIGO, ðnis. A town of the Volsci; Liv.: Val. Max.

VĒRTUMNUS, or VORTUMNUS, I. The name of a certain deity; Ov.: Propert.: Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Vertumnalis (Vort.), e.

VĒSCIA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Veacĭnus, a, um; Vescianus, a, um.

VĒSERIS, Is. I. A river of Campania;

Cic.: Liv. II. A town of the same country; Cic.: Liv.

VĒSĒVUS, I. I. q. Vesuvius; Suet.: Stat.

VĒSTA, æ. The name of two goddesses; one, the mother of Saturn, otherwise called Ops, Rhea, Cybele, and Terra, and so she represents the earth; Ov.: the second, daughter of Saturn and Ops, and she is said to represent fire. The latter was worshipped by the Trojans, and afterwards by the Romans. Hence, adj., Vestĭalis, e.

VĒSTĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Vestini, a people of Italy, on the Adriatic sea; Liv.: Sil.: Lucan.: Mart.

VĒSVIUS, I. for Vesuvius; Mart.: Val. Fl.

VĒSŪLUS, I. A mountain on the borders of Etruria, in which the Po takes its rise; Virg.

VĒSVIVUS, I. The celebrated volcanic mountain near Naples in Italy; Liv.: Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Vesuvius, and contr. Vesvius, a, um.

VĒTTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

VĒTURIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

VĒBIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

VĒBO (on), ðnis. A town of the Brutti in Lower Italy; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Vibonensis, e.

VĒCTĪA, æ. A town of Gallia Transpadana, hodie Vicenza; Tac.: Justin. Hence, adj., Vicetinus, a, um.

VĒIENNA, æ. A town of Gallia Narbon., hodie Vienne; Cæs. Hence, adj., Viennensis, e.

VĒMINALIS, e; e. g. collis, one of the seven hills at Rome; Varr.: Liv.

VĒNZĒLIC, ærum. A people of Germany; Tac.: Suet.: Vell. Adj., Vin-delicus, a, um.

VĒRBIUS, I. A name of Hippolytus, who was torn to pieces by his horses, after he was restored to life; Ov.

VĒRGILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is the poet P. Virgilius Maro. Hence, adj., Virgiliĭnus, a, um.

VĒGINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

VĒIRĀTHUS, or VIRIATUS, I. A Lusitanian hunter, who, becoming general of his countrymen, carried on war against the Romans; Flor.: Vell.: Justin.: Val. Max. Hence, adj., Viriathus, or Viriatinus, a, um.

X.

VISCUS, *i.* A surname of the Vibian family.

VITELLIUS, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Vitellianus, *a, um.*

VOCŌNIUS, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name.

VŌLA, or **BŌLA**, *æ, or VŌLÆ, or BŌLÆ, ærum.* A town of Latium; *Virg.*: *Liv.*

VOLATERRE, *ærum.* A town of Etruria; *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Volaterranus, *a, um.*

VOLCÆ, *ærum.* A people of Gallia Narbon., divided into Volcæ Tectosages and Volcæ Arecomici; *Cæs.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*

VOLSCI, *ærum.* A people of Latium; *Liv.* *Adj.*, Volsus, *a, um.*

VOLSINI, or **VLSINI**, *ærum.* A town of Etruria; *Liv.*: *Juv.* Hence, *adj.*, Volsinensis (*Vul.*), *e*; Volsanus, *a, um.*

VOLUMNIUS, *a, um, adj. and subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Volumnianus, *a, um.*

VOPISCI, *i.* A Roman surname.

VULCĀNUS, or **VOLCĀNUS**, *i.* Son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, the god of fire, and smith and workman to the gods; *Ov.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, Vulcanalis (*Volc.*), *e*; Vulcanius (*Volc.*), *a, um.*

VULTUR, *ûris.* A mountain of Apulia; *Hor.*: *Lucan.*

VULTURNUS, or **VOLTURNUS**, *i.* A river of Campania; *Liv.*: *Virg.*

XANTHIPPE, *es.* The quarrelsome wife of Socrates; *Cic.*

XANTHIPPIUS, *i.* A Lacedæmonian, general of the Carthaginians, who took Regulus prisoner; *Cic.*

XANTHUS (*os*), *i.* I. A river of Troas; *Virg.* II. A river of Lycia; *Virg.*: with a town of the same name; *ib.*

III. A small river of Epirus; *Virg.*

XENO (*on*), *ônis.* An Epicurean philosopher and friend of Cicero; *Cic.*

XENOCRĀTES, *is.* Of Chalcedon, a disciple of Plato, and a very rigid philosopher; *Cic.*

XENŌPHĀNES, *is.* A Grecian philosopher, of Colophon; *Cic.*

XENŌPHON, *tis.* A disciple of Socrates, general of Athens, and celebrated as a writer; *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Xenophontus (*ius*), *a, um.*

XERXES, *is.* The name of two Persian kings; *Cic.*

XINIE, *ærum.* A town of Thessaly; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Xynias.

Z.

ZACYNTHOS (*us*), *i. f.* An island of the Ionian sea; *Virg.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, Zacynthius, *a, um.*

ZALENCUS, *i.* A lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, who were his countrymen; he was a disciple of Pythagoras; *Cic.*: *Sen.*

ZAMA, *æ.* A town of Numidia, near which Scipio defeated Hannibal; *Nep.*: *Sil.*: *Liv.*: *Sall.* Hence, *adj.*, Zamenis, *e.*

ZENO (*on*), *ônis.* The name of several persons; as, Zeno Cittius, the founder of the sect of the Stoics; *Cic.*

ZEPHYRUS, *i.* The husband of Chloris, or Flora; *Ov.*: hence, Zephyritis, his wife; *Catull.*

ZETHUS, or **ZETES**, *æ. m.* Son of Boreas and Orithyia, brother of Calais; *Ov.*

ZETHUS, *i.* Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and brother of Amphion; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

ZEUCLIANA, *æ. f.* A district of Africa Propria; *Plin.*

ZEXIS, *is* and *Idis* or *Idos. m.* The name of several Greeks; the most celebrated is the painter Zeuxis of Heraclea; *Cic.*: *Plin.*

ZŌLUS, *i.* A sophist, and severe censurer of Homer: hence, *for*, *A bitter censurer, a severe critic*; *Ov.*: *Mart.*

ZŌPŌRUS, *i.* I. A physiognomist, who detected some natural faults in the character of Socrates; *Cic.* II. A noble Persian, who by stratagem gained Babylon for Darius; *Justin.*

ZŌROASTRES, *æ* and *is.* A Bactrian; according to some, king of the Bactrians; he was a wise man and skilled in magic; *Justin.*

A TABLE OF THE CALEND, NONES, AND IDES.

Days of the Month.	Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Jan. Aug. December.	Mar. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Februarius.
1	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	{ Prid. Cal. }
29	III.	IV.	IV.	{ Martii. }
30	{ Prid. Cal. }	III.	III.	
31	{ Mens. seq. }	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	

OF THE AS.

The Romans used this word (As) to denote, I. The copper coin, value (in the time of Cicero) about three farthings of our money. II. The unit of weight (libra), or of measure (jugerum). III. Any unit or integer, considered as divisible; as, of inheritances, interest, houses, &c.; whence, ex asse heres, one who inherits the whole. — The multiples of the As are, Dupondiu (duo pondo; for the As originally weighed a pound), i. e. 2 Asses; Sestertius (sesqui tertius), i. e. 2½ Asses; Tressis, i. e.

asses; Quatrussis, i. e. 4 Asses; and so on to Centussis, i. e. 100 Asses. — The As, whatever unit it represented, was divided into twelve parts or uncia, and the different fractions received different names, as follows: —

	Unciæ.		Unciæ.		Unciæ.		Unciæ.
8	- 12	Bes	- 8	Triens	- 4	Uncla	- 1
6	- 11	Sextunx	- 7	Quadrans, or Teruncius	- 3		
4	- 10	Semis	- 6	Sextans	- 2	Sescuncia	- 1½
3	- 9	Quincunx	- 5				

The Uncla was divided in the following manner: —

Uncla contained 2 Semiunciæ.	1 Uncla contained 6 Sextulæ.	1 Uncla contained 48 Oboli.
— 3 Duellæ.	— 24 Scrupula (Scriptula, or Scrupula).	— 144 Siliquæ.
— 4 Sicilici.		

ROMAN COINS.

These were the Teruncius, Sembella, and As or Libella, of copper; the Sestertius, Quinarius or Victoriatus, Denarius, of silver; and the Aureus, of gold.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
The Teruncius	-	-	-	0 0 0 ⁵⁵ / ₁₂₀	2 Sestertii make	{ 1 Quinarius, or Victoriatus }	-	- 0 3 3½
Teruncii make 1 Sembella	-	-	-	0 0 1 ¹¹ / ₂₀	2 Quinarii	— 1 Denarius	-	- 0 7 3
Sembellæ — 1 As, or Libella	-	-	-	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	25 Denarii	— 1 Aureus	-	- 16 1 3
Asses* — 1 Sestertius	-	-	-	0 1 3½				

* Sometimes also (in copper) the triens, sextans, uncla, sextula, and dupondius.

ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

SESTERTII NUMMI.

	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Sestertius (or, nummus)	-	-	-	0 0 1 3½
Decem sestertii	-	-	-	0 1 7 1½
Centum sestertii	-	-	-	0 16 1 3
Mille sestertii (equal to a sestertium)	-	-	-	8 1 5 2
SESTERTIA.				
Sestertium (equal to mille sestertii)	-	-	-	8 1 5 2
Decem sestertia	-	-	-	80 14 7 0
Centum, centum sestertia, or centum millia sestertium	-	-	-	807 5 10 0

DECIES SESTERTIUM, ETC., CENTIES BEING UNDERSTOOD.

	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Decies sestertium, or Decies centena millia nummum	-	-	- 8,072 18 4
Centies, or Centes H. S.	-	-	- 80,729 3 4
Millies H. S.	-	-	- 807,291 13 4
Millies centes H. S.	-	-	- 888,020 16 8

N. B. The marks denoting a Sestertius nummus are IIS. L.L.S. HS; which are properly abbreviations for 2½ Asses. — Observe also, that when a line is placed over the numbers, *centena millia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral adverbs; thus, S. MC. is millies centes HS.; whereas HS. MC. is only 1100 Sestertii. — The Roman *Pondo Argenti* is computed at a little more than 3*l.* of our money.

ROMAN CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

	Per cent. a month.	Per cent. a year.		Per cent. a month.	Per cent. a year.		Per cent. a month.	Per cent. a year.
Ases usuræ, or centesima	1	12	Sextantes usuræ	$\frac{1}{6}$	2	Besses usuræ	$\frac{1}{3}$	8
Semisses usuræ	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	Unciæ usuræ	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	Dodrantes usuræ	$\frac{2}{3}$	9
Trientes usuræ	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	Quincunses usuræ	$\frac{5}{12}$	5	Dextantes usuræ	$\frac{5}{6}$	10
Quadrantes usuræ	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	Septunces usuræ	$\frac{7}{12}$	7	Deunces usuræ	$\frac{11}{12}$	11

ROMAN WEIGHTS.

		Oz.	dwts.	grains.		Oz.	dwts.	grains.
Siliqua	-	0	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$ Drachma make	0	3	0
3 Siliquæ make	1 Obolus	0	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$ Sextula	0	4	$13\frac{2}{3}$
2 Oboli	{ Scripulum (Scrip- tulum, or Scripulum)}	0	0	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$ Sicilicus	0	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3 Scrupula	1 Drachma	0	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$	3 Duellæ	0	18	$5\frac{1}{2}$
					12 Unciæ	0	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$

* The Libra was also divided, according to the fractions of the As, into Deunx, &c.

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS DRY.

		English Corn Measure.				English Corn Measure.						
		Peck.	gall.	pnt.	sol.	in.	dec.	Peck.	gall.	pnt.	sol.	in.
Ligula	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{13}$	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
4 Ligulæ make	1 Cyathus	0	0	$0\frac{1}{13}$	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ Cyathus	1 Acetabulum	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4 Acetabula	1 Hemina	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS LIQUID.

		English Wine Measure.				English Wine Measure.								
		Galls.	pnts.	sol.	in.	dec.	Galls.	pnts.	sol.	in.				
Ligula	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{13}$	0	$117\frac{5}{12}$	2	Hemina	make	1	Sextarius	0	1	$5\frac{1}{6}$
4 Ligulæ make	1 Cyathus	0	0	$0\frac{1}{13}$	0	$469\frac{1}{2}$	6	Sextarii	1	Congius	0	7	4	9
$1\frac{1}{4}$ Cyathus	1 Acetabulum	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0	$704\frac{1}{2}$	4	Congii	1	Urna	0	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$
2 Acetabula	1 Quartarius	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	1	409	2	Urnae	1	{ Amphora (or) Quadrantal }	7	10	0	0
2 Quartarii	1 Hemina	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	2	818	20	Amphoræ	1	Culeus	0	143	3	$11\frac{1}{6}$

* The Sextarius was also divided into twelve equal parts called *cyathi*, and therefore the calices were denominated *sexti quadrantes*, *trientes*, according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.
N. B. Cadus, congiarius, and dollum, are the names of certain *vessels*, not *measures*, of capacity.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

		Eng. paces. feet.	In. Dec.			Eng. paces. feet.	In. Dec.				
Digitus transversus	-	0	0	0	725½	1½ Palmipes	make 1 Cubitus	0	1	5	405
Digitus	make 1 Uncia	0	0	0	967	1½ Cubitus	-	0	2	5	01
Unciæ	- 1 Palmus minor	0	0	0	901	2 Gradus	-	0	4	10	02
Palmi minores	- 1 Pes	0	0	0	604	125 Passus	-	120	4	4	5
½ Pes	- 1 Palmipes	0	0	0	505	8 Stadia	-	967	0	0	0

ROMAN SQUARE MEASURES.

	Rom. sq. feet.	Eng. rods.	sq. pls.	sq. feet.		Rom. sq. feet.	Eng. rods.	sq. pls.	sq. feet.
ugerum (As)	28,800	2	18	250.05	Semis	14,400	1	09	125.03
Deunx	27,400	2	10	183.85	Quincunx	12,000	1	01	58.82
Dextans	24,000	2	02	117.64	Triens	9,600	0	32	264.85
Dodrans	21,600	1	34	51.42	Quadrans	7,200	0	24	198.64
Pes	19,200	1	25	257.43	Sextans	4,800	0	16	132.43
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191.25	Unctæ	3,400	0	08	66.21

THE END.

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